KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

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PROSPERITY on the farm cannot come in the fullest measure to those trying to cram all the productive work of the year into a few weeks of the spring and summer. The farm management scheme must provide a paying job throughout the year. The farmer with the year round job always has money to pay his grocery bills.

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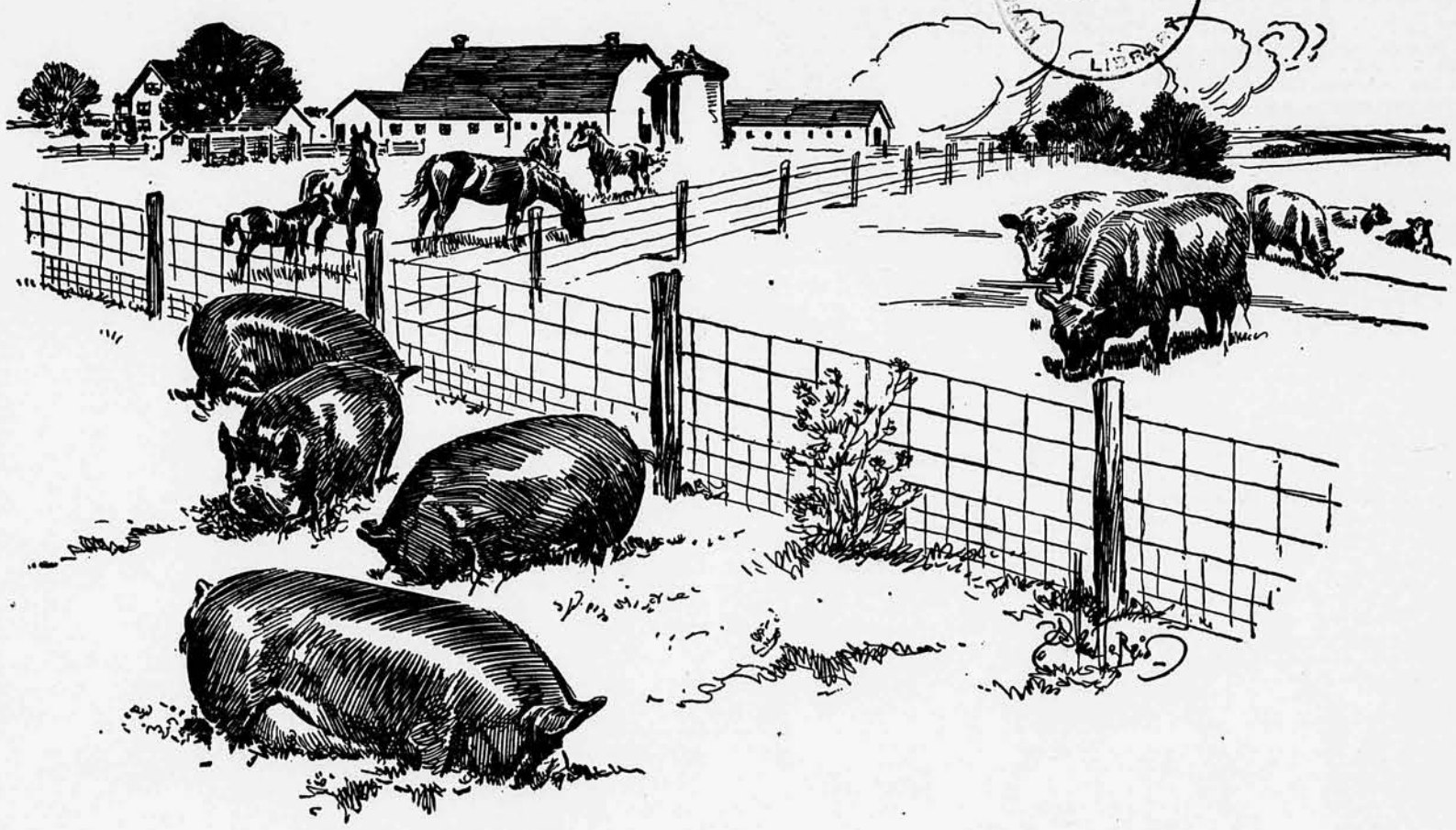

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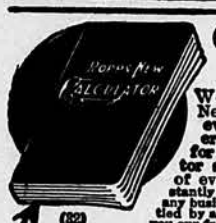

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Last year the farmers around Mulvane wanted courses in dairying and soil fertility; the farmers around Wakeeney wanted courses in dry-land farming, forage crops and live stock. This year the farmers around Louisville, one of the finest general farming districts in the state, want rather a varied course and the course indicated here will be given. Over one hundred farmers have signed up and no more will be admitted except that the evening meetings are open to all.

The instructors for the Louisville school will be A. S. Neale (director), dairying; R. I. Throckmorton, soils and fertilizers; C. C. Cunningham, farm crops; Dr. F. S. Schoenleber, veterinary problems; C. H. Taylor, stock feeding and breeding; Edw. C. Johnson, farm management.

The Louisville program is interesting to KANSAS FARMER readers in general because it illustrates the character of the school. It is:

Monday, November 30—Soil Formation; Feeds, Their Uses and Adaptability; Tillage and Cultivation; Feeding Dairy Cows; Soil Moisture; Dairy Herd Management.

Tuesday, December 1—Building Up the Dairy Herd; Plant Food; Feeding and Management of Breeding and Market Cattle; The Use of the Babcock Tester; Barnyard Manue; Clean Milk.

Wednesday, December 2—Barnyard Manure; Judging Dairy Cattle; Feeding and Management of Horses; The Business of Farming; Feeding and Management of Hogs.

Thursday, December 3—How Plants Grow; Diseases of Cattle in General; Alfalfa and Cowpeas; Tuberculosis; Judging Beef Cattle.

Friday, December 4—Corn and Sorghums; Judging Horses; Hog Cholera and Vaccination; Crop Rotation; Contagious Abortion.

At the special evening meetings open to the public the following program will be given:

Tuesday, "The Farm Poultry Flock," Prof. W. A. Lippincott; Wednesday, "A Survey of Kansas Seed Conditions," Mrs. E. P. Harling; "Tenancy and Tenant Systems," E. C. Johnson; Thursday, "Lessons from Farming in the Far East," Pres. H. J. Waters.

ALFALFA FIELD, 1914, ON THE FARM OF OTIS L. BENTON, DECATUR COUNTY.—ANNUAL PRECIPITATION OF THIS COUNTY, 23½ INCHES.

Annual Institute Round-Up

THE program for the State Farmers' Institute which will be held at the Agricultural College, December 28 to January 1, is now complete. This year there are several unusual features on the program which are attracting wide attention. One of these is the special meetings for the boys and girls every afternoon during the week. These meetings will be held in the gymnasium and will consist of talks and demonstrations on practical subjects followed by plays and games under the direction of Mr. Lowman, director of physical training at the college. Otis E. Hall, director of the boys' and girls' club work in the state, is in charge of this special program and the time will not lag.

A second special feature is the advanced course which will be offered throughout the week by the various departments. This is intended particularly for county agricultural agents, alumni of the institution, and others who have made a deep study of agriculture. The course undoubtedly will prove attractive to those who have been at the State Farmers' Institute in former years and have taken the regular courses offered each year.

A third specialty is the prominence given to the associations of the state, who will have charge of the general programs each afternoon. Tuesday afternoon will be in charge of the Swine Breeders and Growers, Wednesday the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Thursday the Kansas Poultry Federation, and Friday the Kansas State Dairy Association. In addition the Kansas Horse Breeders' Association will meet Wednesday and Thursday and the Kansas Sheep Breeders' Association on Friday, full programs being scheduled for both of them.

The program by the Division of Home Economics for the week is particularly attractive this year, some of the numbers being of a more popular nature than in former years. The Division of Engineering is also giving an unusually fine program and will devote one day to stationary and traction engines, one to electricity on the farm, one to concrete construction for the farm, and the fourth day to road building, irrigation, water supply, and farm sewage.

There will be a course also for the cream station operators throughout the state, and an examination for cream-buying permits given towards the end of the week.

In connection with the meeting of the Kansas State Dairy Association, there will be a contest in dairy butter, milk and cream, and premiums will be offered for the best five pounds of dairy butter, the best milk, and the best ten-pound tub of creamery butter.

In connection with the Crop Improvement Association, there will be an exhibit of corns, sorghums, and other grains, both by men and boys. For the best exhibit in the boys' contests, numerous cash premiums will be offered. It is expected that a very large number of entries will be made.

If you desire information about anything in connection with attendance upon this grand annual round-up, write Edward C. Johnson, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, Manhattan, Kan.

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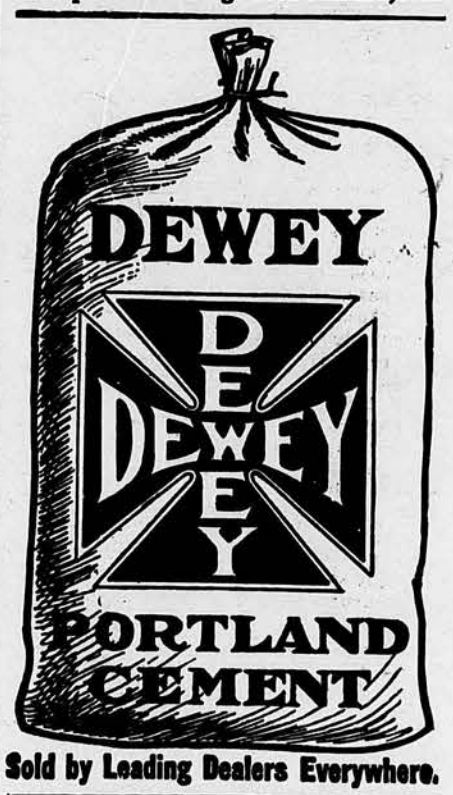

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FIGHTING ANIMAL DISEASES.

For a number of weeks every resource of the Federal Department of Agriculture has been thrown into the fight to prevent foot and mouth disease from gaining a permanent foothold in this country. Most drastic action has been taken by the officials of the Federal Department and the states directly concerned. The various measures taken have required the expenditure of large sums of money. The suppression of the outbreak of 1908, which was much less serious in extent than the present one, cost the Department $299,112. This expense, of course, does not represent the total losses incident to the outbreak. Individual stockmen necessarily were seriously injured financially even though they were paid for the animals actually destroyed.

The expenditure of such large sums of money are considered justifiable since the permanent burden placed on the live stock industry of the country by infectious diseases of this kind is enormous in comparison with which the sums expended in their suppression are extremely small. To those especially interested in the hog industry of this country, the tremendous efforts put forth to destroy foot and mouth disease in this country may well cause serious reflection as to why greater efforts should not be made to remove the permanent burden hog cholera places on the live stock farmer. This disease causes greater losses than all other infectious animal diseases taken together.

According to reports presented at the seventeenth annual meeting of the United Live Stock Sanitary Association, the approximate loss from hog cholera in twenty-six states from which reports were collected exceeded fifty-five million dollars. Kansas alone suffered a loss that year of $5,430,800. There seems to be a disposition to consider hog cholera as something we must always have with us, and this attitude of tolerance is perhaps responsible for the sad neglect of such sanitary regulations and quarantine measures as would be effective in eventually wiping out this disease. There is also a disposition in some quarters to regard hog cholera as a disease which may actually be introduced through improper feeding and unsanitary conditions without infectious contact. The hog owner who has this idea will, of course, accept hog cholera as a species of bad luck which must be accepted.

There is much encouragement in the fact that during the past year the Federal Department of Agriculture has taken up in a more serious manner than ever before the fight against hog cholera. With a half million dollar appropriation made especially for this purpose, systematic campaigns are now under way which give much promise in the fight against the disease. The backing up of the work of the government by a united public opinion all over the country would be a most effective force in bringing about better results.

The committee on uniform methods for the control of hog cholera, in making its report at the last meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association, incorporated the following statements in the report:

"There is no question but that the enforcement of proper sanitary regulations, such as control of shipments of diseased and exposed animals, disinfection of railway cars, stock yards, etc., the quarantine and disinfection of infected premises and the proper disposal of infected offal and of the carcasses of diseased swine will do much toward preventing the ravages of hog cholera.

"Experiments made by the mere separation of healthy animals from the diseased, as indicated by clinical appearance and bodily temperature, and healthy animals removed to clean quarters, have shown conclusively that many animals can be saved by this simple procedure.

"While we have in the Dorset-McBryde-Niles serum treatment an effective preventative of hog cholera, and, in the very early stages of infection with the disease, a practical cure, production or manufacture of serum and virus used in this treatment should be fostered and encouraged and their use should be regulated.

"The committee is of the opinion that wise legislation providing for practical regulations for traffic control in swine and the enforcement of special sanitary measures on public highways and on public and private premises, the regulation of the production and use of hog cholera serum, provision for its well-planned and systematic use, the exposure of worthless proprietary nostrums which are sold as cures, and the inauguration by the live stock sanitary authorities of the country of a campaign of education in live stock sanitation, is the true solution to the problem of saving the annual waste of from fifty to one hundred millions of dollars which this country suffers from the ravages of hog cholera."

It may be that good will come from the present outbreak of foot and mouth disease, as under the stimulus of the great publicity given to the strenuous efforts made to eliminate this disease there may be an arousing of public sentiment all over the country which will make it possible to take up and carry out in a more effective manner the measures necessary to control and remove the menace of hog cholera.

DAIRY SHOW FOR WEST.

The rapidly growing interest in dairying and the remarkable development of that industry in Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma, warrants the holding of a dairy show at some point centrally located for the farmers of these states and which show should be built along lines similar to those which have made the National Dairy Show, held annually in Chicago, a marked success. This show should be established at Kansas City in connection with the American Royal Live Stock Show held annually. At that point are all the facilities necessary for the successful staging of a dairy show and the point is most readily accessible for the farmers of the states above named.

A movement is now under way to organize such show in connection with the American Royal and by this time the movement would have taken definite form except for the abandoning of the American Royal this season. It is understood that the directors of the Royal are favorable to the expanding of the activities of that show to include dairy cattle. The Southwest Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association has initiated the movement. This association at the 1913 Royal made a showing of Jersey cattle, the association paying the premiums and conducting the show. It is now the idea of the Jersey breeders to interest the breeders of other dairy cattle and, if possible, induce them to organize for assistance in putting on this show. It is said that the officials of the American Royal are willing to admit dairy-bred animals to their exhibition on equal grounds with cattle of beef breeding.

It is said that in the past twelve months no less than two hundred thousand dollars' worth of pure-bred dairy stock has been brought into Missouri. It is certain that this much at least has been purchased by Oklahoma, and in all probability double that amount has come into Kansas during the same period. It is likely, too, that Nebraska has invested as heavily in animals of dairy breeding as has Kansas. Of the states named, Iowa probably leads in its annual purchase of dairy cattle. These figures give some idea as to the growing interest in and the tendency of these states to engage seriously in dairying. Since a showing of the best in dairy breeding is recognized as highly educational in its effect and beneficial to purchasers as well as sellers, it would seem that a dairy show at Kansas City is now demanded by the territory tributary thereto.

AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY.

According to conservative estimates, a million horses are now engaged in the European war. These horses have largely been drawn from the various productive industries of the countries engaged in war. The shortage of horses in these countries for agricultural and other purposes is certain to be most pronounced in the near future.

The United States comes next to Russia in horses. From the latest statistics this country has on its farms 20,962,000 horses. The European demand is taking the lighter type of horse, although some of the more drafty types are being taken for artillery purposes.

Up to the opening of this war demand, prices for horses have been a little off the past year. Many horse growers have had a feeling of timidity as to the future of the horse business and may be tempted to reduce horse stock to the lowest point possible. Following the crowd is seldom the wise plan. The farmer with an eye to the future had better be hanging on to what good mares he has and if possible exchanging some of the lighter classes, for which the present demand is strong, for good mares, and thus be in shape to take advantage of the big demand for horse power for agricultural purposes sure to come in the near future.

With many it has been customary to avoid wintering work horses, expecting to buy the needed horses in the spring. With the cleaning up of what little surplus may exist in this country for war purposes, there is a strong possibility that disappointment may be in store for those planning to buy farm work horses in the spring. The wiser policy is to be very conservative in the matter of reducing the horse power of the farm too much at this particular time.

This country already has the foundation stock necessary to enable it to take care of the horse breeding business of the world. Under the heading, "Europe's Extremity, America's Opportunity," the Breeders' Gazette has the following to say: "For years and years we have bought of Europe's choicest. Has it been conserved? Is it here? Can we rise to the opportunity? Can we breed constructively and work improvement on the breeds as found in America? These are questions that the wise farmer will undertake to settle right soon. He should rise to the necessity of raising pure-bred drafters good enough to replenish the horse stocks of the world.

"The plan of action for today seems plain enough. Buy good, pure-bred mares of the chosen breed. Mate them to superior stallions of that breed. Let them do the farm work and raise colts. Study colt culture.

"Will the American farmer rise to the horse breeding opportunity presented by Europe's extremity?"

KANSAS' 1914 WHEAT CROP.

While the fact has been apparent that the Kansas wheat yield this year was by far the largest in the history of the state, official figures have until this date been lacking. The Kansas State Board of Agriculture has just completed the summary of reports made by its correspondents in every county throughout the state. The resulting figures show that the 1914 yield was 180,924,885 bushels. These are the figures which become official and will from this time henceforth be regarded as the actual yield of Kansas wheat for the year named. This year's crop is approximately twice as much as the state's next best yield and is more than 25 per cent greater than any other state has ever produced in a single season and almost equals the combined yields of the three states ranking next highest in production this year.

The official appraisement by the State Board of Agriculture of the value of the 1914 crop will be $151,583,031. Following the long established custom of making the annual inventory of products and values at this season of the year, the value per bushel credited to this year's crop will be 83.78 cents. With current prices ranging from 85 to 98 cents, however, and considering that 44 per cent of this year's crops is still on hand and considering further that much of this may be marketed at a dollar, it is not out of the way to assume that the actual value of the 1914 crop will be ten million dollars in excess of that reported, or one hundred sixty million.

AVOID INFECTED SERUM.

The officials of the Federal Department of Agriculture report that some of the serum plants about Chicago have manufactured cholera serum from hogs suffering with foot and mouth disease. A number of infections have been traced to the use of this cholera serum. This makes the use of serum from some sources, at least, a dangerous matter at the present time. All serum known to be contaminated has been condemned and destroyed by the authorities, but there is always danger that some might have been overlooked.

It would seem the part of good judgment in the face of the above, that farmers who find it necessary to vaccinate hogs for cholera look carefully to the source of the serum which they use. It should be remembered in this connection that there has been no foot and mouth disease in the states of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, or Nebraska, and that serum from plants located in these states and securing serum from animals produced in these states would be wholly free from foot and mouth disease infection. It should be remembered that serum plants in these states are under federal supervision and if the federal authorities had recognized that through these plants there was danger of distributing foot and mouth disease they would have been placed under the ban of suspicion and controlled accordingly. The plants in these states, however, have not so far been placed under suspicion.

The farmers of Kansas are not warranted in declining to vaccinate hogs for cholera through fear of spreading foot and mouth disease, provided, of course, they buy serum from the proper sources. The existence of cholera in sections in Kansas warrants the use of serum in control, and there is no occasion for hesitancy in using hog cholera serum if obtained from plants outside of the foot and mouth disease-infected area.

BORROWING TO BUY CATTLE.

Opinions as to whether or not a farmer who has a surplus of feed this season can afford to borrow money with which to purchase cattle to consume that feed, are presented and discussed in an article on page four and continuing on page nine of this issue of KANSAS FARMER. It would well be worth while for every farmer to read and study this article. It is a serious presentation of a subject of much concern to the state—of much concern to the hundreds of farmers who have roughage for which there is no cash market. It is a subject also for serious consideration because the right kind of start in cattle now may present to many farmers the advantages and possibilities for a new kind of farming.

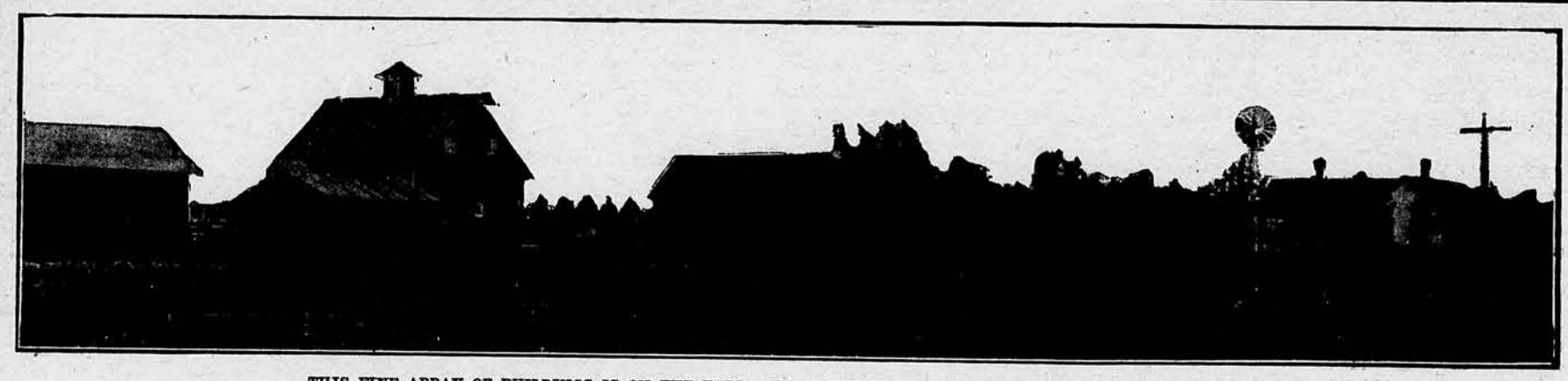
While in the article the man who finds it necessary to borrow money is the central figure, it should be understood that there are hundreds of farmers who have money in the bank and feed in abundance who are hesitating about investing in cattle. One always feels more secure if he is doing business on his own money. He has no interest to pay, he thinks. Sure, but his money is worth the same interest he would pay others for the use of money, and with this viewpoint in mind, the facts presented apply with equal force to the man who has his own accumulated funds.

Thousands of head of cattle are being bought this fall and established on the farms of Kansas. These are cattle of all kinds. As compared with former years, an unusually large percentage of the total is composed of cows and heifers. This indicates the tendency toward establishing breeding herds and this is a most satisfactory indication as to what the farmer is thinking of the live stock business. There is little question but that the investment in this class of cattle is the most safe and the most profitable. The large percentage, of course, of cattle coming into the state is of the various kinds of feeders.

On the whole, the present situation is encouraging in that it points to a revival of the cattle industry, the outlook for which is more promising than for many years past.

GETTING INTO CATTLE

Should Farmer Borrow Money to Buy Cattle—G. C. Wheeler



THIS FINE ARRAY OF BUILDINGS IS ON THE FARM OF AUSTIN SMITH, DWIGHT, KANSAS.—THE LIVE STOCK FARM PRESENTS A ROUNDED OUT APPEARACE ENTIRELY LACKING ON FARMS DEVOTED TO GRAIN ONLY.

IT does not require an array of statistics to demonstrate the shortage of cattle which exists. The prevailing prices for stock are a sufficient indication that there are simply not enough cattle to go around.

This thing of getting into cattle, however, should be gone about in a business-like manner. One of the principal reasons for growing cattle under present conditions is that they furnish a profitable market for the grass, fodder, straw and other roughage produced on the farm. Fertility must be returned to the soil to maintain its producing power. Those who contemplate going into the live stock business should by all means base their operations on the production of such live stock as is necessary to consume the feeds grown on the farm. When handling live stock requires the purchase of large quantities of feed, it must be of a speculative nature.

CATTLE FOR SUB-HUMID SECTIONS.

Prof. W. A. Cochel, in addressing the Dry Farming Congress recently held in Wichita, discussed the place beef cattle have as a market for the by-products of grains produced in sub-humid sections. He stated that three crops stand out prominently through these sections, namely, grass, wheat and sorghums. Little attention has been paid by investigators as to the value of grass, largely because there has been no accurate method of measuring its value. This is true in all sections of the country. It is also true, said Professor Cochel, that no permanent, profitable system of farming has ever been established in any wide area without grass, and this, of course, necessitates live stock as a means of marketing the grass. When grass is entirely eliminated, yields of other crops decrease and the farm population becomes discontented, restless and discouraged.

It was pointed out that the practice of burning straw through the wheat-growing sections of Kansas was so common as to excite little or no comment. Following years favorable to the production of forage crops, including such cereals as corn, kafir, milo and similar grains, it is not an uncommon sight to witness the burning of vast quantities of this class of material. Professor Cochel pointed out that following the favorable crop year of 1912 enormous quantities of such materials were destroyed and that within the period of three months immediately following thousands of cattle were necessarily shipped out of the same sections because of inability of pasture to carry the stock until the fall wheat was capable of pasturing them. He stated that he fully believed that enough feed was wasted and destroyed in the state during the winter and spring of 1913 to have fed every animal which was sacrificed on a glutted market until a sufficient quantity of feed was again produced. The feasibility of accomplishing this result was demonstrated at the Hays Experiment Station during this very period. The silos were all filled and the dry forage produced was stacked in large stacks and carried over for future use. During the very period when every farmer in that vicinity was abusing his pasture by overgrazing, and finally sacrificing his animals, the experiment station was not only able to maintain its normal number of live stock, but purchased additional live stock to consume the feed available.

The live stock business, to be successful, must be worked out in such manner as to make it a permanent business on the farm and not a business to be gone into according to circumstances, planning to get out again when conditions are unfavorable. This kind of live stock management can never be a permanent success.

FINANCING CATTLE BREEDING.

In closing his address before the Dry Land Congress in Wichita recently, Professor Cochel made the following statement in reference to the building up of the cattle business:

"In order that this method of farming may become more general, the college and experiment stations and the agricultural journals, as well as the leaders in the various communities, should use every possible means of disseminating information as to methods of farming and management which will permit of profitable live stock production, and work out some means of financing breeding operations. As yet it is impossible for farmers to secure capital through a series of years with breeding herds as security. Adequate means have been provided to secure loans on cattle feeding propositions, because of the fact that they are concluded in less than a year, but the same men, with the same equipment and feeding materials, are unable to negotiate a loan on breeding stock. This is a problem yet unsolved and which I leave for you to consider."

The same speaker, in addressing the American Society of Animal Production in Washington, D. C., November 11, had the following to say on the probable methods of bringing about an increase of live stock production:

"The supply of breeding animals on both farms and ranges would be increased tremendously if means of financing breeding operations were provided. It is possible for a farmer who has produced a crop of corn, or has pasture available, to go to almost any bank and secure funds with which to purchase steers to consume the products of his land. Money is loaned for 90 to 180 days with the privilege of renewal. It is impossible, however, for him to borrow the same amount with breeding females as security because of the fact that from three to five years' time must elapse before the increase will be marketable. This is probably the greatest problem to be solved if breeding operations are to be materially increased in the very near future."

The bankers are at last beginning to wake up to the situation. F. T. Ransom, of the Wichita Stock Yards Bank, in addressing the Improved Stock Breeders' Association last winter, said that our past haphazard system of banking had worked a serious detriment to the cattle business. Mr. Ransom claimed that his institution was paving the way to a readjustment of the theory of loaning money on cattle, and that at the time of his speaking, of the million and over loaned on cattle by his bank, not to exceed a hundred thousand dollars' worth of loans were on cattle that would be sold to packers.

A condition exists in Kansas at the present time which makes of this a question of today to many a Kansas farmer. Thousands of acres of wheat are available for pasturing cattle, a plentiful supply of rough feed is on hand all over the state far in excess of the needs of the stock on hand. What is the man without cattle to do? Is there any means whereby he may secure the money necessary to get cattle so he can realize on his surplus feed? The men who have been feeding cattle habitually know that what they can do in converting feed into money, and most of them who need money manage to get it and secure the necessary cattle. The average man has not been able in many cases to secure the money and is all at sea as to whether he could even make the venture of borrowing money to buy cattle with safety.

The bankers also are interested, which shows that they are at least looking for some means of getting out of some of their ruts in the matter of making cattle loans. This subject was up for discussion at a recent bankers' meeting and the men present took the matter up most seriously. The banker knows what the experienced cattlemen can do in handling cattle, but he is not so sure of the man without experience.

EXPERIENCED CATTLEMEN'S VIEWS.

In order to be able to give valuable and reliable information to KANSAS FARMER readers, a number of the experienced cattle men of the state, in whom we have perfect confidence, were asked to suggest a way out for the farmers with plenty of feed but with no cattle to consume it. We asked these men whether they would advise farmers having an abundance of rough feed to borrow money for the purchase of the cattle necessary to consume these feeds. Upon what terms would it be necessary to make these loans? What class of cattle would it be advisable for the average farmer to purchase? And should he use any supplemental feeds to go with his roughage?

E. L. Barrier, of Greenwood County, one of the cattlemen of that county who has attained considerable success from very small beginnings, called at the KANSAS FARMER office shortly after receiving our letter on this subject. In his opinion a banker could safely lend up to a hundred per cent of the value of the animals for the purchase of cows and heifers. He qualified this statement, however, by saying that the ability and the experience of the man in the case would have a very important bearing upon the probable outcome of the investment. His contention was that a successful stockman is not the product of a day. Men with absolutely no experience and knowledge of the business, without the necessary equipment in sheds and feed lots on their farms, might easily make a grievous failure. He warned the farmer buying up cows and heifers to be exceedingly cautious as regards getting contagious abortion in his herd. This warning was given as a result of bitter experience in being cleaned out of the cattle business by this serious disease. It was Mr. Barrier's opinion that practically the only risks involved in the borrowing of money to finance cattle operations at the present time were along the lines suggested.

BANKERS TOO CONSERVATIVE.

James R. Plumb, a prominent and successful cattleman of Lyon County, seems to consider the conservative attitude of bankers as a serious handicap to the average farmer's getting into the business of handling some cattle to consume their rough feed. Mr. Plumb says: "It is beyond me why bankers will loan thousands of dollars every year to speculators in cattle and then spend hours in discussing at one of their meetings the advisability of letting the farmer have a few hundred dollars to buy cattle to consume the feed he has produced on his farm. I believe I voice the sentiment of nine out of every ten real farmers in this statement.

"I know personally of men who never have farmed and do not even raise feed by renting land, who have gone out already this fall and bought hundreds of cattle and borrowed most of the money both to purchase the cattle and feed for the winter. Others of my neighbors who have feed on their farms are told to go slow, as money is close, and in some cases have been refused point blank.

"How we are going to ever build up an industry like the cattle feeding business with such conditions existing is more than I know. Our colleges tell the farmer to raise more cattle to overcome the beef famine and the bank that will loan money on cows for breeding purposes is a curiosity and almost unheard of."

In view of what Mr. Barrier has said as a result of his experience and observation it is possible the banker is justified to a certain extent in his ultra conservative attitude toward making loans to men inexperienced in the cattle business.

BANK SHOULD GET MONEY.

R. L. Miller, of Jackson County, says in reply to our inquiries that he believes it will pay any farmer or business man with ample business ability to borrow money under favorable conditions. In his letter he says: "You asked if I think it advisable for a farmer with an abundance of rough feed to borrow money to purchase cattle. In reply will say I most certainly do. Money is hard to get at the present time and the rate is higher than usual, but I think any substantial farmer should be able to go to his home bank and get the money. If the bank's reserve should be low, it seems to me, if the officials are real bankers and have the interests of the community as well as of their bank at heart, they would go to their reserve bank and get the money for their customers."

Mr. Miller thinks there is a good possibility of making some money in marketing the rough feed of the farms by means of wintering cattle. He himself purchased a few weeks ago several hundred head of stock steers weighing from 600 to 800 pounds, paying at the rate of $6.50 per hundredweight. The cattle were fair in quality and would probably cost at the present time $7 to $7.25 per hundredweight. Mr. Miller thinks that if stalk fields are to be pastured and other feeds of inferior quality are to be used, it would be better to secure 800 to 900-pound steers carrying little flesh but of fair quality. Where alfalfa hay and good fodder and silage are available, he would advise the use of younger and lighter cattle. His advice is that in the absence of alfalfa or clover hay, corn stalks or fodder could profitably be supplemented with small quantities of cottonseed by-products.

We asked these cattlemen whether the fact that grass would be available the following summer would have any influence as to the method of wintering. Mr. Miller's advice on this point is that where cattle are to be grazed the following summer he would not winter them on quite as strong feed as he would if they were intended to be put on full feed in the spring or sold as stockers. In other words, cattle to graze well and make the largest returns from grass should carry little or no fat when turned to pasture. Fat is finish, and unless cattle are to be fed out to a marketable finish at once, any accumulation of fat during the winter period is likely to be lost in so far as enhancing the value of the cattle is concerned.

MUST SELECT RIGHT CLASS OF CATTLE.

Prof. W. A. Cochel of the Agricultural

[Continued on Page Nine.]

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

MANY reports of excessive damage to alfalfa fields by pocket gophers are being received. It is probable that there is not an alfalfa field in the state not infested by these pests. On this matter Robert K. Nabours, professor of zoology, Kansas Agricultural College, says:

"During the fall the rodents are especially busy extending their runways in all directions in search of the fleshy roots which they store up for winter food. The earth excavated in making these runways is heaped up on the surface in mounds, often of a size great enough to materially interfere with harvesting the crops. Thus there are two ways in which the gopher causes a loss to the farmer: First, by restroying the roots of the crops, and, second, by interfering with the harvesting of the crop.

"This loss may be materially lessened in two ways, namely, by trapping and by poisoning. Other methods have been tried but have been found to be unsatisfactory, either from point of view of expense or the small number of gophers killed.

"While slow, there is no surer way of killing gophers than by trapping, but in fields that are badly infested this means of eradicating is not practicable on account of slowness and time required to run the traps. However, if the area to be cleared is small or the rodents not numerous, the land owner may, with a little expenditure of time and money, put an end to the gopher trouble.

"A more practicable method of eradicating the pests from large areas of badly infested ground is that of poisoning. For several years the zoology department of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station has been selling a preparation to the farmers of the state which is used with shelled corn as bait. Sweet potatoes also have been used with success. The poison is manufactured at the college and sold for $1.10 per quart, which amount will poison a half bushel of grain. Full directions for use accompany each can.

"As gophers are especially active during the fall and spring, the best results can be obtained by distributing the poison at these seasons. This will prevent fresh mounds being thrown up which will interfere with harvesting the alfalfa."

Cold Weather Engine Starting.

T. C. C., Dickinson County, asks for the most practical method of starting farm gasoline engines in cold weather.

There are many suggested good ways, all of which involve the principle of causing the gasoline to vaporize. The reason engines do not start as easily in cold as in warm weather is because the gasoline taken into the cylinders is not so vaporized as to produce a mixture easily fired. Any method which will warm the engine cylinders will accomplish the desired effect. The filling of the water jacket with warm water is good but unhandy, yet in ertreme cold weather it may be impossible to otherwise start. Another method is that of heating the carburetor—this in order to warm the gasoline contained therein. Another plan and which the editor of KANSAS FARMER uses successfully is that of squirting into the priming cups a small quantity of a mixture of about three-fourths gasoline and one-fourth ether, increasing the ether to one-half in extreme cold weather. At the same time we squirt gasoline onto the carburetor air intake valve. This plan is more effective in extreme cold weather by using warm gasoline for this latter purpose. The gasoline is heated by putting a bottle of it in hot water, being careful to keep the cork off the bottle containing the gasoline.

Shade Trees for Reno County.

"Please send me any information you can get on the oriental sycamore. We are looking for a shade tree that will satisfy the requirements of this section of Kansas. The death rate of our shade trees has been enormous the past few years, and we would like to find some tree that we can depend on," wrote E. L. Meyer, Reno County, to Charles A. Scott, professor of forestry, Kansas Agricultural College. Here is Mr. Scott's reply:

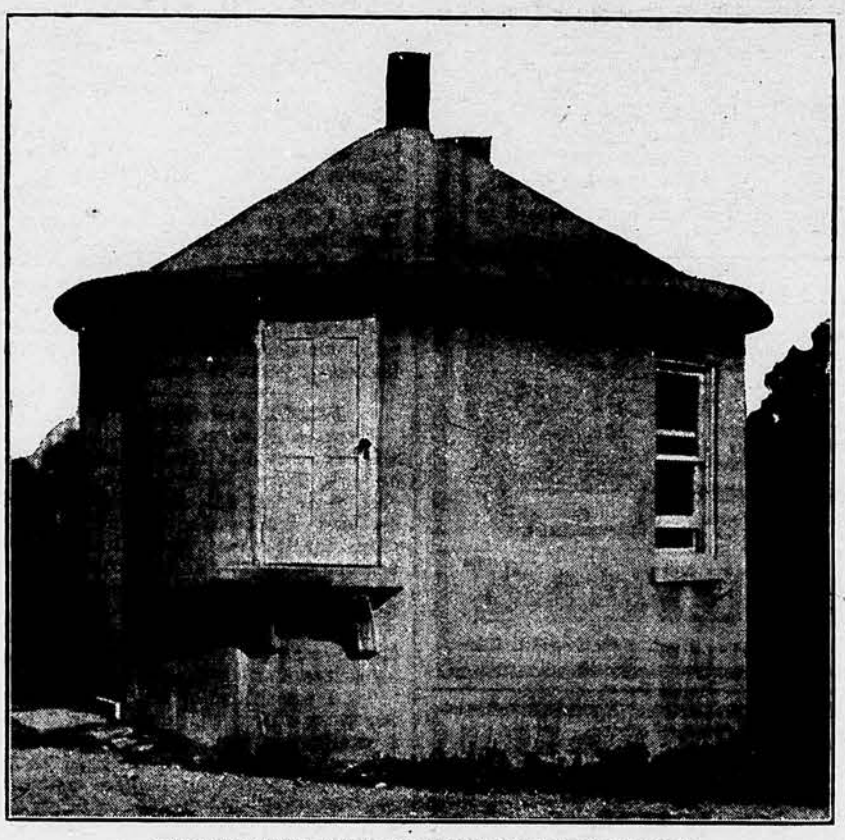
"There is very little information that I can give you concerning the oriental sycamore (Platanus orientalis). To my knowledge I have not seen a single speciment of this tree in the state, excepting some that have been very recently planted. Its reputation in general is that it is a very hardy tree. However, I doubt if it is as hardy as our native sycamore or in any way more desirable as a shade tree. I feel that it is somewhat of an adventure to plant them excepting in an experimental way.

I am well aware of the enormous loss of shade trees throughout the state during the past two or three years, due to the combined effects of droughty conditions and insect pests, and I will be glad, indeed, to help in the selection of trees that will in the future withstand these conditions. The following is a list of trees that I would advise planting in the vicinity of Hutchinson, ranked in the order in which I name them:

"For street and shade trees — Hackberry, thornless honey locust, white elm, American sycamote, Kentucky coffee tree, non-fruiting specimen of Russian mulberry, Russian wild olive, Osage orange.

"Evergreens for windbreaks, screens ant ornamental plantings—Red cedar, Austrian pine, Scotch pine, Chinese arbor vitæ.

"It may be that the American sycamore should rank closer to the head of the list. I have seen specimens of the sycamore as far west as Larned, that are making splendid growth, and I believe that they are good trees west of the 100th meridian, especially when planted along the creek or river valley. I also believe that the burr oak and possibly the black and red oaks are much more valuable trees for street and yard planting than we have heretofore considered them. It is true that they make rather slow growth, but, on the other hand, they are long lived, entirely drouth resistant, and practically free from injurious insect attacks."



CONCRETE FARM MILK HOUSE BUILT OVER SILO FORMS. —SUBSTANTIAL, SANITARY, AND MODERATE IN COST.

Apple Pulp Feed for Milk Cows.

Subscriber J. C. Palmer, who is superintendent of Hall Brothers' Western Holstein Farm at Denver, writes:

"In one of the recent issues of KANSAS FARMER you answered an inquiry as to the feeding value of apples for dairy cows. On this farm we have not had any experience in feeding apples, but have had very satisfactory results feeding apple pulp from cider mills. It is as good a milk producer as any feed it has been our experience to use. The pulp is as good a conditioner as oil meal. We do not feed to exceed forty pounds of pulp per day."

Upon receipt of the above letter KANSAS FARMER asked Mr. Palmer how the apple pulp was stored, and in reply he said:

"The pulp is dumped on a platform at the cider mill and left there until hauled away. Some of it is two or three weeks old before being fed. The older it is, the better. It can be piled anywhere—in the open or in the feed room—and will be in good condition for feeding in the spring if not used in the winter. Mold will gather on the outside of the pile and the moldy pulp should be thrown away, but it will do no damage if that which is moldy is placed before the cows, since they will not eat it.

"Your readers might be interested in knowing that we are milking 128 Holstein cows now and have some 525 to 560 gallons of milk a day. Thirty-five of the cows are heifers in first milking period."

Rainfall Does Not Increase.

"Does the rainfall increase as the cultivated area of a section or country increases?" asks O. W. C., Lyon County.

There are still a few people who hold that the rainfall of a locality increases as land is brought under cultivation. This belief is unwarranted and when the farmer settles in a new country he can depend upon the precipitation of that country continuing as shown by the records of the past and his farming operations should be governed thereby. The great mass of data accumulated during the hundreds of years in all countries is the evidence which controverts the theory that rainfall follows the plow.

The weather station of the Kansas State Agricultural College has the oldest complete weather records in the state. These records date back to 1858 when Isaac Goodnow, one of the founders of the old Bluemont College, began to keep them. At several other points weather records were begun in Kansas before the Civil War, but the records of all the stations except the ones at the Kansas Agricultural College were either destroyed or neglected.

"The rainfall in Kansas is not increasing," says J. O. Hamilton, professor of physics who is in charge of the Manhattan station. "Our records show that during the past fifty-six years the average rainfall has been nearly thirty-one inches. Taking the first twenty-five year period as compared to the last twenty-five year period the results show a slight increase in favor of the later period. However, by dividing the years differently, an increase can be shown for the earlier period."

Quarantine on Hay and Straw.

Subscriber T. A. G., Jefferson County, Mo., asks whether or not hay and straw can be shipped from areas under federal quarantine on account of foot and mouth disease.

No, except under the following provisions: Hay and straw cut prior to August 1, 1914, and baled prior to October 1, 1914, may be shipped without disinfection from any of the quarantined areas, provided that it has been stored away from cattle, sheep or swine. Hitherto it was necessary that hay should not only have been cut before August 1, but that it should also have been baled before that date.

Johnson Grass in Greenwood County.

A Greenwood County subscriber commends KANSAS FARMER for the stand it has taken in cautioning farmers not to use Sudan grass seed which has the seed of Johnson grass therein. This subscriber has Johnson grass on his farm. It has done untold damage to his orchard, which is thoroughly seeded with it. He ventures the opinion that Johnson grass will not grow after it has once been put in the silo. He has siloed corn and kafir which contained Johnson grass and the manure from this silage does not seem to increase the stand of Johnson grass on land on which it was used.

Height Pump Will Raise Water.

P. O. McC., Thomas County, asks: "How far will a pump suck water?"

The height to which a pump will draw water is generally less than thirty feet, depending upon several conditions. Theoretically, a perfect pump will draw water from a height of 33.95 feet above the level of the water, or to a height corresponding to a perfect vacuum, but a perfect vacuum cannot be maintained on account of valve leakage, air contained in the water, and the vapor of the water itself.

If the water is hot the height to which it can be lifted by suction decreases, on account of the increased pressure of the vapor. In pumping hot water, therefore, the water must flow into the pump by gravity.

Beet Top Poisoning.

P. A. J., Lyon County, says he has heard that the feeding of beet tops to cattle is dangerous.

We have not heard of the loss of cattle in Kansas through feeding beet tops, but the increasing acreage of beets and the utilization of beets as a fuel warranted inquiry into the matter and here is what Dr. I. E. Newsom, of Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station, says:

"Every fall many sheep and cattle are lost due to a misunderstanding of the method of feeding tops. Too often cattle and sheep are required to make practically their whole ration of tops and may die as a result.

"There seems to be three explanations. The first is that the tops get moldy in the piles, thus setting up severe digestive disturbances; another is, all tops contain oxalic acid to some extent and this may be poisonous when taken in too large quantities. The third is that the crown of the beet may contain a substance probably sugar which is injurious more especially to sheep. In many cases where a number of animals have been lost, the removal to new feed has been sufficient to effect a cure of the remaining animals. Beet tops are of some value when used as an auxiliary to the ration, but as an entire ration they become dangerous."

Some Important Meetings.

Kansas poultrymen will be interested in knowing that the Newton County, Missouri, Poultry Association will hold its next annual poultry show January 7, 8 and 9, 1915, at Neosho, Missouri.

O. A. Keene, secretary of the Kansas State Bee Keepers' Association, announces the twelfth annual meeting of that organization to be held in the Commercial Club rooms, Topeka, December 4 and 5. Frank C. Pellett, of Iowa, will deliver a lecture December 4 on "Wintering." All persons interested in bees are urged to be present.

The second annual Interstate Agricultural and Industrial Congress will be held in the Auditorium at St. Joseph, Missouri, December 9 to 12, inclusive. An unusually large number of men prominent in all phases of agriculture will address this meeting. New features are actual demonstrations in hog cholera diagnosis and vaccination, fruit tree spraying and pruning, judging of live stock, dairy demonstrations, apple show, and exhibits of the agricultural colleges of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri. Each session will be thrown open to discussion by those in attendance. This is a grand educational meeting to which no admission will be charged.

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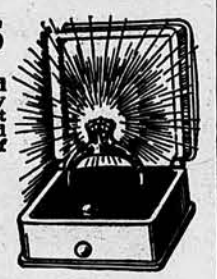

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THE FARM

Storing Sweet Potatoes for Family Use.

B. A. L., Marion County, writes that he has successfully stored sweet potatoes in quantities sufficient for family use and has kept them without growing or wilting for more than a year. His plan is:

"Dig the potatoes carefully so that they are not cut or bruised. Bruised potatoes will not keep, neither will potatoes which have been cut or scarred. Pack in sand that is perfectly dry. The sand and potatoes are placed in barrels in the cellar. Do not allow the barrels to stand on the floor, but set them up on boards or stones so that the air can circulate below the barrels and that none of the moisture from the cellar floor can extend through the barrels and dampen the sand."

No Need Worrying About Potash.

"The farmers of Kansas do not need to lose any sleep worrying about the European war and its effect on their potash supply," says R. I. Throckmorton, assistant professor of soils in the Kansas State Agricultural College. "In all of our experiments at the Agricultural College and in the different cooperative experiments in many different parts of the state, potash when added to the soil has never increased the yield of grain enough to pay for the fertilizer that was applied. The Kansas soil contains an abundance of potash sufficient for many years to come."

Feterita and Sudan for West.

KANSAS FARMER readers are familiar with the name of Henry Field, the Shenandoah, Iowa, seed grower. It is his custom to try out new crops in various sections before he recommends those crops for the various localities in which he does business. During the past couple of years he has had numerous fields of feterita and Sudan grass grown in the West. After making observations into the success of these crops, here is what he writes KANSAS FARMER:

"If I were farming in the Plains country west of the 100th meridian I believe I would pin my faith to feterita and Sudan. They are a pair hard to beat. They will stand an endless amount of dry weather and make a fairly good crop under seemingly impossible conditions. Feterita is especially for grain and don't make a great deal of fodder. Sudan is not much for grain, but will make lots of hay or fodder. They will pull a man through in a dry season in good shape.

"And even here in the corn belt, where we are supposed to have plenty of rain but don't always get it, it would pay us all, I believe, to plant a fair acreage of these two crops. I am sure that Sudan will beat any hay or fodder crop we could plant, and feterita is the greatest chicken feed crop you ever saw."

Horticultural Society Program.

A revival of interest in orcharding in Kansas is predicted by Secretary Pelham of the Kansas State Horticultural Society. In order to avoid errors that have been previously made in fruit growing, Mr. Pelham is emprasizing the necessity of thorough knowledge on the part of men entering the orcharding business.

To this end a program of special interest and practical value is announced for the annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society in Topeka, December 2, 3 and 4.

Two widely known speakers outside the state are to address the meeting. Professor Scott of the United States Department of Agriculture, who has been engaged in citrous fruit improvement work in California, will address the horticulturists on the benefits of improvement in nursery stock. Another feature will be a talk by Frank Pellett, state bee inspector of Iowa.

An innovation this year will be a special women's program on the first afternoon of the meeting. Mrs. Sumner, a well known fruit grower of Northeastern Kansas, will discuss the possibilities of raising small fruits as an occupation for women.

Home canning of fruits will be taken up by Miss Frances L. Brown of the Kansas Agricultural College extension division. An effort is being made throughout the United States to promote home canning of fruits and vegetables, this being regarded as highly preferable to the common practice among farmers of purchasing large amounts of canned goods.

Early Plowing and Plant Food.

It has for some years been generally accepted that the earlier the seed bed for wheat is prepared, the greater and the more certain the yield secured. Most farmers have regarded the increased yields on fields prepared early as due to the conservation and accumulation of moisture, in addition, of course, to the compacting of the seed bed. It is announced by Professor Call of the agronomy department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, that early plowing appears to be of value because of the large supply of plant food liberated, especially nitrates, than because of any additional moisture stored in the soil by early cultivation. Poor results from late plowing he believes are largely due to the fact that insufficient plant food is liberated to supply the needs of the crop. These conclusions were reached through the results of numerous trials and detailed observation and were presented by Professor Call at the meeting of the Great Plains Co-operative Experimental Association at Hays last July, and also last week at the meeting of the American Society of Agronomy in Washington.

Sugar Beets Yield $62.80 per Acre.

A net return in a single season of $62.80 per acre on land valued at $100 per acre, was this year obtained by E. E. Frizell, Larned, on a fifty-acre irrigated tract yielding twenty tons of sugar beets to the acre. The expense of growing beets is figured by Mr. Frizell on the basis of hiring all the help necessary to produce and harvest the crop. Here is his expense account per acre:

Plowing ten inches deep, per acre	$ 2.50
Dragging (leveling), per acre	.40
Harrowing twice, per acre	.30
Planting, per acre	.20
Cultivating five times at 20 cents per acre	1.00
Thinning and hoeing, per acre	6.00
Irrigating four times, $1 per acre	4.00
Digging, per acre	.80
Topping, per acre	6.00
Hauling, per acre	5.00
Interest on $100 land at 7%	7.00
Total	$33.20

The beets were sold for $5 per ton, and on basis of nineteen tons to the acre, although the yield was a trifle larger than that, the gross receipts for the beets were $95 per acre, and deducting the $33.20 expense leaves the neat profit of $62.80 per acre. And this without taking into consideration, too, the fact that the tops of the beets are worth a good deal for feed, and were utilized for that purpose at the Fort Larned ranch. It will be seen that the $62.80 per acre net profit will almost pay two-thirds of the cost of the land on a single crop.

Feterita for Dry and Short Seasons.

J. A. H., Saline County, asks: "To what section of the western country does feterita seem best adapted?"

We have printed much on this subject, the same being the editor's personal observation along with the observations and experiences of farm growers and agricultural experiment stations. Among farmers there is a variety of opinions, but there is accumulating evidence pointing to the value of feterita in the areas of the lightest rain and also in the areas of short growing season in the Great Plains region. For Kansas, we have already stated that the indications are that feterita will prove the most valuable principal feed grain crop west of the 100th meridian just a little east of a line between Decatur and Norton counties on the north and Meade and Clark counties on the south. However, we believe that it will be planted in a considerable acreage east of this line, but as a spring-planted and principal feed grain crop will come near wholly disappearing at the 98th meridian or about a line between Jewell and Republic counties on the north and Sumner and Harper counties on the south. In the years to come we think east of this line it will be found valuable principally as a catch crop to follow early harvested

crops. In the north half of the western section as above described it will be more generally used, too, than in the south half. This because in the south the growing season is longer and pure-bred strains of dwarf milo and dwarf kafir will do better than farther north; at least until these have been gradually acclimated and moved northward. But Nebraska and the Dakotas and the higher sections of Colorado have been without a grain sorghum of certain maturity until feterita came. We have letters from Fairbanks, South Dakota, giving a very favorable report on feterita in that section, and also a letter from Snyder, Colorado, stating that the crop there was very satisfactory and that the writer's field had no rain from July 4 to August 14. Snyder has an altitude of 4,400 feet and a normal annual rainfall of 12½ inches. The growing season there is about 130 days. Feterita is unquestionably the sorghum crop adapted to sections of light rainfall even though the growing season is long, and also to sections of light rainfall with short growing seasons.

Fall Care of Lawn.

T. F. K., Jackson County, asks what treatment he can give his lawn this fall to improve its appearance next spring.

No better treatment can be given than the application of properly rotted manure in the late fall. The manure should not be placed on the grass until the frosts have stopped the growth. Manure should be applied at the rate of ten to twenty two-horse loads per acre, the amount used depending upon the fertility of the soil. The manure should be thoroughly rotted before application so that all weed seeds are killed. If there are any parts of the lawn which will be tramped over when they are not frozen, and especially when snow is melting, these parts should be protected to prevent persons from walking thereon. Tramping on the turf when it is covered by slush or snow is as destructive to a lawn as is almost anything else. Nothing will be gained by sowing grass seed on the lawn at this season. Seeding should be done early next spring.

Fall Plowing East and Central.

Fall plowing for corn in Central and Eastern Kansas is a practice that is recommended and among the points in favor of it are:

The fall furnishes a time when deep plowing may be done early enough to allow the soil to become compacted by planting time.

When plowing is done in the fall, a longer time is afforded for the refuse of the preceding crop to rot.

Late fall plowing helps to destroy the small brown ant which is a protector of the root plant louse.

Time is less pressing in the fall than oftentimes in the spring.

The structure of clay and other stiff soils is improved by weathering.

Fall plowing should be left rough in order that it may collect moisture and hinder blowing.

Rain Damages Alfalfa Hay.

the amount of injury caused by rain on alfalfa hay. At the Colorado Station it was found that a rainfall of 1¾ inches showed a loss of more than one-third of the crude protein and one-seventh of the carbohydrates, and a gain of about 12 per cent crude fiber. Their experiments showed that tepid water dissolves 40 per cent of choice third-cut alfalfa. It is thus seen that cured alfalfa hay contains a large portion of its nutrients in a form soluble in water, and heavy rains may remove nearly half of the nutrients and that portion that is in the most digestible form.

"OPEN FORUM" FOR KANSAS

By Walter Burr, Rural Service Department K. S. A. C.

LEADERS in rural community life in many sections of Kansas have recently launched a movement that promises to work a great change for the better in the social and educational life of the entire state. It is in the nature of a return to the old "town meeting" idea, and a natural feature of the program of the new rise of democracy as it is working out in the village and open country.

Isolation is not only a social calamity, but an intellectual menace to the country community. In many of its phases, farming is of necessity an individualistic pursuit, and it tends to exaggerate individualism in the farmer. On the other hand, city industries compel men to work in groups, and tend to develop a feeling of social unity and interdependence.

The frequent exchange of ideas is the greatest safeguard against selfishness, narrow mindedness, provincialism, and all the dangerous characteristics that follow in their wake. Urban industrial life makes this exchange of ideas natural and easy; rural industrial life makes such an exchange unnatural and difficult to be brought about.

As the great task in the city is to counteract the injurious influences of congestion, so the great task in the country must be to thwart the dangerous influences of isolation. The public mind in the country has in some localities and on many questions that have to do with the common welfare, become seclusive. Instances are to be found where men and women are brooding over and storing in their minds unkind thoughts with regard to many proposed movements for the betterment of community life, and yet have not had the opportunity to bring their thoughts into the open. This is an unsafe condition of the public mind. It is very difficult, if not impossible, for a community to progress while people are in this attitude. It is as though a considerable percentage of the citizens of a town were going about carrying "concealed weapons."

The ideas generated in this individualistic seclusive fashion are valuable, if they can be properly "crossed" with other ideas bred by the same process. This cross-breeding of ideas is the accomplishment of the Community Forum.

The people are called together for the presentation and discussion of an announced subject. Some leader is secured to present both sides of the subject in a fifteen or twenty-minute speech, then citizens are called upon to express their opinions. There is no "vote" or "decision" or "resolution" to be passed. The idea is to give the people an opportunity to express themselves. The social feature of the "public forum" is important. People should be encouraged to come early and to remain as long as they care to remain after the close of the meeting.

It must be understood definitely that such a "forum" is no part of anybody's campaign to "put across" any movement in the community, but that it is exactly what it claims to be, i. e., a mass meeting in which the community is to express itself upon the subject of the evening.

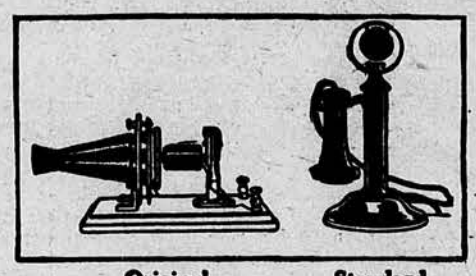
The forum has a great advantage over the mere public address. For example, a public presentation favoring the consolidation of rural schools may array the arguments in an unanswerable way on the side which the lecturer is advocating; yet it may send away a large percentage of the audience each secretly brooding over resentful arguments to the contrary. On the other hand, an open forum on school consolidation, in which it is recognized that there are two sides to the question, and which is begun by some fair-minded leader presenting briefly the arguments on both sides, will bring out to the purifying light of public sentiment the arguments which otherwise would have been left to ferment in the dark lurking places of the individual mind. The expressed opinions of a man's neighbors have more influence with him than the studied arguments of an imported orator. In a democracy, whatever conclusions are right will grow out of the thinking of the community, when that "thinking" has an opportunity to express and form itself into a "concensus of opinion."

The public forum has a great advantage over the debate. In the latter, often it means only the pitting of sharp wits over against each other. This becomes a mere mental gymnastic, which may or may not be interested in coming at the truth. When speakers are talking merely to gain a decision of appointed judges, they may not be expressing any heartfelt convictions. The smartest speaker may gain the decision—and the decision may have no bearing on the conclusions of public opinion. But where there is to be no announced decision, and where it is conviction matched against conviction, and all in the spirit of neighborliness—then conclusions will be born and begin to grow to the stature of public accomplishment which may mean the redemption of community life.

The dreamed of "new church," "new school," "new community," cannot be foisted upon the people by the dreamer. These will come, if they come at all, by this growth, through expression, of public sentiment within each community.

How the Public Profits By Telephone Improvements

Here is a big fact in the telephone progress of this country:



Original Bell Telephone 1876 — Standard Bell Telephone To-day

Early Telephone Exchange — Typical Present-day Exchange

If City Wires Were Carried Overhead — 800 in Underground Cable

Hand in hand with inventions and developments which have improved the service many fold have come operating economies that have greatly cut its cost.

To appreciate these betterments and their resulting economies, consider a few examples:

Your present telephone instrument had seventy-two ancestors; it is better and cheaper than any of them.

Time was when a switchboard required a room full of boys to handle the calls of a few hundred subscribers. Today, two or three girls will serve a greater number without confusion and very much more promptly.

A three-inch underground cable now carries as many as eight hundred wires. If strung in the old way, these would require four sets of poles, each with twenty cross arms—a congestion utterly prohibitive in city streets.

These are some of the familiar improvements. They have saved tens of millions of dollars.

But those which have had the most radical effect, resulting in the largest economies and putting the telephone within everyone's reach, are too technical to describe here. And their value can no more be estimated than can the value of the invention of the automobile.

This progress in economy, as well as in service, has given the United States the Bell System with about ten times as many telephones, proportionate to the population, as in all Europe.

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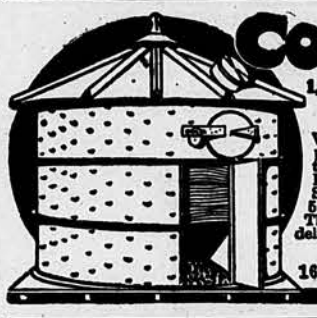

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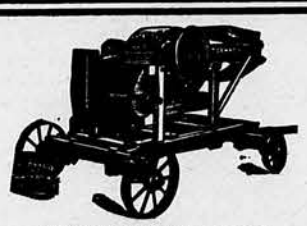

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"BUT little is accomplished, because but little is vigorously attempted; and but little is attempted, because difficulties are magnified. A timorously cautious spirit, so far from acting with resolution, will never think itself in possession of the preliminaries for acting at all. Perhaps perseverance has been the radical principle of every truly great character."—J. Foster.

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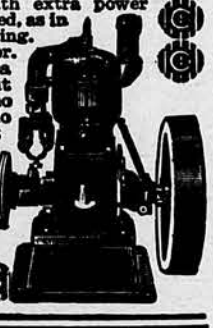

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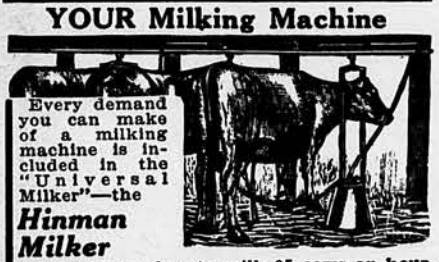

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LIVE STOCK

Breeders Meet in Chicago.

Both the Shorthorn and the Angus associations will hold their usual annual meetings in Chicago. The Angus Association will meet at the Grand Pacific Hotel, December 1, and the Shorthorn Association at the Congress Hotel, December 2. The directors are urging that members plan to be present if possible, even though the special inducement of attending the International Show does not exist this year.

A Big Guernsey Show.

The American Guernsey Cattle Club has appropriated a total of $10,500 to be used in maintaining a view herd in the Department of Live Stock of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and in supplemental premiums. The enterprise exhibited by the Guernsey Cattle Club in thus advancing the interests of their breed will undoubtedly be fully rewarded.

Freight Rates on Exhibits.

The Transcontinental Freight Bureau has granted a one-way freight rate on all live stock intended for exhibition purposes, except race horses and vehicles, for which separate special rates will be granted. Under this arrangement all live stock on which full freight rates have been paid to the exposition, will be returned free over the same route. If animals are sold or otherwise disposed of at the exposition, a refund of 25 per cent of the freight charges collected for the haul to the exposition will be made by the lines over which the shipment was originally made.

Hogging Down Corn.

A recent bulletin from the Ohio Experiment Station reports the results of hogging down two three-acre plats of corn yielding at the rate of forty-five bushels per acre. This method of economizing in labor in the feeding of corn to hogs is being demonstrated as a sound practice. In this experiment sixty 76-pound pigs were used. They were given free access to one patch only at a time and received daily three-tenths of a pound of tankage per hog and some shelled corn at the beginning and at the close of the experiment. It required forty-two days for these sixty shoats to harvest the six acres of corn. During this period they made an average daily gain of 1.51 pounds per head. Estimating this gain as worth at the rate of only 6 cents per pound, each acre of corn returned a value in pork of $34.31, or in other words the corn standing on the stalk was sold at 76 cents per bushel. This is securing most excellent returns in the marketing of corn.

Immunizing Suckling Pigs.

In replying to the inquiry of one of our readers regarding the protection of young pigs from cholera, Dr. R. R. Dykstra of the Agricultural College made the general statement that pigs suckling sows immunized by the simultaneous process of vaccination were immune until weaned. We have a letter from C. H., of Brown County, stating that he lost over fifty head of pigs from three to six weeks of age last year while they were suckling sows having passed through the cholera and vaccination.

Doctor Dykstra has the following to say regarding this matter of immunity of pigs suckling immune sows:

"Pigs from immune sows are not always immune to cholera up to weaning time. Anti-hog cholera vaccination is to a very large extent still in the experimental stage. By this I mean there are a good many things that we do not know about hog cholera vaccination. These things are gradually being cleared up, however, and amongst these things we find the point brought up by the reader from Brown County.

"In our experience we found for a long time that pigs born from immune sows were immune to cholera, but later we have had our attention called to the fact that in one or two instances pigs from such immunized sows have died of cholera. Therefore we cannot make this an absolute rule. The best that we can say at the present time is that, as a general rule, pigs born from immune sows are immune to cholera up to weaning time, but not always so. If one wishes to be on the safe side without question, he had best give all young pigs a dose of serum-alone, repeating it every six weeks until they weigh fifty or sixty pounds, after which they may be given a dose of serum and virulent blood, which will immunize them, usually, for the average life of the hog."

Handling Fall Pigs.

The question comes up frequently as to the desirability of having sows farrow fall litters. Unless good warm quarters are available and the farmer is willing to give the required extra care and attention to the business, the fall pig often fails to be a source of profit. On the other hand, where conditions are favorable for the production of fall litters, it means almost doubling the producing capacity of a given investment in brood sows.

The fall pig, to be profitable, should be farrowed by a strong thrifty sow, capable of producing a strong litter and properly suckling them. Warm, dry quarters are absolutely essential. More attention must be given to supplying the pigs extra feed than with the spring litter. As soon as they are old enough to begin to eat, a "creep" should be prepared where the little pigs can be supplied with feed especially prepared for them. Where skim milk is available, a slop should be prepared of middlings and a little soaked shelled corn should be given also. As the pigs grow older and the weather becomes colder, the feed should be warmed. It is not desirable or profitable to feed slop in the winter unless it is fed in a warm condition. Anyone who has seen hogs go shivering back to their nest after eating their feed in an almost ice-cold condition would arrive at this conclusion. Ground rye and barley make a most desirable addition to the feed, as it gives greater variety. A small quantity of oil meal is an excellent addition to this slop ration for the fall pigs, especially if skim milk is not available.

Lack of exercise in the open air is often responsible for fall pigs failing to be as healthy and vigorous as spring pigs. By feeding the pigs a considerable distance from the sleeping quarters, exercise is encouraged. After receiving a warm ration the pigs will be inclined to roam about the yards or pastures to which they have access instead of rushing back to the nest, as is often the case where the feed is given in a cold condition.

Special attention should always be given to the cleanliness of the sleeping quarters during the winter season. The reason for this is apparent. The pigs spend much more time in these quarters than they do during the summer season. Germs of all kinds find fertile breeding places in filthy quarters. Outbreaks of cholera in the fall invariably take the fall pigs first. A better understanding of the matter of sanitation and cleanliness as related to the prevention of many diseases affecting live stock is becoming more and more important.

The fall pig undoubtedly requires the expenditure of more labor than the spring pig. This labor is expended at the time of the year, however, when farm work is not so pushing and really furnishes a market for labor which might otherwise be unprofitably employed. With proper management the fall pig on many farms may be made a source of real profit. If an abundance of good pasture is available the following year, it finds a bunch of shoats at the most profitable size and stage of development to give large returns from the consumption of the green forage crops. There are hog men who maintain that a given amount of pork can be produced with a smaller expenditure of corn on the fall pig than on the spring pig.

To the breeder of pure-bred hogs, the proper handling of fall litters is even more important than it is to the pork producer. The breeder of pure-bred hogs has a much larger sum of money tied up in his breeding herd and can hardly afford to adopt the practice of raising but one litter a year from his high-class breeding sows. The poorly-handled fall pig on the pure-bred farm is a serious handicap to the successful breeder. He cannot afford to grow fall pigs for breeding purposes unless he is equipped for it and willing and able to give the fall pig the attention and care necessary to grow him out properly.

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GETTING INTO CATTLE

Continued From Page Four

College was asked these questions and his reply is as follows:

"I believe that bankers would be justified in loaning money up to 90 per cent of the value of stock cattle suitable to consume rough feed. The banker, however, in order to protect his bank, should have someone who is familiar with the kind of stock best adapted to the utilization of rough feed to pass upon the cattle before the loans are available. In order for a steer to consume roughage economically he should be either very thin or comparatively young. Otherwise roughage will only serve as a maintenance ration and the increase in value would not be sufficient to justify the risk. Another precaution should be taken, if possible: The banker should require the man who has an abundance of rough feed in Western Kansas, where it is chiefly in the form of kafir or cane hay, or stover, to feed in connection with it one and one-half to two pounds of cottonseed cake per thousand pounds animal weight daily. I think with these provisions there would be very little risk involved either by the bank or the farmer.

"It seems to me some arrangement should be made whereby breeding cattle could be secured. This, of course, will require a longer time loan than is usually customary."

Another cattleman from Jackson County writes that in his judgment no farmer, in his part of the state at least, should be without cattle to consume his rough feed. He says that all the farms need building up and there is no better way than to grow plenty of clover, have a good bunch of cattle, a good straw pile and plenty of sheds. His advice is not to keep any more cattle than one has plenty of rough feed for on the farm. He says if you buy good young cows they will pay out in two years and if you milk part of them and let the rest raise two calves apiece, they will pay out in one year providing they get plenty of feed and good care.

As an illustration of what good young cows will do when properly handled, this farmer writes that he bought some good young cows on the St. Joseph market September 20, 1913, which cost him $45 a head. It will be remembered that the summer of 1913 was an unuaslly dry season, but an abundance of moisture came during the fall. Part of these cows were sold December 10 off of bluegrass pasture for $57 per head. Some were sold with calves at foot to a neighbor in February for $68.50 per head. This man has just sold these calves this fall at $40 a head to a shipper.

As an illustration of what can be done by milking part of the cows, this correspondent states that four of these cows had calves in April. He milked two of the cows and made the other two raise the extra calves. No record is given as to the milk return of these two cows, but the four calves were sold November 1 at $32.50 per head. These cows are all a hundred pounds heavier than they were a year ago when purchased. Our correspondent says he considers that this bunch of four cows do not owe him a cent at present, and he is now milking all four of them and they are paying well for their keep.

This man has handled stock steers for years, buying in the fall and selling in the spring, and he states that they have always made him some money. In closing he has the following pertinent advice to give the man deciding to handle a few cattle for the consumption of his surplus feed: "Borrow your money at home. It will cost 8 per cent at present. If you cannot borrow it from your local banks around home, save yourself trouble by staying out of the business. If you cannot get good cattle around home and do not want a carload, let two or three neighbors go in together and get them. If you don't know a good one from a consumptive or Texas, take some responsible party from home and let him pick them out for you. It will pay big. Don't trust strangers."

George Crotty, Coffey County, whose experience in the cattle business covers twenty years, says that if a farmer borrows the entire capital to purchase cattle and winters them on cornstalks and other similar low-grade feed, he would receive little for his feed and nothing for his labor. The professional cattleman operating on a large scale so as to get things at bottom prices, does not average over 7 per cent on his investment. Mr. Crotty estimates that a yearling steer weighing 600 pounds, costing at the present time about $42, or with interest and taxes adding costing $45 by spring, will not weigh much if any more after a winter on the low-grade roughness mentioned than he did in the fall. If he sells for 8 cents a pound there would remain but $3 to pay for feed and labor, and this is leaving out of consideration the possible death loss, which in Kansas runs a little over 1 per cent.

Mr. Crotty says that the farmer who has good pasture could take this steer, wintered in this fashion, and possibly make some money on the pasture, providing the fall market was good. If he must hire his pasture at from $5 to $6 per steer for the season, there would be little money in the business. Mr. Crotty goes on to say, however, that the farmer who has a silo and some good alfalfa or clover hay, can take this same bunch of 600-pound cattle and have them weigh 700 or 800 pounds in the spring, and a bunch of steers making this gain for the winter and then grazed through the summer will make some money.

As a last suggestion this cattleman says a little bunch of cows fed this same roughness with some grain added so the cow will bring a big strong calf, and with a good sow following every two cows to save the grain, will if well handled and sheltered, make money for their owner. Mr. Crotty offers another suggestion for the farmer unable to secure money, and that is to look around and see if he cannot find someone wishing to place some cattle by the month for the winter. He considers this an absolutely safe proposition. The farmer secures a market for his feed and labor and assumes very little if any risk.

It seems to be the concensus of opinion of the cattlemen interviewed that the purchase of cows or heifers furnishes the surest proposition for making money in the cattle business. The man who would succeed must study carefully the requirements of the business. In other words he must make up his mind to master the details of live stock management. The man with reasonably good business ability can well take the risk of borrowing the necessary money to get a start in the cattle business. It must be looked upon, however, as a business to be taken up permanently, gradually acquiring additional knowledge through experience and bringing up the equipment of the farm as rapidly as possible. Silos, sheds, yards and fences are essential parts of every good live stock farm.

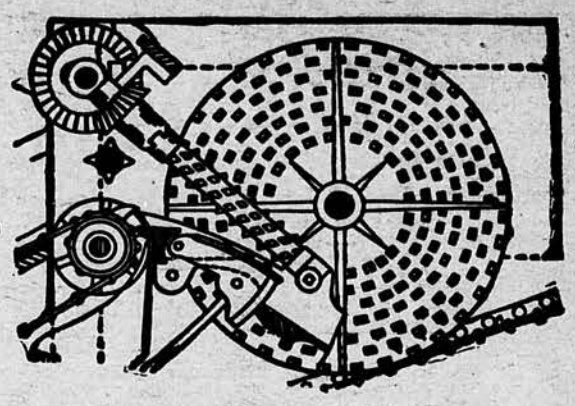
Use of Term, "Thoroughbred."

One of our readers writes to us regarding the proper use of the term "thoroughbred" as applied to animals. Most people understand that when a man makes the statement that he has a thoroughbred Poland China hog or a thoroughbred Jersey bull, he means that he has an animal registered or at least eligible to registration in one of the accepted herd books of the breed. Registration of such animals in the herd book is a means of establishing the fact that their ancestors on both sides are pure in breeding. While live stock breeders all understand what is meant by the use of this word "thoroughbred," its use jars on the sensibilities of the up-to-date live stock man, since he knows that Thoroughbred is the name of the oldest recognized breed of horses. The Thoroughbred or the running horse is a breed that has had so much to do with the improvement of horses that every horseman recognizes the important place this breed has taken in the history of horse development. For that reason in well informed live stock circles the use of the word "thoroughbred" merely as a descriptive word indicating that the animal is registered, is evidence that the man so using the term is ignorant of the fact that the word should apply only to that great breed of running horses which has had so much to do with improvement of all breeds of horses.

This word is frequently misused in this sense in conversation and some purebred stock breeders even use it on their letter heads as a descriptive word in connection with names of the various breeds of hogs, cattle and horses which they raise. To the thoroughly posted horseman the use of the word "thoroughbred Percheron," for instance, is ridiculous; it should be "pure-bred Percheron."

It would be well for breeders of purebred live stock to be more careful in the use of these descriptive terms. No live stock breeder wishes to lower himself in the estimation of some other breeder, and the incorrect usage of the terms of live stock breeding might have quite an influence in that direction.

More than a Corn Sheller



Sectional view of shelling cylinder, rag iron and picker wheel.

Note that the ears are shelled sidewise and not from the end.

WHEN your corn is ready for shelling you want to be sure that you are going to get all your corn to sell and get top price for it. What you must have, then, is a machine that not only shells the corn, but that cleans it, that does not crack kernels or break cobs, and that will do a clean job of shelling on damp corn.

The corn sheller that does all these things is the Keystone, sold by I H C dealers. Its good qualities are largely due to the effective shelling device shown above and also to the unique chain and fan blast cleaning arrangement.

Keystone corn shellers are made in all sizes from the 1-hole wood or steel hand power machine to 2, 4 and 6-hole shellers with capacities of 1,000 to 4,000 bushels a day. These large shellers are furnished mounted on trucks; unmounted, to be used on trucks you already have; or down, for use as stationary machines.

Keystone shellers can be set conveniently to any crib; they fold into small compass for storage or transportation; they hold records for continuous years of good service.

Before you decide on that new sheller, write to us for full information about the Keystone. We will tell you where you can see the machines before you buy.

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Canadian Wheat to Feed the World

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

The war's fearful devastation of European crops has caused an unusual demand for grain from the American Continent. The people of the world must be fed and there is an unusual demand for Canadian wheat. Canada's invitation to every industrious American is therefore especially attractive. She wants farmers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves while helping her to raise immense wheat crops.

You can get a Homestead of 160 acres FREE and

Other lands can be bought at remarkably low prices. Think of the money you can make with wheat at its present high prices, where for some time it is liable to continue. During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre—many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of Oats, Barley and Flax.

Mixed farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, markets convenient, climate excellent.

Military service is not compulsory in Canada, but there is an extra demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for the war. The Government this year is urging farmers to put extra acreage into grain. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

GEO. A. COOK,
125 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Canadian Government Agent.

DRY DIP YOUR HOGS

It is easiest, best and cheapest. No wetting of stock, mixing of solutions, or dipping in tanks. Just sprinkle in very small quantities in the sleeping quarters. Will quickly rid the premises of lice and vermin. Kills disease spreading and cholera germs.

STANDARD DRY DIP and DISINFECTANT

Is stronger than liquid dip, as it is used full strength. Is cheaper. Sold by leading dealers in convenient sizes. A seven pound can sent express prepaid for $1.00.

FREE—SAMPLE CAN ON REQUEST. WRITE TODAY.

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The standard for more than a quarter century.

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Beginning November 30, 1914, the Commissioners of the Land Office of the State of Oklahoma will sell at the highest bid, on forty years' time at five (5) per cent interest, approximately **235,000 acres** of its public lands in tracts ranging from 640 acres down, according to the Government Survey.

Said lands are situated in Beaver County, and will be offered at the door of the County Court House, Beaver City, Okla. For further information, address

JOHN R. WILLIAMS, Secretary, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

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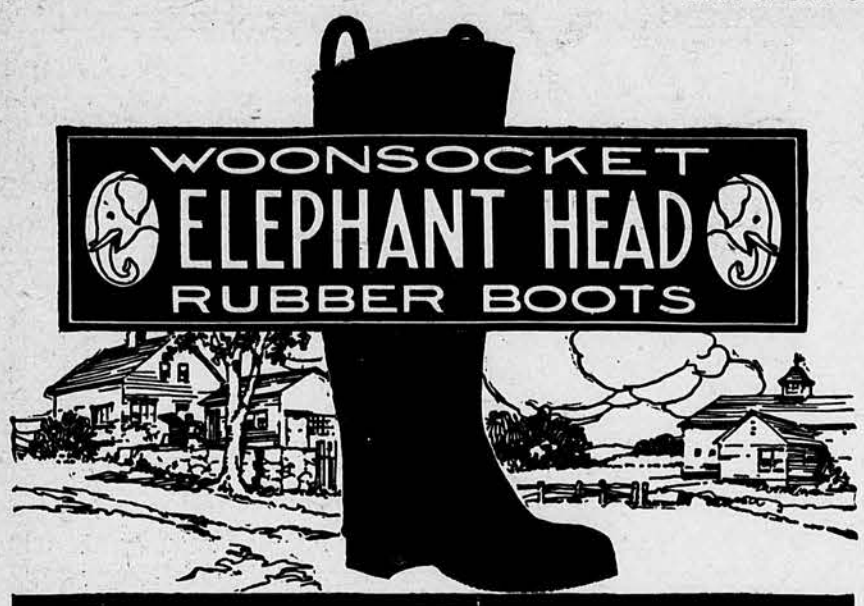

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PURE BRED POULTRY

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

S. C. REDS — NINETY EXTRA GOOD cockerels and pullets for sale. C. E. Florence, El Dorado, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels for sale. Mrs. C. H. Jordan, Wakarusa, Kan.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn cockerels or hens, 75c, if ordered from this ad. Pauline Burkett, Herman, Neb.

EXTRA GOOD BIG BONE RED TO SKIN Rose Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels, $1.50 each. Kate Recker, Baileyville, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, $1 to $3; pullets $6 to $10 per dozen. Mrs. F. A. Fulton, El Dorado, Kan.

LARGE DARK VELVETY R. C. RED cockerels, $1 to $5. Bourbon Red turkeys. Charles Sigle, Lucas, Kan.

FOR SALE—SOME CHOICE ROSE COMB red cockerels. Prize winners. Satisfaction guaranteed on scored birds. C. D. Carr, Coats, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, R. C.; DEEP rich red, long backs, from winners. Cockerels or pullets, $1.50 up, guaranteed. Box 33, Whitewater, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS — Early egg producers. Type, size and color. $1.50 to $5.00. Mrs. C. P. Zimmerman, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

WALKER'S STANDARD STRAIN S. C. Reds. Why raise mongrels? Get our prices on fine thoroughbred stuff. Walker's Poultry Co., Chillicothe, Mo.

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

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FOR SALE—100 HEAD OF GOLDEN WYandottes. W. B. Fulton, Sulphur, Okla.

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKerels, $1 to $2 each. Mrs. Will Beightel, Holton, Kan.

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

ROSE COMB BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKerels, large early hatched, farm raised. Have too many to winter. 75c to $2.00. G. G. Wright, Langdon, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY —Farm raised, Tarbox strain, from prize winning stock. Choice cockerels, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

EXTRA GOOD SILVER WYANDOTTE cockerels, $1.50 each, and Fawn and White Indian Runner drakes, $1 each. R. P. Schuppert, Arrington, Kan.

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

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S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, $2.50. P. A. Pierson, Spring Hill, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTON chickens for sale. Took first prize at Sylvan Fair. Cockerels, $3; pullets, $1. Mrs. Rathburn, Lucas, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

PARTRIDGE ROCKS — QUALITY AND prices right. C. A. Dewey, Shelbina, Mo.

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

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, farm raised, $1 each. Catharine Beightel, Holton, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS CHEAP TO MAKE ROOM. Satisfaction guaranteed. Freeman Alden, Ellsworth, Kan.

FOR SALE—BUFF ROCKS, PRIZE WINners; choice birds at $2 each. Mrs. John Ainsworth, Lexington, Mo.

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

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

GIANT BARRED ROCKS FROM PRIZE winners. Your choice of 150 for $1.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Geo. Drinnin, Columbus, Neb.

LARGE SNOW WHITE ROCK COCKERels, $2 up. Ten years a breeder from the world's best strains. Chas. Vories, Wathena, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS—EXTRA LARGE PURE white hens, cockerels and pullets for sale. White Ivory strain, originated by Chas. C. Fair, Sharon, Kan.

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

BEAUTIFUL BARRED ROCKS OF BEST strains. About 80 big handsome young roosters for your orders. Come and see them or write for descriptions of them. Thos. D. Hubbard, Kimball, Kan.

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

FANCY S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKERels, $2 each. Louisa Norell, Redwing, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKerels, $1; six for $5. Mrs. J. A. Young, Wakefield, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS and pullets, $1 each, six for $5. H. A. Ketter, Seneca, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKerels, $1.25 each. Mrs. Griswold, Tecumseh, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS — fine farm-raised birds, $1.00 each. K. Skelley, Delia, Kan.

FOR SALE—CHOICE R. C. B. LEGHORN, R. C. R. I. Red cockerels, at $1 each or six for $5. Mrs. John M. Lewis, Route 3, Box 18, Larned, Kan.

COCKERELS — SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns, early hatched, range raised, $1.00 each; $10.00 per dozen. Harry Givens, Madison, Kan.

[Continued on next page.]

DAIRY

It has recently been shown that after the passage of our present oleomargarine law in 1902, the oleomargarine manufacturers began importing the yolks of Chinese duck eggs to use in the coloring of oleomargarine. It was said also that the yolks of these eggs resulted in a better quality of oleomargarine. China does a large business with this country in the yolks of these eggs and which are used for the above named purposes. Thus is disclosed another effort on the part of manufacturers of oleomargarine to put the farmer's cow out of business. When the oleomargarine question is up again it is to be hoped that the farm dairymen of Kansas will protest as they several times before have done. The last protest was inspired by the call of KASNAS FARMER and was heard in no mistaken terms by Kansas' representatives in congress.

W. J. Gillette, who made himself famous as a result of the development of that wonderful cow, Comantha 4th Johanna, is the sort of judge we prefer in the show ring. He is one of the comparatively few judges with whom the indication of productive capacity ranks first. He believes in the smooth, symmetrical and in fact beautiful dairy cow, but he believes still more in cows that show outwardly of being able to fill the pail. He believes in this so strongly that he is influenced thereby to a much greater degree than most judges in placing individuals at the top of the list. More than this, he is a keen and fearless judge and, his mind once made up, refuses to be changed. We have several times commented upon Mr. Gillette's wonderful achievement in building up the most remarkable herd of Holsteins in this country. His good cow judgment and his ability to handle and feed cows have brought him both wealth and fame.

Prof. G. L. McKay, secretary of the American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers, before the meeting of his association and which meeting was open to all persons engaged in any phase of dairying, discussed oleomargarine legislation. Be it understood that it is expected that the manufacturers of oleomargarine will before the next session of congress undertake to revise the legislation we now have regulating this butter substitute. In going over the present oleomargarine law and suggesting changes therein which should be made, Professor McKay suggested these amendments First, that the words "when artificially colored," should be made to read, "when colored any shade of yellow in imitation of butter," and make such colored products subject to a 10-cent tax. Second, limiting the amount of butter used and prohibiting the use of any name that would indicate that the product was made from herds of dairy cattle, such as Jersey brand, Holstein brand, Guernsey brand, etc. Third, the product should be clothed in the original package. With the above changes in our present law, Professor McKay thought the law would be as good as it could be made.

A national cold storage law is a thing much to be desired. In fact we are attempting to regulate by states traffic in a great many commodities which should be regulated nationally. If there is one thing more than another needed in our laws it is uniformity. The manufacturer of today who ships his product into more than one state is unnecessarily harrassed by the lack of uniformity of lawful requirements. Not only do the several states have varying laws, but the ordinances of the various cities are not uniform, and this is a condition which further increases the burden. Every increased burden in this respect is an added cost to the consumer, and when a careful analysis is made of the cost in the distribution of many commodities of food, that analysis will show that the consumer is paying for the enforcement of a multitude of varying laws which pile expense upon the products regulated. The National Poultry, Butter & Egg Association in a recent convention in Kansas City, did the wise thing when it went on record in favor of the national cold storage law. To carry out the ideas of this association will rob many a legislator of his thunder in his appeal for drastic measures designed to protect the consuming public. We need laws regulating cold storage matters, but we need a national law because such law will enable commodities to reach the consumer without much of the expense with which they are now burdened.

An exhibit at the National Dairy Show in Chicago recently which attracted much attention was that by the Indiana Experiment Station which showed six calves that had been used in the experiment in comparing the feeding of skim milk with calf meal. The results of this trial indicated that skim milk will produce the best and most economical gains but that where skim milk is not available calves will make good gains when properly fed on grain substitutes. The calves fed on skim milk made an average daily gain of 1.19 pounds at a cost of 1.04 cents per pound. The average weight of the calves at birth was fifty-three pounds and at the end of 183 days they average 253 pounds. The total cost of feed of those on the skim milk diet averaged $14.08 per calf. The daily average ration was: Skim milk, 10.85 pounds; whole milk, .76 pound; ground oats and corn, 1.04; silage, .23; alfalfa, 2.54. The calves fed on the skim milk substitutes made an average daily gain of .99 pound at a cost of 7:59 cents per pound. The average birth weight of these calves was 57 pounds and their weight at the end of 183 days was 238 pounds, or fifteen pounds lighter than that of those having the skim milk diet. The total feed cost per calf for the period amounted to $13.74, the daily ration averaging: Calf meal, 1.25 pounds; water, 8.10; whole milk, 1.25; ground oats and corn, .96; silage, .19; alfalfa, 2.66. This is to be considered as a most excellent showing for skim milk substitutes. It is safe to say, however, that care bordering on skill must be exercised to a greater degree in the case of substitutes than in the case of skim milk. This, however, is a factor which enters into the successful feeding of all animals on all rations.

In a recent talk before a meeting of dairymen in Chicago, H. G. Glover, of Hoard's Dairyman, presented milking herd records purporting to show that in sections where alfalfa and corn silage could be had in proper quantities and in proper proportions it was unnecessary to feed much grain. The conclusions arrived at by Mr. Glover are correct and farm dairymen who fail to provide this combination for their herds are failing to produce milk as economically as it can be made. It is to be remembered that we can substitute the silage of cane or kafir for corn silage with satisfactory effect. It is too bad that so many Kansas farmers are seeking to produce milk without a proper combination of these feeds. There are many farms on which alfalfa hay furnishes the whole roughage for milk cows and this with six or eight pounds of corn chop a day, kafir or milo meal will afford a suitable ration, but this is not as economical a ration as the silage and alfalfa hay. Good feeders have found that two of every three tons of alfalfa hay can be saved by feeding two tons of silage. When a ton of the silage of this country can be made the equivalent of a ton of alfalfa in the proper combination of a ration, it is apparent how its substitution will reduce the cost of the ration required in milk production. We can in Kansas, as is demonstrated every year, have silage galore. We can have alfalfa hay from thousands of acres not now seeded to alfalfa. Kansas can supply silage and alfalfa more abundantly than many other states which now claim a distinction for dairying which we do not even approximate. We can milk as many cows as we please, but we can never realize a maximum profit therefrom until these cows are fed the above named combination to as great extent as is possible. Kansas is the king of alfalfa states and we ought to be consuming more alfalfa in the state than we are now doing, and one of the most profitable uses to which it can be put is through a good milk cow.

Pressed for Time.

"Well, darling, I suppose we'd better start saying good night; I can only stay two hours longer."—Collier's Weekly.

PURE BRED POULTRY

DUCKS AND GEESE.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS. — MRS. W. U. Stevens, Paradise, Kan.

FOR SALE—INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS and drakes, $1 each. Also Homer pigeons, 80c per pair. Mrs. E. M. Cooper, Neodesha, Kan.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—Sixty premiums. Money makers. Prices reasonable. J. Drake, Nickerson, Kan.

FORTY PURE-BRED WHITE MUSCOVY ducks for sale. Pairs, $3.25; trios, $4.50. Mary Ramsey, Manchester, Minn.

FISHEL WHITE RUNNERS, FIVE DOLlars trio. Circular. Wm. S. Jordan, Hastings, Neb.

FOR SALE—FINE PEKIN DUCKS AND drakes, also English Penciled Runner drakes, $1.50 each until December 15. E. P. Sherman, R. F. D. 1, Olathe, Kan.

PEKIN DUCKS — LARGE VIGOROUS first-class stock, $5 per trio. Also White Wyandotte chickens. M. L. Andrews, Bryant, Mo.

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

SEVERAL BREEDS.

FOR SALE—120 PARTRIDGE ROCKS and Golden Wyandottes, cockerels and pullets. C. E. Florence, El Dorado, Kan.

DARK CORNISH INDIAN GAMES, BUFF Orpington Ducks. Faith Olmsted, Route 1, Box 8, Lawrence, Kan.

ROOSTERS, BUFF LEGHORN, WHITE turkeys, geese. Jessie Crites, Florence, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, $1. Fawn Runner Ducks. C. W. Smith, Pleasant Green, Mo.

ORPINGTONS — PRICE LIST FREE. Single Comb Buff Orpingtons, Toulouse Geese, Indian Runner Ducks. Peter Brehm, Harvard, Neb.

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

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

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

WHITE LANGSHAN CHICKENS, WHITE Holland Turkeys, White African Guineas. Large early birds. Eggs in season. Write for prices. L. T. Cummings, Lakeview Farm, Howe, Neb.

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

FERRIS SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn cockerels, hens and pullets. All bred from 200-egg trap-nested hens. $1.50 each this month only. Also fifty Light Fawn and White Indian Runners from 250 white egg strain, $1.50 each, $4 trio. Frank Fisher, Wilson, Kan.

TURKEYS

NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS—TOMS, $5. Mrs. Ripley Smith, Cleveland, Mo.

TWO MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND turkeys. Mrs. W. U. Stevens, Paradise, Kan.

THIRTY BIG ONES—WHITE HOLLAND toms, the kind that will do you good. W. F. Teague, Collyer, Kan.

BARGAINS, PURE-BRED BRONZE turkeys. Write. Mrs. T. H. Gaughan, Earlton, Kan.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS—BREEDING stock unrelated. Sarver's Poultry Farm, Mt. Moriah, Mo.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, EARLYhatched, large bone, good color. Toms, $4; hens, $3. A. M. Farmer, Pratt, Kan.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS — EXTRA good toms, $5; hens, $3. Mrs. H. C. Smith, Cleveland, Mo.

LARGE THOROUGHBRED BOURBON Red Turkeys—Toms, $5; hens, $3. Mrs. W. G. Prather, Eureka, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, $4.00; HENS, $2.50; Pekin ducks, $1.00 each. L. F. Schroeder, Route 1, Paola, Kan.

FOR SALE — CHOICE MAMMOTH Bronze Turkey Toms. Also some hens. Madsen Ranch, McDonald, Kan.

FOR SALE — CHOICE M. B. TURKEY toms, S. C. W. Leghorn cockerels and hens. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

OAK HILL FARM—HOME OF THE PUREbred M. B. Turkeys. High scoring stock a specialty. Route 3, Lawson, Mo.

GIANT MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS for sale reasonably, that have won blue ribbons this season. Mrs. Jesse McMahon, Blackwater, Mo.

WHITE ROCKS AND WHITE HOLLAND turkeys, size and quality. Healthy vigorous birds. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write G. M. Kretz, Clifton, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—BIG, DARK red and correctly marked. Show winners for years. Toms, $4.50; hens, $3.50 each. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS FOR SALE.—Over one hundred to pick from. Can furnish unrelated. Mrs. W. B. Baker, Ash Grove, Mo.

JOHNSON'S GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS —Extra large bone, vigorous, healthy stock; none better. First premium winners Oklahoma State Fair. Jed J. Johnson, Walters, Okla.

When writing to advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

POULTRY

Have you decided to invest in an incubator for next season's work?

The market is always ready for broilers. Strange to state, the more incubators sold, the greater the demand for broilers. Why? Because more people are educated to consume broilers, and the demand keeps ahead of the supply.

A few years ago there was no demand for two-pound broilers before April. Now the demand comes early. Soon there will be a demand for them in every month of the year. Why has this demand been created? Simply because the incubator has made it possible to supply it. Instead of incubators overstocking the market and causing the prices to fall, they have made prices higher by causing a widespread demand for broilers from all over the country.

The winter poultry shows will soon be on in full blast, and they should be patronized by all that love poultry. If you have birds fit to be shown, show them by all means. If you have no birds, then go and see some that are worth seeing and worth owning. There will be a fine show in Topeka the second week of December under the auspices of the Kansas State Poultry Federation.

The easiest way to counteract the high prices of beef is to raise more chickens. The quickest way to do this is to raise broilers for market. It takes years to get a steer ready for market, but you can raise prime broilers in from twelve to fourteen weeks. To raise broilers profitably you must have incubators, so that you can raise a large quantity at a time; for you will get the highest prices at the large city markets and it won't pay to ship just a few that might be raised with hens. It costs about 10 cents to raise a two-pound broiler and they can be sold readily for 60 or 70 cents each and sometimes higher if you happen to strike the market at the right time.

Get a trio of really good birds and you will have something worth while. Buy a lot of birds simply because they are cheap and you will have a cheap lot in the end. If you breed from poor birds you will get cheap chicks, and they in turn will be cheap cockerels and pullets fit only for the block or for layers where quality and quantity do not count. With the good trio you can produce a lot of quality birds with something back of them. You can expect something from them and they will not disappoint you. Fine breeding does not disappoint but demonstrates itself through successive generations. No better place to buy a fine trio of fowls can be found than in one of the winter poultry shows. As you walk around the show room, pick out the best trio or pen of your favorite variety, take them home and you will have a solid foundation whereon to work in the spring.

The Moulting Period in Fowls.

Each year the hen goes through a physiological process known as moulting, in which the fowl sheds the old feathers and replaces them with new. This is a very serious drain on the vitality of the laying hen. Usually they cease laying entirely during the months of October, November and December. In North Dakota, where the late fall and early winter usually furnish cold weather, it is a period of extreme hardship for farm poultry unless they are properly taken care of. The New York State College of Agriculture has made some interesting findings regarding the moulting period of fowls. This may be summarized as follows:

1. The hen feathers more quickly in those areas which protect the vital parts.
2. From the incubator to the laying period, chicks experience at least four moultings, either partially or completely.
3. Hens frequently lay during the summer while partially moulting, but seldom during the general moulting.
4. Young hens moult more quickly than older ones.
5. Hens moulting very late moult in less time than those moulting earlier.
6. Hens moulting very late give a higher yearly production than those moulting earlier.
7. Hens lose in weight while moulting.
8. Broodiness appears to retard moulting.
9. Starving the hens appears to increase broodiness.
10. Hens moulting early resume production more quickly after moulting than those moulting later.
11. Hens moulting early lay more eggs during early winter than hens moulting late.
12. The most prolific hens moult latest.

It is thus seen that hens which moult late are usually the heavy producers. There is a lesson in this for every poultry keeper in North Dakota. Take proper care of the hens that moult late because of the cold weather. Such hens make excellent breeders in the spring and should be properly cared for. This can be done by putting them into the house early and not allowing them to suffer from the cold winds.

The shedding of feathers is a heavy drain on the constitution of the fowl because it is necessary to manufacture a new coat. The making of new feathers can be greatly aided by feeding highly protein or meat foods. The ordinary grains like wheat, corn and oats do not contain enough protein. Meat scraps from the house or commercial beef scraps are necessary if best results are to be obtained. If a fowl is thoroughly chilled and thereby weakened by late moulting during cold weather, she will find it difficult to recuperate until late winter or early spring. By giving her extra care she can be started laying much earlier in the winter.—North Dakota Bulletin.

Fall Sale of Cockerels.

One of our readers in Cheyenne County writes to ask why poultry breeders do not advertise their cockerels in the fall, since spring shipments must necessarily be held back so late in order to avoid danger of cold weather en route. The principal reason why people do not advertise cockerels in the fall is that the average customer who will need cockerels for the next year's breeding pens will not buy at this time. The writer knows from experience that this is the case. Breeders would much prefer to sell their surplus cockerels in the fall and early winter than carry them through and sell them in the spring. It would be far better for those in need of cockerels for breeding purposes to purchase them in the fall. They can secure for the money better individuals and have them fully accustomed to their new quarters before the breeding season opens.

This reader is interested in the Silver Laced Wyandottes and wishes to be referred to parties having cockerels of this breed for sale at the present time. We have supplied the name of the only advertiser offering this kind of stock in the advertising columns of KANSAS FARMER.

Our correspondent purchased some Silver Laced Wyandotte eggs two years ago and states that some of them hatched out pure white and a few developed single combs. This seems to have raised a question as to the purity of the stock secured. It is our guess that the breeder from whom the stock was secured bred the White Wyandottes as well as the Silver Laced and accidentally got some of the eggs from the White pens in with the Silver Laced eggs. The matter could probably have been satisfactorily explained at the time by the breeder. Instances are on record, however, where pure white birds have been hatched from eggs of the Silver Laced variety.

The occurrance of occasional single combs is not an evidence of impurity of breeding in the Wyandottes. The standard comb of the Wyandotte is, of course, the low rose comb, and individuals showing single combs would be disqualified, just as would the individual showing stubs or downy feathers between the toes or on the shanks. The origin of the breed is so mixed that these occasional characteristics will crop out. While a considerable proportion of the stock from one of these single combed individuals might have the rose comb of the breed, it is advisable to discard them for breeding purposes.

BOYS!
SEND IN YOUR NAMES

KANSAS FARMER IS GOING TO GIVE AWAY ANOTHER $275 HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTORCYCLE.

Would you like to own one of the new 1915 Model 11-F Harley-Davidson Motorcycles? If you would, just send us your name and address and we will tell you how to win one easily. In the past year and a half Kansas Farmer has given away three motorcycles. In the contest which closed February 28, 1914, E. B. Preedy, of Richland, Kan., won the first prize motorcycle by securing only 110 subscriptions, nearly all for one year. Every winner has won the motorcycle by securing far less in subscriptions than it would take in dollars to buy the machine. You won't know how easy it is to win until you try. If you will send us your name and address, we will tell you all about it. We don't ask you to work for nothing. We pay you liberally in cash for each subscription you secure. You can also win a free trip to the big International Exposition at San Francisco in 1915 or one of the five other grand prizes. No one has any better opportunity than you have. Send no money—just your name and address, and if everything is not satisfactory to you no harm will be done and you will be under no obligations to us. The others won their motorcycles just getting a subscription here and another there during spare time. Nobody can get very many subscriptions in the short time before December 31, 1914, when we give this motorcycle and the other big prizes away—over $500 in all. If you send your name and address at once you will be entitled to take part in the EXTRA PRIZE AWARDS. Many fine prizes will be given away in these awards that you will sure want and that you can sure win. It is not too late to start at all, so send in your name and address on the blank below to Contest Manager, Kansas Farmer, 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., at once, and we will tell you all about it.

FILL OUT THIS FREE ENTRY COUPON AND MAIL TODAY.

Contest Manager Kansas Farmer Motorcycle Contest, 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

Dear Sir.—I desire to enter your Motorcycle contest. Please send **free of cost** the **free premium** and **free outfit** and your special **easy plan** to get subscriptions **fast**, with full information about the prizes and contest, and tell me how I can win the **$275 Harley-Davidson 1915 Model Three-Speed Motorcycle** and earn from $40 to $60 per month at the same time.

Name. . . . . .

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THE STANDARD FARM PAPERS

BEST FOR THE READER
THEREFORE
BEST FOR THE ADVERTISER

Arranged According to Location, Reading From West to East

	Guarn. Cir.	One Line	1000 Lines
Kansas Farmer ... Topeka, Kan.	61,253	.30	.30
Oklahoma Farm Journal. . ..... Oklahoma, Okla.	51,894	.25	.25
Wallace's Farmer.. Des Moines, Iowa.	80,000	.40	.40
Missouri Farmer .. Columbia, Mo.	50,000	.25	.25
The Farmer ..... St. Paul, Minn.	140,855	.60	.55
Breeder's Gazette... Chicago, Ill.	98,558	.60	.60
Prairie Farmer..... Chicago.	100,000	.50	.50
Wisconsin Agriculturalist. . ..... Racine, Wis.	63,454	.30	.30
Hoard's Dairyman.. Ft. Atkinson, Wis.	67,820	.40	.40
Progressive Farmer Birmingham, Ala.	174,000	.80	.80
Indiana Farmer ... Indianapolis, Ind.	57,101	.25	.25
Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich. (Rate 40c per line)			
Ohio Farmer, Cleveland, O. (Rate 60c per line)	256,861	$1.12½	$1.12½
Pennsylvania Farmer, Philadelphia, Pa. (Rate 25c per line)			
	1,201,917	$5.77½	$5.72½

These publications are conceded to be the authoritative farm papers of their individual fields.

For further information address
GEO. W. HERBERT, Inc.,
Western Representative,
Advertising Building
CHICAGO, ILL.
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NEW YORK CITY.

PURE BRED POULTRY

CORNISH FOWLS

CORNISH COCKERELS AND PULLETS, $1.00 each. Show birds priced. L. C. Horst, Newton, Kan.

TURKEYS.

FOR SALE — HIGH-GRADE BOURBON Red Turkeys; hens and toms. Also high-grade Rhode Island Red cockerels and pullets. Write for full particulars. Mrs. Pearl Kern, Springville, Ind.

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

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

K. W. B. C. stands for

Kansas Wesleyan Business College

The Largest and Best College in the West

A Successful School and Successful Methods. Character Building and Business Training. A Good Position for Every Graduate. Moderate Tuition—Clean City—Expert Faculty. Free Winter Chautauqua, Lectures, Stereopticon. Stenotypy, the Machine Way of Shorthand. Illustrated College Paper Free. L. L. TUCKER, President, Salina, Kansas.

Strickler's Topeka Business College

Needs Young Men and Women

For good positions. A good position for every graduate. We furnish employment for students to pay expenses while attending school. Write today for our new catalog.
119 E. EIGHTH ST., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

NORTHWESTERN VETERINARY COLLEGE

Teaches a complete course in Veterinary Medicine.

$7.50 Starts Your Professional Training. Pay the balance in small monthly payments.

Set of Veterinary Books Free.

Send for annual prospectus with special LIMITED Advertising offer—saving you one-half on your tuition.

THE NORTHWESTERN VETERINARY COLLEGE

Department A, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Learn Telegraphy

Students earn board while learning. A practical school with railroad wires. Owned and operated by A. T. & S. F. Ry. Earn from $55 to $165 per month. Write for catalog. Santa Fe Telegraph School, Desk F, Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Let us Help You Shop For Christmas

The Toy Store is ready, and all the other departments are in line with Christmas stocks of every kind. Our Mail Order Department is at your service to help in selecting if you cannot come to the store.

You will find the service as good as the assortments and values, which are the best that this store's broad resources and knowledge of what is good can provide.

Correspond with us on the gift problem. We will write full information about any goods desired, and fill your orders promptly and efficiently.

Parcels Post Paid Anywhere in the United States.

Railroad Fare Refunded According to Purchase.

THE MILLS DRY GOODS CO.
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

BARGAINS IN LAND

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

BUTLER CO.—240 acres, good house, barn, tillable, 60 cult., bal. pasture meadow. Price $12,000, half trade, good terms on balance. BOX 606, EL DORADO, KAN.

Write Us Regarding auction sale of 82,000 acres farm and grazing land in this county next month by Government. Enclose stamp. SOUTHERN REALTY CO., McAlester, Okla.

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

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, Ks.

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

GOOD FARM

120 acres, 2 miles railroad town, this county. 80 acres cultivation; fair improvements; good farm. $15.00 per acre, terms. SOUTHERN REALTY CO., McAlester, Okla.

THREE CROPS OR MORE PER YEAR

LOUISIANA Come to Louisiana, where droughts and crop failures are unknown. Raise three or more crops a year; where winters do not consume the summer's production; where good lands are cheap. For the truth about Louisiana write Rosenberg-Rowan Company, 200 Metropolitan Bank Building, New Orleans, Louisiana.

SPECIAL SNAP

Eighty acres, improved, well located, in Southeastern Kansas. Terms, $800 cash, balance in small payments from 2 to 10 years. Price very low. Fine climate. Big crops. Send for illustrated booklet. Address,
THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Iola, Kansas.

320 ACRES

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

IRRIGATED ALFALFA LANDS

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

ARKANSAS A new section of Arkansas has been opened by the Missouri & North Arkansas Railroad; opportunities for the farmer, merchant and timber man; good land at low prices; there is no malaria in this section; an abundance of good spring water; land values are increasing daily; this is in the high lands of Arkansas. Write for free booklet, "Oak Leaves," containing full information.
JAY KERR, G. P. A., Harrison, Ark.

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

TEXAS RANCHES

Texas ranches in any size you want, in any part of the state. Also colonization tracts. Years of experience in handling farm lands and ranches. Inspection reports made on Texas property. Have a few good tracts that owners will accept part in trade. Greatest demand in the history for Texas ranches. In writing, state what size tract you want.
J. WALTER DAY,
215 Finance Building, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

350-acre grain and stock farm, Ford Co., Kan. Located seven miles from county seat, two miles from railroad station. Good 7-room house, frame barn, all fenced, part in cultivation, thirty acres alfalfa. Mortgage, $3,000. Will exchange equity for good 80-acre fruit farm or suburban tract of equal value. Price, $35 per acre. Five million bushels of wheat raised in this county last year. W. T. COOLIDGE, Topeka, Kan.

LOWER YAKIMA VALLEY.

Ten acres highly improved irrigated land at Richland, Benton County, on the Columbia River, in the early fruit belt of the Northwest. Eight and one-half acres in commercial apples five years old with 200 peach fillers, all in bearing. The place is well fenced, flumed and leveled, the land very productive; 6½ acres of orchard in alfalfa, 1 acre in strawberries, 2½ acres ready for planting early potatoes. No buildings. Trees are in fine condition. Trade for Kansas land near Topeka. Owner,
J. KLEIN, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

North Platte Valley

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

R. A. SMITH

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE
BARGAIN

A 27,000-acre sheep ranch in Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad. A beautiful tract of productive prairie land, rich sandy loam. Price, $3.75 per acre; $35,000 cash and balance at 6 per cent. Income property in Topeka, Kansas City or other progressive city will be accepted to one-half the purchase price of this land. Address John Randolph, Care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

HOME CIRCLE

A little flour sprinkled over the top of a cake will help to keep the icing from running off.

If it is necessary to boil a cracked egg, add a little vinegar to the water. This will prevent the white from boiling out.

A handful of coarse salt added to the last rinsing water will prevent the clothes freezing when hung out on the line in cold weather.

The milk is less likely to curdle when making tomato soup, if the tomatoes are added hot and after a pinch of soda is dissolved in them.

If you have anyone sick in the house and the room needs cleaning, instead of sweeping it, go over the carpet with a cloth wrung out of ammonia diluted with warm water. Turn the cloth as the dirt and dust collect upon it, and change the water frequently. This will be much more agreeable to the patient than the noise and confusion of sweeping, to say nothing of the dust that fills the air when a room is swept.

In cold weather warm the flour slightly before adding it to your bread sponge. If this is done the bread will be lighter, also it will raise quicker. The same rule will hold good when making cake.

I do a great deal of dressmaking and like to finish the seams of my work neatly; and I find by using a small hemmer, and simply hemming up the seams instead of double seaming them, the work is not only much more quickly accomplished, but results in a very pretty finish.

When making washable covers for sofa pillows, instead of sewing the two sides together, finish them separately, and sew snap fasteners around the edges to hold them together. This will be a great convenience when the cover needs laundering. This is especially true if

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. 6902—Ladies' Apron: Gingham or chambray can be used to make this apron. The apron fastens at each shoulder and has a patch pocket on each side. The pattern, No. 6902, is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3¼ yards of 36-inch material. **No. 6886—Ladies' Dressing Sacque:** Any of the printed crepe materials can be used to make this sacque. The sacque can be made with or without the collar and with or without the belt. The long or short sleeves can be used. The pattern, No. 6886, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires three yards of 27-inch contrasting goods, 3⅛ yards of insertion and 1⅝ yards of ribbon. **No. 6899—Ladies' Dress:** Plaid and plain materials are combined to make this stylish dress. The dress closes at the front. The two-gore skirt has a two-piece tunic. The long sleeves follow the shape of the arm and are set in a regulation armhole. The pattern, No. 6899, is cut in sizes 34 to 46 inches bust measure. Medium size requires three yards of 44-inch plain goods and two yards of 36-inch plaid material with one-half yard of 18-inch goods for the vest. **No. 6885—Girls' Dress:** Linen or serge can be used to make this dress, with the trimming of plain or contrasting material. This dress closes at the front and can be made with either the long or short sleeves. The pattern, No. 6885, is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Medium size requires 1⅞ yards of 44-inch material and one-half yard of 27-inch contrasting goods. **No. 6901—Ladies' Night Gown:** Longcloth or muslin can be used to make this night gown. The gown is made with the raglan shoulder, with the sleeves extending to the neck edge. The pattern, No. 6901, is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5⅛ yards of 36-inch material. **No. 6892—Girls' Dress:** The skirt of this dress can be made with or without the plaited flounce. The dress is made with a tunic and can have either the long or short sleeve. The pattern, No. 6892, is cut in sizes 8 to 14 years. Age 8 years requires two yards of 44-inch material for the blouse and 1⅝ yards of 44-inch for the skirt.

Classified Advertising

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — NURSERY AGENTS; PAY weekly. Perry Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS, CLERK-carriers and rural carriers wanted. I conducted examinations—can help you. Trial examination free. Oxment, 44-R, St. Louis.

FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN, RAILROADS near your home. $100-$120. Experience unnecessary. Send age, postage. Railway Association, Dept. P-44, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MOTORMEN-CONDUCTORS; INTERURban, earn $80 monthly; experience unnecessary. Qualify now. State age. Details free. Dept. Q, Kansas Farmer.

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN — $100 monthly; experience unnecessary; hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere. Particulars free. 801 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

DO YOU WANT ANOTHER $2 DAILY? No experience, constant spare time work, knitting hosiery. Machines furnished on contract, we take product. Helping Hand Stores (Inc.), Dept. 968, Chicago.

AGENTS — SNAPPIEST HOUSEHOLD line on earth. Red hot sellers, steady repeaters. Goods guaranteed. Over 100% profit. Write quick—hurry, E. M. Feltman, Sales Manager, 505 Third St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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.

MEN AND WOMEN 18 YEARS OR OVER wanted for government jobs. $65 to $150 month. 2,000 appointments monthly. Excellent chance for farmers. Vacations. No layoffs. "Pull" unnecessary. List of positions free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. N82, Rochester, N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS AND AGENTS, Attention.—A splendid business opportunity. Exclusive Kansas state rights for the manufacture and sale of a sectional, portable metal grain bin covered by U. S. patent. Low cost of construction and simple to assemble. The best grain tank on the market today. Unanimously adopted by Farmers' Association of the State of Washington, nine tanks competing. Rat, rainproof and low insurance cost. Full particulars upon request. George Kebel, 2304 Dean Ave., Spokane, Wash.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD QUARTER OF WHEAT land in Jewel County, near Superior, Neb. Grant Lewis, Logan Ave., Emporia, Kan.

WANTED—GOOD FARM WELL LOcatel. Give description and price. Owners only. Niemens, Box 754, Chicago.

OZARK FARMS AND PASTURE LAND at lowest prices and liberal terms. Write for list. Avery & Stephens, Mansfield, Mo.

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

GARAGE, LUMBER YARD, LIVERY barn, mill property. Located Central Kinsley, on Santa Fe Trail street. Bargain. James Woodruff, Kinsley, Kan.

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

MUST SELL MY TEXAS FARM, 318 acres, Quanah, $30; 217 acres, Yorktown, $50; 200 acres, Karnes City, $65. M. Griffith, Karnes City, Texas.

GOOD 160-ACRE FARM — BEST SOIL, good water, lays level, no hot winds, two miles railroad and seven miles from Flagler, Colorado, a good town. Worth $18 per acre, will sell for spot cash at $9 per acre. Otto Harkee, Hugo, Colo.

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

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, 42 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

DON'T BUY A FARM UNTIL YOU KNOW all about our ditched bottom land in Butler County, Southeast Missouri. No Mississippi River floods; no better land anywhere; price low, terms easy. Write owner, Neeleyville Ranch Co., Neeleyville, Mo.

320 ACRES GOOD WHEAT AND STOCK farm, 128 acres wheat now growing; well fenced, plenty of water, fine location; telephone. Poor health reason for selling, and priced to sell by owner. Art Sechrest, Teagarden, Woods County, Oklahoma.

WHY BUY HIGH-PRICED LAND WHEN you can buy good productive land that has made a record raising wheat, oats, corn, flax, alfalfa and barley, at from $12 to $20 an acre, in Eastern Colorado? Splendid stock and dairy country. Stock graze entire year. A. E. Ziehme, 105 S. LaSalle St., Chicago.

THREE LAND BARGAINS—161 ACRES, Sunflower Co., Miss., ½ mile railroad station, 100 acres cultivation. 2,350 acres cut-over land, Oktibbeha Co., Miss., on I. C. railroad, saw mill and spur track, 60 acres cultivation, ideal for stock or truck, 12 miles A. & M. College. 163 acres woodland, 4 miles Dancy, Miss. Will sell cheap. J. B. Vi Landingham, West Point, Miss.

SMALL STOCK RANCHES, TEN YEARS' time, 6 per cent interest. We own and offer for sale, at very low prices, stock ranches in Eastern Colorado, Kiowa and Cheyenne counties; good improvements; 320 acres, 480 acres, 640 acres, 800 acres and up. Plenty of free range adjacent to each ranch; abundance of pure water; as good buffalo grass as can be found in the country, and where you can raise an abundance of winter feed or buy it at very low prices. Write or call on us for our very liberal proposition. Continental Land Co., 414 Grand Avenue Temple, Kansas City, Mo.

REAL ESTATE.

WANTED—TO HEAR OF GOOD FARM or unimproved land for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE — A GOOD SECTION OF prairie land, all fenced, in Gove County, Kansas. Price, $3,000. State Bank of Oakley, Oakley, Kan.

305 ACRES OF LAND IN YAZOO CO., Miss. 150 in cultivation, balance timber and pasture. Price, $12.50 per acre. W. H. Garrard, Anding, Miss.

LOOK HERE—160 ACRES THREE MILES from town; some improvements, well and fence; all tillable. $1,500. Lists. West, Ransom, Kan.

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

WRITE AT ONCE FOR FREE BOOKLET and map describing our fine prairie lands in Southeastern Texas Gulf Coast, near Hamshire, Texas. Ask for details of cheap excursions to Hamshire. Address owners, Theo. F. Koch & Co., Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

COLORADO, GREELEY DISTRICT. — Forced sale of 320-acre ranch. An excellent tract of ground, well located near good town and railroad, now planted to fall wheat, alfalfa and native hay. Has good water right. Ready for occupancy. Price, $55 per acre. Liberal terms. N. L. Hall, 419 Denham Bldg., Denver, Colo.

VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA WANTS SETtlers; special inducements; government land; railways; free schools; cheap irrigation; 31 years to pay for farms adapted to alfalfa, corn, grains, fruit, etc.; climate like California; ample markets; reduced passages; special excursion being arranged; free particulars from F. T. A. Fricke, Government Representative from Victoria, 687 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. Box 34.

CATTLE.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL, REASONable. Terms. Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

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

FOR SALE — OUR REGISTERED HOLstein herd bull and two young bulls. P. Haverty, Hollenberg, Kan.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE — ONE REGISTEREDtered herd bull, one registered bull calf, two registered cows and some grade cows and heifers. J. M. Walling, Route 1, Wichita, Kan.

ON ACCOUNT OF SHORTAGE OF FEED, must sell within the next sixty days, 100 head of large highly-bred perfectly-marked grade Holstein heifers, ages from one to three years. Also a few high bred registered bulls. People wishing the best kind of stock will do well to visit us or write for particulars. Grand View Stock Farm, Oconomowoc, Wis.

HORSES AND MULES

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

SHETLAND PONIES—CHARLES CLEMmons, Coffeyville, Kan.

REGISTERED SHETLAND PONIES FOR sale. This year's colts. Will be ready to ship by Christmas. Write your wants to N. E. Stucker, Ottawa, Kan.

TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

NORTHERN GROWN SUDAN GRASS seed. Write for prices. Fred H. Leidigh, Route 3, Hutchinson, Kan.

SWEET CLOVER SEED — THE TRUE white blooming variety (Melilotus Alba). Write for free sample of new crop seed and latest prices. Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 350 TONS OF CANE ensilage, for $600. Can be fed close by. Good feed lots and water. Address Weide Bros., Yates Center, Kan.

GENUINE SUDAN GRASS SEED, 50 cents per pound, postpaid. 1915 catalog will soon be ready. Write for it. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kan.

SUDAN GRASS — NORTHERN GROWN seed, hardy and free from Johnson grass. Write for free sample and prices. Henry Field, Shenandoah, Iowa.

POTATOES, CABBAGE, ONIONS, FOR sale. I represent a Minnesota Growers' Union. Buy direct and save money. Ask for delivered prices. E. Wichham, Salem, Neb.

SUDAN GRASS, KANSAS GROWN.—Guaranteed free from Johnson grass. Inspected and approved by Kansas Experiment Station official. Wilson Shelley, McPherson, Kan.

SUDAN GRASS, NORTHERN GROWN. Protect your farm. We guarantee our seed free from Johnson grass. Inspected by an officer of the State Experiment Station. One dollar per pound, cash with order. Better price on quantities. Postage or express prepaid. References, National Bank of Commerce or Kansas State Bank of Dodge City, Kan. Gould & Thompson, Dodge City, Kan.

HAY TO SELL, PASTURE TO RENT—150 to 200 tons alfalfa and prairie hay to sell in stack; 800 to 1,000 acres of pasture not touched for two years. Plenty of well and creek water. Ample barns and sheds for 200 to 300 head of stock. B. D. Decker, Hoxie, Kan.

HOGS.

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

FOR SALE—HAMPSHIRE MALES, REGistered, immune. S. S. Hamburg cockerels. Roy Haggart, Mankato, Kan.

FIVE DANDY GOOD TRIED SOWS bred. A number of bred gilts, 12 fine young boars ready for service, and a fine lot of weanlings. All pedigreed and double cholera immune. E. G. L. Harbour, Baldwin, Kan.

the cover is embroidered, as they are so hard to iron nicely when the sides are fastened together.

To whiten unbleached table linen, or muslin, or other unbleached articles, boil them in blue water such as is used for rinsing. After they are thoroughly scalded, remove from the boiler and hang them on the line without rinsing. The next washing will remove the blueing.

If you have medicine to take which is inclined to stick to the spoon, you can overcome this difficulty by heating the spoon. Dip it for a moment in hot water before pouring the medicine into it and the medicine will slip easily from the spoon.

Cream of tartar is said to be excellent for removing spots of iron rust. Use a tablespoonful of cream of tartar to two quarts of water and boil the article in the solution. This is said to have removed stains when lemon and salt, and even oxalic acid had failed to do so.

Easily Explained.

"P'taters is good this mornin', madam," said the old farmer making his usual weekly call.

"Oh, are they?" retorted the customer. "That reminds me: How is it that them you sold me last week is so much smaller at the bottom of the basket than at the top?"

"Waal," replied the old man, "p'taters is growin' so fast now that by the time I get a basketful dug the last ones is about twicet the size of the first."

Removing Tobacco Fumes.

In rooms where much smoking is done the windows should be kept open an inch at the top, as tobacco smoke is drawn toward such an opening and will pass out instead of lingering in hangings and draperies. Always air a room heavy with tobacco smoke, from both top and bottom of the windows, and if possible keep in such a room a few growing plants, which seem to absorb and destroy the odor without any harm to themselves.

Where "Nothing" Means Danger.

The man or the woman who first started the notion that measles "amount to nothing"; that "all children must have them" (measles, incidentally, is a singular noun when used in this sense), and "the sooner they have them the better," has much to answer for. Most of us know better now, but the cruel wrong done to children by exposing one child of a family to the measles, if another child has it, still lingers. The truth has not yet got to the mothers that a child is not "through" with measles with one attack; he may have the measles five or six times, and thus the barbarous method of purposely exposing him to suffering is self-evident. Nor are the serious after-effects of measles understood; that the eyesight is often affected for life; that the kidneys are sometimes injured; that the lungs may be weakened; and that, again, the high fever may affect the brain cells. Instead of measles "amounting to nothing" it is one of the serious maladies of childhood, and one to be particularly watched for its after-effects. And certainly the practice of deliberately exposing a child to it should become a hideous memory of the past. Measles must be accepted as a serious children's disease.—Ladies' Home Journal.

"What's the Matter with Kansas?"

An editorial in the Ladies' Home Journal with the caption, "What's the Matter with Kansas?" contained the following interesting statistics:

In eighty-seven of her 105 counties Kansas has now no insane.

In fifty-four of these counties there are no feeble-minded.

Ninety-six of her counties have no inebriates.

Thirty-eight of her county poor houses are empty.

Fifty-three of her jails were recently empty, and sixty-five counties had no prisoners in the state penitentiary.

The entire number of paupers in the state falls short of 600.

Some counties have not called a grand jury to try a criminal case in ten years.

Not long ago Kansas had 200 million dollars in her banks; her farmers owned live stock valued at 225 million dollars; and in one year the people have added forty-five million dollars to their taxable property.

Only 2 per cent of the entire population is illiterate.

The mortality rate has dropped from seventeen per thousand to seven per thousand.

Does prohibition pay the people of a state? Kansas certainly answers the question with wonderful figures.

MISCELLANEOUS.

XMAS PERFUMES — SAMPLE BOTTLE, 10c. Harry Hockman, Beattie, Kan.

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

FIVE HORSE SINGLE MAGNETO EXcelsior Motorcycle, $50. Automobile Atwell, Independence, Mo.

BEST LOUISIANA SUGAR CANE SYRUP direct from plantation. Bargain prices. Booklet free. J. E. McGuire, Palacios, Texas.

CALIFORNIA LUCKY MOONSTONES mounted in artistic jewelry. Catalog free. H. Symonds, Dept. 4, Longbeach, Calif.

BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS CALENDAR, blotter combined; lithograph of children, sepia reproduction of prize cats and dogs. 10 cents each. E. F. K., 15th and Martin Sts., Medford, Mass.

FOR CHOICE EVAPORATED APPLES send 25 cents for two-pound sample by parcel post, and ask for prices on quantities by express. W. A. Claypool & Co., Springdale, Ark.

MISSOURI PECANS — THE SWEETEST pecan nuts grown. Ten pounds delivered parcel post for $1.50; 100 pounds delivered by freight, $12.50. Money refunded if not satisfactory. M. H. Losee, Station A, Kansas City, Mo.

6% MONEY—6% MONEY—6% MONEY—Loans may be obtained for any purpose on acceptable real estate security; liberal privileges. Correspondence solicited. A. C. Agency Company, 758 Gas Electric Bldg., Denver, Colo.; 446 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis.

FARMERS, DO YOU NEED MONEY? We negotiate for farm loans, five years at 6 per cent and ten years at 5 per cent, dealing direct with borrower; 2½ per cent straight commission. Correspondence solicited. Security Farm Loan Assn., 20 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

RAISE GUINEA PIGS — WE FURNISH you the stock, buy all you raise. Good demand, thousands used yearly, market better every year, very easy to raise, more profitable than poultry. Guaranteed market. Particulars free. E. F. Tobener & Co., 2828 Woodland Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Largest dealers in the state of Missouri.

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine, "Investing for Profit." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing For Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 431-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

THE STRAY LIST

LEE OLDHAM, COUNTY CLERK, WICHita County. Taken Up—By Anna L. Yaughar, on May 25, 1914, one mare, weight about 800 pounds; 12 hands high, 3 years old; white spot in forehead. Appraised value, $75.00.

DOGS.

COLLIE PUPPIES. U. A. GORE, SEWard, Kan.

FOR SALE — SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS. Parents registered and heel drivers. Males, $6; females, $5. Eugene Burkett, Herman, Neb.

A GOOD OLD FASHIONED A-1 COON hound in every respect (runs coons only). Six years. First $20 takes him, or will exchange for A-1 skunk and opossum hound. R. R. Steves, 116 E. Fifth St., Topeka, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, $5.00 EACH; heel workers. The mother of these pups is out of the champion bitch of the state of Missouri. E. L. Dolan, Route 2, Platte City, Missouri.

HONEY.

HONEY—FANCY LIGHT AMBER ALfalfa, two 60-pound cans, $10.50; amber, two 60-pound cans, $10; single cans, 25c extra. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

PURE HONEY DIRECT FROM BEE farm to you, cheaper than sugar. Sixty-pound can, $5.00; case of two cans, $9.00. Special price on larger lots. All f. o. b. Hotchkiss, Colo. Sample free, but send 10 cents to cover mailing charges. Frank H. Drexel, Crawford, Colo.

AUTO PARTS.

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

SERUM.

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

PATENTS.

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

White Plymouth Rocks

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

THOMAS OWEN,
Station B. Topeka, Kansas.

HORSES AND MULES

HORSES AND MULES.

LAMER'S PERCHERONS

75--Mares and Stallions to Select From--75

Write for Catalog, C. W. LAMER, SALINA, KANSAS

CLOSING OUT SALE, DECEMBER 16, 1914

Four Imported Percheron Stallions, extra good show stock. One Percheron Mare and Filley. One Belgian Stallion. Four Good Jacks. Eighteen High-Grade Jersey Cows, fresh or soon will be fresh. Twelve Shorthorn Cows. Twenty One-Year and Two-Year-Old Heifers. Twenty Work Horses and Mules.

Will be sold under cover, rain or shine. Free conveyance to farm to parties from distance. Five miles south, 1½ mile west of Nickerson; ten miles west of Hutchinson.

C. F. COOPER - - - - - - NICKERSON, KANSAS

BRILLIANT blood, jet blacks, rich greys. Registered Percheron studs, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years old. I grow great big fellows with big bone and heavy quarters—I love a good horse. Visit my Percheron farm. I have the goods, and lots of them. Don't let anyone tell you they have Percherons like Fred Chandler's. Just above Kansas City.

FRED CHANDLER, ROUTE 7, CHARITON, IOWA.

A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa. Home-bred draft stallions $250 to $650. Imported stallions cheaper than anywhere else. Come and see.

M. H. ROLLER & SON, Circleville, Kansas.
Fourteen big jacks, 25 jennets. One imported Percheron, one high-grade Belgian stallion.

PERCHERONS FOR SALE.
Write for prices and descriptions.
JAS. C. HILL, Holton, Kansas.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

MULE FOOT HOGS

GRAFF'S MULEFOOT HOGS.
April and May boars and gilts, choice bred sows, priced cheap.
E. E. GRAFF, Route 2, Rosendale, Mo.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

BRED Gilts, serviceable boars, January and February pigs. Best breeding, well marked. Singly, pairs and trios. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices reasonable.
S. E. SMITH, Route 5, Box 18, Lyons, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

26 Head - Registered Holstein Cows - 26 Head

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

S. W. COOKE & SON, MAYSVILLE, DE KALB COUNTY, MISSOURI.

M. E. MOORE & CO.

CAMERON, MISSOURI.
BULL CALVES FROM A. R. O. COWS.
Sired by Sir Korndyke Imperial 53688.
Calves suitable for heading registered herds.

Butter Bred Holsteins

For Sale—Cows and heifers; heavy springers. Prices very reasonable. Write today. These bargains will not last long.
J. P. MAST, SCRANTON, KAN.

Golden Belt Holstein Herd

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

SUNFLOWER HERD offers good young bull sired by son of Pontiac Hengerveld Parthenia (62 A. R. O. daughters) including Agatha Pontiac, 36.9 lbs. butter 7 days. Dam, Lady Jane Eyre, 19.08 lbs. butter 7 days. Ready for light service. Priced right, guaranteed to please.
F. J. SEARLE, Prop., Oskaloosa, Kan.

Choice HOLSTEIN Cows

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

CHOICE YOUNG BULLS
From record cows. Herd headed by son of Buffalo Aggie Beets, world's second greatest three-year-old.
David Coleman & Sons, Denison, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEGRIST & STEPHENSON, breeders of registered working high testing Holsteins. Choice young bulls out of record cows for sale. Farm adjoins town. **HOLTON, KANSAS.**

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

Purebred Registered

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

A man in New York State owns two ten-year-old pure-bred registered Holstein cows that have recently made fine records. In seven days one gave 571 pounds of milk (average fat test of 4.44 per cent), making 31.6 pounds of butter; in thirty days she gave 2,460.4 pounds of milk (average test 4.21 per cent fat) making 129.46 pounds of butter. The other made over 29 pounds of butter in seven days and 117.17 pounds in thirty days.

Holstein-Friesian cows milk earlier, longer, more per year and more per life than any other breed.

Send for **FREE** Illustrated Descriptive Booklets.

The Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of America, Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

HOLSTEIN HERD BULLS

One three-year-old registered herd bull, sure breeder; one young bull just ready for service; several choice bull calves, also a few choice cows. All priced for quick sale.
T. M. EWING, Independence, Kansas.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

From A. R. O. cows, sure to please. Write for prices. **Geo. C. Tredick, Kingman, Kan.**

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORD COWS, 3 to 7 years. Bull calves, a bargain. Durocs, both sexes. Black registered Percheron yearling stallion, weight 1,300.
M. E. GIDEON, Emmett, Kansas.

HEREFORD BULLS—POLAND BOARS.
Keystone Breeding Farm offers some extra choice young bulls, also some high-class Poland boars, March farrow, sired by Blue Valley Look; dams by Blain's Last Hadley and Big King. Attractive prices.
C. F. BEHRENT, Oronoque, Kansas.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

For Hampshire hogs, Dutch Belted cattle, Arabian stallions, Collie dogs and goose feathers, write **C. Weisenbaum, Altamont, Kansas.**

IF YOU AIM

To produce the best dairy product, that which will give you the greatest returns from the market, you must have

GUERNSEY CATTLE

I can now offer for sale 150 head from my recent importation, consisting of cows, two-year-old in calf heifers, yearling heifers, yearling bulls and bull calves. Representatives of the best families and types.

FRANK S. PEER
Osceola Farms Cranford, N. J.

When writing to advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

FIELD NOTES

G. C. WHEELER
Manager Live Stock Department.

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

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Percheron Horses.
Dec. 17—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.
Jan. 13—Improved Stock Breeders' Consignment sale of Registered Percherons, Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kan. H. W. McAfee, Manager.
Jan. 28—Spohr & Spohr, Wichita, Kan.

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

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

Jersey Cattle.
Dec. 16—Nichols & Sterling, Abilene, Kan.

Shorthorns.
Nov. 28—Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kan.
Dec. 17—A. B. Garrison, Summerfield, Kan.
Jan. 15, 1915—Consignment sale, Manhattan, Kan. L. R. Brady, Manager.

Poland Chinas.
Jan. 21—J. R. Cline, Iola, Kan.
Jan. 20—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
Feb. 2—John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 5—Louis Koenig, Solomon, Kan.
Feb. 9—I. E. Knox, South Haven, Kan.
Feb. 10—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 10—E. D. Frazier, Drexel, Mo.
Feb. 18—J. D. Mahan, Whiting, Kan.

Durocs.
Feb. 12—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.
Feb. 23—J. R. Jackson, Kanapolis, Kan.
March 11—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.
March 12—G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan.

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

O. I. C. Hogs.
Jan. 20—William Bartlett, Pierce, Neb.

Enoch Lundgren, of Osage City, Kan., is offering a choice lot of spring boars at from $15 to $25 each. These boars are by Enoch's Choice, a splendid sire, and out of Model Chief dams. Anyone wanting Duroc boars with size and quality should look up Mr. Lundgren's card and write for description and breeding. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Attention is called to the card of T. M. Ewing, of Independence, Kan. Mr. Ewing is offering some choice Holstein bulls for sale. His offering includes a three-year-old herd bull that is a sure breeder and one of the good sires. He also offers some younger bulls and a few choice Holstein cows. All are priced for quick sale. Write for prices, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

A. L. Wylie & Son, of Clay Center, Kan., are offering their herd boar, Wylie's Good Enuff 49485, for sale. This boar is by Good Enuff Again King, grand champion of Kansas, 1913, a litter brother of the first prize yearling at the Kansas State Fair, 1914. He is an excellent breeder and should be at the head of some good herd. Look up their card and get in touch with them for a bargain in a herd boar. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Attention is called to the sale advertisement of C. F. Cooper, of Nickerson, Kan. On December 16 Mr. Cooper will hold a closing out sale. His offering of live stock will include four Percheron stallions, some Percheron mares, four jacks, eighteen high-grade Jersey cows, twelve Shorthorn cows, twenty one and two-year-old heifers, and twenty work horses and mules. Free conveyance from Nickerson to the sale, which will be held at the farm under cover, regardless of the weather. Look up his ad and arrange to attend this sale.

Keystone Breeding Farm Bargains.
C. F. Behrent, of Keystone Breeding Farm, Oronoque, Kan., is offering some strictly choice young Hereford bulls for sale. He is also offering a number of choice March boars sired by Blue Valley Look and out of Blain's Last Hadley and Big King dams. Mr. Behrent is making very attractive prices on both the Hereford bulls and Poland China boars. Look up his card and write for prices and full description. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Big Boars for Little Money.
Anyone wanting strictly high class Poland China boars, the kind that has the size, quality and breeding, should get in touch with K. H. Brown, of Bolivar, Mo. He is offering ten select boars weighing from 180 to 350 pounds. They are big-boned, high-quality fellows, that are bred right. He has one outstanding fall boar in this lot that is a herd header. He will also sell some gilts and young Angus bulls and heifers. Look up his card and note his prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Henry Koch's Big Polands.
Henry Koch, of Edina, Mo., owner of one of Missouri's great herds of big-type Polands, is advertising some choice March and June boars, also August boars and gilts, that will interest Poland China breeders wanting Polands with size and quality. Missouri King and Missouri Jumbo, that have been in service in this herd, proved to be two of the extra good sires of the breed. His entire sow herd is composed of representatives of famous big-type families. Look up his ad and write for description and breeding. He is making low prices on this high-class offering to sell them quick. He will hold a bred sow sale February 23, 1915. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Col. C. W. Curphey.
With this issue Col. C. W. Curphey renews his ad in Kansas Farmer. He will pay special attention to live stock and big farm sales. Colonel Curphey is a farmer and breeder and is well posted on live stock pedigrees. He has been in the auction business for about ten years and he has built up a successful auction business. The greater part of his success may be credited to his natural talent carefully fitted for the auction field. Colonel Curphey is pleasing in his manner of selling and is eminently qualified to render perfect satisfaction to anyone who may employ him. His business card will be found regularly in Kansas Farmer and his address is Salina, Kansas.

Dispersal Sale of Jerseys.
Attention is called to the sale ad of O. E. Nichols and J. Ralph Sterling, of Abilene, Kan. On December 16 they will hold a dispersal sale of Jersey cattle. The offering will consist of twenty-nine head of registered Jersey cows and heifers and eight high-grade Jersey heifers, mostly heavy springers. They will also sell two herd bulls. One of them is an Eminent bred bull and the other a grandson of champion Flying Fox. The young cows and heifers that will go in this sale are out of dams that are making good as producers and have records above 300 pounds of butter in one year. Anyone interested in high-class Jerseys should send at once for a catalog. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Lant Brothers' Sale Good.
On Wednesday, November 18, the Lant Brothers, at Dennis, Kan., pulled off one of the best Duroc sales of the season. They catalogued forty head of April and May pigs, about twenty each boars and gilts. The forty head sold at an average of $24.85. Nothing sold high, the top gilt was $41 and the top boar was $40. The offering was one of the best lots we have seen sold this year and there is much credit due the Lant Brothers for growing out such a splendid lot of spring pigs. The sale was well advertised and a number of breeders were present and bought liberally. There was also a number of mail bids in evidence. The local support was good and the total returns for the sale were very satisfactory to the Lant Brothers. Col. C. F. Beard, of Parsons, did the selling, and it was a quick snappy sale.

Lamer's Percheron Stallions.
The writer called on C. W. Lamer, the well known importer of Percheron stallions and mares at Salina, Kansas. Mr. Lamer has now on hand a valuable lot of ton stallions. Perhaps there never was a time in the history of Kansas when so good an opportunity to buy pure-bred stallions existed as right now. Mr. Lamer has a class of horses that will prove satisfactory and will make money for the purchaser. In fact he imports only the best he can buy in France and Belgium. No farmer or horseman should miss seeing Lamer's horses if he is planning to buy a stallion or mare this year. All indications are that prices for good horses will be much higher in the spring and coming year. Please read the ad of C. W. Lamer, of Salina, Kansas, in this issue, and write or go and visit his Percheron farm.

Poland China Boars.
With this issue the Deming Ranch, at Oswego, Kan., offers twenty-five spring boars for sale. These boars are the pick from 200 head and are all good thrifty fellows. They are sired by Receiver, he by Big Wonder; Bud Hadley by Big Hadley, and Deming Chief by Bill Chief. Receiver is a hog bred in Iowa. His sire, Big Wonder, was by Long Wonder, and his dam was Big Surprise by Long Prospect. A number of hogs from these families have been prize winners at the Iowa fairs the past three years. Bud Hadley is from the noted Hadley families, and they are very popular among the big-type breeding. Deming Chief was bred in Nebraska and is by the noted Bill Chief, which hog was used a number of years in Ben Bell's herd. Look up this ad and write your wants. You will find good hogs at the Deming Ranch.

McAdam Offers Choice Angus Bulls.
Mr. McAdam, of Holton, Kan., has an extra lot of young bulls to offer at the present time. They are all by Black Duster, a Battle's bred bull of the Blackbud family, sired by Oakville Quiet Lad, the 1910 champion bull. The dam of one of the young bulls is Erica Mc., another good one is a Drumin Lucy bull out of Lena Mc., a cow by Lewis of Meadow Brook. There is also an extra good youngster of the Pride family. Mr. McAdam has just purchased a new herd bull, an Erica, bred by H. W. Elliott and the best one of his 1912 crop. E. L. Barrier, of Eureka, who has owned him, proved his value as a breeder. Some high-class Berkshires are also found at the McAdam farm. He now has forty of the best fall pigs ever produced on the farm. If in need of good Berkshires or Angus bulls, write Mr. McAdam for further information.

Taylor's Prize-Winning Durocs.
Anyone wanting Duroc Jerseys of the very best blood lines should look up the card of Charles L. Taylor, of Olean, Mo. Mr. Taylor is one of the leading Duroc breeders in the West. He is president of the Missouri Duroc Jersey Breeders' Association and his herd today is one of the best in existence. His herd at this time is headed by Col. Wonder, first prize junior yearling at the Missouri State Fair and American Royal in 1912, first prize aged boar and grand champion at the Missouri State Fair, 1913. Col. Wonder was sired by Crimson Wonder 3d, grand champion at the Nebraska State Fair, 1908, and back of him is a long line of grand champions. Col. Wonder's dam was Queen Ester, first prize junior yearling sow at the Missouri State Fair in 1911 and first prize aged sow at the Missouri State Fair in 1912. She is by B. & C.'s Col., a noted prize winner. For years Mr. Taylor's show herd has been a heavy winner at the Missouri State Fair, American Royal and other big fairs. Write for prices on one of the best lots of boars to be sold this season, and mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Free For the Asking.
The Edwards Manufacturing Company, of 11363 Pike Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, have just issued their roofing book, explaining in full detail regarding their Edwards Exclusive Tighcote Process, Galvanized Steel Roofing, How to Test Galvanizing, Edwards' Patent Interlocking Device, Reo Steel Shingles and many other interesting improvements for the farm home. The Edwards Company claims that their galvanized steel roofing, once laid, will cut the expense of roofing the building any more. They claim its cost per square is very low and has practically no upkeep cost, and reduces the cost of fire insurance. Their Tighcote Process makes rust proof roofing. This Tighcote Process is very interesting to know about and is fully described in their booklet. They also tell in complete detail how to test galvanizing and how to apply the test to any roof. They also give you plans for buildings. They have a garage for $49.50 which is absolutely fireproof. This booklet is a 64-page affair and they will be very glad to send you a book absolutely free of charge, for a post card, and furthermore to send you their samples of all their products. In asking for the book, ask for Book No. 11363. Address them as per above address and mention Kansas Farmer. The book will be sent to you at once.

The Ennis Farm Sunset Jerseys.
A neat circular is now being mailed out by the Ennis Farm, Horine Station, Mo., advertising their Sunset Jersey cattle herd. Mr. Ennis established his herd as a registered herd fifteen years ago. They have the $5,000 Blue Belle's Golden Roseboy 85230 at head of the herd. He is half brother to Noble of Oaklands that sold for $15,000. They also have in service Rose-

bay's Golden Fern 94061 and Sunset's Golden Dreamer, both exceptionally good bulls. The Ennis Farm has always bred for beauty and production and their ambition is to breed the best sires in the world. They say they have never known a son of Blue Belle's Golden Roseboy 85230 but what improved both the quality and production of the offspring of every herd into which they have gone, and his daughters have without exception surpassed the expectations of their purchasers. The herd now numbers more than 100 head and every animal has been bred and raised at the Ennis Farm except six old foundation cows and two herd bulls. Two-thirds of the cows in the herd show a production year after year in excess of that of the famous World's Fair test cow, Baronetti of Ingleside, during her best year in the Kinloch herd before going to the St. Louis fair. They are offering bulls, from baby calves up to ready for service; bred heifers and open heifers. These are offered very cheap. For circular, write The Ennis Farm, Horine Station, Mo.

C. Weisenbaum, of Altamont, Kan., is offering some Hampshire hogs and also has Dutch Belted cattle for sale. An Arabian stallion is offered at the present time, likewise Collie dogs. Look up his ad and write for further information.

Anyone wanting farm raised Percherons at ordinary prices should get in touch with Fred Chandler, of Chariton, Iowa. The stallions and mares offered by Mr. Chandler were sired by imported stallions and are out of imported dams. It will pay breeders or farmers wanting high-class registered Percheron stallions or mares to investigate this offering. Look up his ad in Kansas Farmer and write for prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

If on the market for registered Holsteins, be sure and look up the advertisement of S. W. Cook & Sons, of Maysville, Mo. They have one of the very high-class Holstein herds and their offering at this time will interest anyone wanting herd improvers.

American-bred Percheron mares and stallions. A number of the mares are matched teams. The offering will include most of the 1914 show herd. It is the greatest lot of young stallions and bred mares ever offered by the Whitewater Falls Farm. The show herd this year won more prizes at the Hutchinson Kansas State Fair, the Oklahoma State Fair and the Ft. Worth Live Stock Show at Ft. Worth, Texas, than all other herds exhibiting combined. Stallions and mares by Casino and mares bred to Casino will make this a Casina sale, and no other stallion in America today can surpass this stallion's record either in the show ring or as a sire. Remember the date, Thursday, December 17. Please read ad in this issue, send for catalog, and arrange to attend this sale. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Huston's Duroc Boars.

If you have not already bought a Duroc Jersey boar, it will pay you to inspect W. R. Huston's herd at Americus, Kan. If you can't get the time to go, write him, as he ships only good ones. Men who have bought in the past are coming back again. He has never had a complaint from any hog shipped and has had some mighty nice letters from satisfied patrons. He raises them in a way so they will make good in purchasers' hands. He is offering at this time twenty-two head of choice boars, four fall and eighteen spring boars. Most of these are sired by Golden Model 4th by Golden Model 3d 117887, he by old Golden Model 53675. Several of the boars are by Country Gentleman 132541. His dam was grand champion sow at Sioux City Interstate Fair, Iowa, and his sire was second prize aged boar and an extra good breeder. Four extra nice boars are by Model, a Golden Model show boar in one of the good herds of Iowa. The dam of this litter, W. R.'s Golden Queen, was purchased in Iowa last winter and was the highest selling and best gilt in the sale of W. R. Beamethum, the breeder of the famous Golden Model family. Go and see these boars or write today, as they are priced very reasonably. Please mention this paper.

SILO CENSUS FOR KANSAS COUNTIES

The following table compiled by Secretary Mohler, of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, gives the number of silos in Kansas, by counties, as reported by assessors, March 1, 1914:

County.	No. of Silos.	County.	No. of Silos.	County.	No. of Silos.
Allen	100	Greeley	2	Osborne	31
Anderson	201	Greenwood	177	Ottawa	79
Atchison	129	Hamilton	2	Pawnee	31
Barber	90	Harper	38	Phillips	77
Barton	22	Harvey	83	Pottawatomie	88
Bourbon	81	Haskell	0	Pratt	36
Brown	56	Hodgeman	18	Rawlins	6
Butler	197	Jackson	85	Reno	259
Chase	84	Jefferson	93	Republic	45
Chautauqua	85	Jewell	151	Rice	91
Cherokee	51	Johnson	100	Riley	79
Cheyenne	9	Kearny	8	Rooks	41
Clark	12	Kingman	99	Rush	19
Clay	52	Kiowa	7	Russell	11
Cloud	81	Labette	170	Saline	73
Coffey	105	Lane	4	Scott	3
Commance	7	Leavenworth	135	Sedgwick	247
Cowley	146	Lincoln	59	Seward	48
Crawford	43	Linn	67	Shawnee	64
Decatur	41	Logan	13	Sheridan	25
Dickinson	172	Lyon	262	Sherman	11
Doniphan	28	Marion	109	Smith	57
Douglas	139	Marshall	55	Stafford	28
Edwards	14	McPherson	117	Stanton	0
Elk	113	Meade	5	Stevens	18
Ellis	11	Miami	97	Sumner	143
Ellsworth	28	Mitchell	95	Thomas	19
Finney	6	Montgomery	78	Trego	10
Ford	14	Morris	88	Wabaunsee	179
Franklin	205	Morton	0	Wallace	9
Geary	44	Nemaha	83	Washington	87
Gove	14	Neosho	86	Wichita	0
Graham	51	Ness	7	Wilson	68
Grant	1	Norton	90	Woodson	88
Gray	18	Osage	174	Wyandotte	9
				Total	7,137

Breeders wanting strictly high-class mammoth jacks or jennets should get in touch with M. H. Roller & Son, of Circleville, Kan. Their offering this year will be one of the good ones. Look up their card in Kansas Farmer and write them for descriptions and prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

J. C. Hill, of Holton, Kan., can always furnish a few very high-class Percherons, and anyone on the market for Percheron stallions or mares should investigate his offering before buying. Write him for prices and descriptions, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

S. E. Smith, of Lyons, Kansas, owns one of the best herds of Hampshire hogs in the state, and has breeding stock for sale at all times. He has a very fine lot of January and February pigs and can furnish pairs or trios not akin. Look up his card in Kansas Farmer and write him for prices.

Imported Guernseys.

In this issue Frank S. Peer, of the Osceola Farm, Cranford, New Jersey, is offering for sale 150 head of imported Guernsey cows and heifers. This is one of the big importing firms of this country. This is their forty-fifth importation. A letter to the Osceola Farm will bring the most complete information regarding their importation of high-class Guernsey cattle. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Angus and Shorthorn Sales.

Anyone having a surplus of pure-bred Shorthorns or Angus breeding stock should take note of the combination sales to take place at Manhattan, Kansas—the Shorthorn sale January 15 and the Angus sale January 21. These sales will be under the management of Col. L. R. Brady, of Manhattan, who is one of the leading auctioneers and live stock men of the state. The Kansas Agricultural College will consign stock to both sales and a number of the best herds of the state will be represented. Anyone wishing to consign stock should get in touch with Colonel Brady at once.

Jackson County Holstein Breeders.

Parties interested in Holstein breeding cattle should not overlook the stock offered by members of the Jackson County Improved Stock Breeders' Association. These men are all working for the advancement of the Holstein breed. Among them will be found G. F. Mitchell of Holton, Segrist & Stevenson of Holton, and J. M. Chestnut & Sons and David Coleman & Sons, both of Denison. Holstein bulls purchased from any of these breeders will have the best of breeding back of them. Look up their ads. They can be easily found by the Jackson County monogram.

J. C. Robison's Percheron Sale.

On December 17, J. C. Robison, of Towanda, Kan., will sell a draft of imported and

Auld Bros., of Frankfort, Kan., have a choice lot of Red Polled cows, heifers and bulls for sale. They have one of the best Red Polled herds in the state, and breeders wanting the best of the breed at reasonable prices will find them in this herd.

Ed Nickelson, of Leonardville, Kan., owner of the Riley County Breeding Farm, has a very fine herd of Red Polled cattle headed by the last son of Cremo. This herd of Percherons is headed by one of the best sons of Casino. Anyone wanting high-class Percherons or Red Polled cattle should get his prices and descriptions.

O. B. Clemetson, of Holton, Kan., has some choice big-type Poland China spring pigs for sale. These pigs were sired by such boars as Major Jim, Blue Valley Buster and A Jumbo Wonder, three extra good big-type sires. They are out of dams representing the best blood of the breed and breeders wanting the big high-quality kind will find them in this herd.

Groenmiller & Son, owners of Coburn herd of Red Polled cattle and Percheron horses, have a number of extra good young bulls and young cows and heifers for sale at very reasonable prices. They also offer some choice Percheron stallions, among them being first prize winners at the Topeka fair. Don't fail to get prices and descriptions of their offering. They will interest anyone wanting high-class Percherons or Red Polled cattle.

C. J. Wood, of Chiles, Kan., is offering a splendid lot of young Polled Durham breeding stock, both sexes, for sale. His herd is headed by Roan Choice and Matchless Avon, two great bulls, and breeders will find his offering all that could be desired both as to breeding and individuality. He is pricing stock to sell quickly. Write him for prices and descriptions.

New Field for Pure-Bred Stock.

The Pacific Slope States of the Union will be the selling ground for the breeder of the corn belt and other sections for years to come. The Panama-Pacific Exposition has intensified the interest in, and the demand for, pure-bred live stock in the west coast country. There is an abundance of money with which to buy and an increasing desire to secure this class of stock, and it is believed that no exhibitor who participates in the activities of the Department of Live Stock will be compelled to return his animals home for lack of a good opportunity to sell at a fair price.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

175 HEAD OF SHORTHORNS

Consisting of many choice animals carrying the blood of noted sires. Foundation stock purchased from the best breeders. Fifty head must sell in sixty days. Start in the Shorthorn business. All kinds of Shorthorn breeding stock from which to select—cows, heifers and bulls, cows with calf at side, others due to calve soon, grandsons and daughters of such sires as Avondale, Prince Oderic and other noted sires. Write, wire or phone me when to meet you at Peabody, either Rock Island or Santa Fe depot.
M. S. CONVERSE -:- -:- -:- PEABODY, KANSAS

LOOKABAUGH'S SHORTHORNS

250 HEAD IN HERD.

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

CEDARWYLDE POLLED DURHAMS AND SHORTHORNS.
My double standard herd bull, Scottish Baron, for sale or trade. One extra good Polled Durham bull 14 months old, also younger ones, and some good cows and heifers. JOS. BAXTER, Clay Center, Kan.

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

Cedar Lawn Shorthorns

For Sale—Eight head of big strong farmer bulls, also a few bred cows and heifers, priced reasonably. Come and see my herd.
H. I. GADDIS, McCune, Kansas.

OAK GROVE SHORTHORNS.
Every cow straight Scotch. Herd bull, White Starlight by Searchlight; Choice Goods, dam.
ROBERT SCHULZ, Holton, Kansas.

CEDAR LAWN SHORTHORNS.
Seven young bulls, 8 to 12 months of age, by Secret's Sultan. Also younger bulls and some good yearling heifers and cows in calf or calves at side. Prices reasonable.
S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Dual Purpose Shorthorns

Splendid red bull, 14 months old, recorded. Dam has a butter fat record of ten pounds in seven days. $125 gets him.
JEWELL BROS., Humboldt, Kan.

SHORTHORN AND POLLED DURHAM heifers; Duroc Jersey gilts. Prices reasonable. H. F. GIEDINGHOGEN, Useful, Mo.

RED POLLED CATTLE

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

RED POLLED CATTLE

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

COBURN HERD RED POLLED CATTLE AND PERCHERON HORSES
Twelve extra good young bulls. Some extra fine young stallions, among them first prize and champion of Topeka Fair. Also young cows and heifers.
GROENMILLER & SON, Pomona, Kansas.

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

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM.
Red Polled cattle. Choice young bulls and heifers. Reasonable prices.
HALLOREN & GAMBRILL, Ottawa, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS

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

MAHAN'S BIG POLANDS—Sows of unusual size and smoothness. Herd boar son of Expansive. Bred sow sale February 18. Catalogs ready Feb. 1.
J. D. MAHAN, WHITING, KAN.

QUALITY POLANDS

Frank offers Polands of size and quality. He will send you a boar worth the money. His circular gives full information. Write for a copy. BEN FRANK, Jefferson City, Mo.

METAL UTILITY POLANDS

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

BIG POLANDS—EXTRA QUALITY

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

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

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLAND CHINAS

FRAZIER'S BIG POLANDS

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

POLAND CHINA BOARS

Fifteen choice early spring boars—big husky fellows, ready for use. Priced, $25.00. First check gets choice.
L. V. OKEEFE, BUCYRUS, KANSAS.

POLAND CHINA BOARS

25 SPRING BOARS for sale. They are extra good, sired by Receiver by Big Wonder, Bud Hadley by Big Hadley, and Deming Chief by Bill Chief. All big-type breeding, priced reasonable. Write at once.
DEMING RANCH, OSWEGO, KANSAS.

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

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

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

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

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

Stryker Bros' Prize Polands

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

POLAND CHINAS

Both sexes, of breeding age, sired by Jumbo King 64655, Sir Bredwell 67036. Also pigs. Sow herd represents the best blood lines. Farmers' prices.
R. F. HOCKADAY, Peculiar, Mo.

When writing to advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

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. Choice boar pigs, also Jersey cattle.
JOHN COLEMAN, DENISON, KANSAS.

Faulkner's Famous Spotted Polands

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

HIGH QUALITY—LOW PRICE

Ten choice Poland China boars weighing from 180 to 350 pounds. Lots of quality, best blood lines. Priced from $18 to $30 for quick sale.
K. H. BROWN, Bolivar, Missouri.

Poland Chinas That Please

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

BIG BOARS---LITTLE MONEY

March and June boars. They are big, have the quality. Best big-type Poland breeding. Also extra August pigs, $25. Boar and two gilts not akin, $60.
HENRY KOCH, EDINA, MO.

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.

JERSEY CATTLE

SUNSET JERSEYS

The $5,000.00 Blue Belle's Golden Roseboy, 85230, heads the herd. His sons and daughters, all ages, for sale. Beauty and production—Jerseys that please. Write your wants. Send for circular giving description of herd, production, breeding, etc.
THE ENNIS FARM, Horine Station, Mo.
(Just South of St. Louis.)

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

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

BULL CALVES by grandson of famous Oxford Lad and son of Diploma's Fair Maiden, 11,400 pounds milk, nine months. Also females.
J. B. PORTER & SON, Mayetta, Kan.

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

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

REGISTERED JERSEYS.
Butter-bred bull calves from heavy producing cows, priced right.
MAXWELL JERSEY DAIRY, Topeka, Kan.

LINSCOTT JERSEYS — PREMIER REGISTER OF MERIT HERD.
Established 1878.
Bulls of Register of Merit, imported prize winning stock. Also cows and heifers.
R. J. LINSCOTT - - - HOLTON, KANSAS.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

SUNNYSIDE HERD O. I. C's

Eighty boars and gilts of spring farrow, ready for service, sired by Bode's Model No. 31295, Gage's Pride No. 38933. Best of breeding and priced right. Large-boned prolific kind. W. H. LYNCH, Reading, Kansas.

CRYSTAL HERD O. I. C's

Choice March and April boars and gilts by Illustrator, dams by Frost's Buster, a sire of prize winners. A top lot of individuals priced to sell quick.
DAN WILCOX, Route 2, Cameron, Mo.

Willow Creek O. I. C. Herd

Choice March and April boars and gilts, by Cracker Jack and Iowa Chief. Fifty September boar pigs at $5 each.
WM. BARTLETT, Pierce, Nebraska.

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LIVE STOCK AND REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER
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Fine Stock Auctioneer. Independence, Mo.
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Col. Jesse Howell Live Stock Auctioneer. Write or wire for terms.
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Salina, Kansas.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

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

ANGUS CATTLE

"BLACK DUSTER" heads our herd of richly bred cows. Choice cows with calves at foot and re-bred. Also young bulls. Berkshires.
GEORGE McADAM, Holton, Kan.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

ELLIOTT'S SHROPSHIRES

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

GUERNSEY CATTLE

THE GUERNSEY COW HAS POINTS OF MERIT

BUY GUERNSEYS FOR PROFIT

Quantity and Quality
combined with economical production makes The GUERNSEY Cow most desirable.
Send for literature.
Guernsey Cattle Club
Box K. F., Peterboro, N. H.

DUROC JERSEYS

TATARRAX HERD DUROCS

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

COL. WONDER HEADS MY DUROCS

Col. Wonder, his daughter, Sire, Grandsire and Great Grandsire were Grand Champion winners at Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri State Fairs. No other boar can boast of as many champions backing him. When you buy from my herd you get the best blood. The best lot of boars I ever raised. Special prices to move them. Write or come.
CHAS. L. TAYLOR, R. R. 1, Olean, Mo.

Great Duroc Herd Boar

Wylie's Good Enuff 49485, by Good Enuff Again King, the grand champion of Kansas, 1913, a litter brother of first prize yearling at Kansas State Fair, 1914. Excellent breeder. Will take a high-class early spring boar in part pay. Write for description and price. A. L. Wylie & Son, Clay Center, Kan.

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ANGUS CATTLE.
Bert McIlvaine, Lebanon, Mo.

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W. F. Holcomb, Clay Center, Neb.
C. J. Morek, Storden, Minn.
Hunkydory Jersey Farm, Fairfield, Iowa.
Hal C. Young, Lincoln, Neb.

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

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.
J. H. Walker, Lathrop, Mo.
H. F. Giedinghogen, Useful, Mo.

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

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

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.
T. M. Ewing, Independence, Kan.
C. E. Bean, Garnett, Kan.
S. E. Ross, Route 4, Creston, Iowa.

SHORTHORNS.
G. A. Laude & Sons, Rose, Kan.
C. H. White, Burlington, Kan.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.
Locust Lawn Farm, Oakland, Ill.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.
P. M. Anderson, Lathrop, Mo.
Henry Koch, Edina, Mo.
W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.

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