

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement



of the Farm and Home

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Established 1863. \$1 a Year

PORK producers cannot afford to waste time or money on cross-bred, scrub, or inferior sires. The day of the ten dollar boar or the neighborhood swapping of boar pigs is past.

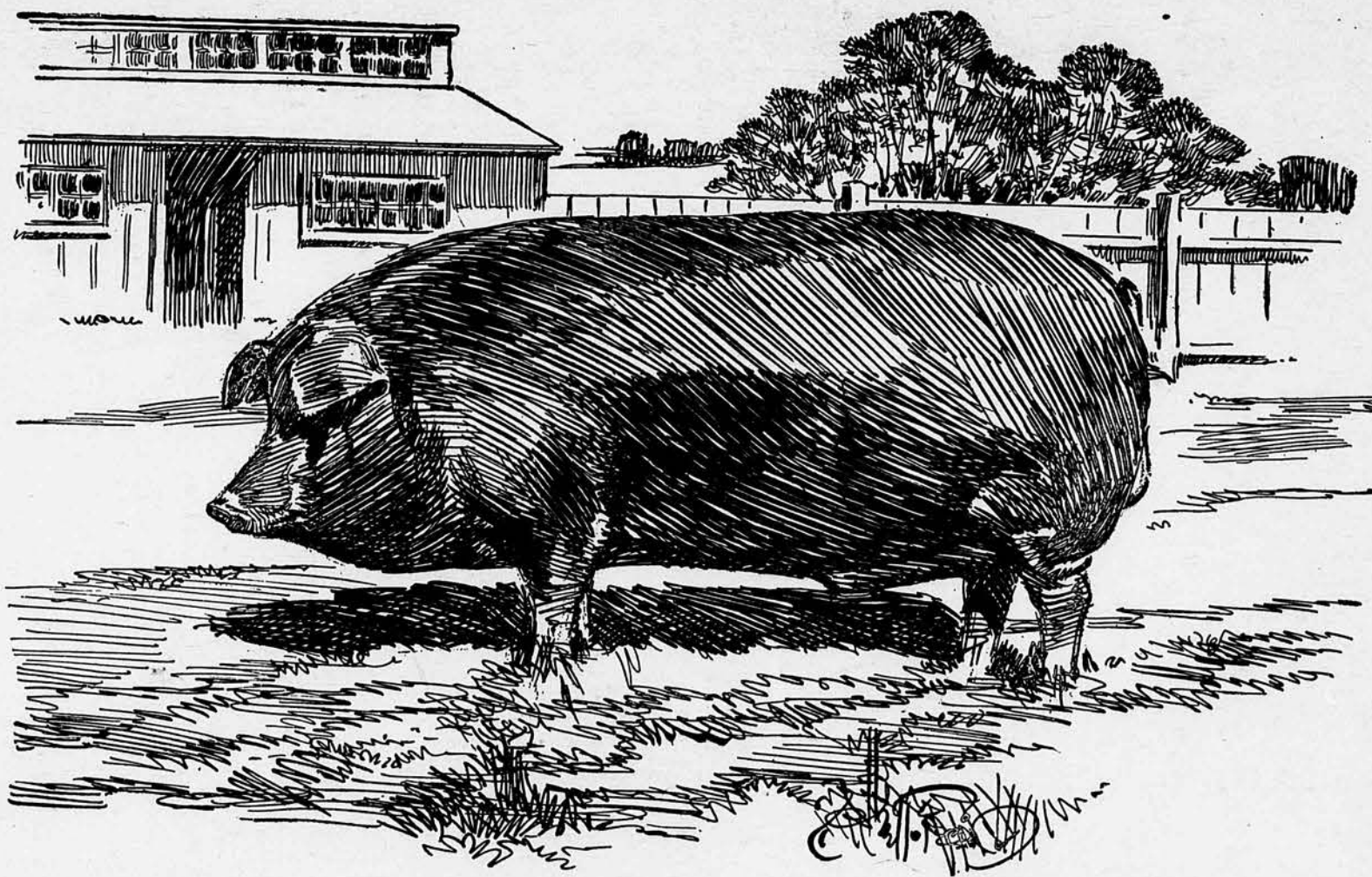
The boar is the head of the pork producing herd. His selection is an important undertaking. Every single pig farrowed receives in large measure the valuable qualities of the prepotent sire.

Unless the boar is better than the sows no improvement can be expected. The prevailing faults among the sows should be carefully noted and a boar selected that will correct these defects in the offspring produced.

The boar must not only be better individually than the sows, but his ancestry must be of the right kind. It takes careful breeding for several generations along certain definite lines to produce a prepotent sire—one that will without fail stamp his own qualities upon his offspring.

The careful painstaking breeder is doing just this kind of work. To him must the producer of market pork go for the breeding stock necessary to make his animals more efficient.

—G. C. W.



*In the Production of Market Hogs the Right Kind
of a Sire is a Most Important Consideration*



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And it is a feeling honorably earned. We have been making cars for twenty-two years, and you will agree with us that we are warranted in making this statement.

If experience is the greatest teacher in life then we should receive first consideration from the prospective purchaser. Twenty-two years of labor entitle us to this recognition.

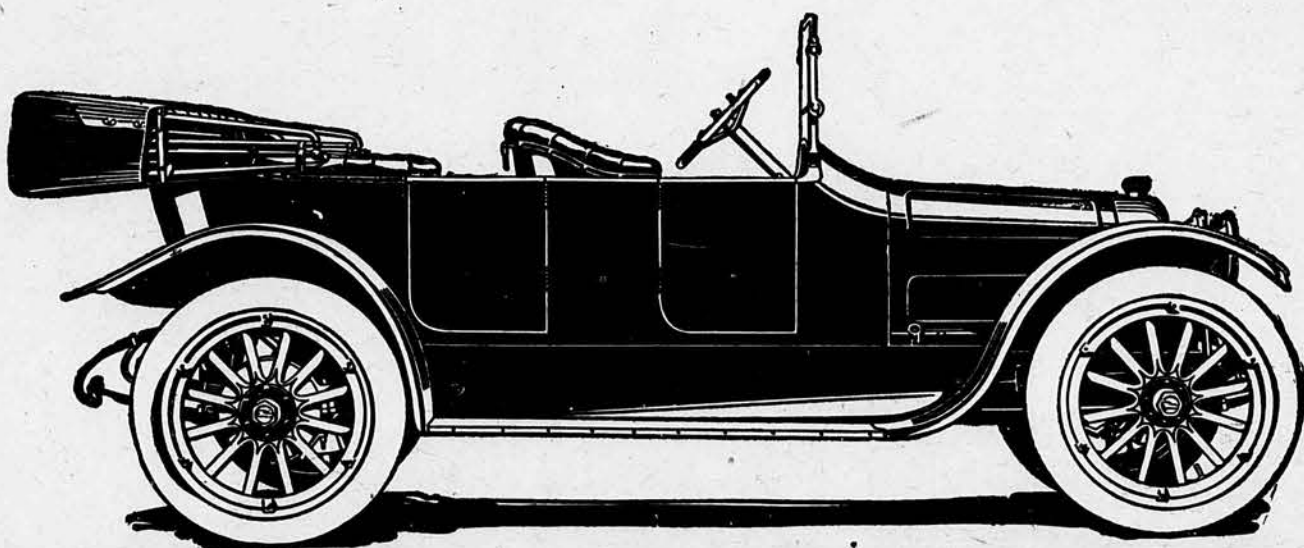
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KANSAS FARMER

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BIG DRY FARMING MEETING.

The Dry Farming Congress which met in Wichita last week, is an important exponent of the new agriculture which ultimately must prevail in this section. The scope of the congress is indeed broad for it seeks to assist in establishing so-called dry farming methods throughout the area of light rainfall. When it is realized that six-tenths of the world's surface has less than 20 inches of annual precipitation, it is understood why this congress is international and why it attracts the attention of the world. In the Great Plains area of the United States and which lies wholly within the limits of low rainfall, the congress has done an important work. Its service in connection with the work done through the various agricultural experiment stations has accomplished much for this area.

What has been accomplished through these several agencies in the production of crops with little rain, is at each meeting of the congress evidenced through the soil's products show held each year in connection with the congress. The showing of dry land crops at Wichita, last week, was probably the best exhibit staged in the nine years of the organization's history. The importance of the congress and the soil's products show can best and in fact only be realized through a visit to the show. It is not possible to picture or otherwise describe the show in such way as to convey to the reader a full significance thereof. The show is a thing to be studied in connection with the addresses made at the congress. To see a bushel of wheat, ten ears of corn, or twenty heads of kafir, and to fail to know the conditions under which they were grown and the methods pursued in their development, would mean little or nothing. To get the benefit from a meeting and a show of this character, requires attendance thereupon and with this a desire to know and to learn.

Kansas needs just such information as it was possible to obtain at Wichita. Fully one-half of the state must give heed to dry farming methods before permanency and prosperity can come to that section. In fact, much of the eastern half of Kansas can have larger and more certain crops only through the observance of dry farming precepts. These, briefly, pertain to the handling of the soil in such way as to store all the moisture possible between crop growing seasons, the conservation of moisture during the growing season and the use of crops and varieties of crops which will endure dry weather, hot winds and other seasonal adversities. With these must be given a study of consuming crops on the farm and which of necessity involves a study of animal husbandry and a method of farm management which will bring forage, grain and live stock together. The efficacy of such policy and the necessity of its adoption was well shown at the meeting. Many points involved in the above have already been discussed by KANSAS FARMER and the discussion will continue through future issues. The adaptability of the discussions and their application to Kansas conditions will be interpreted in these columns for the benefit of our readers and we know that this can be better done through the method we have in mind than through the printing of a news story and the dismissal of the matter with that story. Much of what we learned at this show will not bear the Dry Farming Congress label, but that will not be missed from the value of the material.

In the Kansas county exhibits Allen was first, Lyon second and Reno third. These exhibits included all farm and factory products and each was a magnificent county show.

Wichita did herself proud in entertaining the congress and show. With the Soil Products Exposition was combined the Wichita Exposition which that city holds each year. A large part of the arrangement of detail developed upon the untiring and capable secretary, R. H. Faxon. President Waters of the agricultural college, as president of the Dry Farming Congress, rendered a valuable service. During his absence in the

Philippines his duties fell to W. M. Jardine, director of the Kansas Experiment Station and vice-president of the congress. The efforts of these and the public-spirited citizens of Wichita resulted in a great show and in more thoroughly than ever before establishing a worthy institution.

The officers elected for next year, are: President, Frank W. Mondell, Newcastle, Wyoming; first vice-president, W. C. Edwards, Wichita; second vice-president, Lewis A. Merrill, Salt Lake City, Utah; third vice-president, Thomas P. Cooper, North Dakota. The meeting will probably be held in Denver in 1915.

THE SOIL SURVEY.

It is doubtful if a project more fundamental to the development of a permanent agriculture in Kansas, or one that will result in more immediate and lasting benefit to the farmer, has ever been undertaken than a complete detailed soil survey. Not only is the survey of direct value to the man on the farm, but it is valuable in that it furnishes reliable and fundamental information for agricultural writers, agricultural college and experiment station men who are called upon to advise with farmers as to the best methods of handling their soils and the crops best adapted thereto.

Soil surveys for a number of counties have been made and the reports printed and circulated. The report of the survey of Shawnee County is just now being distributed. The map shows the location of every quarter of land in the county and the soil type found on it. The printed report points out the need of each soil both as regards fertility, methods of handling, and suggests the crops that are most likely to succeed on the different soils. The report will be found interesting and full of information of a practical and helpful character to all farmers operating in Shawnee County. The reports, so long as they last, will be sent free upon request to the Director of the Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kan.

Unless state aid can be obtained through the coming legislature to augment that available through the federal government, no more surveys can be made in Kansas. The state, during the past two years, has appropriated no money for these surveys, but during these years the Federal Department of Agriculture alone has done some little work in Kansas. This, during the years

1913 and 1914. This work, however, will be discontinued unless the state lends some support. Complete soil surveys have been made for Reno, Cherokee, Montgomery and Shawnee counties, and detailed reports on several of these have been published in KANSAS FARMER that they might be of use to the farmers of those counties, but more especially to illustrate the importance of the survey to farmers in those counties for which no surveys have as yet been made.

When considering the value of an agricultural education and the ability of the young man to use what he has learned at an agricultural college, it is to be remembered that the agricultural institutions of this country are requiring that the young man have actual farm experience before graduation. The fact is that there are twelve agricultural colleges now requiring work on farms before they will graduate the student. These institutions require each student to bring from his employer a certificate of merit as a farm laborer. The student is also required to make a report of his own observations and experience on the business management of the farm or farms on which he worked. The Kansas Agricultural College is one of the twelve institutions of the United States demanding these requirements.

Sheep feeding trials which ought to give a boost to sheep growing and feeding in Kansas, will be undertaken by the animal husbandry department at the Kansas State Agricultural College this winter. A shipment of 300 head of crossed Merino and long-wooled native sheep have been purchased in Utah for these trials. The lambs weigh fifty-five pounds and cost \$4 a head. They will be fed for about sixty days on cane and corn silage with alfalfa, shelled corn and cottonseed meal. It is believed by KANSAS FARMER that the feeders of this state have not in the past realized the profitableness with which sheep may be fed and the data resulting from these trials ought to throw much light on the subject.

We have an anonymous letter from "A Reader of KANSAS FARMER" who gives his address as Delphos. This letter would be printed in these columns if the writer had given his name. We do not feel justified in publishing any communication without knowing who wrote it.

STUDY YOUR BUSINESS.

On another page in this issue is an article by L. E. Call, of the Agronomy Department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, which deserves several readings before it is laid aside. It can safely be said that cropping conditions generally throughout the western half of Kansas have in the past been anything but satisfactory. It is a fact that when the rains come just right little or no attention need be paid to the careful preparation of a seed bed, to summer fallow, to the methods of cultivation or anything else in order to grow good crops. It is in the year when the rainfall is only normal or short that careless farming pinches the man who does the work and who is dependent upon the crop planted for the support of himself and his family. This is a situation in Western Kansas not different from the situation existing in sections of more liberal rainfall. In the areas of thirty-five to forty inches of precipitation, soil handling which points to the conservation of moisture and to the storing of moisture for a year preceding the planting of the crop, are not so essential as in the areas of lighter rainfall.

The fact is, though, that those farmers located in the western half of Kansas should be intensely interested in and greatly helped by observing the value of summer fallow as an aid to more certain and increased yields of all crops. Likewise they, as well as farmers in the eastern half of the state, should realize the disadvantages of growing the same crop on lands continuously, the need of thorough preparation of the soil for all crops, also that grain crops alone cannot be depended upon to give profitable returns even though the soil-handling methods are the best.

There is much in the article to commend it to the farmer who would seek to obtain the best results from his land. Farm lands are not desired to make for the man who tills them a bare living only, any more than the merchandising business is designed to make only a living for the man who follows it. But many farmers are making a living only, and many merchants are not doing more, but farming as well as merchandising will give a return over and above the bare support of the man who engages in it just in the proportion that he applies industry, frugality, initiative, thought and good business sense thereto. Read the article in question and profit by its precepts.

HELP TO RELIEVE HUMAN SUFFERING

THE most appalling war of history is making destitute and helpless millions of men, women and children and leaving uncared for many thousands of wounded and dying. They appeal to all humanity for help and our National Red Cross, through its organized branches, is energetically responding with all the zeal at its command. The Red Cross, therefore, appeals to all those who are able, to contribute money or new clothing or both—large or small contributions—and they should be forwarded at once with the enclosed coupon.

JOHN R. MULVANE, Treasurer, Topeka Chapter, Red Cross,
Topeka, Kansas.

DEAR SIR:—Find herewith my check, draft or post office money

order for \$....., and I wish the contribution to be

used in the relief of.....

Signed.....

Post Office.....

State.....

If you would have your contributions aid Germans, Frenchmen, Russians, or others, please designate.

If you contribute shoes, socks, shirts, or other clothing, forward by parcel post or express, notifying Mr. Mulvane what and how you are sending it.

The decision of the District Court of the United States, District of Minnesota, in the case of the International Harvester Company, and which ordered that the company within ninety days be dissolved into at least three separate and distinct corporations, is a peculiar decision in that it acquits the company and its officers and directors of the charges of over-capitalization and unfair and oppressive policies and practices. It does not sustain the charge made in the petition of the government. The conclusion seems to be that the International Harvester Company is a good but illegal trust. Its business, it seems, has been conducted fairly and economies secured by its organization have inured to the benefits of its customers, farmers, but nevertheless the majority of the judges hold its existence is illegal. The decision is by a divided court and the case will not be ended until the Supreme Court has said the last word. It may be that the Supreme Court will hold the view expressed in the dissenting opinion of Judge Sanborn. A hurried reading of the facts brought out in the trial leads us to believe that the farming public has been benefited by the organization of the company and the methods adopted in carrying on its business. It is certain that through this organization the farmers of the country have been able to secure the most satisfactory machinery manufactured at lower prices than would have been possible through a multitude of corporations which could not surround themselves with the methods of economical production and distribution employed by the one big concern.

ROPPING METHODS FOR WEST

Rotations Which Promise Most Profitable—L. E. Call, Dry Farming Congress

IN the more humid and older districts of the eastern United States definite systems of cropping are followed on nearly every farm. Crops have been grown in this section of the country for more than a century and it has been definitely proven that under most conditions it is unprofitable to grow the same crop continuously even on the richest of ground. The different crops adapted to the region have been studied until accurate information is available regarding the effect of each upon the soil. The particular crop which follows another to the best advantage is also known. With this knowledge it has been a simple matter to plan, for almost any combination of crops, cropping systems that will utilize to the fullest extent the moisture and available plant food in the soil, that will maintain the soil in the highest state of productivity, and at the same time insure the greatest ultimate profit from each crop grown.

It has been impossible in the short time Western Kansas has been farmed to work out with any degree of certainty the best cropping system for that section of the state. New crops better adapted to Western Kansas conditions are frequently introduced and each new crop requires a little different manner of soil preparation and handling. It will probably be impossible to plan systems of soil management and crop rotation as definitely as the farmers of the eastern part of the United States have planned their rotations. It will, at least, be impossible to do so until we have greater knowledge than we have today of the soil, crops and climate of the region. It is, however, important that a study be made of the cropping systems that promise to be most profitable. Such a study has been started. During the past ten years the Kansas Experiment Station in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture has made a study of the cropping systems best adapted to Western Kansas. This work has been done at the branch experiment stations at Hays, Garden City, Tribune and Colby, and upon the farms of farmers with whom we are co-operating. On these farms there are under way at the present time over 200 different rotations and systems of soil management. While this work is of too short duration to have definitely determined the best system of soil management for this region, a few important facts have been fairly definitely established. These are:

- (1) That the greatest success can not be obtained by growing the same crop on the land continuously.
- (2) That a thorough preparation of the soil for crops is as essential in Western Kansas as in the more humid regions.
- (3) That grain crops cannot be depended upon to produce profitable returns each season even though the best methods of soil management are used.
- (4) That forage crops of the sorghum family are the most dependable, and for the most profitable utilization of these crops, live stock must be kept upon the farm.
- (5) That a sequence of crops should be so arranged that the greatest possible use is made of all moisture stored in the soil.
- (6) That moisture can be stored in the soil by summer fallow and that occasionally summer fallow is necessary in any well-planned system of cropping.

VALUE OF SUMMER FALLOWING.

The value of summer fallowing as a successful means of conserving moisture has been amply demonstrated. It has been proven beyond a question that moisture that can be stored in this way will depend upon the amount of rain that falls during the fallow period, the character of the showers, and the way in which the fallow is handled. It usually requires one-half inch or more of rain in order that water may enter the soil to a sufficient depth to be stored. Light scattering showers simply wet the surface of the ground and the moisture evaporates before it penetrates the soil to a sufficient depth to be held by cultivation.

In Western Kansas from 20 to 30 per cent of the annual rainfall can usually be stored in the soil by summer fallowing. The big problem in fallowing land is not preventing evaporation, but getting the moisture into the ground. Moisture will not readily pass through finely pulverized soil. Therefore, a soil that has been fallowed and continuously

worked with a smoothing harrow absorbs water very slowly. In cultivating the fallow ground, it should be worked as little as possible with implements like the smoothing harrow and disk that pulverize the surface soil, but should be cultivated with implements like the spring tooth harrow and corn cultivator that leave the ground ridged, that do not pulverize the small clods, but leave the small lumps of soil on the surface of the ground. This not only permits rain to be absorbed more readily, but tends to lessen soil blowing where blowing is a danger.

The value of summer fallowing for storing moisture in the soil has been well shown at the Hays Branch Experiment Station where for the past five years four different plots of ground have been cropped to wheat. Two of these plots have been cropped continuously to wheat and the other two plots alternately cropped to wheat and summer fallowed. One of the continuously cropped plots was plowed each year as soon as the wheat was removed and the seed bed prepared in the best possible manner. By this method, the plowing was done as early in the summer as was possible and still produce a crop of wheat each year. The other plot continuously cropped was plowed about two weeks before seeding and as good a seed bed as possible prepared for the wheat.

Moisture samples were taken to a depth of six feet on each plot at time of seeding and an accurate record was kept of the grain and straw produced. The results are shown in the accompanying table:

SUMMER FALLOWING VS. CONTINUOUS CROPPING.

Hays, Kansas, 1910-1914.

AVERAGE PER CENT OF MOISTURE IN SOIL AT SEEDING TIME.

METHOD OF PREPARATION.	Per Cent of Moisture in Six Inches of Soil at Seeding.					AVE.
	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	
Late fall plowed.....	18.3	14.1	13.3	14.6	17.1	15.4
Early fall plowed.	19.6	16.2	15.1	15.15	17.8	16.8
Summer fallowed.	23.12	21.6	17.9	22.2	21.8	21.3

YIELD OF GRAIN AND STRAW PER ACRE.

METHOD OF PREPARATION.	1910		1911		1912		AVE.
	Grain Bu.	Straw Lbs.	Grain Bu.	Straw Lbs.	Grain Bu.	Straw Lbs.	
Late fall plowed.	20.3	2985	0	0	2.8	265	
Early fall plowed.	27.8	3135	0.3	80	13.8	3425	
Summer fallowed.	42.5	4845	2.6	795	29.2	5240	
	1913		1914		AVE.		
Late fall plowed.	8	815	20.6	3475	8.8	1508	
Early fall plowed.	2.3	1273	24.8	3600	13.8	2302	
Summer fallowed.	10.3	3245	21.6	4397	21.2	3704	

It will be seen from this table that at time of seeding the summer fallowed ground has each season contained much more moisture than the ground continuously cropped. As an average of five years, the summer fallowed ground contained 4.5 per cent more moisture in the surface six feet of soil than the early plowed continuously cropped ground and 5.9 per cent more moisture than the continuously cropped late plowed ground. The value of the larger quantity of water in the summer fallowed land is shown by the larger yields of wheat secured from this plot. As an average of five years, alternate cropping and summer fallowing has produced an average annual yield of 21.2 bushels of wheat per acre. This is an increase of 7.4 bushels per acre over continuous cropping where the ground was plowed early in the summer and an increase of 12.4 bushels per acre over late fall plowing.

In alternate cropping and summer fallowing, but one crop is secured in two years, thus twice as much ground is required for the same acreage of wheat as is required when the ground is continuously cropped. Therefore, in order

to make the results comparable the yield of wheat on the fallowed ground should be divided by 2. If this is done the average yield of wheat on the summer fallowed ground is 10.6 bushels per acre, which is 3.2 bushels less than early fall plowing, but 1.8 bushels more than late fall plowing. It is, therefore, evident that although but one crop is produced in two years, that the practice of summer fallowing is more profitable than late fall plowing and where such a large acreage of wheat is grown that the ground cannot all be properly prepared for the crop early in the season, it will prove profitable to summer fallow a portion of the whole wheat land. In summer fallowing, it is necessary to sow, harvest and thresh but one crop in two years, so that the cost of producing a crop of wheat on summer fallowed ground will not be twice the cost of producing wheat by the best method of continuous cropping. In fact, when the fallow is properly handled, the cost of producing a crop by summer fallowing will not greatly exceed the cost of producing a crop by the best method of continuous cropping providing the interest on the investment in land is not considered.

From the results of these tests it is doubtful if it would prove profitable to alternately crop and summer fallow land if it were possible to prepare the ground each season by either plowing or listing early in the summer. Where a large acreage of ground is to be prepared for wheat with limited equipment, it is impossible to prepare all the ground at an early date. Under such conditions, a

of farming an occasional summer fallow. The object should be to have all the summer fallowed ground plowed before the opening of harvest. After plowing, the ground should be worked just enough to keep down weed growth. In fact, over-working should be avoided to prevent the ground becoming so smooth and fine that water would be slowly absorbed and that blowing might follow. The ground that had been summer fallowed the preceding summer could be prepared by listing or disking as soon as possible after harvest. On a loose type of soil where plowing had been deep in preparation for the summer fallow and the ground was loose at harvest time, the best method of preparing the seed bed would be by disking, or, if there was little or no weed growth, by stubbling in the crop.

The ground that had been fallowed two years before should be plowed or listed to only a medium depth soon after harvest and prepared for the crop in the best possible manner. The ground to be summer fallowed the next season could be disked the fall or summer before if labor was available for the purpose. If not, it could be left unworked until the following spring.

By such a system a farmer handling 400 acres of wheat each year would divide his farm into four 100-acre fields as shown by the table at the bottom of this page.

Of these 400 acres, 100 acres would be fallowed each summer and 300 acres would be seeded to wheat. One-third of the wheat grown would be sown on fallow, one-third sown on early listed or plowed ground, and the other one-third sown on plowed or disked ground, or stubbled in, depending upon the character of the soil and season. Such a system of summer fallowing would divide the work and distribute it throughout the year and at the same time would not reduce, but would undoubtedly increase the productivity of the land over a system of continuous cropping.

SUMMER FALLOW IN ROTATION OF CROPS.

The most profitable way of using the summer fallow is in a rotation of crops. It is a demonstrated fact that the most successful farmers in Central and Western Kansas are those who are following a diversified system of farming and growing feed crops for stock together with wheat. The sweet sorghums, kafir, feterita, and milo are the most profitable feed crops. To produce the maximum yield of wheat and kafir and sorghum under such conditions, the crops must be grown in rotation and not grown on the same land continuously. Wheat will not, under normal conditions, make a profitable crop when sown on sorghum or kafir stubble. Kafir or sorghum grow late in the fall and exhaust the soil so completely of moisture and available plant food that wheat sown upon such ground is usually a failure. Therefore, in planning a rotation of crops for such conditions, summer fallowing is indispensable.

The accompanying table shows a three-year rotation on three fields where wheat and kafir are grown and the ground summer fallowed one year in three:

THREE-YEAR ROTATION WITH FALLOW.

Field.	1915	1916	1917	1918
A.....	Fallow	Wheat	Kafir	Fallow
B.....	Wheat	Kafir	Fallow	Wheat
C.....	Kafir	Fallow	Wheat	Kafir

Where wheat is the most important crop and where there is sufficient moisture to justify it, a four-year rotation of wheat two years, sorghum or kafir one year, and summer fallow one year, can be followed. When kafir or sorghum is the most important crop, a four-year rotation of two years of kafir or sorghum, one year of summer fallow, and one year of wheat can be used. In either case, the ground is summer fallowed after kafir or sorghum and in that way the soil is stored with moisture and available plant food and will produce the maximum wheat crop the following year.

Weeds Along the Road.

The weeds along the road will hold snow. In some cases they will hold so much snow that the road becomes impassable and the result is driving across the field and in some cases the cutting of fences. Now is the time to remove these weeds so as to keep the snow from drifting onto the road bed. Watch the roads next winter and it will be surprising how few weeds it sometimes takes to stop a lot of snow.

SYSTEM OF CONTINUOUS WHEAT GROWING WITH FALLOW.

FIELD.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
A 100 Acres.....	Fallow	Wheat*	Wheat†	Wheat†	Fallow
B 100 Acres.....	Wheat*	Wheat†	Wheat†	Fallow	Wheat*
C 100 Acres.....	Wheat†	Fallow	Wheat*	Wheat†	Wheat†
D 100 Acres.....					

*Wheat on fallow.

†Wheat on disked ground.

‡Wheat on early plowed ground.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

OUR reader, F. E. B., of Sumner County, Kansas, writes that he has a cement silo fourteen feet in diameter and forty feet high which he is filling with a mixture of two-thirds cane and the balance kafir. This forage is short and poorly seeded, yielding about five bushels of grain per acre. He wishes to know what would be a fair price for silage of this character, and likewise the capacity of this 14 x 40 silo.

This silage could not be considered to be as high in feeding value perhaps as silage containing a larger amount of grain. Well matured cane, however, makes first class silage and gives excellent results in feeding. This has been demonstrated by several experiments at the Kansas Experiment Station. Silage of this character ought to be worth about half as much as good hay.

The estimated capacity of a silo of this size is 138 tons. The capacity of any silo is somewhat variable since the material used in filling is variable. Silage which goes into the silo somewhat dry and without much grain will not weigh out as heavily as silage from green material containing a large amount of grain. In estimating the capacity of silos, the height of the silage should not be measured until it has settled for a few days. For example, in a forty-foot silo there might be only thirty-six feet of silage after a few days of settling. Based on average conditions, this amount of silage is estimated to weigh out 118 tons. It is about as difficult a matter to measure silage accurately as it is to measure hay in the stack with any degree of accuracy.

Late Crops for Silos.

One of the Shawnee County readers of KANSAS FARMER called up by phone last week regarding the desirability of placing some corn just past the roasting ear stage and some late kafir into the silo. There having been no killing frost up to this date, these crops were both in a green condition. The kafir crop has some mature heads but contained many heads just past the blooming stage. After the first killing frost these crops can make no further development and the question arising in this reader's mind was whether he would be justified in going to the expense of putting these somewhat immature crops in the silo.

While it is always to be expected that the best silage will come from crops in a more mature condition, such crops as these had better go into the silo than be stored or saved by the ordinary field method of curing. With feeds of all kinds high in price and on some farms short in quantity, as they are on the farm of the reader who made the phone inquiry, such feeds should be so stored as to return the largest value possible. Placed in the silo, maximum results will follow the seeding of the somewhat immature crops and at a cost not to exceed 80 cents to \$1 a ton for getting the crop into the silo, this method of preserving would be justifiable from an economic standpoint.

Needs Another Silo.

E. G. G., Dickinson County, writes that he is feeding forty-five milk cows and fifteen heifers from a 16 x 34 silo and that by the first of the year he will be out of silage. He desires to know if he can refill the silo with shock corn and also if this practice will not be preferable to the building of another silo.

This subscriber needs another silo. The so-called silage from shock corn is not and cannot be made the equal of silage from the same corn if put into the silo when the corn is in the dent and the stalks contain the natural juices. The addition of the water necessary to make the dry roughage keep in the silo is a poor substitute for the natural juices possessed by the corn plant. The siloing of shock corn is, in our belief, a practice which can be profitably engaged in only when it is necessary to secure a maximum of feed from a given quantity of corn fodder. The siloing will eliminate a large portion of the waste in feeding the fodder and it is altogether probable that if enough water is used in siloing the palatability of the dry roughage will be increased. The digestibility may also be increased, but we believe this has not been definitely determined.

Some two or three weeks or possibly longer will transpire between the time of emptying the silo and the time at

which the siloed corn fodder will be ready for feeding. During this period our subscriber's milk cows will be out of silage. This will be a critical time in the feeding period and on forty-five cows our subscriber will lose enough in the decreasing milk flow and in the additional cost of feed to come near paying for another silo, and it is our belief that he cannot afford to be without the best of silage at all times.

Sudan Grass in McPherson County.

Sudan grass has made good on the farm of Wilson G. Shelley of McPherson County this year. Mr. Shelley planted the grass the latter part of May, using an ordinary corn planter, making the rows about forty-two inches apart, seeding at the rate of three pounds of seed per acre. An ordinary milo plate worked satisfactorily. Part of the seed was planted on old ground and this was put in with a lister in shallow furrows. Part was planted on sod ground broken early last spring. This was surface-planted. The old ground required several cultivations, but the sod ground was not cultivated. Both germinated well and grew continuously even through the dry weather.

The seed planted on old ground made a little the taller growth, averaging

grade of meat meal, containing a guaranteed minimum of about 40 per cent protein. Other packing houses than the ones mentioned manufacture these by-products. The cost will be between \$40 and \$50 a ton.

This first cost of these packinghouse by-products seems extremely high, but when it is considered that it is seldom necessary to feed a single hog in excess of a quarter to a half pound daily, the cost per animal is very small.

In feeding tankage in these proportions with corn, it will reduce the cost of gains from 25 to 30 per cent over that of feeding corn alone. With corn as high in price as it now is, the saving of that amount is worth while.

Co-Operation in Silo Building and Filling.

Your article in KANSAS FARMER of September 26 about keeping land at work is a good one to read and study. It gives the condition of this country until three years ago. We had plenty of pasture land, but a winter feed supply was the greatest problem.

In order to be able to hold our stock, two of my neighbors and myself co-operated in the making of forms for the construction of concrete silos. In March we began getting together the material. We made the forms, hired

the irrigating district of Colorado, I find this same condition still prevails.

For the last eighteen years I have used a direct-stroke standard windmill and have had splendid results and have not had trouble or repairs worth mentioning. I have had a constant supply of water of moderate temperature and free from weed seeds. I use storage tanks of 2,000 gallons capacity, and lift the water 128 feet. The pump is a common force pump having a 2½-inch cylinder and six-inch stroke. One-inch pipe is used for lifting the water and it is forced to the storage tank 430 feet distant with a 1½-inch pipe having a check valve close to the pump. A ten-foot wooden windmill completes the plant. My storage tanks are made of 20-gauge galvanized iron sheets thirty inches wide, riveted together with one row of rivets one inch apart about one inch from the end. This is set into the ground about six inches. The bottom is about one foot thick and is made of a concrete mixture of one part cement and three parts sand, and this holds water as well as any tank on the market and costs only about one-fourth as much. Anyone who is handy with tools can make the tanks. I have built three or four for my neighbors, others have built them for themselves.

My plant furnishes water for irrigating three acres on which we grow all kinds of vegetables. We receive better prices for our produce than those paid in Topeka or Denver. In addition to the vegetables we have fruit trees, berries and shade trees, all of which would be impossible in this part of the state without an irrigation plant. When I located here nine years ago there were very few family gardens. People did not think it possible for the windmill to furnish more water than was needed for the live stock, but they know better now, and it is gratifying to me to see nearly all my neighbors raising their own vegetables.

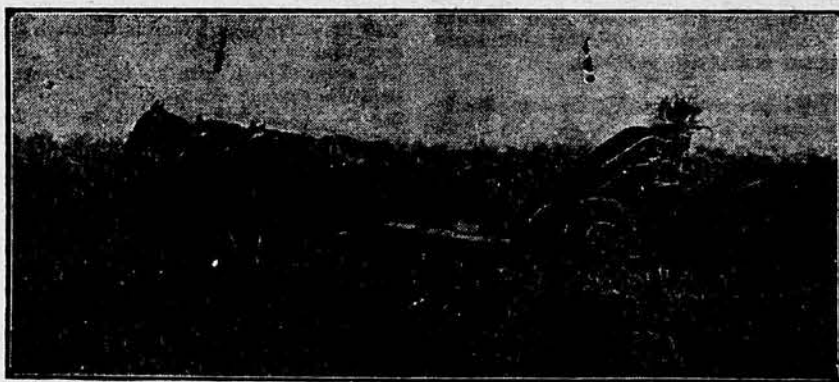
By this you can see that irrigation is possible on a small scale on any farm out here if the farmer will take an interest in the matter. If the farmers of Decatur County would use their windmills as much as I use mine there would be at least two thousand acres under irrigation in this one county, and by properly selecting the location for the plant, clean, fresh water could be supplied the house. I have the water piped into my kitchen.—AUGUST HAHN, Sheridan County.

Preserving Fence Posts.

Subscriber G. S., Republic County, asks how he should treat split posts to make them last longer, and inquires if he can treat them in a manner similar to that in which the railroad companies treat ties and bridge timbers.

The railroad companies treat timbers with creosote and their method and manner of treatment is the most efficient yet devised, but it must be remembered that the railroads have a method by which the creosote is forced into the timbers under a high pressure and this is not practical for the farmer. We have been told that the railroad companies are able to force about eleven pounds of creosote into a cubic foot of wood. By their method the timber is creosoted through and through. The best the farmer can do in creosoting is to put the creosote on with a brush or construct a vat into which he can immerse the fence posts and so allow the wood to take up all the creosote it will, and the amount so taken up will depend upon the length of time the post is immersed and the rapidity with which the wood absorbs it.

Another method of treating fence posts is with coal tar, and this is a most excellent preservative treatment. Only the lower end of the post is tarred, although the tar should extend six or eight inches above the ground when the post is set. It is necessary that the tar be heated. It should, in fact, be boiling, when the post is dipped. When boiling, the coal tar reaches its highest degree of penetration. Our subscriber can heat tar in a three or four-barrel oblong iron water tank. It will be necessary to set the tank on a foundation so built that when the tar and posts are in the tank it will not on account of the weight buckle or the seams break. The posts are dipped into the boiling tar and there allowed to remain five or ten minutes. The longer the posts are in the coal tar the more tar they will take up and the better they will be preserved.



CUTTING SUDAN GRASS WITH CORN BINDER, FALL OF 1914, ON FARM OF WILSON G. SHELLEY, M'PHERSON COUNTY.

about 6½ feet high, but Mr. Shelley estimates that the sod ground will produce the heavier seed yield—about 500 pounds per acre—the old ground making fifty pounds less.

The crop was ripe and was harvested for seed from 100 to 110 days after planting. The second growth is now three feet high and would make 1½ tons of hay per acre. Mr. Shelley is well pleased with his crop and expects to increase his acreage next year. He states that in his opinion Sudan grass will replace both millets and sorghums as hay crops for Kansas.

Tankage Inquiries.

One of our readers in Greenwood County who is interested in properly balancing his hog feeding rations, writes for further information regarding the feeding of tankage to hogs as a supplement to corn. He wishes to know where this feed is obtained, its probable cost, what amount to feed, and whether any special kind is to be recommended.

The reason for feeding this highly nitrogenous supplement is that corn alone does not give the best results. Tankage is a packinghouse product consisting of trimmings and other materials which are placed in steam pressure tanks where a temperature of 245 degrees F. is maintained for several hours. The fats are all released by this high temperature and are drawn off. The meat residue and small pieces of bone remaining in the tank are then dried in a steam jacketed dryer to a point where the material can be ground and stored for an indefinite time.

The product put out by the Swift Packing Company is known as Swift's Digester Tankage and can be secured from the packing house or purchased through local dealers.

The Armour Packing Company sells on the market for feeding purposes a material practically identical with the product just described. Their product is known as Armour's Deodorized Meat Meal. Both of these products are guaranteed to contain 60 per cent of protein as a minimum and 10 per cent of fat.

One packing house puts out a lower

the stone crushed, bought 750 sacks of cement and two cars of sand. We secured the services of an assistant for the first silo. The other two we built by exchanging work with the nearby neighbors.

Last year we hired a machine to fill our silos, but this was not satisfactory, as there were so many silos to be filled and the forage dried quickly. Some of us were compelled to use shock fodder, others used feed which was too green. This year five of us bought a silage cutter at an expense of about \$40 each. We hired an engine and filled our silos when the crop was ready for siloing. We also filled silos for two of our neighbors. Next year we expect to buy a gasoline engine so we can run our force without hiring labor, as the five of us have nearly enough help of our own to run the cutter and binders and we get enough more feed per acre to more than pay for the silo and machinery. Cane, kafir, corn or feterita makes from nine to twelve tons per acre this year, and the cost of filling silos is not over \$1 per ton and sometimes not this much.

If the farmer mentioned in your article would co-operate with his neighbors, they could have cheap feed, too. Co-operation is the best way to handle the silo question. The expense of outside labor and filling machinery is too great for one man to build and fill a silo.

This year we are experimenting with corn, kafir, cane and feterita, for the silo, in order that we may know what to plant next year.—E. E. ATEB, Bourbon County.

Irrigating Three-Acre Tract.

I have noted the interest manifested in the irrigation of the farms in the western part of our state, and desire to give my experience. For twenty-five years I have irrigated more or less. The first five years of my experience was in the Rio Grande Valley in New Mexico and the water supply was obtained from the Rio Grande River. The results of this undertaking were disappointing, as the water failed at the time when most needed. On the occasion of several visits during the last few years to

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You can't get Galloway quality at anywhere near my price. I got one small manufacturing profit, the rest of your dollar buys what you need. The other way your dollar pays the profit of the manufacturer, the jobber and the dealer. You have tried the old way. Now try my way and see what you save.

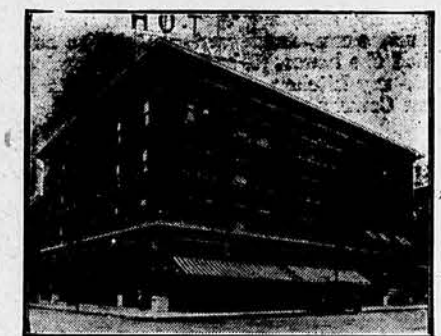
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THE FARM



Much has been written relative to the desirability of the Western Kansas farmer milking a few cows, growing the calves of these until a year or eighteen months old, and also rearing a few horses and mules for market each year. Most of what has been written has been based on the assumption that there was abundant pasture land in Western Kansas, or that the vacant land in that section existed in such acreage that all the pasture that might be needed was available. The fact is that the live stock keeping problem in Western Kansas is more difficult of solution than most people believe and much more so than the average writer on western farm topics has taken note of. There are thousands of acres in the West which one time were in cultivation. These acres have not returned to pasture, but are growing weeds and of little value as pasture. Thousands of other acres have in the past been so closely pastured that the native grass supplies very little feed compared with that land which has not been closely pastured and on which the growth of grass has been preserved. It is a fact that while there is much range land in the western portion of the state and which land has never been touched by the plow, there is not the abundance of grass ordinarily believed.

There is another thing to consider in this connection, and that is the large acreage required for the support of an animal during the pasture season. It has within the last few weeks been stated in KANSAS FARMER as a result of our inquiry into the situation, that it requires from eight to ten acres of grass land for the support of a grown cow, steer, or horse. With this acreage of grass required, it is not difficult to see how the quarter section or even half section farmer can with difficulty, so far as pasture is concerned, maintain even ten or twelve cows and their young stock. True, pasturage may be had so long as it is available at a price ranging from 35 to 40 cents per month per head. This pasture is worth all it costs, but with a disposition on the part of each western farmer to keep twenty-five or thirty head of cattle, it would not be possible to obtain range within convenient distance even though each settler was disposed to pay this figure.

A letter from H. T. Nielsen, district agricultural agent for some six or eight counties in Northwestern Kansas, says: "I have been much interested in this pasture problem and have come to the conclusion that the average quarter of pasture land will be doing very well if it maintains twenty mature head of cattle for the season of six months—April 15 to October 15. It should really be from May 1 to October 15 or November 1, under favorable conditions. The curse of the pasture problem out here is too early turning out in the spring and thus never giving the grass a fair chance to make good. There are a great many quarter sections in grass that will not support twenty head of mature cattle a season and it is barely possible that I have the figures a little too high. I am sure that the number is somewhere between sixteen and twenty head for a quarter of land. The rental is a rather peculiar arrangement. There are many quarters in my district that are being rented for \$15 to \$25 per quarter a season. This means that it is not fenced and also that there is no water on the land—available water. Land that is fenced and has water available for stock commands a good deal more in rent."

It will be seen from the letter above quoted that a quarter section of fairly good western grass land is required to support twenty mature animals. It may be said, too, that this number of animals comes near being the minimum which even the smallest western farmer can maintain and make for himself and his family a permanent and reasonably prosperous home. It means that the settler must have available for pasture a quarter section of land, and it means, furthermore, that he must be able to own or control at least 240 acres or, better still, a half section. This, to furnish him a quarter section of pasture and the balance to be used in the grow-

ing of twenty-five or thirty acres of wheat and the necessary grain and forage feed crops. Thus, the western farmer's situation is more complicated than is generally believed. If the country is settled by more farmers than it now has it would seem that every settler—those now in the country as well as those who come in the future—must get hold of at least a half section of western land and one-half of this should be the best grass land he is able to get.

It would seem necessary also to adopt the plan which has a hundred times been outlined in KANSAS FARMER and in which plan cognizance has been taken of this pasturage condition. Our plan contemplates that the sorghum crops grown for forage must be so handled that they can be used as a supplement to pasturage. Under ordinary conditions feeding forage or grain in Western Kansas is done only during that period of the year when there is no pasture. If there is insufficient pasture acreage to maintain live stock in a growing condition or to keep the cows milking, then these animals must have some feed aside from that which they get by grazing. The best way to provide this feed is through grain sorghum crops which have been put in the silo. These can be fed during the pasture season economically and with profit. The time required in the feeding will not be of consequence. In fact, the live stock keeping farmer will find that he cannot expend his time to better advantage than that necessary to feed a mess of silage twice per day to a little herd of milking cows and to a few stock cattle. The pasture situation is such as requires a careful consideration of the growth of forage crops adapted to the section and the saving of these crops in the silo. The pasture condition also makes necessary the consideration of summer feeding. This, we believe, is a plan which the quarter or half section farmer of the West cannot escape. There are a few months before next year's cropping arrangements are made. During these months will be a good time to take stock of the situation as it exists, to think the conditions over, considering them from every point of view, and concluding what policy is to be pursued in the future. There is no dodging the fact that those things which will contribute to permanent and prosperous farming in Western Kansas present problems more or less complicated and which in many cases are difficult of solution. There will be satisfaction, however, in the solving of the problem and the ideas herein presented should be helpful.

There is a scarcity of native pasture in the central third of the state and the pasture condition is nearly as serious in this section as in the western third. As yet, no grass has been found which will serve as even a fairly good substitute for the native grasses. This condition is not receiving the attention it deserves. It seems that our experiment stations and the Federal Department of Agriculture could not engage in a more important work than that of discovering or propagating pasture grasses which will best serve the live stock keeping farmer of the West. These agencies have been active in work pertaining to all kinds of grains best adapted to the farming of those sections and the results obtained have already been worth several times more than the cost of the work. These same agencies are urging upon the western farmer the advantages of live stock keeping, but in the West the maintenance of live stock without pasture is an uphill and difficult business. It is admitted, however, that live stock is essential to the permanent prosperity of the Kansas farmer. If this be so—and we believe it is—then let us have the best trained and most skilled men set to work in the solution of the problem. The eastern one-third of Kansas can for the most part avail itself of pasture grasses now well known, and while these will not afford permanent pasture, they are such as enter well into a scheme of rotation which makes them answer every purpose. However, in spite of this condition in the central third of the state, there are hundreds of farmers practically without pasture



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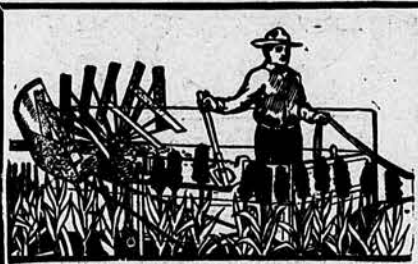
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Geo. Raff, Arkansas City, Kan., writes: "Headed over 100 acres. We made an average of over 10 acres a day. It saves the grain better than you can handling by hand. . . . We think it is the only header out. . . . Sold on a positive guarantee and not one complaint received."

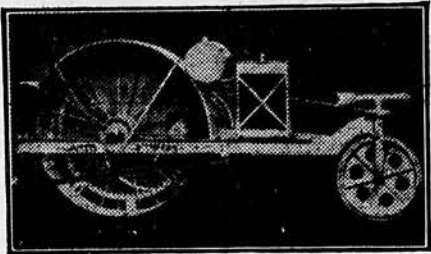
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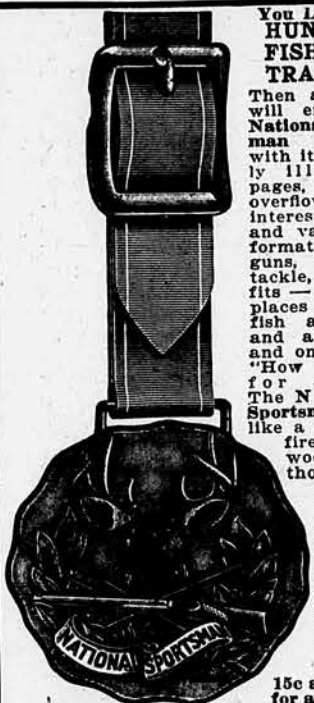
Pulls load of five rattling good horses at the draw bar. Pulls plows, seeders, discs, binders, mowers, etc.

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NATIONAL SPORTSMAN, Boston, Mass.

Attention is called to the change in the advertisement of Ira Romig, owner of Bonnie Brae Holstein herd. He is making very attractive prices on a bunch of registered cows and coming two-year-old heifers, or will sell as wanted, at attractive prices. Look up his ad and write him for particulars.

and who keep no stock other than that needed to do the farm work.

The central and eastern thirds of the state must figure on the use of silage in summer feeding in the same way that we view that necessity from the standpoint of the western farmer. Silage in the eastern two-thirds of Kansas can be economically grown and by feeding it during even a portion of the summer season farm profits can be increased thereby. The higher priced the land and the more valuable it is for crop production, the greater the profit at which silage can be fed. The fact is that we see no way by which the live stock population of Kansas can be greatly increased except by a readjustment of summer feeding methods. We need all the pasture we can get, but it is not likely that we can ever have all the pasture needed. Therefore it would seem that a consideration of silage as a summer feed as well as a winter feed now demands the attention of the live stock keeping farmer and also of the man who would add the live stock industry to his farming operations.

Believes in Deep Plowing.

Subscriber O. D. B., Three Forks, Montana, approving something written in KANSAS FARMER a few weeks ago relative to deeper plowing, writes that he bought a deep tilling machine in 1910. On this machine he worked two teams weighing 3,200 and 3,600 pounds, cutting sixteen inches wide and sixteen inches deep. He seeded thirty-seven pounds of Turkey Red winter wheat per acre. The land had two and one-half inches of rain from April to August, 1911. He thinks that every farmer in the semi-arid, short-of-rain states should use deep tillers. He adds: "I am sixty-four years old, Pennsylvania Dutch, progressive, aggressive, deep plowing, hogs, cattle, sheep and corn."

Fall Plowing for Insect Control.

Fall plowing will be particularly advantageous this fall, as it will destroy large numbers of insects that do damage to crops. Cut worms, corn earworms, grasshoppers and army worms will be greatly reduced in numbers by fall plowing. This is accomplished by turning out these insects at a crucial stage of development and exposing them to the frosts and rains or in breaking open the cells in which they are transforming. This is good practice each year, but it is especially recommended this fall in view of the presence of an unusual number of various worms in the soil and the fact that the army worm has been so numerous during the summer.

Machine for Treating Seed Wheat.

The treating of seed wheat for smut is mostly over for this year. There is no doubt that more seed wheat was treated for smut this season than ever before in the history of the state. While treatment by hand is easy and effective, a machine to do the work has been inventor. It resembles a good-sized washing machine.

A hopper carries the wheat down and through a tank containing formalin and then dumps the treated cereal into a wagon or other receptacle. All smut balls float to the surface of the liquid and are skimmed off automatically. The manufacturers claim that the machine will clean from 65 to 75 bushels an hour.

Did You Get Your Share?

It is not every farmer who every year gets his proportion of the income resulting from the crops produced in his state. Accordingly, not every Kansas farmer will be better off this year than last, but the large proportion of Kansans will be. Kansas this year leads all other states in the average condition of all her crops. The aggregate of all crop conditions is 119.6 per cent for this state. Nevada is next with 119.4; Oklahoma, 105.9; Nebraska, 101.6; Texas, 101.2; Iowa, 100.4; Arkansas, 94.8; Illinois, 84.9; and for the United States, 99.3.

Cornstalks and Snow.

It is sometimes a good plan to leave some of the cornstalks standing. Every fourth row left standing will hold a lot of snow on the land. At the North Dakota Experiment Station it was found that one-fourth of the cornstalks left standing stopped about as much snow as when all were left. This will in many cases mean a good deal to the next crop. The added moisture will make the soil less liable to blow, and the standing stalks will check the wind a good deal, near the surface, and this also reduces the drifting. Better try leaving a few rows and see if it does not pay.—North Dakota Bulletin.



Fair Play in Telephone Rates

It is human nature to resent paying more than anyone else and to demand cheap telephone service regardless of the cost of providing it.

But service at a uniform rate wouldn't be cheap.

It would simply mean that those making a few calls a day were paying for the service of the merchant or corporation handling hundreds of calls.

That wouldn't be fair, would it? No more so than that you should pay the same charge for a quart of milk as another pays for a gallon.

To be of the greatest usefulness, the telephone should reach every home, office and business place. To put it there, rates must be so graded that every person may have the kind of service he requires, at a rate he can easily afford.

Abroad, uniform rates have

been tried by the government-owned systems and have so restricted the use of the telephone that it is of small value.

The great majority of Bell subscribers actually pay less than the average rate. There are a few who use the telephone in their business for their profit who pay according to their use, establishing an average rate higher than that paid by the majority of the subscribers.

To make a uniform rate would be increasing the price to the many for the benefit of the few.

All may have the service they require, at a price which is fair and reasonable for the use each makes of the telephone.

These are reasons why the United States has the cheapest and most efficient service and the largest number of telephones in the world.

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Universal Service

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Are you going to touch a match to your old straw stacks, let them occupy valuable space and rot to the ground—or would you rather cash in on every wisp of it at the rate of \$2.50 per ton?

Every ton of straw you produce—even the old half decayed stack—is worth at least \$2.50 a ton when spread over your fields as fertilizer.

You'll find positive proof on this point in our free book on straw fertilizer. Get this book and read

the experience of scores of farmers and dozens of America's greatest agricultural experts and farm paper editors.

Read how Frank Carter cleared \$400 on 40 acres of "blow" land, and how Curtis M. Brown is over \$500 ahead on a patch of land his neighbors said would not sprout black-eyed peas. Also learn how William Knop cleared \$500 extra profits last year with the aid of my great crop maker—the

"Simplex" Straw Spreader

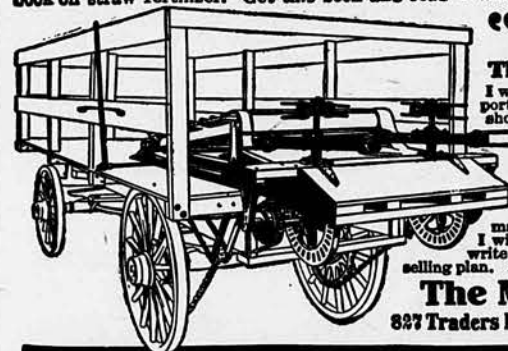
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I want you to send for my free book and learn the important facts about this wonderful machine. It will show you how to increase your wheat yield 4 bushels an acre, and other crops in proportion.

It will show you what you can secure in the way of increased farm products by showing you what hundreds of others have accomplished with the "Simplex" Spreader.

You'll be surprised to find what a small sum I ask for the "Simplex"—a sum so small that the machine can pay its entire cost the first three days use. I will send the book free and postpaid—and will also write you a letter explaining my 60-day free trial, no risk selling plan. Address Manson Campbell, Pres.

The Manson Campbell Co.
827 Traders Bldg., 19th & Campbell Sts., Kansas City, Mo.



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A solidly-made, sure-burning lantern—built to stand all the hard knocks of after-dark farm-work, dairy-work, feed-work, garage-work, etc. No wicks to trim, no chimneys to clean, no greasy oil-smell, smoke, or soot. Makes and burns its own gas. Fill it only once a week—clean it only once a year. Absolutely danger proof—can't explode, can't spill, can't clog up—will not blow or jar out, even if tipped over. Is made with two extra strong mantles. Will furnish 300 candle power of good, strong, brilliant light. "More light than 20 oil lanterns" at cost of only 1/5c per hour.

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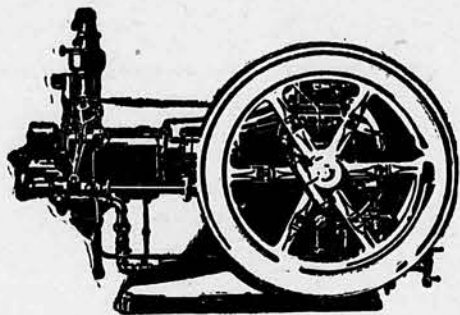
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**READ KANSAS FARMER'S CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISING PAGE FOR READY BARGAINS**

DAIRY



Vegetable margarine is the latest substitute for butter. The chief raw materials are coconut oil, cottonseed oil, skim milk, salt and boric acid. Thus the ingenuity of man is seeking still further to compete with the cow. The cow is still holding her own in the face of all competition.

The Kansas delegation to the National Dairy Show will make the trip by special car over the Santa Fe, leaving Kansas City the evening of the 26th. The delegation will be composed of creamerymen and dairymen and others interested in knowing the up-to-date things along dairy lines.

Nebraska has her cream grading plan working. This is after the method of purchasing cream on grade now in operation in Kansas. J. H. Frandsen, head of the dairy department of the Nebraska School of Agriculture, states that the aim of the adoption of a grading system is to "so improve conditions that the producer of good cream can be rewarded as he should be, by the paying of at least three cents more per pound for butter fat."

Subscriber M. S. J., Franklin County, asks if apples make good cow feed. The editor has had no experience in feeding apples to cows and we know of no KANSAS FARMER reader who has had experience. Hoard's Dairyman, however, some weeks ago in answering a similar inquiry, replied: "Apples are only a fair feed for dairy cows. They are equal to about only 40 per cent of the feeding value of corn silage. It is perhaps their rather low feeding value that has led to the opinion that when fed they dry up the cows."

"The successful dairyman is not only a farmer and breeder, but in the true sense of the word he is a business man from the commercial standpoint and a producer from the manufacturer's standpoint," writes Professor Kildee in an Iowa Experiment Station circular. "He breeds, feeds and selects his cows, each upon its individual merits, for the purpose of converting the raw materials grown on the farm in the forms of grains and grasses into a finished commodity of commerce—milk and butter fat. The profitable cow is one that has the ability and capacity to produce from a minimum food supply a maximum amount of milk rich in fat content."

The unprofitableness of cows is due to inferior cows, to improper care, feed and management. Either one or all of these factors may play an important part in reducing cow profit. Thousands of cows fail to return a profit because they are not fed as they should be for milk production. Thousands of others are well fed and cared for but are incapable of producing milk in profitable quantities. Whether or not a cow be profitable cannot be determined until she has been so fed and given such care as is necessary to enable her to produce at her maximum. The first essential, therefore, in determining cow merit is to know first whether the cow is doing as well as she should do. A trial now under way at the Iowa station is to determine the effect of feed and environment upon the amount of milk produced by "scrub" cows brought from Arkansas. The trial is demonstrating that the milk yield and the profit returned is materially influenced by feed and management.

Two hundred dairymen of Lucas County, Ohio, who will attend the National Dairy Show in Chicago next week, have adopted as their slogan, "Get Another Cow." Each member of the delegation will carry a pennant bearing the slogan and these, with banners, will be displayed conspicuously at each point en route to Chicago. The slogan and demonstration are expected to act as an impetus to farmers to make greater strides in dairying. The farmers of Lucas County are as much interested in the upbuilding of dairying in their county as are the farmers of Butler County, this state, interested in making their agriculture more prosperous through increasing the usefulness of kaffir and the feeding of larger numbers of live stock.

A county idea—one big idea, possessed by everybody in a county and the making of that idea a thing of community interest—is a good way of creating enthusiasm. Enthusiasm is needed in everything, by everybody. Anything which will create enthusiasm in a community will make that community better.

The centralizing creameries have made dairying possible in this western country and in which section cream is produced in comparatively small quantities and in which many farms are not producing cream at all. These creameries are not of one opinion as to the best plan of getting their cream to the central churning point. Some of them are users of the cream receiving station and others have adopted the individual shipper plan. There is much good argument upon both sides of the question. It is in fact immaterial to in this paragraph venture a statement on this point. We are confident, however, that there are too many cream receiving stations—so many that these stations cannot be so constructed and conducted as to result in the forwarding of the best quality of cream to the central plant. This because the receipts are so divided between stations as to result in the shipping of comparatively small quantities and which quantities do not justify equipping the station for the most satisfactory handling of cream. So far as we know, there is no way by which the number of receiving stations may be reduced. The patron, however, could exert an influence on the number of stations by a concerted action. The people of the towns in which these stations are placed could also regulate the number of points at which cream could be sold.

The receipts of cream by the Kansas creameries are usually light for this season of the year. This in spite of the fact that generally throughout the state there is an abundance of feed. This condition reveals this situation: that because of an unprecedented wheat crop many farmers feel that it is not necessary for them to sell cream, while with others the milk flow was lost during the late summer dry spell and feeding now will not recover that flow. This latter in the face of abundance of rough feed which could have been given green during the period of short pastures. If money is to be made from the milking of cows, those cows should be fed and handled in such way as to keep them at milk production. A large part of the advantage of milking a few cows comes through the cash receipts week in and week out the year through. This is the money which takes care of the farm and family expenses, leaving the income from other sources to be applied in the paying of accumulated obligations or in making farm improvements. It is not worth while to milk cows a few months of the year. It is least worth while to milk them during the early pasture season only, and when other farm work is rushing, but it is worth while to milk cows maintained on the rough feed of the farm during the fall and winter and during which season the time of the milker cannot through other means be converted into cash, or the rough feed otherwise marketed. Kansas, generally speaking, will have more feed this fall and winter than she can dispose of. In the face of this situation a considerable percentage of the cows which could be milked will loaf until next spring.

Last week in this column we reported that a large condensing concern in Illinois will purchase milk for the six months period, October to March, at an average price of \$1.80 per hundred. The milk produced in the section affected by this price claim that it is too low and they cannot afford to produce milk for sale at such figure. They give as their reasons the fact that they are milking ordinary cows and that such cows produce milk in such small quantities as to bring the cost of production barely within the limit of the contract selling price. This is the old, old story of the unprofitable cow. It is the average cow which makes dairying unprofitable in many sections and on many farms. This cow charges too much for the milk she produces and she ought not to be kept in the milking business.

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OTTAWA MANUFACTURING COMPANY
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Large producing cows which make milk economically will return to the owner good money at the above prices. Every man who has inquired into the dairy situation knows that this is so. It is well known that farmers with good cows make money out of dairying, while farmers with poor cows lose money. We are wondering why a district so old as the condensing district in Illinois, has not made this discovery long ago. One reason is because of the failure of farmers to rear the calves from their best cows. They have felt that the milk was too valuable to be used in calf breeding. Cost of production has increased on these farmers to the point now at which they cannot sell milk at a profit and being without good cows and profitable producers they are in a bad fix. The condensery as a rule results in making farmers mere manufacturers of milk and the grading up of the dairy herd through the keeping of the calves from the best cows is not common in the condensing district. The selling of whole milk does not accomplish for the locality or for the individual dairyman nearly so much as does the sale of cream for butter-making and the feeding of skim milk on the farm.

Are Your Cows Like These?

Two cows were in the Nebraska University Farm herd a short time ago which looked very much alike. Most people, perhaps, would have judged one to be a little better than the other. The average feed of one for two years cost \$64.15. The average feed for the other was 35 cents a year more. The one that it cost \$64.15 to feed produced about \$10 a year more than she cost. The one that it cost 35 cents a year more to feed returned five times the income of the other above cost of feed. Not even the dairy experts could have guessed that. The way they found out was to weigh and test the milk, the same as they do with all of the cows of the state dairy herd. As a small milk tester and scales cost but a few dollars, this practice can be carried on by any farmer.

Made Good Cows Pay.

For several years we milked four of five good common cows. Our checks, though good at the average, seemed too small, all things considered. About October 1, 1912, I bought my first Holstein and she freshened the following November. She was highly satisfactory and I became very enthusiastic. Within one year I had sold off all my common cows and had bought three more fine Holstein cows and two calves and was ready for business. Generally, my neighbors felt I had made a mistake, having spent enough money on six head to buy almost a carload of common cows. To tell the truth, at first I was chilly at times, myself.

Now, I live on a small rented farm. One tree alone adorns our pasture of only eight acres and no silo graces our landscape. In other words, conditions with us are not quite so good as those of the average farmer around Independence. But the point is this: No matter what I paid for the six head, when I got the September cream check this year I had been repaid and had 31 cents over. Besides this, I now have twelve head, and six head of these are to freshen within the next few months.

So it seems to me that any farmer who is equipped to care properly for his cattle ought to do much better than I have done.—E. J. CASTILLO, Assistant Principal County High School, Montgomery County.

Look Out for Moldy Seed.

Extra precaution should be exercised in storing seed corn and kafir heads, since during damp spells they will mold quickly. It is much better to keep kafir in the head until planting time. The heads should be separated and stored in a dry, well ventilated place. Select heads free from smut. If the field is infected with head smut, it is better not to save the seed from such field. This is the advice given the farmers of Linn County through C. K. Peck, county agricultural agent.

Dawson for Supreme Judge.

Among the six candidates for the three places on the Supreme Bench to be filled by the voters in November is John S. Dawson, of Hill City. Dawson is now closing his fourth year as Attorney General, in which position, as well as when he was attorney for the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, he has done the state good service and clearly and repeatedly shown that he has the talents, courage and integrity to make a good judge. There are other good and deserving candidates, but the voters will make no mistake by giving John Dawson one of their three votes.—(Adv.)

Ship Your Cream to the Blue Valley Creamery Co.

And Cut Out the Useless Cream Buyer

The farmer who sells his cream to a middle man pockets a loss that is wholly unnecessary. You farmers who raise cows and produce cream and who operate dairy farms, are entitled to a steady and reliable market which pays you every penny of profit possible for the work you and your cows do.

The Blue Valley Creamery Company pays the highest prices for butter fat twelve months in the year. It can afford to do so because it makes the best butter in the world, sells it to the highest class and most discriminating trade in America and gets the highest prices for it.

The original value of a can of cream suffers no shrinkage when shipped to the Blue Valley Creamery Company. There are no commissions to be deducted. There are absolutely no risks to run. You have a firm of world-wide fame to deal with and your transactions are always direct and safe.

Any circumstance or condition that obstructs a full profit on the cream you produce, operates as a serious drawback to your business and unless you sell your cream to a reliable, producing creamery you are never sure of any profit at all. The sale of your cream to the BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY is assurance of pay and assurance of full profit.

If your business is worth following at all, it is worth following right. You ought to follow it in a business way. You—and you alone—are entitled to all the profit there is in it. And you know as well as we do that it isn't good business to sell cream at a loss to a non-producing Middleman when it is easier and safer to sell to a high-grade and reliable market like the Blue Valley Creamery Company which is able and willing to pay you every penny of profit you are entitled to.

One can of your cream shipped to a Blue Valley Creamery will establish your business connection and after that you have nothing to worry about. Your relations thereafter are with the best Creamery System in the world, and they cannot fail to be profitable and satisfactory. It is one thing to produce cream and another to sell it to good advantage.

Ship a can of cream to the Blue Valley Creamery Company today and try it out as a market. Pay particular attention to the money you save and the extra profit you make. And always remember that you are shipping to a reliable firm that has the highest standing possible in business circles. You have nothing to lose by such a trial. You have everything to gain. And it is the very simplest thing in the world to do. All you have to do is to direct the can to us and ship it on any passenger or express train that stops at your station.

Remember this, farmers and dairymen—the smart business man always seeks the most reliable and profitable market. You farmers are business men and you ought to follow the teachings of good business. Quit fooling with the cream buyer and ship your cream to us. Begin today and start at once reckoning your increased profits.

How to Ship Your Cream to a Blue Valley Creamery.

OUR GUARANTEE.

You take no risk in shipping your can of cream to a Blue Valley Creamery. You are sure of the money for your cream and our binding guarantee insures the return of your empty can. No farmer has ever failed to get his pay for his can of cream during all the years we have been in business. We are proud and we think justly so, of this record and it is worth a great deal to the farmer who is looking for a high price cream market and one that is at the same time reliable.

We have thousands of letters on file in our offices from shippers. We'll send you copies on application. Each is a glowing recommendation of the Blue Valley System. Cream is always shipped by baggage or express and low shipping rates have been fixed for 5, 8 and 10 gallon cans. The shipping charge includes the return of your empty can. Ask your local express agent or railroad agent about rates to our nearest creamery. If he can't give you the rates just drop us a postal card and we will see that he is informed. Our wagons meet all trains. Ship on any train that carries express or baggage.

Write for printed shipping tags or use an ordinary shipping tag and address it to the nearest Blue Valley Creamery. Be sure your name and address is on the tag and turn the can over to the transportation company. We will do the rest.

Write today for our handsomely illustrated and interesting short story, entitled, "The Fable of the Cow." It is free for the asking. Ship a can of cream to us today and try the Blue Valley System. Address our nearest creamery.

Blue Valley creameries

are located in wholesale market centers where there are a number of railroads, thus enabling each creamery to get a larger volume of cream within a reasonable shipping distance and serve a large number of cream producers. Creameries are located at Chicago, Ill., St. Joseph, Mo., Indianapolis, Ind., Sioux City, Ia., Detroit, Mich., Grand Rapids, Mich., Hastings, Neb., Parsons, Kan., Springfield, Ill., Clinton, Ill., Cedar Rapids, Ia. Ours is a business creamery system built up to meet hand separator conditions, thereby paying highest prices for cream.

Yours truly,
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A Plant made purposely for Farms and Country Homes. Clean, brilliant, safe, dependable light; no dirt or trouble—no danger of fire or explosion. Low initial cost. Almost no running expense. Your house and all your buildings can be cheaply and quickly fitted with electric lights.

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Is a simple, trouble-proof, thoroughly practical and easily installed electric light system. Nothing complicated, or hard to understand. Operated perfectly by anyone. Practically no expense after installation. Attach generator to any gas engine while it is pumping or doing other work, and charge storage batteries to last several days. Will run all electrical devices—lights always ready for instant service. Hundreds of plants in operation in central-west—all giving absolutely dependable service year after year. Money-back guarantee—write today for descriptive booklet containing full information—free.

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DO YOU READ the Small Ads in the Classified Section?

Many of these "Want" Ads contain information that will prove valuable and profitable to you. You ought to read them every issue.

If you have some choice stock to sell, try a small classified ad in KANSAS FARMER. It will be read by thousands of people, and some of them will want just what you have for sale. If you have some fine cockerels for sale, let the people know about them. What is the use of feeding them all winter and then getting no more for them in the spring than you can get now? You

never can sell them by keeping the fact to yourself. Give the poultry-buying public a chance to know what you have for sale and they will take them off your hands. The classified advertising columns are worth more to the beginner than the same amount of space in the display columns. Some of the large breeders make use of the classified columns as well as display space.

POULTRY



The damp, cool weather we have been having lately is liable to cause colds and roup among the flock.

A good way to induce fowls to change their temporary roosting place to permanent ones is to take some grain and call the chickens to the new poultry house. After they are all in, close the doors until next morning. Do this three or four days in succession and they will thereafter go to the new roosting place of their own accord.

If the cleaning of the poultry houses has been neglected during the summer, now is the time to remedy the matter, for it won't do to let the fowls into a dirty house for the winter campaign. First of all, clean out all the loose filth, droppings and scratching material, then spray the whole interior—walls, roosts and nest boxes—with a good disinfecting fluid, and besides all this a thorough fumigation of the whole premises will not be out of order.

Have a regular time for doing all the chores necessary to be done about the poultry yard. A regular time for feeding means that you will be ready and the birds will be ready. They will look for you, and they seem to know when feeding time comes. Regularity along this line is very important, and the man who feeds just as the fever strikes him will find that the birds do not respond as they should.

It is well to be preparing at this time for a supply of green feed for your flock during the winter. Beets make a good winter ration, as do turnips or small potatoes. Immature heads of cabbage are an excellent winter feed and can often be had for the hauling. In lack of all or any of these, have on hand plenty of alfalfa or clover leaves, to be steamed and mixed with corn chop and bran for a winter mash.

Make it your business to find a suitable market for your eggs. There are lots of places where you can get a much better price than your grocer will pay. He takes the eggs in trade at the lowest market price, making a profit on your purchase and also when reselling the eggs. If you can work up a trade by securing private customers, you will get at the best part of the business. From the producer to the home is the slogan today, and when you are in a position to offer strictly fresh eggs at a fair price, you will find it an easy task to dispose of all the eggs your hens will lay.

It is high time that all preparations for winter should be under way and the very first thing that demands attention is the matter of housing. If any new houses are to be used, they should be carefully planned and built so as to furnish the best conditions at a moderate cost. Whatever the size or style of the house, there should be arrangements made for plenty of fresh air and no drafts. Plenty of room for your flock should be provided. Do not crowd your birds into a space too small for them. Keep only as many as can be comfortably housed.

With all kinds of poultry feed so high in price, it becomes a problem to the poultryman how to economize on his feed bill. We believe if more oats were fed to chickens the feed bill could be materially reduced, for oats are cheaper than corn or wheat. A most acceptable way of feeding oats is to soak them in warm water for several hours and then feed in a trough. This soaking process softens the outside of the grain and makes it more appetizing. It is well to cater a little to the appetites of the hens, and to give them a variety of feed whenever it is possible. If oats in this form can be fed to them three or four times a week, it will help to give a variety and at the same time be an excellent food for egg production. A great quantity of oats can be fed in the way of sprouted oats, which serves as green feed as well as ordinary feed, and you cannot feed too many of them to any ordinary flock of fowls.

Why Bad Eggs?

During warm weather there are many bad eggs placed on the market. These

bad eggs may be dirty, broken, incubated, shrunken or held, rotten, or moldy and bad flavored. The Ohio Experiment Station wishes to call attention to the fact that these eggs are largely the result of conditions that could be improved by careful management.

Some of the causes of dirty eggs are unsanitary conditions about the poultry house; lack of litter in the house; an insufficient number of nests; small nests; poor nesting material; allowing hens to roost on nests; and not gathering eggs often enough. The few dirty eggs that are produced should be consumed at home and not washed and sold.

With these faults corrected the number of broken eggs would be lowered, for some of the above conditions result in both dirty and broken eggs. The cause of some of the breakage, however, is the lack of mineral matter for the egg shell. Oyster shells or bone will furnish this mineral matter for the production of thicker shelled eggs.

Whenever a fertile egg is kept at a temperature above 70 degrees to 80 degrees Fahrenheit, incubation starts. If conditions are favorable for it, the process of incubation continues; if not, the germ dies and decays. The loss from this source will be lowered if eggs are gathered twice a day during hot weather and placed in a cool, moderately dry cellar until marketed. A storage place for eggs should be free from any bad odors. The eggs should be protected from the hot sun while being taken to market. Eggs which have been tested out of incubators or gathered from nests not visited the previous day should not be placed on the market. Some of these contain dead germs and are certainly not very desirable for food. If sitting hens are separated from the laying flock and no male birds allowed with the hens, except during breeding season, the losses from premature incubation will be still lower. Hens lay as well without mating, and infertile eggs do not deteriorate nearly so soon as do fertile ones.

Shrunken or held eggs make up one of the greatest losses. They are very common in the fall and early winter. Shrunken or held eggs, aside from losing moisture, may become musty or may rot if kept in a cellar that is too damp, and, if fertile, may incubate if kept in a storage room that is too warm.

If the above precautions are observed there will be fewer rotten eggs. Washed eggs rot more readily than those not washed. The dirty eggs, if sold at all, would be better sold dirty than washed.

Moldy and bad flavored eggs may develop in storage; the feeding of onions to laying hens has produced an onion flavor in eggs. Storing in musty cellars or with some fruits, vegetables, fish or cheese will give bad flavors to the eggs.

In Circular 140 of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Hastings estimates that for every dollar's worth of eggs produced there is a loss of seventeen cents as follows: Dirties, 2 cents; broken (checks, dent and leakers), 2 cents; incubated or heated, 5 cents; shrunken or held, 5 cents; bacterial rots, 2.5 cents; moldy and bad flavored, .5 cents. Total, 17 cents.

These conditions not only show something of the economic importance of preventable egg losses, but give a hint as to the cause of some poor cold storage eggs. It is entirely possible that an egg may have begun to deteriorate by the time it reaches cold storage and yet not show in candling that deterioration has begun. Such an egg could scarcely be expected to come out of storage in good shape, for it was not of good quality when it went into storage.

Egg producers should take sufficient pride in their product to give it proper care from the time it is laid until it is marketed. Subsequent handlers should exercise a similar precaution. Careful attention to these important points would materially lessen the losses enumerated above, and would add to the pleasure of producing and of consuming this important food. Eggs may be a delicacy or only an ordinary, or even inferior, material for food purposes, depending very largely upon the way they are handled by producer, middleman and consumer.—Ohio Experiment Station.

HOME CIRCLE



A Little Prayer for Peace.

Dear God, please make all warfare cease; Please teach the world the love of Peace. Let Love and Kindness guide us when Hate slips into the hearts of men. God spread Your Goodness near and far; God spare the world from cruel war. O, hear us children ask for Peace, And make all bitter warfare cease. Amen.

The above prayer, which appeared in John Martin's book, was written by John Martin for a little friend who wished the war to cease. Then he printed it in his book, knowing that there were many more little folks who felt the same way about it. I am sure there are a great many of the KANSAS FARMER little folks who would like to add their prayer-wish to those that are being sent by the little children across the sea, who are being made to suffer so cruelly by the bitter war which is now being waged.

Putting Out Vesuvius.

A party of English and Americans were touring on the Continent, and one American man greatly annoyed one of the Englishmen, whenever they went sightseeing, by invariably answering:

"Oh, that ain't much! We can beat that all to ribbons over on the other side of the pond."

When Naples was reached they went to have a look at Mount Vesuvius; and the Englishman remarked to his American friend:

"Now, sir, can you beat that over in your country?"

The American quick as a flash replied:

"Well, I don't know that we can beat it; but we have a little waterfall over there that would put the damned thing out in five minutes!"—Saturday Evening Post.

FASHION DEPARTMENT—ALL PATTERNS TEN CENTS

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



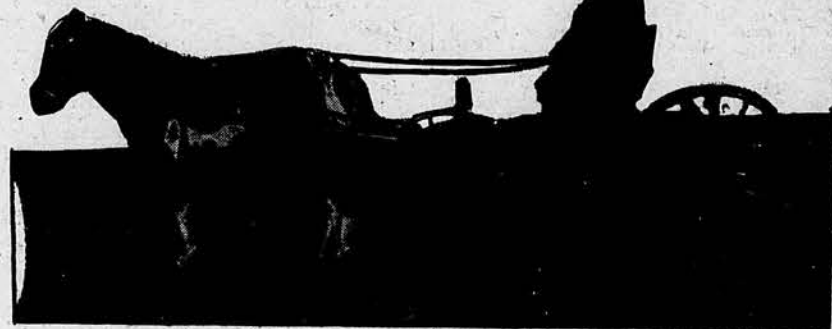
No. 6865—Ladies' Apron: This is one of the favorite bungalow aprons, made with a small waist with sleeves and body cut in one, closing in the back and joined to a skirt which completely covers that of the dress. All free edges are bound with wash braid of harmonizing color. The pattern, No. 6865, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material. No. 6868—Ladies' Dressing Sacque and Cap: The cap is round and not very full, with a separate ruffle in Charlotte Corday style. The sacque has a surprise closing, an open neck trimmed with a small collar and sleeves cut in one with the body sections. They are small and plain, gathered into a band at the wrist or set off at the elbow and trimmed with a turnback cuff. The pattern, No. 6868, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3 yards of 36-inch figured goods and ¼ yard of 36-inch plain material. No. 6859—Ladies' Dress: Suitable for either house or morning wear out of doors. The plain waist closes in front up to the throat, which is open in the center only and trimmed with a flat collar. Small sleeves may be short or long and have a small armhole. The three-gored skirt closes in front. The pattern, No. 6859, is cut in sizes 34 to 46 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3½ yards of 44-inch material, with ½ yard of 27-inch contrasting goods to trim as shown. No. 6842—Girl's Dress: This is an excellent model for the big little girl, between the child and the miss in appearance. The plain blouse closes in the back; it has an ornamental collar and small sleeves with regular armhole. The two-gore skirt has an overhanging tunic and closes in the back. The pattern, No. 6842, is cut in sizes 8 to 14 years. Medium size requires 1½ yards of 44-inch plain material and 1½ yards of 36-inch plaid goods. No. 6841—Ladies' Negligee: A new and simple design, each half of the sleeve cut in one with the body section, front and back joined by a long seam on the shoulder and outer arm and by the underarm seam. The open neck may be trimmed with a collar or with a ruching and the sleeves may be made short or long. The pattern, No. 6841, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4½ yards of 44-inch material, with 4½ yards of ribbon for ruching and belt. No. 6861—Girl's Dress: A neat frock for school or home wear, with long-waisted blouse and drop shoulder, side front closing and a puff sleeve with a deep cuff. The neck is slightly open, trimmed with a sailor collar and provided with a detachable shield with straight collar. The skirt has three gores and closes at the left side of the front. The pattern, No. 6861, is cut in sizes 6 to 14 years. Medium size requires 1½ yards of 44-inch material, with ¼ yard of 27-inch silk for collar and sash.

BOYS AND GIRLS KANSAS FARMER GIVES AWAY SHETLAND PONIES

WE HAVE ALREADY GIVEN AWAY 119 FINE PONIES AND OUTFITS TO KANSAS BOYS AND GIRLS, AND NOW WE ARE GOING TO GIVE AWAY SOME MORE.

Do you want one of these fine ponies? Of course you do, and you might just as well have one as anybody. It is easy to get them. The other boys and girls who got the other ponies we gave away said it was easy and that they were mighty glad they sent us their names so we could tell them all about it. And you can SURE win a fine camera, gold watch, telescope, games, money, and many other things for the small favor we will ask of you. It won't take hardly any of your time and any boy or girl not over sixteen years old can easily do it. This time we are going to give away "Colonel," a fine young spotted Shetland pony, and a dandy new four-wheeled runabout and harness for the first prize, and two other fine prizes. While "Prince" and "Dude," with saddles and bridles, will be two other fine prizes. We have given away over a hundred fine Shetlands, we have plenty more. If you would like to have a Shetland pony for your own, write your name and address on the blank below and mail it in a letter or paste it on a post card and send at once to the Pony Editor, Kansas Farmer, 625 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kansas. Then we will send you the pictures of several of our ponies and tell you how the other boys and girls got their ponies. You never will know how easy it is until you send us your name and address.

Send us Your Name Today



Virgil McGill, Holsington, Kansas, and His Prize Pony, Peek-O II, and Outfit. "Colonel" and His Pretty Outfit Is Another Fine One Like This.

We are sure going to give these ponies away, and they are just as nice as any of the other ponies, and we have given away many very fine ones. Just read what some of the other boys and girls say who got our ponies. We haven't the space here to print letters from all of them, but we will be glad to send more to you. Your father and mother and your friends will all be glad to see you the owner of a Shetland, and you can have just as much fun as the other boys and girls. These ponies are fine to ride and drive to school.

LETTERS FROM PONY WINNERS

"PEEK-O II."

"I am going to write and tell you I received little 'Peek-O II.' Christmas morning. I was sure glad to see him. He is a dandy. I can't thank you enough for him. I wish every boy could have been as happy as I was when I got him. Money couldn't buy him. He is so gentle and kind we can all love him and he takes the eye of every one passing by. I am sure glad I entered the contest so I can be the owner of 'Peek-O II.' He can't be beat. Wishing you a Happy New Year, and thanking you again for 'Peek-O II,' I remain, your friend, Virgil McGill, Holsington, Kan.

"CIRCUS"

"I thought I would let you know that 'Circus' reached me all right. I have rode him some. I like him and I think he is a good pet. He is broke well to ride. I am going to take my picture and 'Circus' and send a picture to you. Almost everybody in Alton would like to have him. I hope everybody will get a pony like him. I am glad you gave me a chance to win 'Circus.' I am thanking you ever so much for 'Circus.' I will close and ride 'Circus' to the mail box to mail this letter. With my thanks to you, I am, your friend, Willie Schalansky, Alton, Kan.

Pony Editor.

Dear Sir:—I received my pony, buggy and harness all O. K. He is fully up to my expectations. "Wiggins" is sure a fine little pony, and what I am proud of is that he never cost papa a dollar. I worked hard, but I am not sorry for the time I spent, and want to thank those who helped me, also the paper for giving me the opportunity to win a pony like "Wiggins."—BEE HEDRICK, Lincoln, Kansas.

ALL THE PRIZES WERE NICE.

I think "Rufus" is so cute. Everybody thinks there is no horse like "Rufus." I think the saddle and bridle are awfully nice, too, and so is the camera, telescope and the gold watch that you sent to Ernest.—ROY KIMBREL, May, Okla.

ONLY TOOK A LITTLE WORK.

I received the Shetland pony, "King," and his outfit and it sure is a fine prize that you give for the little work that it took to get it. The pony is as gentle as a lamb. My little brothers and sisters are under him and over him and on top of him. Many, many thanks for the pony.—OTTO STOCHER, Cheney, Kansas.

"NIP."

"Enclosed you will find a picture of 'Nip,' the pony that Irene won, and Irene's younger sister, Elsie, on her. The pictures were taken with the camera you sent to Irene. Irene is 10 years old and Elsie 8, and they love this pony more than I could tell. They ride her to school every day. She is so fat and pretty. They have learned more about horses from handling her than they ever knew before, and had always been with horses, too."—Mrs. W. E. Savage, Olathe, Kan.



Elsie Savage, Olathe, Kansas, and Her Pony, "Nip."

YOU DON'T SEND ANY MONEY—just your name and address—to find out all about the ponies we give away and how you can get one. And sending your name and address places you under no obligation to us whatever. You don't even need to be a subscriber to KANSAS FARMER. We had never heard of any of those other boys or girls who got our ponies until they sent us their names and addresses. So you see the FIRST THING TO DO IS TO FILL OUT THIS BLANK AND MAIL IT.

You Will Sure Win a Pony or a Cash Prize.

Every boy and girl that sends us their name and address and takes part, will receive a Pony Prize or be paid in cash in proportion to the work done. YOU CANNOT LOSE as you are sure to get something for the work you do.

SIGN THIS BLANK AND MAIL TODAY

PONY EDITOR, KANSAS FARMER, 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas.

Please tell me how I can become the owner of "Colonel," "Prince" or "Dude." I want to be the owner of one of the Shetland Ponies and Outfits you are going to give away.

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Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant

It is made from the formula prescribed by Dr. Gilbert Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), himself a successful stock and hog raiser. This scientific remedy and preventive is a germicide, deodorizer and disinfectant. It is always uniform in strength—therefore reliable and safe. Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant kills lice, destroys odors and disease germs. Dip your hogs with this preparation—use it in the hog wallow—it's fine for cleaning stables, pens, drains, troughs, sinks, garbage cans, etc. One gallon dip makes 70 gallons solution. Sold in pint bottles, quart and gallon cans; also in barrels.

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LIVE STOCK



Fall Care of Stock.

The late fall season is oftentimes a critical season in the handling of farm live stock. It is always desirable to keep the animals on pasture as late as possible, but in doing this they should be kept under close observation. There is always the possibility of a shortage of feed in the pasture which can only result in the animals falling off in condition and going into the winter in bad shape. Extra feed should be supplied to such animals as need it during this period of the year.

The matter of shelter also should not be neglected. The first disagreeable storms of the winter oftentimes seriously injure the farm live stock because the winter shelter is not available. Cattle, and especially the young stock, should not be left out in the pasture without shelter during a cold, rainy spell, such as oftentimes comes before the cattle are in their regular winter quarters. A little carelessness and neglect along this line may result in seriously stunting the younger animals.

American Royal a Breeders' Show.

No live stock show in the country is so essentially a breeders' show as the American Royal, which this year will be held in Kansas City, November 16 to 21 inclusive. It is not only a show for breeders, but is conducted by the breeders of registered live stock. It is managed by the national record associations and is not a money-making enterprise; in fact it constitutes a heavy drain upon the four leading registry associations of beef cattle each year. These associations pay out each year in premiums approximately \$15,000. The operating expenses, which are approximately \$10,000, come from the gate receipts and the business interests of Kansas City. These expenses include special premiums and likewise in part the premiums offered on horses, mules, sheep and swine.

The American Royal, which is an outgrowth of the National Hereford show, first held in Kansas City in 1899, now includes in its classification Shorthorn, Hereford, Angus and Galloway cattle; carloads of feeding and breeding cattle; mules; four breeds of draft horses; four breeds of swine, and five breeds of sheep. An added feature is the live stock judging contest, which is each year participated in by farm boys and students from agricultural colleges.

Every breeder of pure-bred live stock should take a special interest in this final breeders' show of the season in the West. One feature which should appeal especially to breeders is the association cattle sales. Representative animals of each of the four leading beef breeds are sold during the week. It is likely this year, however, that no Angus cattle will be sold.

Demand for Veal Increases.

According to the United States Department of Agriculture, the demand for veal has increased rapidly, and not only are the surplus dairy calves slaughtered, but thousands of beef calves as well, until a calf will now sell for from \$8 to \$12 when only two or three months old.

The above information is contained in Farmers' Bulletin 588. The inference is that the consumers' demand is such that unless the farmer has unlimited cheap feeds, it is usually more profitable to market the dairy or dual-purpose calves than to attempt to raise them, even though some of them might make good steers.

The demand for meat has greatly increased in recent years and exports have practically ceased. Packers are even buying cattle for killing purposes that formerly were taken out for further feeding. This is making it increasingly difficult for feeders to buy cattle for feeding purposes without paying excessively high prices.

The cattle-feeding business has changed greatly during recent years. Formerly steers from four to six years of age were fed in large numbers on commercial feed at yards near granaries or mills, or upon large farms where only the roughage was grown, and the cattle were kept on full feed for six months or longer. This method has become entirely too expensive, so feeding is now

conducted upon farms more as a means of marketing farm products by converting them into beef, while the manure produced is utilized as a by-product for maintaining fertility.

What Breed of Hogs?

recently received an inquiry from a young lady in Greenwood County, Kansas, regarding the best breed of hogs for her to raise on a Greenwood County farm. This young lady is planning to go into the hog business on this farm and is anxious to select the breed which will be most profitable—one that can be quickly fattened and marketed at an average weight of 350 pounds. She expects to have at least a hundred head of hogs on the farm within two years and wishes a breed which will be prolific.

Advising as to the proper breed of live stock is almost as delicate a matter as offering advice to a young man as to what girl he should select for a wife. We have a number of finely-developed breeds of hogs, and while all these breeds have their ardent partisans, a close study of their strictly utility qualities shows that they are much the same in all the breeds. Experiment stations from time to time have made feeding tests in which different breeds have been compared and there has been no uniformity of results secured in these tests. Apparently the mere matter of breed is not as important as the individual character of the animals selected from a given breed.

The matter of personal preference should always be given consideration. This quite often involves minor points which have little utility value but have considerable bearing upon the interest of the breeder in growing and developing the animals selected. Some persons, for instance, might have a personal preference for a hog of red color. Such a person could not be expected to take the same interest in the handling of a bunch of black hogs.

It is usually well for the beginner with any breed of live stock to select, if possible, a breed which is already being successfully grown in considerable numbers in the section where he or she resides. This will oftentimes facilitate the selling and exchanging of breeding animals and it is always safer to select a breed which has been pretty generally tried out than to bring in animals of an entirely new breed.

There are scores of things in connection with making a success of the hog business which are of far greater importance than the matter of the breed to select. We would advise this young lady to study most carefully the methods and practices followed by successful hog breeders of her acquaintance. Success in any line of live stock business cannot come all at once. The beginner should start in a small way, make every effort, both through personal experience and the experience of others to increase the stock of knowledge necessary to ultimate success.

This young lady who asks for our help in deciding what breed of hogs to select may perhaps feel that our advice is extremely general. It often happens, however, that a young person interested in live stock attaches undue importance to the selection of the breed. If our correspondence has no special personal preference as to marking or color in hogs, we would advise that she go to some reliable breeder in her vicinity, in whom she has confidence, and make her initial purchases from his herd. The experienced live stock breeder is always willing to pass on the fruits of his experience to the new beginner, and can be of great assistance in connection with the selection of stock to start a herd.

Apple-Growing Possibilities.

A man out in Lincoln County has an orchard of forty-four acres and he refused a thousand dollars an acre for this recently. How does that compare with the fruit-land prices of California and Colorado? Another man in Nemaha County has sold his apple crop from thirty acres for \$6,500 and the purchaser picks and barrels them himself. This man for the past three years has sold his crop to the same company and they have paid for the three crops \$18,500.

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"I have had lots of experience with different gasoline engines," writes Dave Linton, Ransom, Ill. "We have all makes in this neighborhood. Some do what their makers claim, but it takes a team of horses and a crowbar to get them on the job. A Cushman of the same horsepower will do the same work, and a 14-year-old boy will move it from one job to another."

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FOR SALE—DEEDED LAND, DESERT and homestead entries, near railroad station, \$10 per acre. Wm. Tew, Sterling, Colo.

FOR SALE—LARGE AND SMALL ranch, Texas Panhandle. J. S. Wyche, Hereford, Texas.

LIST YOUR FARMS, RANCHES AND CITY PROPERTY with me for sale or exchange. R. F. Ginder, real estate specialist, 501 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

FOUND—HOMESTEAD NEAR FT. MORGAN. 320 acres rich farm land, not sand. Price, \$200, filing fees and all. J. A. Tracy, Fort Morgan, Colo.

BUY FROM THE OWNER, 80 A., ALL sub-irrigated bottom alfalfa land; improvements fair, well located, good soil. Bargain. L. B. Allee, Sedgwick, Kan.

CAN LOCATE YOU 320-ACRE HOME-steads, Crow Reservation. Opening October 26, 1914. Write Chas. C. Wilhelm, Billings, Mont.

FOR SALE—320 ACRES OF SMOOTH land with good improvements, 2 miles northwest of Goodland, Sherman Co., Kansas. Price reasonable. D. L. Gebhart, Goodland, Kan.

DOES 1,000,000 ACRES APPEAL AS place to select free government homestead from? Send 50 cents for descriptive booklet. Colville Selection Bureau, 507 Eagle, Spokane, Wash.

FOR SALE—2,560 ACRES FINEST UN-improved grazing land, El Paso County, Texas. \$1.95 per acre due state in 35 years at 3%, bonus \$1.50 cash. J. H. Burnett, Abilene, Texas.

KANSAS CITY BUSINESS PROPERTY, 150x50 feet, corner Fifth and Troost Ave., must be sold to settle an estate. A rare bargain in the fastest growing city in the West. Address K. C. Property, care of Kansas Farmer.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVEN acres alluvial land, eight miles, two mares, thirty hogs, one thousand barrels corn, ten tons hay, all farming implements, three wagons. Sixty dollars an acre for everything. H. Kilpatrick, M. D., Washington, La.

HAVE SOLD FARM AND MUST SELL entire stock of White Plymouth Rocks by December 1. Premium winners wherever shown. Show birds or utility stock. Write for prices. G. H. Terwilliger, Smith Center, Kan.

\$6,400 EQUITY IN GOOD IMPROVED quarter near town, 35 miles southwest of Topeka, to exchange for improved 80 or smaller tract near town. Price, \$65 per acre. Give full description first letter. Box 114, Harveyville, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—SMOOTH QUAR-ter near county seat town in Wallace County. Twenty acres been broke; school one-half mile. R. F. D. Exchange for 40 in Eastern Kansas or smaller tract near town. Price, \$12.50 per acre. Box 114, Harveyville, Kan.

FOR SALE—240 ACRES OF WHEAT land, nearly all level, plow every foot, in Cheyenne Co., Kan. Finely located, close to school and church, 6 miles to railroad and grain elevators; splendid well of water. Price, \$15 per acre. T. R. Gortney, Benedict, N. Y.

INTELLIGENT MEN AND WOMEN over 18 wanted for U. S. government life jobs. \$65 to \$150 monthly. Thousands appointments this year. No layoff. Common education. Full unnecessary. Write immediately for list of positions open to you. Franklin Institute, Dept. M-82, Rochester, N. Y.

VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA WANTS SET-tlers; special inducements; government land; railways; free schools; cheap irrigation; 31 years to pay for farms adapted to alfalfa, corn, grains, fruit, etc.; climate like California; ample markets; reduced passages; special excursion being arranged; free particulars from F. T. A. Fricke, Government Representative from Victoria, 687 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. Box 44.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN BY OWNER—2,360 acres, seven miles from Guymon, Okla. Pure living water on ranch, 1 1/2 miles of the Frisco River runs through the ranch, 1,000 acres of farming land, 200 acres of alfalfa land, ranch house, barns, corrals, shade trees and outbuildings, fenced and cross-fenced. Price, fifteen thousand (\$15,000) dollars. Will give terms. Address J. C. Shell, Guymon, Okla.

WESTERN LAND BOUGHT, SOLD AND exchanged. West, Ransom, Kan.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bulls. Smith & Hughes, Route 2, Topeka, Kan.

A JERSEY BULL ONE YEAR OLD—Price if sold at once, \$45. Harry Schmidt, Tescott, Kan.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN MALES AND females, descendants from Aggie Cornucopit Pauline. E. E. Kiefer, Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE—75 HEAD OF FANCY HIGH-grade Holstein cows and heifers. Entire herd. If interested, come quick. Geo. Harris, Jonesdale, Wis.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED JERSEY bull calves, grandsons of the \$15,000 Noble of Oakland, at farmers' prices. George A. Combs, 508 Benton Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

PUBLIC SALE NOVEMBER 10, 1914—Red Poll cows and heifers bred to and bull calves sired by the A. R. O. milk-bred ton show bull, Naffler Boy No. 17205. Catalog ready. Morse Stock Farm, Neosho, Mo.

NICELY MARKED YOUNG GRADE HOL-stein bulls, sired by son of King of the Pontiacs. Two weeks to two months old. Guaranteed every way. Low price. Lovers' Lane Dairy, St. Joseph, Mo.

FOR SALE—THIRTY-FIVE HEAD OF one, two and three-year-old fawn colored Jersey heifers, also a few cows. Also two one-year-old registered Jersey bulls. A nice lot. R. F. Hodgins, Silver Lake, Kan.

WILL SELL THREE REGISTERED JER-sey heifers coming two, fresh next spring, one out of 61-pound dam; also bull calf out of 500-pound dam, sire out of 50-pound dam. All fine breeding. Fine young herd. W. W. Patterson, Bronson, Kan.

FOR THE NEXT 90 DAYS WE ARE DIS-posing of all our Holstein calves, from heavy producing high grade Holstein cows and a very fine registered Holstein sire. The calves are from 4 to 6 weeks old, weaned, beautifully marked, strong and vigorous. Either sex, \$17, crated for shipment to any point. If you wish to get a start with good ones, send your order at once. Whitewater Stock Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

HORSES AND MULES

SHETLAND PONIES FOR SALE, FROM herd of 100. C. H. Clark, Leocompton, Kan.

SHETLAND PONIES—CHARLES CLEM-mons, Coffeyville, Kan.

DOGS.

COLLIE PUPPIES. U. A. GORE, SEW-ard, Kan.

HOUNDS—FOX, WOLF, DEER, COON, opossum, skunk dogs. Guaranteed. High-class. Reasonable. J. P. Tindall, Blue Springs, Mo.

HONEY.

HONEY—FANCY LIGHT AMBER FROM alfalfa and sweet clover, per two 60-pound cans, \$11; for 60 lbs., \$5.75. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

TONE TEXAS HONEY, SWEET, DELI-cious, guaranteed pure; case 120 pounds comb, \$12; case extracted, \$10 here. T. P. Robinson, Apiarist, Bartlett, Texas.

NEW AMBER EXTRACTED HONEY—Two cans of 60 pounds each, \$9.50; 12 gallons same honey, \$10.80; larger lots less. J. M. Ruyts, Carlsbad, New Mexico.

PURE HONEY—TWO 60-POUND CANS, \$12; single can, 50c extra. Freight paid on any station in Kansas. Sample, 10c. Reference, Wellington National Bank. H. L. Parks, Wellington, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUTCHER SHOP AND FIXTURES FOR sale; good business and location. Sam Wedel, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CARS OF PRAI-rie and alfalfa hay. For prices write the owner, Sam McCullough, Central City, Neb.

BROILERS, HENS, DUCKS, TURKEYS wanted. Coops loaned free. Write The Cope's, Topeka, Kansas.

VIOLIN FOR SALE CHEAP—SENT ON trial. Write Miss Bertha Mardiss, Route 5, Rosedale, Kan.

NICE SPRAYED WINTER APPLES—Buy direct from grower, save money. Order now. U. J. Simmons, Stanberry, Mo.

FOR SALE—KIEFFER PEARS AND Winesap apples, \$2.25 per barrel. Walnut Grove Farm, Vinland, Kan.

DO EASY PLEASANT COLORING WORK at home; good pay, no canvassing, no experience required. Illus. Particulars free. Helping Hand Stores, Dept. 886, Chicago.

HAVE FORTY CARS POTATOES, CAB-bage and onions in either straight or mixed cars. Write for delivered prices, pay after goods inspected. Also few cars good apples. E. Wickham, Salem, Neb.

SELLING NORTHERN RURALS, 70c; Native Onions, 55c; sweets, 75c; onions, red, \$1.00 bushel; cabbage, \$1.50 cwt. Associations should write us about car lots. Turkeys wanted now. "The Cope's," Topeka, Kansas.

GOING TO BUILD? BUY YOUR FIR lumber, red cedar shingles, finish and mill work of us. We are located in the lumber center of today. We saw and sell to the consumer direct. We will save you money on what you need. Send us your lumber bill for estimate. Get our figures before you buy. The Keystone Lumber Co., Dept. Q, Tacoma, Wash.

SERUM.

VACCINATE AND SAVE YOUR HOGS. The old pioneer house, The Silver Hog Cholera Serum Co., 1602 West 16th St. will immunize your hogs for life. Testimonials from all over the United States.

POULTRY.

EXTRA GOOD WHITE AND BARRED Rocks. Sidney Schmidt, Chillicothe, Mo.

I WANT 100 BROWN LEGHORN PUL-lets. R. A. McMath, Minneola, Kan.

PEARL GUINEAS—100 YOUNG BIRDS for sale. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

FULL BLOOD R. C. RED PULLETS, \$10 per dozen; cockerels, \$2 each; guaranteed. Highland Farm, Hedrick, Iowa.

FINE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$1.50 and \$2 each. Write today. Fred Warren, Todd, Okla.

BARRED ROCK THOROUGHbred choice cockerels at \$2 each. Peter H. Friesen, Route 1, Lehigh, Kan.

SPECIAL SALE ON PURE-BRED MARCH hatched White Leghorn cockerels. Extra fine birds. Andy Mikkelsen, Utica, Neb.

ROSE COME RHODE ISLAND REDS—Old and young birds for sale—the famous Bean strain. J. M. Holt, Marshalltown, Ia.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BUFF ORP-ington cockerels, also some pullets, not related. Fannie Renzenberger, Greeley, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKS AND COCKERELS for sale, \$1.50 and up. Nellie McDowell, Garnett, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS AND A few pullets for sale. State fair winners. Chas. Haffa, Russell, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCK-erels, \$1 each. Alf Johnson, Leonardville, Kan.

FIFTY KINDS CHICKENS, DUCKS, TUR-keys, geese, colts, bull dog, registered Jersey. Pauly's Pheasantry, Kahoka, Mo.

GOOD HEALTHY COCKERELS AND pullets not related, in Silver Wyandottes. H. L. Brunner, Route 5, Newton, Kan.

AMERICAN STANDARD INDIAN RUN-ners—Two drakes, nine ducks, \$10. Dr. E. H. Killian, Route 2, Manhattan, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, FAWN AND White. Best laying strain in state. \$2 to \$4, delivered. Exhibition stock. G. R. Miller, Bowling Green, Mo.

WHITE ORPINGTONS, WHITE LANG-shans, Buff Rocks. Best strains. Seven females. Seventeen years a breeder. Mrs. Wm. Mumpower, Chillicothe, Mo.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB REDS—These are red to skin. Average trio, \$5; cockerels, \$1.50 up. D. H. Welch, Macksaville, Kan.

TURKEYS, GEESSE, DUCKS, GUINEAS, chickens. Leading breeds. Good stock. Reasonable prices. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—Fine large early-hatched. Price, \$1.50 each. Farm raised. Mrs. H. Buchanan, Abilene, Kan.

FOR SALE—FIFTY SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Red cockerels—Tompkins-Johnson strain, direct, \$3 each. Every bird a good one. Order early. Chas. Pettis, Warsaw, Mo.

REDS, BUFF ORPINGTONS—BIG-BONE, dark red and big Golden Buff; from \$20.00 eggs. Sell cockerels cheap; egg laying strain. Ava Poultry Yards, Ava, Mo.

GREAT SALE OF BRED TO LAY RUN-ners for November. Write me your wants. Choice birds sure to please. Marian Holt, Savannah, Mo.

FOR SALE—GENUINE WILD MALLARD ducks, domesticated, at \$3.50 per pair, \$5 per trio. Order from this ad. Graves Bros., Jefferson City, Mo.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS FOR SALE—E. B. Thompson strain. Thirteen years in the business. Satisfaction assured. Write me your wants. Mrs. S. T. Aydelott, Bellflower, Mo.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL WHITE RUNNER drakes, from Mrs. Myers' prize-winning stock, winners of all first premiums at State Poultry Show. Price, \$2.00 each. Thomas Owen, Jr., Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Reds. A nice bunch of early-hatched cockerels and pullets, also cocks and hens. The best blood, priced right. Moore & Moore, 1239 Larimer Ave., Wichita, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS AND pullets, large pure white classy ones, bred from the richest blood lines in America, at one-half their actual value. Exhibition birds a matter of correspondence. N. Kornhaus, Peabody, Kan.

BARGAINS—ALL VARIETIES LEG-horns, Wyandottes, Minorcas, Rocks, Reds, Campines, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Guineas. Progressive Poultry Farm, Box 20, Hampton, Iowa.

COOK'S ROCKS—I WILL SELL FOR THE next 30 days, fine cockerels for the very low price of \$1 each. These birds will weigh about four pounds and will make fine large birds. Better birds at reasonable prices. Chas. J. Cook, Box E, Marysville, Kan.

HOGS.

POLAND CHINA PIGS—BIG-TYPE, PED-igreed. Davis Bros., Lincoln, Neb.

AUTO PARTS.

AUTO WRECKING CO., 13TH AND OAK, Kansas City, Mo. We tear 'em up and sell the pieces. We save you 50 per cent on repair parts. Also buy old autos, condition no object.

TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

ALFALFA HAY—100 TONS FOR SALE. Wm. Behrns, Banner, Kan.

TREES FOR FALL PLANTING AT wholesale prices. Fruit book with special proposition free. Address Wichita Nursery, Box L, Wichita, Kan.

PATENTS.

PATENTS PROCURED OR FEE RE-funded. Official drawings free. Send sketch for free search. Patent Exchange, Jordans Bldg., Washington, D. C.

When writing advertisers, please men-tion KANSAS FARMER.

Bargains in Land

Buy or Trade with us—Exchange book free Bessie Agency, Eldorado, Mo.

WE SELL OR TRADE ANYTHING, ANYWHERE. REALTY EXCHANGE CO., NEWTON, KAN.

100-Acre Bargain—\$42.50 per acre buys improved quarter, six miles of Fredonia. Come quick. M. T. Spong, Fredonia, Kan.

ANY SIZED Arkansas farm, no rocks, hills or swamps, all tillable, general farming and fruit, \$1.50 per acre down, balance 20 years, 6 per cent. Crop failures unknown. E. T. TETER & CO., Little Rock, Ark.

EIGHTY ACRES well improved, 35 a. al-falfa, 20 a. meadow, balance cultivated. Price, \$5,000; easy terms. Corn, wheat and alfalfa land for sale at bargain prices. FRED J. WEGLEY, Emporia, Kansas.

FOR JEFFERSON COUNTY or Northeast Kansas farms, any size, where alfalfa, bluegrass and corn are the staple crops, at from \$60 to \$100 per acre. Write or see The Harman Farm Agency, Valley Falls, Mo.

LANDS—LANDS—In Greenwood, Elk, Wil-son and Woodson counties. Farms, ranches, grass lands, in tracts to suit all. Can take in live stock, part payment. Write W. A. NELSON & CO., Fall River, Kansas.

FOR SALE—A fine body of 2,700 acres of sub-irrigated valley land in Finney County, belonging to two eastern banks who want to sell. Good alfalfa and wheat land. Will subdivide nicely. A low price and satisfactory terms will be made. CHAS. I. ZIRKLE & CO., Garden City, Kan.

120 ACRES GOOD LAND, 2 miles railroad city, this county, all tillable, 70 a. cult., fair improvements. Rent this year, \$175. \$15 per a. Inc. \$1,000. Better attend government land sale here next month. SOUTHERN REALTY CO., McAlester, Okla.

A BARGAIN—Twenty-three acre farm ad-joining city limits, Hutchinson, Kan. Bottom land, improvements cost \$3,500; all new. Big sacrifice if sold in 60 days. Only small cash payment, terms. For particulars write owner, O. E. Gregg, Route 2, Abilene, Kan.

NOTICE—We are making exchanges of all kinds of property, no matter where located. Send your description at once and get terms. No fees. MID-WEST REALTY EXCHANGE, Dept. 6, Riverton, Nebraska.

SPECIAL SNAP

Eighty acres, improved, well located, in Southeastern Kansas. Terms, \$800 cash, balance in small payments from 3 to 10 years. Price very low. Fine climate. Big crops. Send for illustrated booklet. Address, THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Iola, Kansas.

IRRIGATED

ALFALFA FARM

I will trade my irrigated alfalfa farm of 320 acres, every acre good, well pumping 1,500 gallons water per minute, 70 acres in alfalfa, located in the Plainview shallow water district. No junk considered. J. WALTER DAY, OWNER, Plainview, Texas.

320 ACRES

Nine miles from Coldwater; 120 acres in cultivation; good small house, barn and other improvements; fine garden spot, good well of water and springs, running creek. Could farm more. All good heavy land. Price, \$19 per acre, half cash, balance easy terms. TAYLOR & BRATCHEE, Coldwater, Kan.

MANHATTAN RESIDENCE

Eight-room modern house, Manhattan, Kan. Corner lot 75x150 feet, facing city park. Built by owner for home. Leaving city reason for selling. One of the choice locations of the city. Write for photos and further information. Address W. KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.

IRRIGATED ALFALFA LANDS

In the wonderful Pecos Valley of Texas. Most profitable farming in the world; 5 to 7 cuttings annually with average price above \$14 five years past; finest fruit in America; better climate than Kansas; cheapest water; lowest taxation and freight rates; best and cheapest irrigated land anywhere; will sell 20 acres or more on terms to suit, or accept choice city or farm realty in payment. Special inducements to colonies. Write for full particulars. STRATTON LAND CO., Wichita, Kansas.

TWO GOOD BARGAINS

EIGHTY ACRES SMOOTH TILLABLE land, two miles of town; 20 acres bluegrass, 10 clover, remainder corn; good five-room house, barn 28x36, other buildings; well watered. Price, \$5,800. Terms. One hundred sixty acres smooth tillable land, 15 acres bluegrass, 30 clover, remainder corn; barn 50x60; 6-room house, orchard, two wells. Price, \$10,000; terms. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

North Platte Valley

is rich in crop-raising soil—irrigated and non-irrigated. Large or small tracts. Easy payments. If you are preparing to go to a new country you will certainly investigate the rich and productive lands of the North Platte Valley, Nebraska. I have complete and authentic information and will gladly send it to you free.

R. A. SMITH

Colonization and Industrial Agent, Union Pacific R. R. Co., Room 371 Union Pacific Bldg., OMAHA, NEB.

THE STRAY LIST

J. A. COLE, COUNTY CLERK, JEWELL County. Taken Up—On September 10, 1914, by Lewis Casteel, one female hog, black with white spots. Appraised value, \$20.

PUBLIC SALE

50 DAIRY COWS and HEIFERS

Consisting of HOLSTEINS, JERSEYS and SHORTHORNS; eighty brood sows and shoats; five horses and four mules; seeds and farm machinery.

Thursday, October 29, at the Linscott Ranch

Fifteen miles west of Kansas City, 15 south of Leavenworth, 1 west of Jagard Station, 2 west and 1 north of Bonner Springs, 6 south of Basehor.

GEO. S. LINSOTT, Bonner Springs, Kan.

ROY E. FISHER'S HAMPSHIRE SALE

Wayne, Nebraska, Nov., 7, 1914

FORTY outstanding yearling and spring boars. TEN head choice sows, also spring gilts. Select individuals of our big herd. Look up our winnings at the big fairs of 1914. Send for catalog early. Address

ROY E. FISHER WINSIDE, NEBRASKA

PONTIAC BULLS

TWO GRANDSONS of King of the Pontiacs, Sire of One Hundred and Fourteen A. R. O. Daughters.

One bull six months old, seven-eighths white, dam has a fifteen-pound butter record in one week. One bull two months old, nearly all white, dam a daughter of Paul Beets Burke. These are sired by one of the best sons of King of the Pontiacs. Herd tuberculin tested.

FRANK BUZARD, ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.



JACKSON COUNTY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

A whole community banded together to boost for more and better live stock.

WATCH FOR THE SIGN OF MEMBERSHIP

Every member advertising uses it.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Bruce Saunders, Pres., Holton, Kan. Devere Rafter, Sec'y, Holton, Kan.



EMPORIA KENNELS

I HAVE NOW FOR SALE a fine lot of Collie pups two months old sired by my imported dog and from registered bitches. All good individuals, the best of breeding with plenty of grit and will make extra good workers. Priced to sell quick.

W. H. RICHARDS, EMPORIA, KAN.

FIELD NOTES

G. C. WHEELER
Manager Live Stock Department.

FIELD MEN.
O. W. Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Percherons and Other Draft Horses.
Jan. 26, 27, 28, 29—C. W. Hurt, Arrow-smith, Ill.

Angus Cattle.
Jan. 21, 1915—Consignment sale, Manhattan, Kan. L. R. Brady, Manager.

Jersey Cattle.
Nov. 9—A. L. Churchill, Vinita, Okla.

Shorthorns.
Dec. 17—A. B. Garrison, Summerfield, Man.
Jan. 15, 1915—Consignment sale, Manhattan, Kan. L. R. Brady, Manager.

Guernsey Cattle.
Nov. 16—Frank P. Ewins, Independence, Mo.
B. C. Settles, Sales Manager.

Poland Chinas.
Oct. 29—A. B. Garrison, Summerfield, Kan.
Oct. 31—John Belcher, Raymore, Mo.
Nov. 2—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.
Nov. 5—E. M. Wayde, Burlington, Kan.
Nov. 11—J. H. Lomax, Leona, Kan.
Feb. 2—John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 5—Louis Koenig, Solomon, Kan.
Feb. 9—H. E. Knox, South Haven, Kan.
Feb. 10—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 16—E. D. Frazier, Drexel, Mo.

Durocs.
Nov. 28—Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kan.
Dec. 16—J. D. Shepherd, Abilene, Kan.
Feb. 12—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys, Polands and Berkshires.
Feb. 9-10—Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 18, 1915—Buskirk & Newton, Newton, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs.
Nov. 7—Roy E. Fisher, Winside, Neb. Sale at Wayne, Neb.

A shortage of hay in his vicinity has induced T. A. Bailey, of Shelby, Mo., to offer his big black six-year-old jack in exchange for alfalfa. This jack has been thoroughly tried out and is sound. Look up Mr. Bailey's ad and write to him, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Shorthorn Bulls for Sale.
In this issue H. I. Gaddis, of McCune, Kan., is offering a choice lot of yearling bulls for sale. They are big strong bulls with extra heavy bone, all well grown and

are just right for stock bulls. They are sired by Scottish Viceroy and Choice Collynie, a line-bred Collynie bull bred by H. M. Hill of LaFontaine, Kan. Mr. Gaddis is also offering a few cows and heifers for sale bred to his new herd bull, Secret Baron, dam Secret Lady. If you want to increase your herd or start a herd of Shorthorn cattle, it will pay you to write or call on Mr. Gaddis at McCune, Kan. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Shorthorn Sale October 29.
On October 29, F. C. Welch, of Redfield, Kan., will sell forty head of Shorthorn cattle consisting of one herd bull and cow with calves at foot and a number of young heifers. Please read ad, send for catalog, and come to the sale.

Duroc Herd Boars.
In this issue of Kansas Farmer, W. R. Crow & Sons, of Hutchinson, Kan., are offering a few choice herd boars for sale. A number are from their show herd. Read their ad and write them your wants. It will be remembered that W. R. Crow & Sons have had one of the leading show herds at all the big fairs the past two years and they breed and grow some very fancy Durocs. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Protect your calves. Food animals, right now, mean big profits. Do not let your cattle die of blackleg. Use Blacklegoids—and use them now, before your calves get the disease. Blacklegoids are reliable, cow by reliable manufacturers, and are a practical life insurance for your calves against blackleg. Your druggist can supply them.

Choice Jerseys and Holsteins.
Attention is called to the sale ad of George S. Linscott, of Bonner Springs, Kan. Mr. Linscott will offer in this sale a fine lot of Jersey, Holstein and Shorthorn cows, and a strong feature of the offering will be the Jerseys. The Linscotts—George S. and R. J.—have been breeding Jerseys since 1876, and their herds are noted for their high class. The foundation stock for George S. Linscott's herd was from Vermont and some of the best bulls of the breed have been in use in his herd. The bulls in use in the herd at present are sons of Oakland's Sultan, the only bull in Kansas with daughters in the Register of Merit list. The cows and heifers in this sale are bred to one or the other of these sons of Oakland. The dams of some of the offering are representatives of some of the most noted producers of the breed. Anyone wanting Jerseys or Holsteins that are producers should attend this sale.

John Coleman's Poland Bargains.
John Coleman, of Denison, Kan., owner of Capitol View herd of Polands, has one of the good offerings of spring boars and gilts that will be sold this season. They are the big growthy kind with lots of quality, not overfed, and just in the condition to make good. The sires of the offering are among the best big-type boars of the

breed and the dams are daughters of noted big-type sires, many of them having been tops at the leading Poland China sales. Mr. Coleman is making farmers' prices and gives an ironclad guarantee as to breeding and satisfaction in every way. Look up his card and write him your wants, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Graff's Mulefoot Hogs.
Attention is called to the card of E. E. Graff, of Rosendale, Mo. Mr. Graff owns one of the largest and best herds of Mulefoot hogs in the West. He is offering a choice lot of April and May boars and gilts and a strictly first-class lot of bred sows. They were nearly all sired by the great boar, Dodger Chief. The sires and dams of the offering are from the Dunlap and Scanton herds and are the greatest prize winners of the breed. He is pricing stock to sell and has the quality and breeding that usually brings fancy prices. Write him your wants, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Moore & Sons' Polands.
F. E. Moore & Sons, of Gardner, Kan., write: "We would like for you to change our card in Kansas Farmer. We have received a number of orders through your paper and believe you have one of the best advertising mediums available." For the next thirty days Moore & Sons will make a special price of \$20 for fine big-type male pigs, sired by Choice Goods 54118 and Wedd's Long King 62491, two of the great big-type sires now living. This offering includes a number of very fine herd-head prospects. Write them for descriptions, and please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

E. M. Chatterton, of Colony, Kan., is offering a two-year-old herd boar, Orphan Dan, by Dan Hadley by Big Hadley and out of an Orphan Chief dam. This hog was bred by the well-known breeder, Roy Johnston, of South Mound, Kan. He is a splendid individual, having been grand champion at the Allen County fair two years in succession. He is a splendid breeder, kind and gentle, absolutely all right in every way, and worth the price asked for him. Mr. Chatterton also has three April boar pigs sired by Orphan Dan that he will sell very reasonably. Read his ad in this issue and write to him, kindly mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Hampshires at Bargain Prices.
Anyone wanting Hampshire hogs that are of the high-class prize-winning kind should remember that J. Q. Edwards, of Smithville, Mo., has them and will sell them at prices that are reasonable. His herd represents the best blood lines of the breed and for years his show herd has never failed to win its share of the premiums at the state fairs in competition with the best herds in existence. He also has a very fine yearling Holstein bull for sale at a bargain. Write him for prices, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Sunnyside Herd O. I. C's.
Attention is called to the card of W. H. Lynch, of Reading, Kan. Mr. Lynch owns the Sunnyside O. I. C. herd, one of the good herds of that breed. His herd represents the best blood lines of the breed, tracing back to the famous Jackson Chief 2d, a winner of first and championships at state fairs and at the American Royal, and Kerr Garnett 2d, sired by the highest-priced O. I. C. boar ever sold. He has a fine offering this year sired by Bode's Model and Gage's Pride, two of the good sires of the breed. They are the big-boned easy-feeding prolific kind. Look up his card and write him your wants. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

Sale of Registered Jersey Cattle.
Perhaps the greatest herd of registered Jersey cattle that ever was assembled in the Southwest stands in the barn at Windsor Place, Vinita, Okla. This herd of cattle should be of special interest to Kansas and Oklahoma farmers, dairymen and Jersey breeders for the reason that many of them have been raised in this country and all of them have been kept here for at least one year. In this herd are nine Golden Fern Noble heifers that Mr. Churchill bought at a low price. It takes nerve to sell cattle like these in the sale ring. There are sixteen imported cows and heifers in the sale, every one of which is a "gem." A thing that should interest our readers is the fact that the fifty head of bred heifers, yearlings and two-year-olds will in only a month or two after the sale be milk cows. It is always a good proposition to get two for one if you can. The Jersey herd at Windsor Place, Vinita, Okla., is headed by the butter herd imported bull, You'll Do Champion 117679 by Oxford You'll Do and out of that grand prize-winning butter-test cow on the island, Cunningham Mouse 3d. Every man interested in dairy farming—and all farmers should be—should attend this sale on November 9 at Vinita, Okla. You will perhaps never again see such a lot of registered Jersey cattle. Read the ad on another page and send for catalog and arrange to attend the sale.

Red Polled Cattle.
I. W. Poulton, of Medora, Kan., is offering a few choice cows and heifers for sale. They are from the best milking families and are priced very reasonably. Please look up ad in this issue and write or go look up ad in this issue and write or go look up these cattle. You can make no mistake if you buy from this herd. Medora is in Reno County, ten miles north of Hutchinson and on the Rock Island and Frisco railroads.

Duroc Jersey Boars.
The well known firm of Buskirk & Newton, at Newton, Kan., are offering fifty head of spring boars for sale. They have saved this number out of 200 and they have a good bunch. You cannot make a mistake if you order a herd boar from this firm. They have sows of the champion Tatarax G. M.'s Tat Col and Kansas Col. If you want good hogs, write this firm, and kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Choice Shorthorn Bulls.
Attention is called to the card of William H. Holmes, of Parkville, Mo. Mr. Holmes is offering a number of choice Shorthorn bulls, among them a herd bull, George's Choice 361934, out of Marchioness of Oxford 4th and by Silk Goods 293713, tracing to Duchess of Oxford 60th on dam's side. "Bob White" 411334 by Resolution 291085 and out of Grandview Betty, tracing on dam's side to Imp. Rose of Sharon, a yearling bull by George's Choice and out of Duchess of Lawndale 24th tracing to Imp. Duchess of Athol and two by George's Choice out of dams tracing to imported Flora. Breeders will find this a good offering and prices reasonable. Write for prices and descriptions, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

The fowls that have been roosting outdoors should now be obliged to occupy their houses every night, otherwise they are liable to catch cold.

Keep your face always toward the sunshine, and the shadows will fall behind.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

ELLIOTT'S SHROPSHIRE

Choice two-year-old and yearling rams, sired by imported Buttar ram. Also choice ewes, will be bred to imported rams. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. W. ELLIOTT, Polo, Mo.

Doyle Park Shropshires

Fall is here and so are we with a choice lot of registered Shropshire rams. If you need one, write us for prices.

DOYLE PARK STOCK FARM.

O. A. Roman & Son, Peabody, Kansas.

1894 SMALLEY'S SHROPSHIRE 1914

We offer one and two-year-old registered Shropshire rams of the best breeding and individual merit. Genuine flock header material.

M. W. SMALLEY & SONS, Blockton, Iowa.

Shropshire Yearling Rams, \$15 each. Poland China Spring Pigs, \$20 to \$25 each.
W. T. Hammond, Sunny Slope Stock Farm, Fortia, Kansas.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Hillwood Hampshires

The prize winning herd—13 big, high-class fall boars—14 big, high-quality fall gilts—120 choice spring pigs. All sired by our great herd boars, out of big, high-class dams. All immunized. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices and pedigrees. Both are right.

J. Q. EDWARDS, Smithville, Mo.

BRED Gilts, serviceable boars, January and February pigs. Best breeding, well marked, single, pairs and trios. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices reasonable.

S. E. SMITH, Route 5, Box 18, Lyons, Kan.

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

MULE FOOT HOGS

PEDIGREED MULEFOOT HOGS from 450 pounds down to pigs at weaning time. Priced to sell at SINNS' MULEFOOT HOG RANCH Alexandria, Nebraska.

GRAFF'S MULEFOOT HOGS. April and May boars and gilts, choice bred sows, priced cheap.

E. E. GRAFF, Route 2, Rosendale, Mo.

JERSEY CATTLE

The Jersey

comes into maturity early, is long-lived and is often found making records even to advanced age. She stands above all other breeds for economic production. Shall we mail you free a good book on the Jersey? THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB, 324 W. 23d St., New York City.

MAPLE LAWN DAIRY FARM.
Fontain's Valentine heads our herd of Jerseys. Stock for sale.

W. R. LINTON, Denison, Kansas.

ALPHA DELL FARM JERSEYS.
Will sell herd bull, Grand Fern Lad, and four registered cows in milk; good producers. \$100 each. I want to sell quick.

F. J. SCHERMAN, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

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

H. F. ERDLEY, Holton, Kansas.

TWO JANUARY BULL CALVES.
Out of high producing dams; Flying Fox and Golden Fern's Lad breeding; for sale at very low prices.

D. A. KRAMER, Washington, Kan.

BULL CALVES by grandson of famous Oxford Lad and son of Diploma's Fair Maiden, 11,400 lbs. milk, 9 mos. Also females.

J. B. Porter & Son, Mayetta, Kan.

A FEW CHOICE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF FINANCIAL COUNTESS LAD and other noted bulls; young cows will milk FORTY to SIXTY POUNDS per day, out of richly bred large producing dams. Priced reasonably. Must reduce herd.

W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kansas.

BUTTER BRED BULLS—Handsome, thrifty fellows, all solid color. Bred for highest of production. Send for descriptions. Prices reasonable.

R. A. GILLILAND, Mayetta, Kan.

LINSCOTT JERSEYS.
Premier Register of Merit Herd. Established 1878. Bulls of Register of Merit, imported prize winning stock. Also cows and heifers.

R. J. LINSOTT :: :: HOLTON, KANSAS.

REGISTERED JERSEYS.
Butter-bred bull calves from heavy producing cows, priced right.

MAXWELL JERSEY DAIRY, Topeka, Kan.

Preferred the Daughter.

Young Man—I would like the hand of your daughter, sir.

Father—Have you seen her mother? Young Man—Yes, sir; but I still prefer your daughter.—Collier's Weekly.

JERSEY LAWN HERD

FOR SALE—Fifty head of young cows and heifers. Prices, \$75 to \$125. Also a few choice young bulls by Stockwell's Fern Lad, first prize bull at American Royal, 1913. **J. B. Smith, Platte City, Mo.**

Ten Miles East of Leavenworth, Kansas.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

26 Head - Registered Holstein Cows - 26 Head

All have A. R. O. records; A. R. O. dams or grand-dams. Two years old and up. Nearly all freshen in next three months. All bred to grandson of Pontiac Korndyke. Will sell one to fifteen of these, buyer to have the pick of the herd, \$150 to \$600. Four-year-old herd bull for sale cheap, a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke; gentle, sound, sure breeder, seven-eighths white. Have thirty of his daughters to breed and must change bulls. All these will be given an A. R. O. test when they freshen. On bull will consider a trade for span of young draft mares or registered Holstein heifers or heifer calves. Also have three young bulls five and six months, nothing older. A. R. O. dams or granddams. **S. W. COOKE & SON, MAYSVILLE, DE KALB COUNTY, MISSOURI.**

BONNIE BRAE HOLSTEINS

I am offering this week seven extra nice registered heifers coming two years old; six registered cows from three to five years old. Will make an attractive price on the bunch or will sell as wanted. **IRA ROMIG, Station B, Topeka, Kansas.**

M. E. MOORE & CO.

CAMERON, MISSOURI.
BULL CALVES FROM A. R. O. COWS.
Sired by Sir Korndyke Imperial 53682.
Calves suitable for heading registered herds.

Butter Bred Holsteins

For Sale—A herd bull, also choice bull calves. Prices very reasonable. Write today. These bargains will not last long. **J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.**

SUNFLOWER HERD offers good young bull sired by son of Pontiac Hengerveld Parthenia (82 A. R. O. daughters) including Agatha Pontiac, 36.9 lbs. butter 7 days. Dam, Lady Jane Eyre, 19.08 lbs. butter 7 days. Ready for light service. Priced right, guaranteed to please. **F. J. SEARLE, Prop., Okaloosa, Kan.**

Choice HOLSTEIN Cows

Well bred cows, two-year-old heifers and 25 choice heifer calves, all good colors. Prices reasonable. **GEO. F. DERBY, Lawrence, Kansas.**

GOLDEN BELT HOLSTEIN HERD.
Prince Hadria at head of herd. He has 26 A. R. O. sisters, 21 brothers and several daughters. Extra choice young bulls for sale out of 600-pound A. R. O. dams. Farm near town. **W. E. BENTLEY, Manhattan, Kansas.**

ADVANCED REGISTRY HOLSTEINS.
Forty-two cows and heifers in herd average over 20 pounds A. R. O. Young bulls for sale and a few cows and heifers. We have been breeders for 30 years. Correspondence and inspection invited. **McKAY BROTHERS, Waterloo, Iowa.**

CHENANGO VALLEY HOLSTEINS.
For quick sale, 100 head high-grade nicely marked cows and heifers, due to freshen in September and October; also fifty fancy marked yearlings, all tuberculin tested. Prices reasonable. **F. J. Howard, Bouckville, Madison Co., N. Y.**

HOLSTEINS—Best of breeding and individuality. Registered and unregistered O. I. C. swine of best strains. White Wyandotte chickens. **J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, Kan.**

THE DELLS STOCK FARM.
Holstein cows and calves. Poland China hogs. Percheron stallion colts. Three young jacks. Standard-bred horse. Write for prices and descriptions. **C. E. BEAN, Garnett, Kansas.**

Holstein-Friesian Bulls.—Very attractive prices for next four weeks on a two-year-old herd bull and several other registered bull calves that are younger, one a son of a 90-pound cow, his granddam a 101-pound cow. **Higginbotham Bros., Rossville, Kansas.**

Segrist & Stephenson, breeders of registered working high testing Holsteins. Choice young bulls out of record cows for sale. Farm adjoins town. **Holton, Kan.**

SHADY GROVE HERD. Four choice bred young bulls from high record dams. Also 3-year-old herd bull. Inspection invited. **G. F. MITCHELL, Holton, Kan.**

Choice Young Bulls from record cows. Herd headed by son of Buffalo Aggie Beets, world's second greatest 3-year-old. **David Coleman & Sons, Denison, Kan.**

HOLSTEIN BULLS—Two choice yearlings, also three-year-old herd bull. Will exchange latter for one of proper breeding. **W. H. LEWIS, Smith Center, Kansas.**

HOLSTEIN BULL ten months old; 16-lb. dam. Good individual. Price reasonable. **Wm. F. Mielenz, 97 Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wis.**

EDGEWOOD HOLSTEINS—Ten heifers 4 to 6 wks. old, 15-16ths pure, \$20 each crated for shipment. One registered yearling bull, \$100. **Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.**

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

CHOICE YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS Backed by Records. Priced to Sell. **JOHN KENSINK, Boyden, Iowa.**

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

HEREFORD COWS.
Will sell reasonably, 100 head pure-bred Hereford cows, all bred to registered Hereford bulls. Also 100 head weaned and vaccinated heifer calves from above cows. All look alike. Address Owner, Box 35, Hillside, Fremont Co., Colo.

Anyone wanting colles should look up the ad of W. H. Richards, of Emporia, Kan. He is offering a choice lot of two-months-old pups by an imported sire and from registered dams. The cut used in his ad is from a picture of the imported sire of his offering. He is pricing them to sell quick. Write for particulars and description.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Laptad Sale.
On Thursday, October 15, Fred G. Laptad sold a splendid offering of Durocs and Poland China pigs. The offering was in the pink of condition and should have brought a little more money. The sales were very even, nothing selling high, and the average lots averaged about \$22.50. The Durocs made a little better average than the Poles. A number of breeders were present and bought, but the usual strong home support was not present. Mr. Laptad has one of the best herds in the country and enjoyed a good mail order trade.

Anyone interested in Holsteins should look up the card of W. H. Lewis, of Smith Center, Kan. Mr. Lewis is offering several very high-class Holstein bulls for sale, including his three-year-old herd bull, Korndyke Hartog Mechthilde 90335 sired by Sir Korndyke Hartog DeKol 38781, thirty-six A. R. O. daughters, dam May de Laag Mechthilde 2d, A. R. O. as junior two-year-old. He also has young bulls sired by this bull and out of fifty and sixty-pound dams. Write him for description and prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

C. W. Hurt, of Arrowsmith, Ill., claims January 26, 27, 28 and 29, 1915, as the dates for his annual breeders' sale of horses and ponies. The sale will be held at Bloomington, Ill. The offering will consist of 300 head of imported and native bred registered Percheron, Belgian, French Draft, Shire and Clydesdale stallions and mares, a large number of registered trotters, and on the last day of the sale a large number of ponies. Catalogs will be ready January 12, 1915. Watch Kansas Farmer for further announcement of this sale.

David Coleman & Sons, of Denison, Kan., write that they have a few Holstein bull calves almost ready for service. These young bulls are all from A. R. O. cows having records of from 12 to 23.89 pounds of butter in seven days. Their sire, Buffalo Aginaldo Doede, is from a cow having 92.44 pounds of butter as a year's record to her credit, made as a three-year-old. Her dam was a 905-pound cow as a four-year-old. This herd bull's sire has two daughters with records of over 800 pounds of butter for one year. It is a good plan to look into the future and buy the new herd bull as a calf. Look up the Coleman ad and write them about their young bulls.

Poland China breeders and farmers wanting Poland China breeding stock should send at once to Dr. J. H. Lomax, Station D, St. Joseph, Mo., for a catalog of his sale offering at Leona, Kan., November 11. The lot to go in this sale will be one of the best sold this season. They were sired by Corwin's Expander 68680 by Expander by Panorama. Corwin's Expander is one of the best grandsons of the great Panorama and one of the good sires now in service. The dams of the offering represent the best blood lines of the big types. Be sure and send for catalog and attend this sale.

Choice Duroc Offering.
Attention is called to the card of W. R. Houston, of Americus, Kan., owner of one of the most richly-bred herds of Duroc Jerseys now assembled. Mr. Houston is offering twenty-two head of fall and spring born sired by such bulls as Country Gentleman 132541, Golden Model 4th 161011 and other great boars. Country Gentleman was by Sol's Crimson Wonder, second prize winner at Sioux City, 1912. He is out of Octave Thanet 6th, first prize winner and champion in the aged class at Iowa, Dakota and Nebraska fairs, 1911. A number of these boars are by Golden Model 4th by Golden Model 3d, one of the very best boars ever bred by W. R. Bennethum, of Madrid, Iowa. This entire offering is richly bred and a choice lot of individuals. All are immune and priced to sell quickly. Write for prices and pedigrees, and mention Kansas Farmer.

Pontiac Bulls.
The attention of Holstein breeders and dairymen is called to the advertisement of Frank Buzard, of St. Joseph. He is offering two fine young Pontiac bulls, grandsons of the King of the Pontiacs. One of them is six months old and is seven-eighths white and his dam has a seven-day butter record of fifteen pounds. The other bull is nearly all white. His dam was the daughter of Paul Beets Buzard and the sire of these bulls is one of the best sons of the famous King of the Pontiacs. This herd is tuberculin tested and the bulls will be found right in every way. Prices reasonable. Write for prices, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Fisher's Hampshire Sale November 7.
Roy E. Fisher, of Winside, Neb., has changed the date of his Hampshire hog sale from November 13 to November 7. Mr. Fisher owns one of the finest Hampshire herds in existence, and his show herd this year made heavy winnings at all of the state fairs, including Topeka. He will sell one of the best lots of boars ever sold at public auction. They are of the best breeding of the Hampshire breed. Such boars as High Roller, Messenger Boy, Champ, the great boar that was first at Topeka this year, and other noted boars are represented in this offering. Remember the sale will be held at Wayne, Neb. Send for catalog at once.

E. M. Wayde's Sale November 5.
On Thursday, November 5, E. M. Wayde, of Burlington, Kan., will offer a draft of his famous Poland Chinas. Mr. Wayde has for a number of years been buying from some of the best herds and has used some extra good boars in his herd. Master Hadley 2d is about the best breeding son of Big Hadley and Orange Wonder is a splendid young hog by Big Orange and his dam was Big Anna by Big Sensation. He is the best young boar we know of and has proven a sire of extra high-class pigs. The entire offering is one any breeder need make no apologies for. They have size and quality

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

ROAN HERO 3613 - 229963

THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. Few choice young bulls for sale. Mo. Pac. Railway 17 miles southeast of Topeka, Kansas. Farm adjoins town. Inspection invited. **D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kansas.**

POLLED DURHAMS

FOR SALE Herd headed by Roan Choice and Matchless Avon. Young stock, both sexes, for sale. Prices reasonable. Come and see my herd. **C. J. WOODS, CHILES, KANSAS.**

RED POLLED CATTLE



RED POLLED CATTLE
A few choice cows and heifers. Come and see me. Prices reasonable. **I. W. POULTON, Medora, Kan.**

RED POLLED CATTLE

For Sale—A choice lot of cows, bulls and heifers, all registered, with good quality. **AULD BROS., Frankfort, Kansas.**

COBURN HERD RED POLLED CATTLE AND PERCHERON HORSES

Twelve extra good young bulls. Some extra fine young stallions, among them first prize and champion of Topeka Fair. Also young cows and heifers. **GROENMILLER & SON, Pomona, Kansas.**

RILEY COUNTY BREEDING FARM.
Red Polls headed by the last son of Crema Bulls all sold. Percherons headed by son of Casino. **ED NICKELSON, Leonardville, Kan.**

RED POLLED BULLS—First-class quality. Greatest combination beef and milk. **O. K. SMITH, Barnard, Mo.**

Pure-Bred Registered Red Polled Cattle. Young stock for sale. **Cedar Valley Farm, Route 2, Lealia, Mo.**

AUCTIONEERS.

LAFE BURGER

LIVE STOCK AND REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER

Wellington - Kansas

FRANK J. ZAUN

Fine Stock Auctioneer. Independence, Mo. "Get Zaun. He Knows How." Bell Phone 675 Ind.

P. E. McFADDEN, HOLTON, KANSAS.
Live Stock and General Farm AUCTIONEER

R. L. HARRIMAN
Live Stock Auctioneer. Write for dates, terms, etc. Address, Bunceton, Missouri.

Col. C. A. HAWK Live Stock and General Auctioneer.
Effingham, Kansas.

John W. Miner Live stock auctioneer. Give me a trial.
Reserve, Kansas.

J. A. MORINE, GENERAL AUCTIONEER.
Pure-bred Live Stock a Specialty.
Box 155. Lindsborg, Kansas.

Col. C. M. Scott Live Stock and General Auctioneer
Hiawatha, - - - - - Kansas

COL. J. E. MARKLEY
Fine Stock and General Auctioneer
Fowhattan, Kansas.

Col. Jesse Howell Live Stock Auctioneer.
Write or wire for terms.
Herkimer, Kansas.

COL. FLOYD CONDRAY Stockdale, Kansas,
Guarantees his work.

BERKSHIRE HOGS



Large English BERKSHIRES

Choice bred sows and gilts; fall farrow. Choice pigs sired by prize winning boars, either sex. **H. E. CONROY, Nortonville, Kansas.**

combined with splendid pedigrees to back them, and with any kind of care will prove money-makers for the purchaser. Please read ad in this issue and send for catalog. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

William Banks' Jersey Herd.
Attention is called to the card of William Banks, of Independence, Kan. Mr. Banks is the owner of one of the largest and best Jersey herds in Kansas. His foundation stock, purchased a number of years ago, came from the island and from the best herds in the United States. Mr. Banks has spared no expense in adding breeding stock to his herd and he has today one of the best herds of Jerseys we know of, numbering about 125 head of cows and heifers, all of them the most fashionable breeding known to the breed. The herd bulls in service are a son of Flying Fox, a son of Gamboe Knight, a son of Financial Countess Lad, and other noted bulls. If you want a few good Jersey heifers or tested cows with official records, write Mr. Banks, at Independence, Kan., for prices. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Belgians at American Royal.

This year's preliminary classification for the American Royal Live Stock Show gave no place for Belgian horses. At the request of several exhibitors who wished to enter horses of this breed, a classification has now been announced, which will be a duplication of the

POLAND CHINAS

FRAZIER'S BIG POLANDS

Fifty choice spring boars for farmers and breeders. Will not hold a fall sale. Will offer my best boars and a few gilts at very reasonable prices. One fall boar. Can furnish pairs or trios. Herd boars. Frazier's A Wonder and Expansion Hadley. Come and see me. **E. D. FRAZIER, Drexel, Missouri.**

MT. TABOR HERD POLAND CHINAS.
Pairs not related, get of four boars. 150 spring pigs by Big Mogul, son of Mogul's Monarch, out of Expansion dams. Bred sows and gilts, four yearling boars. Bargain prices next sixty days. **J. D. WILLFOUNG, Zeandale, Kansas.**

DODSON'S BIG SMOOTH KIND.
Herd boars Sunny Colossus, Orange Chief, mated to sows with size and quality. Bred sows and spring pigs. Prices right. Description guaranteed. **WALTER DODSON, Denison, Kan.**

Stryker Bros' Prize Polands

For sale at all times, a choice lot of Poland China hogs and Hereford cattle; show winners. Write us your wants. **STRYKER BROS., Fredonia, Kan.**

BEN FRANK'S POLANDS

One hundred Poland China spring pigs, the big type or the big medium type. I have the hogs and prices to please you. **BEN FRANK, Route 3, Jefferson City, Mo.**

SPECIAL OFFERING

Big-Boned Spotted Polands.
I must raise \$1,000 in September, and to do so will offer my old original big-boned spotted Poland China spring pigs, either sex, at \$20; bred gilts, \$35. Order at once. Satisfaction guaranteed. **THE ENNIS FARM, Horine Station, Mo.** (Just South of St. Louis.)

Poland Chinas That Please

Fall and spring boars fit to head herds. Sows of all ages, open or will breed. Prices reasonable. Write us your wants. **P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kansas.**

COLEMAN'S BIG SMOOTH POLANDS.
150 in herd. Herd boars O. E. Lad, Hadley C, Expansion, Price We Know, Mastodon and Mogul sows. Herd has tops from many sales. Choice boar pigs, also Jersey cattle. **JOHN COLEMAN, Denison, Kansas.**

Faulkner's Famous Spotted Polands

We are not the originator, but the preserver, of the Old Original Big-Boned Spotted Polands. Write your wants to address **H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, Jamesport, Mo.**

MOORE & SONS—POLANDS.
For thirty days, special price of \$20 for fine male pigs, herd header prospects included. Sired by Choice Goods and Wedd's Long King, two of the best big-type boars living. **F. E. MOORE & SONS, Gardner, Kan.**

MAHAN'S BIG POLANDS have size and quality. Headed by son of Expansive. Sows of unusual size and smoothness. Pigs, either sex. **J. D. MAHAN, Whiting, Kansas.**

MOORE'S SPOTTED POLANDS

Forty choice boars and gilts for the farmers and breeders of the old original big-boned spotted Polands. Prices reasonable. Will not hold fall sale. Write me or call and see them. They will suit you. Boars and gilts not related. **D. S. MOORE, Route 3, Lineville, Iowa.**

POLAND CHINA HERD BOARS.
Herd boar Orphan Dan by Dan Hadley, dam by Orphan Chief, champion over all breeds, Allen County Fair, 1913 and 1914. Three April boars by Orphan Dan. Prices reasonable. Write at once. **E. M. CHATTERTON, Colony, Kansas.**

BIG-TYPE POLAND BOARS.
Sixteen carefully selected boars. One yearling by Columbus, the Nebraska sweepstakes boar; another by Longfellow by Ideal by Smooth Wonder by A Wonder. Number of choice gilts. Write for prices and descriptions. **Hamilton & Sons, Wellsville, Kan.**

METAL UTILITY POLANDS

Eighty spring pigs sired by Good Enough by Gold Metal and Big Ben. Prices most reasonable. Also one serviceable boar by Good Enough. Herd boar prospect. **AUSTIN SMITH, Dwight, Kansas.**

AMCOATS' POLANDS.
A's Big Orange March Pigs, both sexes, from sows of big-type breeding. Have lots of stretch and good bone; thrifty condition, will make big ones. All immune. **S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.**

FEW GOOD FALL BOARS BY PAN LOOK AND FIRST QUALITY.
Dams, sows of Expansion and Grand Look breeding. Spring boars also. **JAMES ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.**

BIG POLANDS—EXTRA QUALITY
Boars and gilts, March and April farrow. Sired by Nobelman 2d and Long King's Equal 2d, out of our best sows. Pairs and trios not akin. Priced right. **SULLIVAN BROS., Moran, Kansas.**

SPRING PIGS by Major Jim, Blue Valley Buster, A Jumbo Wonder; out of Gold Metal, Major Jim, Model Look, Big Bone Pete and Whats Ex sows. **O. B. CLEMENTSON, Holton, Kan.**

STRAUSS' BIG POLAND CHINAS.
Six fall boars and 18 spring boars sired by Model Wonder and Blue Valley Chief. Write your wants. I can please you. **O. E. STRAUSS, Route 1, Milford, Kan.**

1,000-POUND BOARS.
Poland China boars that will grow into 700 to 1,000-pound hogs at maturity. Priced right. **A. ROESLER, Wilcox, Neb.**

FIFTY BIG-TYPE BOAR PIGS—One big yearling. For quick sale. **J. E. KINZER, Falco, Kansas.**

Clydesdale classification. The draft horse exhibit will include four breeds—Percheron, Clydesdales, Belgians and Shires.

WAYDE'S POLAND CHINA SALE

BURLINGTON, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 5, 1914

50 HIGH CLASS POLANDS 50

The Big Smooth Kind With
Both Size And Quality

20 Spring Boars, 20 Spring Gilts
10 Fall Yearling Boars

The offering was sired by such boars as Master Hadley 2d by Big Hadley; Orange Wonder by Big Orange, his dam Big Anna by Big Sensation. Also litters by Mount Vernon Hadley, Wedd's Long King and other noted boars. The entire lot is an even bunch and we invite all farmers and breeders wanting good hogs to attend this sale. Our catalogs are ready to mail out and we would be pleased to send you one. Please write at once for catalog. If for any reason you can not attend, send your bids to O. W. Devine, representing KANSAS FARMER, who will buy for you. We want you all to come and spend a day with us. Sale right in town. Good train service.

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At ordinary prices, farm-raised, registered Percheron studs, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years old. Kind dispositioned because well cared for. You would admire their big bone first, then their immense weights, because they are developing big like their imported sire and dams. And you will receive true old-fashioned hospitality on your visit at Fred Chandler's Percheron farm. Just above Kansas City.

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20 Large Mammoth Black Jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 6 years; large, heavy-boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. A few good jennets for sale. Come and see me.

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250 HEAD IN HERD.

Scotch Herd Bulls—Avondale type and blood. Scotch Heifers—Not related—the kind to start with and start right. Milking Shorthorn Cows—The farm cow—fresh now. Rugged Young Farmer Bulls and Heifers—Good bone and size—one to a carload, either sex, \$75 to \$150 per head. Two Heifers and a Bull—Not related—\$250 for the three. H. C. LOOKABAUGH, WATONGA, OKLA.

FIVE CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS

One four-year-old registered herd bull, one three-year-old registered herd bull, two yearlings—February and May, 1913, calves; one will be year old January, 1914. Younger ones will be registered as sold. Prices reasonable.

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BARGAINS IN YOUNG COWS. Six choice bred young cows, too nearly related to new herd bull to retain. Blood of Searchlight, Pavana, Gallant Knight. Also old herd bull, Baron Cumberland. Farm on Strang line near Overland Park. DR. W. C. HARKEY, Lenexa, Kansas.

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The following classified list contains the names of many of the reliable breeders of pure-bred live stock. They will gladly answer your inquiries. Your name should be in the list. If interested, write Live Stock Department, Kansas Farmer, for further information.

HEREFORD CATTLE.
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Bert McIlvaine, Lebanon, Mo.

JERSEY CATTLE.
C. J. Morek, Storden, Minn.
Hunkydory Jersey Farm, Fairfield, Iowa.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.
Loveland Farm Co., Omaha, Neb.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.
J. H. Walker, Lathrop, Mo.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.
N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.

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T. M. Ewing, Independence, Kan.
S. E. Boss, Route 4, Creston, Iowa.

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C. H. White, Burlington, Kan.

RED POLL CATTLE.
John M. Goodnight, Fairgrove, Mo.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.
Locust Lawn Farm, Oakland, Ill.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.
P. M. Anderson, Lathrop, Mo.
Wm. Griffith, Mitchellville, Iowa.
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W. A. Frewett, Asherville, Kan.

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Seven young bulls, 8 to 12 months of age, by Secret's Sultan. Also younger bulls and some good yearling heifers and cows in calf or calves at side. Prices reasonable.

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Two hundred spring gilts, in lots to suit customer, from one to a carload. Also choice boars. Entire spring crop immunized. Pigs by Tatarax, G. M.'s Tat Col. and Kansas Col. by Cherry Col. and Tipsey Col. Come and see our herd.

BUSKIRK & NEWTON, Newton, Kansas.

Durocs of Size and Quality

Choice boars and gilts. Pairs, trios and young herds unrelated. B. & C's Col., Superba, Defender, Perfect Col., Good E. Nuff and Ohio Chief blood lines. Description guaranteed.

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Fall boars by Smith's Graduate by J. R.'s Col. by Graduate Col., out of best sows. Choice lot of gilts by J. R.'s Col. bred for June litters. Gold Medal. Priced for quick sale. J. R. SMITH, Newton, Kansas.

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