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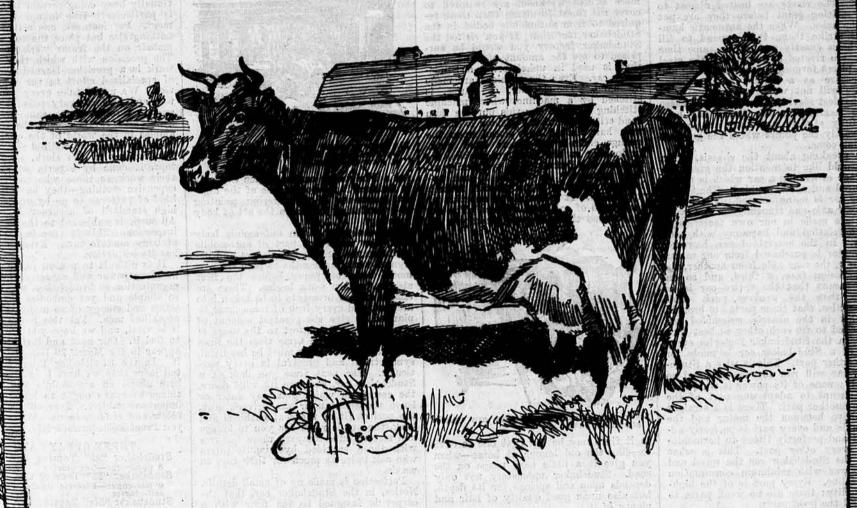
THE world is builded on six inches of dirt.

From this thin stratum, composed of the powdered rocks of a glacial North, the decayed vegetation of uncounted ages, the bones of a myriad animals and even of man himself, the farmer gathers his yearly crops which are the ultimate basis of all wealth.

The exchange of these crops is that commerce which builds railroads and steamships; the convenience of commerce builds cities; its intricacies compel laws and governments; its protection demands armies and navies; its expansion requires invention and discovery, while its continuance depends upon the richness or poverty of the top six inches of earth's crust.

Without agriculture no civilized government can stand—no nation of freemen exist—while without live stock there can be no permanent system of agriculture. Specialized concentrated effort counts and of this dairying is an illustration of the highest type.

As nature gave the richest soil so the cow and the silo will conserve it. —I. D. G.



The dairy cow enriches both the farmer and his soil, and her progeny provides permanency

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Hudebaker

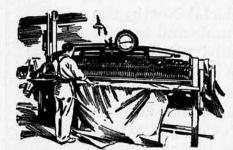
How Studebaker Automobiles Are Made

A Heart-to-Heart Story. No. 4

Our last story gives us the running part of the car complete. The running part of the car without the body is called the chassis. Before we go on to the Studebaker methods of body manufacture we wish to call your attention to a few points regarding the Studebaker chassis.

First—the steel frame of the car. The frame is the backbone. It carries and forms a protection, so to speak, for the vital organs—the motor, transmission, propeller shafts, rear axle, etc. The steel pieces which make up the frame are formed in what is called channel section.

They are cold rolled from gracially are They are cold rolled from specially pre-pared tough steel which, like a bridge, is built with twice the strength necessary to carry even the heaviest load that will ever be placed upon it. The strip of steel is cut exactly the right length and then



Machine for measuring leather to get every inch of its good surface.

placed in a gigantic press, which bends the two edges at right angles with the face, this is what is meant by "channel section." It is bent this way to give rection. The long side pieces are held together by cross pieces, or cross members as they are called, which are riveted and braced (gussetted) to the side members. The vivote are bested beautiful and braced to the side members. bers. The rivets are heated almost to the melting point before they are put in the holes. When the automatic ham-mers strike them, they expand to fill the holes exactly and at the same time they are riveted down against the steel side pieces forming a joint as strong and as secure as a weld. A Studebaker frame will not work loose in years of the hardest service. The placing of these cross members in the frame has been carefully studied and they are located at exactly the points where the greatest strains come.

In speaking about the chassis, again we would like to mention the great advantage of owning a car which is manusfactured and not assembled. The Studesbaker car is manufactured. The motor, the rear axle and transmission and every mention are avery like the statement of the state part are made in our own factories in direct relation and harmony with each other. In the assembled car, however, the motor is purchased from one manufacturer, the rear axle from another, the transmission from a third, and so on. This means that the entire car is better than the weakest part. This means, also, that these parts are brought together in the chassis, assembled and compelled to fit each other as best they In the Studebaker factories every part of a Studebaker car is made for every other part. This is why a Studebaker car will run so smoothly and so silently; none of its power is wasted in the attempt to adapt one part of the car to another part. There is a straight line drive between the motor and the rear axle and every part is perfectly ad-justed and perfectly fitted to harmonize with every other part. This is what gives the Studebaker car the speed and the power with minimum consumption of gasoline. Every part is of the highest quality; there are no weak parts to spoil all the good parts.

After the chassis is completely built and tested by miles of actual hard drivations.

ng over a test course of country roads, it is steam-cleaned, painted and made

ready for the body.

The body of the automobile is a very The body of the automobile is a very important part, and especially so from a sales standpoint. The body is the thing that you see, it is the only thing, unfortunately, that a great many people see in buying a car. A poorly made body can be painted, varnished and upholstered to look exactly as good as the best made body, but a season's wear will tell the tale. You will find joints opening, paint checking from the vibration and strain of the metal work, leather pulling apart and many other evidences of poor body construction work.

Studebaker bodies are Studebaker made from the rough frame work to the twenty-fourth coat of paint which goes to finish them. First a Studebaker body is made of a special grade of sheet steel, which will give the least expansion and contraction in changes of temperature, and which has a surface especially preand which has a surface especially pre-pared to take a glass smooth final finish. This sheet steel is placed upon a frame-work of hardwood, braced, reinforced and mortised together under specifica-tions which it has taken years to de-velop. The steel brace work in the Studebaker body is drop forged. In most bodies you will find that wrought iron and malleable iron are used instead of steel. The framework of the body is put together by men who have spent years together by men who have spent years in framing Studebaker vehicle bodies. The Studebaker Corporation makes its

own auxiliary seats, it is one of the few automobile manufacturers that makes this part of its car. The method of fastening them to the side of the body is distinctly "Studebaker," and the fas-tening is drop forged steel engaging with two body braces, which make it impos-sible for a Studebaker auxiliary seat to work loose.

It will require a herd of 150,000 cattle to furnish hides to supply the Studebaker factory with upholstering in the season of 1913. These hides must come from full size cattle and they must be of select quality. Only the outside layer of the hide next to the hair is used. This means that every available inch of the hide is used and it takes three hides for each car.

There is probably no furniture manufacturering concern in the world where more skilled workmen are required to cover the finest furniture than those required to trim automobile bodies in the Studebaker factories. If you visited the Studebaker factory you would be sur-prised to see the amount of hand work that is used in upholstering a Stude-baker car. Even the cushions are made by hand. The leather, of course, is stitched by a machine, where machine stitching is better for this purpose than hand stitching, but the cushion is stuffed with hair, tufted and placed upon the springs entirely by expert hand work. In looking at the next automobile, remember this point: it is practically no more expensive to provide 15-inch up-holstery than it is to provide 10-inch upholstery. It is usually a question of the length of coil steel springs. The car that seems the springiest when you sit



Studebaker Automobile Bodies are uphol-stered by hand.

in it first may be the first one to cave in-like the old lounge at home-when you give it a little hard usage on the road. Studebaker upholstery not only depends upon coil springs for its depth, but also upon good quality of hair and

plenty of it.

The springs that are used in the cushions are reinforced in every direction and we guarantee that Studebaker seats will not cave in at any time. They will not bulge at the edges even after many seasons of hard wear. Our secret of making a cushion this way is simply the secret of good hand work and an ample supply of good material and plenty of painstaking thought in design. The piece of upholstering in the back of a Stude-baker car is about 15 ft. long—it is made with the same painstaking care as the cushions. It is subject to the same guarantee. It is made of the same quality of leather. It is put on the car by the same skilled hand work. When it is

same skilled hand work. When it is completed it is as good as the highest grade upholstering on parlor furniture.

Running around the top edge of the body there is a molding of real walnut—not imitation walnut stained to resemble the real thing, but real walnut. It is fastened on the body frame work with sevenes are in many transportant. with screws set in washers. The holes are drilled and the screws put in by hand and with the most careful workmanship.

Probably one of the most interesting operations in body finish is the painting operation. The body of the Studebaker car is painted, rubbed and varnished twenty-four times before it is finished. There are six coats of filler put on the body and rubbed before the first coat of color grees on. This rubbing process is color goes on. This rubbing process is done by hand—every inch of it. It is rubbed with a piece of pumice stone of special quality which is as smooth as a razor hone. These various rubbing processes work the filler into the metal until the guidest til the surface becomes as smooth as glass. Then coat after coat of color paint is used and each coat rubbed with the same care and until it shows the same glass-like finish. It is particularly in-teresting to see the skilled workers place the varnish over the color work. The richness of the color stands out under the very first coat of varnish like magic. The succeeding coats of varnish give depth and added richness to the color depth and added richness to the color and also durability to the finish. These are the marks of its quality and an indication of the skill with which it is applied. It has the quality which will make it stand for years without checking or without tarnishing, provided proper care is exercised in washing the car.

It takes several weeks to build a body

It takes several weeks to build a body



Six coats of paint foundation are rubbed on the Studebaker Body before the first coat of color is put on.

for a Studebaker car, but when the body is finished it represents one of the high-est specimens of upholstering, painting and varnishing known to the art of body building.

The designing of an automobile body

is a very important part of automobile manufacture. Skilled engineers and de-signers work for months to plan the new model body on paper before the first step in pattern work begins. There are dozens of measurements to be taken into account, and every inch of room must be planned to give the greatest amount of convenience and comfort to the users of the car, and at the same time the lines and shape of the body must be beautiful, symmetrical and graceful in every particular. The next time you look at a Studebaker car, compare its wide doors, the ease with which you may enter or leave the tonneau or the driver's seat, the perfect fit of the seat cushions and back the awale record back, the ample room for you to lounge and stretch out—compare these features with those provided by manufacturers who ask twice as much for their cars as

Perfection is made up of small details. Notice, in the Studebaker car, that the carpet is fastened to the floor with a ball and socket fastener. It will not scuff up under your feet. Notice the care with which the small fittings are Notice the put on. The exactness and perfection in Studebaker workmanship is especially evident when you compare it with that used by the manufacturers of other cars. The nickel work on a Studebaker car will not wear off and show the brass beneath. Notice how well the doors on the Studebaker cars fit. Notice the mor-tise work of the locks and fasteners. These are the little things which you can see and which indicate the careful workmanship in building Studebaker cars.

The Studebaker Corporation makes its own tops complete. We do not buy a top in the open market and adapt it to our bodies, but we design and manuacture the top in perfect harmony with the body. We buy 600,000 yards of cloth to keep the owners of Studebaker cars dry



Factory. The tops of Studebaker cars are cut and made as carefully as the finest garments.

in wet weather and shaded from the sun in tropical climates. This is another place where buying in enormous quantities gives us splendid market opportunities. Not only can we select the highest grade material but we can buy it at a price which other manufacturers pay for inferior material.

Here is an important thing for you to

Here is an important thing for you to consider in buying an automobile. If you select a car manufactured by a manufacturer who produces cars in large quantities you can be sure that every part of it is built by skilled workmen. It is only under the conditions of quantity manufacture that true specialization can be obtained. There is enough work in our factory to keep certain men con-tinually busy doing certain things. This is particularly true in our top department. For instance, one set of men do nothing else but place the top sheets of mohair on the frame work of the top. The precision with which they do their work is a precision learned from years of specialized effort in the same direction. We might take every part of our tion. We might take every part of our top, and in fact every part of our ear, and go through it the same way. The Studebaker car is one of the finest examples in the world of the quality produced by highly specialized skilled labor. The cutting of the cloth, used in the tops, is done by experts as skilled in the tops, is done by experts as skilled in their work as those who cut the most expensive clothing—they have the same kind of patterns to go by and the same high standard of accuracy is required. All work is subjected to the most rigid inspection. This is true in every part of body manufacture. Every operation of body manufacture. Every operation

has its inspection.

It is difficult to put on paper the tremendous power and capacity of such an organization as Studebaker, which seems so simple and yet embodies the enthuso simple and yet embodies the entime siasm and energy of so many thousands of skilled men. Yet this power is real, it is vital, and we hope you are coming to feel it. Our next and last story will appear in the March 29 issue. Look for it. In the Studebaker Proof Book we tall mere than we have been been to tall mere than the studebaker and the studebaker beautiful mere than the studebaker beautiful mere the studebaker beautiful mere tell more than we have been able to tell here about an automobile and explain things everyone ought to know on this important subject. Tear off the coupon below and send it to us. We will send

you Proof Book immediately. THREE GREAT CARS Studebaker "25" Touring Car, \$885 Studebaker "25" Touring Car, \$885
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OUR GUARANTEE

GUARANTEE

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LEGISLATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

By the time this issue of KANSAS FARMER is in the hands of its readers the legislature will have completed its work and adjourned after having spent more than the 50 days allotted by law and for which time only the legislators can draw pay. The closing days of both houses were necessarily busy ones, much work of importance being hurried and as a consequence proposed good legislation hastily disposed of—either passed without the consideration deserved or permitted to die on the calendar because it sould not be reached. t could not be reached.

Legislative bodies are human, and, Legislative bodies are numan, and, like individuals, unable to segregate the important from the inconsequential. So much valuable time is expended on matters of comparatively small import, while many of the really big things get little consideration. At this writing there are still two days of the session. In that time it is probable that a number of pet measures will be passed and sent to Governor Hodges for signature. A feature of our law-making which de-serves serious consideration is that of working out a plan by which legislation may become subject to more deliberate judgment and less spontaniety. The Voiland resolution reported in these columns will help to that end. One of our troubles is that we think of legislation and law-making only during the 50 days of the legislative session each two years. Instead, we should be thinking of the legislation needed and desired between sessions, with the culmination and execution of that thought during the 50 days of the session.

The following is an outline of the bills, either signed by the governor or ready for his signature, at the close of business Saturday evening:

Recall of judges.
Repeal of inheritance tax law.
Creation of board of correction. Corporation tax law.

Massachusetts ballot law.
Law enabling counties to buy well-digging machinery for irrigation pur-

Board of education for educational institutions.

State tax of \$5 a year on motor cars. Law exempting women from jury service. Law permitting organization of inter-

insurance companies. State publication school text books. Law abolishing 125 oil inspectors.

Ratification United States constitution for election United States Senators by direct vote of the people. Consolidation bureau of labor, bureau

mines and mining, and free employment

Establish branch experiment stations at Colby and Lakin and in Labette County.

Giving authority to union and graded school districts to issue bonds for erection or purchase of school buildings.

Provision for taking of census of children physically unable to attend school. Authorizing public utilities commission to investigate issuance of \$100,000,000 bonds by Union Pacific Railroad.

If all the bills favored and which have passed one house are passed by the other house, Kansas as a state will re-ceive almost one and one-half million dollars annually in revenues from which no revenue heretofore has been received. The more important bills which will produce this revenue are:

Mortgage registration, \$350,000. Automobile license, \$150,000. Moving picture censorship fees, \$125,-

Corporation tax, \$200,000.

Royalty in sand from rivers, \$200,000. Income constitution amendment, \$300,-

Total, \$1,325,000.

The above estimates are regarded as conservative. Many of the friends of these measures insist that the moving picture income tax and sand royalties will bring in more than the amounts above stated. ONE SENATOR'S VIEW.

In the session of the legislature just closed there was one continual row over the location of institutions, both cre-ated and located and those to be created and located. The distribution seems to have depended upon the trading ability of those interested, much to the disgust of some members and much to the dissatisfaction of many people of Kansas, and with utmost disregard to the best interests of the people of the state.

This condition led Senator Nigh-

swonger of Sedgwick County to suggest that the state buy a township or so. Dedicate this entire land for the use of state institutions. Build every building and make every improvement on this district. Here is the way he explained his scheme on the floor of the senate:

"I haven't been here in these legislative halls very long—only about 50 days. But I know that in this time I have been disgusted of the constant trading of votes by senators in this body. If the state could build every institution in one district—I believe the people would feel better about it and we could legisreel better about it and we could legislate in these halls every two years instead of conducting a trading of votes for favorable appropriations. Scattering our institutions around as we do has only been a source of grief and turmoil."

IT KEPT HIM ON THE FARM.

One of the most prosperous farmers in Shawnee County, Kansas, sent his son to the Agricultural College. When the boy came home the most natural topic of conversation was as to the boy's fu-ture career, and the father, with a keener foresight than that of many men, gave the boy a bunch of money and told him to take a three months' vacation and spend his time entirely in the city. No particular city was named and no time limit placed on his stay in any

city.
The boy visited Chicago, Buffalo, New York, Boston, Albany and other cities, and came home in less than three weeks instead of three months.

Instead of three months.

The result: That boy is the best farmer of his age in the community, if not in the county. He even begrudges the time necessary to go to town and sends a hired man whenever possible. He works early and late, but he don't work the farm. He works for the farm.

After many ups and downs and re-

After many ups and downs and reversals of sentiment and decision, the women's minimum wage bill was killed in the senate last week. It is probable that this bill engendered more bitter-ness in debate than any other bill on ness in debate than any other bill on calendar. It occurs to KANSAS FARMER that there was much merit in the measure. However, it is our observation that women as well as all other classes of laborers are paid near what they earn, and that a mini-mum wage law, framed as was this law, mum wage law, rramed as was this law, could result only in great numbers of women now employed losing their positions, because they could not earn the minimum proposed. We do not believe that in Kansas conditions exist which justify a bill of this character. However, it is our eminion that in many ever, it is our opinion that in many states where large numbers of women are employed at seemingly small wages, there must and will at some time in the near future be an adjustment of wages which, on the face of things, will be more just to the large army of female workers who are dependent upon their hands for an existence.

Ever notice that the farmer who feeds his hogs with a scoop shovel is very likely to be the man who selects his seed corn with a scoop shovel? It is so easy to follow the lines of least resistance, and yet, if the seed corn all grew ance, and yet, if the seed corn an grew and each stalk produced one or more ears, it is easily possible to raise 150 bushels of corn per acre. But, it is objected, if everybody did this corn would become too cheap and it would not pay to raise it. Did you ever think that religion has been preached and practiced for 2 000 years and the result is not yet for 2,000 years and the result is not yet perfection? Only a little general rise above savagery.

SECRETARY HOUSTON.

The naming of David A. Houston as Secretary of Agriculture by President Wilson came as a complete surprise to the country. Apparently Mr. Houston's name had never been mentioned as even a possibility, and President Waters had such unanimous and overwhelming en-dorsement, especially in the west, as the foremost agricultural scientist of the nation that his selection was conceded even by the political organs of Washington, D. C.

There would seem to be but one explanation as to why President Wilson made choice of a man who is practically unknown in the field of agriculture for the most important office in his cabinet,

and that is that it grew out of political expediency if not necessity.

What the nation has lost Kansas gained in the privilege of retaining the biggest and brainiest man in American agriculture as the president of its Agri-

cultural College.

ABOUT KANSAS DAIRYING.

A careful reading of the questions and answers on page five of this issue, will give the KANSAS FARMER reader a good idea of the prevailing dairy practice in Kansas. It will at once become apparent that dairying is a side issue and that on very few farms is it regarded as the principal industry even though on many of the farms reported it is safe to say that the monthly income from the dairy represents at the close of twelve months a total which will compare favorably with the total income from any other

single department of the farm.

Special attention is directed to the annual income per cow which, it will be noted, ranges from \$22.50 in the case of cows which are not bred for milk production, to \$85 per year per cow from arimals which have been bred along milk producing lines. In looking up this matter of annual income per cow, it will be well to compare the several income re-ports with the statement as to the feeding of the same herds. It will be noted in a general way that the feeding on the several farms, almost irrespective as to whether dairy bred cattle are kept or not, is much the same, pointing to the fact that the dairy bred animal is capable of making much better use of her feed and so is a more economical producer as well as a more profitable producer than the cows not bred for dairy products.

It will be noted, too, that some very excellent and profitable farm dairy herds have been gotten together with a sole dependence upon the breeding for production performance. What we are getting at is that in no instance is it reported that the scales and Babcock tester are being used in determining the relative merits of cows. On the other hand, breeding alone is depended upon. It is safe to say that if individual records—even in the best herds—were kept, these herds would be improved and the incentive to still creater improved. the incentive to still greater improve-

ment would be much increased. It is important to note, also, that in every instance in which silage is fed, the user is highly pleased with the results. It is also to be noted that on each of these farms dairying is regarded as a satisfactory and safe business. It is in-ferred that every farmer feels satisfied with the results and justified in continuing in the business. It is to be noted, too, that in nearly every case the farm-er is selling cream which it is safe to say is regarded as the most profitable method by which the general farmer can

dispose of his product. In the page of questions and answers above referred to and briefly reviewed, there are many deductions of value which the reader can figure out with profit to himself.

Kansas will not go into the life in-surance business for at least two years. surance business for at least two years. The bill providing that the state might write a life insurance policy for \$1,000 for each male citizen over 21 years of age, has fallen by the wayside—but it will keep bobbing up and some day we will have such a law.

WORLD INTEREST IN AGRICULTURE.

One of the most significant things of the times is the manifestation of interest in things agricultural which is now shown by the business and professional classes of the city. It seems to be a curious provision of human nature that the man who lives on the farm aspires to a competence which will enable him to retire to the city, while the city bred man is working tooth and toe nail to get together enough money to enable him to buy a farm or a surburban tract on which he may retire to spend his declining years. This would seem to mean that there is constant changing between the town and the city and will explain in part the interest which the city man has in the farmer and his business.

But this only explains it in part. The stern and brutal fact that our acres are producing less with each succeeding year while our consuming population is rapidly increasing, is looked upon with grave concern by thinking men of all classes, and it is a result of their cogitations that the farmers' congresses as well as the farmers' institutes are made possible.

The other evening at the Topeka Commercial Club there assembled a large number of the members to meet with a delegation from the Commercial Club of St. Joseph, Missouri, who have at heart the success of the great farmers' congress to be held in that Missouri city. That congress was held last week and it was an unusually successful meeting, but it is not with the meeting that we here have to do so much as with the animus which prompted it and the conditions out of which such meetings grow. It was pointed out in the addresses given by the various speakers that there is much more in the question which is up for solution by such assemblies than the mere financial side. It is true that the figures show a decrease in yield of all of the important farm crops in later years as compared with those recorded a quarter of a century ago, and this is certainly important, but it was also pointed out that there has been a great immigration from the farm to the city, that the farm which made their owners rich are now and have been for a long time, in the hands of renters; that the country schools have declined in numbers of students as well as in effeciency and that the country church is almost wiped off the map. These are some of the conditions which are of vital importance and which demand serious consideration.

A social uplift which shall include better provision for the schooling the farmers' children; a bigger and broader opportunity is religious and social life and the creating of a firm conviction in the minds of the farmers that the best place on earth for him to retire is on his own farm amid his old friends and neighbors, and the home surroundings and home ties which are so strong and which have been enjoyed so long. The farmer who retires and moves to town finds himself out of place just as much as does the town man who moves to the farm. Under modern conditions, with the good roads idea carried into practice, the creation of a social center around the country school house or church, the improvement of the educational facilities can be no happier place for the hard earned vacation to which the farmer looks forward for his declining years. These are serious questions and which affect the business man even more perhaps than they do the farmer himself, and it is no wonder then that both business man and farmer are interested in their solution and they both try to get together in these great congresses where solution of these vexing problems is sought after.

"Salt is what makes potatoes taste bad when you don't put any on." Same way with lime in the alfalfa field. Lime is not a fertilizer, but it makes the soil bad when you don't put any on. Lime sweetens sour soil and makes the soil looser and renders the elements of plant food more available.

MORE MILKING THAN BEFORE

Big Demand For Dairy Stock

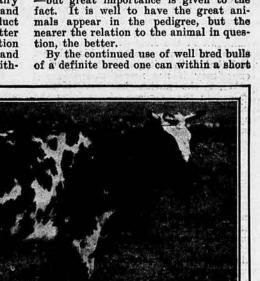
By O. E. REED, Dairy Husbandry, K. S. A. C.

ANSAS farmers are milking more ANSAS farmers are milking more cows today than ever before. The increased interest in the dairy industry has been brought about for several reasons. The increased population of the state and country at large has caused a greater demand for milk and its products; the increase in farm values, and the failure of same to make good in other lines of farming on this high-priced land has had its influence; and there also seems to be a tendency and there also seems to be a tendency on the part of the farmers in the large wheat growing sections of the state to handle more live stock, and a large number of these men are turning their atten-tion toward milking cows.

These above facts have caused an in-

terest in better cows, and we have in-quiries from all over the state for dairy cattle. Men who are milking cows and have a good market for their product are fast realizing that they need better cows; and after a little investigation find that good cows are very scarce and hard to buy at reasonable prices. With-

one should first note the record of production of the dam. If she does not have a known record, then an effort should be made to see the cow and examine her. The best course is to try to, get a bull from a cow with a known record. Next in importance would come the progeny of the sire of the animal in question; one should note the record of, or see some of his daughters. Then examine the record of the mothers of the sire and dam, and the progeny of the grand sires, and so on. It should be re-membered that the animals close up in the pedigree are the ones that are most important. Very often the writer has some one tell him that he has a bull that traces back to some famous animal—it
may be in the fourth or fifth generation
—but great importance is given to the
fact. It is well to have the great anition, the better.



COLLEGE MAUDE, K. S. A. C. AYBSHIRE, 627 POUNDS BUTTER IN TWELVE MONTHS

in the past year there has been carload after carload of grade and purebred dairy cattle brought into the state. At one place nearly fifty carloads were sold in a few days; they were picked up at once at almost astonishing prices. A great many of the buyers were ready great many of the buyers were new at the business, and undoubtedly bought some animals that will not prove profit-able. It is a difficult problem to buy good ones, and for this reason men who are starting in the business should give more attention to building up a herd from the common cows.

DEVELOP DAIRY HERD BY GRADING UP. At first thought this method seems to be a long and tedious one. However, this is the most practical and certain way for the small farmer to get started. It is interesting to note that some of the most successful dairymen in the state today have developed their herds in this way. In building up a herd there are two

In building up a herd there are two things that must be kept in mind. First, one must cull out the poor cows, and keep only the best at all times. One must know what each cow in the herd is doing; and this can be accomplished by the use of the scales, milk sheet, and Babcock tester. Secondly, one must obtain the very best sire possible of his favorite or chosen breed. The degree of success obtained will depend to a great extent upon how well one has looked after these matters.

The average cow of Kansas produces something like 120 pounds of butter in one year. Cows of this kind are found in almost every herd, and they can not be anything else but unprofitable. The poorest cows must be eliminated and only the best saved for foundation stock.

GOOD SIRE IS IMPORTANT.

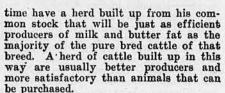
The selection of the sire is a matter of great importance. The sire leaves his stamp on all the offspring, and his influence is thereby greater than the individual cow. It is not enough that one simply select a bull because he represents a certain breed or because he is a pure bred animal. He should be a pure bred and registered animal, and came from a family of large milk and butter produc-ers. In examining a pedigree of a bull

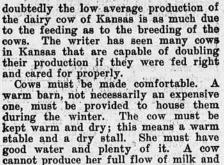
producers of milk and butter fat as the majority of the pure bred cattle of that breed. A herd of cattle built up in this way are usually better producers and more satisfactory than animals that can be purchased.
With a well graded herd one has two

sources of income: Sale of dairy products, and sale of surplus stock. Grade dairy heifers and cows are bringing good prices, and are always in demand. If one chooses he can buy a pure bred heifer or cow and gradually work into pure breds of the breed; when this is done an additional income will result from sale of pure bred breeding stock.

CARE AND FEEDING.

Care and feeding probably have as much to do with profitable milk pro-duction as the breeding of the cows. Un-





stable and a dry stall. She must have good water and plenty of it. A cow cannot produce her full flow of milk and cannot produce her full flow of milk and do it economically if she is forced to drink ice water in the winter time. One must furnish warm water during the winter either by pumping every day or by the use of a tank heater to take the chill off the water. It is more economical to heat the water by the use of thirs cobe or wood then for the cow to chips, cobs or wood than for the cow to burn good feed for this purpose. One would almost think a man insane to make a fire out of corn to heat the water make a fire out of corn to heat the water for cows, but this is essentially what is done if the cows are forced to drink ice water. The water must be brought to the body temperature after it is con-sumed, and it takes as much heat to do this inside the body as it would to warm the water by means of a fire outside the

A cow must have a balanced ration to a balanced ration to produce the amount of milk she is capable of producing. Why? Simply because she is producing a balanced ration in the form of milk. We know this is a balanced ration because the young animal is able to grow and fatten on it. We cannot expect to get a full amount of this balanced product, milk, unless we feed her on materials that the cow uses for this purpose. A balanced ration is a combination of foods containing the constituents in such proportion and amount as will nurture the animal for twenty-four hours, with the least waste of material. All foods contain the following nutrients: Protein, carbohydrates, and fats. Some foods contain a large per cent. of one of the nutrients, and other foods contain a large per cent. of another; and we can classify all foods according to the nutrients they consist mostly of. The protein in foods is used by the animal body to build up muscle, hair, hide, hoof, horn and bone, and to



MAID HENRY, K. S. A. C. HOLSTEIN, 835.5 POUNDS BUTTER IN TWELVE MONTHS

make milk. The carbohydrates and fats are used to furnish energy, heat, and make fat on the body, and in the milk.

Such foods as alfalfa, cowpeas, soy beans, and clover hay, bran, linseed oil meal, cotton and seed oil meal contain a high per cent of protein and areal. a high per cent. of protein and are classified as protein foods for this reason. sified as protein 100ds for this reason. Corn, kafir, cane and kafir fodder, timothy, millet, and prairie hay, straw, silage made from kafir, cane or corn, contain a high per cent. of carbohydrates, and are classified as carbohydrates and fat-producing foods.

SUPPLYING BALANCED BATIONS.

Now, to make a balanced ration one must feed some of each of these feeds. must feed some of each of these feeds. A ration made up of corn and prairie hay, or corn and corn silage would not be a balanced ration; neither would a ration of alfalfa hay and bran be balanced; but a ration of corn and alfalfa, or corn silage and alfalfa hay, or corn silage and cotton seed meal, would approach the requirements given in the definition of a balanced ration.

It is a westeful practice and the cover.

definition of a balanced ration.

It is a wasteful practice, and the cows will not make all the milk they are capable of producing, if they are fed on the unbalanced rations given above. Cows will give some milk on these rations, but the production will not always be economical. A ration composed of silage and alfalfa or clover; or corn and alfalfa or clover will be sufficient for a cow giving from fifteen to twenty pounds of milk per day, but if they are giving more than this they will have to have additional feed.

Following are some good rations of

Following are some good rations of the common feeding stuffs mixed in the right proportions. The ration should be mixed in as large quantities as desired, then feed one pound of the grain for each three pounds of milk produced per day by the cow. In addition, the cows should have all the good clover, alfalfa or cowpea hay they will eat. If none of the hays mentioned are at hand and have of the caybolydrate grave have to hays of the carbohydrate group have to be fed, then a larger amount of con-centrated protein foods will be necessary. If silage is fed in addition, the cows will give much better results. Kafir corn may be substituted for corn chop and linseed oil meal for cottonseed oil meal.

Corn chop, 4 parts; wheat bran, 2 parts; cottonseed oil meal, 1 part.
Corn-and-cob meal, 2 parts; wheat shorts, 6 parts.

Corn chop, 2 parts; wheat bran, 2 parts. Corn chop, 5 parts; cottonseed oil

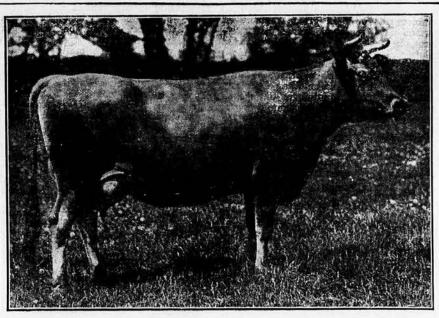
meal, 1 part. Corn chop, 5 parts; oats, 3 parts. Corn-and-cob meal, 5 parts, cottonseed!

meal, 2 parts.

The above rations will give good results, but oftentimes there are other foods at hand that one desires to work into a ration. The Dairy Department of the Kansas State Agricultural College will gladly make up rations for any reader that desires them.

A Farm Market.

Abilene, the capital of Dickinson County, Kansas, has established a farmers' market day in which live stock of all kinds and farm implements and machinery will be sold at auction. The local paper states that the secretary of the sales organization had already listed six fine horses, three cows 22 head of six fine horses, three cows, 23 head of hogs and 200 chickens, and expects a much larger entry before the day of the sale. The entries in the line of farm interplements, wagons and other similar things common to an auction sale, is already large, and the sale in March promises to tip the record again.



OWL'S DESIGN, K. S. A. C. JERSEY, 720 POUNDS BUTTER IN TWELVE MONTHS

DAIRYING AS DONE IN KANSAS

The Farm Dairymam Tells Why and How He Makes Milking Cows Pay

HE following questions were submitted to 150 Kansas Farmer readers whom we knew were milking cows because they thought it paid them so to do. The replies of only 12 are printed, but these cover practically the whole variety of replies received. The replies given will prove of interest to readers generally—they show how far we have progressed in dairy practice in Kansas. A careful study will suggest many points of interest and value not mentioned. The complete set of replies of each party can be easily value not mentioned. The complete set of replies of each party can be easily traced. For instance, if it is desired to know what the reply of the Agricola man was to the sixth question, refer to Agricola under that question. Thus each man's replies may be followed.

How long have you been engaged in dairying?

dairying?
Fifteen years.—Agricola, Kan.
Two years.—Lewis, Kan.
Thirty years.—Mullinville, Kan.
Tive years in Kansas.—Shields, Kan.
Twelve years.—Farnsworth, Kan.
Started in December, 1911; bought herd of 25 Jerseys and have discarded about one-third of them on account of inferior qualities.—Centralia, Kan.
Twenty years.—Belmont, Kan.
Twelve years.—Cairo, Kan.

Twelve years.—Cairo, Kan.
Have owned from two to seventeen cows since 1883; at present time I have ten cows, mostly Jerseys.—Eudora, Kan. Three years.—Coats, Kan. About five years.—Coldwater, Kan.

Is the milking of cows an incident to your farm operations, or do you make it one of the main issues? One of the main issues. - Agricola,

An incident.—Lewis, Kan. An incident.—Lebo, Kan. Yes, it is a side issue.—Mullinville,

Main thing.—Shields, Kan. One of the main issues.—Farnsworth,

I am trying to make it the main issue. but think it will be a side issue.— Centralia, Kan.
One of the main issues.—Belmont,

Milking cows to help pay expenses .-

Cairo, Kan. Have not made it a main issue.-Eu-

Incident to our handling Jerseys for sale; not regular dairy operations.—

It has been rather a side issue, but am preparing to make it one of the main issues.—Coldwater, Kan.

How many cows do you milk?
At present, 13; but will have 10 heifers in the summer.—Agricola, Kan.
At present, 11.—Lewis, Kan.
Four.—Lebo, Kan.
Twenty now, but 30 sometimes.—Mulsinville, Kan.

inville, Kan.
Twenty.—Shields, Kan.
Fifteen to 35.—Farnsworth, Kan.
From 10 to 16.—Centralia, Kan.

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Twelve.—Belmont, Kan. Twenty.—Cairo, Kan. Ten; only seven giving milk now .-

From 30 to 65.—Coats, Kan. From 10 to 20.—Coldwater, Kan.

Are you milking cows bred along dairy lines? Full-blood Jersey and registered. -

Agricola, Kan. Yes.—Lewis, Kan. No.—Lebo, Kan. Yes.—Mullinville, Kan. Yes, all registered Jerseys.—Shields,

Shorthorns.—Farnsworth, Kan. Yes, Jerseys.—Centralia, Kan

Grade Holsteins.—Belmont, Kan. No.-Cairo, Kan. Yes .- Eudora, Kan. Registered and high-grade Jerseys ly.—Coats, Kan. Yes, Shorthorns bred for milk.—Cold-

The bull you are using is of what

The best registered Jersey money could buy.—Agricola, Kan. Jersey.—Lewis, Kan.

Have none.—Lebo, Kan.
Marriage Mulley—Mullinville, Kan.
Jersey; son of Viola Golden Joley.—
Shields, Kan.
Shotham

Shorthorn, dairy type.-Farnsworth,

Jersey.—Centralia, Kan. Holstein.—Belmont, Kan.



FIRST PRIZE QUERNSEY BULL, ILLINOIS STATE FAIR



FIRST PRIZE HOLSTEIN BULL, ILLINOIS STATE FAIR

Poll Durham,-Cairo, Kan. Jersey.—Eudora, Kan. Registered Jersey.—Coats, Kan. The Bates line of Shorthorns.—Cold-

What is your annual income per cow from sale of butter fat?

For matured cows, \$85; for heifers, \$65.—Agricola, Kan. Annual income per cow, \$77.—Lewis,

Twenty-five dollars.—Lebo, Kan. Fifty dollars each.—Mullinville, Kan.

Over \$50.—Shields, Kan.
About \$22.50.—Farnsworth, Kan.
Annual income per cow, \$60.25.—Centralia, Kan.

Annual income per cow, \$75 .- Belmont,

About \$50.—Cairo, Kan. Have not kept a record and can't tell; made butter until last September, sold cream since that time.—Eudora, Kan. Constant shifting of individuals in the

dairy, through sale, makes it impossible to figure.—Coats, Kan.

From an average of five cows for last five months, annual income would be about \$50 per cow.—Coldwater, Kan.

What was your total income for dairy products sold in the year 1912?
\$1,300.—Agricola, Kan.
For butter fat, \$700; growth of calves and hogs in addition to the above.—
Lewis, Kan.

\$100.—Lebo, Kan. \$1,025.—Mullinville, Kan. \$1,098.—Shields, Kan.

\$1,098.—Snields, Kan.
\$619.97.—Farnsworth, Kan.
Butter fat sold, \$577.43; butter fat
used at home, \$145.60; calves not sold,
\$306.—Centralia, Kan.
About \$1,100.—Cairo, Kan.
Can't tell, but think about \$500.—Eudora. Kan.

dora, Kan. \$2,178.—Coats, Kan. Did not dairy much in 1912, but took in \$150 from three to five cows first nine months.—Coldwater, Kan.

At what time of the year are your

cows fresh?

I think it best to have cows freshening at all times so your cream check will be about the same.—Agricola, Kan.
Principally in the fall.—Lewis, Kan.

Fall.—Lebo, Kan.
All times.—Mullinville, Kan.
All times.—Shields, Kan.
At all times, mostly fall and winter.
—Farnsworth, Kan.
Mainly from September to March.—
Centralia, Kan.
Fall.—Belmont, Kan. Fall.—Belmont, Kan.

All times.—Cairo, Kan.
During the spring and summer; would rather have them fresh in September than any other time.—Eudora, Kan.
At all seasons, but more especially fall

and spring.-Coats, Kan. Have been coming fresh in early winter or spring, but am making effort to have them freshen in September.—Cold-

water, Kan. What effort are you making to increase

the production per cow?
Keeping the best cows and the best sires I can get.—Agricola, Kan.
The selection of high-grade registered sire and individual feeding.—Lewis, Kan.

None.—Lebo, Kan.
By careful breeding.—Mullinville, Kan.
Good bulls, selling the cows that do
not test over 4.5 per cent fat.—Shields,

None yet, but intend to cut down the number and give better care. - Farnsworth, Kan.

Sell all poor milkers, keep the best; feed them on alfalfa silage and ground corn—all they will consume.—Centralia,

By breeding up and using silage.—Bel-

mont, Kan.

None.—Cairo, Kan.

Feeding only silage and alfalfa at present; think that best, considering cost, for the production of butter fat; but can get larger flow of milk by feeding crowd corn and whole oats, mixed, once ground corn and whole oats, mixed, once each day, and all the beets they will eat

once per day.—Eudora, Kan.

By use of balanced ration and roughage ration.—Coats, Kan.

By breeding up for milk production.— Coldwater, Kan.

What combination of feeds, roughages and grain have you found best for milk production? I find alfalfa and clover hay and all the silage they will clean up—about 30 pounds of silage, 10 pounds of hay, and

3 quarts of oats chop and corn chop.— Agricola, Kan.
Silage and alfalfa, corn meal and bran. Lewis, Kan.

Alfalfa hay.—Lebo, Kan. Straw and green wheat.—Mullinville,

Alfalfa hay, kafir fodder, bran and kafir grain.—Shields, Kan.

Alfalfa and kafir in about equal quantities and bran and shorts with kafir meal added to produce flesh if cows are thin.—Farnsworth, Kan.

A combination of roughages and grain.

—Centralia, Kan.
Silage which is rich in grain.—Belmont, Kan.

mont, Kan.
Silage and alfalfa.—Cairo, Kan.
Clover hay, ground corn and whole
oats mixed, one-half each; all the beets
they will eat; prefer feeding beets at
evening.—Eudora, Kan.
Five hundred pounds kafir chop mixed
with 100 pounds cottonseed meal, for
grain; alfalfa and corn fodder for roughage.—Coats, Kan.
Silage, shock corn and cottonseed cake,

Silage, shock corn and cottonseed cake, only feeds I have used so far.—Coldwater, Kan.

Do you sell cream or do you make butter?

We sell cream.-Agricola, Kan. Sell cream.—Lewis, Kan. Sell cream.—Lebo, Kan. Both.—Mullinville, Kan. Sell cream and butter.—Shields, Kan. Sell cream.—Farnsworth, Kan. Sell cream.—Centralia, Kan. Sell cream.—Belmont, Kan.
Sell cream.—Cairo, Kan.
At present we are selling cream.—

Eudora, Kan.
Sell cream.—Coats, Kan.
We ship the cream.—Coldwater, Kan.

Add any other information you think will be of interest.

In addition to selling cream, we raise the heifers until they become cows, and have about seven to ten cows to sell each year; they bring good prices. We have a yearly sale.—Agricola, Kan.

My cows graze the year around. They are Devonshire foundation, with a cross of Holstein, Shorthorn, Angus, and Norfolk and Suffolk Poll.—Mullinville, Kan.

I took a great interest in the statement you gave in last week's Kansas Farmer about the Holstein herd. I had a similar experience; it took me 20 years to cull and select heifers and cows—all

to cull and select heifers and cows—all Holsteins—to get them to average one pound of butter fat per day the year

pound of butter fat per day the year around.—Centralia, Kan.

This winter is my first experience in feeding silage. I am satisfied it is the coming feed for dairy cows. It is the first feed I ever used that cows would leave good, bright alfalfa for; I feed both at night and the alfalfa is left to the last every time.—Eudora, Kan.

It is our aim to eventually operate a

It is our aim to eventually operate a dairy. We consider silage the only true way of winter feeding for a dairy, but have held off erecting silos until such time as we could put up a modern dairy barn in connection therewith.—Coats, Kan.

You will note by the foregoing figures that our income has not been very large from dairying, but you must take into consideration that we commenced breedconsideration that we commenced breeding up from high-grade Shorthorn cows but did not use a bull of the dairy type until the last year; we also use a great deal of the butter and milk for home consumption. We have never made dairying a main issue; in such case we probably would have had greater producing cows and a more accurate ac-count of what we had accomplished along dairy lines. No doubt if dairying is handled in a businesslike way there is good money in it and will be for years to come.—Coldwater, Kan.

See if your town won't provide a market place for farmers to sell their produce. Then get busy and make the town provide a rest room for the farm women, and children. They'll do it if you demand it.

Ever think how much weed seed is hauled to town and shipped—how much freight is paid on trash instead of grain? You not only don't get anything for this trash but you have to pay for it in getting a lower grade on your grain. Besides, you had to haul to town something that nobody wants.

Congress proposes to protect all migratory birds against hunters. About time.

Mare



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Does not run on the ground, but on a steel track which it lays and picks up as it travels. This makes it independent of surface condition. The big bearing surface of the track (from 2,500 to 4,000 sq. in. according to width) gives unequalled tractive power, yet has a pressure per square inch less than that of a horse's tread. That's why the Caterpillar has a grip that than that of a horse's tread. That's why the Caterpillar has a grip that cannot slip and works successfully, independent of the weather, on wet, swampy or sandy soils. This is the only engine that can be used successfully for seeding and harrowing on plowed land without packing the soil.

The long track will bridge over a three-foot ditch. The Caterpillar can be turned in its own length, handling as easily as a team.

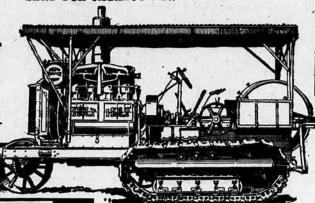
It is perfectly adaptable to all farm work, from plowing to harvesting, electing land of trees and stumps set.

clearing land of trees and stumps, etc.

Holt Caterpiller Co.,

Peoria, Ill. New York

to slip and pack But lays and trave



Cost of Rearing Heifers

The yearling heifer shown in the picture was reared by myself and I have done as well or better in rearing many other calves. This heifer is not for sale. It is my opinion that the man who can keep but from one to four or five cows is rarely in position to handle to advan-tage pure bred cattle, hence good grade stock such as he can pick up in his vi-cinity offer him his only chance to make a profit in cattle. So far, I have no pure

This heifer was never inside a barn, never tasted alfalfa hay, silage, or concentrates of any kind except 30 pounds



BEARED BY HAND-WEIGHS 880 POUNDS, YEAR OLD

of bran and about 24 pounds of ear corn, and milk as shown below. The only advantages this calf had were careful feeding in clean vessels, good pasture, good water and shade, and open straw sheds for protection against storms. After weaning she was put with the herd ranging in numbers from 15 to 30 head. The cost of the heifer's keep, while esti-mated, was gotten at in such a way as to be accurate for all practical purposes where prices of feed are the same as those given. The tra good milker. The heifer's dam is an ex-

Value of heifer Dec. 29, 1912, 880

Value of calf at birth.......\$ 5.00
180 pounds whole milk (31 per cent. butter fat)
1500 pounds skim milk at 30c per
100 pounds
Quarter acre pasture 5 months 210 days on pasture at 2½c per day 5.25 .05 1.40 1.15 Insurance against fire and light-.12

Morse, Kimball, Kan.

A Cattle Disease.

Within the past four weeks I have made several calls to visit live stock, principally heifers that have been brought into the central part of the state as feeders and which have been through some of the large yards or shipped in cars that are infected with the disease called infective ano-vulvitis, which is due to the entrance into the skin about the external genitals of the female of the Necrobacillus, or bacillus of necrosis. Most of the owners are of the opinion that this is a soreness due to the attacks of hogs when the animals are lying in the corrals, and others think that it is an infective vaginitis, but the truth of the matter is that it is only skin deep and the inner structures are not involved, but it will not heal unless given attention. It is also infectuous and slowly but certainly spreads to all in the corral if not stopped by treatment. The treatment is to put them through a chute and with a stuff brush remove all the dust and loose scabs over the affected parts and apply about a 4 per cent ointment of vaseline and carbolic acid several times if necessary at intervals of about a week to kill the organisms, disinfecting as well the posts and boards about the corral where they have rubbed.—Dr. K. W. Stouder.

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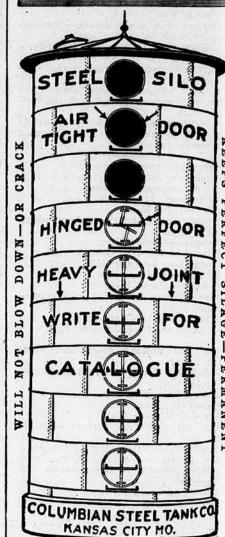
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share off by removing one nut. Put
it back and fasten it by replacing and
tightening nut.
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Without the Beatrice Centrifugal Disc Washing Device and the one-piece steel pail which we give FREE with each "BEATRICE" the machine, is the greatest money and labor saving and the best service giving machine money can

The Beatrice Cream Separator. SATISFACTION IS A SILENT SALESMAN. Misrepresentation reaps its rewards of dissatisfaction in the long run.

We have been in business a good many years. We expect to be in business a good many more years. We could not afford to fool our friends and customers. WHAT WE AD-VERTISE WE SELL. What we sell advertises us. We are prepared to prove our claims for the



Beatrice.

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600 pound capacity per hour....\$55.00 800 pound capacity per hour.... 65.00 1000 pound capacity per hour.... 75.00

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INSURE YOUR COWS Against Disease

Don't sell your unprofitable cow to the butcher until you have given her a chance. Very likely she is sick-and sick cows need medicine just as human beings do. You may not be able to

name her disease, but something is sapping her life and vigor. Nature needs assistance, and with Nature's food and proper treatment you can have a profitable cow.

Kow-Kure is the one remedy that is essentially a medicine — a preventive and cure for the ills of cows only. It has wonderful medicinal properties that act on the digestion, purify the blood and tone up the generative organs. Thousands of delighted customers testify that Kow-Kure is a positive cure for Sceuring, Bunches or Red Water; especially valuable in cases of Abortion, Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Milk Fever or Lost Appetite. Here is a sample of the letters that come in every mails

Austin, Scott Co., Ind.

Dairy Association Co., Lyndonville, Vt. Dear Sirs: I have found that it always paid to feed Kow-Kure whenever my cows went down on the quantity of milk. I have cured several severe cases of milk fever, one that a veterinary gave up and said would not live until morning. I gave her a dose of Kow-Kure once in two hours all might, and in three days she was giving a paiful of milk. I have cured several cows that were down and could not get up. I recommend it as the best cow medicine on earth.

WM. E. STARKEY.

Kow-Kure is not a stock food; it is a medicine. It does not stimulate temporarily—it repairs. Be sure you have a supply constantly on hand. Use it according to directions to cure and to prevent

sickness. Sold by most feed dealers and druggists in 50c and \$1.00 packages. Ask your dealer for a copy of "The Cow Book"-free-or send to us.

> DAIRY ASSOCIATION COMPANY.

> > Lyndonville. Vermont



Farmer Onswon on Cream Separators

Talk No. 2—Close Skimming

I've already told how I saved \$35.00 by buying the high grade Beatrice Separator. But price alone did not control me. I saved the \$35.00 and got every good feature that you get in any separator.

Take the most important point of all, close skimming. My Beatrice gets all the cream.



Time and again I have tested it. I let the skimmed milk stand for 24 or 36 hours, even until it gets to be clabber, and I never find even a

trace of cream on it. That's close enough skimming for me.

There are a lot of other important things—easy cleaning, big capacity, durability, etc. I want to take

them up separately. The Beatrice has the advantage on every one of them. Watch for my next talk.

But right here I want to say the Beatrice Separator is a wonder for keeping "always in order." Nothing ever seems to go wrong. And if repairs or extra parts are needed you can get them quick at a much lower price than on other separators.

My advice: Talk to a Beatrice dealer, or write direct to the manufacturer. Address nearest office.

THE CONTINENTAL CREAMERY COMPANY Topeka, Kansas, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Before You Milk Your Cows Again Write for the **GREAT WESTERN**

SEPARATOR Book Sent Our free book is a gold mine of cream and butter-profit facts.

It tells you how to get all the cream, highest quality cream, with lastwork and biggest profits for the longest term of years. It shows you in plain figures how to make from \$5.00 to \$15.00 more from every cow, per year, whether you now own a cream separator or not. Don't you want this great book, FREE? Get all the

Facts You Want to Know About Separators Read about the Great Western. Note that the boul delivers cream from the top and skim-sulle from the bottom, so there's no chance of their mixing. It is self-draining and self-flushing; there are no long tubes, no minute slots, corners, crevices, or ragged edges to hold milk and collect dirt. The Great Western is ball-bearing throughout. Perfectly uniform balls, 50 to 100% harder than regular. Ball races tempered so file cannot cut them. We will arrange for you to get a Great Western on any kind of a trial to prove that our claims are not strong enough. Now! Just mail us your name and address on a postal for the big, fine, illustrated Great Western Book. It's worth MONEY to you.

ROCK ISLAND PLOW CO., 213-G Second Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

From Milking to Top-Notch Breeder

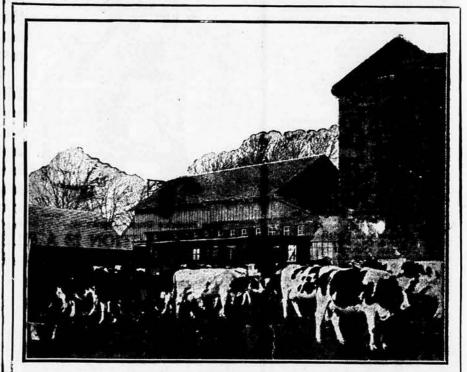
Graduating From Common Cows to Pure Bred Record Breakers

By F. J. SEARLE, Oakaloosa, Kan.

E IGHT years ago I started in the dairy business with a view of having cows the main factor of my livelihood, as I had just purchased a farm in the edge of this city of Oskaloosa and the land was too valuable for general farming. I started with what common dairymen would call a nice lot of mixed cows. I fed well, milked at regular hours and kept strict count of the pounds each gave per day, also giving them individual tests with Babcock test for butter fat. The results were anything but encouraging. I had to commence weeding out almost immediately. The following year I bought a pure-bred Holstein bull—Butter Boy Pietertje 3d— one of the best bulls of the breed at that time and he has so proven to date through the great records of his sons and daughters. I also bought two pure-bred cows. These cows produced more milk and fat in their first year under

cows. I might say these matters all depend upon the man, for anyone that is disinclined to milking or has a herd of scrub cows which he knows are un-profitable, and if he is a poor feeder and allows his cattle insufficient feed, an investment in pure-bred dairy stock will not prove the happy solution of his shortcomings, but if he is a feeder and care-taker and has his common herd going their full limit, it's a cock sure certainty that a cross of pure-bred dairy blood on these herds will greatly increase the milk and butter output from the beginning. Poor feeding, poor shelter and a bad, indifferent method of handling, will prove disastrous to those who buy pure-bred dairy stock with the idea that all that is necessary is for them to be pure-bred and the rest will take care of itself.

There is one thing I cannot refrain from mentioning, and that is the price



F. J. SEARLES' HERD AND BUILDINGS AT OSKALOOSA

my hands than any five cows of ordinary mixed breed had ever done for me. Another year found me with but three

of the old common cows on hand and the balance registered Holsteins, and none but registered cattle past six years. I might say that from the beginning I have never found a cow that was persistent the year around and gave a large flow of milk that really had to be tested by the Babcock test to find out whether she paid to keep her, but the ones that give the small flow and are not persistent milkers are the ones to watch, for they are usually not profitable. These kinds, however, I find comparatively

scarce in the Holstein breed. I have practiced official testing of in-dividual cows from the beginning; have tested more, probably, than all other breeders of the state combined. While no world's records have been made at Sunflower herd, some wonderfully good producers have been developed, and ours has always been a working herd and milked persistently from one year to the next. Beginning December 1, 1912, I placed a number in semi-official test, my best cow so far being Inka Hijlarrd De-Kol. She calved November 28 and has produced, up to February 1, over 4,700 pounds of milk and over 141 pounds of butter fat. This same cow last year produced a little over 20,000 pounds of milk, and I feel sure if she had been officially tested she would have made close to a thousand pounds of butter.

Our dairy ration this year consists of

silage, choice alfalfa, corn meal, ground oats with a small proportion of wheat, and old process oil meal, and plenty of good fresh well water warmed with a tank heater. There is no fast rule to go by in feeding individual cows. Some will eat more than others, some will eat more grain and less hay, and vice

You ask me to state the advantages of farm dairying for Kansas farmers, the use of large producing cows and the use of pure-bred dairy bulls on common

of pure-bred dairy cattle. I get a great many hundred inquiries, and more than 99 per cent complain about the price. They don't stop to figure that they would ask \$50 to \$75 for their best common cow and that her calf is worth just what it will bring for veal or beef. When you ask \$200 for a choice young cow or heifer they figure the calf from that kind worth just the same as a calf from their old cow. They do not take into consideration that they will get may be a whole herd from this same cow in a number of years that will be worth ten to twenty times what they paid for their first cow.

It Pays to Raise Calves.

As it is almost impossible to buy good cows at reasonable prices, the dairy farmer cannot do better than raise his own. In raising cows there is a chance for selection and training, and the owner knows what kind he has. The practice of buying fresh cows, and feeding them heavily until they become fat and dry off, then selling them to the butcher, is fast thinning out the dairy cows of some sections.

A record should be kent of the duction of each cow, and none should be duction of each cow, and none should be sacrificed that will produce over 5,000 pounds of milk and 300 pounds of butter per year. All heifer calves from all such cows should be saved and properly raised. When mature, if they do not give promise of being good producers they can be sold for beef.

A heifer calf can be brought to many the control of the calf can be brought to many the calf can be calf can be brought to many the calf can be calf

A heifer calf can be brought to ma-turity for one-third to one-half what it will cost to buy a good cow on the market, and usually when mature will prove to be a better cow, especially if she is out of a good cow and sired by a good bull.—S. E. BARNES, De Laval Educational Department.

It is estimated that the parcels post will save the people five million dollars a month before the end of the present year and yet it took us 40 years to get it

A Three-Speed Kerosene or Gasoline Farm Tractor

BIG FOUR "30"

Three Speeds—another new feature which further strengthens the BIG FOUR "30's" leadership in the farm tractor field. Three speeds forward, one reverse. Every bearing of the transmission equipped with "Hyatt" Roller Bearings, composed of nickel steel, case hardened and ground, working in nickel steel, cages on hardened steel shafts. All gears enclosed and running in oil bath. These are exclusive features of BIG FOUR Quality and Points of Superiority.

Saves Time, Saves Work, Saves Money

Haul and drill on "high"—increase your average speed 40 per cent. 20 to 40 more acres per day. Hit the hard spots, the hills and the gumbo on "low" and keep all your plows in the ground! Increases power at drawbar over forty per cent! Gives you practically a 40 h. p. Engine with the light weight and handiness of the "30."

Three Engines in One

Make 3 to 4 miles per hour on "high" speed where the work is light, and save many days' time in a season, besides taking more complete advantage of weather and ground conditions to get your crops in and your grain cut at the right time.

Do your ordinary work on "direct" drive or second speed. Your "low" enables you to pull loads which 40 h. p. tractors of other makes would have trouble with, also to work in soft ground where heavier tractors would be helpless.

Big Four "30" Farm Tractor

with its three-speed transmission, dual carburetor for KEROSENE or GAS-OLINE, four cylinders, mammoth 96-inch drive wheels and self-steering device is the most efficient and most economical farm tractor ever built! Write us for the proof! Let actual users convince you!

Uses Kerosene or Gasoline

The BIG FOUR "30" Farm Tractor is not restricted to one fuel. Its dual carburetor enables it to use either KEROSENE or GASOLINE with unequalled efficiency and economy.

unequalled emciency and economy.

The BIG FOUR "30" is guaranteed to deliver full rated power with Kerosene or Gasoline. It will pull a greater load with kerosene than any other so-called kerosene tractor of equal rating.

One BIG FOUR user writes—"I can do twice as much with my BIG FOUR "30" and at one-half the operating expense, as my neighbor does with a two-cylinder oil burner."

Holds the Record

The BIG FOUR "30" has broken and plowed more acres per engine than any other. It is the first tractor to use the efficient, steady, economical power of the four cylinder principle. It is the first tractor

Sold On Approval

You can try it on your own farm—in your own field! It must satisfy you before you pay out a cent! You are to be the judge.

Write for Our Catalog TODAY

Don't wait until you get ready to order.

book telling all about the three speed transmission. Just drop us a postal, or mail the coupon below. Do it NOW!

Implement Co. **Emerson-Brantingham** Rockford, Illinois 311 Iron Street

Good Farm Machinery



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Big Ben-Two Good Alarms in One

Take your choice in Big Ben. He rings either way you wish — five straight minutes or every other half minute for all of ten minutes unless you switch him off. He's two alarms in one.

If you're a light sleeper, turn on the half minute taps before you go to bed. If you sleep heavily, set the five minute call. You can slumber then without the get-up worry on your mind.

When morning comes, and it's announced by Big Ben's jolly bell, you can't help getting up at once, for Big Ben never fails to get you wide awake.

Big Ben is really three good clocks in one, two excellent alarms and a fine time-keeper to keep in any room and tell time all day by.

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a free copy of the book "Silo Profits," which is the story of the

Indiana Silo as written by

scores of owners of Indiana Silos. And ask us for the name of our rep-

"You buy an Indiana Silobut it pays for itself."

our catalogue and

If you have got to get up bright and early, if you have to get your help in the field on time, ask for Big Ben at your jeweler's and try him for a week. You'll never want to be without him afterwards.

Big Ben stands seven inches tall. He is triple nickel-plated and wears an inner vest of steel that insures him for life. His big, bold figures and hands are easy to read in the dim morning light. His large, comfortable keys almost wind themselves. He rings five minutes steadily or ten intermittently. If he is oiled every other year, there is no telling how long he will last.

He's sold by 18,000 watchmakers. His price is \$2.50 anywhere in the States, \$3 anywhere in Canada. If you can't find him at your jeweler's, a money order mailed to Westlew, La Salle, Illinois, will send him anywhere you say express prepaid.

This bank pays 100% interest and insures your investment Your savings bank pays three or four per cent, interest per year on time deposits and

Your savings bank pays three or four per cent. interest per year on time deposits and taxes amount to half as much as interest. An Indiana Silo will pay you one hundred per cent. interest every year, without risk or gamble. Our easy buying plan permits you to apply this interest to payment for the silo. The

INGIANA

not only pays the biggest dividend but it gives you free insurance for your live stock and feed. When pastures dry up beneath the August sun and when winter snows cover the meadows, the Indiana Silo insures you a great reserve of fresh succulent silage to draw upon. This is more valuable than money in the savings bank because every day is dividend day. What you take out of the Indiana Silo in the morning you get back with interest in the evening milk pails. Your hens reward you with abundance of eggs and your steers take on weight at a minimum of cost. Your hogs grow fat while your neighbors are shipping half finished pork to market because of lack of proper feed.

If you want quick returns on a small investment with no risk, no worry and no danger of missing a dividend, order an Indiana Silo today. We will make delivery to suit your convenience.

resentative in your locality. THE INDIANA SILO COMPANY

Factories:

Anderson, Ind. Des Moines, Ia. Kansas City, Mo. 311 Union Bldg. 311 Indiana Bldg. 311 Silo Bldg.

Cow vs. Steer Producer Human Food

One Cow Produces More Food For Human Family Than Four Steers

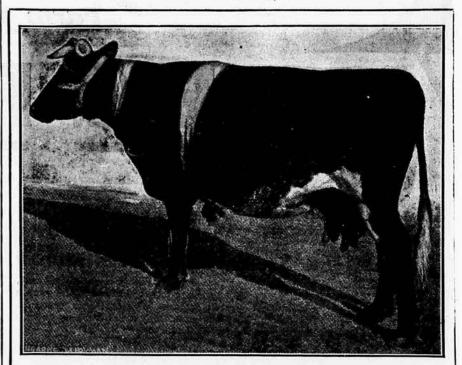
HOLSTEIN cow owned by the dairy department of the University of Missouri in one year produced more human food in her milk than is contained in the complete carcasses of four steers weighing 1,250 pounds each. This statement, impossible as it seems, is not only true, but does not even do full justice to the cow. The solids in the milk which are completely digested and used by the body are counted against the entire carcass of the steer which is only in part edible.

the entire carcass of the steer which is only in part edible.

The cow that performed this feat of producing the equivalent of four steers is Princess Carlotta. In the year she produced 18,405 pounds of milk. Below

The steer, with a live weight of 1,250 pounds, contained 56 per cent of water in the carcass, leaving a total of 548 pounds of dry matter. In this dry matter of the steer is included hair and hide, bones and tendons, organs of digestion and respiration; in fact, the entire animal, a considerable portion of which is not edible. The analysis of the steer's carcass was made from samples taken after grinding up together one-half of the complete carcass and is not in any sense an estimation of the composition of the carcass.

Princess Carlotta produced proteids sufficient for more than three steers; nearly fat enough for two; ash enough



COUNTESS OF DUNMORE—CHAMPION SHORTHORN, MILK-ING STRAIN, AT NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW, AUSTRALIA

is given the amount of proteids, fat, sugar and ash contained in this milk and the amount of the same substances found by Dr. P. F. Trowbridge in an analysis made of the carcass of a fat steer weighing 1,250 pounds.

steer	weighing 1,250 pound	8.
Protei Fat Sugar	18,405 lbs. milk. dd	

to build the skeletons for three, and in addition produced 920 pounds of milk sugar worth as much per pound for food as ordinary sugar.

as ordinary sugar.

These figures show the remarkable efficiency of the cow as a producer of human food. It is because of this economical use of food that the dairy cow and not the steer is kept on high-priced lands. When land is cheap and feed abundant the meat producing animals predominate, but when the lands become high in value and feed expensive the farmer turns to the dairy cow.

Jersey Breeding Results

By GEORGE S. LINSCOTT, Holton

Y father brought the first Jersey cow to Holton in 1878, and we have been breeding Jerseys ever since. Five of us of the second generation now have Jerseys. Our aim has been to raise the cow that will produce the greatest amount of butter fat in a year, rather than the cow that will give a big flow of milk for a short time. It takes a rich, persistent milker, rather than a heavy milker, to produce the most profit.

Every month the official dairy tester from the State Agricultural College goes to R. J. Linscott's farm and sees every cow milked every time for two days, weighs the milk and takes samples, from which he makes two tests for butter fat from each milking of each cow, and sends a composite sample of both days' milkings of each cow to the head of the dairy department of the college, who tests it for butter fat. There is no guess work, actual production is ascertained by disinterested officials, we know just what each cow in the herd is doing.

each cow in the herd is doing.

Let me give you the history of four generations of Jerseys we have bred. Many years ago we bought the entire John Deere herd of Jersey cows (founder of the John Deere Plow Co.) and among them was a cow that made 14 pounds of butter in a week, and from that cow we bred and raised a cow that made 17 pounds in a week; and from that cow we bred and raised L's Coomassie, who gave 57 pounds 5 ounces of milk in one day, and 56 pounds 3 ounces the next day,

and 58 pounds 1 ounce the next day. Her test for a week, recorded with the American Jersey Cattle Club, is 359 pounds of milk in seven days, and from this was churned 22 pounds 7 ounces of butter. Her test for 30 days was 1,491 pounds of milk, from which was churned 91 pounds 9 ounces of butter. When the year's records were completed L's Coomassie's name headed the list as the heaviest milker for 30 days of all the Jersey cows in the United States for that year. That made us feel pretty good.

But the best follows: From her we bred and raised Sultan's Coomassie L. that came fresh when only 18 months and 8 days old, and in the year immediately following she produced 320 pounds of butter, a most excellent showing for so young a cow. I feel sure that her equal, age considered, does not exist in Kansas, and I doubt if in the entire

United States.

These four generations show what can be done by careful selection in breeding. We should all weigh and test, to ascertain the best, and keep only the best producers, and by careful breeding make each succeeding generation a little better. It takes no more feed, but it makes the pocketbood fatter, and the bank account grow.

Do you think that the state and the nation should assist in building good roads by making money appropriations for that purpose?

Silage For Beef Cattle

EN years ago the man who would attempt to present the subject assigned at this period would have had a very skeptical audience. Today there is more interest in the silo, the crops adaptable to its use, methods of feeding silage and kindred subjects than in any other phase of the beef producing industry, with the possible exception of the supply and cost of feeders. These two questions may help to solve each other as the use of silage increases the live stock carrying capacity of the land. live stock carrying capacity of the land which may result in a greater supply of

beef in future years.
Silage is essentially a roughage and because of its succulent nature is the nearest substitute for the best pasture nearest substitute for the best pasture grasses that we have in winter. It is a more certain crop than any other roughage we grow, provided crops adaptable to local climatic conditions are planted for the silo. It is the only form in which corn, kafir and the sorghums can be so handled that cattle will consume the entire stell as well as the grain and leaves tire stalk as well as the grain and leaves. tire stalk as well as the grain and leaves. More food nutrients can be produced than in any other manner, increasing the carrying capacity of the land. It can be stored and held over from one year to another without any deterioration in value, thus enabling us to provide supplements to failing pastures or in case of total crop failure to hold live stock during a period of disastrous prices. It leaves the land in such condition that the wheat crop may follow it without any

heaves the land in such condition that the wheat crop may follow it without any waste and eliminates one of the most disagreeable tasks of winter feeding—digging shock corn or stover out of the snow. These are equally potent reasons for putting up silage whether it is to be used for beef cattle, dairy cattle or sheep. In feeding silage to beef cattle, at least two and in some cases three different groups of men are interested—the breeder and the feeder, the third group being those who neither breed nor

the breeder and the feeder, the third group being those who neither breed nor feed cattle but buy stockers and carry them for one to two years then dispose of them to feeders. The man who is handling a herd of beef breeding cows may keep them in ideal condition by grazing in summer and feeding silage with alfalfa or clover hay in winter, thus carrying them through the entire year without the use of grain or concentrates. This method is easily adaptable to those sections where farming and grazing lands sections where farming and grazing lands are in close proximity. Where alfalfa or clover hay are not produced successfully, clover hay are not produced successfully, the addition of one pound of cottonseed meal daily to a ration of silage and straw fed according to appetite will carry breeding cows through the winter in the best of condition. Stock cattle can befed in the same manner with excellent success. In some sections of the country where land has advanced in value to such an extent that large areas cannot be kept an extent that large areas cannot be kept in permanent pastures, breeders are finding it profitable to limit the grazing area and supplement summer pastures with silage. At the Pennsylvania station it was found that mature beef cows were it was found that mature beef cows were maintained through a winter period of 140 days at a net cost of \$7.22 on corn silage and cottonseed meal without other roughage or grain. This result was secured during the winter of 1911-12, which was the most severe on record in that state and should be adapted to western conditions at a reduced cost because of the relatively lower prices for feeds and better climatic conditions.

There has probably been more experimental work upon feeding corn silage to fattening cattle than upon any other feed for fattening animals. The results secured at the experiment stations of Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania are conclusive in many

and Pennsylvania are conclusive in many respects. They show that where corn and hay from legumes is used as a basal ration, the addition of corn silage will not make any material change either in the rate, cost of gains or in the finish secured, but where a concentrate rich in protein, such as cottonseed meal, is added to a ration of corn, corn silage and hay, the results will be noticed in an increase in the rate and a decrease in the cost of gains, and an increase in the selling value as well as dressing percentage of the cattle. A ration of corn, cottonseed meal and corn silage has proven to be equal to one of corn, cottonseed meal and clover or alfalfa hay in every respect for fattening steers.

The silo will be essential on every farm in Kansas where there is likely to be a deficiency in the amount of roughage for winter feeding. It will furnish the cheapest sort of roughage for beef cattle of all ages and in all degrees of condition. It can be used in all degrees of condition. It can be used in summer or winter with equal advantages. The feeders must, however, remember two things. First—that it is a roughage, hence maximum results cannot be expected, where a heavy grain ration would be necessary to se-



cure results without silage, and, second —that it is a deficient in protein and if used in very large quantities must be supplemented with cottonseed or linseed meal or some other highly concentrated source of protein. With these two fac-tors fully fixed in the mind of the feeder, the more silage he uses the better he will be satisfied. It will not work mirwill be satisfied. It will not work intraction of beef when used intelligently in Kansas or any other state where there is not an excessive amount of roughage for winter use.—Prof. W. A. Cochel, before Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association.

Flowers in the Home.

A few plants do much to make a house homelike. They can be easily raised. One of the most important things is drainage. If tin cans are used to grow them in, punch the bottom full of holes with a spike. Then put in an inch layer of coarse gravel, pieces of coal or broken erockery. The regular flower not has a erockery. The regular flower pot has a hole in it, but put in the gravel, etc. The soil should contain a good deal of organic matter—one-third leaf mould one third leaf mould be a good mix-The regular flower pot has a and two-thirds soil makes a good mix-Well rotted manure can be used in place of the leaf mould. When the plants become root bound they should be put into a larger pot. This condition is indicated when the roots come out through the holes in the bottom. Plants through the noies in the bottom. Plants like geraniums, begonias, flowering maple, fuschias and dwarf roses are very satisfactory. Ferns require the same soil and drainage, but are shade-loving plants. If placed near a window they will do better if there is a curtaingering for instance—to shut off part of will do better if there is a curtain—scrim, for instance—to shut off part of the light. A good way is to set the fern in a jardinier containing some water, place a block of wood or something for the pot to set on to keep it out of the water.—W. R. Lanxon, Superintendent of the Hettinger Substation, North Dakota.

"Kuhn California Project"

In the Sacramento Valley

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At first sight these figures may seem startling, but any experienced dairyman or creameryman will agree that the cream and other losses without a separator or with an inferior one will average a good deal higher than the above estimates and that these figures are really very conservative.

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De Laval Separators are not only superior to all others in skimming efficiency, but are at the same time cheapest in proportion to actual capacity, while they are so much better made that they last from two to ten times longer.

proportion to actual capacity, while they are so much better made that they last from two to ten times longer.

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truth of the matter is you really cannot afford to sell cream or make butter WITHOUT the use of a De Laval Cream Separator.

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The DeLaval Separator Co.

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE DAIRY



Through this issue of Kansas Farmer will be found pictures of pure bred dairy cows and pure bred dairy bulls of the several different breeds. These pictures are submitted for the purpose of presenting to Kansas Farmer readers a study in dairy conformation. With the picture of each dairy cow is given a brief statement of the dairy production of that animal. Each is a large and highly profitable producer but in neither case is the cow shown the largest producer of the breed. Each is in fact only a producer of slightly better than average ability of the good cows of the breed and such animals may be bred and selected by any farm dairyman who is a good feeder and care-taker and who will exercise good judgment in the selection and purchase of a well bred bull for use in his herd and who will select from among his herd the largest producers and those that will perpetuate their kind.

The picture of the bulls shown are those of animals typical of their breed and are those that by their offspring have proven themselves highly prepotent and capable of transmitting to their offspring the superior milking qualities offspring the superior milking qualities of their ancestry. A careful study of the pictures of these animals will give the reader a good idea of the type of bull to select for increasing milk and butter fat production of the dairy herd. The first essential in the selection of a bull is to know the production records of his female ancestry, the record of his dam being the most important. An extended or detailed pedigree of the animal you contemplate buying, will reveal the records of such ancestry and is simple and easy of examination. Descendancy from large producing cows in the large per-centage of instances, carries with it the form possessed by those bulls the pictures of which appear. In other words, the individuality to be sought is alto-gether likely to be found in an animal from large producing ancestors. Therefore, the dairy farmer who does not have thoroughly fixed in his mind the essential points in the make-up of a thoroughly desirable dairy bred bull, can lean heavily upon the performance of the bull's female ancestry. However, every point of dairy conformation in the case of the cow, should be looked for in the case of the bull. The points of constitution, capacity for large consump-tion of food, the nervous temperament, and large and good circulation of blood, should be observed. The general appearance, of course, should be that of masculinity. This is the best and in fact the only indication we have of strong prepotency. In general, the heart girt should be deep and the barrel should be long, the ribs well sprung, the back bone large and open; the nostrils large. bone large and open; the nostrils large, the jaws broad, the head broad between the eyes and the eyes large and prominent. These are indications of constitution and capacity. There should be good width between the hip bones and good length from hip to pin bones. The thighs should be thin curving outward free should be thin, curving outward, free from flesh, and forming an arch high and broad. The mammary veins should be carefully observed. They indicate the volume of blood flowing to the lower parts of the body. In general, compare parts of the body. In general, compare the same wedge-shape from three points of view found in the bull with those found in the case of the large producing cow, although the wedge shape is necessarily not pronounced.

The essential point of judgment in selecting a cow, is first that she be a prolific producer of dairy products. Production itself is the best guide in selecting a cow and if the cow is giving milk, judgment is easy, taking note of feed and care. At the time of examination, however, she may be dry, or her record may not be available or may not have been kept. On the other hand, the cow may be capable of larger production than has been obtained from her. This is especially the case when the dairy farmer is buying animals from other farm herds in which dairying has not been made a specialty. Under such conditions the man who is able to judge a cow well, can with a reasonable degree of security, buy satisfactory producers on outward appearances only. In such instances the man who has thoroughly

fixed in his mind dairy conformation, will be able to make his judgment yield good returns. The farm dairyman who feels that he cannot afford to go into the herds of the best breeders and pay the prices asked for large producing cows, can by the exercise of proper judgment take advantage of those not so wise as himself, and select cows of such conformation as will give good account of themselves in the dairy, at very reasonable prices. This therefore, is one of the commercial advantages of being able to select dairy cows by conformation.

In the large majority of instances the large producing cow, whether grade or pure bred, and regardless of breed, possesses dairy conformation although the points may not be so pronounced or extreme as in the case of the pure bred animal. The first point to determine is animal. The first point to determine is whether or not the cow has constitution. The outward appearances of constitution should be plainly apparent in the case of every cow. Large nostrils, wide muzzle, broad forehead, large jaw, indicate vigor and constitution. Large heart girt, large and deep barrel, are good evidences of constitution. Large heart girt indicate large breathing capacity, large blood flow, and of course the machinery necessary to purify large quantities of blood through the lungs. Large barrel with well sprung ribs indicates large food consuming capacity. An animal in good condition, but not fat, having these evidences of a large, liberal feeder, indicates the ability to convert food into products which come through the udder. A broad rump being broad from hip bone to hip bone, and good length from hip bone to pin bones, are necessary indica-tions for well developed, well nourished maternal organs. The thighs should be thin with little meat thereon, curving outward, with abundant room for large and well filed udder. You have never seen a large milking cow without abundant room for the udder. If there is room only for a half gallon udder, that is the measure of milk producing abil-ity. On the other hand, if there is room for a two or three-gallon udder, that is most likely to be the measure of the cow's ability to produce milk. The mammary veins—or commonly called milk veins—should be large and tortuous and the farther forward they extend, the better. These are indications that the udder is well supplied with blood and milk is a product of the blood only.

In general, a good knowledge of the above points will enable the farm dairyman to select good milking cows. It is certain that he will not find good milkers among those cows represented by the opposite type. Profitable dairy production and what is known as dairy type go, almost without exception, hand in among beef breeds and among cows of no particular breeding and which cows often are fairly good dairy animals, possess the above characteristics in general, although usually not so pronounced as in the case of the cow which for generations has been bred for milk programmer. erations has been bred for milk production. Beef herds which have been fed for milk and milked for generations, just as surely as the world moves, take on dairy conformation. It is apparent, therefore, that if a highly developed dairy herd is to come from beef ancestry, that the herd in its development will possess the characteristics of the pure bred dairy animal and will be equally far removed from the beef tendency. If this be true—and it is true, as the history of the centuries demonstrates—then why do your own experimenting in an effort to develop dairy animals from beef producing stock? Why not accept the experimentation of the centuries and begin with dairy conforma-tion at the point to which the dairy animal has been developed? Why fool away time and money developing your own strain of milk producers from stock which has not been kept or ored for the purpose for which you are using them?

The picture of the Countess of Dunmore, champion Shorthorn cow milking strain at the National Dairy Show, Australia, shown on another page, is an example of good dairy conformation and an individual carrying no more beef than the pure bred dairy cows also shown.

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52-gallon barrel of 42 gravity kerosene, \$4.65; 44 gravity kerosene (white as gasoline), \$5; gasoline, \$8.65; crude dip, \$4.15; stove oil, \$4.15. Rebate for barrels, \$1.50 each returned freight prepaid. Freight from Chanute to all points in Kansas on above barrels is only 25 to 75 cents per barrel.

Auto oil in barrels, 21½c gallon; castor machine, 17c; cylinder, 19c; gas engine, 17c; axle grease, 25-lb. pail, \$1; harvester machine oil, 14½c gallon; auto transmission grease, \$1.75; cup grease or hard oil, \$1.75; mineral paint oil (linseed oil substitute), 15c gallon; galvanized oil tanks, 60-gallon size suitable for storage, \$3.60. Immediate shipments. Write us your Immediate shipments. Write us your

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THE LITTLETON CREAMERY CO., Denver More Power for Your Money

This is a good example of the individuals of the milking strain of Shorthorn which individuals have become famous on account of their dairy production. We have in our travels and at dairy shows seen a good number of such cows. It must be admitted, however, that while they were good and profitable milkers they were not better than the average of good cows of dairy breeding and it is certain that they were not capable of transmitting to their offspring superior milking quali-ties with the same certainty as dairy bred cows. In the case of their calves sold for beef or feeders, they might sell for a little more money principally on account of their color and not because of account of their color and not because of any superiority as beef producers, al-though it is certain, too, that the off-spring sired by beef bulls would more quickly revert to superior beef producing animals than would the offspring by the same sires and from dairy bred dams. This is but reasonable but the milking strain of Shorthorns are not so far removed from the beef tendency as are the dairy bred animals. The important point in this connection for the consideration of the dairy farmer, is that life is too short to undertake the development of profitable dairy herds from beef ances-try without the infusion of dairy blood. One of the best farm dairy herds it has ever been our pleasure to inspect, was a herd of Red Polls which for twenty years had been fed and bred for milk, and these cows possessed almost ideal dairy conformation, but every year during the breeding, feeding and milking, the owner had lost money which he otherwise might have made had he begun with grade dairy bred stock. He could have had at the beginning on profitchless had as he had ginning, as profitable a herd as he had at the end of twenty years' breeding, feeding and milking Red Polls.

The essentials of the whole proposi-tion, therefore, are these: That dairy production surely and certainly follows dairy conformation; that dairy conformation is the result of long continued feeding, breeding and selecting for milk production, and to just the extent that this breeding, feeding and selecting for milk production is followed, to just that extent does the beef-making tendency extent does the beef-making tendency disappear and that if dairy products are to be had in large quantities and at profitable cost, cows of dairy conformation, which is the rule in dairy breeding, must be obtained. Life is too short to undertake the rearing of a herd of profitable milk producers if the beginning is to be made with a few animals not bred for dairy performance and without the infudairy performance and without the infusion of dairy blood.

Good Report for Five Cows.

Our subscriber, A. C. Kornhaus, Topeka, Kan., is justly proud of the accomplishments of five Holstein cows from which he sells the milk to a Topeka creamery. In the month of January he delivered to the creamery 5,265 pounds of milk. Adding to this 240 pounds, which amount was consumed by the family he milked from these caws a total ily, he milked from these cows a total of 5,505 pounds of milk in the 31 days of that month, or an average of slightly better than 35.5 pounds of milk per day per cow. This is a most excellent record in milk production under every-day farm conditions. Mr. Kornhaus uses only home-grown feeds and does not have silage. Two of these cows are heifers milking with first calf.

milking with first calf.

This subscriber is a firm beliver in the use of calf meal for growing calves. He gives the calf a ten days' start on whole milk, beginning at the end of a week to taper off onto the calf meal and at the end of ten to fifteen days the calf is eating meal wholly. In the meantime the calf has learned to nibble at bright hay and will eat just a little corn chop. In mixing the meal in the water, our subscriber is particular to first make the meal into a mush with boiling water, then dilutes it with water at about 98 then dilutes it with water at about 98 degrees or blood temperature. Uniformity in temperature, regularity in feeding, and the use of absolutely clean pails, has grown his calves successfully. He uses just as little milk as possible because he sells whole milk and has no skim milk for use on the farm.

Interest the boys and girls in the Grange fair, but don't do it by giving them or lending them something to exhibit. If you do this you simply fail of the purpose of the fair and you spoil the boy. Make the boys and girls raise something, cook something, can something, or make something with their own hands to show, and when the exhibition is made see that they get full credit for it. The boys and girls on the farm are it. The boys and girls on the farm are a great deal more important than any other product, and as you cannot exhibit them for premiums, you can show their development and quality by having them exhibit the products of their own in-

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The "standard" is made in our own factory, of the very best materials, by the most skilled workmen. We guarantee it to be the equal, in every respect, of the highest priced hand machine. If it does not skim as close and last as long as any geared separator made, your money will be promptly refunded by the dealer. This is covered by a binding guarantee.

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You can try the "STANDARD" out in your own dairy, without the slightest obligation to buy. See it at your dealer's or write us for full information, copy of money back guarantee and Catalog. 4

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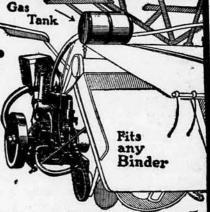
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The richest men of western Kansas are the men who raise cattle, horses, mules, sheep, and farm their lands to alfalfa and forage crops.

Wisconsin is now dumping its crop of dairy calves into the veal market when every one of them is needed in some other state. Kansas can take all the

Pigs and peanuts make a good com-bination. Get the Spanish peanut and any breed of pigs you like, plant and cultivate the peanuts until they are ripe, then turn in the pigs. This makes the best automatic pork-making machine yet discovered.

From Decatur County, Kansas, comes word that the farmers have plenty of feed and that cattle are bringing very strong prices both at the public auctions and at private sales, while one shipment of home-grown and home-fed steers numbering 47 head was recently sold at an average price of \$105 per head. an average price of \$105 per head..

During the ten years ending last December the foreign trade in cattle has completely changed. In 1902 the United States imported 92,000 head, while in 1912 the number imported was 325,000 head. In 1902 we exported 327,000 head, and in 1912 only 46,000 head. Could anything more clearly prove the shortage of cattle in this country?

About More Beef Cattle.

There is a great deal of rot about this shortage of beef cattle business. The effort to forbid the killing of any female animal under three years of age, through process of law, is pure rot. When beef prices are most profitable, the farmers will raise beef, but when grain brings the most money they will grow grain. You cannot make a saint through statutory enactment, nor can you compel a farmer to raise something on his farm which costs him money solely for the benefit of someone else. If a law were passed forbidding the slaughter of any female beef animal under three years of age, the farmers would not have any beef animals on their farms.

But the shortage of beef animals in this country is a matter of great impor-tance to the farmer as well as the city consumer, and Kansas Farmer urges the growing of more and better beef animals because the conditions which now exist insure a good profit in the business for years to come. This has not been true very long, because it is only lately that the consumption of meat in this country has overtaken its production, and this is the first and only time in our history when this thing has happened. We do not urge farmers to raise more beef animals because the town consumers want cheaper beefsteak, but because it is one of the most profitable things he can do, and will be so for many years to come. Indeed it is very doubtful if beef prices will ever again reach the low level which they formerly had.

Professor Shaw, the great Minnesota authority, states as his belief that one of the chief reasons for the shortage of beef on the farm is due to the teachings of the agricultural colleges. The pro-fessors urged the farmers to go into dairying and told them that they should use only cows of the pure dairy breeds, which was entirely right and proper pro-vided they made dairying their business and did not intend to raise any beef. They also taught that beef could come only from beef-bred animals and that there was no place on the farm for the dual-purpose type of cow. They said that the dual-purpose cow was a delusion and a snare, in spite of the fact that the English dairy districts are raising Red Polls and milking Shorthorns as they had done for more than a hundred years.

Another criticism of the teachings of these professors was in their statement that the milk of a good cow would furnish as much nutritive human food as would the carcasses of four steers, which meant that the feed given to the dairy cow would produce as much of human

nutrition as would be produced from the four times greater amount of feed necessary to grow and fatten the four steers. In other words beef steers were an ex-pensive burden on the land and should be knocked in the head and their places taken by dairy cattle. The result is that America is now paying dearly for following such instruction. There is no doubt about the profitableness of dairy farming. It is one of the higher forms of American agriculture and nothing can be said with reason and truth against it, while much can be said in its favor. The fact remains, however, that every farmer is not and should not be a dairyman. Somebody must raise beef, and if the beef cannot come from the dairy herds, then it must come from the beef herds or dual-purpose herds.

The professors who are criticized by Professor Shaw receive his censure not because of their zeal for the dairy cow, but because they allowed this zeal to carry them beyond bounds and undertook to create a nation of dairy farmers with no provision for our beefsteak supply. One of the arguments which they used in favor of dairying was that it was more highly profitable than beef farm-ing, and this was unquestionably true if a common dairy were compared with the beef producing range. They seemed to forget that the profitableness of any line of business lies in the demand for the product and the prices which it will command. The turning of such a large number of farmers into dairymen or near-dairymen and causing them to drift away from beef production has brought away from beef production has brought about a change in conditions which makes the beef production the more profitable of the two and, because of the shortage now existing, it will remain more profitable for years to come.

There is no doubt that the professor will admit that these enthusiastic teachers have done a great deal of good for the dairy interests of the country and through it for the country itself. Per-haps no one can ever know, much less appreciate, the enormous good that has been done, but all this good could have been done for the dairy interests without in any way detracting from the beef producing interests. While it is unques-tionably true that the dairy bred ani-mal is the best machine to use in a strictly dairy business, and that no kind of cow has been discovered which is a of cow has been discovered which is a better beef producer than the strictly beef bred animal, it also remains true that there are a great many farmers who do not specialize either way and to these the dual purpose animal is a boon.

Dairy-bred calves do not make good veal, and they are not worth the expense of raising for beef animals. If the farmer cannot afford to raise them for breeding purposes, they have little value. On the other hand the Polled Durhams, the Red Polls and the various milking families of Shorthorns, give a good account of themselves at the pail and at the same time produce calves which have a money value for beef from vealing time until old age. It may be that the dual purpose animals cannot and do not produce as much milk as do the dairy bred cattle, but it is doubtful if the average farmer, who is not specializing as a dairyman and raising dairy-bred cattle for breeding purposes, would care for or profit by having such animals nearly as much as he would in having animals that will afford a creditable supply of milk and be available for beef as well. The point is that the dairy business is not likely to be overdone even with the best of the dairy breeds of cattle, but a high degree of success in raising dairy animals does not imply that the beef cow should be put out of business. There is plenty of room for both and right now there is a great deal more room on the American farm for the beef bred or the dual purpose cow than there is for the dairy cow.

About the best kind of reading matter for this time of year is the seed catalogues. Get one; get a lot of them; get busy.

Generally, a farm sale is a tragedy. It means one more family breaking the old ties to move to town and a life of inactivity and worry.

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barrel with the coolest water and did not mix it in with the warm water at the top of the barrel, but let that run off undisturbed.

you would lose perhaps \$50 and consider it a calamnity and yet you go out and deliberately set fire to hundreds of dollars worth of straw or corn stalks

The only good reason that has ever been given for Kansas not being a sheep state is that we like dogs better. At least this is the charge that is laid against Kansas farmers who actually do have more dogs, according to the census enumerator, than they have sheep. Even those older farmers whose earlier ex-periences began in other states and always with sheep, do not raise sheep in Kansas although every one of them admits that the sheep is a money making animal. It has always seemed to me that if the sheep only merely paid for himself and the farmer who raised him only broke even as far as profits on the sheep themselves were concerned, that he would still be a big gainer by having a few sheep on the farm because of the fact that they can live on what is otherwise refuse; they can pasture on waste ground; they can almost pick up their own living; are great weed destroyers and enrichers of the soil.

What About the Pigs?

"Dr. Geo. F. Babb, Topeka, Kan.: I have read with considerable interest your article in KANSAS FARMER of the 15th

inst.
"I had cholera in my herd all last sum-"I had cholera in my herd all last summer chronic cholera. I finally got the State Experiment Station to give them the double treatment in the last of September and October, which stopped the disease completely. I am now afraid for my young pigs, which are being farrowed now and in March, and first of April. I would like to know what you would advise me to do in the matter to would advise me to do in the matter to keep them clear of disease, and how keep them clear of disease, and how young would you give them the double treatment? Any advice you may be able to give me will be very much appreciated."—W. E. WILLIAMS. Breeder of Mammoth Poland Chinas, Silex, Mo. Reply.—"You should, by all means, have the pigs treated with serum.

"They will doubtless not be affected with cholera while on the sows but will be susceptible when weaned.

"The proper and safest course in your case would be to give them treatment with serum alone just before weaning, and later, after all have been weaned, give them the simultaneous vaccination.

"The first injection of serum alone can

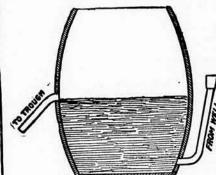
"The first injection of serum alone can be given by yourself at intervals as they reach proper age. But the double treat-ment, where the virus is used, should be done only by a competent man, who

knows his business in this regard.
"I have given the double treatment to young pigs a few days old with no bad results but it appears that such usage is not in general desirable, for the immunity thus acquired will last only about six months or so while if the virulent blood be given after meaning the im-munity is permanent."—GEO F. BABB.

Barrel as Cooling Tank.

A correspondent to Hoard's Dairyman says this cooling arrangement has given him good satisfaction in the proper cooling of cream during hot weather. He

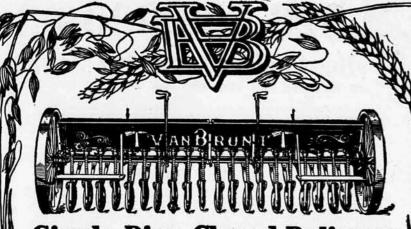
says:
"I took a barrel, bored a hole about two inches from the bottom, inserted a galvanized pipe with an elbow and ran



METHOD OF COOLING CREAM OR MILK IN BARREL

the pipe up a little higher than cream cans would be in the barrel and on top of it I screwed a wooden jelly pail and pumped the water into the pail. As we all know, the warmest water always rises to the top, so I had another pipe on the opposite side of the barrel, a little lower than the top of the cream cans for the water to run out into the watering trough. I pumped the cold water from the well into the bottom of the barrel with the coolest water and did

If your smoke house should burn down



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rice, alfalfa, timothy, or any other grass seed.

I. I. Porter and nine other farmers of Geneseo, Kas., Wm. Bronner and four

J. J. Porter and nine other farmers of Geneseo, Kas., Wm. Bronner and four other farmers of Andover, S. Dak., A. J. Weber and twelve other farmers of Crawford, Texas, say: "The Red River Special does the best work in grain saving and we want no other."

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toofing Nails; Single Loop Bale Ties, and "Pittsburgh Perfect" Fencing.

THE FARM



Who Buys Automobiles?

R. H. N., Lewis, Kan., asks how we know that farmers are buying the larger percentage of automobiles sold in the United States.

United States.

We are not sure that it is definitely known what percentage of automobiles sold are owned by farmers. We have at hand figures compiled by ourselves for Kansas and secured through authoritative sources, showing that of the 12,000 to 14,000 automobiles reported for taxation in the year 1911, 50 per cent of these were owned by Kansas Farmer subscribers who are farmers.

The manufacturers of the Overland

The manufacturers of the Overland automobile state in one of their adver-tisements that in the past five years 65 per cent of their total output of 100,000 cars have been bought by American farmers.

Regarding Silo Capacity.

Answering Subscriber R. S., Wichita,
Kan.: On page 4 in the lower left-hand
corner of Kansas Farmer, March 1, you will find an article giving the method for measuring silage in a silo. You will note after reading this article that in figur-ing the capacity of the silo the results will only be approximate for the reason that a number of conditions are variable and the principal condition of which—that having to do with the weight of a cubic foot of silage and which variation is due to the different qualities and different conditions of the corn siloedmaking it impossible to arrive accurately at the weight of a cubic foot of silage.

A 12 x 36 silo is usually regarded as having a capacity of 105 tons. Manufacturers, however, give different capacities for their silos of such dimensions. Whether or not a 12 x 36 silo will hold this much or more silage depends upon the conditions named, the fineness of cutting, the manner in which the silage is tramped, and the depth of the silo.

More About Sweet Clover.

Answering Subscriber W. H. J., Prescott, Kan.: You can seed sweet clover with oats successfully provided you have a firm seed bed. Sweet clover must have a firmer and finer seed bed than is have a firmer and finer seed bed than is necessary for oats or than is generally prepared for that crop. The seed bed should be fully as firm and as fine as for successfully seeding alfalfa. This is evidenced by the fact that sweet clover has the faculty of seeding itself on hard ground and on ground which is exposed to the sun and the winds. A nurse crop, such as oats, is not essential to the seeding of sweet clover. It may be sown alone at the rate of two pecks per acre, either in the fall or the spring, or may be sown with oats at the same rate.

If sown in the spring a crop may be

If sown in the spring a crop may be cut in the fall and two or three crops may be cut the following season. For hay it should be cut before the stems become woody. If the plants are plowed under before blossoming there will be no difficulty in eradicating it, but if the sweet clover is allowed to seed and is then plowed under, it is certain that the then plowed under, it is certain that the field will still be seeded to sweet clover. The seed is quite similar to that of al-

Should Be Pleased With Boy's Course.

Our subscriber, W. D. D., Neola, Kan., writes that Kansas Farmer was the cause of his boy wanting to attend the farmers' short course at the Kansas State Agricultural College, at which institution he now is, and the subscriber further says, "I hope that everything will work out for the good of those who love Kansas Farmer."

It might appear from the above that the subscriber was not altogether pleased with the influence KANSAS FARMER exerted on his son. We will guarantee, however, that the boy and the father will each ultimately be glad that KAN-SAS FARMER induced the boy to attend this short course. If the boy has the right stuff in him, as he doubtless has, he will be benefited many, many times more than the value of the time lost from the farm and the expense incurred. If KANSAS FARMER could be the means of inducing one boy from every five families who are its readers to attend a farmers' short course and in other ways reach out for the truth and light on agricultural affairs, it would have performed a mission which alone would have

well justified its existence. The fact is, however, that each issue of Kansas Farmer, if the teaching of that issue were thoroughly absorbed and put into practice, renders a service well near that rendered by a week's attendance upon a short course. short course or upon the regular four-year course in agriculture.

Inoculation for Alfalfa.

Answering J. E. W., McNeeley, S. D.:

By all means your field should be inoculated to insure a good stand of alfalfa. A field not in cultivation more than four years and in a new country such as yours, is not at all likely to be inoculated with nitrogen-gathering bacteria. The plan of inoculating the field by carrying soil from an old alfalfa field is not at all certain. An attempt to inoculate in this way might result in failure and loss of seed and use of the land, which would be expensive and which can be avoided.

Inoculation by the use of commercial bacteria is thoroughly practical. Inoculation by such means is done by obtaining the pure culture. As to the success of the use of such culture the Federal Department of Agriculture, in Bulletin 315, says: "It is wisest to depend upon the intelligent manipulation of pure cultures for inoculating leguminous crops." Full directions accompany these cultures, and when such directions are observed success cannot help but follow. Cultures come in powdered form, is mixed with sugar and water and applied to the seeds before sowing.

We would obtain alfalfa seed produced as near home as possible. We would not use Kansas seed in South Dakota if we could avoid so doing. South Dakota seedsmen can undoubtedly supply you

with Dakota-grown seed.

Dodder in Alfalfa. C. E. T., Emporia, Kan., asks if alfalfa field can be freed from dodder.

falfa field can be freed from dodder.

It has long been generally considered that dodder cannot be exterminated. However, A. H. Leidigh, farm crop expert Kansas Agricultural College, says it can be gotten rid of, or rather that it has been exterminated in at least one field in the state. He says in an old field the dodder will be found in spots; not isolated. Make a thorough inspection of the field. This is best done from horseback. Mark all spots with stakes where this pest is found. Then, previous to the next cutting, cut all the dodder with a hoe or sickle. The soil of such areas should then be stirred to a depth of three inches. The seed, always present in such spots, germinates. Leave the markers at those spots where dodder is found. One will have to return to such places four or five times are the seed, or such the seed of the such spots, germinates. is found. One will have to return to such places four or five times, repeating these operations. Even in a newly planted field a watch should be kept for this troublesome weed. When such alfalfa has had eight weeks of growth, the dodder can easily be seen

has had eight weeks of growth, the dod-der can easily be seen.

It is not all alfalfa growers who know dodder when they see it. Dodder is a yellow, leafless, vine-like plant which lives for only one year. Its nutriment is obtained from such plants as the alfalfa by means of suckers. The seed slightly resembles that of alfalfa and often is found present in cheap seed found present in cheap seed.

Can't Afford Cowpeas for Feed.

A. G., Derby, Kan., inquires if we can direct him to farmers who have cowpeas or soy beans to sell. He desires these to feed and says he cannot afford to pay \$2.75 to \$3.00 per bushel, which seedsmen are asking.

Farmers who have had cowpeas and soy beans for sale and who advertised in KANSAS FARMER, are sold out and the advertising has been withdrawn. There is a strong demand for these seeds among KANSAS FARMER readers. We have within the last week received a dozen inquiries for cowpea seed. We have referred these inquiries to seedsmen advertising in our columns and whom we know have supply. If KANSAS FARMER readers have cowpeas, soy beans, pure seed of the several varieties of kafir and cane, for sale, they can sell their surplus through our classified columns.

Our subscriber cannot afford to pay the above named prices for either cow-peas or soy beans to feed. The only reason he would buy them for feed is because of the protein they contain. He can buy protein in cottonseed meal or linseed meal at less than half the cost for the protein content. The prices for the protein content. The prices quoted above by seedsmen are the prevailing prices and the scarcity of seed and the demand for same regulate these prices. The farmer can afford to pay these prices for this seed for planting but not for feed but not for feed.

About Alfalfa Seeding.

The securing of a good stand of alfalfa depends on many different conditions
which cannot be foretold at the time of sowing. In order to obtain the highest degree of success it is necessary to manage this seeding so that good results may be obtained under many different

conditions that may take place.

This is the plan I have adopted and found very successful: After a fine, compact seed bed is made, sow broadcast 15 or 20 pounds of seed per acre, then

or 20 pounds of seed per acre, then drill 10 or 12 pounds of seed per acre.

This plan provides for either wet or dry weather. If dry weather follows, the drilled seed comes up and makes a stand. The broadcasted seed being nearer the surface, lies in the dry dirt without germinating until a rain comes. If wet minating, until a rain comes. If wet weather comes or a dashing rain covers the drilled alfalfa, the broadcasted seed

the drilled alfalfa, the broadcasted seed is there to make the stand.

In the spring of 1912 I followed this plan of sowing alfalfa and obtained a good stand on a field of 16 acres. In some parts of this field the alfalfa looks as though it had been drilled only; while other places have the appearance of having been broadcasted only.

other places have the appearance of having been broadcasted only.

About August 20, 1912, I drilled one and one-third acres in a field of six acres. The remaining portion I seeded according to the plan as before mentioned. The one and one-third acredilled and all the rest drilled, came up at once and was immediately destroyed by the grasshoppers. The broadcasted seed lay in the dry ground without germinating until the middle of September, when a soaking rain came. It came up then and made a fine stand, cool weather having checked the ravages of the grasshoppers.—A. M. WRIGHT, Sedgwick, Kan.

Milk Flavor Affected by Silage.

Subscriber S. C. R., Ottawa, Kan., writes that he is feeding silage and that the milk from his cows has a decided silage taste and is objectionable to his

we recommend that our subscriber feed the silage to the cows and not get it into his milk pails or milk cans. It is wise, if the silage is fed in the barn, to feed the silage after milking. When the milking is done before feeding, the barn will be free from the odors of silage and the little particles which float around in the air and which fall into the milk will not be present. If perchance silage is left in the cow's manger and when the manger is cleaned the silage is thrown into the bedding and so may adhere to into the bedding and so may adhere to the cow's flank and thus get into the milk pail, the flank of the cow should be brushed before milking.

Injury to milk from silage fed cows has in years rest been more or less a

las in years past been more or less a subject of comment. There was a time when the condensed milk factories—which factories require the best milk produced—objected to milk from silage-tod bands. This chiestian we larger average the larger average which such control was a larger average. fed herds. This objection no longer exists. The largest condensed milk factories advocate the use of silage because it makes more and better milk for them. However, to avoid trouble with the milk,

they recommend that the milking be done before the silage is fed, particularly so if silage is fed in the barn. If the silage is fed outside in troughs and the cows are then let into the barn for milking or are milked outside, the danger of the milk taking on the flavor of silage is very slight indeed.

Care of the Manure Spreader.

Nothing in the operation of any ma-chine is as important as the lubrication; and the manure spreader is no exception to this rule. It should be oiled frequent-ly. When you first start using a new spreader, you should go over it very carefully, oiling all moving parts. Then watch the machine closely for a while, and you will soon learn what parts must be oiled several times in a day's work. Give the machine the right kind of a start, and it will save dollars for you in needless re-pair bills. Get into the habit of oiling it regularly as needed. Don't think that it does not need oil when it is covered

with manure. It may not be a nice job at times, but it pays in the end.

When the machine is not being used every day, it should be cleaned and oiled before putting it away in the shed. Rust and decay take more life from the machine than the actual work it does. This is proven by the many break-downs that occur with the first load hauled after the spreader has been idle for five or the spreader has been idle for five or

six months.

Keep the beater clean. A clogged beater adds greatly to the draft of the machine. Let the horse walk at a brisk rate when spreading. This makes the beater clear itself better and the work is done much better all around. When you get back from the field, if you find the beater teeth holding bunches of manure, knock them off before going out again. You will notice a big difference in the spreading and draft.

in the spreading and draft.

Manure spreaders having slat conveyors for bottoms, should in cold weather be examined very carefully before loading to make a part of the conveyor. ing to make sure the conveyor is not frozen solid. It is best to work the feed by hand in making this examination.
Keep all nuts and screws tight. Load your spreader according to the instructions sent with it.

You must govern the feed by the kind of material you spread, and by the size of the load you haul. The beater makes a certain number of revolutions to each revolution of the rear wheels. If you load high, it means there is a greater vol-ume of material to be pulverized and thrown out each revolution of beater. Watch the work of your machine, and if at any time, the feed seems too heavy, and the beater can not take care if it, throw the feed lever back a few notches to give the beater a chance to clear itself. Watch your machine and avoid trouble.

If you have used your manure spread-er for several years and it has always given you entire satisfaction, don't curse the spreader and the manufacturer when it causes you trouble, but examine the spreader carefully—go over every part trying to locate the cause of trouble. If it worked well when you first used it there is a reason for the trouble. Dig up your instruction book and read it and you will find your trouble. If you do not succeed in least in the cause of trouble. do not succeed in locating and remedying the trouble, write to the company that manufactured the spreader, giving them the trouble in detail, and they will supply you with necessary instructions.—

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Old Dutch Cleanser keeps the hired girl satisfied and makes the work far easier and pleasanter for the housewife when "help" is not obtainable. For it takes half the drudgery out of cleaning cooking utensils, kitchen cutlery, churns, milk pails and pans and half the rubbing out of scrub-bing. The hardest things clean easiest with Old Dutch Cleanser.

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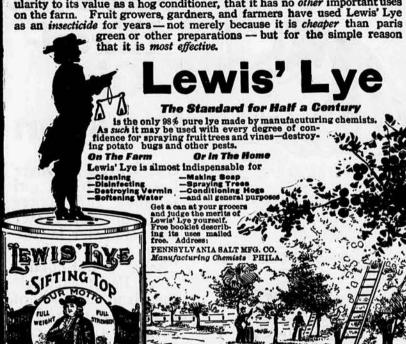
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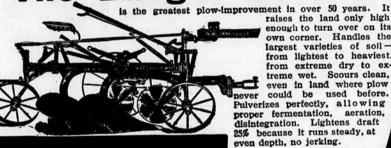
Don't think because Lewis' Lye owes a large share of its wonderful popularity to its value as a hog conditioner, that it has no other important uses



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For six years Janesville Plows have been sweeping the boards in the farmers' own plowing matches at Wheatland and Big Rock, Ill. In 1912, Janesvilles won 16 out of 21 prizes, including Sweepstakes and title of World's Championship. Why does the Janesville win so regularly? Why don't other plows win? Why does the Janesville have a record of 33% and 95%% for pertect plowing? The answer is simple. It is because the Janesville is built right—the correct principles, the finest materials and perfect workmanship.

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> enough to turn over on its own corner. Handles the largest varieties of soil— from lightest to heaviest, from extreme dry to ex-treme wet. Scours clean, reme wet. Scours clean, even in land where plow never could be used before. Pulverizes perfectly, allowing proper fermentation, aeration, disintegration. Lightens draft 25% because it runs steady, at

Other Janesville Advantages

Let us send you the facts about the World's Championship winnings and reasons why Janesvilles win. Read about the Badger Bottom and other features—Foot Trip, Horse Lift, with complete control of horses—point first action—control of bottom in any position, adjustable foot lever, walking-plow action because of self-leveling device. Also mention if interested in Walking Plow, Riding or Walking Cultivators, Disc Cultivator, Disc Harrow or Corn Planter. All books free. Write now.

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JBBER ROOFING 1-Ply, 35 lb. 108 sq. ft., \$1.10 per roll. 2-Ply, 45 lb. 108 sq. ft., \$1.30 per roll. 3-Ply, 55 lb. 108 sq. ft., \$1.50 per roll.

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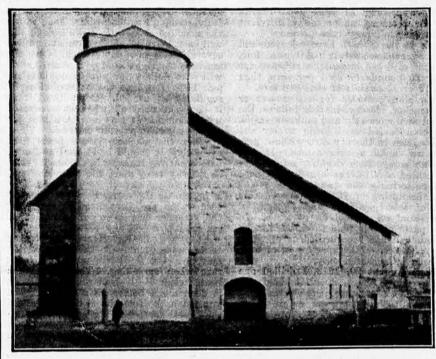
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By D. M. WILSON, Lawrence, Kans

MOST people carry insurance of some nature or other, but before taking out a policy we satisfy ourselves as to the best company selling the kind of insurance we want. We buy insurance because we feel that it is necessary to protect ourselves against

etc., gives many sources of revenue and a reasonable protection against short crops. As dairying has proved profitable to others and will to you, if put into practice, I suggest that with fifty acres of good land or 120 acres of average land there is nothing to prevent you



STONE BARN AND CONCRETE SILO-J. H. TAYLOR, PEARL, KAN.

loss caused many times by something beyond our control. It matters not what our vocation may be, we all, at times are confronted by adversities which result in depressing us to a considerable degree. We therefore should, as far as possible, protect ourselves by adopting such methods as will insure us against these inevitable adversities.

The agriculturist is no more exempt than any other business man, and will be confronted by short crops and dry periods in the future as in the past. It is expedient that he adopt that which will give him the greatest protection and insure him against a crop failure and its results. Diversified farming, such as dairying, hog raising, poultry keeping, of having at least ten good dairy cows. Ten good cows will bring you, for cream sold, from four to six hundred dollars per year, and sufficient skim milk to raise five litters of good pigs. I recommend that you have these cows

come fresh in October or November as farm work following this period is at its lowest ebb and the price of butter fat is highest. I would further recomment the use of a silo of sufficient size or number to provide an extra season's feed, this would enable you to store when your crops were good, sufficient feed to care for your cows regardless of feed to care for your cows regardless of a short crop.

Silage when fed alone does not make a (Continued on Page Twenty-seven.)

Model Interior of Dairy Barn



INTERIOR WALKER DAIRY BARN, HOLTON, KAN .- MOST COMPLETELY EQUIPPED DAIBY BARN IN KANSAS

-Photo Courtesy Louden Machinery Co.

BOVE is the interior view of the A dairy barn on the farm of A. D. Walker, Holton, Kan. This is not a large barn, but the company which equipped it with the sanitary iron stalls, feed and litter carriers, says it is the nearest complete of all barns they have supplied.

The silo opens into the barn to the left of the man standing in the feeding alley. Silage and other feed is delivered to either row of cows by the carrier supported by overhead track. Manure is removed from the rear of stalls by other carriers similarly arranged. The concrete floor and gutters are flushed out

by water, the pressure for which is sup-plied by elevated tank.

When Mr. Walker's dairy equipment is complete milk will also be transported from the barn to milk-house by overhead carrier. The milk-house, now in the course of construction, has in it a mammoth spring of unusually cold water. In the milk-house will be cream separator, churn, and generator for electric lighting of horse, sheep, hog and dairy barns, main residence and three tenant houses. There are 800 acres of choice land in this farm. The superin-tendent is H. O. Tudor, who wrote the most excellent corn article appearing in KANSAS FARMER issue of March 1.

Water Lilies in Tubs.

No class of plants is more interesting than the water lilies, and there are no insurmountable difficulties in their grow-

than the water lines, and there are no insurmountable difficulties in their growing to be overcome. You can have a few varieties in tubs with very little trouble. A kerosene barrel sawed in two makes two good good tubs, and lilies will live and grow in them nicely.

Probably the best variety for the amateur is the common Nymphea Odorata, the native pond lily, growing in all parts of our country, and unexcelled for beauty and fragrance. You can get strong bulbs of this variety from almost any florist or seedhouse. When I was a boy, I loved to grow the Nymphea Zanzabarensis, or Zanzabar Water Lily. This is a very tender variety, but a rapid grower, and blooms the first year from seed. In color it ranges through the different shades of red and blue from pink to purple. The seeds are rather slow to germinate, and should be sown early and kept warm.

Evil directions for growing the Zanzable.

Full directions for growing the Zan-zabar lily are usually printed on the packets, but I will give them briefly. Fill a glass or teacup with leaf mold or packets, but I will give them briefly. Fill a glass or teacup with leaf mold or loose soil to within an inch of the top. Cover this with a thin layer of sand and sow the seeds, pressing them into the sand. Fill the cup with water, pouring it in yery gently to prevent disturbing the sand. Keep the water fresh by overflowing it every day or so. Warm water should be used, and the cup set where the temperature will stand at ninety degrees or about that. The first sign of growth will be a hair-like fillament, followed later by a tiny leaf. When the leaves grow large enough to lay on the surface of the water, set the cup in a crock of water and let them grow a week or two longer, then pick out the seedlings into small pots, and set them in vessels of water just deep enough so the leaves can reach the surface. When the weather is warm and settled they should be transplanted to the tubs.

Put about six inches of good rich loam in your water lily tubs or half-barrels, and transplant three of your lilies from your pots into each. The flowers and leaves will be some larger if only one is used, but quicker results will be obtained if three are put in each tub. Fill the tub with water and keep it full, either overflowing it, or drawing the water off and refilling often to keep it fresh.

The bulbs of most water lilies will live

fresh.

The bulbs of most water lilies will live over winter if the soil does not freeze, but the Zanzibar is tender, and will be killed if the water gets close to the freezing point. The Zanzibar bulbs are much more expensive than the more common lilies, especially the brighter shades, the

The Range : With: a Reputation See and Compare It With ALL Others Buying a range isn't an every day transaction. If you would be outsely sure of complete satisfaction—don't buy from printe ptions—see the Great Majestic (dealer in nearly every count Malleable and Charcoal Iron A Fuel Saver A Perfect Baker Outwears Three Ordinary Ranges
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thereafter apply Bordeaux of the following strength: Three pounds copper sulphate, four pounds lime, 50 gallons

Bordeaux is made as follows: Dissolve the copper sulphate in 25 gallons of water by suspending it in a cloth in the water in a manner that the cloth or sack will not touch the bottom of the barrel. Slack the lime in enough water to prevent it from burning but not enough to "drown" the lime. Dilute the lime to 25 gallons of water. Bordeaux is made as follows: lime to 25 gallons of water. Pour the two solutions together simultaneously and agitate the mixture if possible.



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THE 1913 FRUIT OUTLOOK

Walter Wellhouse, secretary of the State Horticultural Society, reports that, generally speaking, the prospects for the 1913 fruit crop are good throughout Kansas. This statement applies to all kinds of fruit except peaches. The condition with reference to peaches is good and bad in spots. In those localities in which the temperature dropped to 20 to 25 degrees below zero, the peach buds were in such condition as to result in their having been killed. However, there are only a few such spots in the state. These are in the north central, northern and northeastern parts of Kansas. The condition of the fruit buds at this time, therefore, justifies the proper care of orchards by spraying and protection from freezing by smudges.

smudges.

royal purple being the prize color, the prevailing colors being the lighter shades of pink and blue.—L. H. Cobb, Dunavant,

Controlling Diseases of Muskmelons and Cucumbers.

The preventive given below applies to all of those fungous diseases as leaf spots, downy mildew and blights that attack the leaves and stems of the cucur-

If the disease has made attacks on the vines the year before, it is a good plan to plant the seeds in other ground as the spores of the disease are to be found in the soil and the attacks will be much worse than in new and virgin soil. After the disease has attacked the plant it is not possible to cure but we can prevent the disease from making further attacks

on the plants.

The best fungicide has been found to be Bordeaux mixture. This is applied for the first time about the time the vines begin to run, at a lesser degree of strength than is used in the orchard work. The following is the usual formu-la used: Three pounds copper sulphate, six pounds lime, 50 gallons water.

In about ten days after the first spray has been applied and every ten days

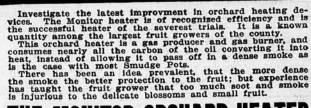
Strain the mixture through a 20 mesh copper wire screen. Apply with an or-dinary spray pump and nozzle. If large areas are to be covered it is well to use a geared sprayer which can be had from any of the manufacturers of spray ma-

chinery. The spraying of cantaloupes will cost from three to six dollars an acre and may make the difference between a good crop and none at all,

If one uses a geared sprayer, it can be used for potatoes, tomatoes and other garden and field crops. It can also be used in orchard work on a small scale, but it is not suitable for the best of work. Such a sprayer has been found to be of the best type for use in vine-yards and plantations of bush fruits.— GEORGE O. GREENE, Horticulturist, K. S.

Don't ever back a mare that is heavy in foal, especially if the load is heavy or the ground muddy. Such a mare can do plenty of work in pulling ahead.

It takes a long time to raise a tree, but only a few minutes to chop it down. Every tree has a value beyond that of the wood there is in it.



THE MONITOR ORCHARD HEATER

Has stood the test and now has the reputation of being the best. Easy to operate.

This heater holds 5½ sallons of crude oil and ordinarily will last a whole season; but in case of continual freezing, it will burn where smaller heaters would have to be refilled.

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HOME CIRCLE



BRAD'S BIT O' VERSE.

Look Ahead

The last rose of summer that bloomed all alone, inspiring fat poets to dream and to groan, would better by far have checked out with its mates than to grow old and frowsy, the sport of the fates. Oh why should we languish, or write Oh why should we languish, or write silly rhyme, o'er things that keep blooming away out o' time; or why should we whimper and pull out our hair and frighten the world with our wails of despair? The last rose of summer passed out long ago; but that's no excuse for an accent of woe. For roses will bloom at the call of the spring, the zephyrs will whisper, the warblers will sing, the blossoms will gladden the woodland and plain, and lovers will stroll down the long, moonlit lane. Why weep for the rose that's been nipped by the blast? Why chase the dead leaves whirled by winds of the past? When the garden is bare and the landscape is gray, let's look on ahead for a happier gray, let's look on ahead for a happier day. Let's banish the sorrow, the care and the gloom, thinking only of promise, of verdure and bloom.

Flannel will not harden or shrink if when new it is put into clean, cold water frequently. Wash well in warm water, using a little soap to remove the oil. Flannel thus washed never hardens.

To cream butter in cold weather for making hard sauce or cake, pour on about two tablespoonfuls of hot water, and sugar immediately, and beat. will be white and creamy in less than five minutes, and the boiling water is an improvement, if anything.

Stop working when you become tired. Of course you want to "get the job done." But that is a weak argument born of an exhausted condition. You know the old proverb about "women's work being never done." It is a true woman proverb, so don't kill yourself trying to prove it a fallacy. You can not "finish" your work, and you may as well accept the fact and be thankful to take the little rests that Proviful to take the little rests that Providence offers between duties. Do cheerfully what you can today; tomorrow is coming with its good spirit and courage. This is poise.

PEA PATTIES .- Make a rich pie crust and roll out as for pies, cut in rounds with a biscuit cutter, fit each round into a patty pan, and bake a delicate brown. When ready to serve, fill each little case with hot creamed peas, or with plain boiled peas, with a white sauce poured over. Serve hot. With timbale or rosette-matty irons one may sauce poured over. Serve hot. With timbale or rosette patty irons one may make the little cases from batter as follows: Take 4 cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of sugar, 4 teaspoon of salt, one cupful of milk, one well beaten egg, and one teaspoon of olive oil. Whip the batter with an egg-beater until perfectly smooth, dip in the hot rosette iron and fry in hot oil. Do not fill cases until ready to serve.

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Topeka, Kan. They will be developed
free for you, to show you his high grade
work. Write for price list, sample print and catalog.—Adv.

Royal Disdain.

"Do you suppose there are any peer-esses left in England?" inquired the plainly dressed woman with her arms full of bundles.

"Why, I suppose so, madam," replied the floorwalker in that soothing tone one uses toward the lunatics.

"Well," the indignant, humiliated little woman whose means limited her to the cheaper grades of everything, said, "I didn't know but what they were all over here working in this store."—Puck.

Extremes in the Home.

Although I dislike dirt and disorder as much as any one can, yet I honestly think as many young people are driven out upon the streets by over-particular women as by those who are called "poor housekeepers." I have been into homes which were so painfully neat and orderly that I was glad to get out without calling censure upon my head by disturbing the immediate of the street of ing the immaculate order, or marring the

spotless purity by a speck of dust. Of course it follows that the mother in such a home has no time to enjoy herself with the young people. It takes all her time and thought and strength to scrub and clean and pick up after the others.

On the other hand, if a home is always dirty and disorderly the young people shrink from bringing home other young people to see how differently they live

from their associates.

In such a home, too, the mother rarely enters into the social life of her children, for either her time is so taken with outside interests to the exclusion of her family or else she is too indolent to be interested in anything but her own com-fort and pleasure. Unless a woman has learned to use system regarding her outside work, as well as the home duties, she will sooner or later find herself pulled first one way then another by con-flicting interests. Home and children will be neglected, and she will find herself unable to do any duty right, either at home or abroad, and no one will be satisfied and happy. The mother who keeps home neat and cheerful, but in such a way that each member of the family feels free to enjoy it as he or she pleases (provided, of course, it does not interfere with the comfort of others) is the mother who keeps the children and young folks contented at home.—FARMER'S WIFE.

Lemon Aids.

A stained sink or bath tub may be rendered snow-white by moistening with lemon juice before rubbing with your favorite cleansing soap or powder.

A little lemon juice added to the last rinsing water when washing your hair will serve to brighten your crown of

When acute inflammation in a finger presages a felon, bury the finger in half a lemon, or bind with a generous slice of lemon, and let it remain until the pain subsides.



No. 6041—Ladies' Dress. This model represents a beautiful frock which has body lining. The waist closes at the front and the two-piece skirt closes at the left side. The new-style collar is noted, also the popular side frills. This dress is very pretty made of serge or cashmere with all-over front and satin belt. The pattern, No. 6041, is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 4½ yards of 44-inch material, % of a yard of 22-inch all-over, and ½ yard of 12-inch edging. Width of lower edge is 2½ yards. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

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Ried Texas Oats. Clover, Timothy and Alfalfa Seed. Write for free catalog.

S. G. TRENT,

Box K, Hlawatha, Kansas.

Frozen Peaches.

About the easiest frozen dessert is the following: Bury a can of best sliced peaches in salt and cracked ice for four hours. At time of serving cut can close to edge all around to enable the peaches to come out in loaf form. Cut in slices and garnish with whipped cream and a red cherry. Pineapple, apricots or pears can be used in the same way.—Mrs. J. H.

> Life. Life is too short to waste
> In critic peep or cynic bark,
> Quarrel or reprimand;
> 'Twill soon be dark;
> Up! mind thine own aim, and
> God speed the mark!
> —R. W. Emerson.

A buttonhole which possesses good A buttonhole which possesses good wearing qualities may be made as follows: Mark on the right side of the garment the exact length desired for the hole. This may be done by taking a sticth with needle and thread or a line could be drawn with a pencil. Then with the machine stitch around the markings, and with the button-hole scissors cut between the stitching. This sors cut between the stitching. This gives an easily worked and lasting buttonhole.

When making omelets, after cooking them in the usual way put the pan un-der the broiler of the gas stove and



No. 6029—Ladies' Waist. This charming waist is one of the newest styles and is very easy to make. It has the fastening at the back, and a feature of the garment is that the back peplum and collar are in one. The collar is trimmed with contrasting material. The neck has a frill of edging and the bottom of the long sleeves is likewise finished with a trim of edging. This waist is especially available for costume development. The pattern, No. 6029, is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2% yards of 36-inch material and one-half yard of 27-inch contrasting goods. Price of pattern, 10 cents.



No. 3696—Ladies' Combination Suit. The combination suits have won great favor this season, and those who have never had one will do well to make one from this pattern. The suit consists of corset cover and open drawers that are cut circular, and also full enough to give the effect of a petticoat. The pattern, No. 3696, is cut in sizes 32 to 46 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material with 5 yards of edging 6½ inches wide. Price of pattern, 10 cents.







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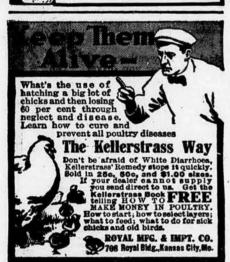
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The snow and cold weather of the last few weeks have had a retarding influence on the hatching business.

But if we have fine weather from this on, the activity of the business will be resumed, and the later chicks, having no set-back, will probably outgrow the first

If your farm is devoid of pure bred poultry, it would certainly pay you to get some, even if it is only a pure bred male to cross on your common hens. It would add more flesh and more eggs to your next year's flock.

A better way however, is to discard all mongrels and have nothing but pure bred poultry. The cheapest way to get a start of such is to buy a few settings of eggs of the breed that you think will suit vou best.

There ought to be no question in the mind of any intelligent farmer that pure breds are preferable to scrubs. If they are not, then all the time, money and patience that have been expended by poultry fanciers in systematically im-proving our poultry have been in vain.

If you have plenty of skim milk or even buttermilk, give it to your chick-ens, but remember that milk won't take the place of water. The hens must have plenty of water in addition to the milk. You should also remember that milk will not replace the meat ration, although less meat will do if hens are given plenty

Growing chicks should be allowed to when the chicks are growing rapidly and are kept on hard floors, they develop leg weakness and many thus affected never get over it. In cold or stormy weather, when it is folly to let them out of the brooder, the floor should be cov-ered with fresh earth. This will help till they can get outdoors.

You should never expect to get some thing for nothing. Like begets like, and if you do not have the good qualities in you do not have the good quanties in your parent stock, you cannot possibly expect to get well-bred birds. The only way to get chicks that will be uniform and show the marks of good breeding is to have the parent stock that have been well bred. The foundation stock of even a small plant should be the very best obtainable. If some many area to bis its detainable. If your means are too limited to buy the best fowls, you can do the next best thing, buy eggs from reliable breeders who already have good foundasecure year after year birds that will show their breeding and will be a source of pleasure and profit to you.

If you have a dirt floor in your poultry house it is a good plan to scrape off the top layer and renew with fresh soil. Do this as soon as the weather is favorable, for after the chickens have been confined for some time, the dirt of the floor becomes fine and mixed with the droppings, and this does not make a good scratching place for the fowls. Fresh soil gives them a chance to pick up small stones for grit and makes clean material for dusting. There is nothing a chicken likes better to wallow in than fresh earth, and they will keep the lice away of their own accord if you give them plenty of it.

There are opportunities in almost every community for a successful poul-try plant and it is surprising how few there are. There is always a demand for fresh eggs and dressed poultry. When the fact becomes known that there is someone in the community that has fresh eggs and dressed fowls for sale, the demand will exceed the supply. If the business is started along right lines a trade can be built up that will be lucrative and permanent. If you are interested in poultry work, make a trial of it on a small scale and see for yourself if you cannot sall at good prices all that you cannot sell at good prices all that you can produce.

While it is not always possible to keep the plumage of your fowls perfectly clean, yet every effort should be made to do so. You have no idea the impres-

sion that is created by a fine appearing flock of birds. Even though the birds you have may be fine stock and good in other ways, they are not appreciated by the visitor when they look untidy and unkept. Feed a little oil meal or sunflower seed to keep up the luster of the feathers, and plenty of wheat bran to regulate the bowels, and you will have healthy stock and birds that will keep their plumage in good condition. A sickly fowl has not energy enough to dust itself so as to keep clean.

A Wonderful Chicken Ranch. Down in South Central Missouri, Pacific to be more exact, there is a large egg farm entirely different from the ordinary poultry farm. The name of this place is Yesterlaid Egg Farms and it differs from other poultry ranches mainly in its method of housing, and methods of pedigree breeding for heavy egg production. Instead of using small colony houses, or long continuous houses made up of several pens they use a large twoup of several pens they use a large two-story, two-roomed Hendwel which will accommodate a thousand hens together with the necessary male birds.

The Hendwels are so arranged that one man can very easily care for five of them. They are provided with cement floors and foundation and divided into two rooms. The partition through the center is double, so that it serves as an immense food hopper which will hold several tons of ground food, grain, grit, and shell, so arranged that the hens can eat from it whenever they wish. The grain is drawn out and fed by hand in a deep litter of straw which covers the

Each of these Hendwels is a complete poultry plant in itself. The attendant has to go through only two doors to do the work tendant upon the care of a thousand hens. The large downstairs rooms have windows on three sides, thus affording light, clean, airy places for the hens to work. Along the wall about three feet from the floor are located nests which can be closed after the last eggs are collected in the evening, thereby preventing the hens from roosting in them and soiling them over night. At the last feeding in the afternoon a folding stairway is let down in one corner of each room and the fowls go up to the second story to roost.

The second story is divided into two rooms and a central hallway. In the two large rooms, corresponding to the two lower rooms are the perches. The central hallway is used for a feed storage and mixing room. The floor of this hall is provided with trap doors so that after a quantity of feed has been mixed it is only necessary to open the doors and only necessary to open the doors and allow it to fall into the hoppers.

Great care and attention is given to the strict and regular performance of all work connected with each of these Hend-wels so that the hens know at just what time they are to be fed and allowed to go to roost. The eggs are always col-lected at the same hour every day and in every way the hen's habits of life are regulated in order that she may produce the maximum number of eggs on the smallest amount of feed.

The flocks are carefully examined

daily for any hens that may be slightly ill or indisposed and thus the vigor and sturdiness of Yesterlaid Range-Raised Laying-Leghorns is always kept up to the top notch. No serious outbreaks or epidemics of disease have ever been encountered in these houses, due no doubt to this strict surveillance.

The flocks in all of the Hendwels are carefully observed for the selection of superior, vigorous females showing evidences of unusual laying powers. males in all of the matings are Standard bred from good producing hens and when scored according to the American Standard of Perfection go above 90 points.

All hatching is done by Mammoth Incubators. Only such chicks are taken from the incubators as have been able to get out of the egg without deformities.

get out of the egg without deformities or weaknesses of any kind. The chicks are taken directly from the incubators and placed in a Mammoth Brooder, which has a capacity of twelve to thirteen thousand chicks. In the brooder house the chicks are carefully fed, warmed and guarded against disease until they are sufficiently feathered to do without heat, at which time they are

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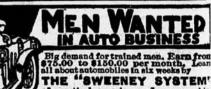
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taken to the range and placed in range houses, holding flocks of one hundred and fifty. During the first three weeks of the chick's life the hover and feed room of the brooder are scraped, scrubbed and cleaned frequently. The first feed consists of a mixture composed of boiled eggs, bran and oatmeal. The eggs are thoroughly ground, shells and all, and mixed with the meal and bran in such proportion that when they are rubbed together, the moisture of the egg will be taken up by the other ingredients. This mixture is given every two hours the first day of feeding. Only as much of it is placed before the chicks as they will eat up quickly and greedily. The chicks are not allowed out of doors until they are old enough to be immune to they are old enough to be immune to bowel trouble, which might be brought about by exposure to morning dews and the hot sun. However, the chicks are allowed all the green feed they will eat, beginning the first week of their lives, in the form of beets, turnips, onions and lawn clippings.

Egg Farming.

Experience teaches me that anyone can get good results from the laying hen if they will get a good strain of birds and will then take enough interest in them to look after their needs and comforts.

Most of us are bluffed out of the undertaking because we cannot afford fine poultry houses, keep green feeds in winter, and have many other things that would help us out materially.

After breeding and culling for some time, the first day of January, 1912, found me with 53 Single Comb White Leghorn hens, selected for beauty and laying qualities. These were mated with two exceptionally good cocks and a cockerel. I was so well pleased with the bunch that I decided to make the best of what I had at my command and to be-gin egg farming at once.

The hen house I built was deep and roomy, but not expensive. All sides were made perfectly tight except the south, most of which was left open for the admission of fresh air and sunshine. Fine meshed poultry netting was stretched over this opening to keep out English sparrows and to keep the hens in when I so desired. In severe weather, a curtain was hung over this opening to keep out part of the cold. In spite of the fact that last winter was the most severe one we have had for years, and that my house was only a cheap structure, it was warm enough to bring the birds through without a frosted comb.

The house was divided into roosting pen, scratching and laying pen. The roosts were made perfectly level so there was no highest pole for the birds to crowd up on.

The scratching pen was well supplied with straw, in which grain was scattered for the birds to work after. I consider the scratching pen very necessary in egg farming. It gives the birds plenty of exercise which is so essential to their health. An active laying Leghorn will dig grain out of the straw to the depth of ten or twelve inches. The scratching pen can be used to advantage the year round if it is kept clean and fresh.

round if it is kept clean and fresh.

By the first of February the birds were in their quarters and ready for work. They were fed the ordinary farm products. Oyster shells, grit and a little charcoal were kept where they could help themselves. Wheat or oats were fed in the morning a bray much at work help themselves. Wheat or oats were fed in the morning, a bran mash at noon, and corn at night. Fresh water was kept before them at all times and they were given about all the sweet milk they would drink. Sweet milk, given in clean vessels, is the very best of food for the laying hen. Get that? Sweet milk, given in clean vessels is the best best of food for the laying hen. food for the laying hen.

From the 53 hens kept, I got 67 dozen eggs during the month of February, and by the fifth day of July they had laid 4900 eggs, or more than 408 dozen. for egg farming on a sma How

scale? The results of this simple experiment were so gratifying that I have already inwere so gratifying that I have already in-creased my house room and will keep 175 or 180 of the most beautiful Single Comb White Leghorn hens this coming season that I have ever seen. And as the birds are paying the expense, I shall con-tinue to increase my flock until I be-

come a real egg farmer. If there is anyone who wishes to join me in this pleasant occupation, or who can use any of the information I have gained, I should be more than delighted to help them.—A. N. Peters.

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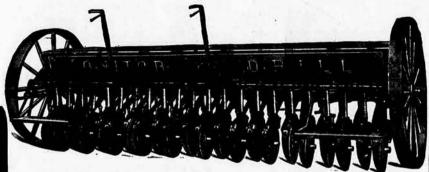
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It deposits the seed on the downward turn of the disc - at the bottom of the furrow-in two rows, one inch apart and covers it with moist soil and not dry top earth as is done by other drills.

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It costs nothing for power if you use an Aermotor to do your pumping. More water is pumped by Aermotors for stock and domestic purposes than by any other kind of pumping machinery. They do their work silently, surely and satisfactorily. Aermotors have been pumping water faithfully for the past 25 years. Go to any part of the inhabited world today and you will find the Aermotor there ahead of you. From Alaska to Patagonia, from Hongkong to Liverpool, from Siberia to the Cape of Good Hope and on all the islands of the sea you will find them. You cannot travel far today islands of the sea you will find them. You cannot travel far today without seeing an Aermotor standing out as the most prominent object in the landscape. Aermotors have gone everywhere because wherever they have gone they have been found to be the most economical, and most reliable device for pumping water.

Count the Cost

The price of gasoline has taken a big jump. It is likely to go up again any day. The air is free and the supply is inexhaustible. No one can corner your source of power if you use an Aermotor for pumping water. The first cost of an Aermotor is small, the upkeep is almost nothing, the service is most satisfactory. Anyone who has used an Aermotor will never be satisfied with any other pumping device. It was the first steel windmill and has always been the best. Aermotor Galvanized Steel Towers are best, too.

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We have just issued a large hanger, 16x 44 inches, on the above subject. It contains over 100 pictures of Aermotor outfits which have been pumping water for the farmers of one community for from 1 to 20 years. These pictures have been made from the finest lot of farm photographs that have ever been taken. If you will put up one of these hangers in your living room it will be the most talked about object there. It is 100 pictures in one and each individual picture shows a prosperous farm where the Aermotor is used for supplying all the water required. This hanger gives valuable information about the storage of water for household and stock purposes. You should certainly have one. It is free for the asking. Just one word "Hanger" on a postal card, with your name and address, will bring it.

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State Lecturer L. S. Fry of Manhattan has ordered organization supplies.

Trust to Kansas to furnish her share of those 600 Granges for 1913.

Mrs. Hattie Ferrell, Master of North Cedar Grange, writes they have a class of seven young people ready for the third and fourth degrees.

The largest subordinate Grange is in Linn County and has a membership of 350.—A. E. Wedd, Secretary.

Word comes from the State Master that he has just organized another new Grange near Horton, with 51 charter members. Mr. Reardon also states that while the weather during the last week of February greatly hindered, it did not prevent him from riding all day and speaking each night. It takes more than a Kansas blizzard to daunt our worthy State

New York pays, according to official statistics, \$16,000,000 per year for horses. The figures representing Kansas' outlay for horses are not available, but are probably very respectable in size. This suggests the question, why need any sovereign state of this Union pay out a single dollar for horses? Why not raise them at home? Of course, the New York figures mean that amount of money is paid out in excess of the value of horses sold. It is necessary to buy good blood from outside the state some-times, but this could be offset by the sales of improved animals to other states.

Suggested Programs for March.

Roll call with response of a choice quotation from Grange Ritual.

Songs by Grange.

Songs by Grange.
Reading.
Paper, "Making the Garden Pay."
Music by one or more members.
Topic for general discussion: "Making the farm work popular with the girls

SECOND MEETING—CORN MEETING. Preparing the Soil for Seed. Selecting and Planting the Seed.
Cultivation and Care.
Corn as a Board of Trade Power.
Corn's Contribution to our Bill of

Interspersed with Song and Recitation. -L. S. FRY, State Grange Lecturer.

Valley Grange.
Valley Grange No. 736, Coffey County, held the two regular sessions in Febru-The first meeting was an all day session; had an oyster dinner and about 50 people attended. The afternoon was mostly spent in a discussion of insur-ance. The second meeting of the month was in the afternoon, and a short program was given, and a report from a co-operative plan we have been trying which so far has proven a success. account of so many complaints about not closing on time, the Worthy Master has been closing on time, which meets with general approbation. "Dispatch is the soul of business" is a good motto for a Grange. Three new members were received and three reinstatements.—Mrs. Belle Cellar, Agricola, Kan.

Alive in McPherson.

The McPherson County Grange met at Canton in the I. O. O. F. hall Saturday, March 1. A good attendance and a good program made an interesting meeting. We enjoyed a basket dinner and social time as well as a profitable one. We regret that we must part with some of our earnest members, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Hill and sons, who are to move to Washington, but hope they may find kindred Grange spirits there. Commit-tees were appointed to make arrange-ments for a field meeting to be held this summer. Roxbury Grange invited the Pomona to meet in their hall the next meeting, June 1. A royal time is anticipated.—F. M. LANDIS, County Deputy, Canton, Kan.



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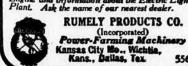
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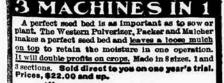
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Questions about really living on your farm may be solved in part by the flower garden as well as the vegetable garden, and this is one end of farm life that is usually left to the women. Part of this is right and proper. Women naturally love flowers and their care and should be encouraged in every way to grow them, but they should not be expected or required to do all the heavy work that is necessary. A part of the farmer's time spent in beautifying his farm helps him to be more of a man, influences his family life, and makes his ences his family life, and makes his farm worth more money. Try it once

An acre of land is just as big as is An acre of land is just as big as is the man who farms it. The same thing is true in regard to the whole farm. When you get a small-calibered man on a big farm the farm suffers. If you put a big man on a small farm, both grow together and the farm will not remain small very long. Whenever a man who is too small for a farm undertakes to run it, the farm not only suffers, but run it, the farm not only suffers, but resents it, and will kick back.

Has your representative in either branch of the legislature done what you wanted him to do or what you think he should have done during this present session? If he has not, did you write him or talk with him to let him know your viewpoint and the reasons for it? If he did do anything that you thought was right and proper. did you commend him for so doing? You send a man to the legislature to make the laws under which you live and then do not help him in any way, and the result is very likely to be different from what you would like to have it. Electing a man to the legislature does not end your duties. You should help him after he comes to

Ever notice how pestiverous the bugs of all kinds have been of late years and how they seem to be growing worse year now they seem to be growing worse year after year? Did you ever stop to think that there are two principal reasons for this? One of these is the greatly increased feed supply which we have created for the bugs in turning all the prairie grass into cultivated land. The other one is that we have killed off all the insect-eating birds until one has to go to the museum in order to see the go to the museum in order to see the stuffed representatives of what were once the most common, the most familiar and the best friend the farmer ever had. It is too nearly true that the bird life of Kansas is now practically represented by the English sparrow, and while it is possible for one to say good things about this little pest, I do not think they would be believed.

Everybody believes in crop rotation, but it is not always true that everybody knows that crop rotation consumes the fertility of the soil much faster than does the single crop system. The purpose of crop rotation is to get bigger yields, and the bigger the yield of any crop, the greater the amount of soil fertility consumed. Crop rotation is the only way to farm, but it compels a return of some form of fertility to the soil.—I. D. G.

Notes from the State Secretary.

The State Secretary is receiving letters asking for further information on programs that have been published. We thank all who have contributed to the Grange column. Let us hear from you again, and from others as well. When you have something especially good, pass it along so that we all may profit by it.





A Pound of Crop is worth a ton of theory

When the deep tilling theory realizes extra crops it ceases to be a theory and becomes a fact.

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(Continued from Page Eighteen.)

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320 Acres in Bussell County. Price right.
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KINGMAN 1,120 a. solid body, 350 cult., 500
COUNTY bot., fair blds., near market;
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320 A., 3 mi. from shipping point, 5 mi. from Hamilton; 150 a. of it is fine bottom land; part in alfalfa now; 5 a. timber, about 200 a. in cult., 9-room house, good barns. A fine farm, worth \$16,000.

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John. 275 acres in wheat, two-fifths goes
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Quickly.

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138 ACRES splendid alfalfa, corn and orchard land, 1 mile from Chetopa, Kan., 160 miles south of Kansas City; high bottom; never loses crops from overflow; 25 acres in alfalfa, cuts 4 crops a year; no irrigation necessary; 60 acres in wheat, to be followed by alfalfa fall of 1913; all fenced; no buildings; 350 per acre; easy payments; other bargains; send for list.

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25 choice Duroc Jersey tried sows and gilts, bred to a son of White Hall King. Good individuals and richly bred.

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

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

FIELD NOTES

Attention is called to the card of Mr. C. D. Thompson of Brimson, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Thompson is one of Missouri's noted breeders of mammoth jacks and for years his herd has had the reputation of not only being one of the best in that state, but one of the best herds to be found anywhere. This great herd that has produced many great jacks is headed by that tamous show jack, Gen. Wood 850, winner of U. S. championship cup, 1907, and with 63 blue ribbons to his credit. This great jack is 16 hands high and weighs over 1,200 pounds. He is one of the great breeders living and his winnings are all the evidence needed in reference to his high quality. Mr. Thompson owns one of the best herds of jennets now assembled. In fact his jennet herd is second to none at this time. He is offering 10 head of jacks that are from 15 to 16 hands high. All are black with white points and every one with a good head and ears. They are the bigboned, big-bodded kind, and Mr. Thompson guarantees every jack to be just as represented. He is one of the reliable breeders, and buyers can feel sure of a fair treatment when dealing with him. His jacks are the right kind and his prices are right. If on the market for a good jack, go to Brimson, Mo., and Mr. Thompson has them. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

Monsees' Jack Sale.

Monsees' Jack Sale.

A special train carried an immense crowd of farmers and breeders from Sedalia, Mo., to the thirty-fifth annual sale of Jacks and jennets held by L. M. Monsees & Sons at Smithton, Mo. The visitors were conveyed to the farm two miles north in vehicles with big Missouri mules as motors, and, because of the mud and snow, nothing bet show the sale began and 29 ennets were sold before noon. Because and pennets were sold before noon. Because mules as motors, and, because held have been selected. After a cree sold before noon. Because mules as motors, and, because held have been selected. After a cree sold before noon. Because mules as motors, and, because held have been selected. After a cree sold before noon. Because mules as motors, and, because held have been selected. After a cree sold before noon. Because mules are sold before

Pully, Tipton, Mo.

4—Prince Roy, 2 years, G. C. Roan.

Jennets:

1—Bell of Waverly 2d, 6 years, James
Bray, Waverly Mo.

2—Lady George, 7 years, Walter McClure, Hughsville, Mo.

3—Lady George 3d, 3 years, J. L.

Monsees, Smithton, Mo.

4—Miss Vic, 6 years, Walter McClure

5—Fairview Maid, 17 years, H. T.

Shaw.

6—Lady Nelson, 10 years, F. A. Barney, Silver Lake, Kan.

7—Belle of Waverly, 12 years, F. A.

Barney.

8—Black Ida 2d, 1 year, James A.

Houchin, Jefferson City, Mo.

9—Fanny Jumbo, 11 years, Walter
McClure.
Jennet colt, James A. Houchin.

10—Fanny Jumbo 2d, 1 year, F. M.

Lorimer, Olathe, Kan.

11—Black Mammoth Jin and jennet
colt, 13 years, H. T. Shaw.

12—Mammoth Girl, 1 year, J. L. Monsees.

13—Kate Shumate 2d, 1 year, J. L. 250 130 400 175

12—Mammoth Girl, 1 year, J. L. Monsees.

13—Kate Shumate 2d, 1 year, J. L. Monsees.

14—Miss Llon, 14 years, H. T. Shaw.
15—Miss Llon, 2d, 7 years, H. Schwarzrock. Springfield, Minn.

16—Lady Bess M and Jennet colt, H. T. Shaw.

17—Miss Neer, 8 years, W. R. Dye, Everton. Mo.

18—Lady Kash, 6 years, James Houdhin.

Jennet colt—J. L. Monsees.

20—Miss Walker 2d, 11 years, W. R. Dye, Summary:

330 180

175

20—Miss Walker 2d, 11 years, W. R.

Dye.

Summary:
35 jacks sold for ... \$22,185, average \$634.00
20 jennets sold for ... 6,015, average 300.75
55 head sold for ... 28,200, average 512.72

POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS

C. S. NEVIUS, GLENWOOD HERDS The Designer kind of large type Poland

Chinas and Searchlight Short-horns Having decided not to hold our February sow sale, we will offer at private sale 10 tried sows, 10 fall yearlings and 10 spring glits. Blood lines Designer, Major Look, or Gold Metal. Safe in pig for March and April farrow. Price, \$25 to \$50.



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

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

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PHILIPS COUNTY RED POLLS. For Sale—Cows and heifers, sired by the great Launfal and bred to Cremo 22d. CHAS. MORRISON & SON, Philipsburg, Kan.

AULD BROTHERS Red Polled Cattle

Five head of bulls from 11 to 17 months old, ready for service and for sale right. Herd headed by Prince, one of the best sons of Actor.

AULD BROS., Frankfort, Kansas.

Coburn Herd of Red Polled Cattle and
Percheron Horses.
25 extra good young bulls and 7 first
class young stallions for sale at bargain
prices. Also young cows and helfers. GEO. GROENMILLER & SON, Pomona, Kansas.

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Choice Young Shorthorns

Several blocky, sappy bulls, in age from 7 to 12 months. Females all sold. 25 choice strictly big type Poland China fall boars and glits. \$20 to \$25 each. IMMUNE FROM CHOLERA.

S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

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

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M. E. MOORE & CO.

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Fifty extra fine, well bred, nicely marked
young cows to freshen in two months. Also
high grade, well bred heifers coming two
and three years old and bred to registered F. J. HOWARD, Bouckville, N. Y.

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Holsteins. For sale, three registered bull calves, 1 to 5 months old. Also 20 head of % or better grade Holstein cows and heifers.

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For Sale at Riverside Stock Farm—Registered Percherons.

10 head of young stallions from 2 to 3 years old. 4 head coming 3 years old that weigh from 1650 pounds to 1800 pounds. 4 head coming 2 years old that weigh from 1500 to 1600 pounds, blacks and dark greys. They are the big bone kind. 2 head standard bred and weigh from 1250 to 1280 pounds. 3 head of large young jacks, Mammoth bred, from 15 to 15%, well broke. A warrantee goes with every animal as to soundness and breeding.

O. L. THISLER & SONS, Chapman, Kan.
On the main line of the Union Pacific R. R., 150 miles west of Kansas City, Mo.

Imported Stallions: Percheron, Shire, Belgian

Each year we show our new importation the same month they land. Each year they win more than all other exhibitors combined. At the American Royal this year they wen second on 4-year-old Percheron; first, third and fourth on 3-year-old; first and third on 3-year-old, and first and champion group of five stallions. Our horses are handsome and the best to buy; our guarantee and insurance the very best. PERCHERON IMPORTING CO., Chas. R. Kirk, South St. Joseph, Missouri.

PARK & FIRKINS' PERCHERONS AND JACKS.

Imported and American-bred stallions. All blacks and grays, all registered in P. S. America. Some ton 1-year-olds. Also Kentucky and Missouri Mammoth Jacks from to 15% hands high, heavy bone and good performers, registered. Everything sold ith safe breeding guarantee. Barns in town, 50 miles north of Kansas City, on Bock sland Railroad, 35 miles east of St. Joseph on Burlington Railroad, J. E. PARK AND A. A. FIRKINS, CAMERON, MO.

50-PERCHERON STALLIONS-50

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

BISHOP BEOS., TOWANDA, KAN.



First and Grand Champion Belgian Stallions at American Royal, 1912, owned and exhibited by J. M. Nolan at Paola, Kan. Our barns are filled with Percheron, Belgian, French Draft and Coach Stallions, imported and home-bred, priced to sell. Come and see me. We

J. M. NOLAN

Paola Kansas ONE OF THE DERWHERONS OLDEST AND BELGIANS LARGEST SHIRES IMPORTERS IN AMERICA Our harnes are
big, smooth
fist-boned fellows, with great quality style
and conformation. Will please
the most critical. Prices ressonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Letters from hundreds of
satisfied customers and big illustrated catalog mailed free. Waison, Woods Bres. & Kelly Go. LINCOLK, NER.

PRAIRIE VIEW JACK FARM

LAWSON, MO.

Headquarters for Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee Jacks; sold singly or in car lots. I guarantee more size, more bone and more good jocks and jennets -than any breeder in Missouri. Every one black and from 16 to 16 hands high. Have them all ages. Thirty-five years doing business with the public, never had a lawsuit with one of my customers.

ED BOEN, Lawson, Mo.

ED BOEN, Lawson, Me. Lawson 28 Miles from Kansas City.



DIAMONDS IN THE ROUGH

I am offering for sale at very low prices a fine lot of young Percheron, Belgian, French Draft and Coach Stallions. These horses are not fat, but in good, thrifty condition and will make good. Come and see me. C. T. RICKETTS, Paola, Kansas.

Mammoth Jacks and Percheron Stallions

33 head of mammoth jacks and Percheron stallions—28. Jacks from 2 to 8 years old, from 15 to 16 hands high. Percherons from 2 to 5 years old weighing from 1,800 to 2,000 pounds. Farm and sale barn on 21st. one mile east of union stock yards. J. C. KERR, Wichita, Kan.



JACKS AND JENNETS

17 head large mammoth black jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 5 years; large, heavy-boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me.

PHIL WALKER. Moline, Elk Co., Kansas.



AL. E. SMITH STOCK FARM. Black Mammoth Jacks and Jennets, Percheron Horses. You will find what you want in large boned, registered, 15 to 16 hands standard. Special prices on fall sales. Both phones. phones. AL, E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kan.

Mammoth Kentucky Jacks



Nine black, mealy-nosed, heavy-boned fellows, 6 months to 7 years, weighing up to 1,608 pounds, and 15 hands high. Also 15 jennets, all ages. Inspection invited.

A. ALTMAN,
Almena, Norton County, Kansas,

Thompson's Mammoth Jacks



Forty head of Mammoth Jacks and Jennets. Ten big, high-class Jacks ready for service, from 15 to 16 hands high. Black with white points. Herd headed by Gen. Wood 856, winner U. S. championship cup, 1997. Jacks sold on a guarantee and priced right.

C. D. THOMPSON, Brimson, Missouri.

Imported and Home Bred Stallions and Mares PERCHERONS—BELGIANS—SHIRES



Percherons—Belgians—Shires
The best importation we ever
made is now in our barns
ready for inspection. The
mares include some of the best
fillies that came out of the
Perch this year. See what we
have before buying elsewhere.

Address, HABT BROS., Osceola, Iowa.

HORSES and JACKS

FOR SALE—Two Percheron Stallions, aged 5 and 7 years. Will weigh 1,700 and 1,900 pounds. Both are fine breeders. Also one 7-year-old jack, weight 1,000 pounds; black with white points. A good performer and fine breeder. All priced to sell quick.

ISAAC C. LOHMAN, R. 3, Turney, Mo.

JACKS JACKS
I have an exceptionally good lot of jacks for sale. They are from 2 to 6 years old from 14% to 16 hands high, black with white points. They are all big boned mammoth jacks, priced to sell. Come and see them. Lawson is 38 miles from Kansas City.

MOSS B. PARSONS, LAWSON, MO.

PERCHERONS.

Three coming 4-year-old; three coming 3-year-old; two coming 2-year-old stallions. Home bred. Registered P. S. A. Trains direct Kansas City, St. Joseph.

FRED CHANDLER, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa.

to \$1,000, two higher. All draft breeds.
Reference: Any banker in Creston.
FRANK I. STREAM,
Creston, Iowa,

GOOD YOUNG JACKS Ready for Service, 300 to \$500. One Imp. 6-year-old Belgian. BRUCE SAUNDERS, Helton, Kansas.

EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONIES. Registered stock. Ponies for sale, reason-ole prices. Spotted and solid colors. W. Fulcomer, Belleville, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

The Manhattan, Kan., Nursery is making a special effer on choice nursery stock and garden things. Read it in the classified columns.

Enclosed find check in payment of my advertising bill. Have had more inquiries than for several years. Have good prospect to sell all I have.—C. M. ALBRIGHT, Breeder of Polled Durhams, Overbrook, Kan.

The Des Moines Silo Company of Des Moines, Iowa, has a very instructive leaflet out telling of important facts of their silo. To anyone interested in silos it is very interesting. Their 1913 catalog is beautifully printed and illustrated, showing in detail and fully describing all features of the Des Moines Silo.

Corrdate Hoisteins.

L. F. Cory, owner of Corydale herd of Holsteins at Believille, Kan., changes his advertising-card to announce that he has three registered bull calves for sale, one to five months old, and about 20 high-grade cows and helfers that are seven-eighths pure blood or better.

Wiley Offers Bargains.

L. R. Wiley of Emporia, Kan., has a big bunch of Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares and some big-boned jacks that he is making bargain prices on. Over 20 of the Percheron mares are showing heavy in foal. He has Belgians and Shires, both stallions and mares, as well as Percherons. Note the change in his advertisement and mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

M. E. Moere's Helsteins.

M. E. Moore & Co. of Cameron, Mo., write:
"Please change the cow part of our advertisement. We have no cows for sale now, and only bull calves. We have completely sold out on the older ones. Never saw such a demand for cattle. Every day we get letters asking for cows, but we have none for sale. We have a fine bunch of young heifers and all the stock is in great shape. Have a two-year-old milking 50 pounds with the best udder I ever saw for her age."
Manager Zimmerman is a splendid judge of Holsteins, and Kansas Farmer advertising keeps him busy.

The article in this issue of Kansas Farmer in regard to the barn equipment on the Walker farm tenanted by Mr. Tudor should be very interesting to those concerned in barn equipment. The machinery described is manufactured by the Louden Machinery Co. of Fairfield, lowa. They are makers of barn door hangers, feed and litter carriers and all hardware specialties. They completely equip a barn for all purposes. The Walker farm as described in the article in this issue is completely equipped with Louden machinery and is probably one of the best fitted barns in this part of the country. The Louden equipment is a great success and all users are very enthusiastic over the results from its use. Those interested should address the Louden Machinery Co., Fairfield, Iowa. address the

Deierling & Otto Jacks.

Deierling & Otto Jacks.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Deierling & Otto in this issue of Kansas Farmer. They are offering 40 head of the best Jacks that buyers will have a chance to select from this year. The Jacks now in their barns at Queen City, Mo., are conceded by all judges to be one of the best lots of mammoth Jacks to be found anywhere. They range in age from 2 to 5 years, and are from 15 to 15 hands high. Every one of them is black with white points and they are big-boned, high-quality Jacks and are just the type of Jacks that make good. The Deierling-Otto herds have been famous for good Jacks for years, and their show herd this year was the sensation of the Missouri, Iowa and Illinois state fairs, where they were heavy winners in strong shows. Their offering includes their prize winners, also a lot of outstanding herd headers that were not shown this year. Every Jack in their barns will be sold on a guarantee that will absolutely protect the buyer, and a guarantee by this firm is as good as cash. They are pricing this high-class lot of Jacks worth the money, and breeders wanting jacks should get in touch with them. Queen City is on the Moberly-Des Moines branch of the Wabash Railway. The train service is good and their barns are in town. If you want the good kind, they have them. No culls will be found in their barns.

More Money in Hogs.

It is an economic fact of great importance

barns are in town. If you want the good kind, they have them. No cuils will be found in their barns.

More Money in Hogs.

It is an economic fact of great importance and one that has of late been commented on by many writers that the food supply of the United States is not keeping pace with the rapid growth of population and especially that of the cities. This is more noticeable in the country's meat supply than in any other of our food products. As a result of this condition it is becoming more and more evident every day that the farmers who are making and will continue to make the most money are those who are devoting their attention to stock raising; and among these the hog raisers occupy the front rank. There is good money in hog raising at the present prices ranging between 7 and 8 cents and a prominent packer gives it as his opinion that we are facing a period of relatively high prices which will continue for a number of years. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, to exert every effort to prevent the outbreak of hog plagues and keep hog losses down to the last notch so that every hog may be marketed in good condition. Hog cholera and worms cause more hog losses than any other causes, but they can be prevented. The actual experience of many practical hog raisers has proved that the cheapest and by far the most effective way to make hogs choleraproof and free from worms is to mix a small quantity of Merry War Powdered Lye with their rations and feed twice each day. When so fed, hogs, if they are thin, scrawny, wormy and off their feed, show marked improvement at once. The Merry War Powdered Lye effectually destroys and expels the stomach and intestinal worms and parasites, which, unless destroyed, sap the blood and strength of the hogs and pave the way for cholera. Merry War Powdered Lye effectually destroys and expels the stomach and intestinal worms and parasites, which, unless destroyed, sap the blood and strength of the hogs and pave the way for cholera. Merry War Powdered Lye effect hosp will be

JERSEY CATTLE

THE ENNIS FARM

Horine Station, Mo.
(Thirty Miles South of St. Louis.)

JERSEY CATTLE—BIG-BONED SPOTTED FOLANDS.
Send for quarterly bulletin listing stock for sale. Best breeding and individuals. Prices reasonable.

ALBERT S. ENNIS, Horine Station, Mo.

FOR SALE—One of the greatest young Jersey bulls ever bred. Sired by Eminent Cornet, by Eminent 2d, which sold for \$10,000. Dam of the calf is Sultana's Golden Tipsey, on official test will make a Register of Merit cow. Her dam gave 19,500 pounds milk, from which 740 pounds of butter was made in one year. Nice fawn color and elegant type. color and elegant type.
R. J. LINSCOTT, Helton, Kan.

68 HEAD of solid fawn-colored Jersey cows and heifers of fashionable breeding. Will make special prices on car lots. Most of them in calf to "Blue Boy Baron," sired by half brother to Noble of Oakland. His five nearest dams on mother's side made 102 pounds butter in 7 days. A few light fawn bull calves. S. S. Smith, Clay Center, Kan.

BANKS' FARM JERSEYS

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

w. N. BANKS, Independence, Kan.

GOLDEN RULE JERSEYS.

Richly bred heifers and bull calves for sale. The blood of Golden Lad and other noted sires. Farm one mile north of town. Inspection invited.

Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan.

WINELAND FARM JERSEYS.

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

JERSEY BULLS.

For Sale—An extra good tried sire of Tormentor breeding. Cannot use any longer.
Also, a 2-months-old caif of St. Lambert breeding. O. E. NICHOLS. Abllene, Kan.

JERSEYS FOR PROFIT AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB, 824 W. 23d St., New York.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

ROAN HERO, ARCACIA PRINCE X 8079-308159

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

POLLED DURHAMS.

One yearling bull and several bull calves stred by Roan Choice (junior champion of 1911), also a few young cows and heifers from the greatest show and prize winning herd in Kansas, priced reasonable.

C. J. WOODS, CHILES, KANSAS.

AUCTIONEERS.

Missouri Auction School.

The school that gives you practice in actual sales in their own auction rooms. Special four weeks' actual practice term opens February 3. Address W. B. CAEPENTER, 14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

LAFE BURGER LIVE STOCK AND REAL ESTATE Auctioneer

Wellington

Kansas

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

Col. W. B. RYAN
Live stock and farm sales
The man that gets the high
works for you like a brother.

Col. L. R. Brady Live stock auctioneer.
Ask about my work.

Morganville, Kan. Col. L.H.Grote Live Stock and General Auctioneer.

W. B. CARPENTER

Live Stock and Real Estate Auctioneer 14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Col. C. A. Hawk; General Auctioneer. Effingham, Kan.

Col. Will Myers Live Stock, Beloit, Kansas Auctioneer.

Live Stock and Gen Col. N. B. Price

Mankato, Kansas. Registered Durocs. JOHN D. SNYDER,

Kansas Live Stock Auctioneer. Write or wire for date. Hutchinson, Kan. When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

Could Have Sold More.
Enclosed find check in payment of my advertising account. Have had a good trade this winter. Kansas Farmer advertising sold all of my bred gilts and I could have sold more if I had had them. The spring crop of pigs is arriving and I hope to have more stock with which to supply my customers.—R. P. WELLS, Breeder of Duroc Jersey Swine, Formoso, Kan.

BARGAINS IN JACKS

Seventeen Head Mammoth Bred Registered Jacks, right from Poplar Plains, Kentucky, to be sold

> AT PRIVATE SALE AT SALINA, KANSAS



From 3 to 6 years old, with plenty of bone and quality. We bring jacks to Kansas every year and always keep our old customers. These jacks must be sold at once. Come quick and get your choice at a bargain.

SAUNDERS & MAGGARD, SALINA, KANSAS

LAMER'S PERCHERONS

A CHOICE LOT OF STALLIONS AND MARES TO SELECT FROM.

Owing to this time of season, we are quoting prices that will certainly interest you.

INQUIRE ABOUT THEM.

C. W. LAMER & COMPANY, SALINA, KAN.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Oct. 21-22, 1913—Woodlawn Farm, Sterling,

June 6—C. S. Nevius & Sons, Chiles, Kan.

Poland Chinas.

April 3—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
April 18—W. F. Fulton, Waterville, Kan.
Oct. 21—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Feb. 10—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.

Your attention is called to the Jumbo Safety Hoist and Wire Stretcher advertisement in this issue. This company has an excellent new catalog which can be had for the asking to Hall Manufacturing Co., 208 Main St., Monticello, Iowa.

Lamer's Bargains.

Owing to the lateness of the season, C. W. Lamer of Sallna, Kan., is quoting special prices on a fine lot of draft stallions and mares for quick sale. If you want a registered stallion or mare, go to Lamer. Read his advertisement.

A Few Good Stallions for Sale.

Dr. W. H. Richards at Emporia, Kan., has a few extra good imported stallions for sale. Doctor Richards goes to France and Belgium each year and carefully makes his own selection of the best he can find. He is a man who is a good judge of horses. He knows a horse of the right type and gets the best pedigree that can be had. Doctor Richards is making special prices for quick sale. Please look up advertisement in this issue and if you need a good stallion in your locality this is the place to buy. If interested, please write or go to see these horses, you can make no mistake if you deal with Doctor Richards at Emporia, Kansas. Barns right in town.

An Opportunity in Jacks.

Saunders & Maggard of Poplar Plain, Ky, are breeders of the genuine Kentucky jacks and have been accustomed to shipping a carload or more to Kansas each year for private sale. It is a matter of pride that they never lose a customer, and this means a whole lot. This year they have a carload of 17 pure Kentucky jacks, all registered for private sale at Salina, Kan. These jacks are from three to six years old, all bred in Kentucky, and with plenty of finish. They are above the average in quality, and this will be a great opportunity to pick up a bargain both because of the quality of the jacks and on account of the latness of the season. Saunders & Maggards' necessity to sell these jacks quickly is your opportunity. The first man there gets the pick of the whole bunch.

DEIERLING & OTTO'S

BIG WINNING JACKS

O HEAD OF MAMMOTH JACKS 40



We are showing the best lot of big, high-quality jacks that can be found anywhere. They are from 2 to 5 years old, from 15 to 16 hands high, and are all black with white points. Our offering includes our prize winners at Missouri, Iowa and Illinois State Fairs, 1912. We have the big, high-quality kind that make good. We sell our jacks on a positive guarantee. Queen City is on the Moberly-Des Moines ch of the Wabash Railway. Good train service. Barns in town. Come,



DEIERLING & OTTO, QUEEN CITY, MISSOURI



ing 2 and 4-year-olds as good as France and Belgium ing 2 and 4-year-olds as good as France and Belgium can produce. Good heavy bone. Straight draft type with quality and the best of breeding. I give a giltedge guarantee, good for two years, with each horse sold. All in just good breeding condition and will be a good investment to the purchaser. I can save you some money on a stallion. Barns four blocks from the A. T. & S. F. depot.

W. H. RICHARDS, - - EMPORIA, KANSAS

STALLIONS AND AT BARGAIN PRICES

Forty Percheron Stallions, 2 to 4 years old; several a ton or over.

Fifteen Belgian Stallions, the good kind. Thirty Percheron Mares, 22 showing heavy with foal. Ten Shere Mares and Stallions.

Ten head of good Jacks. If you want a Stallion, Mare or Jack, come and get a bargain. I mean business.

L. R. WILEY.

EMPORIA, KANSAS



ROBISON'S **PERCHERONS**

One hundred fifty percheron stallions, mares and colts. Fifty imported. All for sale.

J. C. Robison, Towanda, Ks.

Holsteins Ninety Head From Which to Make a Choice

GANZDALE HERD.

WE ARE OFFERING ANYTHING IN OUR HERD FOR SALE.

Pure-bred registered Holsteins, nothing else. We are breeders, not jobbers, and do not keep grade stuff. We offer anything in our herd, from one to a carload. We can give you young bulls, some old enough for light service, that combine the blood of several world's champions, and at prices extraordinarily low. If you want blood from the best and at grade prices, come and see us, write, or telephone. We answer promptly every inquiry. We want to sell.

CASPER A. GANTZ, Prop. - King City, Missouri



Sunflower Herd Holstein-Friesians

An A. R. O. herd, where records are made, and since December, 1912, am placing all A. R. O. cows in semi-official yearly test. Inka Hijiaard DeKol 76076 has produced from December 1 to March 1 over 6,700 pounds milk and over 200 pounds butter fat and still milking above 70 pounds a day. Cows in this herd have A. R. O. records as high as 18 pounds butter seven days at under two years to 25 pounds at full age. Young bulls and service bulls from this herd will add materially to the value of your present herds.

Several nice, straight, registered cows for sale that are due to calve soon. Tirania Lady Acuda 5th King 61250 and Sir Pontiac Artis De Kol 77152 head this herd, a combination hard to beat.

F. J. SEARLE, Prop. Oskaloosa, Kans.

Biggest Price Wrecking Sale in the history of this Company. An excellent opportunity to save 30 to 50 per cent.

Never again will such remarkably low prices exist. Don't delay — Send your order at once or write us. Act now.

ROOFING

Corrugated Steel Roofing 1½c Per Square Foot

Here is the chance of a lifetime to buy the best roofing in the world, at a mere fraction of it's real value. Our enormous buying power enabled us to pick up for spot cash a stock of this brand new, perfect corrugated. V erimped and Standing Seam Roofing and Brick Siding, at a tremendous sacrifice—"way under what it is actually worth. Immediate cash needed made possible this purchase. Just another chapter added to the long list of our famous bargain sales.

Corrugated Steel Roofing Practically Indestructible



There is nothing else that compares with correspond steel roofing for real protection. It makes a long, lasting roof. Is fire, rain, frest, wind, sun and lightning proof—warmer in winter—cooler in summer; and under ordinary circumstances does not leak, rot or warp, neither does it taint rain water. You can depend upon it that Corrugated Steel is the best material for roofing, siding and ceiling.

At 1% per square foot, we furnish our grade AP 7000

At 1% oper square foot, we furnish our grade AB-700 Steel Boofing, in sheets 22 x 24 inches x 1% inches. This price is delivered on board cars at Chicago.

Galvanized Steel Roofing 2¾c Per Square Foot

Another big Steel Roofing Bargain. Several thousand squares of the very highest grade specially coated, corrugated, galvanized roofing and siding, made of specially propared steel, of suprice quality. Best roofing, and will last indefinitely. We will furnish it in suitable lengths for any purpose. Only a limited quantity on hand, so we urge you to send us your order immediately. Don't wait ow write us again—series today, while this stock exists. Price only 240 per square foot, and will outlant 4 to 1. Just drop us a line, and tell us the size of your studding and general facts, and we will bely you so eslect proper sheets. If you are not ready to use the material new, we will reserve to for facture delivery, if you will give us a small elegate to account. This price of 250 per square foot is for our Lot AB-600 corrugated material, and is delivered on board one or though. If you prefer some other style, we will terminal it. We have this same grade in "V or imped, Standing Seam and Brick Siding. Samples on application.

Ready Roofing With Supplies 62c Per 108 Square Feet



We have several thesessed squares of a superior quality Ready Roofing, which we are offering in our AJAX BRAND, 1-ply, at a price of 62c per square of 108 square feet, including necessary cement and caps to lay it. This is unadoubtedly the most remarkable bargain ever offered in Ready Roofing. This famous brand is put up 3 or 4 pieces to a roll. The price of 52c per square of 108 square feet is loaded on board care at Chicago. We will, however, make a freight prepaid price on this same grade of roofing, including natis and necessary comess of 55c per roll of 108 square feet, and at this remarkably low price

We Pay the Freight

we Pay the Freight
in full to any point cust of Kansas and Nebraska and
North of the Ohlo River.

We will also turnish 2-ply, at 30c; 2-ply, at \$1.05.
This Ajax Roofing is guaranteed to wear as long,
and give as good service as any Rubber Surface roofing on the market.

We have other grades of roofing which we offer
80 per cent lower than others quote. Samples
free, Get our free Roofing Book before buying roofing of any kind. This is a chance to lay in your
roofing. You must send in your recervations at once—
see the coupen shown in this advertisement, or merely write us a jetter and tell us where you saw this advertisement. While the stock we have on hand would
be considered large for any other concern, remember
we have hundreds of thousands of customers who are
waiting and watching for these bargains, and who
will quickly take advantage of our offer; therefore,
we urge you to get in your order at once, even though
you are not ready to have the material come forward
today. Send us your order and tell us when you want
it shipped, and we will ship it according to your
requirements. Do not overlook this chance—take full
advantage of this offer while it lasts.

Send for Special Roofing **Catalog and Samples**

Write at once for our Special Roofing Catalog. Free samples and full instructions for laying roofing. No need to write a letter, simply use the free inquiry coupon shown in this advertisement. We will understand that you simply want full information, samples, prices and specifications, which will be seus you at once, prepaid. Just send your name and address. If you are in a big hurry, send in your order direct from this advertisement. We will fill it for you correctly, and will ship forward without any delay. In any event, write us today.

SMASHING BARGAINS

The Chicago House Wrecking Company known to the commercial world as the "Great Price Wreckers" is easily acknowledged the bargain house of the earth.

Our Mammoth plant covers 40 acres, and our list of stomers are numbered by the hundreds of thousands, and inside people from every walk in life. We sell practically everything nder the sun at unbeatable prices. We buy our goods at Forced ales, taking advantage of Sheriffs, Manufacturers and Auction ales. In this way we can sell brand new, clean high-grade goods prices, in many instances even less than the cost of manufacture.

We Supply Everything Needed

Our stock includes everything for the farm, home and personal was, Building Material—Lumber, Roofing, Doors, Millwork, Fencing, Hardware, Flumbing, Heating Apparatus, Furniture, Household Goods, Clothing, Shoes, in fact, every single article needed to clothe a man, woman or child, Sporting Goods, Harness and Vehicles, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Groories, etc. You cannot think of a single manufactured article but what we can supply it to you at a saving in price.

OUR GUARANTEE

Our capital stock is \$2,000,000. Any bank or Commercial Assacy, or any publisher will confirm our responsibility. We have advertised in this paper for many years. Ask any publisher with the thinks of the Ohicago House Wracking Company; set their personal opinion of the values, and our square methods of doing besiness. We guarantee each and every article that we sell to be exactly as per our representations. Should you by anything from us that falls to come up to our representations, or does not agree with your expectations, we will take back such unsatisfactory merchandise at our freight expense. We wantestimed patrons.

Brand New Wire Fencing Less Than 1c Per Running Foot

the business in sight, and with that in view.
we bought up from manufacturer's sales, 150 carloads of High
Grade Woven Wire Hog, Cattle, Field and Poultry Fencing, Barb
Wire and Nalls, in quantities sufficient to take care of our regular
customers and those who will quickly respond to this advertisement. Barb Wire Less Than 2c Per Rod

Galvanized, two-point Barb-Wire, full weight (not the light kind) put up regular on spools, containing about 109 its, to a spool. It is made of No. 12k wire, with good weight barbs. Price per 100 lbs, during this sale, only \$1.95. Order by Lot No. AB-600. Several thousand spools of this Barb Wire, Painted, price per 190 bes. \$1.75. Order by Lot AB-500. Also have in stock 1000 spools of light weight, new galvanized barb wire, put up 80 rods to the spool, made of No. 14 galvanized wire, No. 15 barbs, barbs 5 inches spart; price per spool of 30 rods \$1.45. Lot AB-400. We also have sweard steer bargains. You never had a chance like this before, and we salves that you send us your order today. Don't wait until the material is sold—we cannot hold this quotation open.

Galvanized Hog Fencing At a Material Reduction in Price

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