

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement  of the Farm and Home

Volume 52, Number 10.

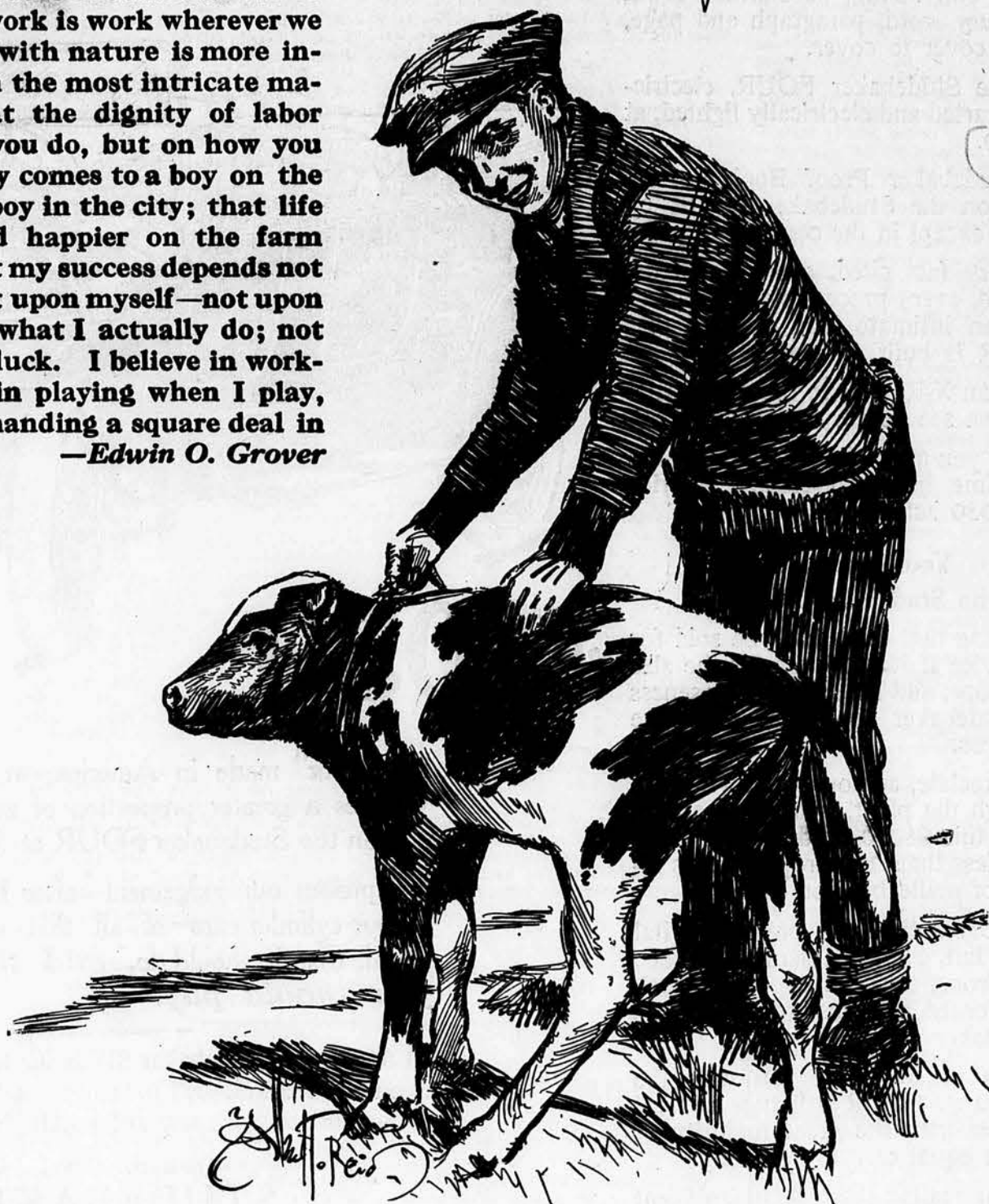
TOPEKA, KANSAS, MARCH 7, 1914.

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

The Country Boy's Creed

I BELIEVE that the country which God made is more beautiful than the city which man made; that life out of doors and in touch with the earth is the natural life of man. I believe that work is work wherever we find it, but that work with nature is more inspiring than work with the most intricate machinery. I believe that the dignity of labor depends not on what you do, but on how you do it; that opportunity comes to a boy on the farm as often as to a boy in the city; that life is larger and freer and happier on the farm than in the town; that my success depends not upon my location, but upon myself—not upon my dreams, but upon what I actually do; not upon luck but upon pluck. I believe in working when I work and in playing when I play, and in giving and demanding a square deal in every act of life.

—Edwin O. Grover



You Should Read the Studebaker Proof Book

The writer of these words has been reading and preparing business literature for a good many years.

But he has never read and (he is sorry to say) he has never written as convincing a book as this Studebaker Proof Book.

The Studebaker Proof Book is simply a volume of evidence—evidence of the value contained in the Studebaker car.

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Then you realize that the magnificent long stroke small bore motor in the \$1050 FOUR is not only Studebaker design, but very much more.

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You learn that Studebaker steel is steel indeed—that every piece that goes into the FOUR has at least from four to six heat treatments.

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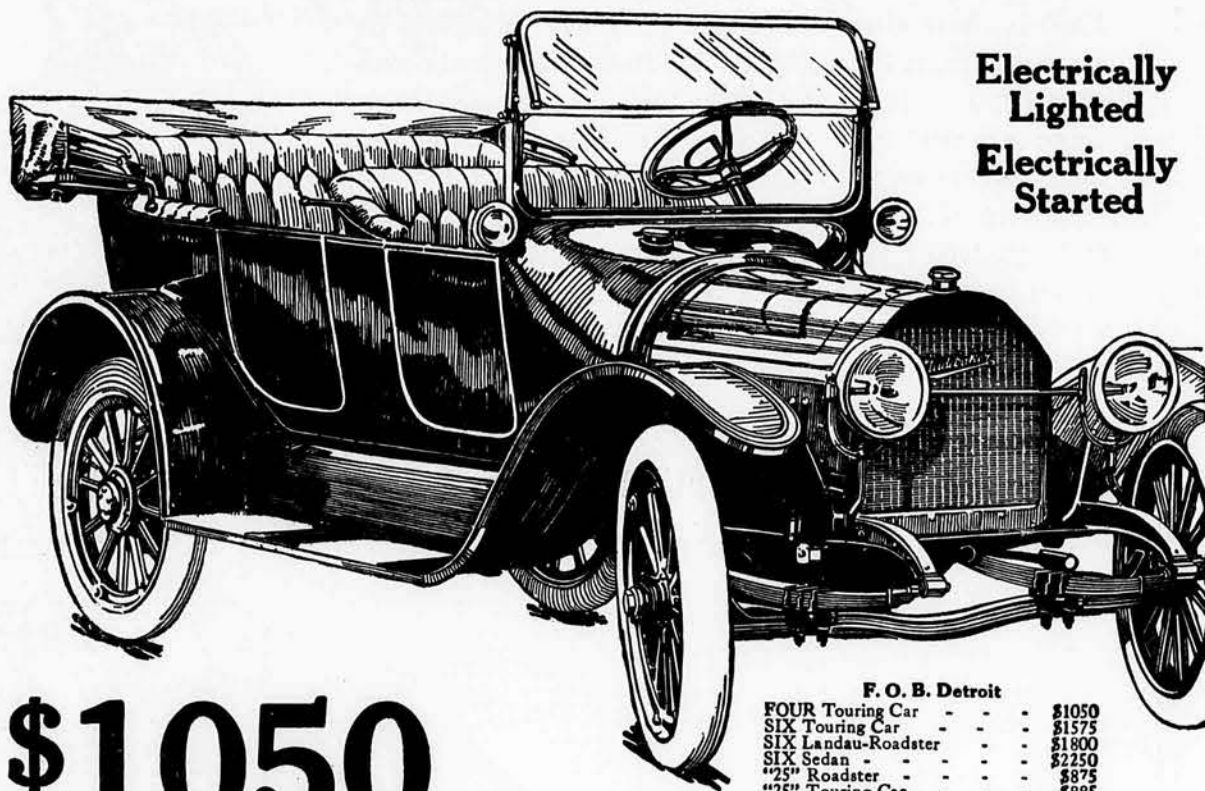
shafts, connecting rods, gear wheels, transmission shafts, etc., etc.

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Studebaker will send it to you if you'll ask for it on a postal card.

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Lighted
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\$1050

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SIX Touring Car	\$1575
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KANSAS FARMER

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

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas, by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.
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OUR GUARANTEE

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

**SEED CORN SITUATION.**

There are those newspapers and even farm papers which are still disposed to minimize the importance of the seed corn situation as it exists in Kansas. We cannot desist having something to say further on this subject because there are many farmers inclined to follow the line of least resistance, and if such farmers are not impressed with the fact that seed corn and kafir of suitable quality for planting, is scarce, there is a good chance that such farmers will be disappointed in the stand obtained and in the crop harvested next fall.

Every individual interested to the extent of ascertaining the real situation relative to the quality of the corn, kafir and cane now in the cribs and granaries of Kansas, and which is the common source of the seed supply, has satisfied himself that much of such grain is unfit for planting. To dispute this condition is the result of lack of investigation or disregard for the findings of those who have thoroughly and honestly canvassed the situation.

For months various agencies such as county farm assistants, local agricultural societies, local bankers' organizations, railroad agricultural commissioners, implement organizations and the Agricultural College have been seeking, here and there, supplies of suitable seed and conserving the surplus of the same for distribution in sections where needed. The Agricultural College reflects the actual existing conditions when it reports that little of the 1913 corn is fit for seed and that the best chance for home-grown seed is that of the 1912 crop, but that even 1912 corn must be carefully tested. The college has located some 50,000 bushels of seed corn, the greater part of which, according to its test, is suitable for seed. Local organizations have here and there found sufficient quantities of seed to plant certain limited localities. However, it requires about 800,000 bushels of seed to plant a normal acreage of corn in this state. Granting that all other agencies have located seed corn of suitable quality equal in quantity to that found by the Agricultural College, we still have found only one bushel to eight needed, so from a quantity standpoint we have as yet seven bushels of proven seed to locate for each one bushel yet found.

The grave possibility of many farmers planting seed the germination and vitality of which is not known, and the need for testing such seed before it is planted, is reflected by the recent announcement of the Agricultural College to test seed samples free, and which announcement is reported in another place on this page. The agronomy department of the Agricultural College has stated that while much of the corn located by it has shown high in germination and strong in vitality, it has come from farmers who have made a special effort to keep the seed under good conditions. This would warrant the inference that the cream of the seed supply in Kansas had been tested by the department and that the unlocated seed and that which has not been given special attention is not of quality equal to that already located.

Last week we said that the farmers of Kansas had not yet begun buying their spring seed of field crops. We know that this is so through information received from several unquestionable sources. This situation indicates to us that farmers either will plant their own seed, or thinking that there is ample of home-grown seed to go around will not be in a hurry to lay in their supply.

KANSAS FARMER's interest in the welfare of the farmers of Kansas is our whole interest in this matter. We are desirous of seeing the farmers of Kansas produce good crops this year. The present soil conditions are extremely favorable and it is our guess that the seasonal conditions will be normal. Poor seed will cut the crop possibilities in two. There is no occasion for resting easy on the seed situation only to lose out at the last minute. Every farmer who

wants good seed can get it. We are sure that all of them can not get the best of home-grown seed, but those who can not get home-grown seed of the best quality can get imported seed which, even the first year, will give better results than the planting of home-grown seed of inferior quality.

STARTING IN LIVE STOCK.

Under the stimulating influence of the high prices which are prevalent at the present time for live stock products and the probability that these prices will remain at a high level for some time to come, many men undoubtedly will be led to engage in some form of live stock production. To many such it might be well to suggest that there are a number of points of fundamental importance that should be thoroughly understood before going too heavily into the live stock business. The many failures that have resulted from the attempts of the inexperienced to get into this business on a large scale should be a warning to the new beginner.

In a successful live stock business the personal equipment of the man is a most important consideration. This man must not only have a natural aptitude for handling live stock, but he must be willing to work more than eight hours a day on the job when occasion requires, and to have every phase of the business constantly under his personal supervision 365 days in the year. He should be equipped with all the up-to-date information it is possible for him to secure pertaining to the best methods of handling the domestic animals; but with all that has been written and taught regarding this most important subject the successful live stock man must pass through a series of personal experiences, beginning in a small way before he can expect to attain the highest success.

The man who would take up live stock farming simply because he has been led to believe that the one and only purpose of following this system of farming is to maintain soil fertility is taking a too narrow view of the business. He should study most carefully the animals with which he is working from the standpoint of their capacity along utility lines. No animal or class of animals should ever be selected or handled without considering most carefully their adaptability to certain utility purposes.

The breeders of pure-bred stock can do much to encourage the introduction of more and better live stock upon our farms. The breeder of pure-bred live stock who has made a success of his business can not be other than a successful handler of animals. These breeders, however, should recognize that the greatest need at the present time in order to hasten the improvement of the class of animals kept on our farms is not the setting up of a lot of inexperienced men in the business of breeding pure-bred stock, but the starting of these men with high-class sires to be used in the production of market stock. While we need more high-class breeders of pure-bred stock in the state, the production of market stock will be the business of the greater proportion of our farmers. Among the men who start in the improvement of the market live

stock by the use of the high-class pure-bred sire the few who may have special adaptability to the work of the creative breeder will take up this business as a natural result of the experiences they have had as beginners in the improvement of market stock. Many small breeders are almost forced into setting themselves up as breeders of pure-bred stock before they have any conception of the requirements of the business. To many such the only result will be failure. The man who has made such a failure through his inexperience is almost certain to be bitter against the pure-bred stock business and his influence will have a tendency to give the improvement of live stock a setback in his community.

The beginner in live stock production should ever keep in mind that the realization of profits is an important part of the business. While there are many opportunities for failure, the financial compensation to the successful live stock farmer and the satisfaction which comes with the attainment of success in a business calling for so much high-class ability are such as to pay well for the labor and effort required.

The campaign for the testing of the seed of all farm crops to be planted this spring has been given a considerable boost by the announcement that the Kansas Agricultural College will test samples of corn and kafir for Kansas farmers free of charge. It is announced that this offer is made this year to protect the state against the danger of planting seed that may not grow. A farmer who can not make the test himself should send 200 or 300 kernels of the grain he thinks of planting to the agronomy department of the college. The tests will be made and the reports returned as soon as possible. It is well that you remember, whether you have the college test the seed or whether you do it yourself, that the seed tested should be a fair average in every particular of the bulk from which it is taken. In the case of corn, do not take the kernels sent for testing from one, two, or even a half dozen ears, but take three or four kernels, exclusive of butt and tip, from enough ears to make up a sample of the required size. If the corn, kafir or cane be shelled or threshed, be sure that the seed is thoroughly mixed before taking the sample. To exercise these precautions is to your interest. We are sure that you do not care to plant seed a considerable percentage of which will not grow, and by neglecting to properly take the sample you are fooling no one but yourself.

The annual meeting of the Kansas branch of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union was held in Hays on February 18. According to newspaper reports the attendance was good and the usual interest prevailed. The organization has a membership of about 20,000 in Kansas and since its organization has been a pioneer in co-operative movements.

If you have everything in readiness for the spring work, you can make every day's work count.

Seed Corn For 1914 Planting

DON'T be fooled into the belief that there is a great plenty of home-grown seed corn of the best quality and that you can get seed without trouble when you are ready to plant.

There is a lot of Kansas-grown corn that looks good enough to grow and looks as though it would grow. A considerable number of good looking samples tested by us failed to grow, and others whose interest led them to test many samples have had the same experience.

If you have seed which you intended to plant, it should be tested. Test it right away. If it doesn't show 90 per cent of vigorous sprouts, get other corn the germination of which you know, if possible, before buying. There is no use of losing a season's work through failure to spend a few hours' time in locating the best possible seed corn.

It's a corn crop Kansas Farmer would help you to grow, and we have given you the seed corn situation as it exists.

ARGENTINA COMPETITION.

Cattle raisers of this country have viewed with much concern the possible results of opening our markets to the meat products of the world. Every item that has any bearing on this subject is studied carefully by our stockmen. The condition in Argentina, which is generally conceded to be our most dangerous competitor in meat production, as set forth by one of the leading papers of that country, may throw some light on the extent of the immediate danger to be feared from the competition of this country. There recently appeared in the River Platte News of Buenos Ayres the following statement regarding the live stock situation in that country:

"We have frequently had occasion to draw attention to the shortage of live stock in this country, which is every day being made more manifest by the high prices ruling. This is not only the case in the Buenos Ayres market, but also in every part of the Republic." This article goes on to show by statistics how the prices of market cattle have increased during the past twelve months in that country. It goes on to say: "How long this state of affairs will last it is difficult to say. At all events there is not the slightest indication at the present time of any likely decline taking place."

It may be of interest to know that through the seasons of 1909, 1910 and 1911 a severe drouth prevailed throughout the Argentine Republic and this resulted in a great reduction in the live stock in that country.

The Argentina paper goes on to say, "Under existing conditions we do not see how it is possible for Argentina to meet the requirements of any new markets that she may obtain with the United States tariff removed. The American market has for several years past been regarded as an eventual market for Argentina meat; but now that we are again within visible distance of such an event we find ourselves in such a position due to shortage in our own stock that it is doubtful if we shall be able to enter that market with advantage when it is thrown open to us."


The article from which the above quotations have been made was addressed to the people of that country. Their stockmen undoubtedly have suffered serious losses as the result of the drouth, and as a result of the increasing prices paid for meat products many cows and heifers have gone to slaughter which should have been retained for breeding purposes. Argentina is also greatly crippled in the cattle business by the "foot and mouth disease," which is widely prevalent throughout the country.

With the best of methods it will take at least ten years if not longer for the cattle industry to recover from these influences which have operated to reduce the capacity for production. Meanwhile the demand for meat and meat products in Europe and the world over is increasing constantly. While there is also a great shortage in the United States, our people are in far better condition to get back into the business and reap profitable returns from the handling of live stock than this South American nation which is considered as being our most dangerous competitor in the live stock business at the present time.

According to the news press the Hays Normal will be divorced from the Emporia State Normal and will in the future be conducted as an independent school, and as such it is represented that the Hays Normal will be placed on a higher standard and will gain wider and greater recognition among other schools. We presume there will be objection to this divorce and likewise commendation. At any rate, the people of Kansas should favor the building of a normal school at Hays such as will give that section of the state in which it is located, the very best school possible. The Hays normal serves an important section of Kansas and which section is entitled to the very best of educational facilities.

KEEP TRACK OF THE PIGS

The Breeder Who Can Not Correctly Identify Every Pig on the Place at a Moment's Notice is Not a Safe Man to Patronize for Breeding Stock

College Martha 6 th	
Breed, <i>Blackshire</i>	No. 102520
Date of farrow, <i>March 18 - 1906</i>	
No. in litter, <i>6</i>	Raised, <i>3</i> Boars, <i>2</i> Sows, <i>1</i>
Breeder, <i>Kansas State Agricultural College</i>	
Address, <i>Manhattan Kans.</i>	
Ear label, <i>H. S. A. C. 402</i>	Ear mark, 
Description, <i>Six white points</i>	

CARD LIKE THIS FOR EVERY SOW IN HERD.

Sire, <i>Berryton Duke 2^d</i>		Sire, <i>Black Robinhood</i>	
No. <i>86151</i>	No. <i>72946</i>	No. <i>66086</i>	No. <i>66086</i>
Date of birth, <i>April 17 - 1905</i>	No. in litter, <i>B. S.</i>	Breeder, <i>J. W. Berry</i>	Breeder, <i>J. W. Berry</i>
No. in litter, <i>B. S.</i>	Breeder, <i>J. W. Berry</i>	No. <i>56257</i>	No. <i>56257</i>
Breeder, <i>C. A. Stannard</i>	Dam, <i>Silver Tipton 62^d</i>	Breeder, <i>R. H. Gentry</i>	Breeder, <i>R. H. Gentry</i>
Address, <i>Emporia Kans.</i>	No. <i>68877</i>	No. <i>66086</i>	No. <i>66086</i>
	No. in litter, <i>B. S.</i>	Breeder, <i>J. W. Berry</i>	Breeder, <i>J. W. Berry</i>
	Breeder, <i>J. W. Berry</i>	No. <i>66087</i>	No. <i>66087</i>
	Sire, <i>Beau Brummel</i>	Breeder, <i>J. W. Berry</i>	Breeder, <i>J. W. Berry</i>
	No. <i>74006</i>	Sire, <i>Flashlight</i>	Sire, <i>Flashlight</i>
	No. in litter, <i>B. S.</i>	Breeder, <i>C. A. Stannard</i>	Breeder, <i>C. A. Stannard</i>
	Breeder, <i>C. A. Stannard</i>	No. <i>68888</i>	No. <i>68888</i>
	Dam, <i>College Martha 2^d</i>	Breeder, <i>C. A. Stannard</i>	Breeder, <i>C. A. Stannard</i>
	No. <i>74086</i>	Sire, <i>King Blossom 2^d</i>	Sire, <i>King Blossom 2^d</i>
	No. in litter, <i>B. S.</i>	No. <i>78084</i>	No. <i>78084</i>
	Breeder, <i>H. S. A. C.</i>	Breeder, <i>W. D. Sutton</i>	Breeder, <i>W. D. Sutton</i>
		Dam, <i>Clara Leaf</i>	Dam, <i>Clara Leaf</i>
		No. <i>74086</i>	No. <i>74086</i>
		Breeder, <i>C. A. Stannard</i>	Breeder, <i>C. A. Stannard</i>

BACK OF CARD SHOWING EXTENDED PEDIGREE.

THE man who would form and successfully manage a stock breeding business, must have certain fundamental qualifications for the work. Too many have been lured by the glare and excitement of the show ring or the sale pavilion and have plunged into the business of breeding pure-bred live-stock only to find themselves lacking in that inherent love for animals so essential to the success of the real creative breeder. To the one having this personal fondness for the stockman's life, close contact with all the details of the business will bring the greatest of pleasure. To such the various lines of specific knowledge which must be acquired come easily. It will be an easy matter for such an individual to learn to become an accurate judge of live stock. This is one of the essentials to success with all classes of pure-bred animals; but the breeder must not only be a good judge when the stock of others is concerned but must be so impartial in his judgment as to see the faults in his own animals. A careful study must be made of the general principles underlying the breeding of animals. Along with this must go a thorough knowledge of the pedigrees and the history of the chosen breed.

The proper feeding of animals must be thoroughly understood in order that they may be given the environment essential to their proper development. Animals can not reproduce their inherited qualifications unless properly fed. There are many details necessary to the success of a breeder of improved stock. No man should think of choosing it as a life business unless he has that intense liking for live stock which alone will enable him to persist in his efforts and get real pleasure from the working out of the most common and ordinary everyday details of the business.

It should be the ambition of every man to make a success of that which he attempts. To the breeder of pure-bred hogs one of the essentials to success is a carefully worked out system of marking the litters and keeping the pedigree records of the herd. It is a very easy matter, through carelessness, along this line to get the herd records in such shape as to result in almost unsurmountable difficulties when it comes to properly recording the animals. A system of marking the litters and keeping herd records may be of great value even to the producer of market pork; but to the breeder of pure-bred hogs it is absolutely indispensable. The man who sells hogs for breeding purposes should be able to turn over at the time the animal is sold the necessary papers for its registration. These papers should be filled out so that all the purchaser has to do is to enclose the registration fee and mail them to the secretary of the record association. Where the hog is already registered, the certificate showing transfer of ownership must be made out and furnished to the purchaser, or else sent direct to the secretary of the record association. Every breeder of pure-bred hogs expects to do all these things and in fact must if he remains in the business. From the lack of a proper system of keeping such records in good

shape it oftentimes happens, however, that pedigrees are not made out at the time of the sale and the purchaser must write to remind the seller of his neglect to furnish the necessary records. The up to date hog breeder should have all his hog records so complete and so thoroughly up to date that it will require but a moment's work to prepare the papers necessary to go with each animal sold. Where public sales are made the thoroughly up to date breeder will have the proper papers for every animal prepared and in the hands of the clerk of the sale ready to turn over to the purchaser. This is simply good business and creates a favorable impression on the mind of the man who may make purchases. Where any delay occurs in the securing of the proper papers no matter how good the animal may be a certain prejudice is bound to arise in the mind of the purchaser against the breeder from whom he made the purchase.

The use of a card system in keeping track of the herd records is one of the simplest and most effective methods that can be used. With a properly worked out system of records of this kind the owner has in his filing case in compact form and easily accessible the complete records as to every individual and litter on the farm. The writer has visited in the homes of the breeders of pure-bred hogs and in connection with discussions as to the breeding records of the herd, has seen the owner dig up from various places about the house certificates of registry, certificates showing transfers of ownership, extended pedigrees and other records in various forms and shape. All this results in endless confusion. With a system of cards these numerous records are in such shape that they can be referred to instantly.

The system now in use at the Kansas State Agricultural College was worked out by the writer some years ago. In this system the names of every brood sow in the herd appear on a guide card, one of these cards being shown in the cut on this page. The face of this card, as will be noted, gives the name and register number of the animal, the date of farrow, the number in the litter, the breeder, with ear labels, ear marks and other information. Every brood sow in the herd should be placed on a card of this kind and the cards arranged alphabetically in the filing case. On the reverse side of the same card as shown in the cut there should be a form upon which the pedigree of the sow can be extended to the third generation. It may be difficult at times to fill out fully a pedigree of this kind but if the owner will watch carefully and record every item in the pedigree as soon as it is secured he will find that this part of the card can usually be filled out. The names and pedigrees of the breeding sires used in the herd should be recorded on similar cards. An ordinary ruled record card can be used for recording the litters from each sow although it is a good plan to have a form such as is illustrated on this page, for this purpose. This card record of the litters is placed in the file back of the guide card containing the name of the sow. This card should have upon it the name and number of the sow, the name and number of the sire of the litter, date of farrow, number of pigs in the litter with information as to the number of either sex. The litters in all cases should be given a litter mark when three or four days old and this litter mark should be recorded on the litter card. The record concerning the disposal of


each individual of the litter can be recorded on the card in regular order. When filled out in this way this card gives a complete record of all the pigs of that litter and reference to the guide cards of the sire and dam gives the complete extended pedigree of the litter. As soon as one of the gilts of the litter, which may have been retained as a brood sow in the herd, produces a litter of her own, she should be recorded upon one of the guide cards as her dam was and given a place in the filing case. A separate card should be made out for each litter a sow produces. When a sow dies or is sold from the herd the fact may be recorded across the face of the card. If at any time the files get overloaded with dead cards of this kind they may be removed from that portion of the file so that only the active breeding herd will be kept in the file which is being used from day to day.

One who has never used a system of this kind will be astonished at the simplicity of the records and the ease with which they may be consulted at any time. The recording of the information takes but little time if attended to each day. The up to date hog breeder does not depend on his memory but carries a small note book with him constantly and makes pencil memoranda of the various items which should go into his permanent record. When a sow farrows he notes in the little book the information needed for his card record. A pig may be accidentally killed later; the fact goes into his little book and is transferred to the card record. By keeping all these little items recorded each day he has full and complete records available at all times. In answering correspondence he can turn to his cards and use the information there recorded in describing the breeding of his stock and know exactly what he has available for sale in each litter.

In our issue of February 14 appeared an article describing in detail how a filing case and a card system may be of the greatest service to the breeder of pure-bred stock in enabling him to handle his business correspondence in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. We would urge upon every breeder the adoption of a system of this kind and to the hog breeder especially we would commend the use of a card system of keeping track of the breeding records of the herd such as has been outlined.

For the handling of the regular business correspondence as was described in the previous article referred to, suitable cards can be purchased of dealers in that class of supplies. In handling the hog records the same kind of filing cases and alphabetical guide cards can be used, and home dealers will be glad to secure such equipment if they do not have it in stock. The record cards described on this page are not carried regularly, however, and would have to be made to order.

KANSAS FARMER is most desirous of having its readers follow up to date methods in their business, and will gladly furnish assistance in securing such cards and filing cases as they may need where they cannot be secured through the home dealers.



College Martha 6 th		No. 102520	
Sire, <i>Wakanusa Duke 4th</i>	No. <i>142267</i>		
Date of farrow, <i>April 12 - 1913</i>			
Pigs in litter, <i>8</i>	Raised, <i>6</i> Boars, <i>3</i> Sows, <i>3</i>		
Name and Number, if Recorded.		Remarks—Showing Whether Retained in Herd or When and to Whom Sold.	
<i>1</i>	<i>College Wakanusa 8th</i>	<i>Shew born on fall 1913</i>	
<i>2</i>		<i>Sold on market Dec 1913</i>	
<i>3</i>		<i>Sold to J. H. Brown, Salina</i>	
<i>4</i>		<i>Sold as brood sow</i>	
<i>5</i>		<i>Died at birth</i>	
<i>6</i>		<i>" " "</i>	
<i>7</i>		<i>Sold on market Dec 1913</i>	
<i>8</i>			

CARD SHOWING FULL RECORD OF LITTER.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

SUBSCRIBER T. A. L., Atchison County, inquires if orchards can be protected from frosts by the proper condition in which some men raise hogs, of orchard heaters.

The protection of orchards, gardens and berry patches from frosts by the use of orchard heaters, is thoroughly practical. There are many orchardists and gardeners in Kansas using heaters and in seasons past have prevented loss thereby. Orchard heating is raising the temperature of the air in the orchard by burning some easily combustible material. There are numerous kinds of heaters which are not expensive and which last for many years if given proper care. Coal and wood are used as heating fuel as well as crude oil, and the heater user should buy the kind of heater for which he can easiest and most cheaply obtain the fuel. Orchardists can well afford to co-operate with the weather bureau and obtain from this source advice relative to the occurrence of dangerous frosts.

Test to Determine Oleo.

Subscriber A. S. T., Franklin County, asks for a simple test by which oleomargarine may be known from butter. Place a small quantity of the sample in a spoon and heat over a flame. If the fat crackles and sputters and is free from foam, it is oleomargarine. If, on the sample a considerable amount of foam appears and there is little crackling and sputtering, it is butter. This is the most simple test we know and it is certain.

Feterita For West.

Subscriber P. A. T., Chautauqua County, writes that he has seen a statement in a newspaper to the effect that feterita is best adapted for the eastern half of Kansas, and desires to know if some one has been misquoted.

The statement was made as above and credited to Professor Call in the Industrialist, the Kansas Agricultural College weekly publication, and the article was clipped and re-printed by many Kansas papers. The Industrialist of the week next following, however, corrected the statement to read that feterita is best adapted for the western half of the state. In KANSAS FARMER issue of February 14, was printed a map of Kansas showing the sections of the state to which the several grain sorghums are best adapted and that map sets forth the feterita area as Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Wallace, Logan, the north two-thirds of Greeley, the north half of Wichita, and the northwest fourth of Gove.

Feterita, of course, made a very satisfactory showing throughout Kansas last season, and there is a disposition in some sections of the middle and eastern thirds of the state to this year re-plant all other grain sorghums with feterita. We believe, however, that so to do would be a mistake except the planting of a sufficient acreage to mature early feed. It is probably the earliest maturing grain sorghum we have and a limited acreage on farms which need early feed would, in our judgment, be justified. The conditions of last season were so unfavorable to other sorghum crops and so favorable to feterita as to fail to show some of the disadvantages of the last named plant. It is claimed that feterita has a weak stalk and that in a season of normal rainfall it will fall down. Also in a season of plenty of rain it is said to sucker badly and produces three or four crops of heads which ripen at different times and makes harvesting extremely difficult. It would appear, then, that in those sections of Kansas having the heavier rainfall farmers are not justified in passing judgment either for or against feterita until more is known of it and consequently should not go in too strong on the crop this season.

Soy Beans for Central Kansas.

Subscriber L. L. H., writes from Dickinson County inquiring about the soy bean. The subscriber reminds the editor that fifteen years ago Professor Cottrell, then of the Kansas Agricultural College, discussed the soy bean at a series of farmers' institutes throughout that county and he has not since heard as much about the soy bean as in the one institute he attended.

There are not many soy beans grown in Kansas—not as many as there ought to be. We will not grow soy beans or cowpeas in this state until we have

learned the advantages of and the necessity for legume crops. Dickinson County has not yet felt or learned the need of such crops, but the day will come when the progressive farmers of that county will think as much of cowpeas and soy beans as they do of alfalfa. Having plenty of alfalfa hay, they have not felt the need of other protein hays or protein feeds, but when they begin to realize those conditions which demand the improvement of their soils they will then recognize soy beans and cowpeas.

The soy bean is not dissimilar to the cowpea. It bears about the same relation to the cowpea that kafir bears to corn. The soy bean is a better dry weather plant than the cowpea. The soy bean is grown more for its seed which is high in protein, than for its hay. The cowpea is more often grown for its hay than for its seed. The seed as well as the hay of each, is rich in protein. Each stores nitrogen in the

ing or a moldy silage which might be due to various causes perhaps has been responsible for the fatalities which have occurred. On the other hand, hundreds of farmers are using silage very successfully in our own state, in the wintering of farm horses. The horse importing firm of Watson Woods Bros. and Kelly Co. have used corn silage for the past three years as a portion of the ration of their fine imported stallions. They feed 6 to 12 pounds daily and their report has been that their horses never were more free from digestive troubles. A farmer in Harvey County, who is feeding silage the first time this winter, reported to KANSAS FARMER that his horses were wintering in better shape this winter on silage containing no grain and wheat and straw, than when he fed them a grain ration and nothing but dry hay.

Some rather alarming items have appeared in the daily press just lately re-

have been allowed to accumulate. Many a horse has been lost or seriously injured as a result of some form of carelessness on the part of the owner.

Bermuda Becomes Hardy.

Our subscriber, F. H., Woodson County, writes: I have been noting with considerable interest the Bermuda articles by Mr. Mitchell of Oklahoma. I have been experimenting with this grass in Kansas for a number of years. Several years ago I got a start of Bermuda from Oklahoma. At first it winter-killed considerably, especially during the winter of 1901-11 which was the coldest winter we have had in this country in many years. At least fifty per cent of the roots were killed. The Bermuda I have now was propagated from roots that lived here through that winter, and only a very small per cent was killed during the winter of 1912-13. A close examination at this time shows the roots coming through this winter in fine shape. I believe that when acclimated, Bermuda will live through the winter in Kansas all right.

Bermuda is the best pasture grass there is. I live in the famous pasture district of Kansas, where the native grasses are both luxuriant and nutritious. Thousands of cattle are shipped in here every spring to be fattened on our native pastures, but it takes four acres or more to feed one animal. One acre of Bermuda grass will feed a cow all summer—rain or shine—and she will come through fat.

Destruction of Prairie Dogs.

Although prairie dogs have been poisoned in large numbers in Kansas, there are some sections troubled with them. One of our correspondents has asked for information as to ridding their farms of these pests, and H. B. Young, of the zoological department of the Agricultural College advises as follows:

Every year burrowing animals cause an enormous amount of damage to crops in the semi-arid regions of the country. This loss in some sections instead of being decreased is, on the other hand, increasing. The increase is due largely to the greater acreage of such crops as alfalfa, which makes an abundance of food and hence makes conditions favorable to the life of the rodents. The prairie dog is one of the most destructive of these animals and therefore should be destroyed wherever possible.

The zoological department of the Kansas Experiment Station has been at work for several years aiding the farmers of the state to rid their land of these pests. Various methods of eradication have been employed, but that of poisoning has been found to be the most successful. As a result of this work many parts of the state which were formerly infested are now almost free from these animals.

The best time for poisoning is during the late winter and early spring, for at that time the food supply is scarce and the animals will readily take the poisoned grain.

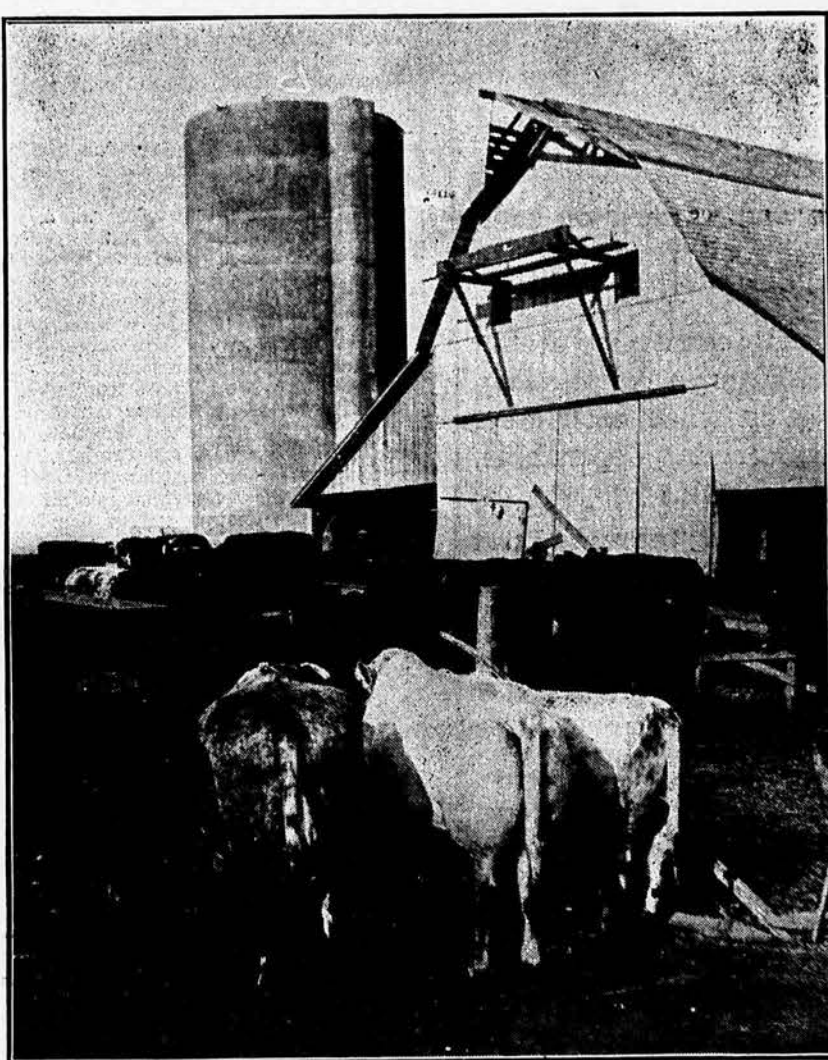
The poison prepared by the Experiment Station is in the form of a liquid and is put up in cans of two sizes—quart and half gallon. It is sold by the Department of Zoology at the cost of manufacture—\$2 per half gallon or \$1.10 per quart. A quart is sufficient to poison a half bushel of wheat or kafir, while a teaspoonful of the bait is all that is needed at each burrow.

As this is the season when the best results can be obtained, every farmer should take the matter in hand and see to it that his land is rid of these pests. Every one whose land is infested with these animals should send to the Agricultural College at Manhattan for Circular No. 4 on "The Prairie Dog Situation," and follow the suggestions therein contained.

Poison Pocket Gophers.

The pocket gopher is a source of great loss to the farmers of Kansas, and especially those having much alfalfa. If left unmolested this pest soon spreads over large fields. They work most extensively during the fall and early winter and do great damage to the alfalfa fields as well as to other crops.

A full description of the animal, how it works, and the best means of eradication is contained in Kansas Experiment Station Bulletin No. 172 on "The Pocket Gopher." This may be obtained upon application to the director of the Experiment Station, Manhattan.



FAMILIAR WINTER SCENE ON FARM OF ED STEGLIN, HOLTON, KANSAS.—THIS BREEDING HERD IS KEEPING FAT ON SILAGE AND SMALL AMOUNT OF ALFALFA.

soil and each improves the physical condition of the soil. There are early maturing varieties of each and in normal years each will mature a crop if planted immediately after harvest. Each is adapted to a wider range of soils than is alfalfa. Each is an excellent supplement to feed with corn and will take the place of linseed, cottonseed and bran in the animal's ration. The hay of each is equal to alfalfa hay.

Silage for Horses.

An inquiry has just come from our subscriber, T. R. G. of Lyon County, Kansas, regarding the safety and desirability of feeding silage to horses. In July 13, 1913 issue of KANSAS FARMER this subject of silage as a horse feed was treated at considerable length. Silage has not been so generally fed to horses as cattle. The digestive system of horses differs considerably from that of ruminant animals, therefore somewhat different methods of feeding must be followed. Of late years considerable use has been made of silage as a horse feed, especially during the winter season. In some isolated cases it has resulted rather disastrously. Horses are much more subject to digestive disorders than the ruminants, and sour silage resulting from the use of immature crops in fill-

garding the serious losses that have occurred from the feeding of silage to horses. One report stated that silage was so rich that it would give horses indigestion in a short time if fed regularly. Silage produced this year, containing practically no grain certainly could not be classed as a rich feed. Even when the normal amount of grain is present silage is essentially a roughage feed. It has been used by several experiment stations with excellent results in the feeding of horses and undoubtedly, if proper precautions are observed in the handling of silage and the feeding of it, it is a safe feed for a careful man to use but its general use perhaps should not be advocated. It certainly is not a safe feed to be used by the careless man. Horses should never be fed moldy silage and they should not be fed as large quantities of silage of any kind as it is customary to feed cattle. The careless man never is a complete success in handling horses. We have known of men who were so thoughtful along this line that in the feeding of ear corn to their horses every ear was looked over carefully and any stray, rotten kernels were shelled out. A man of this disposition will not permit horses to be running around in yards where old machinery, loose wire etc.,



Raising Beef Cattle on the low-priced land in Southwest Kansas is a source of big profit

You can buy the land for little money and have ten years in which to pay for it.

You can grow kafir, milo, feterita, or other fodder crops. These make ensilage equal to that of Indian corn.

Your stock, fed from the silo and finished on kafir, milo or feterita grain, bring as good prices on the markets as does the corn-fed steer.

You have cheap land, cheap feed, inexpensive shelter and the near-by range for feeders. Hogs do exceptionally well here. You can raise a pig on what each steer wastes. This is an extra profit, certain, dependable. There are no hog diseases to contend with.

Here is an opportunity to get into a going business. Don't overlook it. You need some money, but the contract we offer you reduces this necessity to a minimum.

I want you to write me to-day, asking for a copy of our map-folder of Southwest Kansas. It tells a story that will surprise you.

E. T. Cartledge, Commissioner
Santa Fe Land Improvement Company
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ADVERTISING PAGE FOR READY BARGAINS
READ KANSAS FARMER'S CLASSIFIED

Orchardists Wonder Why

*San Jose Scale Cannot be Controlled in Wichita
District as Elsewhere—Seeming Cause for Complaint*

WHY has not San Jose scale in the Wichita orchard district been brought under control? Why have not such control methods as have been pursued, proven successful?

Why have all efforts to control the scale abandoned within the past year? Will the State Entomological Commission or Professor Hunter, the state entomologist for the southern half of Kansas, please answer?

The answers to these questions will greatly interest the orchardists of the fruit growing districts of Sedgwick County, who seem destined to submit to the ravages of San Jose scale, even though the state has the money and the power to assist them. Under the present circumstances the Wichita orchardists may say, "This forked plague is fated to use."

The law creating the Kansas State Entomological Commission and which law with such revisions as have been found necessary to make it more effective than originally, was the direct result of the efforts of the fruit growers of Sedgwick County. Their activity was manifested through the wide awake horticultural society of that county, aided by Hon. Cliff Matson, member of the legislature. For years in Sedgwick County orchards had been infested with San Jose scale. The infestation had been of such long standing and had spread to such extent as to make it one of the two largest and oldest infestations in Kansas. This scale had for years been a serious draw-back to successful orcharding in the county. This was the condition which was responsible for the drafting of a bill through which control measures were sought and which bill became a law. Those who were sufficiently far-seeing and active in securing a law by which the San Jose scale could be controlled, are those who are not now receiving any benefit from the results of their foresight and activity. This is sure enough one of the ironies of fate.

The Sedgwick County San Jose scale infestation affects an important district. In this section there are at least twelve orchards of forty acres each, several of sixty acres each, one of a hundred twenty acres, one of a hundred sixty acres and one of two hundred forty acres. There are many orchards of lesser size but which, nevertheless, are important fruit plantations. The sum total of orcharding in Sedgwick County is a big industry and is each year increasing. A large number of trees will this spring be planted and these additional orchards will make the Wichita district one of the most important orchard sections in Kansas. Some work has been done in accordance with the law toward the control of scale in the district, but the scale has not been brought under control and has each year spread. The continual spreading of the infestation, however, has not been through the lack of co-operation of the growers with the state authorities, because in his official report to the entomological commission for the year 1911, Professor Hunter, entomologist for the south half of the state, said he had had the co-operation of the growers. However, the same report states that there was one exception and that in the case of S. W. Balsch. In this case, however, both the district and the supreme court sustained the law and the entomologist. It would seem, therefore, that had the control work undertaken by the entomological commission been persistently followed up by the use of proper methods that the scale would have been controlled. The best commercial orchardists are fairly well able to take care of themselves without assistance, but there are others not prepared and who do not know how to combat the scale and from whose orchards the scale spreads and to a great degree renders ineffective the work done by those individuals who employ scale control methods.

The San Jose scale work in the Wichita section has been under the direction of Professor Hunter, entomologist for the southern half of Kansas. He has not been successful in bringing the scale under control although he received for the years 1911-12 an appropriation of \$10,000 to be expended in nursery inspection for, and orchard control of the scale. It was his promise, however, in the

presence of the entomological commission and some twenty nurserymen and fruit growers, in a meeting called for the purpose of determining the amount of appropriation needed from the legislature for combating the scale, that with such funds as were later appropriated he would clean up the scale in the Wichita district. He has not been able to keep this promise and it is the feeling of the Wichita orchardists that he has not made as much effort so to do as the circumstances warrant. Even while the Blasch case was pending in the courts, there were other orchardists anxiously awaiting an opportunity to co-operate with him in his work, and furthermore, since that time he has had two full seasons in which to get busy. Following the court decisions in his favor, he showed some signs of activity by making comprehensive surveys of the district and regarding which one orchardist said: "From the number of surveys taken the population thought his employees might be civil engineers." However, no use was made of the surveys and during the past year he has done nothing for scale control in this particular section.

The fruit growers of the Wichita section are not satisfied with the way the entomologist for the southern half of the state has handled the San Jose scale control work in their locality. This, because he has for them accomplished no results, while in the northern half of the state orchardists are profuse in the satisfaction expressed regarding the manner in which scale control has been accomplished. In the Wichita district fruit growers feel that they may expect from the State of Kansas, assistance and co-operation under the law and are wondering why they do not get it.

The above sets forth the conditions surrounding the orchard industry in one of the most important fruit growing districts of Kansas. These facts are obtained from Sedgwick County and we have the original data on file. Wichita orchardists know that the scale can be controlled through the application of proper methods and why the entomological commission should not be actively engaged in combating this infestation, is not easily understood. These orchardists have a feeling that Professor Hunter abandoned his effort to control San Jose scale that he might become active in the control of chinch bugs and grasshoppers. The control of these insects comes within the law under which the entomological commission was created and operates, but which commission has held that its funds were insufficient to take up any work except that of combating the scale, and since the commission's funds in the north half of the state have not been diverted to chinch bug and grasshopper control, the people of the Wichita district do not understand why their proportion of the funds provided for San Jose scale control should be otherwise used.

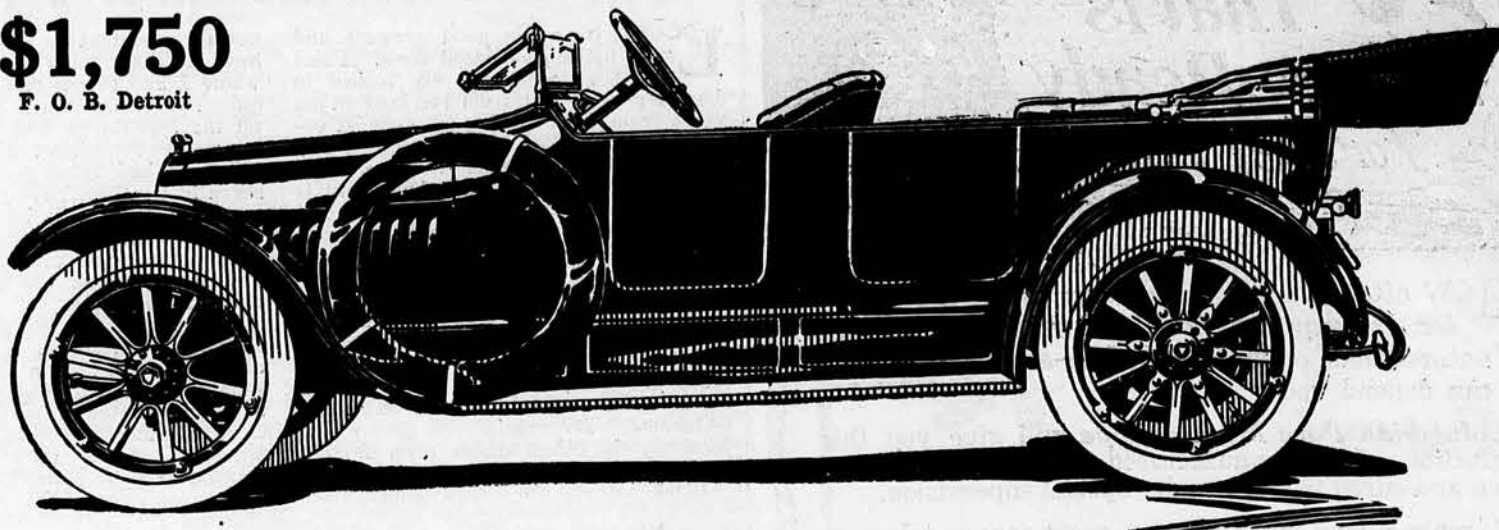
If the entomological commission of Kansas will make an investigation in the Wichita fruit growing district it will find the facts as above stated. It will find that the fruit growers of that section are disappointed in the amount of help received from the state and in the effectiveness of such assistance and that they are demanding such changes in the administration of the law as will give them service equally as efficient as that given in other sections and through which San Jose scale is under control.

A big irrigation boom is on in the Garden City country and is following the installation of a million-dollar electrical power plant by the United States Sugar and Land Company and which plant is designed to pump water for some 40,000 acres of land which can be irrigated. It is newspaper report that the sugar company proposes to divert its capital and energy to the supplying of power for irrigation in case the removal of the protective tariff eliminates its beet sugar industry. We are still inclined to the belief that the sugar industry of the United States is still far from being ruined and that it will not ultimately be wiped off the map. However, the fear culminating in the establishing of such an extensive irrigation project may result in giving Kansas two important industries instead of only one.

HUDSON Six-40

\$1,750

F. O. B. Detroit



Streamline Body—Latest Equipment—Two Extra Disappearing Seats

The Six You've Waited For

Undersells Same-Class Fours--Under-Weights Them--Costs Less to Operate

The HUDSON Six-40 is the year's greatest innovation.

A Six, for the first time, which undersells any comparable Four. Which much under-weights Fours of equal capacity. And which costs less to operate.

Compare, for instance, with our latest four-cylinder—last year's HUDSON "37". This Six-40 weighs 500 pounds less. Yet here you have a 123-inch wheel base and two extra tonneau seats.

And this Six-40, with its extra power, consumes one-third less fuel than the HUDSON "37."

It Marks a New Era

The secret lies mainly in a small-bore, long-stroke motor, first brought out by European engineers. It has cut down fuel cost immensely.

It places this Six where no equal-powered Four compares in economy with it.

It brings a high-grade Six within reach of tens of thousands who heretofore had to buy Fours. And in that field this Six is bound to supersede the Four.

This is the situation: The Six, in all the high-price field, has driven out the Fours. It has done this

because of its continuous power, its smoothness and flexibility. It rides like constant coasting.

Last year came out the HUDSON Six-54. And that six was so popular that our sales for the year exceeded \$10,500,000.

Now comes this Six-40, with a first cost and last cost below any Four in its class. It solves the cost problem, solves the weight problem, solves the fuel problem. It offers you what you never dreamed a Six could ever offer.

Also Ideal Beauty

This new Six-40, in design and equipment, is almost identical with the latest HUDSON Six-54. And that we consider the handsomest car of the year.

Here you see the new streamline body, which is now the European vogue. The straight hood with the awkward dash angle have gone out entirely abroad. That means they will go out here, as Europe sets body fashions.

The gasoline tank is in the dash. The tires are carried ahead of the front door. All hinges are concealed. The upholstery is hand-buffed leather. There are two extra disappearing seats in the tonneau.

There is the "One-Man" top,

covered with Pantasote. There are quick-adjustable side curtains. There are dimming headlights, rain-vision windshield, the Delco patented system of electric lighting and starting.

You have never seen a car so handsome, so well equipped, unless you have seen the new HUDSON Six-54.

The Man Who Did It

The designer of this car is Howard E. Coffin, our famous engineer. It was he who built the first high-grade Four to sell under \$3,000. Then the first to sell under \$2,000.

It was he who built last year's HUDSON Six-54, the first high-grade Six to sell under \$3,000, and the most popular Six of the year. Now he is first to build a quality Six to sell under \$2,000. And the first Six to be economical.

You should see this Six-40 and ride in it. Compare it with any Four. See how distinguished a car it is. Note all its attractions. You will not then consider a Four, we think, at anywhere near this price.


Write us for Howard E. Coffin's 55-page book and we will direct you to the nearest dealer who has this car on show.

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ROPE

That is Always Ready for Service.



HOW often you are called upon to use a rope for some unexpected work! Always the work is of the nature that requires **reliable**—strong rope that you can depend upon.

Columbian Pure Manila Rope will give you this satisfaction. It is manufactured of high-grade hemp grown and cured in Cebu under special supervision.


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Columbian Rope is the Cheapest Because It Wears the Longest

You will need **Columbian Rope** this year. Your dealer is now placing orders for the rope he will sell this season. He will be glad to get **Columbian Rope** for you if you ask him. Better speak to him now, and then when the rope comes, ask him to show you the Columbian Girl on the Burlap Covering. Every coil is stenciled like this:



COLUMBIAN MANILA ROPE

Send for "Story of Good Rope and How the Government Tests It"

COLUMBIAN ROPE COMPANY, AUBURN, N. Y.

BLACK AND HONEY LOCUST

These are Adapted to Kansas and Start Easily From the Seed—By L. H. Cobb, Dunavant, Kansas

LOCUST trees are good growers and soon make good sized trees. I had one that measured six inches in diameter three feet from the butt in six years from seed. It has an especial opportunity to make a good growth, and ordinarily it will take them a little longer to attain this size, but there is no other tree known to me that will grow as fast and is as valuable for wood or posts when grown. Black locust was the variety I planted, and they have been the favorite tree for Northern Oklahoma since the opening. Here in Northern Kansas the thornless honey locust seems to be the favorite. I have never grown it, but I do not doubt the black locust would do as well here as in Oklahoma. It certainly is grown extensively in other states even farther north.

Black locusts are easily grown from

not so persistent as blackberries, and I have cleaned them out of the plots where I had grown seedlings, but it required constant watching and pulling up the sprouts as fast as they showed up, thus weakening the root.

I have had trees grow from five to seven feet tall the first year, but a great many of them will be smaller. They will range from six inches to three feet where planted on ordinary corn ground and cultivated as the ordinary farmer cultivates his corn.

Locust seed can be drilled with the ordinary drill, for it is about the size of a kafir seed or a little larger. It should be drilled pretty thick, for it does not matter if the little trees are close together the first season in the nursery row, for they will be transplanted to their permanent quarters for their second year. For timber lot plant-



UPLAND GROVE OF CATALPA AND BLACK WALNUT IN HARVEY COUNTY.

The Biggest Crops

In 1914

How To Get Them

You must have high grade implements and properly use them in order to get the biggest crops. The better the seed bed the bigger the crop.

The more thoroughly you pulverize the soil the easier the nutrition reaches the plant roots, and the more rapidly the grain grows, more moisture is absorbed, evaporation prevented and more weeds killed.

The ideal seed bed is made by discing, both before and after plowing, and after harvest, with a first class disc harrow like the John Deere Model "B" Disc Harrow.



Use a John Deere Disc

Use the Model "B". It is the only spring pressure disc harrow on the market. Third lever with powerful pressure spring is patented. It enables you to give heavy or light pressure at the inner ends of the gangs so that you can penetrate at even depth in any kind of soil.

Use the Model "B" because it is flexible. Each gang works independently so that every part of the field is thoroughly cultivated. Unequaled for diagonal discing in cornstalk ground. A lever controls each gang, enabling you to give either one of them the proper angle to do the best work without harrow crowding in either hillside or overlapping work. No such high class work is possible with a harrow that has not spring pressure.

Frame and stub pole all steel, riveted; pivoted tongue truck, steel disc blades well polished and sharpened, hard maple oil soaked bearings and scrapers that can be either locked at center or edge of discs or locked off entirely make the Model "B" the harrow that gives the best seed bed possible with any harrow.

Write us for free attractive booklet "Bigger Crops from Better Seed Beds"; It tells you how to make the best seed bed and the implements to use. Ask for package F13

John Deere
Moline, Illinois

A Bright New Book of 182 Pages for 1914

Telling the Plain Truth about BURPEE-QUALITY SEEDS, is mailed Free of Cost to Gardeners everywhere upon Application to **W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Burpee Buildings, Philadelphia**

seeds, which are planted about the same time corn is planted. The seeds are rather hard-shelled, and if they have been soaked in warm water for a couple of days and then allowed to dry just enough so they may be planted they will germinate more regularly and quicker, though I have had good stands without soaking at all. Be careful you do not dry too much or the germ will be destroyed. Plant about a half inch deep; that is, a half inch of firm soil above the seed. Give good culture, which is not a difficult matter for they grow rapidly and are almost as easily cultivated as corn.

There is one thing you must count on in planting seed of black locust, and that is that you will have a hard time of ever clearing the ground, should you ever wish to do so. They sprout from the roots much as the blackberry, and when you have dug up one you have laid the foundation for a half dozen starting in its place. A small plot of ground will furnish a constant supply of young trees for many years if they are allowed to grow one year and are then dug. Locust trees should not be planted where the ground will be plowed close to them, for they will send up sprouts where the roots are cut by the plow. They are

ing, set close and they will run up straight with no limbs on the side much. The limbs start, but nature has devised the plan of killing them out by close setting, so they do not form any large knots.

If I were planting a wood lot I would set the trees four feet apart each way and give them a liberal mulch after a heavy rain, and then let them look out for themselves after that. Have the trees set out about the same size, and that not less than 18 inches or two feet, and you will have a nice even growth, and they will run up rapidly. I knew one fine grove that had the trees set about a foot apart in the rows, and the rows about 3½ feet. Weak trees were cut out as they grew, and the stronger ones were allowed to fight it out. As rapidly as a tree got behind enough to show it would lose in the fight for existence it was cut down instead of being allowed to die in the grove. The trees were near the barn, and when they were three or four inches in diameter they were about as high as it was, which I would guess at 20 or 25 feet. Another grove of small extent that was not planted so close but yet close enough so the undergrowth and the lower branches

(Continued on Page 13.)

Raising Hogs Profitably

Man Who Would Succeed in Hog Business Must Have Love for it—By H. I. Cottle Before Watson Grange

IN addressing this institute on this question I speak from practical experience in the business that is not only a profit to me, but a great pleasure as well. Though I am a farmer, the hog business is my profession.

The first consideration is preparation for the business. The following are essentials and must be given careful thought: First, the breed and type of hog; then houses, yards, feeding places, and finally the forage crops, especially alfalfa, fenced hog-tight. As to houses and yards, I would suggest the individual lot system with about a third of an acre in each lot seeded to alfalfa. Each lot should have a 6x8-foot A-shaped shed or house on skids so that it can be moved easily. These sheds have board floors and are arranged so that the sun shines on the beds. There are no sills over which the sows must drag in going in and out. In the A-shaped cote or house the little pigs quickly learn to find shelter when the dam goes to lie down. This individual lot system practically does away with the so-called "runt," for "piggy" knows where to find his mother at any time, and no pig of another litter can rob him of his dinner.

SELECTION OF BREED.

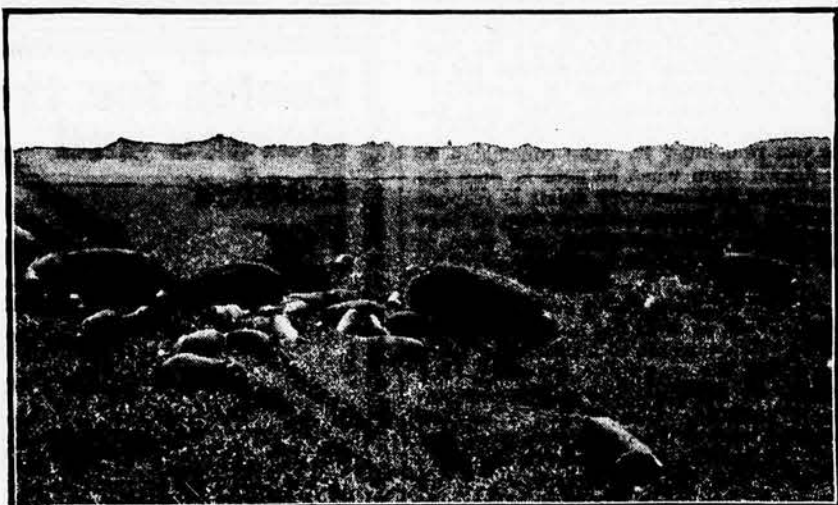
Select the breed you prefer, for there

limited. Corn without alfalfa and shorts is the wrong feed for the brood sow. It brings the sow up to farrowing time feverish and constipated, which may cause her to be a pig-eating sow. Her litter will be lacking in vitality and oftentimes she will lack a sufficient supply of milk. I recommend oil meal in the brood sow's feed, but do not use tankage; and I heartily condemn the swill barrel. Supply plenty of clean, pure water. Infinite responsibility rests on the man who carries the slop pail and pitchfork. Some of our extra good litters are obtained from brood sows we fit for the show ring.

As a rule, hogs of a uniform size and age only should run together, especially brood sows, and not too many of them for one bed. Exercise during the gestation period amounts to the same thing as taking out an insurance policy on the little pigs. Gilt is more active than aged sows. Corn is a ration that produces laziness. Scatter it out on the ground or feeding floor rather than to put it in troughs. A field of cornstalks fenced hog-tight affords a splendid place for the brood sows to exercise.

FARROWING TIME.

Three or four days before farrowing a sow should be placed in a shed and lot by herself. If the season is early the



THESE PIGS ARE GROWING INTO MONEY.—PASTURE MUST BE PROVIDED FOR IF PORK PRODUCTION IS TO BE MADE PROFITABLE.

are several good varieties. I plead for the pure-bred hog. Is it really too expensive? Suppose you go out and buy a gilt ready to farrow this spring at \$35 to \$50; or say two for \$100. They probably will save seven pigs each, of which half may be sows. You have nine pure-bred sows in less than a year, and the males you may sell for breeding purposes or on the market. Could you invest \$100 more profitably? As to type, you will find the good brood sow is not short-bodied and flat-backed; rather she has a long, deep body and high arched back. In selecting a male hog to head your herd, bear in mind that defects are quite as liable to be transmitted as good qualities. Consider shape, size, robustness, strength, vigor and power. If you are inexperienced but interested in pedigrees, make it a point to consult some good breeder. In handling swine to get large litters you must study ancestry, individuality, age, care and feeding. Sows which come of large litters have more capacity for producing large litters, and vice versa.

The man who handles the pure-bred hogs must follow a reliable system of marking each litter. I use a pig marker and notch the ears during the first three or four days. My friend, J. G. Arbuthnot, who has made a great success as a hog grower in Republic County, Kansas, has developed a system of marking pigs which he thinks is very satisfactory. He has raised 1,500 market hogs in one season, and could correctly identify each litter. The breeder who keeps such a record knows absolutely which are the best breeding hogs to be retained in the herd.

CARE DURING GESTATION PERIOD.

Care of the brood sow does not permit of mistakes. First, keep a record so you will know just when a sow is due to farrow; then you need not lose her litter through lack of preparation. About two months before farrowing sows must be turned away from fattening cattle so that their supply of corn becomes

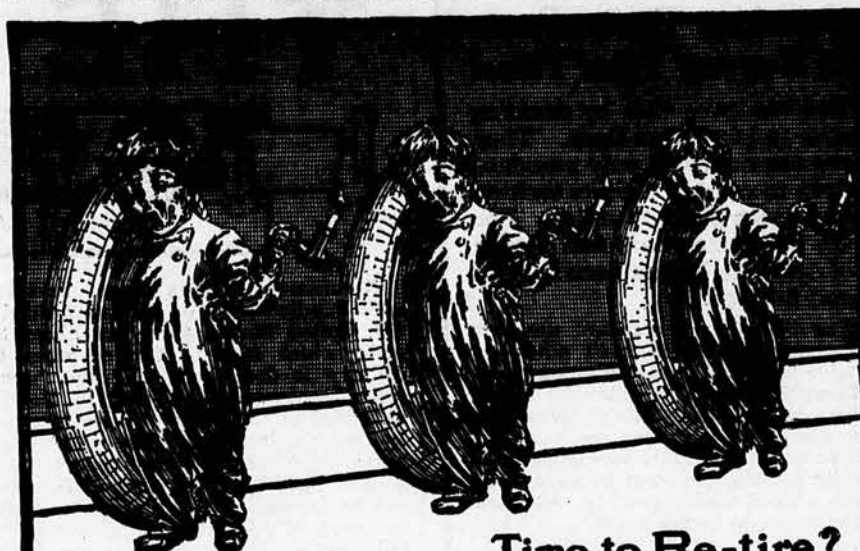
shed should be warm and the bed comfortable. Many a night during the hours of farrowing I have burned a lantern or an oil heater and watched over the gentle sow and kept the new-born pigs from chilling. Instead of no litters or small litters, let us save an average of seven or eight pigs to the litter. The first 24 hours the sow should receive no grain whatever, but should be given what water she will drink. The first few days the feeding should be light, gradually increasing.

In a week or ten days the brood sow with a good-sized litter will require about as much feed as she will consume. Little pigs require a dry, clean, disinfected bed; otherwise beware of sore mouths, sore eyes, stub tails, pig measles, lice, etc. Little pigs require sunlight and exercise. Let them get fat and lazy and the prettiest, plumpest "piggy" in the litter is the first one to die of thumps. Scare them out of their beds and you will laugh to see how they enjoy scampering about. Change the beds almost every day and disinfect with a spray dip or air-slaked lime about once a week. If the sow loses appetite, I find a good cure for her is new milk. If the pigs show signs of scours, cut down on the feed for the sow. If this is not enough, scorch shorts and make a milk slop for the sow. This is a simple and excellent remedy.

FEEDING THE PIGS.

Thrifty, growing pigs will at the end of three weeks begin to try to eat shorts slop with the mother; then a separate pen or creep where the sow can not reach their trough should be provided for them. Here they can be fed twice a day, feeding only such amount as they will clean up. The troughs must not get sour from accumulated feeds. Fall pigs require a warm rich slop on wintry days. The troughs must be shallow. Young pigs climbing over a six-inch side to get feed from the trough are in danger of rupture. Pigs correctly cared for are

[Continued on Page Fifteen.]



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THE FARM



Government reports show that for each hundred acres of land now tilled in the United States, there are about 375 acres which may be farmed when the country is developed. In other words, only twenty-seven per cent of the tillable land of the United States is actually under cultivation. The Federal Department of Agriculture reports that Kansas has 52 million acres of land that can be farmed. Of this area eighty-five per cent is potentially available for tilled crops. Eleven per cent is available for non-tilled crops and four per cent cannot be used. In 1909, thirty-eight per cent only of Kansas' total land area was in crops.

The impetus given agricultural education within the past few years is indicated by the fact that nineteen states now require that an examination in agriculture be passed before a teacher may obtain a certificate. As a result teachers are looking for institutions giving courses in agriculture and these are being supplied through the normal schools and agricultural colleges, the latter having arranged special courses for teachers. However, many country teachers are studying agriculture by correspondence and such courses are offered by most of the state normals and agricultural colleges. The correspondence work has been so popularized as to appeal to the farm boy and the hired man and even to the farmer himself, each of whom often find it difficult to attend college. There is really no reason for the lack of education relative to agricultural matters by those who are desirous of such education.

There is little question regarding the interest in sweet clover existing throughout Kansas. This is evidenced by the numerous requests received for copies of KANSAS FARMER issue of August 30, 1913, which contained an article reviewing the entire subject of sweet clover growing and written by C. C. Cunningham, assistant in co-operative experiments at Kansas Agricultural College. The demand for this issue of KANSAS FARMER has exhausted the supply and we are referring inquirers to the agricultural college for a circular on the same subject and written by Mr. Cunningham. In our travels throughout Kansas this winter and spring practically every seedsmen we have visited is offering sweet clover seed for sale and many orders are being filled. It should be kept in mind that sweet clover is a valuable soil improver, that it grows under conditions which will not permit the growth of alfalfa and that it is valuable as a pasture and for hay. It will grow on almost any soil that is not sour and that is fairly well drained.

President Waters of Kansas Agricultural College, would designate the commonly called "farm adviser" as a farm assistant, and in an address during farmers' institute week at Manhattan, in January, he gave his reasons for recommending such change in name. The president's suggestion is good and should be adopted. The term, "expert" is not applicable to the work done by these county men. It is a term which many farmers resent when they hear it. The same is true of the word, "adviser," and the term, "demonstration agent" does not properly signify the work done. The county man is in fact an assistant. He can and does assist the farmer in a dozen different ways. The term sounds better and if it can be adopted by newspapers, public speakers and all others who have occasion to use it, a great deal will be accomplished toward removing the prejudice existing against the county man. It has been said that there is nothing or not much in a name, but there is a great deal more than many people think or will admit. There are some seven hundred counties in the United States which have county farm assistants. Many of these counties have had them for years. No county has, so far as we are able to know, given up the county man except with reluctance and regret. Let us help the good work along by calling him the county farm assistant.

Not long since we made a ten or

twelve-mile drive into the country. We passed some five or six well improved, well kept, prosperous looking farms. On these farms the buildings were painted, in good repair, and the farm yard orderly. The hedges were either well trimmed or if not trimmed, free from the large growth of weeds found on both sides of every hedge row which has not had attention. The land in the country through which we drove was very much the same. At any rate, there was no apparent differences in the soil which seemed to justify a greater prosperity for the well improved and orderly kept farms than for the poorly improved and poorly kept farms. To get the opinion of our driver, who, by the way was a farmer of the neighborhood, we asked if the land of the more prosperous looking farms was better land than that on which the buildings were poorer and the premises generally in a run-down condition. Our farmer driver then and there delivered this sermon: "The land throughout this section of the country is the same. There is no reason in so far as the quality of the land is concerned, why each farm should not be equally well improved. The fact is that the owners of the poor buildings and those which are run-down do not care about their buildings or about the best farm methods and really do not try to make more money than is needed to make both ends meet." This was the farmer driver's commentary as nearly as we can remember it. The conclusion to be drawn from what he said is that the don't-care and don't-try spirit is responsible for the failure of more men of that neighborhood to get along well than is the soil or the season or the opportunity.

As much fault is being found with the rural church as with the one-room school house. There seems to be a feeling from one end of the country to the other, that neither is fulfilling the obligation imposed upon it. Our leading educators are condemning the one-room school and it is the leading preachers who are condemning the country church as it at present exists. We believe there is greater activity and a greater resulting accomplishment in vitalizing the rural church than in improving the country school facilities. We believe this is especially true of the states farther east. Nearly every eastern agricultural paper has something to say about some man and some community co-operating in the rejuvenation of some run-down rural church, and stating how the regeneration was accomplished. Usually the change comes through two sources; first, in the organization of a union church wherein the members of various denominations forget to a certain extent, their denominational differences and join hands in the support of a good church home and a good minister. Such a movement as this has the effect of awakening the community and in popularizing church-going. The other source of rejuvenation is that which a live, wide awake minister himself accomplishes in arousing the interest of the people of the community and securing their attendance at church through the discussion of topics closely allied with the everyday affairs of the neighborhood. Of course, he does not fail in presenting these matters to teach better living and a higher plane of morals. One man in Indiana started his rejuvenation through a fair held in the church and at which the agricultural products of the community were shown. With this as a starting point, he has continued to hold and in fact increase the interest of the people of his community along agricultural lines and it is his observation that his congregation's spiritual welfare has not been neglected.

The Colby agricultural sub-station will have as its superintendent, Stanley Clark, a 1912 graduate of the Kansas Agricultural College. He was recently elected and begins work at Colby March 1. He has been employed as instructor in agriculture in the high school at Masauk, Minnesota. It is worthy of note that the various sub-experiment stations maintained in Kansas and the county farm assistants maintained within the state, are Kansas men. Not long since we talked with a man who is opposed



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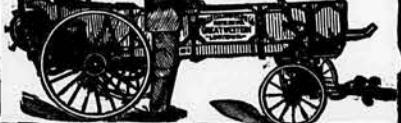
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to experiment stations in general and as well to anything else intended to educate or demonstrate along agricultural lines, and he made the remark that these jobs were created to give positions to graduates of the Kansas Agricultural College. Of course, he was wrong. The few positions of this character in Kansas cannot supply one graduate of each hundred from the big Kansas college, with work, but we see at least one good reason why Kansas men should be employed in Kansas, and that is because they have a better understanding of agricultural conditions within the state than have men brought from outside the state, and besides they have an unalterable loyalty for the state. For instance, the county farm assistant who might come from Indiana to Kansas and who would experience a year of adversity in Kansas, would in all probability throw up his hands and quite, or, if he did remain on the job, his work would be pursued in

Northwestern farmers unless they have sufficient confidence in the work done at that station to transplant that work on to the farms of the Northwest and follow it up for a period sufficiently long to give the station precepts a thorough trial.

Partition Fence Law.

A KANSAS FARMER reader in Cheyenne County, writes for information concerning certain points of the Kansas law regarding partition fences. He wishes information as to whether his neighbor can be compelled to contribute to partition fences whether the neighbor is using his fence or not and also whether a non-resident can be compelled to keep up his half of a partition fence. The Kansas law on partition fences is as follows:

"The owner of adjoining lands shall keep up and maintain in good repair all partition fences between them in equal

I SN'T it worth a few hours of labor to insure this spring's corn stand? An inexpensive insurance policy can be had by testing. The money income from the test will be in proportion to the amount of worthless seed discarded.

a half-hearted way. On the other hand, the Kansas man knows what adversities he may expect, he knows that there are favorable conditions as well as adverse, he believes in the state and so keeps pegging away. If the truth were known, undoubtedly those powers who employ Kansas men for Kansas agricultural jobs, take this view of the Kansas' adaptability and superiority over men from outside the state.

Colby Branch Station.

Subscriber J. A. L., Decatur County, asks what benefits are to accrue to the farmers of Northwest Kansas through the branch agricultural experiment station established at Colby.

This subscriber may recall that while the legislature was in session a year ago and the establishing of three or four branch experiment stations was under consideration, KANSAS FARMER was not enthusiastic regarding the establishing of such stations. This attitude was not because we do not think well of the branch agricultural experiment station, but because in Kansas it has been our disposition to locate these branch stations and fail to provide them with sufficient money to make them really useful after they have been established. In other words, it has been our habit to establish agricultural experiment stations and let them starve through lack of support.

The good which the Colby branch station does the farmers of Northwest Kansas will depend upon two things; first, upon the state appropriating sufficient money to permit the station to do things, and second, upon the use the farmers of Northwest Kansas make of the station. We have confidence in Director Jardine of the Kansas Experiment Station, and know that the Colby branch will be conducted along thoroughly practical lines and for the greatest benefit of those whom it will serve. He will need, in the first place, the money necessary to thoroughly equip this station and get it into shape to do things. He will come as near making this station self-supporting as is possible, although we have never known of an experiment station being operated for money making purposes. The object of such stations is not to make money. There are several reasons why this is so and the important reason is that such stations are never organized on a commercial basis. We will guarantee that if the Colby branch possessed sufficient land to warrant the growing of crops or the feeding of live stock or the milking of cows on a commercial basis, it would be made to pay. But, to serve the varied interests of the Northwest, each of a dozen different lines of work must be pursued, and the chances are that these will be on such a small scale as to make them unprofitable from a money-making standpoint.

However, there will be important lessons developed and taught every year by the work of this station. Whether these will be of value to the farmers of the Northwest, will depend upon whether or not they visit the station and inquire into these things, and even then the usefulness of the station will be governed by the trial of lessons learned, on the farmer's own farm. The station must be visited with an open and receptive mind and with a determination to work out on the farm some of those things demonstrated by the station. The Colby branch will accomplish little for the

share so long as both parties continue to occupy or improve such lands, unless otherwise agreed." Another article on this point is as follows: "No person not wishing his land enclosed, and not occupying or using it otherwise than in common, shall be compelled to contribute to erect or maintain any fence dividing between his land and that of an adjoining owner; but when he encloses or uses his land otherwise than in common, he shall contribute to the partition fence as in this act is provided." Another section is as follows: "If any person shall determine not to improve any part of his land adjoining any partition fence that may have been divided according to the provisions of this act, and shall give six months' notice, in writing (provided such notice be served between the first day of July and the first of October), of such determination to all the adjoining owners or occupants of lands, he shall not be required to keep up or maintain any part of such fence during the time his lands shall lie open and unimproved; and he may thereafter remove his portion thereof, if the owner or occupant of the adjoining land will not pay therefor as provided in the preceding section."

The section quoted undoubtedly covers the points of the inquiry made by our correspondent.

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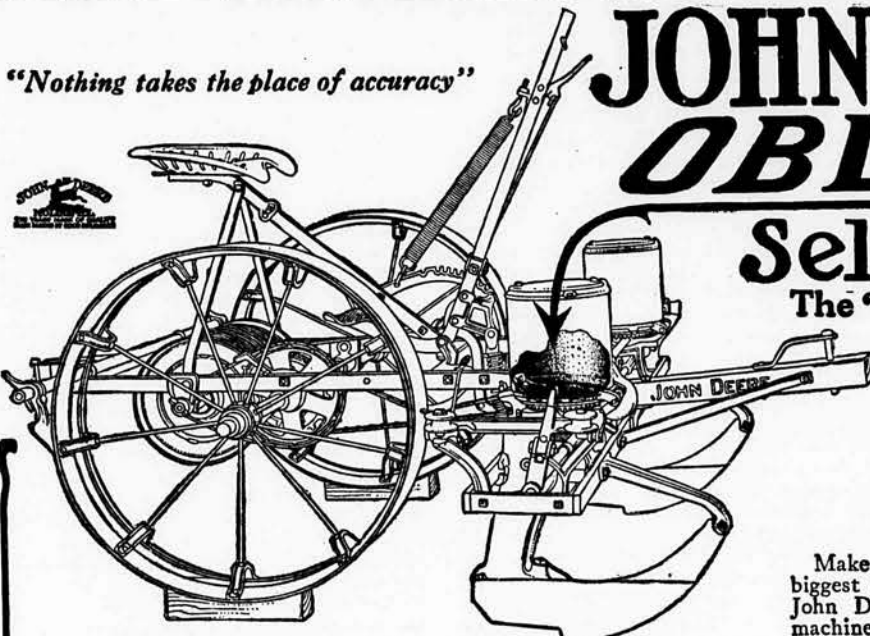


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The seed must be there. Every "miss" means just that much thinner stand. No amount of cultivation can make up for inaccurate planting. The loss of one ear from every hundred hills costs you the price of one bushel per acre.

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\$24 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 1. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Skims 95 qts. per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 51-2 shown here.

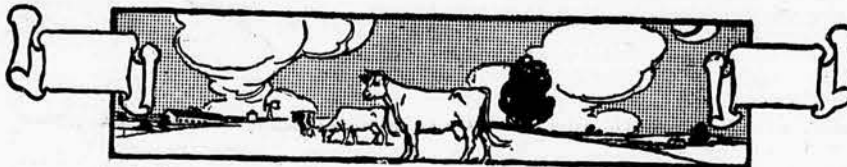
30 Days' Free Trial Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog folder and "direct-from-factory" offer, say from the manufacturer and save half.

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO. (121)
2191 Marshall Blvd. CHICAGO No. 54

**THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF
Concrete Silos**

FOR KANSAS IN 1914
is less than 500.
Of these we offer 150.
HOPPER & SONS, of Manhattan, Kan.

DAIRY



The Holstein Register says: "The cow will do her part if you do yours. Your resolutions for 1914 may safely be directed wholly toward your own shortcomings. Think more, read more, observe more, discipline your thoughts and temper and fit yourself to properly direct and back up the natural operations of your Holsteins." The quotation is correct—absolutely so. It applies, however, to the man who has Jerseys, Guernseys, or animals of other dairy breeds, as well as to Holstein owners.

A farm dairyman who was in this office recently has begun grading up his dairy herd with a pure-bred sire and is this year milking the first grade heifers. He did not say what the production of these heifers was because none of them had completed the first milking period. However, he said he would have no trouble, he thought, in grading up a herd within five years which would produce an average of 7,000 pounds of milk per year. He says he will not keep a cow which will not produce at least 6,000 pounds of milk in one year.

The right amount of exercise is essential for all kinds of stock. It is essential, we think, to the milk cow; but is not necessarily conducive to milk production. Anything that might border on exertion is certain to lower the milk flow of the cow. For instance, we think that no difference how much good feed there might be in any field, if it were necessary for the cow to travel eight or ten miles a day to get that feed, she could not do her best at milk production. The heavy milker will take all the exercise she needs even though feed is placed before her in abundant quantities night and morning in the barn and if she has a comfortable lot in which to spend the hours of sunshine.

We note an advertisement in the Jersey Bulletin of a Jersey breeder who wishes to establish at once, five small Jersey herds within one hundred miles of Indianapolis and who proposes a co-operative plan for each of the five farmers who will join him. To us, this is a new idea and is one which can be successfully consummated and through which the established breeder whose facilities are limited could extend and enlarge his business to his own advantage as well as to that of the industry in general. We know of hog men who conduct large breeding operations on such plan and know them to be successful and the co-operator is pleased and has prospered. We see no reason why such plan would not work equally well in dairy cattle-breeding and this is a hint to the breeder who is short of farm land and pasture and who cannot acquire additional facilities without a larger investment than he can afford to make. The success of the plan, of course, will depend upon finding the right farmer as a co-operator. We are not good co-operators in this country. There is no reason, however, why we should not be. The field for co-operation is each day widening and the advantages thereof are becoming more and more apparent.

Not long since we heard a farm dairyman make a talk before a farmers' meeting, in which he gave his method of cow feeding. He told, first, of the kinds of feed required to produce milk, explaining the necessary combination of carbohydrates, protein, succulence, and palatability. He laid especial stress on the feeding of palatable feeds, and explained wherein much of the feeding value of the crop on many farms is lost because of the failure to cut the crop early. He said—correctly, too—that not only is feeding value from the standpoint of digestibility lost by late cutting, but that delay in cutting results in the loss of flavor and aroma—two things of essential and almost priceless value in dairy feeds. Every farm dairyman knows that the early-cut, well-cured forage plant is much superior to the late-cut badly-cured plant of the same species. This man, however, advanced one idea of which we had not before thought, and that was that freshly ground grain is always more palatable than the same grain which has been ground for some time. The observing

feeder will know that this is so, but there are not many feeders who will go to the extreme of providing their cows only with grains which have been freshly ground. This dairyman stated that he gives the most palatable feeds in the morning and the less palatable through the day or at night. This man feeds roughage and grain in the barn morning and night and feeds in such quantities as the cows will clean up. His second choice roughage is placed in racks in the feed lot and which the cows nibble during the day.

The Federal Department of Agriculture through its Bureau of Animal Industry, reports that milk from herds affected with contagious abortion, is dangerous for domestic consumption and that through this milk the disease is transmissible to the human family. Up to date cow men have known of this discovery for years, but it was brand new to this editor. This would seem to complicate still more the production of wholesome domestic milk. For years, the cities have been protecting consumers in the use of milk from tubercular cows and now it would seem equally important that herds supplying domestic milk be inspected for this other trouble. The fact is that the city consumer of milk is paying long prices for it. He is paying as much as he can afford to pay and as much as he should ever be called upon to pay. We believe that he need not pay more and still the producer receive more for his milk. This will be accomplished through a cheaper delivery system. However, the price he now pays for milk should give him milk free from the germs of disease and besides milk free from dirt. The man who produces milk for consumption in the cities and on which the mothers and the babes feed, has a large responsibility on his shoulders and the man who distributes milk which is not clean and that which is not healthful, should not be permitted to continue in the business. We think cities can well afford to set up and enforce strict regulations and it is our judgment that as a result of such regulations there is no need for an increased price to be paid by the consumer.

Another paragraph in this column has something to say about good producing dairy-bred animals selling at good prices and that such animals can be had only at such prices. Since writing that paragraph we have upon the report of two sales recently held by Kansas Jersey breeders. We note that in one herd the average for nineteen animals at auction was \$83, and that the top cow which has produced 9,000 pounds of milk and 433 pounds of butter, sold for only \$150. We do not blame the purchaser, of course, for getting this cow at as reasonable a figure as he could, but such cow at such price was as cheap as dirt. It is not encouraging to breed and develop such animals to sell at such prices. At another sale we note an average of \$100 for twenty-five cows, while the young stuff in the herd brought the average down to \$80, and that the top cow which was bred in the purple and no doubt a very superior producer, sold for only \$160. We will guarantee that dozens of Jerseys have been bought by Kansans in Missouri, Iowa, and other states at double the price and which were no better producers and of no better breeding than those in the herds to which reference is above made. A 400-pound butter cow which sells at \$150 will return near 90 per cent gross on such valuation, not including the value of the calf and the skim milk. Tell us, if you will, where you could find a better investment than \$300 paid for such cow. There is an old saying that "a prophet is without honor in his own country" and it would seem that this could be paraphrased to read that a Kansas Jersey is without honor in her own country when it comes to selling her at public auction.

Scarcely a week passes but that we hear of some farm dairyman who has bought dairy-bred cattle outside the state who has lost money as a result of having purchased tubercular animals. We have in several recent issues remarked as to the necessity of care in



**Farmer Onswon Talks on
BEATRICE
Cream Separators**

The man who buys the Beatrice Cream Separator need never buy another separator.

It has but few parts that can ever wear out. And there's not a single part that can ever wear out or rust out that is not replaceable.

When the bowl or other part does finally wear out, you don't have to junk your machine and buy a new one. You simply buy a new part.

If you should replace every single part that could wear out on your Beatrice, the cost would be less than \$35.

Isn't that better than paying \$110 and over for a new machine, which is necessary with some separators?

That is just one of the great Beatrice points. The Beatrice is the high-grade, fair-priced separator that you can clean in two minutes and that gets all the cream whether the milk is hot or cold.

Know all about the Beatrice before buying a cream separator. Be sure to write the nearest office for free catalogue and name of dealer near you.

BEATRICE CREAMERY CO., Chicago
Des Moines, Ia., Dubuque, Ia., Lincoln, Neb., Topeka, Kan., Denver, Col., Oklahoma City, Okla., St. Louis, Mo.

**CEMENT
SILO BUILDERS**

Should write for information about my new forms and form lifter. Easy to operate, safe, and insures perfect work. I will figure with you on building your cement silo. Write

J. M. BAIER, Elmo, Kan.
(Shipping Point, Abilene, Kan.)

**This Automobile
Steady Free
Job**



to everyone who takes our Correspondence Course and qualifies for agency. 10 lessons teach you to be chauffeur, expert repair man, auto salesman. Answer the questions and get a diploma. Diploma fits you for \$100 to \$300 monthly job. Write and get full information. Then get free auto. We'll tell you how.
C. A. Coey, Pres., C. A. Coey's School of Motoring
510 Coey Building, Chicago

BOWSER SWEEP MILLS

Different from all others. Grind Corn with shucks. Kaffir in the head and all kinds of small grain. 4 and 2 horse sizes. (Also make 10 sizes of belt mills)
FREE—Solicit for "Feeds and Manures"
G. N. P. Bowser Co., South Bend, Ind.

Protecting crops from parasites at the beginning is a good way to protect your profits at the end.

If you use Paris Green, be sure you get Devoe & Raynolds Co's pure Paris Green; the kind that's net poison; dark, granular, fine.

For any sort of spraying of fruit trees, vines, etc., you want Devoe Arsenate of Lead; in paste form, ready to mix in water. Doesn't do harm to the most delicate plants.

Be sure of the right name when you buy. Dealers who know sell these things.

Devoe & Raynolds Co.

14-16 West Lake Street

Chicago.

New York

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Oldest and largest makers of pure paints in America.

The Selway Steel Post And Ready Made Corner System

The strongest line post and corner on the market. Everything driven with a sledge hammer. Our line posts are full of flexibility and life. Made of open hearth, non-rusting high carbon steel, every ounce placed where it will do the most good.

Our corner can be put up or taken down in 30 minutes with our triangle bracing and anchor system. The corner will positively stay where you put it. No holes to dig. For sale by dealers everywhere. Write us for booklet.

The Selway Steel Post Co.
Lincoln, - - - Nebraska.
Or
H. G. Moore, Kansas City, Mo.

WHEN IT RAINS

It's not a question of work or no work, but of keeping dry while you work. The coat that keeps out all the rain is



TOWER'S FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKER

No water can reach you even through the openings between the buttons. Our famous Reflex Edges keep out every drop. Make the Reflex Slicker your wet weather service coat. It's the best your money can buy.

\$3.00 Everywhere. (waterproof) 75 cts.
Satisfaction Guaranteed. Send for Free Catalog
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Tower Canadian Limited, Toronto

264 Page Book On Silos and Silage

1913 copyrighted edition now ready. Most complete work on this subject published. Used as text book by many Agricultural Colleges. Gives the facts about Modern Silage Methods—tells just what you want to know. 264 pages—indexed—over 45 illustrations, a vast amount of useful information boiled down for the practical farmer. Tells "How to Make Silage"—"How to Feed Silage"—"How to Build Silos"—"Silage Systems and Soil Fertility"—"Silage Crops in Semi-Arid Regions." All about "Summer Silos" and the Use of Silage in Beef Production. Ninth edition now ready. Send for your copy at once. Enclose 10c in coin or postage stamps and mention this paper.

Silver Manufacturing Co., Salem, Ohio.

purchasing dairy stock in other states and in buying that which has been shipped into Kansas from other states. We regard that our caution on this point has been sufficient, but as we go along and our farmers realize the danger through such purchases, we cannot refrain from again remarking that the best way for the farm dairyman to get dairy-bred cows is to grow them or buy them from some Kansas or near home breeder who has grown them and who is so thoroughly on to his job as to keep only healthy breeding stock and to sell only healthy animals. If the farm dairyman is to grow his milkers he must take the chance on buying a healthy sire, but this is a small chance compared with the purchase of twelve or fifteen animals. The grading-up process is not necessarily long and the results from intelligent effort are usually highly satisfactory. If, however, the dairyman must buy stock down East, it is worth his while to take with him some man who understands just how to get healthy as well as profitable producers. The situation is such, also, as should be encouraging to Kansas breeders of dairy stock. It would seem that in the face of the present demand that the Kansas breeder should have all the patronage he can handle. We think this is a condition which generally exists, but those breeders who are selling twenty-five or thirty animals a year of their own raising would find it profitable to increase their business three or four-fold. On the other hand, those Kansas dealers who are buying cattle East, and who have been able to obtain high class stock free from disease, are those who should have the patronage of Kansas farm dairymen if the latter are to buy animals grown outside the state. There is really no reason why the man who buys down East should not get good stock free from disease. So to do, however, will require the expenditure of more money than he had expected. It must be remembered, though, that good animals can be had only at good prices. In some instances it is because Kansas farm dairymen did not appreciate the value of good stock free from disease, that they were deceived in the animals bought at lower prices. When you undertake the purchase of dairy-bred stock, look out for the fellow who has something good at low prices. There is something wrong with every well-bred dairy animal that is selling at "scrub" prices.

BLACK AND HONEY LOCUST.

[Continued from Page Eight.]

died off, had straight trunks free from branches when they were six inches through from which several post cuts could be made.

I do not understand why more of these trees are not planted along the draws in the pastures, for they would furnish both shade and timber. Five or six-foot trees could be set and would be fairly proof against destruction by the stock. Of course it would be better if they could be fenced so the stock could not get at them for a couple of years, but this is not always possible or convenient.

Orchard and Garden Notes.

A garden well planned is half made. Test all seed that is to be sown now. Golden Self Blanching celery is an excellent early variety.

Almost all flowering shrubs do best in full sunlight and good soil.

The rose requires a warm, sunny location for its best development.

Group vegetables of like culture as near together as possible. Keep the vines together, roots together, etc.

In planning the garden, lay out everything in long rows. Beds suffer more from drouth and are much harder to cultivate.

Buy vegetable and flower seeds from reliable houses only. It is not difficult as a rule to judge the character of a seed house by the class of catalog or other advertising it puts out.

Purchase spraying material and equipment needed and make a thorough study of their uses.

Plan to set out a good liberal asparagus bed this spring. No vegetable is easier taken care of or returns more for the labor expended on it than asparagus.

The Red and Yellow Globe onions are the kinds usually planted for market. Prizetaker and some other white onions are of better flavor but do not keep as well.

Go over all house plants and remove scale, mealy bug, etc. Turn the plants toward the light occasionally so that they do not become one-sided or uneven.

DO NOT FAIL TO READ KANSAS Farmer's Classified Advertising page. It is filled with bargains every week.

DE LAVAL

CREAM SEPARATOR

the most important machine used on the farm

SOME BUYERS OF CREAM SEPARATORS DO not stop to think why their purchase of the best cream separator is of greater importance than the purchase of any other implement or machine of any kind used on the farm, or for that matter anywhere else.

NEARLY EVERY PIECE OF FARM MACHINERY is only used a few weeks during the year, if that long, and when it is used simply saves time or labor over some other way, with comparatively little difference between makes of such machines except in design or size or possibly that one is better made than another and so lasts longer and probably costs more proportionately.



THE FACTS are very different in the case of the cream separator, which is used twice a day every day in the year, and very different as between the De Laval and other cream separators because the use of any other separator or creaming system involves not only

the saving in time and labor a De Laval machine would effect but an actual waste in quantity and quality of produce a De Laval machine would save.

The Cream Separator the most wasteful or most profitable

THIS IS THE VERY GREAT DIFFERENCE THAT makes the cream separator the most important of farm machines, the most wasteful or the most profitable, because used so often and involving a waste or a saving every time it is used. This is the reason why there are more De Laval separators in use than of any other kind of farm or dairy machines the world over, and more than all the other makes of cream separators combined.

NO MATTER WHETHER YOU HAVE YET TO BUY A separator or are using an inferior machine, you must be interested in what a De Laval—not a 10, 20 or 30 year old one, but a De Laval machine today—would do for you, and that every De Laval local agent will be glad to make plain to you by the demonstration of a machine itself.

IF YOU DON'T KNOW THE NEAREST DE LAVAL agent, simply write the nearest main office as below.

The De Laval Separator Co.

165 Broadway, New York 29 E. Madison St., Chicago
50,000 Branches and Local Agencies the World Over

The Only 3in1 Disc Harrow Made

The Harrow that Double Discs, Drags and Levels in One Passing

Don't consider the purchase of a disc harrow until you have thoroughly investigated the "Central." Over \$100,000.00 has been expended in perfecting it. The "Central" is the only double disc that uniformly cuts and turns any kind of soil every 4-12 inches and leaves it surfaced. Positively does not leave a center strip uncut.

One-Third Lighter Draft—Two-Thirds Less Work

Positively the lightest draft double disc made. Works in wet, sticky soils where others cannot be used, because of heavy draft and liability to clog. Its light draft is due to special blade spacing and a direct pull from the center of the boxes, insuring longer life to the bearings and lighter draft to the horses. It is equipped with an Automatic Soller Bumper, that forces the center disc blades into the ground, and allows the disc gangs to be adjusted with less work.

Write for Free Book Now

Central Roofing & Supply Co., 1606 S. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.



You will find a lot of bargains on KANSAS FARMER classified advertising page this week. Don't fail to carefully read that page.

WAGONS BUILT LIKE A BRIDGE

Weather Has Little Effect On Them

Davenport Roller Bearing Steel Wagons, like modern steel railway bridges, do not decay or wear out. Made of steel "I"-beams, channels, and angles—weather conditions do not affect them. Wet or dry, hot or cold, Davenport Wagons are always ready for use. No cracked hubs, split felloes, or loose tires to replace or repair. No time or money spent on repairs.

Davenport Roller Bearing Steel Wagon

Gears are of high grade structural steel, like that used in railway bridges and modern "sky-scrapers." Axles are I-beams, with ends rolled down to receive spindles. All original strength is retained. No material is cut away. Gear parts are steel angles and channels, carefully built and braced so that the load is evenly distributed. No one piece carries more than it should.

Put together with steel rivets, inserted hot, not a single part or piece will come loose and rattle on Davenport Gears, even after years of use.

Steel Wheels Don't Shrink

Steel wheels, made with a tension, are the only ones used on Davenport Wagons. The weight of the load is always carried by all the spokes—each one doing its share whether it is at top, bottom or sides of the wheel. Strongest wheels ever put on a wagon.

Roller Bearings Reduce Draft

Roller bearings, straight spindles, etc., together with the accurate construction of the entire gear, reduce the draft to the minimum. These bearings make it possible to haul a load on a Davenport with two horses that would ordinarily take three.

Oil Without Removing Wheels

You don't take the wheels off a Davenport to oil it. Just push back the cover of the dust-proof oil cup and squirt in a few drops of oil—the cover closes automatically. Hardly a minute to a wheel—and the job is done.

New Book Free Read "From Man Power to Machinery," how roller bearings reduce draft, how neck weight is taken off the horses, and many other things about Wagons you should know. Send for this book today—just ask for book B 13 and it comes free.

JOHN DEERE
Moline, Illinois



LIVE STOCK



Volume 22 of the American Aberdeen Angus Herd Book is now ready for distribution. This volume contains entries numbering from 160,501 to 172,500 inclusive. This volume, as well as back volumes can be furnished postpaid to members of the Aberdeen Angus Association for \$1 per volume. The price to non-members is \$3 per volume. It can be secured through the secretary, Charles Gray, Live Stock Record Building, Chicago, Illinois.

There are a great many breeders of Percherons in Kansas who were unable to attend the International Live Stock Show. This breed made a great showing up there, and Mr. Dinsmore, secretary of the Percheron Society, has prepared a very nicely illustrated booklet called "The International Review," in which appear photographs of Percheron winners and also specific facts concerning the different animals. The booklet has been mailed to all members of the society. There are some additional copies available and the secretary will be glad to mail them on request.

According to the Omaha Stockman's Journal, the newspapers of the country are working the Argentina beef gag overtime. When 25,000 quarters of frozen beef were landed at New York the daily papers promptly announced the arrival of 25,000 carcasses and this news was telegraphed all over the country. News of this kind naturally serves to depress the cattle market and perhaps this is just what the leading packers of the country wanted to happen. The newspapers of the country that have been demanding free beef in the interests of the consumer have been simply playing into the hands of the packers, and the farmers and stockmen of the West have had to suffer the consequences. Meanwhile the consumer is having to pay just as much as before.

Mark the Pigs.

Now that the pigs are beginning to arrive, it is up to the hog man who would be in the best position to realize a profit from his hog business to adopt a dependable system of marking his litters. It is never safe to trust to memory in keeping track of the pigs of different litters. This marking of litters is so important to the breeder of pure-bred hogs that the one who fails to follow it up might as well get out of the business. The prospective purchaser who is looking the herd over is not likely to buy registered hogs from the breeder where he sees no evidences of a reliable system of keeping track of the pigs being practiced.

The marking of litters is a simple matter, but positively must be attended to, and should be done before the pigs are more than three or four days old. On another page of this issue will be found described in considerable detail a very simple and satisfactory method of keeping track of the records in the breeding herd.

Short Weight Feeds.

Stockmen have purchased and shipped more than the usual quantity of commercial feeds the past winter. It would appear that a good many dishonest millers and manufacturers have been dealing in short weight packages. Just recently a shipment of cotton seed meal made up and sold by the Riverside Oil Company of Fort Worth, Texas, has been seized at Barnes, Kansas by the United States marshal.

A pound or two of feed on a sack may seem like a small matter but the cattle feeders should not submit to such sharp practices on the part of dealers and manufacturers. Every man buying feeds of this kind should make certain that he is getting his hundred pounds of feed in each sack. The Inter-State Feed Dealers' Association of Kansas City, has been very active in assisting to enforce the laws bearing on this mis-branding of packages of commercial feeds. Every consumer of such classes of feed, even though using small quantities, should co-operate with those engaged in attempting to enforce the law.

Mutton as Food

The live stock farmer may well consider the increasing popularity of mutton. The public taste is undoubtedly being educated to appreciate the good

qualities of this meat. The managers of large hotels and restaurants are authority for the fact that more mutton is being consumed now than ever before.

A great many people have been prejudiced against mutton in times past. This prejudice is being overcome to a large extent by the fact that a better quality is being produced. The largest demand in the mutton trade is for "lamb." This is along the line of the increasing demand for the lighter cuts of beef. The live stock farmer of the present day must study the matter of early maturity in his meat producing animals.

The same causes which have reduced the large production of beef on the ranges are operating in reducing the production of mutton and this product will undoubtedly remain high in price in the future. This fact should offer every incentive to the farmer of the middle west to make a study of the business of producing a small amount of mutton in connection with his other farming operations. It lends itself more readily to the operations of the small farm than the growing and handling of beef cattle.

Saving Pigs in Zero Weather.

On another page of this issue of KANSAS FARMER appears a paper which was given February 20 at Watson Grange by H. J. Cottle, a Duroc Jersey breeder of Shawnee County. Mr. Cottle is a genuine hog man and we were greatly interested in learning, as a result of a personal visit from him a few days ago, that he successfully practices what he preaches.

The ability to save a large per cent of the pigs farrowed each spring is a matter of good business. Even though supplied with the best of farrowing houses, there are times when litters would be lost without the watchfulness of the owner. This breeder had one of his best sows farrow during the worst cold spell of the present winter, February 22. The wind blew so hard that the ordinary method of heating the farrowing house by the use of lanterns was not sufficient. The only method of saving these pigs was to take them to the house in a box and give them the warmth of the stove. Eight pigs were saved in this litter, each one of them worth easily \$10 when a day old. They were carried back to the sow in the morning for their nourishment and again taken to the warm room. During the 24 hours the storm prevailed they were carried back and forth five or six times. Some hog men may think it does not pay, but this breeder is sure it does, and it should not require very much pencil work to convince any hog man that securing a low percentage of pigs from his brood sow means considerable loss.

Collecting Bull Fees.

The opportunity to use a high class, pure-bred sire is many times not valued as highly as it should be. Everywhere thousands of calves, both beef and dairy, are sired by scrub bulls. Often times the man who has a small herd feels that he can not alone stand the expense of owning the pure-bred sire of high quality. Usually his conclusions as to this fact are incorrect if he could but see far enough ahead to realize the actual returns that would come to him in increasing the value of his stock by the use of such high class sires.

The man who brings into the neighborhood the high class sire and places a reasonable fee on his use may well be considered a public benefactor. Men who do this, however, are often greatly discouraged by the treatment they receive from their neighbors. The opportunity to use a high class animal on payment of a reasonable fee which might be from \$2 to \$5 in the case of cattle, is cheaper than owning a good sire outright. Often times, however, obligations of this kind are most difficult to collect and are the cause of many hard feelings between neighbors.

We have recently had called to our attention a case where two calves had been lost, apparently from premature births, and the owner of the cows feels very sure he is under no obligations to pay the fees. Both legally and morally this party is so obligated unless the cause for his cows losing their calves is contagious abortion and can be directly traced to the sire from the other herd. If he owned the sire himself he would have to

TAKE OFF THE HORSE'S COAT ALSO

Do you go at the spring work with your overcoat on? Of course you don't—Coats are a burden—you even roll up your shirt sleeves. Then how can you expect the horses to show proper energy under the hot sun with the same heavy coats on that they have worn all winter and which hold the wet sweat and dirt? Clip them before the work begins with a

Stewart Ball-Bearing Clipping Machine

They will get all the nourishment from their feed—be healthier and look better. They will dry off quickly, be more easily cleaned and feel better generally—that means work better. The Stewart Machine is not an expense—but a highly profitable investment. It turns easily, does more and closer work than any other machine—can't get out of order. Gears all file hard and cut from solid steel bar—protected and run in oil. Includes 6 feet new style easy running flexible shaft and celebrated Stewart's Single-Tension Clipping Head. The only machine that can be used without change for horses, mules and cows. You can make money clipping your neighbors' horses while yours will do better work. Each machine guaranteed. If it doesn't give perfect satisfaction, return it and get your money back. Complete from your dealer at \$7.50. If he can't supply you send \$2 and we will ship one C.O.D. for balance.

Stewart No. 9 Ball Bearing Shearing Machine

will more than pay for itself the first season. Any boy can run it all day without tiring. All joints ball bearing with ball bearing shearing head. The equipment includes four sets of knives fully guaranteed. Price \$11.50. If your dealer hasn't it, send \$2.00 and pay balance C.O.D.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Co.
206 Ontario St., Chicago, Illinois
Write for complete new catalog showing world's largest and most modern line of horse clipping and sheep shearing machines.

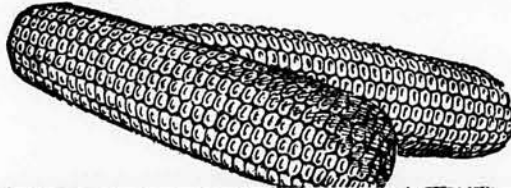
Raise Ears of Profit

When corn gets above 50 cents there's money in it. It requires a pound and a quarter of Potash to produce a bushel of corn. If you raise a real crop, you must furnish enough

POTASH

Add to your clover sod, or to your barnyard manure, 50 to 100 pounds of Muriate of Potash and 200 to 300 pounds acid phosphate per acre. One hundred pounds per acre of Kainit drilled with the seed supplies 12 pounds of Potash and clears out cut-worms and root lice. Potash Pays on Corn.

We sell Potash Salts in any amount from one 200-pound bag up. Write for prices and free pamphlets.



GERMAN KALI WORKS, Inc.
42 Broadway, New York
Chicago, McCormick Block
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Bickmore's Gall Cure



The old-time remedy for keeping horses free from sores. Don't lose the services of your high-priced horses. Bickmore's Gall Cure cures Galls and Sore Shoulders while the horse works. Approved remedy for Cuts, Wounds, Scratches, etc. Money back if it fails. Be sure to ask at the store for Bickmore's Gall Cure. Gray Horse trade mark on every box. Sample and 64-page horse book sent on receipt of a stamp for postage.

BICKMORE GALL CURE CO., Box 432, Old Town, Maine.

READ KANSAS FARMER'S CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING PAGE FOR READY BARGAINS

stand the loss and as has been suggested above, the actual cost of owning and maintaining a high class sire is in excess of what it costs to pay the fee asked by the neighbor.

Those who are so situated that they can secure the use of a high class sire may well do some figuring on this proposition and turn over a new leaf in this matter of payment of such obligations.

Vaccinating Brood Sows.

Many questions are asked concerning the vaccination of brood sows. H. Preston Hoskins, assistant veterinarian at the University Farm of Minnesota, says:

As far as our knowledge goes, we can say that there is little danger in vaccinating brood sows during the early weeks of the gestation period, but there is some risk if the vaccination is delayed until the sows are well advanced in pregnancy, especially if the double method is used.

Bad results have been reported once in a while, and they have been of two kinds. Sows have been known to abort after vaccination. This is not necessarily due to any harmful properties of the serum or virus used, but is just as likely to be due to rough or careless handling of the sows incident to vaccination. Animals sometimes pass through a mild reaction following the double treatment. In the case of a brood sow this may be severe enough to cause the loss of her pigs, or, if abortion does not occur, the pigs may be carried to full time, but not be well developed. The whole litter may be runty.

Unless it is absolutely necessary to vaccinate brood sows, either by reason of cholera in the herd or exposure to infection, we have advised the postponement of vaccination until after farrowing. If conditions compel earlier vaccination, and the sows are well advanced in pregnancy, the single treatment should be used. If the sows have recently been bred, and the owner is willing to take the small risk of possible bad results, the double treatment may be used.

If the premises have been infected, of course the sows must be immune to cholera or they cannot be kept on the premises with safety. Pigs from such sows will inherit a certain amount of immunity, which is gradually lost after they are a few weeks old. They should then be protected with the single treatment, to be followed by the double treatment when the pigs average about 40 or 50 pounds in weight.

Why Raise Live Stock?

Last fall W. J. Davis & Co., Hereford breeders of Mississippi, attracted considerable attention as a result of the showing they were able to make with their high class herd of cattle at the big shows of the country. This firm won the grand championship on a Hereford bull at the International Stock Show in Chicago.

Cattle growing in Mississippi has not been given much attention. Mr. Davis and Son, however, have demonstrated its possibilities and just recently sent out a circular in which they gave the reasons why southern farmers should grow more live stock. Many of the reasons given apply with equal force to the conditions prevailing in Kansas. The list given in the circular includes the following:

Because it will pay.
Because the country needs more meat yearly.

Because the soil needs more fertilizer.
Because the raising and feeding of live stock on farms enhances soil fertility. Soil fertility is the foundation of all agricultural prosperity; and agricultural prosperity is the basis of general prosperity.

Because neither agricultural products, prices, nor land values can be maintained without the raising and feeding of live stock on the farms.

Because live stock utilizes farm waste and turns it into money.

Because live stock condenses values on the farm—can walk to market or shipping point. Can be transported and marketed at less expense and realize greater net returns than any other farming product.

Because the markets of the world are demanding better and younger animals for slaughter.

Because pure-bred stock is now selling at relatively low prices and those who stock up first and stay in longest will reap the greatest rewards in improved herds and more profitable returns.

Because the association with domestic animals on the farm is essential to the right development of the character and practical knowledge and ability of the children.

Because the presence of live stock inspires a love for the farm and tends to prevent desertion of the farm for the city.

Because it is every farmer's sacred duty to leave the farm in at least as good condition as when he found, for use by future generations, and this he

cannot do without the fertilizing elements furnished by live stock.

Wheat Straw in the Silo.

The forehanded live stock farmer can oftentimes utilize for feed most unpromising material. Last fall C. L. K., one of our correspondents from Clark County, wrote us that he had placed all of his wheat straw in the silo. This correspondent grows wheat quite extensively, but has never "cut loose" from the cattle. In 1912 he put up a silo 20 x 50 and in 1913 built another. When it came to filling time, however, he found that all the cane and kafir on the place did not amount to over 50 tons when placed in the silo. The late planted kafir did not get large enough to mow. He conceived the idea of running his wheat straw through the cutter into the bottom of the silo, wetting it thoroughly as it went in. On top of that he placed all the kafir and cane on the place that was big enough to harvest.

Wheat straw is rather unpromising material to convert into silage, but we have just had a report to the effect that the stock cattle on the place are consuming this straw silage, which is now being fed, as greedily as they did the kafir silage.

In ordinary years it is not likely that a practice of this kind would pay, but with the shortage of all kinds of feeds which existed last fall, our Clark County correspondent feels sure he is securing enough larger returns from this straw to pay for the expense of placing it in the silo as he did. It is not likely that this straw would have been worth much had it not been for the heavy kafir and cane silage which was run in on top of it.

This correspondent also has a bunch of cattle on full feed. They were run for 60 days on wheat pasture and as soon as they were put up in the yard were fed all the silage they would eat and a grain ration of shelled corn and cottonseed meal, starting with five pounds of the corn daily per steer and two pounds of the cottonseed meal. The corn was gradually increased until they were consuming about 18 pounds per steer daily at the end of the first 30 days. This bunch of cattle has made for this first 30 days in the feed lot the remarkable gain of 124 pounds per steer. We hope to hear more from this correspondent concerning the gains these cattle made on the wheat pasture and the result from the profit standpoint when the cattle are marketed.

RAISING HOGS PROFITABLY.

(Continued from page nine)

ready to be weaned at eight or ten weeks of age. They thrive better when separated into bunches of 15 or 20, and the feeder can more easily observe each individual. Crowd the pig in his growth and at nine months he will top the scale at 275 to 300 pounds or better. Exclusive corn diet produces fat, ungainly and illy-developed hogs. Along with corn should go shorts slop and alfalfa. I feed wood ashes, charcoal and salt also. These are preventatives of disease and promoters of health. About twice a week I feed the government hog tonic. This is an excellent tonic and keeps the hog free from his greatest enemy—worms. Beware of the majority of remedies and stock foods. Mix brains with the hog feed.

AVOIDING CHOLERA.

The hog raisers' great enemy is cholera, for which there is no sure cure; therefore preventive measures must be enforced. The disease is caused by distinct germs and is most contagious. Keep the bacteria off your premises. Do not visit on a farm where hogs are dying. Avoid purchasing a hog or hogs from a herd in which hogs have recently died. Quarantine hogs you purchase for at least three weeks, and during that time disinfect with spray or dipping. Dead hogs should not be thrown into streams. Dogs, crows, and the like carry cholera germs. Hogs dying from this disease should not be buried, but burned. When we observe the filthy, unsanitary condition in which some men raise hogs, we wonder that this dread disease is not more prevalent.

Does the hog business pay? Do the pleasures and profits outweigh the hardships and losses? I say yes, emphatically yes. We Americans are living in a hard and fast age. Each man who makes a success must devote unlimited energy and ambition to his profession. A friend remarked to me recently, "Some men who raise hogs could not make money on them if corn was 20 cents and hogs \$8." Have you any sympathy for that sort of man? I plead for more and better hog raisers. Pork production is not keeping pace with the increase in population. We are not now producing by one-half as many pounds of pork for each inhabitant as was being produced ten years ago.

Hog raisers, you are now confronting the high cost of living. What will you do about it?

LEARN WHAT THESE MEN HAVE TO SAY about the PERFECTION METAL SILO

Let them tell you in their own words about this Silo with the Strong, Tough, Heavily Reinforced Metal Wall—that CAN NOT Crack, Shrink, Dry Out or Crumble—that is Absolutely Air Tight, Moisture and Silage Proof—Trouble Proof—Wind and Drouth Proof. LEARN WHY IT IS THAT THIS IS

THE SILO CHOSEN BY MEN OF EXPERIENCE

Recommended By Best Experiment Station Tests

Makes 10 to 15 per cent more feed than any other type of Silo, by laboratory and field tests. None spoiled around walls or doors. No loss. No danger. No waste. B. F. Howard, Cottonwood Falls, Kan., says: "Fed every pound right down to the floor."

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No trouble to maintain, no annoyance, no continual attention, NO RISK. Impervious to air, water or silage juices. No hoops to tighten. No staves to shrink. No guy rods or cables. Stands summer and winter strong, safe and secure.

FIVE YEARS' ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE. FIVE-YEAR PAID-UP INSURANCE POLICY against Cyclones, Windstorms and Tornadoes, GIVEN WITH THE SILO.

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Say, "Send me your Silo Book." We send it right away, FREE. Get all the Facts. Learn why men who have used all other types of Silos have abandoned them for the PERFECTION. Put Up a Silo This Year Sure, but first learn all about this time-tested Silo that has never failed. We deal direct. We appoint no agents. We have no dealers. We have just one factory price on each size—over 100 different sizes. WRITE US TODAY. Get the Book. Address

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TOPEKA, KANSAS.
Original and Sole Manufacturers. Largest Metal Silo Factory in the World. Forty Years' Experience in Metal Work.

Easy to Erect—Shipped Complete Including Tools

Ready-built interchangeable sections. No cutting or fitting. Bolted together flange to flange with square head bolts. No rivets. No holes through silo wall. Heavy double flange all around each section forms horizontal and vertical reinforcement proof against all strains and big pressure of sweating silage. Absolutely rigid against wind.

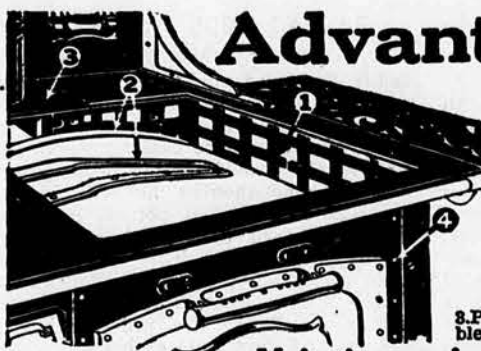
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Shipped all complete, including chute, ladder, swing-hinge air-tight metal doors, top bracing and tools. All material, bolts, cement for the joints, paint—everything but the foundation.

THIS IS THEIR BOOK



"Turning Cornstalks Into Cash" The Biggest and Best Silo Book ever written



Advantages that show!

When you see the advantages that show in a Majestic, you'll want it!

1. Body lined with extra heavy, pure asbestos, held in place by open grating so that asbestos can reflect heat onto oven.
2. Oven top curved—heat hugs closer than with ordinary square top, and is braced by heavy bolted beam.
3. Patented plate around base of pipe adds double thickness where ordinary stoves are weak.

Majestic oven is cold-riveted

(4) to heavy L-shaped frame of malleable iron—iron that can't break. Heat can't escape; stays tight and bakes right always. Partition in bottom fine guides heat to front of oven; no need to turn bread in a Majestic. Ordinary ranges of cast iron or steel, can't be cold-riveted because hammer blows break cast metal. Such ovens are bolted loosely to thin body metal, without oven frame. This leaves cracks that must be filled with putty, which soon falls out, allowing heat to escape. The hotter fire then required buckles the unbraced oven and burns out the range. Other Majestic advantages: Hot water movable reservoir of pure, nicked copper. Pocket pressed from one seamless piece—can't leak. When water boils, reservoir and frame can be moved away from fire by shifting lever. No wear on bottom of reservoir. (Flush top reservoirs have aluminum top.) Unbreakable iron braces on oven door. Oven rack slides out easily and stays rigid and level under heavy weight. Cup catches falling ashes when emptying pan. Open end ash pan scoops up ashes inside as you slide it in. Ventilation under pan—floor can't scorch. These Majestic advantages show; but quality only shows with use. Majestic is made entirely of malleable and charcoal iron. Charcoal iron looks like ordinary iron or steel but resists rust three times as long. That's why you can't judge quality by actual appearance, much less by pictures. The Majestic Reputation should be your guide. The men-folks won't use worn out farm machinery. Why should you "get along" with an old cookstove that wastes fuel, ruins baking and requires frequent repairs? A new range would save its cost; but get a good one. A cheap range is never cheap. A Majestic Range always requires less fuel and repairs, bakes best and outwears 8 ordinary ranges. See the Majestic before you buy any. Majestic dealers are in every county of 40 States. If you don't know the Majestic dealer near you, ask us; and write for "Range Comparison," explaining other Majestic advantages. Majestic Mfg. Co., Dept. 140 St. Louis, Mo.

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Catalpa Speciosa Seedlings The kind that are planted for posts. I raise them by the million. Here are my prices: 4 to 8 inch, \$1.25 per 1000, 8 to 12 inch, \$2.00 per 1000; 12 to 18 inch, \$3.50 per 1000; 18 to 24 inch, \$4.00 per 1000. I pay freight on \$10 Tree Orders. Full line of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Forest Tree Seedlings, Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Flowering Shrubs and Roses. Here are a few of my prices: Apple 5c; Peach 7c; Plum 15c; Cherry 14c, all grafted; Concord Grapes, \$2 per 100. Also all kinds of Vegetable, Flower and Field Seeds, Grasses, Corn, Oats, etc. First quality only. Write me today for my free, large, well illustrated Garden Book. GERMAN NURSERIES & SEED HOUSE (Carl Sonderegger) 25 German Bldg. BEATRICE, NEB.

LIGHT YOUR HOME With Acetylene Gas, the cheapest light known to science. Factory to consumer. Cheapest generator on the market. Write for price and description. Acetylene Generator Co., Independence, Kan.

THE STRAY LIST

W. E. NEAL, COUNTY CLERK, NEOSHO County. Taken Up—One bay mare, 16 or 18 years old, 15 hands high, white stripe in forehead, stiff neck caused from poll evil and valued at ten dollars. Same was taken up on February 16, 1914.

HOME CIRCLE



Women in Magazine Club.

Fourteen housekeepers of Mankato, Kan., clubbed together to buy magazines, each member paying \$2.50, making a total of \$35. This club has found that weekly magazines are not satisfactory for a club of this size. They also have found it wise to have each member receive the first numbers of her share of the magazines. This is arranged so that each family receives one magazine at least that will be of interest to the man of the family. Each magazine becomes the property of the member who first received it, after it has been read by all the other members. Members are dropped if they delay the circulation of the magazines. This club has been organized several years and has proved a successful venture.

Corn Good Food for Men.

Some of the old recipes for the use of corn meal might well be revived, for the meal of corn is of high food value, and palatable as well, for the human as well as the animal family. In combining one food with others, it is convenient to know how nearly it comes to being in itself a balanced ration. In a sensible diet, it is estimated that corn meal should be combined with foods which have more protein—muscle-building elements—than ground corn. Among such foods are milk, meats, eggs, and cheese.

USE IN FISH BALLS.

Fish balls made with corn meal is a dish which approximates the balanced ration. Here is the recipe: Two cups corn meal mush, one cup shredded codfish, one egg, one tablespoon butter.

Pick over the codfish and soak it to remove salt. Combine the ingredients and drop by spoonfuls into hot fat. Drain on porous paper.

Corn meal muffins make a very agreeable change in the bread for breakfast. One-fourth cup butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, 3 teaspoons baking powder, 1 egg, 1 cup milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup corn meal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cup flour.

Cream the butter, add the sugar and the egg well beaten. Sift the baking powder with the meal and flour, and add to the first mixture, alternating with the milk. Bake in buttered muffin tins 25 minutes. One-half cup of finely cut dates or raisins may be added.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD, TOO.

Boston brown bread—the kind that a person east of the Alleghenies will recognize as official—is made with corn meal: Two cups corn meal, 1 cup flour, 2 cups sweet milk, 1 cup sour milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup molasses, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda, 4 teaspoons baking powder.

All measurements are level. Mix the dry ingredients thoroughly. Mix the sour milk and molasses. Stir in the dry ingredients, beating the mixture thoroughly. Turn into a well-buttered mold. Cover tightly and steam two to three hours, depending on the size of the mold. Remove the cover and dry in oven 15 minutes. Take from the can and slice with a string.

Living on Twenty Cents a Day.

There are few country folks who will find interest in reading how a laborer can live on 20 cents per day. Country people who have fruit, eggs, milk and meat, all the product of their own farms, can live much better at less cost. But there is interest in knowing how the student of domestic science figures, and here is the day's menu for a hard-working, sinewy person weighing 165 pounds who gets down in a ditch and shovels dirt all day.

"If you could have seen and smelled those meals after the girls got them on the table, you wouldn't have believed that they cost so little," said Miss Ida Rigney, the instructor in charge of the class. "As for quantity, I know there was as much as any man would want to eat."

Here is what one girl served for breakfast at a cost of seven cents: Rolled oats with skimmed milk, German fried potatoes, liver, graham bread, butter and coffee, with skimmed milk and sugar. For dinner she spent eight cents and had the following: Meat pie—the meat was taken from the neck of beef—baked potatoes, hominy, bread with oleomargarine, prunes and coffee. Supper cost five cents, and consisted of rice

potatoes, baked beans, sausage, apple sauce, bread and oleomargarine.

Chemists have proved by experimenting with large numbers of common ditch diggers that the daily food requirement for one man is 3,400 calories. By the "calorie value" of food is meant the heat given off by any given food substance if it is completely combusted within the body. It is from this heat that the bodily energy is derived. This 3,400 calories, the scientists decided, is best furnished by 4.41 ounces of protein, 4.41 ounces of fat and 15.87 ounces of carbohydrates. The college girls in planning their meals were required to have 3,400 calories of food and have the correct proportions of protein and fat and carbohydrate.

"On 20 cents a day the meals cannot be varied very much from one day to another," said one of the young women. "The foods necessarily must remain quite similar, with some chance for variety in the method of preparation. In experimenting with the same laborer on 40 cents a day, we find the greatest advantage is in a larger choice of foods. If variety is the spice of life, then on 40 cents he gets more 'spice.'"

The Spring Styles.

In spite of the snow and sleet and the wintry winds, spring is here, at least so far as fashions are concerned. Already the shop windows are showing the spring goods, straw hats, the new suits, and such beautiful material for dresses, and their trimmings; and inside the counters are loaded with such fascinating things. The colors are beautiful and the materials themselves are exquisite. In the worsted materials serge still holds its own; it seems never to go out of style. All twilled materials are to occupy a prominent position in the utility garments of the season. There are many varieties to choose from and they come in the fifty-four-inch widths which makes them suitable for the one and two-piece skirts which are in vogue. In the woollens, as well as the silks, crepes are very popular. By crepe is meant all materials which has a ripply surface, for the effect is obtained in many ways. A new material which embodies two old-time favorites is crepe poplins.

Checks are again popular. They are shown in blue-and-white and tan-and-white, and in many of the new tints, such as coral and white. But black-and-white still seems to be the favorite both in checks and stripes.

Plaids are still good. They are more used for separate skirts. However, they are easily combined with other fabrics as part of a blouse or coat.

The silks are beautiful this spring and come in a great variety. Charmeuse lends itself perfectly to the prevailing styles, and messoline, which is a light weight satin, is gaining in favor. Of course crepe comes in every form from the simple crepe de Chine to the heavier ones such as Canton crepe. Printed silks also are much in favor and it is no wonder as they grow prettier in colorings and design every day. Taffeta is having a great revival this year; not as stiff as it used to be, but following in the line of the prevailing fashions.

In wash materials the variety of kinds and colors is quite as bewildering. Some are in the crepe effects and others in chiffon but all are soft and pliable. Some are part silk and part cotton and in many cases it is hard to distinguish between them, and on all-silk material.

The styles are still loose and baggy. Some waists are cut in one piece and again others show many pieces in the way of vests, fancy collars and such. There is great tendency towards a fullness under the arm which gives a bloused effect. The shoulders and long and drooping in many cases, coming well down on the arm, and again the raglan effect is very popular where the sleeve is cut up to form the shoulder. All the skirts seem to be trimmed in some way. In the gathered and full effects for the slender figure and with circular or flat tunics and ruffles for her heavier sister.

So there are fashions and fabrics for all this year, and with the splendid patterns, one can secure nowadays, there is little excuse for being out of fashion, and remember the old saying, "As well be out of the world as out of fashion."



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With a spirit of pleasurable anticipation he has awaited this package—this particular shipment from Montgomery Ward & Company. For Bobby is of a Ward family. A family that traded with Montgomery Ward & Company four decades ago.

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Our Specialties for 1914: Biley's Favorite Pedigreed Field Corn—This corn has superior breeding qualities and the greatest amount of shelled corn to cob. Small cob, deep grains, rich yellow. A great yielder. Just the corn to fatten your stock. Boone County White—The best white corn ever originated. The largest yielding corn ever planted. Has won more first premiums than all other white corn put together. A great fodder producer, a splendid ensilage corn. Other varieties are Reid's Yellow Dent and Imp. Learning. Send for 1914 circular. Write today. **JAMES RILEY & SON, The Originators, Thorntown, Ind.**

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Select Appropriate Wall Coverings

Three main factors should be considered by the decorator in selecting wall coverings for the home, suggests Helen Scott of Ohio State University. Color is to be given the first consideration. Color has a great influence upon the individual in the room. It may exhilarate, depress or soothe. The choice of color should be influenced by the amount of light in a room. A dark color in a room tends to decrease the amount of light present. On the other hand, a light color in a dark room helps to increase the amount of light. Colors may also be classified as warm and cold. When selecting a wall covering for a room with a northern exposure, a better effect will be secured if a warm color is chosen. If the room has a southern exposure, blue or green will be a more

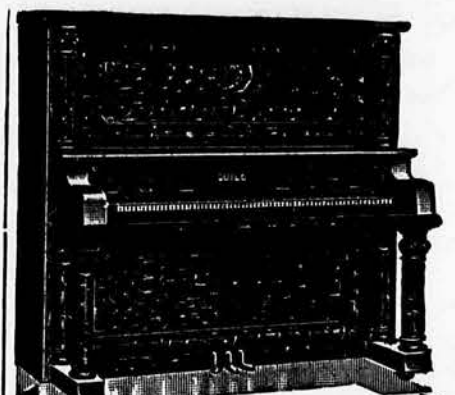
suitable color. The second factor is securing proper line and design. The effect of an extremely low ceiling may be eliminated by papering the walls to the ceiling with one color of paper without introducing any division in the wall spaces. A high ceiling may be lowered by papering the walls in such a way that the wall space will be divided into many parts. The third important factor is that of appropriateness. Who would, for instance, choose to spend 365 days in the year in a lavender living room? The modest, durable, soft-toned papers show a better choice for this room. On the other hand, the dainty, delicate light-toned papers show a better choice for this room. On the other hand, the dainty, delicate light-toned papers are appropriate for the sleeping rooms.

FASHION DEPARTMENT—ALL PATTERNS TEN CENTS

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



No. 6225—Girls' Dress: This dress can be made of embroidered flouncing or it can be made of plain material. The blouse closes at the front. The one-piece skirt is joined to an underskirt. The pattern, No. 6225, is cut in sizes 4 to 12 years. Age 8 years requires 3½ yards of 17-inch flouncing, 1½ yards of 36-inch lawn, ¾ yard of edging and 2 yards of insertion. No. 6214—Ladies' Dress: Serge, cheviot or broadcloth can be used to make this dress with the collar and cuffs of contrasting material. The dress closes at the front. The skirt is cut in five gores and can be made with either the high or regulation waistline. The pattern, No. 6214, is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3½ yards of 44-inch material, 1½ yards of 27-inch contrasting goods and 3 yards of beading. No. 6187—Ladies' Dress: Any of the woolen materials can be used to make this dress. The dress closes at the front and can be made with either the high or regulation waistline. The skirt is cut in three gores. The pattern, No. 6187, is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3½ yards of 54-inch material and ¾ yard of 27-inch contrasting goods. No. 6247—Girls' Blouse: This blouse is made in the middie style and closes at the front. The short sleeves and low neck are of contrasting material. The pattern, No. 6247, is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Age 8 years requires 2 yards of 44-inch material and ¾ yard of 27-inch contrasting goods. No. 6227—Ladies' Skirt: This skirt can be used to complete a coat suit or it can be worn with separate shirt waists. The skirt closes at the front and can be made with either the high or regulation waistline. The skirt is cut in three gores. The pattern, No. 6227, is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 4 yards of 36-inch material. No. 6141—Boys' Dress: This dress is for the small boy who has not yet worn the regulation trousers. The dress pattern provides for a removable shield. The pattern, No. 6141, is cut in sizes 1, 2 and 3 years. Age 2 years requires 1½ yards of 44-inch material and ¾ yard of 27-inch contrasting goods. No. 6265—Misses' and Small Women's Dress: Serge, cheviot or linen can be used to make this dress with the collar and cuffs of contrasting material. The sailor blouse is made with a lining and can have either long or short sleeves. The skirt is cut in four gores. The pattern, No. 6265, is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Age 16 years requires 3½ yards of 27-inch material and ¾ yard of 27-inch contrasting goods. The skirt requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material. If made of one material it requires 5 yards of 36-inch goods. No. 6173—Misses' and Small Women's Waist: Serge, cheviot or linen can be used to make this waist. The waist closes at the left side of the front and can be made with or without the peplum. The long or short sleeves can be used. The pattern, No. 6173, is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Age 16 years requires 2½ yards of 44-inch material and ¾ yard of 27-inch contrasting goods. No. 6246—Ladies' Shirt Waist: Linen or madras can be used to make this waist with the collar and cuffs of a contrasting material. The waist can be made with either the long or short sleeves. The pattern, No. 6246, is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 44-inch material. Price of each pattern, 10 cents.



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Just paying your dues doesn't make you a good member. Get in the game. Do something!

New Granges in Jackson County.

The people of Jackson County are becoming enthusiastic over the Grange and the county is almost entirely organized. The Grangers of the county are already planning for the State Grange meeting, which is to be held in December. The desire is to make this occasion one of the greatest in the history of the Grange. The county deputy organizer, Fred Buckler, organized three new Granges in February, with a charter membership of 247. One of these, the Liberty Grange, No. 1561, has 120 charter members, which is the largest charter membership of any Grange in the county, if not in the state. The following officers were installed Tuesday night, February 17, by Past Master Fred Buckler, assisted by Mrs. Albert Haag: Master, H. A. Stine; overseer, Pete Wright; lecturer, Mrs. Fred Ott; secretary, Fred Sewall; treasurer, S. C. Whitecraft; chaplain, J. H. Gray; steward, Otto Haag; assistant steward, Fred Ott; gatekeeper, Scott Batemore; Ceres, Mrs. Esther Manuel; Pomona, Mrs. Ollie McKeever; Flora, Mrs. Jessie Whitecraft; lady assistant steward, Mrs. Grover Latimer.

At the next meeting a purchasing committee will be appointed to arrange with the Pomona Grange for the purchase of seed oats, seed potatoes and penitentiary twine. Keep your eye on Jackson County Grangers.—A GRANGER.

Farm Machinery and Power.

While on some farms there is too little machinery and horsepower used to cultivate the land properly and save human labor, on others there is too much. Careful statistical studies of farms in Minnesota have shown that horses are employed on an average only about three hours a day. At least two-thirds of their available energy, therefore, goes to waste, making the cost of the energy used very high. The same is true of expensive tools which are used only for a short period during the year. . . . A farmer needs to figure very carefully before investing in cornshellers, shredders, threshers, power plows, etc., especially if the use of this specified machinery can be obtained by hire at a reasonable rate or co-operative ownership arranged. The latter method will doubtless be the final solution.

The use of wide tires on wagons has made hauling easier and improved and packed rather than cut ruts in the roads. The farmer who still uses narrow tires for heavy loads is not only wasting time and horse energy, but is guilty of cruelty to animals and the destruction of the public highways. The relation between weight of load and width of tire and the maintenance of roads in each section should be carefully considered and fixed by local regulations.—A. F. Woods, Minnesota.

Filling the Smokehouse.

Meat that is to be smoked should be removed from the brine a day before being put into the smokehouse. If it has been cured in a strong brine, it will be best to soak the pieces in cold water over night, to prevent a crust of salt forming on the outside when it is drained. The pieces should then be hung up to drain; then hung in the smokehouse. All meat should be suspended below the ventilators, and should hang so that no two pieces come in contact, as this would prevent uniform smoking.

Silos.

Wanted—A good live farmer to act as our local agent to sell the best silo on the market. Liberal commissions to the right party. Address Box 133, Topeka, Kan.

Don't fail to read Kansas Farmer Classified Advertising Page. It is filled with bargains every week.



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Pure and Recleaned—Tested. Northern and Home-Grown Seed Potatoes of proper varieties. Seed Oats, Feterita, Millet, Cowpeas, Kafir Corn, Milo, Sorghums, etc. Plenty of alfalfa and prairie hay on all railroads. A full line of Field and Garden Seeds. Send for our price lists and samples. THE WESTERN SEED SUPPLY FOLKS.

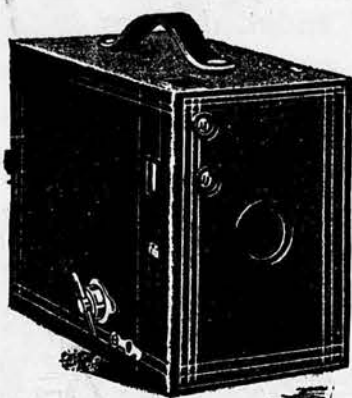
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Horse Prices Hold Level

The More Quality the Offerings Carry the Better Demand and the Higher the Price

WEATHER plays a more important part in the trade in horses than commonly supposed. Dealers on the Kansas City market are now attributing the lack of the usual broad demand for farm horses from Kansas, Missouri and other Middle Western states to the fact that this winter has been so mild that farmers have already done an extraordinary amount of work in preparation for the planting season. As a result, farmers may need fewer horses this spring. Missouri purchased a few farm mares from Kansas City the last two weeks, the buyers from that state taking the animals for mule-producing districts. Kansas has not yet entered the Kansas City market, and it would not surprise some dealers if the state purchased few, if any, farm mares this spring.

Naturally the trade feels the effect of the absence of important Middle Western farm buying, but prices are still practically at the same level as a year ago. However, it is a notable fact that the most popular farm mares, which weigh from 1,100 to 1,300 pounds, with only fair quality, are selling at a premium of only \$10 to \$15 per head over farm geldings of similar weight, compared with a premium of \$20 to \$30 a year ago. The smaller premium is due to the lightness of the Middle Western demand, which always shows preference for mares. The Eastern states, especially Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New Jersey, and Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi in the South, are taking the bulk of the farm chunks coming to Kansas City. A few have been going to Colorado for distribution among irrigation districts. The Eastern farmers breed less extensively than those of Kansas and Missouri, hence they pay a smaller premium, if any, for mares. The Southern buyers take smaller and lighter mares than the East, but they are absorbing a larger number of 1,200 to 1,250-pound horses than ever before. With the South there is as much preference for mares as in the case of Kansas.

It should be remembered that the very term, "farm animal," signifies only ordinary quality in professional market circles. Still there is a very noticeable improvement in the quality of horses taken at Kansas City for use in its farming territory. Five years ago Oklahoma, Texas and Colorado bought great numbers of inferior farm animals, the new farmers of those states, who had only moderate funds, needing work stock seriously then. As they are fairly well supplied now and as the movement of farmers to the newer agricultural regions has been comparatively light the last two or three years, the demand for the plainest farm work horses is diminishing.

The average 1,100 to 1,300-pound farm horses are selling at Kansas City largely at \$110 to \$150 per head. Sales of the better and heavier grades are up to \$225. More choice mares are going back to farming districts than heretofore, farmers learning that it pays, after all, to breed and work the better grades. Certainly the wide discount on plain horses compared with animals with quality proves this.

That some Kansas farmers are staying out of the farm horse market as late as possible because of their disinclination to buy feed is one of the theories of an active trader on the Kansas City market. If a demand develops later, prices may be strengthened. If not, it is possible that the East will take so many that the reduced Middle Western demand will not prove a serious factor. Time will tell. If the action of the market in recent years is a criterion, horses will be higher in April than now.

Draft horses and chunks suitable for the Eastern markets are selling as well as at any time this year. The more quality the offerings carry, the better the demand and the price. Draft horses are quoted up to \$275 per head, but it is probable that only one out of every 300 horses reaching the Kansas City market is good enough to bring that price.

Kansas City received 51,000 horses and 30,000 mules in 1913, a total of 81,000. So far this year the combined horse and mule receipts at Kansas City aggregate 21,200 head, compared with 21,000 the corresponding time a year ago.

With the present export demand for wheat in the Southwest small and the local milling demand disappointing, the one big strengthening factor in the

wheat market is the Northwestern situation. Stocks of winter wheat in the Southwest are rather heavy, and grain dealers are wondering to what extent the Northwestern demand will help prices. Reports from Minneapolis confirm the general view that spring wheat reserves are exceedingly light, and that Northwestern mills will have to draw heavily on the wheat stocks of other sections before their new crop is harvested. It is recognized in the Southwest that the demands of winter wheat mills will not be very heavy the remainder of the crop year. Although the export outlook is bright, little has materialized so far, and it is likely that the United Kingdom will draw heavily on Argentine and Australia until after the new winter wheat crop in the Southwest is harvested.

If Northwestern buying fails to materialize to the extent anticipated, ruling wheat prices will not go much higher. However, spring wheat reserves on farms and in elevators are light. Flour trade in the spring wheat territory is of large volume at present and is expected to continue good, notwithstanding advancing prices. With spring wheat mills running at their present rate for the next few months, large purchases of wheat will have to be made outside of the three spring wheat states—Minnesota, North and South Dakota. It is estimated that there is only 57,000,000 bushels of spring wheat available in the Northwest. Seed requirements will have to come out of this total.

Canadian wheat is out of the question, since the recent defeat of the free wheat bill by the Canadian parliament. It is not believed that the premium for wheat in the Minneapolis market will be large enough to enable importations from Canada, upon which a duty of 10 cents per bushel is levied by the United States. Should wheat in Minneapolis advance, the Southwest would be able to furnish wheat to the Northwest cheaper than Canada. The cash wheat situation in Kansas City is considered healthy in view of the Minneapolis situation.

A bearish factor which is much in evidence at present is the unusually bright crop prospects in the hard winter wheat belt. Southwestern dealers realize that much new wheat will be thrown on the market early in June, and that millers will keep out of the market as long as possible. But the Northwestern and foreign buying may offset the effect of the prospects for a bumper wheat crop.

Shorts, which are included in economical hog feeding rations, are now at the bottom level of the year. In carlots, shorts can be purchased at Kansas City as low as \$1.18 per 100 pounds, or practically the same price that bran commands. Recently the market for shorts has been exceedingly dull, while bran has been in rather good demand. The market has a weak undertone on the present level, which is 15 to 20 cents under the quotations of a month ago. Millers and feed handlers do not look for lower prices on shorts, however, as at the present level the product is cheap.

An improved tone is not anticipated in the mill feed markets until the spring farrowing season is well under way in Kansas. Kansas City feed jobbers sell more than 75 per cent of their shorts to hog feeders. The present dull demand, in their opinion, is due to the reduced supply of hogs in the Southwest. With the number of hogs in Southwestern feed lots light, millers say that their output of shorts, which is generally absorbed by hog feeders in their localities, must be sold through other channels. This condition is not only true of the Southwest, as in the Northwestern country and throughout the Central States, millers report shorts in poor demand.

Heavy feeds, namely shorts and middlings, are generally sold at a premium of 10 to 30 cents per hundredweight over bran, which is considered a light feed. However, bran in some sections is being sold at higher prices than shorts.

In some sections of Kansas farmers are not profiting by the weak market in shorts. At some interior Kansas points the product is bringing its usual premium over bran and much more than the Kansas City market plus freight and other items. This is due partly to the abnormal feed conditions, but principally to the inadequacy of the local mill's supply or the disinclination of feeders to take the product from outside territory in carlots.

(Continued on next page.)

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The Rock Island "C. T. X." Universal Plow is the best crop insurance you can buy. It's the only plow that absolutely leaves no air spaces to cut off moisture from below. This means real drought protection. In dry weather, moisture comes up to the plant roots—just like kerosene comes up your lamp wick. Air spaces have killed many a crop—they won't kill yours if you use a

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It "walks" right through stubble, tame sod, trashy corn-stalks, tough gumbo, heavy clay etc., and turns the slice clear over, flat and smooth. It'll bury the trash deep, and better than any bottom ever made. This wonderful plow pulverizes the soil so much more that you save at least one harrowing. The "C. T. X." will save twice its cost in a year in time saved in harrowing. Get the facts. It will pay you well. (135)

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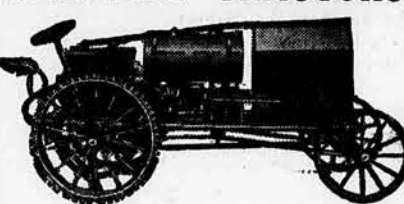
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THE BERMUDA CLASS

Many Interested in This Grass—Inquiries Answered by F. A. Mitchell, Chandler, Oklahoma

It is not possible through lack of space to answer through KANSAS FARMER each individual inquiry regarding Bermuda. Every inquirer will, however, find the answer to his questions in the material printed in these columns. Mr. Mitchell so writes the answers printed that his reply to a single question will frequently answer the queries of a dozen or more writers. Mr. Mitchell writes that he is swamped with inquiries from Kansas and it would seem from the letters received that every farmer in Kansas was a reader of KANSAS FARMER. In transmitting this batch of questions and answers he says that on the day of mailing he received 32 letters and had received as many as 60 letters in a single day. Those interested in Bermuda can well afford to preserve the copies of KANSAS FARMER because duplication of answers is being avoided so far as is possible.—EDITOR.

J. D. V., Marshall County, writes: "How would it do to plant potatoes early and later set Bermuda between the rows, harvesting the potatoes in July and permitting the grass to take the field?"

Such would not be a good plan. Bermuda needs the best chance possible to become thoroughly established before winter. It needs all of the soil moisture and plant food during its growing period. With plenty of moisture it will better withstand cold weather. It is difficult to establish even a hardy Bermuda under catch crop conditions.

Bermuda for Northern Kansas is experimental this season. Give it a fair trial. Should it succeed, the farmer will find it just the thing needed in his business. It has taken years to establish grain sorghums in Kansas, but these have become established, and with their grain and forage a pasture grass is needed. We think hardy Bermuda will meet the need.

O. G. B., Coffey County, asks: "Will Bermuda spread over cultivated fields, and if so, is it hard to get rid of?"

Yes, Bermuda will spread. Alfalfa will grow but not spread, but the stand becomes thinner each year by the death of plants. Bermuda continues to thicken until every atom of ground is occupied, then the stems shoot upward and furnish an abundance of nutritious feed. The nature of Bermuda is to first establish a parent root and then a stem. It then reaches out in every direction. Little by little it will grow and occupy the land completely.

The farmers of Kansas need a grass that will "take" their land and grow and develop the live stock to be finished upon the grain sorghums. Bermuda "taking" the land will not be this inquirer's trouble. His trouble will be that it will not take the land fast enough. Should it spread over cultivated fields it is easily killed by fall plowing. We do not object to a little Bermuda in our fields. It stops the erosion from dashing rains, prevents the blowing of the soil, and if in the corn field, give a lot of fine fall pasture. It can be killed by plowing in mid-summer.

Replying to A. H. B., Central Arkansas: Bermuda is a Southern grass, delighting in warmth and sunshine. Its deadly foes are cold and lack of sunshine. It will not grow under trees where it is constantly shaded. It is all too easily killed by freezing. If root, stem and leaf are severed in the fall and exposed to freezing, the grass will be killed, or if plowed so thoroughly that root, stem and all are thrown to the surface it will be killed by freezing. If it is grown in a country where it does not freeze, it cannot be so destroyed. This is the case in the extreme South and perhaps in this inquirer's section of Arkansas.

There is still another plan for destroying Bermuda: Every plant is composed of a root, stem and leaves. If land holding the best established Bermuda sod in any country and under any climatic conditions, is plowed at the commencement of the heated season and plowed again before the stem appears above the ground, and this is repeated several times, Bermuda cannot live. The leaf is necessary for the life of the plant, and unless the plant can develop leaves it cannot live. In climates in which it does not freeze the grass can be destroyed by repeated plowing during the heated and generally dry season. The grass we need and the one we are look-

ing for is that which is hardy and a persistent grower.

C. F. B., Allen County, writes: "A few years ago I was on the Gulf coast and noted the great value of Bermuda as a pasture and lawn grass. I also observed cases in which it was a nuisance, and one man told me it was almost impossible to kill it by plowing, except in very dry weather. I am in search of a pasture grass that will do better in Allen County than anything we have now, but if Bermuda will prove a plague on our cultivated land we do not want it."

The answer to this correspondent is contained in replies to other queries in this column. The grass can be destroyed by exposing its roots to freezing weather or by persistent plowing in dry, hot weather. There is a big difference in the conditions of climate in Allen County as compared with those of the Texas coast.

M. G. B., Sheridan County, asked what results could be expected of Bermuda in that county. He states that the thermometer seldom fails to reach ten or twelve degrees below zero and that the winters are usually dry.

We fear Bermuda as at present acclimated would not do well under the conditions named. The cold is too severe and the winters too dry. Bermuda will survive cold if it has sufficient moisture to a greater extent than it will if the soil is dry. There is a line in Kansas north of which Bermuda at present is not successful. We do not yet know just where that line is. We have great confidence, however, as has been heretofore stated in these columns, that Bermuda may be acclimated farther north than it has yet been grown.

Subscriber J. S. W., Harper County, writes: "I want to start a Bermuda grass pasture. I think Bermuda is the greatest drouth-resister known in the grass family. I once lived in Garfield County, Oklahoma. I had Bermuda in my dooryard. I could not get it started in my pasture. It seemed extremely difficult to start from the seed and we knew nothing about setting the roots. Do you think I could get Bermuda to take hold in rather sandy land on which I have been growing kafir and came for seven or eight years? I had about concluded to try sweet clover on it, but I am rather doubtful regarding the advisability of this."

Sandy land is the home of Bermuda, yet I grow it upon a tight clay prairie upland and I do not see how it could do better. My neighbor has a piece of land so sandy that seed crops would blow out, so he listed it and set it to Bermuda. Soon after planting the wind blew and filled the furrows nearly full. He spoke a short obituary for the Bermuda and planted corn over it. The corn grew and so did the Bermuda. When the corn was ripe the Bermuda was worth more for pasture than the corn for hogs. The Bermuda is still growing and the land is now several inches higher, having caught and held the shifting soil from adjacent fields. Hogs pasture on this during the winter. All stock kept upon the place graze the Bermuda during the growing season.

The poorest land is none too poor for Bermuda; the best is none too good. It will pay in proportion to care received. It will give better returns upon poor lands than anything I have ever tried. As yet I have not seen a type of soil upon which it would not grow.

Horse Prices Hold Level

(Continued from page twenty)

Many feeders are asking whether corn prices will boom as usual in the spring after the short crop of last year. Sentiment seems to be friendlier to better prices than a few days ago, but, as already pointed out in this department, indications are that sharp advances in prices are unlikely. A cold spring would tend to send prices up. The Danubian countries of Europe and Argentine are expected to send corn to the United States late in the spring in the event of a sharp upturn in prices. Foreign offerings of oats, on the other hand, are not expected to act as a weakening influence on prices, as Canadian supplies have been reduced materially. Some grain men believe oats will show more strength this spring than corn.

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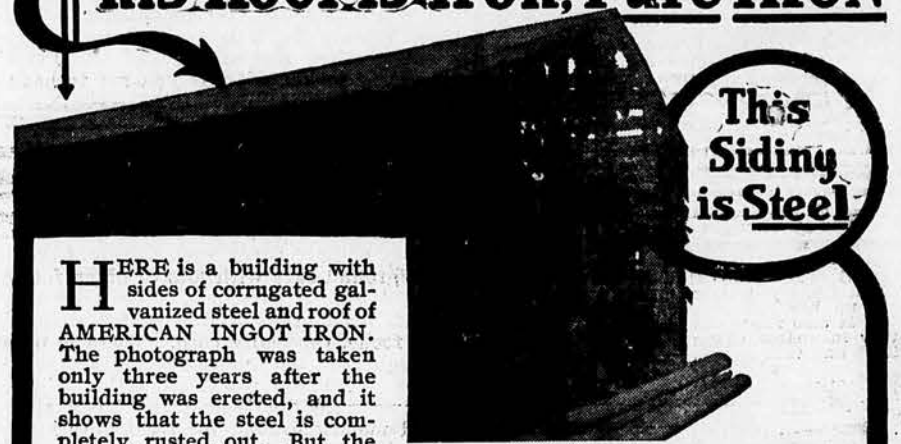
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POULTRY



February was a hard month for young chicks because the weather was so changeable, a change of 70 degrees in 12 hours occurring more than once.

The cold spells checked the hens in their laying and caused many eggs to be chilled so badly as to kill their vitality, hence ruined many hatches.

Eggs should be gathered several times a day during cold weather if they are to be used for hatching purposes. While an egg can stand quite a cold temperature and yet hatch, still we believe it hurts the vitality of the chick if the egg has been allowed to remain out doors too long during below-freezing weather.

If you have the choice of several places where nests are to be located, select the darkest corner that you have. The hens like seclusion when laying, and if there is a nest away off in a dark corner you may be assured that a majority of the hens will use it. The hens are not liable to eat the eggs if they are laid in a dark place. Besides, it is well to play to the whims of the birds as long as you are looking for a large egg production. The comfort and welfare of the birds must be looked after if you are to have success with them.

It is one thing to force early chickens for size and weight, and another thing to feed them so much of the carbonaceous foods that they will become afflicted with leg weakness. By feeding plenty of light foods, such as wheat bran and ground oats with lots of green food, this danger is overcome. Leg weakness comes from heavy feeding of fat-producing foods, especially corn. There is not enough of the muscle-forming foods given, with the result that the chicks become weak on their legs. They also need mellow ground for scratching in a few days after they are hatched.

No breeder can raise all prize winners. Sometimes it takes a hundred birds to get a single specimen that will take first prize in a show. The larger the flock, of course, the better chance one has of picking out a few good show birds. If you are a small breeder do not become discouraged if you do not get show birds from the single setting of eggs you may have purchased. Perhaps that very breeder had to raise several hundred birds in order to get his few birds for the show. Breed one variety and raise a lot of them, and then your chances for selecting show birds will be much greater than if you raise a few dozen of several varieties.

Some people wonder if it is necessary to have nest eggs in the nests for the laying hens. Experts in some of the poultry experiment stations say it is not necessary, and that hens will lay as many eggs without them. Possibly it is not necessary, but if it will induce the hens to lay where you want them to, it pays for its trouble. They seem to like to lay where there is another egg, and will wait for hours to get on a favorite nest, and usually that nest is the one that all the hens want to lay in. We have experimented with this and found that if we changed the next eggs from one nest to another that the hens would follow the nest eggs. We have known them also to move nest eggs from one nest box to another, so as to have all the eggs possible under them. We think it undesirable to have too many eggs in a nest while the hens are laying, for we have a notion that a hen knows something about numbers, and will quit laying and go to setting if many eggs are left in the nest box. But we would please the hens a little and give them one nest egg in each nest. It will pay well in the end, if nothing more than to keep the hens contented.

A variety of food is one of the essential things in caring for poultry. When purchasing grain, get as many different kinds as you can. Keep them in separate bins and mix as you wish in order to vary. You may buy cracked corn, kafir, wheat, buckwheat, oats, and the regular scratch food, or egg food. One day you can give cracked corn and wheat, another buckwheat or kafir and oats, and by thus changing around you will give the birds a variety of food,

which they especially enjoy. If you wish you can mix the whole lot together and feed each time from it. This, of course, will lessen the work of preparing the food and will give them the variety each day. The only trouble with this is that the birds will pick out the kind of grain they like best and possibly refuse to eat the kind that does not appeal to them, while with two kinds mixed together there is but little chance of their not eating it all if they are hungry. Where you have one or two grains on the farm, buy only a small quantity of different grains, just to give a variety, for of course the grains that you raise are cheaper than any you can buy.

Eggs for the Farmer.

With an ever increasing value of farm lands comes the necessity of increasing our farm products. This applies to poultry as well as the other farm products.

According to the estimates of the authorities half a billion dollars is the value of the production of the American hen last year. This year we expect still greater results, but can not attain them with hens that are summer layers only. It is too late to talk about getting eggs this winter, but the old adage says, "In times of peace prepare for war," and so far as the egg business is concerned that means begin preparations now for next winter's egg crop.

It is not practicable for me to dwell at length upon the laws of breeding, for what a few years ago were fixed—were definite—unalterable and beyond question have had to be reconsidered, for they did not work out as we supposed. This thing we do know, however, that there are certain forces that exert themselves to a marked degree and yet can not be relied upon absolutely.

By this I mean that from every mating there will be some poor layers.

We always prefer males from heavy egg-laying flocks, at the same time requiring the standard qualifications of the breed.

We have never succeeded in raising winter laying pullets if hatched from eggs that were not winter layers. Never have succeeded in getting winter eggs from immature pullets nor from pullets hatched from immature stock nor from stock that had roup or other serious ailment, nor from a flock of mongrels. We prefer to hatch our winter layers in April and would feel extremely doubtful of results if the chicks were hatched as late as May 15.

Some mixed flocks lay more eggs than others, but the laying characteristics are not thoroughly enough implanted to be with any degree of certainty transmitted to their offspring. There are also better laying strains than others in the same breed of thoroughbred fowls.

Hence I believe the farmer wants a flock of thoroughbred fowls of the larger breeds if he wants a utility flock, or of the Mediterranean class if for eggs only, and from the heaviest laying strains possible for him to obtain.

Now with a flock of well-bred thoroughbred fowls, if comfortably housed, and given proper care, the egg question should be settled. By comfortable houses I do not mean that our houses must be modern, up-to-date affairs, steam heated, electric lighted, etc., but houses well lighted, well ventilated, in which the fowls can keep warm and dry and not be overcrowded. I think the best authorities give five square feet of floor space to every hen.

Every laying hen is a complete manufacturing plant. She turns out the finished product ready for market. It is really quite wonderful when we stop to think that a seven-pound hen, for instance, that lays 140 eggs of legal size, 1 1/2 ounces, and this the average well-bred hen should do, lays nearly twice her weight in eggs. It is easy to see, then, that she must have an abundance of food to keep up her body and at the same time enough surplus food from which to manufacture the eggs.

Seventy-four per cent of the egg is water, hence the necessity for water, not just occasionally on pleasant days, nor once a day, but all the time. Fourteen per cent is albumen, therefore the hen must be supplied with albuminous food. While the grains contain some

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Tells why chicks die

J. C. Reefer, the poultry expert of 1601 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a valuable book entitled "White Diarrhoea and How to Cure It." This book contains scientific facts on white diarrhoea and tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually raises 98 per cent of every hatch. All poultry raisers should write Mr. Reefer for one of these valuable FREE books.

WHITE SCOURS CAN IT BE CURED?

Write the CHICK LIFE REMEDY COMPANY, Clay Center, Kansas, About their Portable Brooders.

albuminous matter, it is not in sufficient quantities to form an egg-producing ration. Meat meal, dried fish scrap, canned meat, cut green bone and meat, cottonseed meal, linseed meal, wheat bran and milk are the best albuminous food. Of the egg, 10.5 per cent is fat, and this is found in the grains, corn, wheat, barley, etc.; 1.5 is ash, and the mineral element is found in nearly all foods. Of the grains, oats contain the largest percentage.

The most common of all the grains—wheat, oats and corn—are best for feeding laying fowls, but to these we should add grit, charcoal, oyster shells, green cut bone, or beef scraps and some form of green food. Bran from the wheat and meal from the corn can also be used to good advantage.

No fixed rule can be given as to the amount of food each hen requires. The smaller breeds need less than the larger ones. The hopper method seems to me to be very good but for one reason. Some of us who lead such busy lives as one can live on the farm are not quite so apt to know our fowls as we otherwise would; in fact, could neglect them a little easier.

Feed and Care of Indian Runner Ducks

By MRS. WILLIAM HARSHBARGER, Waveland, Ind.

SINCE I began my advertisement in KANSAS FARMER I am overrun with inquiries from readers anxious to know how I feed and care for my ducks to get such a heavy egg record. I wish to say that it took me several years to breed them up to produce a 280-egg record. My first flock of ducks averaged 240 eggs per year. After that I selected from my young growing stock those that grew the fastest and matured the quickest, because I realized that to obtain the best results one must first obtain vigor of constitution, and without strong parents it is impossible to obtain strong progeny.

FEEDING THE BREEDERS.

For laying ducks the feed should consist of four measures of wheat bran and middlings, one measure of beef scrap, one measure of oilmeal, one-half measure of sand. Mix well with water to a thick sticky mass. Feed mash morning, noon and night at regular hours, all they will clean up easily. I find one quart enough for six ducks. Do not overfeed. By this I mean do not allow feed to remain in the troughs after they are through eating. If any remains, take it up for the next time. Keep oyster shells before them all the time, and plenty of clean fresh water. It is not necessary for them to have a pond or stream.

Any kind of a house is good enough for ducks that will keep them dry, for they are very hardy. A house five feet high in front and three feet at the back, eight feet wide and fifteen feet long, will accommodate 35 ducks nicely. It may be boarded up across the front 2½ feet and the rest left open in summer and covered with canvas in winter. This is an ideal duck house and can be made out of any old rough lumber or goods boxes.

Ducks are easily hatched by good setting hens, but can be raised in brooders much better than with a hen. Sprinkle the eggs every day with warm water at about 95 degrees, beginning with the fourteenth day and continuing to the end of the hatch. If one uses an incubator, give them the same treatment, because duck eggs require more moisture than hen eggs. If raised in a brooder, where they have a small grass run protected from rats, and are fed properly, the loss will be almost nothing. Give the young ducks plenty of water to drink, but keep their bodies as dry as you can until they are feathered. If they are placed in a brooder, have the temperature about 90 degrees and cover the bottom with sand and alfalfa, then place before them a fountain of water, temperature about 80 degrees; or another good way to water ducks and keep them from getting wet is to use an inch square wire screen over a pan of water.

Young ducks should not be fed until at least 48 hours old. For young ducks there is no better or cheaper food than cooked oatmeal. When the oatmeal is cooked don't have it too wet and sticky so the young ducks get stuck fast. For every cupful of cooked oatmeal sprinkle over it one tablespoonful of sand, put the oatmeal on a clean board, sprinkle on the sand and place the board in the brooder until their appetites are satisfied and then take it out. Make fresh oatmeal every day the first two weeks. Feed several times a day until four weeks old and less often as they grow

I do not believe it pays to spend good time and feed on any but thoroughbred fowls, and of these the very best you can afford to buy, if you haven't them already. Those that cost the most money are not always the best, and show birds just as show birds are not always the most profitable for the farmer. My idea of a farmer's flock is that of utility fowls of whatever breed you like best; fowls that are active and busy and good layers. Such birds will cost from 60 cents to \$1 per year for maintenance, and should yield a profit of \$1 or more per year.—CORA N. PORTER, Delhi, Iowa.

To Prevent White Diarrhoea.

Dear Sir: I was losing my young chicks last year by the dozen, when I noticed Walker's Walko Remedy recommended by a lady. I sent (M.O.) for two 50-cent packages to the Walker Remedy Co., E 12, Lamoni, Iowa, and can say that it not only cured all the sick ones but checked and stopped the disease, White Diarrhoea; and I had fine luck with my later hatchings—raised practically all of them.—MRS. C. C. JONES, Blackwater, Mo.—(Adv.)

older, but they should be fed three times a day—morning, noon and night—until ten weeks of age. When the ducklings are three weeks of age I change their feed, and instead of the cooked oatmeal I feed stale bread crumbs and wheat bran mixed with milk or greasy water to a thick crumbly mass and feed them all they will clean up easily. If it is not possible to use milk, then feed one tablespoonful of beef scrap to each pint of the mash and mix with warm water, and feed some kind of green food such as cut clover or steamed alfalfa. Mix this with the mash also. Don't try to raise ducks without beef scraps. It is essential to their growth and heavy egg production. Do not feed them cracked corn or chick feed. Don't feed a duck, young or old, without drinking water near them, and it must be deep enough for them to get their bills all under, or their nostrils may become clogged with the feed.

Young ducks should have plenty of sunshine, and shade should also be provided for them so they can have access to it when they wish, as they are liable to sunstroke in hot weather. Young ducks should be kept in a clean pen until they are six weeks of age, as they are apt to wander off and not find their way back. After that they seem to know their home and always return to their pens. Their sleeping quarters should be kept as clean as possible, with clean dry bedding every night. In summer after the young are feathered out they do better if left out at night. Remember that to get best results from Indian Runner ducks they must be given special care. By following my instructions closely from the first feed you can depend on the young to begin to lay at 4½ to 5 months, and even younger. Some ducks and some strains of ducks are naturally better layers than others, and it costs no more to feed a heavy laying strain than a poor one. It is better to pay a little more and get the best to start with, then by selecting your heaviest layers each year and breeding from them one can increase the egg yield.

Condition Your Poultry to Get Fertile Hatching Eggs

The crying need of every poultry raiser right now is fertile eggs for hatching—on the condition of your poultry depends the fertility of your setting eggs.

So sure am I that Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

will invigorate and tone up your fowl, make your hens lay and increase the fertility of the eggs, I want you to cut out this advertisement and take it to my dealer in your town and he will give you a trial package absolutely free of charge; the package contains enough for 12 hens for two weeks.

GILBERT HESS
Doctor of
Veterinary Science
Doctor of
Medicine

Feed Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

In this scientific poultry preparation I have put every ingredient that my twenty-five years' experience tells me poultry need to make them well; that a hen needs to make her lay; that chicks require to make them grow. It cures Cholera; an excellent constitutional treatment for Roup; cures Gapes, Leg Weakness, Indigestion and the like.

I absolutely guarantee that Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a will make your poultry healthy—will tone up the dormant egg organs and compel each hen to lay regularly—help chicks grow—get fertile eggs for hatching and shorten the moulting period.

Money-Back Guarantee I have authorized my dealer in your town to furnish you enough Pan-a-ce-a for all your poultry, and if it does not do all that I claim, return the empty packages and get your money back. Remember this, Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is never sold by peddlers, but only by reliable dealers whom you know. 1½ lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 60c; 25-lb. pail \$2.50. Except in Canada and the far West.

Don't forget to get your trial package—it's free—take this advertisement to my dealer in your town. If no dealer in your town, send us 5 cents in stamps to pay postage, give us the name and address of your dealer and we will send the trial package direct.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Your stock need this tonic and laxative conditioner now. There's nothing better to put horses in trim for hard spring and summer work. Milch cows need it badly just now to prepare them for the heavy milking season ahead. Dr. Hess Stock Tonic makes all stock healthy—keeps them toned up and expels worms. Sold under a money-back guarantee. 25-lb. pail \$1.50; 100-lb. sack \$5; smaller packages as low as 50c. Except in Canada, the far West and the South. Send 2c for my new free Stock Tonic Book.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer

Kills lice on poultry and all farm stock. Dust the hens and chicks with it, sprinkle it on the roosts, in the cracks, or, if kept in the dust bath, the hens will distribute it. Also destroys bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, etc., slugs on rose bushes, etc. Comes in handy sitting-top cans, 1 lb. 50c; 3 lbs. 60c. Except in Canada and the far West. I guarantee it.

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My incubator is the Ever-Ready, Ever-Dependable Chick Producer—more reliable than the setting hen. Requires little attention. Never failing even in freezing weather. I'm Selling it for Less Than Inferior Machines Cost—at My Direct-to-You Factory Price. I'll send it to you, freight paid, on SIXTY days' trial. Your money back if not satisfied. Get started early to make your profits big. Write today for free illustrated catalog and low prices. My U. S. Poultry Book is not a catalog, but a book of practical demonstration. It isn't for sale at any price. I'm giving it away free to every purchaser of a Sure Hatch incubator. FRANK HAMMOND, Pres. Sure Hatch Incubator Co. Box 42, Fremont, Nebraska.



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CHOICE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS at \$1.50 to \$3 each. Also eggs. E. Leighton, Effingham, Kan.

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FAVORITE POULTRY FARM BREEDS six varieties of Plymouth Rocks. Fifteen eggs, \$3.00. Stafford, Kan.

COCKERELS AND EGGS, ALSO BABY CHICKS from prize winners. Write for prices. Mrs. M. Ketterling, Route 4, Wichita, Kan.

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WHITE AND BARRED ROCK EGGS. Farmers' prices. Catalog and winnings free. Sidney Schmidt, Chillicothe, Mo.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Fancy and utility. Eggs, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00 per setting. G. T. Dooley, Turon, Kan.

TIP TOP BARRED ROCKS—EGGS FROM MY NINE STRAINS. \$1.50 per 15. C. C. Waller, Vermont, Mo.

FOR SALE—FINE WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS from prize winners. Also eggs and baby chicks. W. J. Trumbo, Roseland, Kan.

EGGS—FISHEL STRAIN WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. \$1 for 15; \$5, 100. Mating list free. Nellie McDowell, Route 3, Garnett, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS—COCKERELS AND EGGS for hatching at reasonable prices. For ten years a breeder. J. A. Kauffman, Abilene, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR SALE. Three pens. All birds barred to skin and mated right. T. J. Embury, Baxter Springs, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY (AT Bermuda Ranch). Eggs, \$1.00 for 15; \$4.00 per 100. Safe delivery guaranteed. Frank Hall, Toronto, Kan.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WINNERS at four state fairs. Stock and eggs at all times. Circular free. H. E. Burgus, Osceola, Iowa.

BUFF ROCK EGGS. PENS \$5, \$4, \$3 per 15. Range, \$1, \$6 per 100. Cockerels, \$2 up. Pullets, \$1.25 up. T. H. Lucas, Pattonville, Mo.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM EXCELLENT THOROUGHBRED STOCK. From pens, 85c to \$1.00 per 15; utility, \$2.00 per 50. Write for catalog. H. H. Unruh, Hillsboro, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS—EGGS FROM WINNERS of five first prizes at Albert Lea, Minn., Poultry Show, December, 1913. D. M. Terry, 608 East Sixth St., Muscatine, Iowa.

BARRED ROCKS—I HAVE SEVERAL COCKERELS from my state show birds for sale. Write me. A. T. Edwards, Plains, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—68 PREMIUM SONS and nephews of first Denver cockerel, \$5 to \$10 each. Mrs. D. M. Gillisple, Clay Center, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS—SHOW WINNERS; vigorous stock; \$1.50 to \$10. Bred for eggs and show. Will Curtis, St. James, Minn.

WAGNER'S BARRED ROCK EGGS. From three extra fine matings. \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 per 15. Mrs. E. C. Wagner, Holton, Kan.

S. C. WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Eggs, \$1 for 15. Toulouse Geese eggs, \$2 per seven. John J. Quinling, Box 155, Hillsboro, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY.—EGGS for hatching, \$2.75 for 30; \$3.50 for 50; \$5.50 for 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Kinney Caven, LeRoy, Kan.

WHITE ROCK HENS AND PULLETS bred from our Missouri State, Kansas City, Jefferson City and Little Rock, Ark., winners. Reasonable. Edelstein Heights Farm, Harrisonville, Mo.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING. Birds won Missouri State Special. Thirteen years' experience. Satisfaction guaranteed. Flower Crest Poultry Farm, Mrs. J. W. Porter, Holt, Mo.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. Pens headed by prize winners at Kansas City, Missouri State and local shows. Strong birds bred for quality, clear, narrow, distinct barring, \$2.00 per 15 eggs. L. P. Coblenz, La Harpe, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—BUY PRIZE-WINNING STOCK. Our birds won eight firsts at Hutchinson and Wichita. Pen eggs, \$3 and \$5 per 15; utility, \$4 per 100. Descriptive circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—A FEW fine cockerels and pullets for sale at right prices. Have won many prizes in state and county shows. No better rocks in Kansas. Eggs after February 1, \$2 per 15. J. C. Hoyt, Barred Rock Specialist, El Dorado, Kan.

ANCONAS.

ANCONAS—ALL THE REDS AND blues at State Show and Hutchinson and sweepstakes special over all breeds at latter place. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15 from pens; \$1 from utility flock. C. K. Whitney, Route 9, Wichita, Kan.

You will find a lot of bargains on Kansas Farmer's Classified Advertising Page this week. Don't fail to carefully read that page.

LEGHORNS

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

CHOICE S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. \$1.25 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. Mary Helm, Solomon, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Eggs, 100, \$4.00. Willie Tonn, Haven, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS AT 90c per 15. Maud E. Lundin, Columbus, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS AND CHICKS. Look up our winnings. Circular free. W. F. Wallace, Box K. F., Diagonal, Iowa.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS—THE BEST laying strains \$1 per 15, \$4.50 per 100. F. H. Mahler, Scott City, Kan.

R. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.00 PER 15, \$5.00 per 100. Cockerels, \$1.25. J. M. Fengel, Abilene, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORNS 12 YEARS. EGGS from pens and range stock. Also chicks. Mrs. John Wood, Solomon, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—EGGS for hatching. Price, \$5.00 per 100 eggs. F. J. Nesetrl, Munden, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—EXTRA QUALITY S. C. Brown Leghorns. Mrs. L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN STOCK and eggs. Mrs. John Holzhey, Bendena, Kan.

REDUCED PRICES ON SINGLE COMB White Leghorn eggs, well culled. Prize winners. Book free. Thol. R. Wolfe, Conway Springs, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS AT Kansas State Show, 1914. First cock, first cockerel, first hen, first pullet. W. J. Roof, Maize, Kan.

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING ROSE Comb Brown Leghorns. Outside flock, \$1.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 100; pens, \$4.00 per 15. Mrs. J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kan.

HATCHING EGGS FOR SALE—SINGLE Comb White Leghorn eggs, \$1 per 15, \$4 per 100. Frantz-Yesterland-Harris strains. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kan.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG- horns—Pure-bred eggs, 16, \$1.50; 106, \$5. Let me book your order. Plainview Poultry Farm, Lebo, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS— Range, \$3.00 per 100. Two pens. Buff Orpington Ducks, white eggs. Limited number eggs. Mrs. D. A. Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS—EGGS FROM OUR prize winners. Settings, \$3; utility, \$1.50, per 100 \$5.00. Brown's Chicken Ranch, Halstead, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS— \$1.00 per 15; \$2.50 per 50; \$5.00 per 100. Penned, \$3.00 per 15. Jennie Martin, Frankfort, Kan.

H. A. AND R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Heavy laying strain. State Show prize winners. Prices right. A. L. Buchanan, Lincoln, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS— National Western Poultry Show, Denver, 1914, won \$50 cup, also national western sweepstakes trophy. Big free catalog. Baby chicks, eggs. W. H. Sanders, Box E-275, Edgewater, Colo.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—IN ONE OF the largest and best displays in the state of Kansas won first and second in all singles and pens. Stock, male or female line, and eggs for sale. Write wants. H. C. Short, Leavenworth, Kan.

MORDY'S FAMOUS ENGLISH STRAIN of Single Comb Crystal White Leghorns, snow-white with beautiful plumage, low broad tails, red eyes, combs as finely textured as velvet; high-scoring birds, large vigorous fellows. Eggs from first pen, \$3 per setting; from second pen, \$1.50 per setting. S. B. Mordy, Wakefield, Kan.

BABY CHICKS.

YOU BUY THE BEST THOROUGHBRED baby chicks, guaranteed, for least money, at Colwell's Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

CURE SICK CHICKENS WITH ANTI- Germ. Sample and catalog free. Address Mrs. Martha Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

FIFTY PURE-BRED BABY CHICKS free. Send stamp for our offer. Kansas Poultry Co., Norton, Kan.

OUR EGGS AT \$6 OR BABY CHICKS at \$15 per 100 from Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons and White Leghorns, will please you. Smith & Bates, Quincy, Ill.

TURKEYS

LARGE WHITE TOMS, \$5.00. JESSIE Crites, Florence, Kan.

BOURBON REDS, FINE STOCK.—EGGS, \$3 for eleven. Julia Haynes, Baileyville, Kan.

LARGE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS not related to stock sold previous years. Sadie Litton, Peabody, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY GOB- blers, White Wyandotte cockerels. Alex. Thompson, Havana, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, PRIZE WIN- ners. Eleven eggs for \$3.00, with directions for raising. Palmer's Poultry Farm, Uniontown, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—30 toms and 35 pullets, sired by first prize State Show tom. Pullets, \$3.50 to \$5.00 each; toms, \$5.00 to \$10.00. Eggs in season. Mrs. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kan.

Don't fail to read Kansas Farmer Classified Advertising Page. It is filled with bargains every week.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—COCKER- els, pure-bred from high-scoring flock. Price, \$2.00. A. W. Hibbets, Damar, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—BLUE RIBBONS. Stock and eggs. L. Shamleffer, Douglas, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—WHITE RUNNERS. Eggs for setting. Reds, \$1.50; Runners, \$2. Cherry Croft, Junction City, Kan.

EGGS—SINGLE COMB REDS—INCU- bator lots. Mrs. Frank Wallace, Weldon, Iowa.

ROSE COMB REDS—EGGS, 15 FOR 60c; 100 for \$3.50. Baby chicks, 10c. Range flock. Mrs. Chas. Rucas, Carlton, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15. Ed Brockus, Alva, Okla.

SINGLE COMB REDS—RICKSECKER strain. 100 eggs, \$5.00; 14, \$1.50. Gertrude Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

SPLENDID DARK R. C. REDS—EGGS, \$1.50 and \$2.00. Mrs. H. F. Martindale, Madison, Kan.

R. C. REDS; EXCELLENT LAYING AND show stock. Eggs \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 per 15; \$5 to \$10 per 100. Mrs. E. F. Lant, Dennis, Kansas.

ROSE COMB R. I. REDS—EGGS FROM good farm flock, \$1.00 for 15, \$4.50 per 100. Chicks, 15c. Mrs. John Buchanan, Route 2, Solomon, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS— Eggs, \$1.50 up. Free illustrated catalog and list of winnings. F. A. Rehkopf, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

ROSE COMBS—EGGS, \$5.00 TO .75 SET- ting. Chicks. Winners American Royal, Kansas State Fair, State Show, Oklahoma State Fair. Raymon Baldwin, Conway, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—THREE PENS OF big husky fine colored birds. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15, fertility guaranteed. Fred T. Nye, Leavenworth, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs for hatching, from selected range flock. Price, \$1 per 15, \$4 per 100. Mrs. A. C. Foley, Norton, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels from prize winners, \$2 and \$3 each. One cock, scored 914, \$6. Orders for eggs booked now. Lloyd Blaine, Haven, Kan.

BRED TO LAY. THOROUGHBRED S. C. Reds, \$1 setting, \$4 per hundred. Satisfaction guaranteed. Finest birds I ever raised. Belmont Farm, Box 69, Topeka, Kan.

WALKER'S STANDARD STRAIN S. C. Reds. Eggs from as fine matings as in Missouri at \$1.50 per 15. Incubator eggs, \$6.00 per 100. Lots of fine pullets, all fine birds, \$1.00 each. Walker Poultry Co., Chillicothe, Mo.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, BOTH COMBS. Eleventh year of sending our guaranteed fertility and safe arrival. Low priced eggs considering quality of stock. Mating list free. H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

UTILITY WHITE ORPINGTONS—INCU- bator eggs, \$6 per 100. Eli Sharp, Iola, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCH- ing. Gustaf Nelson, Falun, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS THAT LAY ALL winter and win. \$1.50 per 15. Lewis Weller, Salina, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE. Eggs, \$5 per hundred and \$1 per setting. Ella Sherbonaw, Fredonia, Kansas.

EGGS FROM KELLERSTRASS \$30.00 stock at \$1.25 per 15. (White Orpingtons.) Maud Lundin, Columbus, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCH- ing, utility, \$8 per 100; exhibition, \$5 per 15. P. H. Anderson, Box F-53, Lindsborg, Kan. Booklet free.

THOROUGHBRED BUFF ORPINGTONS—Big winners. Eggs for hatching. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today. T. W. Hubbard, Liberal, Kan.

FOR SALE—BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS by the hundred, from winners at Great Bend, Hutchinson and Wichita this year. Mating list free. Roy Sanner, Newton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTON eggs—Kellerstrass and Cook strains; fine layers. \$1.50 per setting. Mrs. Geo. W. Selfridge, Box 614, Sterling, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTONS—Fine large layers; eggs, \$1.25 for 15, \$6.00 per 100. Chicks, 20c. Mrs. George Roggen-dorf, Carlton, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—GREAT LAYING prize winners. Also wild mallard ducks. Eggs, \$2 for 15. Geo. Martin, 231 Lulu Ave., Wichita, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—HIGH CLASS stock. Eggs from our State Show, Hutchinson, and Newton winners, past three years, \$3.00 per 15. A square deal always. Wichita Buff Orpington Yards, Wichita, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS SINGLE COMB WHITE Orpingtons for sale. Pullets, \$1.50; cockerels, \$2.50. These birds are hatched direct from Kellerstrass \$30 eggs. Farm raised. Ship Mondays and Thursdays. J. K. Searles, 111 North 10th St., Atchison, Kan.

IRVINDALE FARM THOROUGHBRED Crystal White Orpingtons produce heavy winter layers, also blue ribbon winners for our customers. Sale stock exhausted. Free catalog. Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS— Pure-bred. Fine stock on bluegrass range. Eggs, 80c per 15, three settings for \$2.00, by parcel post, prepaid; \$3.50 per 100 by express, not prepaid. L. H. Cobb, Dunavant, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

UTILITY BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. Fine stock, \$1.00 per 15; \$4.00 per 100. J. W. Wright, Route 6, Newton, Kan.

FOUR GOOD S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels, only \$1.50 each if taken soon. Eggs, 15 for \$1.25, 30 for \$2.25, 50 for \$3.00. Address M. R. Holt, Morrill, Kan.

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS, COCK- erels and pullets, \$1 to \$3 each. Eggs from choice pens, \$2 and \$5 per 15; utility, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$7.50, prepaid. E. L. Stoner, Le Loup, Kan.

WATERS' WHITE ORPINGTONS—PEN eggs, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15; range, 75c per 15, \$4.50 per 100. White Indian Runner Ducks, 11 eggs for \$2.00; \$7.00 per 50. Silver Wyandotte eggs, \$1.00 per 15, \$4.00 per 100. Waters Poultry Farm, Uniontown, Kan.

DUCKS AND GEESE.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS AND DRAKES, of heavy laying white egg strain. Ray Rhodes, Maize, Kan.

PURE WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—Eggs, \$3.00 for 15. W. Hardman, Frankfort, Kan.

LIGHT FAWN AND WHITE RUNNER Ducks, \$2.50 each, 12 for \$25.00. Strictly high class. White eggers. Maggie Flesher, Princeton, Kan.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS, PRIZE winners. Fifteen eggs, \$3.00; fawn and white, \$1.50. High scoring Single Comb Reds. Chas. Jobe, Sedan, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—WHITE AND fawn and white. Eggs, white, \$2.75, 13; fawn and white, \$1.25, 13; \$6.75, 100. Mrs. Annie E. Kean, Carlton, Kan.

PURE WHITE RUNNER DUCKS, BUFF Black Orpington chickens, fancy breeding. Free mating list. J. F. Cox, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, AMERICAN Fawn and White. White egg layers. Fine breeders. Write for prices. W. M. Sawyer, Lancaster, Mo.

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER duck eggs. Myers and Berry heavy egg-laying strain. Fertility guaranteed. Eggs, \$1.25 per 15; \$6.75 per 100. Mrs. Sam'l Megill, Cawker City, Kan.

LIGHT FAWN AND PURE WHITE IN- dian Runner duck eggs. Harshbarger Blue Ribbon strain. 280 egg record. Circular free. All about this "Peerless Strain." Orders filled without delay. Mrs. Wm. Harshbarger, Waveland, Ind.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS—WON eight out of ten blue ribbons at all shows in Northern Kansas. All birds in pens have ribbons. Booking orders for eggs, or can deliver at once. Best pen, \$5.00 per 15; utility, \$10.00 per hundred. Ed Granerholz, Esbon, Kan.

MY WHITE RUNNER DUCKS BEGAN laying October 1 and they are still at it. Barred Rock pullets have laid all winter. Both matings bred to win. Write for records. Duck eggs, \$3.00 for 12; \$5.00 for 25. Barred Rock eggs, \$2.00 for 15, \$3.00 for 30. R. H. Graham, Salina, Kan.

MY MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS HAVE the size you want. Large as geese. You should know about their winnings at Federation and State Show. Write for this information and prices of eggs. My customers do most of my advertising. C. A. Page, Salina, Kan.

BRAHMAS.

LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS, \$1.00 and up. Mrs. Mark Johnson, Bronson, Kan.

STRICTLY HIGH-GRADE LIGHT BRAH- mas—Stock and eggs for sale. Mrs. F. O'Daniel, Westmoreland, Kan.

LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS—BEST stock. Prices right. Write us your wants. Schreiber Farm, Sibley, Iowa.

FROM PAST SWEEPING WINNINGS MY Light Brahmas need no further recommendations. Cockerels, pullets and eggs for sale. Mrs. J. R. Kenworthy, Wichita, Kan.

WARD'S LIGHT BRAHMAS, STILL UN- defeated. Eleven firsts, 8 seconds, 6 thirds, 3 fourths, 1 fifth, in the largest shows in Kansas. Thirteen yards of fine birds, Buff and Barred Rocks, Black Langshans, White Leghorns. Eggs, \$3.00 straight. W. H. Ward, Nickerson, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

BLACK LANGSHANS EXCLUSIVELY.—Eggs. Rosie Tull, Walker, Mo.

BUFF AND BLACK LANGSHANS—NO better bred. Stock and eggs ready. J. A. Lovette, Poultry Judge, Mullinville, Kan.

BLACK AND WHITE LANGSHAN, ALSO Houdan eggs, \$2.00 per 15. Circular free. E. D. Hartzell, Rossville, Kan.

BIG-BONED DARK-EYED GREENISH glossy black Langshans, \$2.50 each. Guaranteed. H. Osterfoss, Hedrick, Iowa.

BLACK LANGSHANS EXCLUSIVELY.—Cockerels from high scoring stock. Pen and free range eggs. Mrs. D. A. Swank, Blue Mound, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHANS—EGGS FROM two pens and farm flock. First pen headed by cockerel scoring 99. All prize winning stock. Write for prices. Geo. M. Klusmire, Holton, Kan.

EGGS—WHITE LANGSHANS, \$5.00, 100; Bronze Turkeys, \$2.00, 11; Toulouse Geese, \$1.50, 7; African Geese, \$2.00, 7; Douen Ducks, \$1.50, 11; White Guineas, \$2.00, 17. W. L. Bell, Funk, Neb.

SEND FOR BOOKLET, "PROFITABLE Poultry Selling," issued by Kansas Farmer. Free for the asking to anyone interested in poultry. A post card request will bring the booklet by return mail. Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

CENTRAL SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION SALE

At Kansas City Stock Yards Pavilion

Wednesday and Thursday, March 25, and 26

Members of the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association will sell at the Fine Stock Pavilion, Kansas City Stock Yards, one hundred head of high-class Shorthorns—about 60 head of bulls and 40 females, selected from twenty representative herds in Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska, with the purpose in view of presenting such cattle as will supply the respective needs of the breeder, farmer and ranchman.

CONTRIBUTORS TO SALE.

Ashcraft, J. W. Atchison, Kan.
Barber, F. C. & Sons. Skidmore, Mo.
Bellows Bros. Maryville, Mo.
Bettleridge, G. A. Pilot Grove, Mo.
Bronaugh, D. T. & Sons. Nashua, Mo.
Coffer, R. A. & Sons. Savannah, Mo.
Emmons, S. P. & Son. Mexico, Mo.
Forsythe, W. A. & Sons.
Greenwood, Mo.
Harkey, Dr. W. C. Lenexa, Kan.
Hall, E. M. Carthage, Mo.
Hart, L. L. Burlington Junction, Mo.
Holmes, H. H. Great Bend, Kan.
For catalogs or other information address
W. A. FORSYTHE, SALES MANAGER, GREENWOOD, MO.

PURE BRED POULTRY

WYANDOTTES

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—GOOD COCK-ERELS, pullets, hens. J. K. Hammond, Wakefield, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—EXTRA fine matings. Eggs, \$2 per 15. R. P. Hockaday, El Dorado, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—EGGS from selected matings, \$1.50 setting. J. J. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES, THE KIND that lay. Birds that can win in the show room. Send in your order. M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES, EGGS FROM prize winning hens scoring to 94, \$2 and \$3 per 15. Mrs. E. F. Lant, Dennis, Kansas.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—EXHIBIT-ED at four shows. Won 19 firsts. Settings, \$3 and \$5. Dr. E. P. Cressler, Peabody, Kan.

FOR SALE—A FEW PARTRIDGE WY-ANDOTTES. Cockerels, springs, at \$1.50 each; hens and pullets at \$1.25 each, of good quality. H. W. Hudson, Sylvia, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, NONE BETTER in state. Have shape and color and great layers. Write your needs. Alford & Talbot, Yards 823 Fourth, Hutchinson, Kan.

FARM RAISED SILVER WYANDOTTES, carefully selected. Eggs, 15 for \$1.00; 100, \$5.00. Baby chicks, 100, \$10.00. Julia Haynes, Baileyville, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—TWO PENS OF high-class birds. Utility flock of 60 select hens. Dodd's W. Wyandotte Farm, Girard, Kan.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A BREEDER OF Silver Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, White Crested Black Polish. Cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets for sale. Pairs, trios and pens properly mated. Wm. Nelers, Cascade, Iowa.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—YOUNG hens and cocks; vigorous birds of size, shape and color. Guaranteed layers. Five years' careful breeding. Frank Wells, 5902 Harrison, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE eggs. Birds were mated early and eggs are now ready for immediate shipment. Also a few cockerels, the best I ever raised. My fowls are of near the very best. B. F. Meeks, El Dorado, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES—BOOKING OR-ders now for eggs and baby chicks. A utility pen and two choice breeding pens mated. Eggs, \$1.50 and \$2.50 per 15; utility eggs, \$5.00 per 100; baby chicks, \$1.75 per dozen. Write for circular. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—MY BIRDS also made a clean sweep at the American Royal Live Stock Show at Kansas City this fall. If in need of a good breeder of birds to win at your show this winter, write me. My birds are winning everything in sight wherever they go. N. Kornhaus, Peabody, Kan.

CORNISH FOWLS.

SAND CREEK DARK CORNISH—GOOD pullets. Eggs, \$1, \$2 and \$3 per 15. L. C. Horst, Newton, Kan.

SEVERAL BREEDS.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, S. C. BROWN LEG-horns. I have some extra nice birds for sale. G. F. Koch, Jr., Ellinwood, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS—White Wyandotte cockerels. Eggs in season. Alex. Thomason, Havana, Kan.

BRAHMAS, ORPINGTONS, REDS, LEG-horns, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, stock and eggs. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

55 BREEDS PURE-BRED CHICKENS, ducks, geese, turkeys, collie dogs. Catalog free. Belgrade Poultry Farm, Mankato, Minn.

SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS—NO FINER stock in existence. Eggs for hatching, \$2.50 per 15; \$4 per 30. Frank Miller, Route 7, Oklahoma City, Okla.

SIXTY VARIETIES—BLUE RIBBON birds at all the big shows, such as the State Fair and Kansas State Shows. Some splendid birds for winter shows or breeding. Some in all varieties for sale. Western Home Poultry Yards, St. John, Kan.

PURE BRED POULTRY

SEVERAL BREEDS

SICILIAN BUTTERCUP EGGS—DOCTOR Stevens, Caney, Kan.

POULTRYMEN—MAKE YOUR OWN fumigating nest eggs. Kills all lice, vermin, etc. Formula and instructions, 10c. R. H. Constable, Box 202, Desk 3, Johnstown, Pa.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM PURE-bred Rose Comb Buff Orpingtons. Write for prices. Fannie Renzenberger, Greeley, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, BUFF ORP-ingtons, S. C. W. Leghorns, Indian Runner Ducks. These are all from prize winning stock. Eleanor Poultry Ranch, Brighton, Colo.

EXCELLENT QUALITY STAMPED DEEP in every bird, in Buff Rocks, White and Silver-Laced Wyandottes. Cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets, at from \$2.50 to \$10 each. Don A. Chacey, Leavenworth, Kan.

THE SUNFLOWER POULTRY FARM, Kansas City, Kan. Office, 546 S. 11th St. Breeder of Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds and Black Minorcas, Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks. Settings from prize winning stock, \$2.00; second pens, \$1.00.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Pleasure Horse and Farm Sale.
March 11, 12 and 13—James A. Houchin, Jefferson City, Mo.

Jacks.
March 9—G. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo.

Shorthorns.
March 25-26—Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. A. Forsythe, Manager, Greenwood, Mo. Sale at Kansas City, Mo.

Jersey Cattle.
March 5—Everett Hays, Hawatha, Kan.
May 11—H. C. Johns, Carthage, Mo.

Poland Chinas.
March 10—Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.
March 10—W. M. Watt & Sons, Green City, Mo.
March 10—Joshua Morgan, Hardy, Neb.
March 11—James H. Orr, Leavenworth.
March 24—Herman Groninger & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 28—George S. Hamaker, Pawnee City, Neb.

Duroc Jerseys.
March 11—W. W. Otey and Sons, Winfield, Kan.
March 12—G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan.
March 13—Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kan.
March 18—R. P. Wells, Formosa, Kan.
March 25—W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.

The shortage of food for pocket gophers on account of the dry season, together with the exceedingly open winter which prevented the gophers from hibernating, caused them to attack alfalfa fields voraciously, increasing the sale of Gopher Death for November and December 600 per cent above normal for ten years past. See ad in this issue of Ft. Dodge Chemical Co.

John M. Lewis' Herefords.
Attention is called to the card of John M. Lewis of Larned, Kansas. Mr. Lewis owns one of the good herds of Hereford cattle and at this time is offering 50 head of registered bulls for sale. He breeds both the horned and Polled Herefords. Among the lot offered for sale are a 3-year-old double standard Polled herd bull and 20 cows with calves at foot or bred to calve early. His entire offering is first class and he is pricing them to sell.

Percherons and Shire Stallions.
James Auld, of Wakefield, Clay County, Kansas, has for sale seven extra choice Shire and Percheron stallions, all old enough for service. They are large sires of splendid type and nearly all of them raised by Mr. Auld. The Shires are all from imported sires and dams and the Percherons trace to the very best Percheron families. Extremely low prices are being made on these stallions, and anyone in the market for a stallion will consult their best interests by writing or visiting the Auld farm.

It is located just a few miles from the town of Wakefield. Look up the advertisement in this issue, and write, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Hereford Bulls for Sale.
C. F. Behrent, of Oroneque, Norton County, starts advertising this week and offers for immediate sale some choice young registered Hereford bulls. They are sired by Dan Shadeland and are out of fine cows carrying the blood of Anxiety 4th and Lord Wilton. These young bulls are well marked and have fine coats and extra heavy bone. Mr. Behrent also offers some non-registered Hereford bulls sired by the same bull. He has just bought and placed at the head of his herd the bull, Principal 17, 442316, bred by Mousel Bros. He is out of a line-bred Don Carlos cow and is by Princeps A, a bull tracing to Lamplighter, Don Carlos and Anxiety 4th. Write at once about these young bulls. They are priced low and express will be paid to any point in Kansas.

Bulls for Sale.
Joseph Baxter, breeder of double standard Polled Durham and Shorthorn cattle, Clay Center, Kan., and regular advertiser in this paper, changes his card this week and offers three choice young bulls. They are good individuals all sired by the double standard bull, Scottish Baron, weighing 2,200 pounds, and out of big registered Shorthorn cows. One of them is 17 months old and weighs 1,200 pounds. The others are yearlings and all are good individuals. The dam of the older bull was by the pure Scotch Orange Blossom bull, Proud Orion. This young fellow is herd bull material and is being priced very reasonably. The other two are both out of Proud Orion dams. One traces to the noted Harris bull, Golden Knight. Mr. Baxter still offers to sell Scottish Baron, because he has so many of his daughters in the herd. See the advertisement in this issue and write now.

Blackshere Durocs Average \$26.
The Duroc sale of J. R. Blackshere at Elmdale, Kan., was pulled off as advertised and the entire offering, 41 head, sold at an average of \$36. The top price was \$80, paid for No. 1 in catalog, going to A. T. Campbell, Marion, Kan. The second highest price was paid for No. 6, going to C. L. Buskirk, Newton, Kan. The sale was a quick, snappy one. The 41 head were sold in two hours. Col. Lafe Burger of Wellington, Kan., did the selling, assisted by Coles, Crouch and Woods of Emporia, Kan. We omit report in full.

Ewing Brothers' Percherons.
The Ewing Brothers, at Pawnee Rock, Barton County, Kansas, have sold a number of Percheron stallions this spring. They have acquired a splendid trade. They have a few year-old stallions weighing from 1,600 to 1,800 pounds registered and all right in every way, that they will sell. Please write them, or go see their stock. They can please you, and they make the price reasonable.

Hutchins & Hineman Sale.
The Jack sale of D. J. Hutchins and H. T. Hineman, at Sterling, Kan., was a little bit disappointing owing to the severe storm of Sunday and Monday. Many buyers wanting Jacks failed to reach Sterling in time for the sale. After eight head were sold the sale was closed. We wish to announce to our readers that these gentlemen have a number of very high class young Jacks for sale at private treaty. They are very reliable men to deal with and we can state that parties wanting to buy good Jacks or a number of Jennets can find them at the Hutchins & Hineman Jack barn at Sterling, Kan. Please write them or go see their stock. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Three Duroc Sales.
Please remember that on Wednesday, March 11, W. W. Otey & Son at Winfield, Kan., will sell a draft of Durocs, and on Tuesday, March 12, G. C. Norman will sell 50 head at the same sale barn, and on Friday, March 13, Samuel Drybread, at Elk City, Kan., will cap the climax by selling 50 head of the best sows and gilts ever sold from the Star Breeding Farm. A number will be bred to Old Perfect Colonel and sired by Model Top. Don't fail to send for catalogs and arrange to attend these sales.

Cedar Heights Shorthorns.
Harry T. Forbes, owner of the Cedar Heights Stock Farm, is offering two choice young bulls, one red and one roan, 14 to 16 months old; ten head of cows from 3 to 5 years old. Mr. Forbes has a useful lot of breeding cattle. They have not been pampered or overfed, but they are producers and are the kind to raise calves. Please read ad in this issue and write your wants. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Who Wants a Herd Bull?
With this issue John Regier, Whitewater, Kan., is offering for sale a tried sire in New Goods by Good News by Choice Goods. New Goods is a roan bull that will weigh more than a ton. He is a proven sire and can be bought reasonably. Mr. Regier has a number of heifers sired by this bull in his herd and can not use him longer. He is too valuable a bull to ship to market. He is strong and vigorous and guaranteed absolutely right in every way. Please read ad in this issue and write Mr. Regier for price, kindly mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Storm Interferes with Cattle Sale.
The Hoadley & Sigmund Shorthorn cattle sale held at Norton, Kan., February 26, was very well attended, although owing to the snowstorm that swept the state two days before, country roads were blocked and many buyers from a distance were unable to leave home. A big per cent of the offering was calves sold as separate lots. Usually such calves are sold as one lot along with the dam. The bulls were all too young for service. All conditions taken into consideration, the average of almost \$100 per head was very satisfactory to the parties making the sale. James T. McCulloch did the selling, assisted by local auctioneers. Emil Isaacson of Scandia was the heaviest buyer, picking up some rare bargains. A partial list of buyers follows:

1—Will Shaw, Norton, Kan.	\$132.50
2—G. H. Graham, Alma, Kan.	77.50
3—C. E. Whitney, Alma, Kan.	90.00
4—Paul Broquet, Norton, Kan.	85.00
5—A. L. Lusler, Alma, Kan.	127.50
6—T. E. Whitney, Alma, Kan.	75.00
7—C. E. Faland, Alma, Kan.	100.00
8—J. E. Reeves, Norton, Kan.	90.00
9—J. W. Allen, Norton, Kan.	87.50
10—Emil Isaacson, Scandia, Kan.	105.50
11—A. Altman, Alma, Kan.	87.50
12—Emil Isaacson,	90.00
13—C. E. Faland,	90.00
14—Emil Isaacson,	100.00
15—Paul Broquet,	77.50
16—J. W. Leggett, Alma,	90.00
17—A. E. Atkinson, Alma,	82.50
18—J. W. Leggett,	75.00
19—W. W. Smith, Calvert, Kan.	72.50
20—L. Lusler,	152.50
21—Peter Luff, Alma,	170.00
22—Emil Isaacson,	150.00
23—A. L. Lusler,	157.50
24—Zeke Kelly, Alma,	137.50

Bargains in Land

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

80 A. VALLEY FARM, \$3,500; imp.; list map free. Exchanges. Arthur, Mt. View, Mo.

Buy or Trade with us—Exchange book free. Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Ka.

EASTERN KANSAS Farm Bargains. Fine dairy and stock country. Write for list. J. E. CALVERT, Garnett, Kansas.

FRANKLIN CO., KAN.—160 imp. to exchange for grass land. 40 a. imp. for sale, \$2,650, good terms. Box 200, Richmond, Kan.

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

WE HAVE BOUGHT, sold and traded, land, merchandise and city property, for others, and can do it for you. List your wants with us. KUHLMAN REALTY CO., Wichita, Kan.

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, Ka.

TWO RANCH SNAPS, BUTLER COUNTY, KANSAS.
Finest bluestem, abundance water, improved and fenced. 1,600 acres, 5 miles El Dorado, level, \$25. 1,800 acres, 8 miles Rosalia, \$22.50.
V. A. OSBURN, El Dorado, Kansas.

SOMETHING GOOD.
160 Acres, 4 miles from town; good land, splendid water, fair improvements; can all be plowed. Price, \$45 per acre. Also 160 acres, well improved, to trade for smaller farm. A. E. CLARK & SON, Pomona, Kan.

LAND BARGAIN.
70 a., 2 1/2 miles McAlester, city of 15,000; 30 a. cult. 15 a. bearing orchard, 5 a. alfalfa, 6-room house; other improvements. \$33 per a.; terms.
SOUTHERN REALTY CO., McAlester, Okla.

FLORIDA Fruit, Vegetable and Stock Farm Land. Peace River region. Low price. Joins own big farms. Help wanted. Farwell & Sons, 69 Fenelon St., Dubuque, Iowa.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA—Two good farms of 160 each for sale on crop payment system. \$500 cash down on each, balance principle at 6 per cent. 140 plowed, 20 pasture, 2-story house, well, granaries; 4 miles Parkland on C. & L. line. Price, \$4,000. Lot 2—130 plowed, 30 pasture, shack 16x14, well, granaries, 3 miles from Kirkelda on C. & L. line. Price, \$35.00. Particulars.
JAS. B. DEW, Parkland, Alberta.

WISCONSIN

Official publications concerning the soils, rainfall and crops of Wisconsin may be had free by writing Wisconsin State Board of Immigration, Madison, Wis. State Capitol 555.

FOR SALE—240 Acres, 7 1/2 miles north of Hays City, Kan. Level wheat land, fenced and cross-fenced; 30 acres pasture; 155 acres wheat; good 8-room house, good barn, granary, two stone chicken houses, corn crib, hog house, corral, never-falling well, windmill, water piped to corral at barn. Price, \$42.50 per acre; \$4,000 cash, balance time. Will sell quarter with buildings for \$45 per acre, half cash, balance time. No encumbrance.
GEO. HUBBELL, Owner, Hays City, Kansas.

ONE, TWO, THREE SNAPS.
160 Acres—100 acres fenced, 80 acres broke out, 60 feet to water. Price, \$25 per acre. 320 Acres—Good wheat land, 9 miles north of Dodge City, Kan. Mortgage \$3,000, can run 4 years, 6 per cent. Price, \$40 an acre. A bargain for someone. 240 Acres of land north of Dodge City, Kan., 9 miles; 75 acres wheat, share goes with place. Price, \$17. \$500 against it due 3 years.
H. B. BELL LAND CO., Room 5 Commerce Bldg., Phone 2, Dodge City, Kan.

FOR SALE—Well improved smooth 80 acres 1 1/2 miles from Garnett, Kansas, 50 acres clover and timothy, 2 acres prairie grass, balance in cultivation. Some fruit, peaches and grapes. Plenty of good water. Good 6 room house. New barn 32 x 40. Cattle shed 25 x 50. Corn crib 14 x 20 and other outbuildings. Also have a highly improved 40-acre suburban home, which I would trade for unimproved prairie hay land. For particulars, write
W. L. WARE, Garnett, Kansas.

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

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

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—PLACE AS HOUSEKEEPER on farm by middle-aged lady. Address Housekeeper, Box 324, Clay Center, Kan.

WANTED—SITUATION BY MAN AND wife on stock farm; experienced; 35 years old; references given; now located in North Central Kansas, will go anywhere. Dept. A, care Kansas Farmer.

WANTED—POSITION AS COMPANION and helper to elderly couple on farm. Reference given and required. Address, Miss Grace Latta, Eskridge, Kan.

M. V. Stanley's Shorthorns.
Attention is called to the card of M. V. Stanley of Anthony, Kansas. Mr. Stanley is offering a number of fine Scotch bred Shorthorn bulls for sale. They are yearlings and are reds and roans and are the low-down, beefy kind. They were sired by Victor Archer, a 2,500-pound bull rich in noted Shorthorn blood. The dams of the offering are daughters of noted sires of the breed. Write Mr. Stanley for breeding and photos. He has an offering that will interest you. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers—hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 60 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms, always cash with order.

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

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MARRIED man to work on farm. A. S. Desmanas, Meade, Kan.

MEN WANTED TO LEARN BARBER trade. Term not limited. Tools free. Call or write. Topeka Barber College, 327 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

SPARE TIME, NO CANVASSING. Report information, news, names, etc., to us. We have established markets. Particulars for stamp. "Nisco," D. B. G., Cincinnati, O.

AMBITIOUS PERSON MAY EARN \$15 to \$25 weekly during spare time at home, writing for newspapers. Send for particulars. 33 Press Bureau, Washington, D. C.

BOYS AND GIRLS WANTED EVERY-where to sell chewing gum on consignment. Beautiful premiums given. Order today. Colgan Bros., Atkinson, Ga.

MEN FOR ELECTRIC RAILWAY MOTOR-men and conductors; fine opportunity; about \$80 monthly; experience unnecessary; no strikes. State age. Address Box M, Care Kansas Farmer.

GIRL OR WOMAN WANTED TO DO general housework on farm. Liberal wages and a good long job for good help. State wages wanted and reference in answering this ad. A. W. Kline, Route 1, Mullinville, Kan.

MEN 20 TO 40 PREPARE FOR LOCO-motive firemen and brakemen, \$80, \$140. Electric motormen and conductors, \$60, \$100. Experience unnecessary. Small tuition. 801 Railway Ins. Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

FARMERS—WE WANT AGENTS in every school district in the state of Kansas to solicit applications for our popular hall insurance. A little work will give you your insurance free. Write us for particulars. "The Old Reliable," Kansas Mutual Hall, Sterling, Kan.

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

THOUSANDS OF GOVERNMENT POSI-tions open to men and women over 18. \$65 to \$150 month. Vacations. Steady work. Parcel post means many appointments. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now available. Franklin Institute, Dept. D-82, Rochester, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, WOULD YOU ACCEPT and wear a fine tailor made suit just for showing it to your friends? Or a Slop-on Raincoat free? Could you use \$5 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps we can offer you a steady job. Write at once and get beautiful samples, styles and this wonderful offer. Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 673, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE BY OWNER in South Georgia, on railroad. Good soil. C. W. Waughtal, Uptonville, Ga.

FARMERS, LISTEN.—EASTERN COLO-rado farm lands, \$8.00 per acre, \$1.00 down, 15 years' time on balance. T. H. Hagen, Board of Trade, Duluth, Minn.

\$25,000 BUYS 842 ACRES; 300 ACRES timber; improvements worth \$12,000. \$3,000 cash. Free list. Ellis Bros., Springfield, N. Y.

FOR SALE—BEST RANCH OF ITS SIZE (100 acres), in Colorado; one-fourth down, balance to suit. Address J. W. Rambo, Canon City, Colo.

NEW YEAR BARGAINS IN SUNNY South Missouri. Homes for those of moderate means. Write for list, free. Avery & Stephens, Mansfield, Mo.

DELAWARE FARMS OF ALL KINDS and sizes can be bought right. Information is sent free by the State Board of Agriculture, Dover, Delaware.

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

FOR TRADE—QUARTER SECTION OF smooth clear Colorado land; also herd jack for young stock, young jacks preferred. What have you? J. W. Hurtz, Naponee, Neb.

FREE—320 ACRES LEVEL COLORADO rain belt. Homesteads just opened to entry. On railroad, good corn land. Reasonable location fee. Write Maxwell, Cooper Bldg., Denver, Colo.

240 ACRES OR LESS ALLUVIAL BOT-tom, under fence. Irrigation water; first-class community; railroad 3 miles; ideal for dairy; first-class alfalfa land; running water. Will sacrifice. Owner retired. R. O. Fenney, Fort Collins, Colo.

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

WASHINGTON NEEDS FARMERS to feed her rapidly growing cities. Climate ideal, water abundant, land a plenty, specially suitable for dairying, poultry, stock raising, etc. Write State Bureau of Statistics and Immigration for official bulletin. Bureau has no land for sale. Address I. M. Howell, Commissioner, Dept. H, Olympia, Wash.

HONEY.

FOR SALE—CLEAN PURE WHITE blossom sweet clover seed of good quality. Sample free. Address Clawson States, Route 4, Lawrence, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

BARGAIN—160 ACRES IMPROVED UP-land, 2 miles from Tescott. W. A. Hillands, Owner, Culver, Kan.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—SELL YOUR property quickly for cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA—SURE CROPS, great opportunities. Best soil. Corn crop leads Iowa and Illinois. Curtis-Sawyer Land Co., Herbert Sawyer, Methodist Minister, President. Write for list. Will Curtis, Secretary, St. James, Minn.

A BARGAIN—FOR SALE, 160-ACRE ranch near the town of Grand Valley, Colo. Has two new frame houses, one 5, one 6 rooms, and all other necessary improvements. Good water right, bearing orchard. Lies 2 miles of Battlement Forest Reserve range. Price, \$70 per acre. This includes about 100 acres of hay and hay tools. Address A. Isch, Owner, Grand Valley, Colo.

CALIFORNIA'S BEST LAND—CLOSE TO the fastest-growing city in the state. Three hours from San Francisco. Oranges and all other fruit produce big profit. Delightful climate the year around. \$200 gives you immediate possession; balance easy payments. Vegetables, chickens, etc., will make you money while your trees are growing. Write today. The Carmichael Co., 800 Jay Street, Sacramento, Cal.

VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, WANTS SET-tlers. Special inducements offered by State Government, which owns lands, water, railways and free schools. Excellent climate, resembles California; no extreme heat or cold. Small deposit and 3 1/2 years for purchase of lands, adapted to every kind of culture. Citrus fruits, apples and pears; wheat, corn, alfalfa, sugar beets; dairying, hog raising, etc. Ample markets. Exceptional opportunities in irrigated districts. Reduced passages for approved settlers. Free particulars from F. T. A. Ertel, Box 34, 687 Market St., San Francisco.

HORSES AND MULES

SHEPHERD PONY COLT. 1420 BUCHAN-an St., Topeka, Kan.

SHEPHERD PONIES—WRITE CHARLES Clemmons, Coffeyville, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERON stallion, black, weight 1,800. Priced to sell. John F. Weller, Overbrook, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD JACKS AT A bargain. Address Lock Box No. 158, Savannah, Mo.

FOR SALE—SHEPHERD PONIES, CART and harness. A bargain. R. A. Bower, Bureka, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER stock, six Kentucky-bred jacks, 2 to 6 years old. Draft or driving stallion preferred. J. C. Hentzler, Topeka, Kan.

SHEPHERD PONIES—THREE MARES broke for children; also two yearlings. Will close out cheap. W. W. Dilworth, Beloit, Kan.

FOR SALE—25 JACKS AND JENNETS, 2 to 6 years old. Farm located between Atchison and Leavenworth, on Santa Fe Railroad. Corson Bros., Potter, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE 6-YEAR-OLD CHEST-nut sorrel standard-bred stallion, weight about 1,150 pounds, and altogether one of the best trotting prospects in Kansas. Sired by McHenry. Good bone, plenty of speed and a good sensible head. Would consider some trade. R. J. Wolfe, Newton, Kan.

DOGS.

COLLIES, AIREDALES, TERRIERS—Send for list. W. R. Watson, Oakland, Iowa.

FOX, DEER, CAT, WOLF HOUNDS. List free. J. D. Stodghill, Shelbyville, Ky.

BLOOD HOUNDS, FOX HOUNDS, NOR-wegian Bear Hounds, Irish Wolf Hounds, Deer Hounds. Illustrated 40-page catalog, 5 cents, stamps. Rookwood Kennels, Lexington, Ky.

HOGS.

BOARS AND BRED HAMPSHIRE SOWS, 100 pound. Will Woodruff, Kinsley, Kan.

BIG-TYPE GILTS BRED TO SON OF Big Hadley, \$30.00. E. M. Chatterton, Colony, Kan.

FOR SALE—DUROC JERSEY FALL pigs, either sex; nice and very well bred. Enoch Lungren, Osage City, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

WILL SELL \$12 NICKEL-PLATED COR-net for \$5. First check gets cornet. Reuben Woodward, Barnes, Kan.

FOR SALE—SPLIT SEASONED OAK fence posts. Write for prices on car lots. The Buell Ranch, Route 3, Ft. Smith, Ark.

I PAY \$1.00 FOR NO. 1 OPOSSUMS. Send at once to Samuel Lewis, 115 West 25th St., New York City.

SEND 10 CENTS FOR 25 BEAUTIFUL post cards and our catalog of useful household articles. National Supply Co., Iola, Kan.

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

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

PURE ALFALFA SEED.—I GROW ALL I sell. De Shon, Logan, Kan.

FOR SALE—ALFALFA SEED, \$5.00 bushel. Dorris Fowler, Emporia, Kan.

FETERITA SEED, GUARANTEED PURE. In head, 50 lb., \$3.00 bushel. C. Myers, Fredonia, Kan.

GREAT WHITE PEARL AND REID'S Yellow Dent seed corn; average test 98. W. F. Davis, South St. Joseph, Mo.

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

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, \$2 THOUSAND; 5,000, \$9. List free. J. Sterling, Judsonia, Ark.

FOR SALE—GOOD CLEAN ALFALFA seed, \$7 per bushel. A. L. Brooke, Phone 351, Grantville, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, PURE DRY LAND, \$5.50 per bushel. W. B. Sheeder, St. Francis, Kan.

WATER MELONS—GUARANTEED PURE Halbert Honey. Unwashed seed, \$1 pound. H. A. Halbert, originator, Coleman, Texas.

ALFALFA SEED, MY OWN GROWING. Free from any foreign seed. Sacks free. Write me for prices. Phone 3781 N. 3. T. F. Kreipe, Tecumseh, Kan.

SEED CORN—SEED CORN—BOONE County White, Limited supply, both old and new. This 1912 corn is fine. Write for price. J. E. Matheny & Son, Miami, Mo.

SEED CORN—PURE-BRED, FIRE-DRIED Ida Co. Yellow Dent, White King, guaranteed good. Seed oats and barley. Catalog, samples free. Allen Joslin, Holstein, Iowa.

SEED CORN, WHITE AND YELLOW varieties, selected and graded. Write for samples and prices. Edgewater Farm, Waterloo, Neb.

McGEE TOMATO—1,200 BUSHELS PER acre. Please send your address for the proof of this great fact. M. C. McGee, San Marcos, Texas.

250 STRAWBERRY PLANTS, \$1.00. Dunlap and two other choice varieties. Wholesale prices on nursery stock. Free list. Highland Nurseries, Waukon, Iowa.

CORN—LAPTAD'S IMPROVED GOLDEN Beauty, growth of 1912 or 1913. Extra quality. On the cob. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

J. L. PIPKIN AT PRATT, KAN., HAS white seed corn that will grow; 1913 crop, good quality, prize winner at state fair. Worth \$2.00 per bushel. Sixty bushels left.

GOOD SEED CORN—REID'S IMPROVED Early Dent and Iowa Silver Mine. Tipped and butted ear or shelled, f. o. b. Weeping Water, Neb. J. W. Sperry, Grower.

ALFALFA SEED, \$5 PER BUSHEL. I have 200 bushels clean alfalfa seed at \$5 per bushel, f. o. b. St. Francis, Kan. Small samples free. Josiah Crosby.

CHOICE ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE, grown on my farm at McLoud, Okla. Clean, free from grass or weed seeds of any kind. Ewers White, McLoud, Okla.

BLACK-HULLED WHITE KAFIR CORN, re-cleaned and tested, \$2 per bushel, for sale by grower. Sacks, 25c extra. H. W. Hays, Richland, Shawnee Co., Kan.

I GUARANTEE 95 PER CENT GERMINA-tion. Reid's Yellow Dent and Iowa Silver Mine seed corn. This corn is of a splendid type. Paul Rohwer, Waterloo, Neb.

SEED CORN—WHITE (SILVER MINE) 1912 crop from grower, \$1.50 per bushel, sacks extra, shelled or ear; 3 miles north Kansas state line, 2 miles east of Barnes. Leo Bohner, Barnes, Neb.

OUR SEED CORN WAS GROWN IN NE-braska and Iowa. High strong germination. Fine corn. You will like it. Write for particulars and prices. McCaul-Webster Elevator Company, Sioux City, Iowa.

FOR SALE—FINE DRIED SEED CORN from leading varieties: Brown's Choice, Silver Mine, Reid's Yellow Dent and Yellow Rose. For particulars write Emery Brown, Mitchellville, Iowa.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS AT \$1.00 FOR 1,000, etc.; quality guaranteed as good as any man's plants; all varieties. V. Everbearers. Catalog free. Allegan Nursery, Allegan, Mich.

KAFIR SEED—BLACK HULLED WHITE, germination test 99 per cent. This kafir has been given special attention. Threshed and graded. \$3.25 per hundred, bags free. Reference, Bank of Gage. G. E. Irvin, Gage, Okla.

ALFALFA SEED—RECLEANED, HOME-grown, non-irrigated alfalfa seed. \$5.40, \$6.00, \$6.60, \$7.20 per bushel, our track. Seamless bags, 25c each. Delivered price on request. No weed seed in this section. The L. C. Adam Mercantile Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

TWO CARLOADS RECLEANED GRADED alfalfa seed, \$5.50, \$6.50 and \$7 per bu. Feterita, re-cleaned, \$5.50 per cwt. Field and grass seeds of all kinds. Write today for seed card and prices. Ottawa Hardware & Seed Co., Ottawa, Kan.

FOR \$1.00 I WILL SEND YOU EIGHT apple, peach, pear or plum trees or six fine cherry trees, or 75 raspberry, blackberry or dewberry, or 20 grape, currant, gooseberry or rhubarb, or 100 asparagus, or 200 strawberry plants, or 20 red cedar or other evergreens. Catalog free. Nicholson Nursery, Manhattan, Kan.

SEED CORN—HOME-GROWN ON THE Glynn farm, Wilder, Johnson Co., Kan. Large White Elephant, tested 96 to 100 per cent. Germination strong. Our corn averaged 40 bushels per acre in 1913. Tipped, nubbed, shelled and sacked, \$2.00 per bushel f. o. b. Wilder, Kan., or Bonner Springs, Kan. Have 300 bushels for sale. Glynn Bros., Wilder, Kan.

SEED CORN.—WE HAVE A FEW HUN-dred bushels of extra good seed corn, shelled, nubbed, butted and sacked, \$2.55 per bushel, f. o. b. here. Mostly Hildreth's Yellow Dent and Boone County White. This was no doubt the best field of corn grown in Kansas in 1913. It produced 50 bushels to the acre, and was grown on W. E. Brooks' homestead a few miles north of here. It was the best corn exhibited at the State Fair at Hutchinson, Kan. Order now, and if over-sold, we will return your check. Brooks Wholesale Co., Ft. Scott, Kan.

TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

EARLY OHIOS (RED RIVERS), \$1.10 bushel. The Copes, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—ALFALFA SEED, \$6.50 PER bushel. Write T. E. George, Denton, Neb.

SEED OATS REGENERATED, SWEDISH select, free from fowl seed. Also timothy seed. Theodore Franz, Mankato, Minn.

KANSAS ALFALFA SEED—PURE, RE-cleaned, \$4.50 bushel. Geo. Bowman, Logan, Kan.

1912 WHITE SEED CORN, \$1.25 PER bushel. P. A. Finnegan, Havelock, Neb., Route 3, Box 40.

DELICIOUS APPLE TREES—EASILY the best of apples. Nectar Peach, no fuzz, guaranteed. Catalogue free. Sunny Slope Nursery, Hannibal, Mo.

TEN ELBERTA AND FIVE CHAMPION peach trees for 95 cents by parcel post, prepaid. Pruned, ready to plant. Order today and write for prices on other stock. Wellington Nurseries, Wellington, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE CORN, GROWN ON sub-irrigated bottom land, matured naturally, \$2 bushel, \$1.75 for 5 bushels or more. Thos. Cotter, Route 1, Ft. Cobb, Okla.

SEED CORN FROM GROWER—PURE-bred medium early Boone County White 1912 crop grown in Kaw Valley. Only 100 bushels seed selected from 1,600. Sold in ears, \$2.00 per bushel. J. W. Cochran, Route 6, Topeka, Kan.

WHEAT RAISERS—THIS ADVERTISE-ment cut out and mailed to me with your name and address will bring you a certificate worth one dollar. Do it now. W. S. Wells, Sterling, Kan.

"101" RANCH SEED CORN—FREE ON request, circulars about our celebrated "101" White Wonder, Bloody Butcher and Improved Indian Squaw Seed Corn—thoroughly acclimated to all parts Southwest; outgrow, outlive, outyield all other varieties. Miller Brothers, 101 Ranch, Box K, Bliss, Okla.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED.

BALED ALFALFA FROM THE BIGGEST alfalfa farm in Northern Kansas. Address Robert Hanson, Concordia, Kan.

CATTLE.

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

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

REGISTERED JERSEYS, IF YOU WANT a good Jersey bull calf, write Sable & White Stock Farm, Seward, Kan.

AN EXTRA WELL BRED HOLSTEIN bull calf, born January 27. Price reasonable. Carl Snyder, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

GALLOWAY CATTLE—GALLOWAY registered bulls for sale. J. W. Priestley, Bolcourt, Kan.

FOR SALE—A FEW EXTRA GOOD high grade Guernsey cows to freshen soon. Jack Hammel, 215 Adams St., Topeka, Kan.

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

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL CALF, dropped November 19, 1913. G. H. Randolph, Emporia, Kan.

EIGHT HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIF-ers, fresh in less than 60 days. Also Berpi's Trogon, registered. Write Jack Hammel, 215 Adams, Topeka.

THREE JERSEY BULL CALVES, REG-istered; 2, 5 and 9 months. Asher Dome Jersey Farm, L. A. Lamborn, Scottsville, Kan.

FOR SALE—JERSEY BULL ONE YEAR old. His dam tested 1 1/2 pounds butter per day at two years old. W. E. King, Washington, Kan.

FOR SALE—TEN HEAD OF REGIS-tered Aberdeen Angus bulls, sired by Elder Erica 70728. They are low-down heavy-boned growthy fellows, ready for service. W. L. Maddox, Hazelton, Kan.

JERSEY BULL CALVES, Sired BY Golden Reverie's Lad, a first prize winner at the National Dairy Show. Beauties and bargains. Write Hunkydory Farm, Fella, Iowa.

HOLSTEIN BULL—WOOD WORTH Henry Parthena DeKol 73961 is offered for sale. This splendid bull is just four years old, well marked and a good breeder. He is tuberculin tested and found perfectly healthy. He was brought from Pennsylvania two years ago. Bert Gardener, Aurora, Mo.

FOR SALE—SCOTCH SHORTHORN herd bull, Victor Knight 333557. A large thick four year old. Good, sure breeder, good disposition. Sire, Bampton Knight, sire of grand champion female 1910 Royal; dam, 4th Elderlain Victoria, first prize winner World's Fair 1904. Wm. B. Parker, Lakin, Kansas.

MILK BUSINESS FOR SALE BECAUSE of other interests. Good paying wholesale and retail trade. Milk bought from producers. Good depot equipment, horses, wagons, etc. No cows. \$1,500 will handle, or will take good land, value to \$3,000 or \$4,000. This business will stand investigation. Will show you how to run it. One man with helper all that's required. Chance of lifetime for father and son, or two brothers. Address quick, Fred Peterson, 409 Central B, Pueblo, Colo. Or better, come see.

WANTED—TO BUY.

CAPONS, TURKEYS, DUCKS, CHICK-ens, guineas, pigeons wanted. Address The Copes, Topeka, Kan.

CHICK FEED.

100 LBS. "BIG B" CHICK FEED, \$2.50; 500 lbs., \$11.25. This is nicest Baby Chick Feed made. Contains oat groats, millet, charcoal, etc. We guarantee it. Order today. Brooks Wholesale Co., Ft. Scott, Kan.

PATENTS.

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

SPECIAL OFFER BIENNIAL SWEET CLOVER

We have one lot of Sweet Clover Seed about which experts disagree. We are sure it is the biennial, tall variety, excellent for hay, pasture, and improving the soil, but we are not sure as to color of the flower. On account of this uncertainty we offer it at a bargain.

Write for free sample, catalog and special offer.

Tested Kafir Corn For Seed

The dry season, followed by late rains, left kafir corn in unusually bad shape. Very little of it will grow.

Plant Nothing But Tested Seed.

Write for free sample and 1914 catalog.

Spanish Peanuts

Write at once for prices, because supply is limited.

BARTELDES SEED CO.

901 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kan.

Do You Have to be Shown?

I'm told that I have the best quality of seed, give the largest packages and have the most common-sense Seed Book in the bunch. And I'm willing to admit it.

Do you have to be shown?

All right, I live close to the Missouri line and I'll "show" you. I'll send you the Seed Book and a big package of garden seed, and you can judge for yourself. NO CHARGE FOR EITHER, and you need not even send the postage unless you wish.

I also have guaranteed Clover and Alfalfa, and all kinds of farm seed at Farmer's Prices. Shall I send you free samples of these also?

HENRY FIELD, Pres.

HENRY FIELD SEED CO., Box 55, Sheldahl, Iowa.

GOOD SEEDS

BEST IN THE WORLD

Prices Below All Others

I will give a lot of new

sorts free with every order I

fill. Buy and test. Return if

not O. K.—money refunded.

Big Catalog FREE

Over 700 illustrations of vegetables and flowers. Send yours

and your neighbors' addresses

R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Illinois

APPLE TREES

All Standard Varieties

Stayman Winesap, Jonathan, McIntosh,

Wealthy, etc. Stock carefully selected and

grafted on best French Crab Seedlings.

Backed by the high reputation and absolute

guarantee of the "Ince Boys."

Write today for Free Catalog. High

grade representatives wanted.

INCE NURSERY COMPANY

1100 Mass. St. Lawrence, Kans.

TRENT'S Seed Corn

First prize six

consecutive years

at Manhattan

State Corn Show

proves I have

best strains Seed Corn in the West.

Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone Co. White,

fire dried, tested and guaranteed.

SPECIAL PRICE FOR MARCH ONLY.

Write for free catalog.

S. G. TRENT,

Box K, Hiawatha, Kansas.

GREENWOOD COUNTY NURSERY

ESTABLISHED 1890.

Write for catalog and price list of

Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Berry Plants,

Rhubarb, Asparagus and Speciosa Cat-

talpa. Certificate of nursery inspection

with each shipment.

W. HINSHAW, Prop., EUREKA, KANSAS

SEEDS

BEST THAT GROW. We

sell direct to gardeners and

farmers at wholesale. Big

beautiful catalog free. Write

today.

Archias' Seed Store, Box 161, Sedalia, Mo.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Millions of Aroma, Klondyke and Gandy

at lowest prices. Cabbage, tomato and

sweet potato plants.

John Lightfoot, East Chattanooga, Tenn.

SEED CORN

Five varieties. Also

garden and field

seeds. Poland China

bred gilts and Red Texas Oats, test 42 lbs.

per bushel. Catalog free.

JOHN D. ZILLER, Hiawatha, Kansas.

BELOIT SEED COMPANY

2,000 bushels seed corn, leading varieties.

Texas-grown red seed oats. High-grade alfalfa

seed. Kafir, sorghum and garden

seeds.

BELOIT, KANSAS.

HOME GROWN SEED CORN

ALFALFA SEED

Geo. T. Fielding & Sons, Manhattan, Kan.

25 PEACH TREES by mail postpaid for

\$1.00. Elberta, etc. Eight grape vines for

50 cents, eight varieties; 20 packets flower

seeds, 50 cents. Catalog free.

W. A. ALLEN & SONS, Geneva, Ohio.

BIG WHITE DIAMOND JOE SEED CORN

Of 1912 crop. Grown by me 3 years, kept

true to type; matures 110 days; yielded 35

bushels per acre 1913. Shelled and graded

at \$2.50. Select alfalfa seed, \$6. f. o. b.

F. P. McCULLOCH, Rossville, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

Attention is called to the sale advertisement of the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association. On March 25 and 26 the Association will sell 100 head of high-class Shorthorns. This offering comes from 30 of the best Shorthorn herds in Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska. Look up their ad and note the contributors to this sale. Write W. A. Forsythe, Greenwood, Mo., for catalog, and please mention Kansas Farmer.

Last Call.

O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer, will attend the Poland China sale of Oliver & Son at Danville, Kan., on March 10. If you can not be present, write, phone or wire Mr. Devine what you want to bid on and he will be pleased to buy for you.

Percheron and Belgian Stallions. Dr. W. H. Richards, of Emporia, has sold a number of Percheron stallions this spring and is making bargain prices on the few good ones left. Doctor Richards will sell for France and Belgium early in June and will carefully select a number of young horses before the country has been picked over and the best ones bought. Please write Doctor Richards, or go to see his horses. Barns are right in town.

Percheron Stallions and Jacks. J. P. & M. H. Malone, Chase, Kan., are offering a number of Percheron stallions, both imported and home-bred, for sale at very reasonable prices. They have some extra good horses from five to seven years old, richly bred in the brilliant blood, weighing from 1,700 pounds to a ton. They also have a number of good serviceable Jacks that are guaranteed and right in every way. They can show colts all over the country from their horses and Jacks. If you need a stallion or Jack it might pay you well to call on the Malone Brothers at Chase, Kan.

Kramer Writes.

D. A. Kramer, the successful Jersey cattle breeder of Washington, Kan., writes as follows: "Have just sold a very choice young bull to R. O. McKee of Marysville, Kan. We have just finished a seven-day test of Fox's Top Sunflower. She gave 31 pounds of milk and made 14 pounds of churned butter in the seven days, with only common care and only milked twice a day. Her

big clean-up sale and will be the opportunity of the season for the stockmen and breeders of this state. For further information write direct to Mr. Orr.

Colonel Regan.

Col. Frank Regan, our advertiser at Esbon, Kan., writes that he has had a good year, nearly every day during the past month being taken up. Colonel Regan says good prices for all kinds of live stock prevail, and if there is a crop this year unbounded prosperity will reign.

Shuck Made Usual Good Sale.

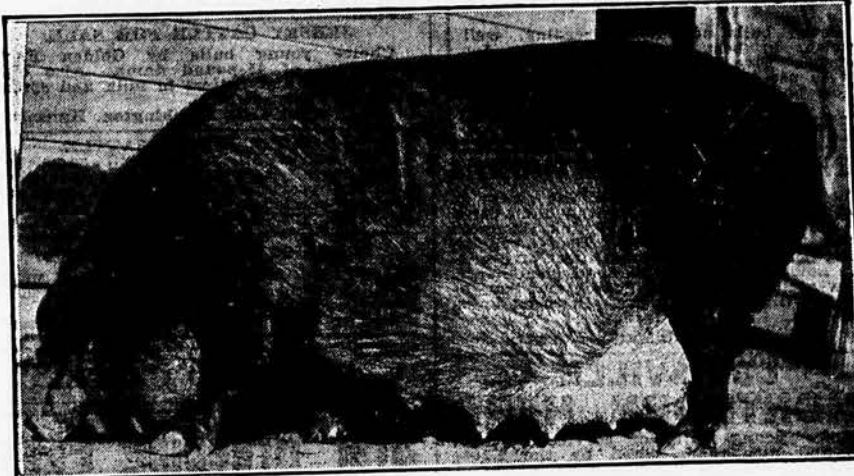
Dana D. Shuck, the good Duroc Jersey breeder located at Burr Oak, Kan., made his annual bred sow sale February 21. The offering was a good one and fairly well appreciated by the buyers assembled. F. H. Peets of Mankato, Kan., topped the sale at \$67, buying No. 29. Mr. Shuck has spent lots of money in building up his herd and is fast taking rank among the good breeders of his part of the state. Following is a partial list of buyers:

1—N. B. Price, Mankato, Kan.	\$55.00
2—A. E. Ensign, Otego, Kan.	39.00
3—A. T. Cross, Guide Rock, Neb.	42.00
4—A. Spurrier, Burr Oak, Kan.	35.00
11—S. S. Simmons, Mankato, Kan.	33.00
12—Geo. Morevsk, Esbon, Kan.	46.00
13—C. M. Branwell, Concordia, Kan.	41.00
14—M. W. Hiatt, Leavenworth, Kan.	40.00
15—Geo. W. Schwab, Clay Center, Neb.	39.00
16—Dora Robinson, Beloit, Kan.	49.00
17—E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kan.	67.00
18—F. H. Peets, Mankato, Kan.	25.00
19—E. E. McCombs, Valley Falls, Kan.	28.00
20—B. F. Gutscher, Burr Oak, Kan.	29.00
21—Oline Shuck, Ionia, Kan.	29.00

You will find a lot of bargains on Kansas Farmer's Classified Advertising Page this week. Don't fail to carefully read that page.

Robison Percherons Average \$461.36.

J. C. Robison's seventeenth annual sale was attended by an average crowd of horse buyers, considering the conditions of the heavy storm prevailing in the North and East. The offering of Percherons was up to the usual standard of the Robison kind. The mares seemed more in demand, while the prices were not high or any records broken. The prices received were very satisfactory. Col. John D. Snyder did the block work and was assisted by Col. Boyd Newcomb and W. P. Elliot in the ring. Mr. Robison has on hand a number of very high-



The accompanying cut is from a photo of one of the big Duroc Jersey herd sows owned by M. M. Hendricks of Falls City, Neb. Mr. Hendricks' Durocs are noted for their scale.

year-old bull sired by Golden Fern's Lorne is a beauty and will make one of the best sires going. I would like to place this bull in some good herd with the privilege of buying him back later. I still have a few extra choice cows and heifers for sale. Have just had the entire herd tuberculin tested and found every one in perfect health. I am keeping only the very best bulls for breeding purposes, and will not ship out until I have proven the worth of his dam.

Bargain in Stallion.

Arthur Saum, of Norton, Kan., has an advertisement in this issue in which he offers to sell his big imported coal black stallion which in ordinary condition weighs over a ton and is pronounced by good judges to be the best horse in the western half of Kansas. He traces to Brilliant and is only being sold because his fillies are old enough to breed and Mr. Saum must change horses. He has three crops of colts at Norton and last over 100 mares were bred to him. Mr. Saum can show a fine lot of his colts. The three-year-old stallion sired by this horse is also for sale. He weighs about 1,850, is a fine bay, and is a grandson of Casino on his dam's side. These horses are for sale worth the money. When writing please mention this paper.

Farnham's First Sale Was Good.

E. N. Farnham, the Duroc Jersey breeder located at Hope, Dickinson County, Kansas, held his first public sale recently. The crowd was not large, but the offering was a first class one and the bidding was spirited from start to finish. Colonel Curphy threw his usual enthusiasm into his work and made an average of \$42.48 on the entire offering. Following is a list of representative sales:

13—M. A. Anderson, Hope, Kan.	\$44.00
33—L. Bohannon, Dillon, Kan.	44.00
14—L. Bohannon, Dillon, Kan.	38.00
4—Sam Gutsch, Hope, Kan.	60.00
20—Sam Gutsch	45.00
12—Sam Gutsch	50.00
44—James Healy, Hope, Kan.	37.00
34—James Healy	41.00
36—J. H. Hoffman, Hope, Kan.	35.00
8—A. C. Hill, Hope, Kan.	39.00
35—A. D. Martin, Hope, Kan.	52.00
11—A. D. Martin	36.00
10—A. D. Martin	59.00
17—Joe Neimeier, Hope, Kan.	40.00
32—Joe Neimeier	52.00
46—M. Ohmart, Hope, Kan.	34.00
28—M. Ohmart	45.00
5—M. Ohmart	38.00
22—M. E. Peck, Salina, Kan.	41.00
50—M. E. Peck	39.00
39—M. E. Peck	45.00
42—Charles Pray, Hope, Kan.	45.00
38—George Pray, Hope, Kan.	37.00
23—Frank Schumer, Hope, Kan.	35.00

250 Polands at Auction.

One of the biggest Poland China sales ever held in Kansas will be held at the Joseph H. Orr farm near Leavenworth on Wednesday, March 11. At that time Mr. Orr will sell 250 Poland Chinas, all of strictly big type, 75 of them recorded; also 175 head of cows, a large number with calves at foot and others springers; 3,000 bushels of fine 1912 pure seed corn, and a lot of horses and mules. A car of baby beef and a lot of other things. This is a

class young stallions he will sell at private sale to those who were unable to attend the public auction on February 25. Following is report in full:

STALLIONS.

1—Charles Dyerly, Pratt, Kan.	\$ 900
7—Will Christian, Gibbon, Okla.	1,040
8—G. W. Forbes, Cherryvale, Kan.	400
12—C. P. Rock, Pawnee, Okla.	525
15—John Strothers, Kiowa, Kan.	350
16—C. A. Riemer, Canton, Kan.	525
23—G. W. Forbes	380
24—A. N. Clark, Stillwater, Okla.	475
29—J. W. Forbes	575
40—John Hardman, Hinton, Okla.	670
43—J. H. Wood, Turon, Kan.	600
50—G. W. Forbes	1,110
56—G. W. Forbes	675

MARES.

3—Merza, 2 years, D. E. Algire, Okla.	\$ 450
4—Mayella, 2 years, D. E. Algire	450
6—Glee, 5 years, J. P. Harshburger, Harper, Kan.	360
9—Vatine, 2 years, Pioneer Stock Farm, Valentine, Neb.	375
10—Abbarosa, 2 years, J. H. Jackson, Enid, Okla.	460
13—Menzaneta, 5 years, G. W. Forbes, Cherryvale, Kan.	375
14—Abrigale, 2 years, G. W. Forbes	300
19—Lanora, 6 years, William Campbell, Bronson, Kan.	340
21—Ireal, 3 years, A. P. Loomis, Diamond Springs, Kan.	430
25—Jaseuse, 4 years, J. P. Harshburger	365
27—Alma, 3 years, J. P. Harshburger	405
28—Annette, 6 years, J. P. Harshburger	450
31—Belle, 3 years, H. S. Baker, Cherryvale, Kan.	365
32—Amy, 2 years, H. S. Baker	365
33—Flora, 5 years, John Hodgson, Conway Springs, Kan.	355
34—Laberta, 3 years, E. S. Rule, Sharon, Kan.	400
35—Edith, 3 years, Ed Richards, Oklahoma City, Okla.	375
36—Matie, 6 years, Wm. Campbell	340
37—Nesbit, 4 years, George Fullenwider, El Dorado, Kan.	305
38—Jeannette, 3 years, George Fullenwider	305
41—Amorita, 3 years, Dr. Grimmell, Severy, Kan.	400
42—Alberta, 4 years, J. P. Harshburger	335
43—E. S. Rule	400
44—John Hodgson	330
45—G. W. Forbes	430
46—Harry Escherman, Sedgwick, Kan.	425
47—Henry Wickey, Deer Creek, Okla.	530
51—Henry Wickey	360
53—G. W. Forbes	355
54—John Hodgson	560
57—E. S. Rule	

SUMMARY.

31 mares brought	\$12,075, average \$389.51
13 stallions brought	8,225, average 632.69
44 head brought	20,300, average 461.36

Poultry raisers should be interested in the Sensible Colony brooders advertised by the Chick Life Remedy Company. This firm makes and fully guarantees a remedy for white diarrhea. Write W. E. Smith, secretary of this company, at Clay Center, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

HINTS That Help Housewives

Forks, spoons, plate and metal articles can easily be made bright and kept clean by boiling them in hot water to which Borax has been added in the proportion of one tablespoonful to a quart of water.

By allowing a little Borax solution to boil in the coffee or tea pot for fifteen minutes the vessel will be found to be purified and sweetened materially.

Mirrors, lamp-glasses, decanters, tumblers, wine and other glasses, cut glass-ware and bottles. Wash in warm water containing Borax in the proportion of one tablespoonful to a gallon of water.

Hair brushes as well as combs can be kept sweet, clean and healthy by washing them in hot water to which Borax has been added. Borax will assist greatly in removing the dirt and act as a disinfectant.

Colored fabrics remain fresh, bright and new looking indefinitely, if Borax is used in the cleansing water.

20 MULE TEAM



BORAX

The Marvelous Aid to Soap

Saves Hands—Clothes—Colors

Used with Soap Wherever Soap is Used

For Sale by All Grocers and Druggists

In convenient 10c, 15c and 50c packages.

If your retailer does not supply you promptly,

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delivery charges paid, on receipt of the

regular retail price.

The Pacific Coast Borax Co.

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REDUCE YOUR FEEDING COST ONE HALF!



BLISS-FED MOLASSES

fits live stock for "top market" quicker, better and cheaper than any other feed. Contains the elements necessary for quick building of bone, muscle and fat. Makes young animals "grow like weeds." Increases milk yield. One gallon of BLISS-FED at 19c is equal to one bushel of corn. Stock eats wheat straw and other low-grade roughage greedily when mixed or sprayed with BLISS-FED. Stimulates the appetite and aids digestion. Mix your own ration to suit your needs.

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Send cash with order for one or more (56 gallon) barrels at \$10.64 a barrel, freight paid by us to points within 200 miles of Kansas City. Feed half a barrel and if not satisfied return what is left and we will refund all your money. You don't risk a cent. Order today.

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We offer this opportunity to every man or woman who cares to better themselves. You must be honest, energetic and have good references. We need good salesmen to represent us and give you exclusive territory.

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HOLSTEIN
CATTLE**

The Wisconsin Farmer notes that fewer and fewer of the Wisconsin farmers are content to milk and care for cows that are able to produce only about 150 pounds of butter. During two weeks last spring 145 Wisconsin dairymen purchased registered pure-bred Holstein sires in order to improve their herds.

Everywhere the more progressive dairymen are alive to the necessity of using bred-for-production sires in order to bring up the butter-fat yield of their cows to a profitable figure.

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A choice lot of high-grade heifers and cows. Also high-class registered bulls.

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Butter Bred Holsteins

For Sale—A herd bull, also choice bull calves. Prices very reasonable. Write today. These bargains will not last long.

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15—BULLS—15
All registered, all ages. Best of breeding. Well grown, nice condition. I can meet your requirements.

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CHOICE BULL CALF, born October 1, 1913. Fine individual, nicely marked. Dam, A. R. O., 236 pounds butter, 530 pounds milk, 7 days; sire, son of Pontiac Korndyke with 79 A. R. O. daughters.

HIGH CLASS HOLSTEIN COWS

Both registered and high grade. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Write us your wants.

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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.

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FOR SALE—At reasonable prices, 25 high grade Holstein Dairy Cows, all young, good size and well marked. Not registered, but best to be had in the state at prices asked. A few young bulls coming one year old. Independent Creamery, Council Grove, Kan.

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

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

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Several registered bull calves for sale. Call or write.

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HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES always on hand, and with the price.

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THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION, AND
ACACIA PRINCE X 8079-308159

The grand champion at Topeka, 1913, head my herd of double-standard Polled Durhams. Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Missouri Pacific R. R., 17 miles southeast of Topeka, Kan. Farm adjoins town. Inspection invited.

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FOR SALE**

TEN HERD BULLS
sired by Roan Hero. Prices reasonable. Come and see my herd.

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Polled Durham Bulls for Sale

Including Scottish Baron. Must change herd bulls. Also three young bulls sired by him, old enough for service. Good individuals and priced right.

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GUERNSEY

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

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Good strong young bulls ranging from 4 to 11 months old. Red or roans of Scotch and Scotch-topped breeding. Herd located at Pearl, Dickinson County, Can ship over Missouri Pacific, U. P., Rock Island or Santa Fe. Address mail to Abilene, Kan.

C. W. TAYLOR

Abilene, Kansas

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Headed by Urydale, a great son of Avondale. For sale, ten choice bulls in age from 6 to 15 months, out of dams close up in the breeding of Choice Goods, Galant Knight, Lord Mayor and Imp. Day Dream's Pride.

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Choice Shorthorn Bulls

Seven bulls of choice breeding, well grown, in best possible condition for service. Five fit for heavy service. Three fit to use in Shorthorn herds. Two are show bulls. Prices, \$100 to \$200.

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For Sale—Five young bulls, the oldest 14 months, the youngest 7 months old. Sired by Royal Gloster 2325681 and Col. Hampton 353998, from our best cows. Beefy, rugged, strong-boned and well-grown; best of breeding. Some of them fit to head good herds. A few high-class heifers, Scotch and Scotch-topped, will be priced right. Price on bulls, \$100 each.

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Choice young bulls of serviceable age, reds and nice roans, sired by the 2,200-pound bull, Gloster Conqueror 2d, a son of The Conqueror by Choice Goods. The dams are rich in the blood of Red Knight and Waterloo Regent. Attractive price for quick sale.

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

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One herd bull, New Goods, by Good News, by Choice Goods. Twenty-month-old bull by New Goods out of a Victoria cow. A full sister to Gallant Knight's Heir. Three younger bulls for sale, 10 and 12 months old. A few good heifers. Prices reasonable.

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Nice red, growthy, strong bone, good deer. Also some heifers bred to a mighty thick-fleshed bull. Come and see. Price, either, \$100.

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

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Four choice red Shorthorn bulls, nice thick-fleshed fellows, sired by Golden Amaranth, out of cows from our old standard families. One is a pure Scotch Butterfly. From 12 to 14 months old, and all are good size for their age.

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

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

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Choice young bulls by Golden Fern's Lorne out of 45-pound dams. Also eight choice cows and heifers in milk and springers. All registered.

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Bull calves all sold except some very young ones. Offering three-year-old herd bull and yearling from imported cow; also few non-related cows.

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DUROC JERSEY HOGS**

FOR SALE.

20 TWO-YEAR-OLD BULLS

55 COMING TWO-YEAR-OLD BULLS

20 BIG STRONG YEARLING BULLS

All registered and sired by high-class herd bulls. A carload of cows and heifers with calves at foot or bred to drop calves early in the spring. Prices reasonable.

Write, or come and see me.

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LANDER'S**Brookside Herefords**

Herd headed by Gay Lad 14th by the champion Gay Lad 6th and out of Princess 15th. Six yearling bulls and ten bull calves for sale, also seven yearling heifers, the best of breeding and choice individuals. Prices reasonable. Write or call.

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Horned Herefords**

For Sale—50 registered yearling Hereford bulls; one 3-year-old double standard Polled herd bull; 20 cows with calves at foot or bred to calve early. Good quality, excellent bone. Priced to sell. Come and see them.

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Choice young registered Hereford bulls, sired by Dan Shadeland 363260, out of Anxiety and Lord Wilton bred dams.

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For Sale—Six choice young bulls, in age from 6 to 23 months, mostly sired by Black Clay. Very best families represented in the herd. Reasonable prices. Visitors welcome.

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

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

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RED POLLED CATTLE

A few choice bulls, ready for service, priced reasonable.

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Twelve extra good young bulls. Some extra fine young stallions, among them first prize and champion of Topeka Fair. Also young cows and heifers.

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Registered Red Poll Cattle. Fifty head in herd, headed by 2,400-pound Commander 11372. Six extra choice coming yearling bulls for sale.

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Young sows by Major B. Hadley and Giant Wonder, bred for April and May farrow, at \$35.00. Some great September Major B. Hadley boars. Buy direct from breeder.

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BOARS**

Sired by U Wonder and out of Mogul sows. A few spring gilts by U Wonder and Orange Lad by Big Orange. Ninety fall pigs, will sell pairs or trios. Write me today.

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Sired by Peter Mouw boars. Here is where you can get big-type pigs at a low price. Never before was there such a bargain offered. Write me your wants.

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Immunized Poland China brood sows and open gilts sired by Clay Jumbo, the half-ton hog, bred to Joe Wonder, a son of the noted boar, Big Joe, for which \$1,000 in cash was refused. Write me your wants.

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Big-type Polands, bred to A Big Orange Again. Extra good individuals, \$25 and \$30 each. Twenty choice fall pigs by same boar. Reasonable prices.

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FOR SALE, bred to my great young boar, The Giant. Also one extra choice spring boar and fall boars ready to ship.

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Sired by First Quality and bred to our great new boar, Longfellow Again. Fine individuals. Also fall pigs, either sex.

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Headed by King Hadley 3d and Chinas Wonder, mated with daughters of Old Expansion. What's Ex, and Grand Look Jr. Stock for sale.

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We are not the originator, but the preserver, of the

Old Original Big-Boned Spotted Polands.

Write your wants.

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

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Six fall and spring boars; 25 tried sows; fall yearlings and spring gilts. Big and smooth. Want to sell half of them. Take your choice. All tried sows bred to the great "Blue Valley Gold Dust," gilts sired by him. Inspection invited.

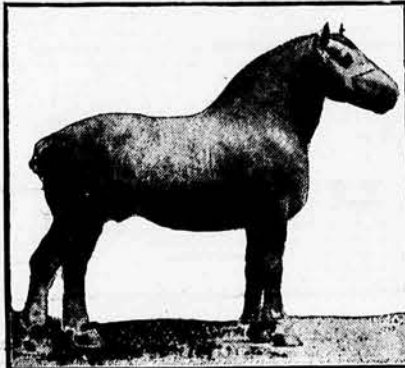
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If you can't come next week, write us for full particulars.

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Jacks, Jennets, Herefords and Holsteins. Twelve fine Missouri-bred Jacks for sale, sired by None Such, the best son of King of Giants. Also extra fine Holstein bull and one extra Hereford bull ready for service. We also have younger bulls. We are breeders, not speculators. All stock guaranteed as represented.

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JACKS AND JENNETS 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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JACKS AND JENNETS. Six fine 3 and 4-year-old Jacks and 17 mammoth black Jennets for sale. Will sell worth the money.

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20 PERCHERONS, JACKS AND JENNETS. Imported black Percheron stallions, 5 to 7 years old, strong bred in the Brilliant strain, weights from 1,700 to a ton, well broken. Black registered mammoth Jacks and jennets, 15 to 16 hands, 1 to 5 years old; Jacks old enough, well broken. Farm 30 miles northwest of Hutchinson. Meet trains at Raymond or Chase, Santa Fe Railroad.

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SEVEN SHIRE AND PERCHERON STALLIONS Sire and dam of Shires imported. Prices, \$250 to \$650. Farm 4 1/2 miles from Wakefield. Will meet trains if notified in time.

JAMES AULD, Wakefield, Clay Co., Kan.

JACKS Five and six years old, 15 1/2 and 16 1/2 hands, weigh up to 1,200. \$1,000 each, no trades. Also Durocs. Owner of grand champion sow, Model Queen. Stock for sale.

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DIAMONDS IN THE ROUGH

I am offering for sale at very low prices a fine lot of young Percheron, Belgian, French Draft and Coach Stallions and mares. These horses are not fat, but in good, thrifty condition and will make good. Come and see me.

J. M. NOLAN, Paola, Kansas.

17 Registered Jacks For Sale

All black, from 3 to 5 years, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2 standard; broke; sired by Dr. McCord No. 1766 and Dr. Long No. 1767, two great sires. Priced to sell. Will give you a square deal. Farm 1/2 mile from station on C. & A. R. R.

DILLINGHAM & DEWITT, Blue Springs, Missouri.

IMPORTED STALLIONS Percheron and Belgian, also Percheron and Belgian mares, and a few registered Jacks. These horses were prize winners at Topeka, Hutchinson, and American Royal, including grand champion and reserve champion at each show, winning 28 first and champion ribbons, three gold medals and two silver medals. These prize winners and others for sale and can be seen at my farm 7 miles northwest of Alma. Reference, any bank in Alma or Wamego.

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

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BERKSHIRE PIGS

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

W. J. GRIST, Ozawie, Kan.

40 - BERKSHIRE BOARS - 40 Cholera Proof (Hyper-Immune) Big and growthy. Ready for service. Prices, \$25 to \$50.

SUTTON FARMS, Lawrence, Kansas.

MULE FOOT HOGS

Graff's Mule Foot Hogs

For Sale. Extra herd boar. August-September boars, choice bred gilts.

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Col. Jas. T. McCulloch Live Stock and General Auctioneer. Ten years of study and practice selling for some of the best breeders.

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LAFE BURGER LIVE STOCK AND REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER Wellington - - - - Kansas.

W. C. CURPHEY Pure-Bred Stock and Big Farm Sales. Salina, Kansas.

Col. N. E. Leonard Live Stock and General Auctioneer. Use up-to-date methods. Pawnee City, Nebraska.

COL. FLOYD CONDRA Stockdale, Kansas Guarantees his work.

Col. Frank Regan Live Stock and General Auctioneer. Esbon, Jewell County, Kansas.

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

L.R. BRADY Fine Stock Auctioneer. Ask those for whom I have sold. Manhattan, Kansas.

Col. Jesse Howell Live Stock and General Auctioneer. Up-to-date methods. Herkimer, Kan.

J. A. MORINE Live Stock and Big Farm Sales. Lindsborg, Kansas.

FIELD NOTES

This will be the last call for James Houchin's Astral King Stock Farm sale at Jefferson City, Mo., March 11, 12, 13. Fifteen brood mares, saddle bred; a fine lot of yearling and two-year-old saddle bred colts; 10 head of saddle stallions; 5 standard bred stallions; 40 head of saddle and harness horses, including prize winners and an extra fine lot of Hereford bulls. Will make up an offering of very high class stock. Look up the advertisement in Kansas Farmer and send for catalog.

In this issue will be found the Duroc ad of Charles Stith, Eureka, Kansas. He is offering 20 fall yearling Duroc bred gilts for sale at \$35 each. They are sired by Model Duroc, one of the good breeding boars of the breed. He is a half brother to Babe's Beauty, the boar used at the head of the college at Manhattan, Kansas. These gilts are a bargain at the money asked and should sell quickly. Please read ad and write at once.

Our Jersey advertiser, E. M. L. Benfer, Leona, Kansas, writes us to change copy for his ad as he has sold all his bull calves with the exception of a few young ones born since January 1. He has also sold over 80 S. C. White Leghorn cockerels. Mr. Benfer is now in a position to offer a small herd of Jersey cattle headed by either his three-year-old bull which he is offering for sale, or a yearling bull from an imported cow. A few choice cows can be selected which will be unrelated to either of these bulls. Any one wishing to secure a start with a small Jersey herd might do well to write to Mr. Benfer for further particulars. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Young Shorthorn Bulls. Dr. E. L. Simonton, Shorthorn breeder located at Wamego, in Pottawatomie County, Kansas, starts advertising in this issue. Doctor Simonton has one of the good little herds in his part of the state. He has for sale at this time some very choice young bulls, old enough for service. They are reds and roans and all sired by the large 2,200-pound bull, Gloster Conqueror 2nd by The Conqueror, he by Duchess of Gloster, a descendant of one of the very best Scotch families. The cows in the Simonton herd are very largely descended from cows bought from the old Gifford herd. Three head were bought about eight years ago sired by the Gifford bulls, Red Knight and Waterloo Regent, and tracing to Imp. Josephine. All of them have lots of scale and bulls out of them are sired by the big bull mentioned are sure to develop into about the right kind. Doctor Simonton wants to close out these bulls right away and will make very attractive prices in order to do so. Please mention this paper when writing.

Gronnigers Sell, March 24. Herman Gronniger & Sons announce their annual Poland China bred sow sale in this issue. The date selected is Tuesday, March 24, when winter will be over and alfalfa pasture near at hand. The offering of 55 head will comprise a half dozen great tried sows, twice that number of fall yearlings and 40 head of spring gilts that have been topped from one hundred head. They are very large and growthy and will fully sustain the reputation of this firm as breeders of the "big as grow" kind. They are not only big but they are also meat carrying kind. None of the big coarse sort, but the type that is a combination of both size and feeding quality. The Gronnigers raise them by the hundreds and send car loads to market that would be good enough for many very good breeders to use. They have the run of two big farms and grow up with vigor and breeding value that hogs raised in close quarters cannot possibly have. Herman Gronniger, Sr., is perhaps the oldest man bred of registered Poland Chinas now living in Kansas and his years of experience has contributed to the building of this herd. It is a living monument to his skill as a producer of the profitable type of hog for the farmer of the corn belt. A noted big hog of the past can hardly be mentioned whose name does not appear in the catalog just issued by this enterprising firm. The offering has been bred for spring farrow to a half dozen big boars. Just remember that there will not be but one in the sale and after writing for catalog and reading it carefully either make up your mind to attend or send bids to Jesse Johnson who will attend the sale. Send all bids in care of the Gronnigers at Bendena, Kansas.

An Attractive Duroc Sale. Friends of the Duroc will be interested in the big bred sow sale to be held by R. P. Wells of Formoso, Kan., Wednesday, March 18. Mr. Wells has taken the lead as a progressive breeder in his part of the state and his herd is fast taking rank among the best in the West. Recently he topped one of the best sales, buying a gilt at one hundred dollars. This is characteristic of Mr. Wells. He buys the best going and knows how to develop and grow out an offering of sows so they will go out and make money for the buyer. He has made the date of this annual sale late enough so that the winter will be over and the alfalfa pasture ready. The offering will be composed of about 35 head of good bred sows and gilts and nearly all of them bred to the magnificent young boar now heading the herd. He is called "Crimson Defender" and it is predicted by many good hog men that the name will come to be associated with some of the noted boars of the next few years. He was noted by I Am a Crimson Defender. Mr. Wells has issued a catalog that gives all information about the blood lines of the offering, so we will not go into details here only to say that the breeding is first class and every one will get a square deal if they deal with Ralph Wells. Write early for catalog and if unable to attend send bids to Jesse Johnson in his care at Formoso, Kansas.

This week we start advertising for J. W. Taylor, proprietor of the Cherryvale Aberdeen Angus herd, located at Clay Center, Kan. This herd was established about 13 years ago with stock from the best Iowa herds. At that time several cows were bought that were granddaughters of the then noted Angus bull, Moon Eclipse. The descendants of these cows mated to the best bulls obtainable have brought the herd up to its present standard. Since the herd was started four herd bulls have been used. One of the best of these was the bull, Daily 3d, a grandson of the noted imported cow, Black Enamel, the highest priced cow of her time. The last bull used and the sire of most of the young bulls offered for sale was Black Clay, a splendid breeder and a descendant of some of the best families of the breed. Mr. Taylor has for sale now six very fine young bulls, about four of them old enough for service, including a two-year-old of very rich breeding that has been used in the herd to some extent. Nearly all of them are out of large mature cows. Very attractive prices are being made in order to close them out quickly. Please mention this paper when writing.

DUROC JERSEYS

FOR SALE 20 Yearling Duroc Gilts

Will weigh from 260 to 280 pounds, sired by Model Duroc and out of my best herd sows. They are bred to a son of Graduate Col. to farrow April 1. Price, \$35.00. First order gets choice.

CHARLES STITH

Eureka - - - - Kansas

TATARRAX HERD D U R O C S

Some choice gilts by Tattarrax and G. M.'s Tat Col., bred for late April and early May litters, at reasonable prices.

HAMMOND & BUSKIRK, Newton, Kansas.

WALNUT GROVE D U R O C S. Thirty days' special prices. Tried sows and fall pigs in pairs and trios; two herd boars and Model Top boar pigs. Stock in good condition. Old hogs vaccinated. Sows bred to R. C. Buddy, Watson's Col. and Watson's Col. and Watson's Model Top.

R. C. WATSON, Altoona, Kan.

BELLAIRE D U R O C J E R S E Y H E R D. Immune boars for sale. Orders for immune gilts to be bred December and January to my two best herd boars. Also September pigs, all immunized, double treatment.

N. D. SIMPSON, Bellaire, Kan.

PRAIRIE GEM STOCK FARM D U R O C S. Herd boar at a bargain. Senior yearling by Crimmon Wonder Again. Excellent breeder, no bad habits. Price, \$50.00. Buddy K. IV sows bred to him. Summer pigs, both sexes, cheap.

J. L. TENANT, MEMPHIS, MO.

50-SUMMER D U R O C S-50 Both sexes, rich breeding and well grown out. \$20 for choice. Pair for \$35. Trio, \$45. Here is the opportunity for the beginner. Write for description.

M. M. HENDRICKS, Falls City, Nebraska.

Summer and Fall Boars

Durocs, best breeding. Bred sow sale March 18.

R. P. WELLS, Formoso, Jewell Co., Kan.

Otey's Sensational Grand Champion Bred Sow and Gilt Sale of FIFTY D U R O C S

Winfield, Kansas, March 11.

One of the very greatest offerings East or West. Send for catalog.

W. W. OTEY & SON, Winfield, Kansas.

DUROCS OF SIZE AND QUALITY. Immune summer and fall boars and gilts sired by B. & C's Masterpiece, a choice boar by B. & C's Col. and out of Tattarrax and Ohio Chief dams. There are very choice individuals. Prices reasonable.

JOHN A. REED, Lyons, Kansas.

QUIVERA HERD D U R O C J E R S E Y S

Now receiving orders for spring pigs. A fine offering of bred gilts by about March 15. Everything immune and priced to sell.

E. G. MUNSELL, Route 4, Herington, Kan.

Don't fail to read KANSAS FARMER Classified advertising page. It is filled with bargains every week.

DREAMLAND COL. HEADS OUR HERD.

For Sale—Clear Creek Col., a splendid individual and sire; reasonable figure; fully guaranteed.

J. R. JACKSON, Kanopolis, Kan.

SHUCK'S RICHLY BRED D U R O C S. Fifty Fall Pigs, both sexes, sired by Model Chief and other noted sires. Thrifty and richly bred. Low prices for quick sale.

DANA D. SHUCK, Burr Oak, Kan.

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

HOWELL BROS., Herkimer, Kan.

GOLDEN RULE D U R O C J E R S E Y S. Twenty spring boars, tops of entire crop. Sired by Dreamland Col. and River Bend Col., out of big mature sows. Priced to sell.

LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.

IMMUNE D U R O C S—Fifty big-type sows and gilts, fall boars and spring pigs. Choice breeding and guaranteed immune from cholera. Inspection invited.

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

MODEL AGAIN Duroc Boars, \$15. Bred Gilts, \$25.

R. W. BALDWIN, Conway, Kansas.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

HIGH QUALITY HAMPSHIRE. Have a few choice bred gilts, extra fine, also some June and July boars of good quality and best of breeding. Prices right and satisfaction guaranteed.

S. E. SMITH, Lyons, Kan., R. F. D. 5, Box 18.

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

ATTRACTIVE PRICES. Bred gilts and spring boars by Hillwood Jack by Earlander. Fall pigs, either sex, by Medora John and Hillwood Jack.

F. C. WITTORFF, Medora, - - - - Kansas.

Registered Hampshire Hogs For sale, both sexes. Choice belting and type. Priced reasonable.

E. S. TALFERRO, Route 3, Russell, Kan.

Shipping point, Waldo, Kan.

THE GRONNIGERS' ANNUAL BRED SOW SALE

Bendena, Kansas, Tuesday, March 24, 1914

55 Of Big as They Grow Poland **55**
China Bred Sows and Gilts

6 Tried Sows—12 Fall Yearlings—40 Spring Gilts

SIRED BY Defensive, Big Look, Expansive Chief, Chief Wonder, Moore's Hadley, Gold Standard, Wise's Hadley, Sampson Ex., Long's Mastadon.

BRED TO Defensive, Tec. Ex., Big Look, Exalter's Rival, Melbourne Chief.

This is one of the growthiest and best offerings of bred sows that will be sold this winter. The spring gilts are the tops from one hundred head. Note the big variety of strictly big type breeding. Write for catalog.

HERMAN GRONNIGER & SONS
Bendena, Kansas

Chas. Scott—AUCTIONEERS—Chas. Foster
Jesse Johnson will represent this paper. Send him bids in our care.

35 HEAD OF IMMUNE DUROC JERSEY BRED SOWS

At Formoso, Kansas
Wednesday, March 18

5 TRIED SOWS—Some of my best sows sired by Prince Wonder 2nd; Tat's Chief, Etc.

30 SPRING GILTS—Daughters of Tat's Chief, Buddy O. K., and other boars of note.

The offering is a select one and immune; all bred for spring farrow, mostly by my great young boar, Crimson Defender, a son of the great I Am, a Crimson Wonder dam by the noted Defender. Write early for catalog and either attend or send bids to fieldman.

Sale on farm. Breeders stop as my guests at Formoso Hotel.

R. P. WELLS
Formoso, Kansas

John Brennen—AUCTIONEERS—Jesse Howell

FIELDMAN: Jesse R. Johnson

Grand Champion Duroc Bred Sow Sale

At

Elk City, Kansas
Fri., March 13, 1914

Twenty fall yearling sows sired by the grand champion, B. & C.'s Col. Twenty-five spring gilts sired by Model Top, a grand champion boar. Five tried sows by such boars as Buddy K. 4th, W. L. A.'s Choice Goods, McNeil's Model and other great boars. Thirty head will be bred to Perfect Col., the grand champion of Ohio and one of the best boars I ever owned. Ten head will be bred to Ohio Eagle, one of the best breeding sons of Ohio Chief. Ten head bred to S. D.'s Buddy by Buddy K. 4th. This is one of the best offerings I have ever sold, and I invite all lovers of Durocs to come to my sale and be their own judge.

Every Hog Immunized and Inspected

Send for catalog and arrange to come. Free conveyance to farm. If you cannot come, send bids to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer.

SAM DRYBREAD, Elk City, Kan.

Auctioneers—Col. Fred Reppert, Col. Inglehart, and Col. J. A. Howell.

Pioneer Stock Farm--Big Type
Poland China Sale!
Danville, Kan., Tuesday, March 10

52 25 Tried Sows **52**
25 Yearling and Spring Gilts
2 Boars, the Herd Header Kind

These sows and gilts are by such sires as Giant Expansion, Lou Expansion, Blue Valley Price, Blue Valley Hutch, Blue Valley Quality and other excellent large-type sires. Most of these tried sows are now safe in pig to

SMUGGLER, Three Times Grand CHAMPION

at Hutchinson State Fair and the only hog that defeated the grand champion, Columbus, in 1912. The others are bred, some of them to a splendid son of Big Orange, others to a son of Revenue Chief, and to two sons of Chief Price Again. These two are out of Logan Surprise 3d; one of the largest and best sows of Kansas. Practically all of the above mentioned sires are in or close to the 1,000-pound class.

The Pioneer Herd won last year more prizes at Kansas and Oklahoma State Fairs than any other large-type herd. You will find here the blood that counts both for size and quality.

DO NOT MISS this opportunity for Poland China breeding stock. Entire herd immune. Sale rain or shine. Write today for catalog, and mention Kansas Farmer.

OLIVIER & SONS
Danville, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS: COLS. J. D. SNYDER and LAKE BURGER.



Bruce Saunders
President

JACKSON COUNTY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

MOST PROGRESSIVE BREEDERS OF
JACKSON COUNTY UNDER THIS HEAD



Devere Hafter
Secretary

SHORTHORNS.

Oak Grove Shorthorns headed by the great bull "White Starlight" by Searchlight. Dam by Choice Goods. Every cow in herd straight Scotch. **ROBT. SCHULZ,** Holton, Kansas.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

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

FOLLED DURHAMS.

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

HERFORDS.

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

HOLSTEINS.

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

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

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

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

PERCHERONS.

BANNER STOCK FARM—Home of "Incus," champion American Royal, 1911; weight 2,240. Two 8-month-old stallions, one 2-year-old filly for sale. **BRUCE SAUNDERS,** Holton, Kansas.

PERCHERONS FOR SALE.
A few nice farms for sale. Write **JAS. C. HILL,** Holton, Kansas.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

M. H. ROLLER & SON
Circleville, Kan.



Fourteen big jacks and 25 jennets for sale. One imported Percheron and one high-grade Belgian stallion.

P. E. McFADDEN, HOLTON, KANSAS.
Live stock and **AUCTIONEER**
general farm

JERSEY CATTLE.

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

Fairview Farm Jerseys—Herd header, Cretesla's Interested Owl 114512, sire, Interested Prince (imported); sire of 23 R. of M. cows; dam, Owl's Interested Cretesla, R. of M. test 514 lbs. in Class AA. Females for sale. **R. A. Gilliland,** Mayetta, Kansas.

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

SPRING HILL DAIRY FARM offers bull nearly ready for service. Deep milking dams; will furnish records. Also a few choice helpers, bred. Write for price and pedigree. **J. B. Porter & Son,** Mayetta, Kan.

"Fontain's Valentine" Heads our Jerseys. Unregistered cows bred to this bull for sale. Also bull calf. **W. R. LINTON,** Denison, Kansas.

POULTRY.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—Eggs from two pens and farm flock. First pen headed by cockerel scoring 96. All prize winning stock. Write for prices. **GEO. M. KLUMMIRE,** Holton, Kan.

DUROC JERSEYS.

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

POLAND CHINAS.

ORANGE CHIEF 68739 heads my herd of the big smooth kind. Fall boars and gilts sired by Sunny Colossus and Blue Valley Giant 2d, out of sows with both size and quality. **WALTER DODSON,** Denison, Kan.

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

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

COLEMAN'S BIG SMOOTH POLANDS. 150 in herd. Herd boars, O. K. Lad, Hadley C. Expansion, Price We Know, Mastodon and Mogul sows. Herd has tops from many sales. 20 bred gilts and 25 fall pigs for sale. Also Jersey cattle. **JOHN COLEMAN,** Denison, Kan.

TEN BRED GILTS and tried sows. Big kind bred to a splendid son of Blue Valley Gold Dust. Dams trace to John Blain's breeding. **IMMUNE.** **O. B. CLEMETSON,** Holton, Kansas.

FRANK IAMS'

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



New Importation of Horses are the "Big Noise." The "Big Black Boys" and "Hard Time Prices" make "Ikey Buyers" "Sit Up and Take Notice" and Buy Horses of Iams.

The "Peaches and Cream" Horse Importer is "up to the minute," an Expert Judge and a "Close Buyer." His 1914 Importation and his Home Bred

Percherons and Belgians are the Classiest Bunch of big-boned, real drafters of quality and finish Iams has imported or bred, and will be sold at Democratic "Let Live Prices." Owing to war scare, poor crops in Europe, "Iams' Cash," and bought in November and December when Prices are Lowest, Iams made a "Killing" and bought a top bunch of Show and Business Horses at Bargain Prices. Ikey, shy your "Progressive" Hat into the ring, buy a ticket to Iams' Horse town, and see

"Iams' Horse Show" and get his "Bargain Prices." Iams' Kind are all "Show Horses." Only Big Drafters. No Culls.

IAMS' PROGRESSIVE PRICES

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

SIXTY PERCHERON AND BELGIAN

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

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED AT \$1000 and \$1400

(Few higher.) Registered mares, \$700 and \$1,000. Terms, cash or one year's time at 8%. One year's time and security at 6%. \$100 less price for cash than time. Iams pays freight and buyer's fare. Gives 60% breeding guarantee. Backed by "Half Million Dollars." Can place \$1,500 Insurance. Iams' \$1,500 Show stallions are better than those sold elsewhere at \$5,000 to \$10,000. Iams backs up ads with a \$500 guarantee that you find horses as represented at such bargain prices. Write for "Eye Opener" and Horse Catalog. It has a \$1,000 bargain on every page. References: First Natl. Omaha Natl. Bank, Omaha, and Citizens State Bank, St. Paul, Neb.

ST. PAUL, NEB.

125 HEAD STALLIONS and MARES PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND SHIRES.

More actual ton stallions to be seen in Wiley's barns at Emporia than any other place in the West. If you need a stallion, come and see for yourself. I am going to make special prices for the month of January in order to make room for new consignment to arrive February 7. These stallions and mares are selected with an eye single to the wants of the most critical American buyer. I will save you from \$100 to \$200 on your horse. Write for prices and descriptions, or come and see me. Will meet all trains. Telephone 837. Barns close to A. T. & S. F. depot.

L. R. WILEY, Emporia, Kan.
Importer and Breeder



ROBISON'S PERCHERONS

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

J. C. ROBISON
Towanda - - - Kansas.

THE ASTRAL KING STOCK FARM SALE

Jefferson City, Mo., March 11, 12, & 13

Fifteen brood mares, saddle bred; ten standard bred brood mares; fifteen head speed prospects; fifteen head yearling and two-year-old saddle bred colts; ten head of saddle stallions, and five standard bred stallions; forty head, ready to use, saddle and harness horses, including some that have won and others that will win in the show ring; ten head jacks that are proven breeders; five breeding jennets; fifteen teams of three-year-old mules; ten head of registered Hereford bulls; three draft stallions.

We always sell the season's winners. I will show you the largest number of coming winners that you can find in any one barn in any state. Ask me to prove this statement when you come to the sale. Catalog on request.

JAMES HOUCHIN, - - - Jefferson City, Mo.

Lamer's Percheron Stallions and Mares

BUY NOW while there is the most of Variety to select from.
C. W. LAMER, SALINA, KANSAS

FOALD and GROWN on the farm, offered at farmer's prices, eight coming 2-year studs, nine coming 3-year studs, eight 3 years old and over studs, registered Percheron Society of America. Of the big type with substance and from French ancestry on both sides. Fast trains direct from Kansas City and St. Joseph.

FRED CHANDLER, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.



55 Head Percheron Stallions, Mares and Colts 55

Six coming 3 years old, 1,600 to 1,800 pounds; four coming 4-year-olds, will weigh right at a ton; several 2-year-olds and yearlings. Well grown out and priced to sell. Ten head Shetlands. Write us your wants, or come and see us. We can please you.

Farm Ten Miles West of Great Bend,
Ewing Bros., Pawnee Rock, Kansas.



BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM

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

Lowest prices and safest guarantee of any firm in the business. Also a few extra good Percheron stallions. Come and see us, or write. **W. H. BAYLESS & CO., Blue Mound, Linn County, Kansas.**

54 Percheron Stallions

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



"Sal Vet" has come up fully to your promises. Have been keeping it before my horses all the time, and have never had horses do as well. Have found it equally good for hogs.—Andrew Kosar, Prop. Star Herd O. I. C. Swine, Glasco, Kan.

I have used "Sal Vet" and find it a good remedy. It has kept my hogs well and thrifty in spite of the fact that there is cholera all over the neighborhood.—Samuel A. Page, Nortonville, Kan.
Am well pleased with "Sal Vet" results.

Hog cholera raging one-half mile from me on one side and one and one-half miles on the other. My hogs having access to "Sal Vet" never looked better at this time of the year.—Henry Murr, McLouth, Kan.

Your "Sal Vet" worked just as you claimed it would. I did not lose a single hog, while others within one-half mile lost their entire herds.—C. H. Devore, Narka, Kan.



I'll Stop Your Losses From WORMS

**—I'LL PROVE IT
OR NO PAY**

Sidney R. Feil
"The Sal-Vet Man"

Registered Pharmacist, Graduate of the National Institute of Pharmacy



**Don't Buy "Sal" this
or "Sal" that**

Get the original, genuine Sal-Vet. Look for the portrait of S. R. Feil in center of each trade mark.

**I'll Feed Your Stock
60 Days Before You Pay**

If you will fill out the coupon below so I can tell how many head of stock you have I'll ship you enough Sal-Vet, the great worm destroyer and live stock conditioner to last them all 60 days. I don't ask you to send me a penny in advance. All I want is the privilege of proving to you right on your own farm, before you pay, what I have already proved to hundreds of thousands of farmers. I want to show you how easy it is to rid your stock of worms, stop your losses, make your farm animals grow faster, thrive better, keep healthier, put on more flesh on no more feed—make you more money. You can't afford not to accept this liberal offer.

**Send No
Money
Just the
Coupon**

The Great
WORM
Destroyer

SAL-VET

The Great
LIVE STOCK
Conditioner

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres.
THE S. R. FEIL COMPANY
DEPT. K. F. 3-7-14 Cleveland, Ohio

Ship me enough Sal-Vet to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight charges when it arrives, agree to report results promptly in 60 days, and at that time pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge.

Name.....

P. O.....

Shipping Sta.....State.....

No. of Sheep.....Hogs.....Cattle.....Horses.....

is the biggest boon to stock owners ever discovered. It stops losses from worms, prevents disease, aids digestion, tones up the system, helps food do your animals more good, gives them sleek coats, bright eyes and plump bodies. It pays for itself several times over in extra profits and protection against disease. It enables you to feed new corn safely and greatly lessens the danger from hog cholera and other destructive plagues. Read these letters:

"My neighbors lost 25% of their stock from corn fodder and kafir fodder poisoning and altho' I fed the same feed that they did, with the addition of the 'Sal-Vet' which I gave, I lost none."
—Frank Frame, Sawyer, Kansas.

"Before I started to feed 'Sal-Vet' my hogs were sick, and I had lost 6 of them; since feeding 'Sal-Vet' I have lost none. All now have good appetites and are thriving."
—Ernest Triebel, Rt. No. 2, Clearwater, Minn.

"The benefit which my horses, cattle and sheep derived from the use of 'Sal-Vet' is such as to make it almost indispensable." — A. L. Martin, Director of Institutes, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

Sal-Vet is a medicated salt which expels the deadly stomach and free intestinal worms without bother to you. You place it where your animals can run to it freely and

THEY DOCTOR THEMSELVES

It requires no dosing, no drenching, no starving, no trouble at all. Surely you can't afford to turn down this opportunity I give you of seeing for yourself on your own farm how Sal-Vet will save and make you money. Remember I don't ask you to send me a cent of money in advance—you have nothing to pay when the shipment arrives except the freight charges. At the end of 60 days report results—tell me what Sal-Vet has done for you. If it fails to do what I claim—if it don't rid your stock of the profit-eating stomach and intestinal worms, I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe me a penny. Send the coupon today.

SIDNEY R. FEIL
President

THE S. R. FEIL CO., Mfg. Chemists

DEPT. KF
CLEVELAND, O.

PRICES 40 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$5.00; 250 lbs., \$9.00; 500 lbs., \$13.00; 1000 lbs., \$21.12. Special discount for large quantities.

No order filled for less than 40 lbs. on 60 days offer. Never sold in bulk; only in Trade-Marked "Sal-Vet" Packages.

60 day trial shipments are based on 1 lb. of Sal-Vet for each hog or sheep and 4 lbs. for each horse or head of cattle as near as we can come without breaking regular sized packages.