

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement  of the Farm and Home

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IT is fitting that the emblem of our National Holiday should be a Native American—the proud, strutting Turkey. At the Thanksgiving feast the turkey, like MacGregor, is at the head of the table; the cynosure of all eyes, the delight of all hearts. The turkey-crowned festive board presages the reunion of the household, the home-coming of the long-absent ones and the return of the wanderer. We hear the laughter of the children, the rejoicings of the elders and the thanksgivings of the aged; all in one glad song of praise. As the turkey flourished in spite of the drouth and the heat, yea, fattened on adversity; so let us thank God for things as they are, and take courage for the future. And while thanking the good Lord for His manifold favors, let us share those favors with the afflicted and less-favored ones. Let us who have the turkey forget not those who have not even a soup-bone.

—Thomas Owen



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Feeding Lambs in Big Demand

Corn Belt States Absorb Feeding Lambs and Sheep With Astonishing Eagerness—Situation by Kansas Farmer Correspondent

WITH the annual movement of sheep and lambs from the Rocky Mountain range states gradually coming to an end, interest in the market for this stock is turning to the great feeding districts of the country, notably Colorado and the corn belt states. It is from these sections that Kansas City and other Middle Western markets will draw their supplies in the next six months. Upon the demand for mutton and the number of lambs and sheep marketed by the feeding sections will depend, of course, the future course of prices. That the outlook is fairly encouraging is indicated by the fact that fat lambs have already crossed the \$8 mark at Kansas City this month.

Comparisons of the shipments of feeding sheep and lambs by Omaha, Chicago, Kansas City and other leading markets, and inquiry into the movement to Colorado feed lots direct from ranges, indicate that the aggregate number on feed is about the same or slightly below the total of a year ago. Kansas and Missouri have fewer on feed, especially the Sunflower state.

COLORADO FEED LOTS SHY THIS YEAR.

In Colorado, which is the leading fattener of lambs and sheep so far as professional operators are concerned, the number on feed is approximately 850,000, compared with 1,270,000 last year. The decrease in Colorado feeding is in the Arkansas Valley, where only about 200,000 head are now in feed lots, compared with the enormous total of 750,000 at this time in 1912. This decrease is due partly to the very high prices for Arkansas Valley alfalfa, which producers have been able to sell at \$10 to \$12 per ton at Colorado loading stations. This induced them to unload the hay direct instead of marketing it through lambs. A year ago the Arkansas Valley had a large quantity of unmerchantable alfalfa, which had been discolored by excessive rains, and lamb feeding was consequently stimulated there. Arkansas Valley feeders were also discouraged by the very high prices prevailing for corn. Revision of the tariff on mutton and wool and scarcity of money also made them hesitate. In the San Luis Valley, where lambs are fed on peas, about 200,000 have been placed in feed lots, compared with 170,000 last year. In the northern districts, which include the Ft. Morgan and Ft. Collins feeders, there are about 450,000 on feed, compared with 350,000 last year.

EXCESS IN CORN BELT OFFSETS SHORTAGE.

The corn belt states have been absorbing feeding lambs and sheep with an eagerness that astonished the flockmasters of the West, who had feared that the reduced yields of corn and other feeds would discourage buying of their offerings of feeders. During August, September and October, the Omaha market—the leading feeding sheep and lamb distributor—sent out, according to official statistics, 790,728 lambs, compared with 830,490 head in the corresponding months of 1912 and 1,093,283 in the banner season of 1911. Chicago also shipped out about 1,000,000 lambs in the same three months, or approximately 200,000 more than in the same time last year. Iowa was the principal buyer at both Chicago and Omaha, and has probably over 1,000,000 lambs on feed now. Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and other Eastern corn belt states also have more, offsetting the shortage in Colorado. There is a decrease in the Northwest.

Kansas has only a few sheep and lambs on feed in comparison with the total of a year ago. Feeders and farmers of Kansas purchased only 24,412 feeding lambs and sheep in August, September and October at Kansas City, compared with 53,969 in the same months last year and 112,456 in 1911. These figures, however, are only an index of the decreased feeding in Kansas, for the Sunflower state draws feeding sheep and lambs direct from ranges of the Southwest and from markets other than Kansas City. Investigation by the writer reveals the fact that around Wichita there are practically no lambs or sheep on feed, compared with 75,000 a year ago. At Wamego, Kan., an important sheep feeding point, the number in feed lots is only about 10,000, compared with 50,000 a year ago. Peter Ronsee of St. Marys, the most prominent sheep feeder of Kansas, has only about 4,000 in his feed lots, compared with 10,000 last year.

Kansas feeders of lambs and sheep should be encouraged over the fact that the principal decrease in feeding operations this winter will be in the territory which contributes to the Kansas City market. The Arkansas Valley of Colorado, for instance, which has 550,000 less on feed than a year ago, sends the bulk of her output to Kansas City. This, of course, will help force Kansas City prices to a relative premium over other corn belt markets. The other day the top on lambs at Kansas City was higher than the top at Chicago, which is unusual.

LIVE STOCK FEEDING ON INCREASE.

That the corn belt is feeding more lambs and sheep than a year ago is due largely to one influence—unprecedented enthusiasm over live stock feeding, which agricultural colleges are helping to foster. In view of the high prices of feed and the heavy range marketing of the West, lower prices would have prevailed on feeding lambs and sheep but for the eagerness of farmers in Iowa, Illinois and states eastward for some kind of stock for feeding purposes. Illinois, for example, bought more lambs and sheep at Kansas City last month than Kansas. Many cattlemen in the central states purchased lambs for the first time, as less money is required in a sheep or lamb feeding venture than in handling cattle. The bulk of the feeding lambs taken out of Kansas City cost buyers \$6 to \$6.50, or about the same as in 1912.

FAT LAMBS SELL AT \$8.

Whether the feeding of lambs and sheep for market this winter will prove profitable remains to be seen. With feed at extraordinary prices it will cost an average of about \$3.65 to fatten a lamb this winter, compared with \$3 last year. So a margin of \$1.50 to \$2 over the cost of feeding stock must be obtained to enable feeders to realize a profit. In other words, fat lambs must sell at \$8 up at Kansas City if feeders are to profit from their investments in thin stock, feed and labor.

AMERICAN MUTTON CONSUMPTION LOW.

Feeding of lambs and sheep has expanded rapidly in the corn belt in the last few years. Kansas has participated in this expansion, too; a few years ago the Sunflower state had only one sheep-feeding district of note. That both feeding and breeding operations would be on a larger scale if the demand for mutton was larger was readily apparent. Mutton is largely the food of the wealthier consumers in the United States, although it's not the most expensive meat. Statistics of the Department of Agriculture indicate that the average annual per capita consumption of mutton in the United States is only 6 1/2 pounds, or 4 per cent of the aggregate per capita consumption of all meats. In the United Kingdom the average per capita consumption of mutton is 26.18 pounds, or 22 per cent of the aggregate amount of meat consumed in a year.

Kansas City receipts of lambs and sheep so far this year aggregate approximately 1,914,000 head, compared with 1,989,847 the corresponding time in 1912. At the five leading western markets—Omaha, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis and St. Joseph—sheep and lamb receipts for the year to date aggregate 14,799,000 head; in the same time last year the total was 14,723,000.

Dairy Breeds of Cattle.

In case one is going to make a specialty of the dairy business it is desirable that he select some one of the dairy breeds for this purpose, to be used either as foundation stock or for the purpose of grading up the herd. The closer one adheres to the blood of one breed in grading up a herd and the closer the herd approaches the purity of blood of some one of the dairy breeds, the greater will be the result obtained in the form of profits.

The different breeds of dairy cattle vary considerably in their adaptability to conditions. For this reason it is a good plan for every one to make a careful study of the breeds and select the breed best adapted to his conditions.

The dairy breeds are as follows: Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein, Ayrshire, Dutch Belted, French Canadian and Kerry. The first four breeds are the most important and the only breeds to be seriously considered by the farmers of the Northwest.—W. B. Richards, Animal Husbandman, North Dakota Agricultural College.

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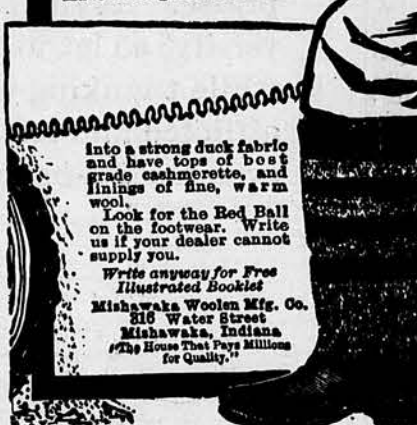
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LIVE STOCK INSURANCE.

It is certain that the Kansas farmer is more interested in developing live stock as one of the important industries of the farm than he has ever before been. It is not amiss to say that with the development of live stock farming must come the more general use of live stock insurance. The man who has live stock recognizes the necessity of keeping a year's feed ahead. This is feed insurance and without a satisfactory available feed supply at all times in store, live stock farming cannot be made wholly successful. Along with the storing of feed for the care of live stock during a year of short feed, the live stock grower will recognize the necessity of having insurance to protect him against loss from disease or other causes. There is just as much necessity for insuring live stock as there is for insuring farm buildings. That this is so, is shown by the fact that live stock insurance is being pretty generally taken by the most conservative breeders.

The live stock farmer must remember that he has in his swine or cattle herd invested months of care-taking labor, months of use of his pasture land, and that has fed the crop of at least one season and sometimes several seasons. It would be disastrous to lose the results of all this labor and investment through epidemic of disease or otherwise. The only way the live stock grower or breeder can be protected is to provide insurance which will indemnify him in case of loss.

In Kansas, as in other states, there are now being established numerous herds of pure-bred animals, the value of which animals is not represented in the beef they carry, the milk the cows give or the barrels the pork will fill, but which value is represented by the superior blood carried by the animals when viewed from its value in breeding operations. This breeding stock is selling at long figures and will, according to all the signs of the times, sell at still higher prices. The man who buys such blood and establishes such herd often has the money accumulation of several years invested therein and it would seem the height of folly to place such investment absolutely at the mercy of an epidemic of cholera, blackleg, or other diseases. So, it is our feeling that the farmer who has such animals should by all means insure them. The smaller the breeder and the fewer animals he has, the more important and valuable are these animals to him. In other words, the farmer having only one high priced valuable pure-bred animal has a larger proportion of his investment in that animal than does the farmer having a dozen or more such animals. The loss of the one animal would be comparatively heavier on the small farmer and breeder than would it in the case of the large farmer or breeder, consequently the smaller the farm and the smaller the breeder or the smaller the pure-bred herd, the greater is the need of protection by insurance. The farmer—large or small—cannot afford to carry his own insurance any more than can the shoe merchant or the miller afford to carry his insurance. That is what the merchant or miller does when he carries no insurance. So generally it is recognized that he cannot afford to carry his own insurance that we will guarantee that 95 per cent of the followers of all lines of business have their property insured.

In recent years the mutual live stock insurance company has come into existence on an absolutely safe and reliable basis. Live stock insurance has been in vogue for a number of years but the insurance has been expensive. So much so that the farmer has not felt disposed to carry it. With mutual insurance, however, has come premiums as low as are possible consistent with the assured substantiality of the companies and the prompt payment of their losses, with the result that live stock insurance is being written at a much increased volume. In fact live stock insurance is rapidly becoming popular and this is

because of the conservative lines along which it is written. Those companies doing business in Kansas are supervised by the state insurance department as are all other insurance companies and this supervision, placing the stamp of approval upon the business methods and the reliability of the various companies, has contributed to the success of the companies and to the advantage of the insured.

WATERS WILL SAVE IT.

President Waters of the Kansas Agricultural College was elected president of the International Dry Farming Congress at the Tulsa meeting. He declined to accept the honor. However, he has been prevailed upon to change his mind and his acceptance is announced by Secretary Burns. President Waters is the logical man to lead this congress. He inspires enthusiasm, accomplishment and substantiality, and is the leader the congress now needs.

The business interests of Wichita have placed in the bank the money needed to defray the expenses of the congress. It was known that this would be done. However, it has been the custom of towns entertaining the congress to so do largely on promises, agreeing to take care of such items of expense as are incurred and which cannot be met by the receipts of the congress. This is an unbusinesslike and unsatisfactory way of doing business, and such methods have brought the congress into ill repute in a financial way. With the money in the bank to take care of the expenses and without the necessity of large sums to be expended in buildings for the accommodation of the congress and exposition, we see no reason why Wichita should not be able to pass the congress on with a clean bill of health and in a secure financial condition.

It must be understood that a considerable duty lies before this state in the entertainment of this congress. Kansas must put her best foot forward. She must not only show her own people, but must also make a convincing demonstration to those delegates who attend from other states and from other countries of the world. Kansas can, if she will, put on an exhibition for Kansas such as has no other state which has entertained the congress. However, to do this will require complete and harmonious organization, much effort, and the expenditure of considerable money. Each of these can and will be supplied, but Kansas people generally must recognize the obligation at once and go to work.

HELPFUL READING.

A few days ago we discussed with a Kansas Agricultural College man the work of that institution in an effort to interest Kansas farmers, their boys and girls in the correspondence courses. What we learned was of much interest to us and we are satisfied will be of much interest to every farmer or the members of his family. It must be kept in mind that the college has correspondence courses for the farmer himself, for the farm boy and for the farm girl. The college provides several courses. One is a reading course, which is brief, practical, and designed along specific lines for busy people. This consists of five assignments with directions for study. The cost of the course is only \$1. A partial list of the subjects treated in this course, is as follows: Alfalfa, corn, dry land farming, orcharding, stock feeding, hog, cattle and sheep raising, farm dairying, poultry feeding and housing, canning and preserving, study of child life, sanitation and health, etc., the list covering the entire rank of farm topics. It is apparent from the partial list of topics above given, that a few minutes a day spent in reading on these topics cannot help but prove of interest and of very great value. This is the time of year when the evenings are long and when there will be a good many days that can and will be spent around the fireside. Such time expended in reading along specific lines

will prove of greater value than the hit-and-miss reading so much of which is done by people generally.

There are extension courses for those who are ambitious to accomplish something more than is indicated in the above. The extension courses are extensive and complete. They require more time but the student derives a correspondingly greater benefit. The lessons consist of from fourteen to twenty assignments and the cost is only \$3.

Then there are credit courses which are offered with a view to either entrance or college credit when the student has fulfilled certain conditions. To be sure, these courses may be taken by those who do not care for credit. These courses are more complete and consist of a greater number of assignments than those before indicated and the cost is \$4.

There dozens of young men and young women who may have had aspirations to train themselves along some specific lines and who have not had the opportunity to attend college. They may still have the same ambition, and to such these correspondence courses offer an opportunity for improving the mind as well as for increasing the income from one's labor. We really think that these correspondence courses are of great value to the farm families of Kansas. We have a bunch of letters from those who have taken these courses and each letter expresses a high appreciation of the service given. We know that you will be interested in knowing about these courses and suggest that you write the agricultural college for information. A two-cent stamp will get reading matter well worth the cost of the stamp.

SHIPPERS ORGANIZE.

The stockmen—feeders and shippers of Kansas—are re-organizing their association and will hold a meeting in Topeka, December 10, to perfect that organization. It is proposed, as stated by the daily press, that the association maintain a paid secretary and claim agent who will maintain an office in Kansas City, and devote all his time to looking after the interests of Kansas stockmen who are members of the association and who have dealings with and through the Kansas City stock yards. The association in the past has been a somewhat informal organization. It has not met regularly. However, it has met when the stockmen have been confronted with large affairs which have demanded their attention. The recent hearing of the Kansas City connecting railway application before the Public Utilities Commission, was participated in by the old organization and the developments of such hearing afforded the inspiration for the re-organization of the association. This occasion also presented the need of someone to represent the stockmen at the great live stock center of this state. State Senator Thomas M. Potter of Marion, is at the head of the new movement.

Readers of KANSAS FARMER should not confuse the December 10 meeting of feeders and shippers with the long established organization known as the Improved Stock Breeders' Association. The latter is organized for the help and the benefit of breeders of all kinds of live stock. The stockmen and shippers in the past have, however, taken some interest in this association. The improved Live Stock Breeders' Association will hold its meeting in Topeka early in January, as usual. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, a long time member and worker in the association, is president. G. C. Wheeler, associate editor of KANSAS FARMER, and who is known to all the breeders of Kansas, is secretary by appointment, filling the unexpired term of Mr. Graham who has become assistant chief of the live stock department of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. President McAfee and Secretary Wheeler are busy making arrangements for the coming meeting. A most excellent program is being prepared for this meeting. It will be the intention of the present of-

ficers to make the Improved Live Stock Breeders' Association a greater power for the advancement of the breeding interests of the state than it has heretofore been. The increased interest in all kinds of breeding live stock has inspired the officers to greater activity in behalf of Kansas breeders.

HOW COUNTY AGENTS HELP.

We have recently traveled in several of those counties having county farm agents and have discussed with the farmers of such counties the advantages accruing to them through the work of such agents. Not long since KANSAS FARMER printed the first annual report of County Agent Ross of Leavenworth County. This report was complete and we do not find that the agent of any other county has been more active than Mr. Ross. However, other agents are fully as active as he. It is our observation that each agent is successfully adapting his work to the particular needs of the county. This means that the agent upon taking up his work, did not have a set plan, a book-made plan, for procedure. On the other hand, he went into the county determined to find out how he could best help those farmers with whom he was to work and after having made a careful survey of the county's condition and needs, planned his operations accordingly.

The work of E. J. Macey of Montgomery County, especially attracted our attention on the occasion of a recent visit to southern Kansas. Macey has twelve fertilization demonstrations on wheat under way in his county. These demonstrations are on several varieties of soil, the same are along the public highway and the plats are all marked so that they can be seen from the public road. The interest in these plats on the part of the people of Montgomery County is intense and it is certain that much benefit will result therefrom. Macey brought into his county 100 bushels of pure white Fultz seed from Missouri last fall and this seed was sown on ten farms. This is an interesting little variety demonstration.

The farmers of Montgomery County are much interested in the improvement of their live stock and Macey is endeavoring to keep in that county all of the pure-bred bulls owned in the county and which are for sale. He keeps a list of these animals and their owners in his office and the man who is looking for a sire of either of the leading beef or dairy breeds can find what he is looking for by conferring with the county agent. Along the same line Mr. Macey has located seed supplies of corn, kafir, cane, feterita, etc. He has a list of those farmers who have such and similar seed to sell, the price asked, particulars relative to quality, and so can help two sets of individuals.

It will be apparent from the above description of the work of Mr. Macey, how the agricultural community can be benefited as a result of the county agent's work. In no county in which we have traveled has the county agent idea failed to so completely fasten itself upon the community as to meet with the unqualified approval of those who have availed themselves of its benefits. We are confident that the county agent idea is growing and before many years a majority of Kansas counties will have availed themselves of such service.

"What would a man say to his wife," asks the Jennings Echo, "if she were to leave her \$50 sewing machine out in the yard over night in a rain storm? Well, he would do a plenty if she persisted in leaving it out in the weather. And yet the same lord of creation has left his farm machinery standing in the fence corner. Many of these costly tools will stand out unprotected all winter. What should your wife, Mr. Farmer, do to you? She should get the rolling pin after you and make you house them now. You can save a ten dollar bill any day this week by acting on this suggestion."

DIVERSIFIED FARMING BEST

PERMANENT agricultural prosperity can never result from a system of farming centered around a single crop. Exclusive grain farming has left its trail of worn-out depleted farms from New England to the Middle West. Kansas is no exception to this general rule. Although the older farms of the state have been cultivated scarcely half a century, the decreasing grain yields are becoming more and more noticeable each year. The facts are that we have been mining the fertility from the soil instead of farming in the truest sense of the word. If we would build up a permanent agriculture, this must cease. Our present system under conditions now prevailing is not only reducing the producing power of our land, but is unprofitable, and no system can endure which does not return a profit to the farmer.

Through the central and western sections of our state exclusive wheat farming has long been the practice. As soon as the country began to settle up the new farmers followed out the generally accepted theory that wheat farming was the surest road to prosperity. Many and many a man who has had this vision of acquiring a competence by tying himself up to this one crop has been rudely awakened from his dream by failure after failure to produce a crop large enough to pay him for his labor. The statistics of Ford County show that through a ten-year period the average annual gross cash returns per acre from wheat amounted to but \$8.90. Ness County through the same period has produced a gross return of but \$4.84 per acre. Kingman County has to its credit for ten years' wheat farming a gross return of \$9.66 per acre. County after county through the central and western parts of the state would show similar figures as a result of exclusive wheat growing through a long period of years.

A farmer in Ford County, who has kept careful account of all his expenses and returns on wheat farming during a period of twelve years, found that at the end of the period he had just \$67 actual net profit as a result of his twelve years of wheat production. During the first part of this period while land was cheap he made some profit, but with the steady increase in the value of the land necessitating higher overhead charges, the net return has steadily decreased until he might be said to have barely broken even on the proposition. This farmer is thoroughly convinced that a system of mixed farming is absolutely essential under present conditions.

More and better live stock is one of the most pressing needs of present-day agriculture in Kansas. This is just as true of the western end of the state as it is of the eastern section. High-class live stock properly handled is absolutely essential for the best development of the agricultural resources of our state. Live stock farming has ever been associated with the permanent in agriculture. We may make a study of this the world over and we will find that no country has ever risen to fame or distinction in an agricultural way except as it has been noted for a development and enlargement of its live stock interests. What is true of nations is true of smaller units. If a careful study is made, as has been done in various states, of the character of farming and the results secured by farmers practicing the different methods, it will invariably be found that the live stock farms stand out distinctly from the grain farms from the standpoint of profitable returns. Such farms have better improvements and present a general air of prosperity which is not observed on the farm devoted exclusively to the production of corn or any other single crop.

In spite of the fact that occasional bumper crops of wheat have been produced through the distinctly wheat-growing sections of our state, the uncertainty of securing such returns is one of the most discouraging features of the present system. The regular expenses, the cost of living, etc., are fixed, and in fact might be considered as actually increasing. With these fixed charges steadily piling up, it is not to be wondered that many are becoming disheartened or discouraged. With such fluctuations in yield from year to year as continually occur there can be no stability, and agriculture to be permanently successful must be absolutely stable.

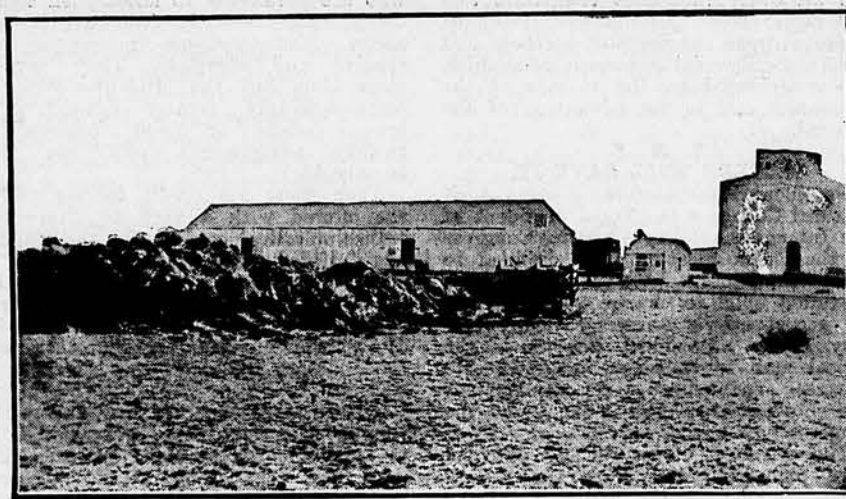
Mixed farming which involves the use of live stock to a considerable extent has a number of decided advantages over

Live Stock, Grain Sorghums and Silos With Wheat Means Prosperity

the present system. It is more sure of supplying a steady source of income, since several lines of work are under way. It distributes the work of the farm through the whole year to a much greater extent than does wheat farming where an excessive amount of labor is required during a short portion of the year and during the rest of the time there is no profitable outlet for the labor available. Teams and other equipment

proper utilization of these sure feed crops and their conversion into a regular cash income. The Western Kansas farmer must awaken to the possibilities of working out a system of live stock farming which will enable him to realize a considerable portion of his income at least from these crops.

In working out such a system it is essential that the new methods and new crops be introduced cautiously. The



MARKET HAS BEEN FOUND FOR WILD SOAP WEED AT \$6.00 PER TON, BALED. — PICTURE SHOWS GREAT PILE NEAR WAREHOUSE AT ELKHART, MORTON COUNTY.

are kept more steadily productive than where wheat farming is followed exclusively.

By installing rotation of the acreage in wheat it makes it possible to handle the wheat crop in a far better manner than where three or four times as great an acreage is put out as there are teams and labor available for handling in the proper manner. The possibility of increasing the wheat yield per acre by performing the various operations at the proper time has been demonstrated time and time again over the wheat section of our state. Mixed farming through the western end of our state permits a profitable use of the various sorghum crops, these crops having proven themselves to be far more certain under the conditions existing than the wheat crop. With good live stock as a means of converting these feed crops into cash, there will be far more incentive to the improvement of these crops and the supplying of such conditions as will enable them to return even better results than where they have been treated entirely as a side issue. In too many cases the Western Kansas farmer has gambled entirely on the chances of a specially favorable season giving him a big wheat crop, ignoring to a great extent these feed crops which are so much more sure if given even half a chance.

While there are many perplexing problems in the agriculture of Western Kansas, the most important one calling for solution at the present time is the

farmer who has for years been devoting the greater part of his efforts to the production of the wheat crop cannot bring about a complete rearrangement of his system at once. Wheat undoubtedly should not be dropped entirely, since wheat of most excellent quality can be grown throughout this section and this staple is in demand the world over. By reducing his acreage of wheat as already suggested, and applying better methods to the area devoted to this crop, he will undoubtedly produce a larger net profit than is being secured under the more expensive methods practiced where a larger area is devoted to the crop. The sorghum crops, such as cane, kafir, milo and possibly feterita, can be grown following wheat. Where wheat is to follow one of these sorghum crops, the land must be fallowed for a year in order to store some considerable amount of moisture in advance. Wheat cannot follow immediately after a sorghum crop unless the season is extremely favorable. This is perhaps the chief reason why sorghum crops have not met with more favor in the past through the wheat-growing sections. Fall and winter listing must be practiced to a considerable extent as a means of storing moisture and preventing the blowing or drifting of the soil.

Following such a system as this a large amount of feed will be produced. In some years when conditions are especially favorable, as they were in 1912, unusually large yields of feed may easily be grown. The difficulty in the past has

been to realize on this large production of feed. It is evident that live stock and the production and marketing of live stock products must be looked to largely as a means of converting these crops into such form as to make them important sources of revenue.

Probably in no section of our state is the silo so essential to the establishment of a permanent system of farming as west of the one hundredth meridian. The silo is an absolute necessity to the farmer who would realize the fullest returns from these feed crops which the soil and climate demand and which can be so easily grown. Live stock farming absolutely requires a thoroughly dependable available feed supply at all seasons of the year. There can be no starvation periods where live stock farming is practiced. With the silo the big feed crop of 1912 could have been stored for future use and have been worth just as much the next year, or for several years, for that matter, as when first placed in the silo. The farmer who was so situated as to be able to store some reserve as silage the year preceding the present year, which has been one of the most serious years from the standpoint of crop production we have seen in perhaps 30 or 40 years, did not have to sacrifice his stock and lose perhaps the results of years of patient effort in establishing himself as a live stock farmer.

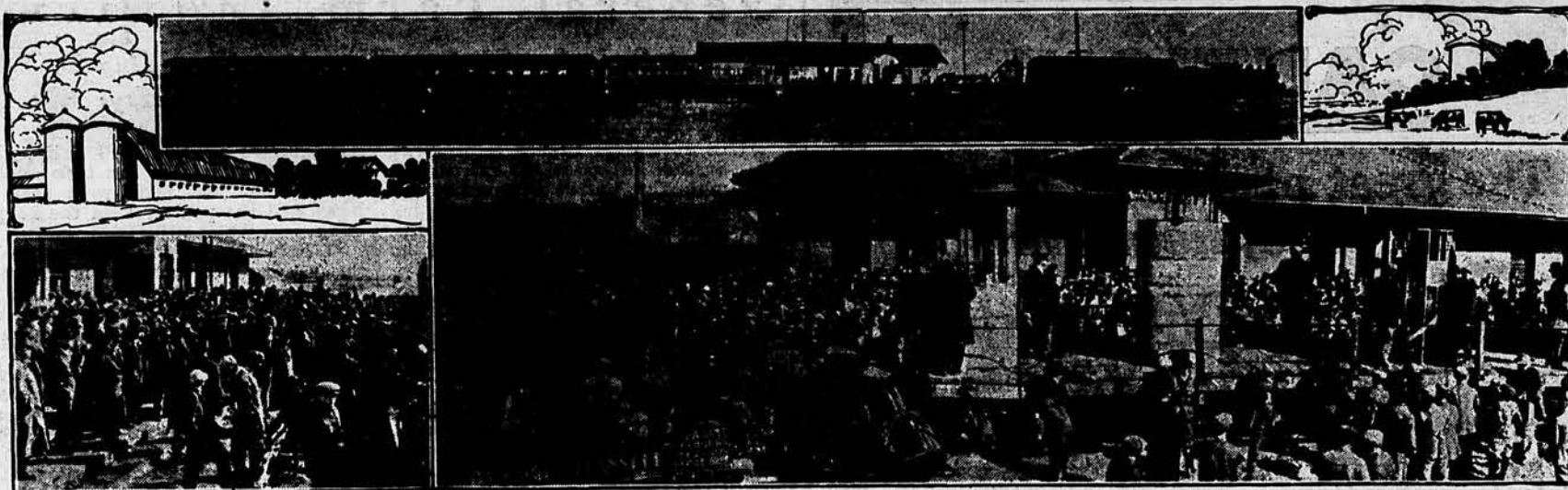
At the Hays Experiment Station in Ellis County four silos were available in the fall of 1912. These silos were all filled and the amount of feed so stored was considerably in excess of what was required to winter the stock. Only one silo was emptied and two were not touched at all. Plans had been made to establish a model dairy farm on the station farm, and in spite of crop conditions which have prevailed this past year, the plans for gathering a high-class dairy herd have been carried out. This would not have been possible if there had not stood on this farm two silos filled to the top with the best of kafir and cane silage.

As an emergency measure many a hard-pressed farmer west of the one hundredth meridian has constructed a pit silo, the cost being largely a matter of labor in digging out the dirt. These silos have been constructed by the hundreds over the western part of the state. Ordinarily the walls have been plastered with rich cement plaster, but in some few cases the hole in the ground has been filled with silage without any such inside finishing. Silos of this kind, or of any kind, have made it possible for the farmer with a small amount of live stock to secure some return from the crops grown even in a year such as we have just passed through. This pit silo is recommended as a thoroughly effective type of silo and one which can be most cheaply constructed. It can be used anywhere in the western section of the state except where it is so sandy that the walls cannot be plastered. This silo, of course, cannot be used in sections where ground water is near the surface.

Numerous experiments have shown that silage made from these Western Kansas feed crops, such as cane, kafir, milo, etc., has fully as much value, ton for ton, as corn silage. This has been found to be true both for the feeding of dairy cattle for the production of milk and in the wintering and feeding of beef cattle. At the Hays Experiment Station, where a test was recently conducted in the wintering of breeding beef cows on silage, one lot of cows were fed all the kafir silage they would consume, the average consumption being 35 pounds daily during the 100 days of the test. They were given in addition free access to wheat straw and supplied one pound per cow per day of cottonseed meal. The silage and the straw was deficient in protein and the addition of this cottonseed meal was necessary in order to properly balance the ration and so get the fullest and best returns from the silage and straw. It is interesting to note that where silage is provided, greater use can be made of such cheap unpalatable roughage as wheat straw than where the stock are maintained on dry feeds alone. This lot of cows consumed 14 pounds of wheat straw daily per head during the 100 days of the test. The actual daily cost of the feed per cow, figuring silage at \$3 per ton, straw at 50 cents per ton, and cottonseed cake at \$30 per ton, amounted to a trifle over 6 cents. The cows gained on an average per head 124 pounds. Another lot in this same test were fed a limited ration of silage, being restricted



MOSCOW — NEW TOWN IN STEVENS COUNTY — FAR OUT ON THE RIM BUT INTERESTED IN SILOS AND MILKING COWS. — DAILY CREAM SHIPMENTS HEAVY LAST SUMMER.



DIVERSIFIED FARMING AND DEMONSTRATION TRAIN IN TOP PICTURE.—BELOW TWO VIEWS OF GARDEN CITY AUDIENCE.—LEE H. GOULD, DISTRICT DEMONSTRATION AGENT, MAKING LECTURE FROM SILO EXHIBIT CAR.

to 20 pounds each daily, having free access to straw with one pound of cottonseed meal each in addition. The cows in this lot consumed over 17 pounds of straw daily and the cost of the feed per cow daily was slightly less than 5 cents. An average gain of 56½ pounds was made per cow during the 100 days of the test. These results indicate the ease with which the live stock carrying capacity of Western Kansas can be greatly increased by the use of the silo in connection with the sure feed crops recommended.

The same year experiments were made in the wintering of beef calves at the Manhattan Experiment Station. The results of these tests indicate that kafir silage was equal to corn silage, as they were compared directly in these tests, and that by the use of silage with about a pound daily per cow of cottonseed meal, daily gains of 1½ pounds were made during the test at a cost of less than 6 cents per day. In actual figures the gains were produced at the rate of \$3.83 per 100 pounds. The results of these tests show that it is possible with the use of silage to carry cattle profitably through the winter season and have them come out of their winter quarters with a reasonable increase in weight. Too often in wintering cattle in the Great Plains area the cattleman considers he has done well to get his cattle through the winter without having lost in weight, and many times they actually weigh less when spring comes than they did at the beginning of the winter season.

The preceding paragraphs give in the main the arguments and facts that were presented in the lectures given to over 12,000 farmers through the southwestern section of Kansas touched by the lines of the Santa Fe Railroad during the week beginning November 3. To those who have made a study of the needs of Kansas agriculturally, the material presented was an old story. The Extension Department lecturers of the Agricultural College have urged farmers from one end of the state to the other for years to change their system of farming along the lines indicated in the lectures given on this Santa Fe Silo Special.

The Santa Fe Railroad has undoubtedly gone to considerable expense to make it possible for this valuable information and advice to be presented to so many farmers during this trip. A railroad company such as the Santa Fe depends for its existence upon the business which develops in the territory it covers. From a selfish viewpoint, it might be said that the railroad company is interested only in getting the farmers to grow more live stock in order that they may have more products to haul out of the country, and are not concerned whether the farmer does this profitably or not. Where individuals only are concerned, it is easy to see that each may have a direct personal interest in the welfare of his neighbor even though such interest may not bring direct financial returns. In the broadest sense there is no reason why a corporation like the Santa Fe which is as it were a citizen in the community in which its business is transacted, cannot have the same interest in the welfare of its neighbors as an individual. The desire of the company, whether selfish or otherwise, to assist the farmers in every way possible to become more prosperous, permitted the arranging for the series of lectures which were given from the special train.

As usual, the source of this information was the Agricultural College and Experiment Station. The Extension Division of the Agricultural College at Manhattan prepared exhibits of model silos of several kinds and installed one of the standard makes of silage cutters operated by gasoline engine. These exhibits were placed on flat cars. The Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, Edward C. Johnson, accompanied the train the first two days, and A. S. Neale, Dairy and Silo Expert for the Extension Division, remained on the train the whole week. Lee H. Gould, who is demonstration agent covering the Santa Fe territory in the southwest, this work being conducted by co-operative effort on the part of the Santa Fe, Federal Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural College, was also on the train the whole week as lecturer, as was H. M. Bainer, who was in experiment station work for a number of years and now is agricultural demonstrator for the Santa Fe at Amarillo, Texas. G. C. Wheeler, associate editor of KANSAS FARMER, spent three days with the train as lecturer. This train was in charge of L. F. Bacon, the Assistant General Colonization Agent of the Santa Fe. Fred Vandergrift of the Santa Fe Publicity Department, and Harlan D. Smith, editor of the Kansas Industrialist at the Agricultural College, also accompanied the special. Governor Hodges was represented on the train by his private secretary, Grant Harrington.

During the first two days of the trip the territory covered was what is known as the Englewood Branch of the Santa Fe, passing through the counties of Kingman, Barber, Comanche and Clark. These counties, while having some splendid wheat land, have also a considerable amount of land which is of such a character as to necessitate its use for pasture purposes largely. This fact has perhaps tended to keep live stock more in evidence through these counties than in some other sections of the West having a similar soil and rainfall. Farmers and cattlemen through this territory have not required much urging to get them interested in the silo and the greater utilization of feed crops. The writer, during the past two years, has superintended the construction of two silos in Comanche County on farms which might be considered wheat farms, but have never left cattle out of consideration. Other farmers are doing likewise. H. W. Skinner of Barber County, who visited the special, said: "You need not talk silage to me. I already have twenty of them and have on hand 5,000 cattle. We are putting up silage this week at the rate of 200 tons a day." Similar reports came in all along the line. Even though the weather was rainy and disagreeable during the time the special was on the Englewood Branch, over 3,000 people were in attendance at the lectures. Mr. Carson of Clark County, reported that there were twenty-six silos in his county, most of them having been put up the past season. Barber County is reported to have over 60 silos of various kinds. With silos all through these southern counties and wheat for fall pasture, when conditions are favorable as they are this fall, there is no reason why diversified farming, with live stock, cannot be made a most profitable system.

On the third day of the week the Special passed on the main line through the counties of Reno, Stafford, Edwards

and Ford. Through parts of this section wheat farming has become so firmly fixed that it is going to be hard for many to change their methods. The first lecture the writer gave on this train was at Lewis, in the heart of the wheat country. The "doubting Thomas" attitude of the listeners was apparent. Very few are ready to accept the proposition that a successful system of agriculture could not be built up around this one grain crop. We found some few even here, however, who had seen the vision of better things to come with a system of farming involving better live stock and the silo. H. W. Cudney, graduate of the Agricultural College, has built a silo and is following a more diversified method of farming. Some of the younger men who have studied this matter carefully, many having received training at the Agricultural College, are taking up the burden of introducing systems of agriculture which will have greater permanence than that of their fathers.

Out in Ford County the new movement has gained considerable impetus. No less than 1,200 people were on hand to hear the lecture. Among this crowd was a high school class with pencils and tablets taking down the notes for future reference. The writer has made a good many visits to Dodge City and attended a good many meetings but never one where so much interest was taken. Two years ago he superintended building a silo on the branch Experiment Station farm at Dodge City. At this time an effort was made to get as many of the farmers in this territory to visit the station during the construction of this silo as possible. It was almost impossible to get a single man to go out of his way to investigate this work. Now we find a great interest in the silo and a good many have been built in various parts of Ford County. We noted in passing through on the train a splendid dairy barn which has been built to the west of Dodge City. To the east on the Willow Meadow Dairy Farm, operated by O. H. Simpson and E. H. Ballou, a model cement milk house has been built and a fine concrete silo. A herd of Holstein cows is being developed on this farm.

The fourth day of the trip covered a new branch of the Santa Fe which reaches out through the southwest part of Kansas where so long the nearest railroads have been from thirty to sixty miles. There are splendid undeveloped possibilities through this territory and with proper methods of farming, these counties should make tremendous progress in the next few years. The writer who has driven all over this country in the times before the railroad, often wondered how people could live and accomplish as much as they did under the serious handicap of having to haul every article forty and fifty miles and market what products they were able to produce in the same manner. Wheat farming has made little progress through this territory. The sure feed sorghum crops, milo being grown with special success, have constituted the chief resources of those farming through this section. Broom corn and other dry land crops have also been grown with considerable success. At Ensign, the first stop made on the new line, we met our old friend T. J. Davis, who moved from Shawnee County to Gray County some years ago. During the first few years in this section Mr. Davis was remarkably successful in securing results by dry farming methods. He, with the

writer, once made a farmers' institute campaign through the western counties on the Missouri Pacific railroad. This was four years ago and the writer well recalls how closely farmers through this territory listened to every word Mr. Davis had to say, with the hope that perhaps his methods might make wheat farming absolutely sure and safe. Mr. Davis made the report that the farmers of Gray County who were building up permanent homes and systems of agriculture, were those who had come to this way of thinking and were getting a few cows and some live stock and not attempting to attain success solely through the growing of wheat. Seventeen silos have been built in Gray County the past season. One big silo pointed out to us some five or six miles from the railroad had been built by a farmer who lost 250 head of cattle during the severe winter of 1911-12 through lack of feed. He is now fortified for such a contingency. C. C. Isley, who is engaged in the lumber and merchandise business at Cimarron in Gray County, has been a great booster for the silo and diversified farming in this county. He is also interested in farming and has one large pit silo on his own farm.

The thrift of the people of this territory has developed a new source of income. It was found that a demand existed for the soap weed or wild yucca which grows so abundantly. It must necessarily be grubbed out before the land can be cultivated. A St. Louis contractor was bargained with to take all the soap weed that could be baled up and shipped to him at \$6.00 per ton. Some of the farmers are grubbing out a ton to a ton and a half per day of this soap weed. Great piles of it have accumulated near the ware house where it is being cured and baled. It is being used in the making of various fiber products.

Lee Gould, the new demonstration agent, who has his headquarters at Dodge City, seemed thoroughly at home through this territory. He has been doing some very successful farm work on the home farm in Ford County since his graduation from the Agricultural College. He had the nerve to go back to his old home and immediately put into practice some of his ideas and theories as to growing wheat. He carried out a series of demonstrations involving some 12 or 15 methods of preparation and as a result thoroughly demonstrated the possibilities following the doing of the right thing at the right time in the growing of wheat. He is not attempting to build up a system of farming dependent on wheat alone, however. He is starting a fine herd of Duroc-Jersey hogs and has some first class Percheron mares on his home farm. As we passed through southwest Ford County and Gray County we found Gould well known on every side. Frequently friendly hails from the crowd greeted him. In fact this was his old boyhood home and he taught school for some time in the southwest part of Ford County. This was Mr. Gould's first appearance as a lecturer on the use of better agricultural systems for this territory, and it may be said in passing that his statements coming as they did from one who actually lived and farmed under existing conditions, carried great conviction to his hearers. We predict some splendid results following Mr. Gould's efforts to introduce better methods through the section of the state in which he is working.

Further comment will appear next week.

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General Farm Inquiries

Seed for Spring Planting—Shredding
Figures—Grain Sorghums—Feterita at Hays

THE Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station co-operates extensively with the United States Department of Agriculture in testing and introducing new crops. In this way the station secured some feterita seed in 1910 and has grown it experimentally in Ellis County; plantings have been made on soils of different character. Prominence the press of the western states has given this crop during the last season will make the following report of interest to readers:

In 1911 a small tract was planted on a slope where the soil was light, with considerable clay and some limestone. During the dry period of that summer the crop continued to grow when other grain sorghums were retarded by absence of moisture. The forage grew to a height of six feet, maturing grain heads much earlier than other sorghums, resulting yield being sixteen bushels of grain per acre. In 1912 the same ground was again planted to feterita and produced not to exceed twelve bushels of grain per acre with less forage growth than the previous year. Finding the crop to possess drought resistant characteristics greater than kafir, the station prepared to grow a larger area with the intention of obtaining sufficient forage and grain to conduct tests for determining the feeding value of both. Six acres were planted in 1913 on better land than produced the crops in 1911 and 1912. With scarcely any measurable rainfall from the time it was planted until the forage began to dry up in September, the crop produced eighteen bushels of grain per acre. After the matured grain was harvested the forage was packed in silo. The first matured heads of the feterita ripened from twenty to twenty-five days earlier than did white kafir on an adjacent field, and observation of the crop in three years indicated that this is an average result in maturing of feterita.

The plant has a tendency to grow in a stooling manner rather than with shoots similar to corn or kafir. Each plant will develop from four to eight seed heads which heads mature at different stages of the plant's progress, making a complete harvest of the grain rather a protracted job. The grain has a great attraction for birds; blackbirds, jaybirds, doves and field sparrows feed from it with great relish and, owing to the softness of the grain, readily damage the heads during the different stages of growth.

Comparisons of feterita with other sorghums leads to the conclusion that it is not as desirable for roughage as is kafir or some varieties of saccharine sorghums if these can be grown. The forage is quite similar to milo but produces taller stalks than does the dwarf type of milo. Analysis of the grain shows the composition to be practically that of kafir. The Fort Hays Station has made no feeding tests with the crop.

It is the opinion of the experiment station authorities thus far that, where kafir can be profitably grown, it is a preferable sorghum to feterita. The early maturing ability of the latter should prompt its production in regions where altitude and rainfall precludes the possibility of successful kafir corn production. The extreme western and northwestern counties of Kansas might profit by more attention to feterita and milo in the event kafir has not been found generally satisfactory.

Reports upon extensive plantings of feterita in southern Kansas and Oklahoma would indicate that the seed is not difficult to secure so that farmers may procure enough to obtain a start and determine whether or not the crop is more desirable in their locality than other grain sorghums. Its behavior at the Fort Hays Experiment Station this year was not better than dwarf milo; was earlier than kafir; but did not produce as good quality of forage as white kafir did.—Geo. K. Helder, Superintendent Hays Experiment Station.

Observations on Grain Sorghums.

J. K. F., Scott County, writes: "I planted 10 varieties of sorghums side by side this year. Most of my acreage was planted to white sorghum or what the Federal Department of Agriculture grows under the name of 'Freed Sorgo.' Of this about 80 per cent formed heads. The following were planted in an acre test plot: Jerusalem corn, about 30 per cent formed heads; white hulled kafir, 5 per cent; black hulled kafir,

none; dwarf kafir, none; feterita, white milo and dwarf milo, less than one per cent. These test plots were near the house and the poultry kept the hoppers down.

"I have planted feterita—first called Sudan durra—for the past three years. It has a fine grain but I have not had any big yields. For forage, I class it with Kowlaing and not equal even to dwarf broom corn or dwarf milo. It has a tendency to grow wild—7 feet high—and is then difficult to harvest. Jerusalem corn is quite early and drought resistant. Planted where poultry, hogs or sheep can harvest it, I consider it a desirable dry weather crop.

"Sudan grass—the grass of the sorghum family—is a plant which I believe will mean much to the plains region. While it is too early to make any extravagant claims for it, I feel justified in saying that from what I have experienced it will become to our uplands what alfalfa is to our bottom lands.

"Let us remember that while there is much in the selection of crops and varieties bred up and adapted to our particular soil and climate, after all, the most important factor in dry farming is moisture. Without a reasonable amount of moisture at the proper time, good crops are an impossibility, and if a man tells you of some wonderful plant that will grow 60 to 70 bushels an acre without rain or irrigation, forgive him. If he claims to have a plant that is hopper and bug-proof, you may know that he has a weed."

Green Manuring Value.

Farmers in the Linwood community in Leavenworth County have the practice of sewing turnips after the potato crop has been harvested, and turning them under for green manure. Owing to the high price of vegetables this year, the farmers are disposing of them at good prices. One farmer sold his turnips at 15 cents a bushel on the ground, and another sold his for \$12 an acre. It is stipulated in the contracts that the tops must be left on the ground.

Ask For Date Early.

If you are figuring on a farmers' institute meeting this winter you should write E. C. Johnson, superintendent of farmers' institutes, at Kansas Agricultural College. All requests will be met, as far as possible, and regular meetings will be scheduled in December or after the holidays. It will be necessary to know very soon the names of all places where institutes are desired and any requests from organizations or individuals wishing to organize an institute should be sent at the earliest possible date.

Kafir, Feterita and Corn.

W. C. McC., Jewell County, is engaging in the seed business and the questions he asks are indicated by the replies following. These replies we think will be of interest to KANSAS FARMER readers in general.

The seed of kafir and feterita grown in Jewell or adjoining counties would be the best seed you could obtain for the farmers of your county. Kafir grown in Oklahoma or in southern Kansas where the season is longer than in northern Kansas, would not be desirable seed for your county unless you could obtain pure seed of high yielding type of head, which seed matures early, is extremely hardy and dry weather resistant. There is seed of such kafir of this year's crop in Kansas if you can locate it. The failure of kafir generally to mature a good crop in Kansas this year, is due to degenerated seed commonly planted. Wherever you find the seed of pure kafir planted early last spring and well tended, you find a good crop of seed this fall.

Feterita matured in all parts of Kansas this year and it is certain that most of this seed came from Oklahoma. However, feterita is two or three weeks earlier in maturing than even the purest of kafir. We believe that Oklahoma grown feterita will give good results if planted in your locality next year. Of course, feterita is like kafir in that it will get later and later in maturing the longer the seed is grown in your section unless your farmers will save the seed from the early maturing heads.

Good, native varieties of corn will undoubtedly give the best results in Jewell County, provided, of course, the



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seed will grow vigorously and is of good yielding variety. We personally think the home-grown seed idea is being worked just a little bit too hard by agricultural papers. The principles of home-grown seed are sound, but if home-grown seed is of low yield as is true in many instances, the farmer is a heavy loser by pursuing the home-grown seed idea year after year. To pursue this plan is wise provided the home-grown seed is of such quality as to deserve continuous planting. Because seed is home-grown should not commend it to the farmer unless it be seed of proven yielding ability. There is as much difference between the strains of corn of the same variety as between animals of the same breed, and you know what you would do with a poor, inferior animal even if he was of pure blood of some good breed. Unless something is known of the yielding quality of the home-grown seed available to our inquirer, who will re-sell that seed to his farmer customers, he should then look for seed of the right kind grown as near home as possible, to be sure, but if necessary imported from other sections of the same latitude.

Controlling Corn Beetle.

B. T. J., Douglas County, writes that his corn this year was extremely wormy and that the corn ground is badly infested with corn beetles and desires to know how this insect can be disposed of before corn planting time another year.

This worm is regarded as one of the easiest to control. Crop rotation methods will control it. The Federal Department of Agriculture in its investigation states that not since the insect was discovered has there been a case on record where corn has been injured by it when grown on land planted the season before to wheat, rye, barley or oats. The department has been engaged in investigations looking to the eradication and control on a 4,600-acre farm in Dekalb County, Illinois. Rotation of crops has been the rule on this farm. Year year 1,600 acres were planted to corn, 700 acres of which were carefully examined by the department's investigator. In August only ten acres were found infested by the root worm, this being in a field in the re-arrangement of which the ground had been planted to corn the previous year. In the same neighborhood were a number of farms where rotation was not systematically practiced and on such farms the damage done by the pest was quite serious.

Corn Shredding Figures.

Answering A. L. B., Jefferson County: It will pay this year to shred corn fodder because of the additional feed the fodder will afford when shredded as compared with the ordinary methods of feeding. The shredding of corn fodder is more advantageous this year because of the high price of hay.

At the Minnesota station it was shown that it costs \$11.66 to grow an acre of corn when the corn is husked from the standing stalks. It costs \$15.30 when the corn is cut, shocked and shredded. The difference between the two amounts is \$3.64, representing the cost of cutting, shocking and shredding. If the yield of fodder per acre this year should be one and one-half tons, the cost per ton of shredded fodder would then be \$2.43. The Minnesota station figures that when red clover hay is worth \$8 per ton, shredded corn fodder is worth \$3 a ton. However, when forage is high in price and clover hay is worth \$10 to \$12 per ton or higher, as it is this year, it would appear a paying investment to shred the corn fodder and so make as much of it available for feeding as is possible.

Chinch Bugs Must Go.

The farmers of Harvey County are alive to the value of team work. Many school house meetings have been held in that county recently to organize for the chinch burning campaign, and to discuss the necessity of securing seed corn this fall. F. P. Lane, county agent, is at the head of the campaign. Each township in the county is being organized now, with a captain for each half township and a lieutenant for each community, to secure the help of those living in the neighborhood.

P. H. Ross, county agent for Leavenworth County, reports that the community of Linwood is taking hold of cooperative work in many directions. Committees have been appointed to organize a chinch bug burning campaign, an egg circle, and a cow testing association.

Montgomery County is preparing to burn chinch bugs. E. J. Macy, county agent, is planning the job.

It is No Disgrace Not to Know Good Form or Etiquette

Thousands do not know: in cities as well as in the country. Most of us have not the time to learn: others have not had the chance.

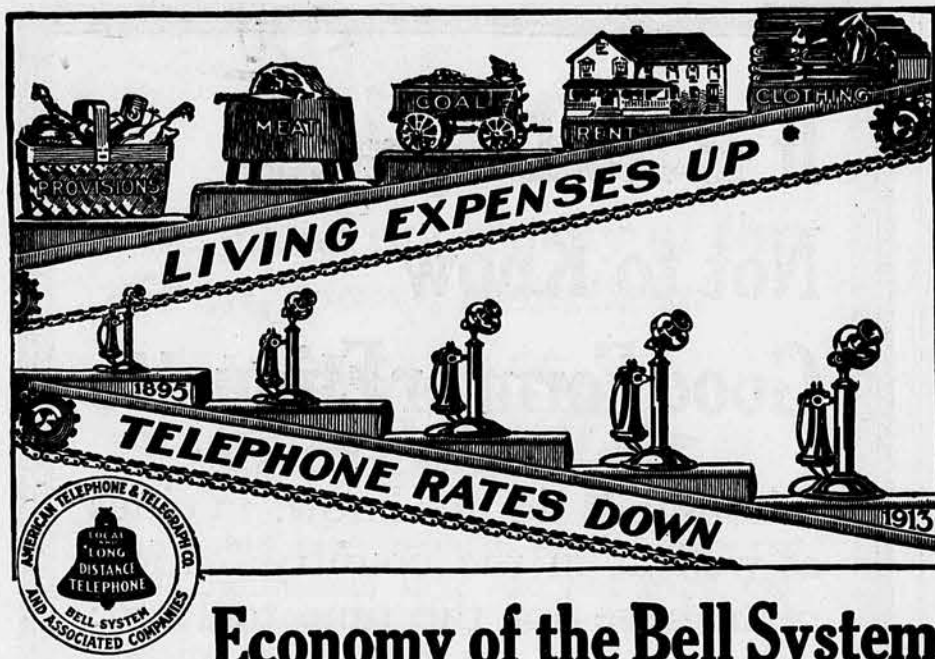
That is why over 23,000 girls and women—men, too: hundreds of them—wrote last year to the "Good Manners and Good Form" editor of *The Ladies' Home Journal* and asked what, and how, and when.

And they found out. For this editor knows: none better. She is a woman born and bred in the circles that know good manners and good form for every occasion: that *must* know: and she is not only glad to tell those who do not know, but she has the gift to tell what she knows clearly and to the point. And every year she tells thousands of folks: not in print, but by mail, in direct, specific and personal letters.

This etiquette department is one of the most popular and sought-after divisions of the personal service that *The Ladies' Home Journal* gives its readers. For twenty years it has been going on, until it is safe to say there is not a question of etiquette that it has not answered a hundred times. Nevertheless, it will answer you or any reader of the magazine. Glad to do it, too. And without any charge except a postage-stamp. A booklet, entitled "The Story of 600,000 Invisible Hands," tells something about this service. A postal-card request will bring you a copy.

A year's subscription to *The Ladies' Home Journal*, by mail, costs \$1.50, or it may be bought from any Newsdealer or Boy Agent at 15 cents a copy.

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DAIRY



The first requisites in rearing fall calves are clean, dry, well ventilated, sunny pens. Young calves never do well in damp, dirty quarters.

Fresh air in the calf stable is of great importance to the young calf to give it a strong, vigorous constitution and strong vitality. The calf will be the dairy cow within two years so if good productive dairy cows are expected the calf needs to be kept strong and thrifty from the start. Sunshine is necessary to the vigor of all young animals. It is an excellent germicide and for that reason serves to purify the surroundings and to keep the young calf healthy. It is always well to place the calf pens in a part of the stable where plenty of direct sunshine may enter.

For a person keeping five or more cows, it is economy to own a hand separator. According to the Purdue Experiment Station, by using a cream separator there is a saving of \$3.50 to \$7.00 per cow per year, over the gravity system. Besides a more thorough skimming, the centrifugal separator produces a better quality of cream and a more satisfactory thickness, removes many bacteria and other impurities and produces a skimmilk in good condition for feeding. The milk should be separated while still warm, as the separator has its greatest efficiency if the milk has a temperature of 90 to 95 degrees.

The advantage of rearing fall calves are that dairy products are much higher priced in the winter, the average farmer has more time to properly care for the cows, besides the average cow will maintain her milk flow longer by coming on to grass in the spring time. With the calves coming in the fall, they are ready to be taken off milk in the spring and can be put out to pasture where they will continue to grow. On the other hand, when calves are dropped in the spring they are ready to be taken from milk in the fall about the time winter sets in so are liable to go through the winter without making much growth. In the fall is by all means the best time for dairy calves to come, both from the standpoint of the calf and profits of the owner.

We think in the selection of a dairy cow there are two important points on which the novice can pass with a reasonable degree of certainty. These are the size of the stomach and the size of the udder. If a cow has a large stomach or a large barrel it is proof conclusive that she has the ability to handle large quantities of feed. If the cow is thrifty but not fat and is possessed of a large stomach with thin thighs and consequently good accommodations for a large udder, the chances are strongly in favor of such cow being a good milker. The udder of the cow will not be large unless there is plenty of room for it. Such room can be provided only in the case of animals having thin thighs or so-called cat hams. Large consuming capacity with no disposition to put on flesh, and thin thighs to accommodate a large udder, are the outward appearances of a good milker to which the inexperienced judge of dairy animals should look and upon which he can quite safely depend.

At the National Dairy Show in Chicago three or four makes of milking machines were shown. These milkers are fast becoming popular among dairy farmers of the east. It may be said that such farmers pursue the maintenance of a dairy herd as one of the permanent farm operations to a much greater extent than do the farmers of the West, and in which latter section dairying is a comparatively new industry. The fact is that when a farmer has determined to follow dairying permanently and will milk 20 to 25 or more good cows, he can well afford to investigate the possibilities of the mechanical milker. There are a few milking machines in use in Kansas. These are the earlier makes of milkers. This machine, like all other machines, has been undergoing important improvements during the last few years and is now constructed along simple and efficient lines. If you are withholding an increase of your herd because of scarcity

of help for milking, it will certainly pay to investigate the milker.

The Federal Department of Agriculture at the National Dairy Show repeated its popular demonstration of a working herd of grades and pure-breds, good and bad. The demonstration has for some four or five years been made up of 20 to 25 cows, which cows are fed and milked in a building readily accessible by the public and which building is arranged to seat 300 to 400 people to whom lectures can be given several times daily. The subject matter for the lecture is provided by the results obtained from the various cows the records of which are posted in plain view. The cows themselves serve as living illustrations for lectures on dairy type, etc. This is one of the important features of the show to the farm dairyman. Much can be learned in a few days in attendance upon these lectures. You may not have attended the dairy show this year. You may want to attend next year. If you do, be sure and patronize this feature of the dairy division.

Thousands of farmers are this year adding to their milking herds by the purchase of a few cows. In almost every instance when the farmer sets out to buy cows he fixes in his mind the maximum price he can afford or will pay. He goes into a herd to select cows and naturally picks out those cows which look best to him. In ninety instances of every one hundred he finds that in order to buy the best cow in the herd it is necessary for him to exceed his limit in price. Many times it is found that the best cow in the herd is not for sale at any price. This, however, is the cow which the buyer should endeavor to get. The man who owns and milks the herd as a rule has a very good idea as to which is his best cow. His appreciation of such cow, as is shown by the fact that he will not sell her, is the best guarantee of value of that cow to the prospective purchaser. The man who would buy dairy cows should purchase—if within his means—the cow which the seller does not care to dispose of. Such cow in all probability would be cheaper at \$100 to \$125 than would other cows which could be bought from the same herd at \$50 to \$60. In other words, when you go out to buy cows, look over Bill's herd. When he tells you that this cow and that cow are not for sale, just say to yourself that those are the cows you want. If you mean business in the purchase of a cow that is likely to yield the most profit, then the best cows are the only ones you can afford to buy.

Silage and Cows' Teeth.

I. D. L., Anderson County, asks: "Is there any truth in the report that silage-fed stock lose their teeth? I hope someone posted will answer."

The editor has been closely associated with silage and feeders of silage for at least 20 years, and we have reliable farmers among our acquaintances who have fed it for 25 years. We have never heard of objection to silage on account of its causing cattle or other animals eating it to lose their teeth prematurely or from causes other than old age. There are tons of literature regarding silage, written by observing feeders, and we have yet to find the first statement deprecating the use of silage for this reason. Last spring we put out letters to no less than 100 Kansas feeders of silage, asking for a report as to their success and for their opinions regarding silage as a feed. No reports contained statements pointing to the truth of the report quoted by our inquirer. Will KANSAS FARMER folks who are using silage report to this paper their experiences on this point? If your cows eating silage have lost their teeth, say so. If the evils of feeding silage have been kept under cover, let this subscriber as well as others be properly informed.

Professor Reid, dairyman of Kansas Agricultural College, was in our office just after we dictated the above. We put the question to him. He said Mild Henry, a cow now in her fourteenth year and which cow made 835 pounds of butter in her thirteenth year, has eaten silage all her life and has at this time all her teeth.

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Silage in Cattle Feeding

Its Use in Rations for Maturing and Finishing Cattle—Also as Feed for Horses

ONE of our readers from Osage County writes us the following letter regarding the feeding of silage:

"I am writing you for information concerning the feeding of silage with alfalfa, clover and shock corn. I have 16x40 feet of settling silage. How many tons will it weigh out? I expect to feed by weight. Have about 110 tons of hay and 200 shocks of corn and am figuring to see if I have enough to winter what cattle I have.

"How many pounds of silage for fattening ration for 1,000-pound steers? Wintering ration, silage fed alone? (Give pounds per day in percentage of weight of animal.) Wintering ration of clover hay fed alone? Ration required of clover with cattle on full feed of silage and grain? Proportion of silage and clover hay for balanced ration? (For wintering.) Which is best to feed with silage to fattening cattle, clover or alfalfa? Is a combination of silage and alfalfa in fattening quantities too much of a laxative? Have you any tables showing comparative gains of cattle on grass after feeding silage and other dry feeds? Is vaccination still considered essential in handling calves? Is there any danger in feeding silage to horses? Proportion of silage and alfalfa for balanced ration for wintering. Should cattle have any better shedding for feeding silage than when fed dry feeds?"

The density of weight of silage will vary somewhat owing to the character and condition of material used. On an average 16x40 feet, settled silage, will weigh out 180 tons. On page four of our issue of November 1, this question of silo capacity was carefully discussed.

Silage alone is not a fattening or finishing ration. Steers will put on some gain on silage, but it is too bulky and does not contain enough concentrated material to produce the amount

the proper balance between protein and carbo-hydrates. The use of either alfalfa or clover in combination with silage in the manner suggested does not result in a ration which is too laxative. It is always desirable in feeding rations of this kind, however, to supply some form of cheap, dry roughage such as straw or corn fodder. Cattle always seem to relish small amounts of these low grade feeds when receiving a ration of silage.

Cattle that are to be run on grass the following season should not be fed in such a way as to make too heavy gains during the winter season. This would be expensive since the gains of the winter cost more than the grass gains. Very little data is available as to the results secured in pasturing cattle which have been wintered on silage. Calves and young cattle should by all means make considerable gains during the winter period. Even mature steers which are to run on grass and sold as grass cattle should make some gain during the winter period and while the actual gains during the grazing period may not be quite so heavy as where the cattle have been roughed through the winter on the cheapest and poorest of dry feeds, the cattle will weigh enough more and be in enough better condition when marketed to make it worth while to give them the better feed during the wintering period.

It has been assumed by some that cattle receiving silage during the winter were more susceptible to cold than cattle on dry feed. It has been the observation of the writer that cattle suffering most from cold are cattle which are supplied extremely meagre rations during the winter period. The Pennsylvania Experiment Station made some experimental studies along this line and according to their reports cattle being wintered on a silage ration thrived and did well with open sheds for shelter. It



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and kind of gain necessary for the finishing of the steer for market. The fattening steer ordinarily will not consume probably to exceed an average of 15 or 20 pounds daily of silage through the whole feeding period.

As a wintering ration for the wintering of stock cattle much larger quantities of silage can be profitably fed. On an average of 25 to 40 pounds will be consumed by 1,000-pound animals where all the silage is given that they will consume. It is not a well balanced ration and usually a small amount of cottonseed meal will greatly increase its value in wintering stock cattle, the use of 20 to 25 pounds of silage daily per 1,000-pound animal supplying additional roughage in the form of straw or some other cheap dry feed, and a pound of cottonseed meal per day will give about as satisfactory results from the standpoint of economy as any combination that could be used. Where clover or alfalfa hay alone is used as a maintenance ration, a 1,000-pound animal will consume from 25 to 30 pounds daily. This is too expensive and is not as efficient as the combination ration suggested. Where either clover or alfalfa is available, the use of about eight pounds of hay with from 20 to 35 pounds of silage daily per 1,000-pound animal, will give a very satisfactory ration for wintering stock cattle. Cattle should make some gains on ration of this kind. Clover and alfalfa hay are so similar in composition that in compounding rations they may be used interchangeably. Alfalfa contains slightly more digestible protein per 100 pounds but is somewhat lower in fat. The difference in composition are so slight that they might be considered as of almost equal value and can be used in the ration in the same manner from the standpoint of securing

will be found, however, in feeding silage to cattle, that bedding will have to be supplied since there is no accumulation of uneaten fodder as is the case where dry roughage is fed. This really is the big point in favor of the use of silage. The large amount of material which is commonly rejected by the cattle accumulating in great piles about the feed yards is all eaten and used by the stock when preserved as silage.

Silage is not usually considered as a horse feed although practically all the men having silos are feeding small quantities of silage to their horses and colts during the winter season. The horse is always more apt to be injured by moldy, spoiled feeds than cattle and for that reason care should be exercised that the horses do not receive any spoiled or moldy silage. They should not be given as large quantities of silage as is given to cattle. Where these precautions are observed, silage will be found a very satisfactory ration for use in feeding idle horses during the winter season. It is not concentrated enough for a work horse ration.

Wherever blackleg is known to be present it is always safer to vaccinate the calves. This is especially true if the calves are to be well fed. Apparently calves receiving good rations and making good healthy gains are far more susceptible to blackleg than a calf which is being starved.

Feed for Sale and Stock Wanted.

Fred Perkins of Oswego, Kan., has for sale 300 tons of silage, 60 per cent cowpeas, balance cane and corn; 100 tons of straw. Good sheds, yard and water will be provided. Five miles from Oswego, 2 1/2 miles from railway switch.

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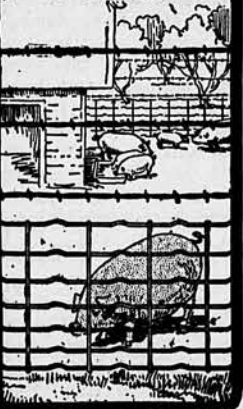


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ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—640 acres, good wheat, corn and alfalfa land; two sets of improvements; in German settlement near church and school; near Carleton Thayer Co., Neb. Price, \$100 per acre. Must be sold. Address Wm. Gallant, Hebron, Neb.

320 ACRES good local bottom land on Republican River. No sand. No overflow. All good alfalfa land; all fenced; 65 acres broken out; never failing spring; water crosses one corner. Three miles from town. \$30.00 per acre. BROWN LAND & LOAN COMPANY, Superior, Nebraska.

LOOK 200 ACRES, \$4,000. \$1,200 cash, terms to suit buyer on balance. We sell or trade lands or anything anywhere. "Ask Kirwan & Laird about it," West Plains, Howell Co., Mo.

WANTED—Hundreds of farmers to locate in Southeast Missouri, where the great drainage canals have opened up for the homeseeker as fine farming land as there is in United States. Will sell on easy terms or can lease a limited amount. Edwards Bros. Realty Co., New Madrid, Mo.

160 ACRES, 3 miles of Ottawa; 6-room house, large barn and other improvements; well located and a nice home. Get full particulars of this and other Franklin County farm bargains. ALLEN MANSFIELD, JR., Ottawa, Kansas.

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CHOICE FRUIT and poultry ranches for sale in western states and British Columbia—any size from 5 acres up—monthly, yearly or all cash payments. No irrigation needed. Price \$50 to \$150 per acre. Actual government reports show that ranchers making from \$400 to \$2,000 per bearing acre. Come and see. I have sold to over 500 people in eighteen months—send for the Kootenay Magazine—price 50 cents, but free to readers of this paper if you state your nationality, amount you have to invest and one reference. Beautiful mountain lake 85 miles long—never freezes—no rainy season, no crop-killing frosts. No severe storms, droughts or cyclones. Plenty of work in mills, mines and on ranches for laboring men. Wages the best. I live there myself. Write me personally. Fred L. Harris, President International Fruit & Farm Lands Co., (Inc. \$500,000), Minneapolis, Minn.

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Training—Woman's Birthright.

Probably no speaker on the Anniversary program at the Agricultural College aroused more enthusiasm than Mrs. Nellie Kedzie Jones. When Mrs. Jones arose to give her address the audience which filled the auditorium stood and cheered. Many of "Mrs. Kedzie's girls" were there; many of them had come especially to see and hear her.

She was the same cheery, smiling Mrs. Kedzie. As she told the work as she had found it, of the students she had worked with, and of the faculty she had known, the "boys and girls" of Mrs. Jones' day were delighted. By the time she had finished speaking, she had acquired hundreds of new "boys and girls." "Woman's Birthright" was the subject of the address. "Isn't it a woman's birthright to have the training she needs to make her strong?" asked Mrs. Jones. Education is the training we give young people to make them ready to do what the world asks them to do.

Mrs. Jones told of the early days of home economics in this school:

"In this college, Professor Anderson—that man of power who, single-handed, battled against the whole Legislature of Kansas in the fight to move this school to Lawrence—President Anderson put two sewing machines on the corner of the chapel platform and called Mrs. Cheseldine to teach the girls sewing.

"Some time after, Mrs. Winchip came, and she put sewing on a firm foundation. The college was rich in the possession of such a woman, for even today, in spite of her long years of service, Mrs. Winchip is considered the best teacher of technical sewing in the country.

"The cooking was begun by Mrs. Cripps in one room of the old chemical laboratory. Then came the guiding hand of President Fairchild, the man of unwavering ideals, the man who never failed to make a better and stronger soul of every man and woman who came under his influence."

Co-Operative Egg Selling.

A writer in the Kansas Industrialist has the following to say on a co-operative method of getting a larger return from the sale of eggs:

"Co-operative egg-selling associations are simple and easy to organize. The capital required is small, and can be raised by charging each member an initiation fee of \$5 or \$10. Simple rules are made, requiring all members to gather their eggs daily and bring them, fresh and clean, to the association headquarters at least twice a week. A manager is chosen from among the members who looks after the grading and marketing of the eggs, the handling of the correspondence and money. He isn't just anyone who doesn't have a job, but a live, keen business man. He must be, for it's a business man's work.

"All the running expenses are, of course, allowed the manager, and he receives a commission on all eggs sold.

"The association supplies each of its members with a rubber stamp with which to mark eggs. The stamp bears the mark of the association, the number of the member, and the date when the egg is gathered. In this way the manager can discover who is to blame for unsatisfactory eggs. Fines are imposed upon members bringing bad eggs.

"A co-operative egg-selling association can, by being careful to see that only good eggs bear its stamp, establish for itself a reputation which will insure a constant market and a substantial increase in poultry profits."

This epitaph was found on an old tombstone:

"Youthful reader, passing by,
As you are now, so once was I;
As I am now, you soon will be.
Therefore, prepare to follow me."
Written underneath was this:
"To follow you I am not content,
Until I know which way you went."

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State size farm wanted, I'll do the rest.
Address
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WILL TRADE 80 acres in Howell Co., Mo., 3 miles Mountain View on main road, R. F. D. and telephone; 65 acres fenced hog-tight, 60 acres in cult., 40 acres valley, orchard and berries; 4-room house, good big barn and other bldgs. Inc. \$600, long time. Price, \$4,000. Wants western land. Ask for list. SOUTH MISSOURI LAND CO., Mountain View, Mo.

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ALFALFA LANDS—ANTELOPE VALLEY, only 70 miles from Los Angeles, on S. P. R. R., 40 to 640 acre tracts, \$10 to \$45 per acre. Ten years' time. One-tenth cash. Ask for pamphlet. Please mention this paper.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC LAND AGENCY,
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FOR SALE—Thirty-acre suburban farm at Garnett, town of 2,500 inhabitants; improvements, good 10-room house, barn 36 x 36, chicken house 12x20, hog house, coal house, drilled well, large cistern, new orchard assorted fruit, 19 acres alfalfa, 3 acres fenced hog-tight, 6 acres clover and timothy; 1 1/2 acre fenced for garden. Price reasonable; good terms. No trades.
Also good livery stock for sale in Eastern Kansas town of 2,500 inhabitants.
W. L. WARE, Garnett, Kan.

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60 ACRES, EASTERN KANSAS, SIX miles from State House, Topeka; all tillable and good; fair 6-room house, barn and out-buildings, all alfalfa land; 15 acres growing alfalfa, near school, good roads. We declare this a bargain. Only \$85 per acre. Geo. M. Noble & Co., 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

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SITUATION WANTED BY MARRIED man on farm. Will take part crop as pay. Have two good teams, harness, wagon. Would want feed furnished. Am experienced. M. K. D., Prague, Okla.

WANTED, BY EXPERIENCED FARMER, farm with stock and implements on shares. Best of references. Address Box 216, Chetaw, Colo.

WANTED—WORK IN DAIRY. PREFER location near Kansas City. Can give best of references. Gus Norris, Columbus, Kan., care of John A. Albertson.

HOME CIRCLE

Songs for Waning Autumn.

I.
The wind breathes a weary vow,
And the rain-shafts dart;
'Tis the time of the stricken bough
And the sere o' the heart!

But more, ah more, than now,
When lovers part,
'Tis the time of the stricken bough
And the sere o' the heart!

II.
Aster fires on the hills,
They are quenched and gone;
The hurrying rills
Flash white in the chill of the dawn,
And the sky that was gold of old
Is a dim dappled fawn.

Soon, ah, all too soon,
Darkling and deep,
Under a pallid moon
The earth will sink into sleep—
But, love, the gleam of the rapture-dream,
The dream will keep!
—Clinton Scollard, in Smart Set.

Labor is man's great function. He is nothing, he can be nothing, he can achieve nothing, fulfil nothing, without working.—Dewey.

To keep brown linen looking new and bright, color the starch a little with strong coffee.

A handful of chopped parsley or onion added to veal when cooking will improve its flavor.

When using silk on the machine take a small round piece of cloth, cut a hole in the center of it, and slip on over the spool pin. Then put on the spool, and the piece of cloth will prevent the thread slipping off the spool and winding about the pin.

Cleaning White Silks.

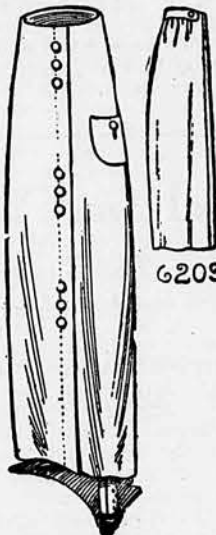
To wash white taffeta and other white silks, proceed as follows: Having made strong suds by boiling castile soap in soft water, allow it to cool to blood heat or 100 degrees, and wash the silk in it by swishing it about and lightly pressing out the water with the hands. Then dip the goods into another suds of the same kind, press the water out once more, and hang in an airy, sunless place until almost dry, pulling out all wrinkles from time to time. Roll the silk carefully over a board, and let it lie wrapped in a towel until there is only a trace of moisture left. Then smooth it under a fine, white cloth with a moderately warm iron. If a clear tone of white be desired, add bluing to the water; if an ivory shade be preferred use the clear suds.

Why We Shake Hands.

Did you ever ask yourself why you shake hands with a person whom you know? Here is the reason:

In the old days, when every man who had any pretensions to being a gentleman carried a sword, it was the custom for men when they met to show that they had no intention of treachery, to offer one another their weapon hands—that is, the hand that would be used to draw the sword, and to withhold the hand was usually the signal for a fight.

So fixed did this habit become that long after men ceased to wear swords they still offered the weapon hand to a friend, and declined to offer it to an enemy. To this day when you refuse to shake hands with a person it signifies that you are at war. Among savages, who never carried swords, the practice of shaking hands is unknown, and it affords them amusement to see the white men do it.



No. 6209—Ladies' Three-Gored Skirt. This three-gored skirt is one of the best liked of the season's models. It may be made with high or normal waist line, has a few gathers at the back, but is plain in front and at the sides. The closing is in front. Such materials as messaline, brocade silk or crepe serge, cheviot or broadcloth, will develop well in this mode. The skirt pattern, No. 6209, is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Write for "Betty"

That's the name of the beautiful girl on the



Coca-Cola 1914 Calendar
(Size, 13 X 32 inches)

Send your name and address and a 2c stamp (it pays part of the postage) and we'll send you Free and postpaid this beautiful lithographed and perfect reproduction of the oil painting "Betty," painted especially for us. 1914 calendar is attached.

FREE
Coca-Cola booklet enclosed.
THE COCA-COLA CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

OUR DEPARTMENT MANAGER'S SALE

Now in progress offers exceptional opportunities for everyone to buy the highest grades of dry goods and women's and children's ready to wear, at the lowest possible prices. All the goods in the sale are new fall and winter stock, and as this is the largest dry goods store in Kansas, you may know that assortments are not equalled in the state. It will pay you to come during this sale, which continues this month.

We refund railroad fares according to the amount of your purchase.

THE MILLS DRY GOODS COMPANY
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

The Spiral Perforated Dasher

Whirling in every direction at the same time enables the

Roberts Lightning Mixer to whip cream, beat eggs and mix, stir and churn, as well as lighten and aerate every other substance or liquid used for Custards, Puddings, Cakes, Dressings, Gravies, and every variety of Drinks.

Once tested, it is always used with constantly increasing delight.

Made of glass with nickel-plated working parts. Fun to work, easy to clean and difficult to damage.

Send 50c for pint, or 75c for quart size by pre-paid parcel post.

Illustrated descriptive circular free.
W. T. DAVIES, BOX 12, BALA, KANSAS.

Strickler's
Topeka Business College, 28 years of continued success. Graduates in every state in the U. S. Most up-to-date school in the West. We get you the position. Write today for catalog. 111-113-115-117 E. 8th St., Topeka, Kansas.

LAWRENCE Business College
Lawrence, Kansas. Good Jobs Guaranteed. Catalog Free.

THE STRAY LIST

L. B. BURT, COUNTY CLERK, WA-baunsee County. Taken Up—One red white-faced steer, age about one year; 3 feet 6 inches high, both ears slit underneath. Value, \$25.00. Taken up by August Feyh, Wamego, Kan.

TAKEN UP OCTOBER 4, 1913, AT SYCA-more Springs, Brown County, Kansas. One dark red heifer which appears to be between one and two years old, by J. Slusser, Sabetha, Kansas.

W. E. NEAL, COUNTY CLERK, NEOSHO County. Taken Up—By John Even of Chetopa, Kansas, on October 18, 1913, one blood red heifer two years old; no marks and no white spots. Valued at \$30.00.

Wall Paper Borders.

If you desire to finish your room with one of the beautiful cutout borders, but hesitate on account of the cost, buy the design nearest your liking in regular style. Then place your sewing machine near a window and set a short stitch, but do not thread the needle. Stitch around the pattern and a perforated line will be formed which may be readily torn away, leaving the pattern clearly cut out.

EXHIBITION BUFF ORPINGTONS

FOR SALE—Eleven 10-pound cockerels, sired by exhibition cock, direct from Wm. Cook & Sons. His sire won first at Madison Square Garden. Young cockerels are from hens of good color and weight, from cockerels from 230 birds coming direct from Cook. Descriptions guaranteed. Eggs in season.

FRANK FIELD, Hays, Kansas.

White Plymouth Rocks

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

THOMAS OWEN,
Station B, Topeka, Kansas.

PURE BRED POULTRY**PLYMOUTH ROCKS.**

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, RINGLET strain. April hatched, \$1.00 each. Maurice Beeman, Sherman, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—68 PREMIUMS. 50 cockerels, \$2 each and up. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, \$5 EACH, TO make room. Fine big fellows. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. R. Baker, Box 3, Abilene, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—A FEW STRONG healthy May-hatched cockerels, nicely barred, now at \$2. H. H. Unruh, Hillsboro, Kan.

WAGNER'S BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks. Fifty cockerels, 75c, and \$1; hens from breeding pens, \$1. Mrs. E. C. Wagner, Holton, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS—BRED FROM OUR MIS-souri State, Kansas City, Little Rock, Jefferson City and Western Missouri winners. Four good hens and a cockerel, \$10.00. Edelstein Heights Farm, Harrisonville, Mo.

SOME SPLENDID BARRED ROCK cockerels and cockerel-bred pullets, sired by Sensation, first prize cockerel at State Show, 1913. For further information write me. Mrs. R. J. Molyneux, 523 Baltimore St., Wichita, Kan.

HAWK'S BARRED ROCKS WON AT last American Royal first, second, pullets; first, third, hens; fourth, pen. Exhibition and high-class breeding birds, both sexes, for sale. Right prices. Write wants. Hawk's Barred Rock Farm, Chas. A. Hawk, Prop., Atchison, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS FOR sale. Cockerels at \$2; pullets and last year's hens at \$1 each. Four male and four female Hampshire pigs for sale. E. S. Tallafarro, Route 3, Russell, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—UTILITY birds for the farm flock, hatched from mated pens. Light colored, \$2.00 each; medium and dark, \$3.00 to \$5.00. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

A NICE PEN OF SEVEN BUFF ORP-ingtons, \$15.00. Very best White Orpington and Buttercup eggs in season. John R. Blair, Russell, Kan.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$1 each if taken before January 1. Mrs. D. E. Hunt, Route 4, Holton, Kan. Phone 1 on 24.

CHOICE BREEDERS—BUFF ORPING-tons, Brahma cocks and cockerels; Rose Comb Brown Leghorn cocks. Clarence Lehman, Newton, Kan.

MAJOR'S S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS and R. I. Reds. Choice breeding and exhibition stock for sale. F. P. Majores, Peru, Neb.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS—Every bird from son of first cockerel, Madison Square, New York, 1911. Every bird shipped on approval. If not satisfactory, return at my expense. \$2.50 to \$5.00. Ed Granerhotz, Esbon, Kan.

WYANDOTTES

WHITE WYANDOTTES, 80 CENTS TO \$3.00. Mrs. E. S. Louk, Michigan Valley, Kan.

GOOD HEALTHY COCKERELS AND pullets in Silver Wyandottes. Prices reasonable. H. L. Brunner, Newton, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES—CHOICE BREED-ing stock at all times. A few good cockerels on hand. Must be taken soon. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

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

SEVERAL BREEDS

TURKEYS, CHICKENS, DUCKS, GEESE. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

CLOSING OUT ENTIRE FLOCK. FARM sold. Toulouse and White China Geese, Pekin Ducks, Barred Rocks and Partridge Wyandottes. Special prices. Glen Oak Farm, Alexandria, Minn.

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

POULTRY



The week of November 10 fresh eggs were selling at 40 cents per dozen in Topeka. With early-hatched pullets, in good warm houses, you ought to be getting some of this easy money.

Although feed is higher in price than it has been for several years, there will still be considerable of a margin left after feeding your hens all they eat; with eggs selling from thirty-five to forty cents per dozen.

Wheat will have to be the main standby of poultry men for chicken feed this winter. It is a highly concentrated feed and should be mixed with bulkier feed. In order to reduce the feed bill use lots of alfalfa. Cut it into half-inch lengths, then scald with hot water and mix some corn chop with it.

Under a New York date line of November 8, we read this: "Eggs are so scarce in New York that dealers have put the retail price up to seventy-five cents a dozen for the best quality and prospects are that they will go from three to five cents a dozen higher. The present wholesale price is sixty-two cents a dozen. Failure of hens to lay this year and a shortage in the cold storage supply are given by dealers as reasons for the scarcity. With the tariff off on imported eggs, many wholesale dealers are planning to bring eggs from abroad to relieve the situation. Norway, Denmark, Russia and Siberia have surplus supplies of eggs which can be bought cheap enough, dealers say, to be sold here at a profit."

The beginner who is sure to win out in the poultry business is the one who profits by the mistakes he makes. If one continues to make the same mistakes year after year, there is but little hope that the time will ever come when he will have a successful plant. We should make our failures and mistakes the stepping stones to success, but if we do the same things over and over again that we have already found by experience to be wrong, we shall never attain our goal. Experience is indeed a dear teacher, but worth many times its price in the knowledge that is gained. If with each succeeding year we get better results, it is because we are profiting by experience. Knowledge gained in this school is worth much to us if we will remember what we have been taught. Keep your eyes open for the thing that proved disastrous on some previous occasion and never repeat it.

Professor Rice of Cornell College, has this to say in favor of hopper feeding: "An important point to emphasize in feeding is that there should be a supply of food available up to the limit of a hen's capacity to eat, so that the high-productive hen shall not suffer for lack of something to eat. The method of dry feeding in a hopper makes it possible for the hen to do what she wants to do, that is, 'to eat between meals,' so to speak. Formerly, in wet mash feeding, the amount hens could eat depended on the good or bad judgment of the person who fed them. For the person

who will watch his hens and feed each day just what grain they need to keep the appetite right and the hens happy and busy, the dry feed hoppers not only insures against underfeeding, but also saves times. It allows the hens to go to the 'pantry' and get something to eat whenever they wish to do so, that is, whenever the demand for food to make eggs requires it. The hen knows what she needs and she must have it."

False Sacrifices.

In a Kansas farm paper, a farm woman tells how she reduces expenses. This is her letter:

"I put up all my fruit and vegetables, raise 200 or 300 chickens and a flock of turkeys each year for eggs and meat, have a big garden and a big potato patch. I bought a cream separator and am going to pay for it myself out of the cream. Then I am going to send my girl to school. I make the chickens and turkeys buy my own and the children's clothes, and the groceries. Sugar we buy by the hundred pounds, as it saves a little.

"I do all my washing, baking, mending, and help in the field to save hired help. As soon as my ironing is done I sort my clothes and mend the ones that need it before they are put away. I make my own carpets and rugs.

"When I want a dollar I don't have to go to my husband for it; I can go to my own pocketbook. I have time to read and visit my neighbors and also the school. I piece quilts and do a little fancy work. I make all of my baby stockings out of larger ones that are worn out, and my little boy looks neat in a suit of his father's cast-offs."

If this woman lives on a farm that isn't paying expenses, her economy and sacrifices are to be commended. If she lives on a farm that supports gasoline engines, silos, hay rakes, hay barns, and good dairy cows, her letter is merely a confession of misdirected human effort.

Why are farm girls going to the city? Read this letter for an answer. Farm girls will keep on going to the city until farm women hold new ideals of service. Why should a woman not in actual need take pride in a day's work over the washtub, when co-operative laundries are possible? Why should a woman take pride in practicing a false economy that drives her children out of God's country where they were born and where they, by all rights of nature and humanity, belong?

Farmers aren't poor—not a bit of it—and there is no reason under the skies why a farmer's wife must weave and hoe and scrub her life away. After the dawn of the new farm day, that men are writing and talking so much about, things will be different for the woman on the farm. She'll think less about the expenses and she will realize that a clear brain and a back not perpetually tired are things worth paying for—paying good yellow crop money, if you please. —Kansas Industrialist.

Canal Fifty Miles Long.

From deep water in the Atlantic to deep water in the Pacific the Panama Canal will be 50 miles in length.

Proclaims War on Chinch Bugs

The Time—Last Two Weeks in November First Two Weeks in December

"WHEREAS, During the spring and summer of 1913 it cost the farmers of the entire eastern half of Kansas an enormous aggregate amount to feed the chinch bugs, and

"Whereas, At this season, (November and December) they are congregated in the bunch grass and blue stem, which grow along the roadsides and fences, in ravines and waste places, so that it is an easy matter to destroy them by burning.

"I, therefore, realizing that co-operation and thorough work are necessary in order to make the burning efficient, do hereby designate and appoint the last two weeks of November and the first two weeks of December as 'chinch bug burning' weeks, and call upon every farmer, every land owner, every tenant, every road overseer, and every local organization to co-operate in the burning of bunch grass and blue stem along roadsides and in ravines and waste places, according to the plan worked out by our state experts. (Signed) GEORGE H. HODGES, Governor."

PURE BRED POULTRY**LEGHORNS**

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

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, Miller strain, \$2 and \$3 each. Roy Baldwin, Larned, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK-erels for sale at \$1.00 each or six for \$5.00. Mrs. John M. Lewis, Route 3, Larned, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK-erels for sale at \$1.00 each or six for \$5.00. W. C. Gilmore, Oneida, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, from my prize-takers. Prices reasonable. W. J. Root, Maize, Kan.

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorns. World's most famous winners and laying strain cockerels, \$1.50 up. Plainview Poultry Farm, Lebo, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORNS—LARGE, VIGOROUS cockerels. "Solid Buff." Have bred Buffs for 15 years. Satisfaction guaranteed. Elmer Carson, 3405 California, Omaha, Neb.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Cockerels, \$1 and up. Guaranteed to please. Show record free. W. F. Wallace, Diagonal, Iowa.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Pure-bred, either male or female line, in pens, trios, pairs or singles. Fifty utility cockerels at farmers' prices. Be quick. Write wants minutely. H. C. Short, Leavenworth, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORNS, BLUE ANDALU-sians, Silver Pencilled Wyandottes, Red Cap Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks, Geese, Bronze Turkeys. Always winners at leading state fairs and state shows. Special prices for quick delivery. Hanson's Poultry Farm, Box K, Route 2, Dean, Iowa.

CORNISH FOWLS.

GOOD CORNISH COCKERELS. PUL-lets from state show winners. Dollar each and upwards. Eggs in season. L. C. Horst, Newton, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

BEST IN MISSOURI STRAIN S. C. REDS. 100 fine cockerels and pullets for sale. Write Walker Poultry Co., Chillicothe, Mo.

ROSE COMB REDS—FINE COCKERELS, \$1.00 each until November 25. Mrs. John Carlisle, Vera, Okla.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, BEAU-ties, \$1 each. Also Bourbon Red Gobblers. Charles Sigle, Lucas, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

LARGE 6 TO 8-POUND COCKERELS for sale, from best Rose Comb Reds, from \$2 to \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write quick. E. H. Hartenberger, Route 4, Newton, Kan.

S. C. B. I. REDS—WE HAVE EXTRA nice old and young birds with size and color at reduced prices. Moore & Moore, Wichita, Kan.

DUCKS AND GEESE.

FAWN AND WHITE RUNNER DRAKES, \$1.00. Chas. Jobe, Sedan, Kan.

FAWN WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS \$1.00 each. Gertrude Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

ANCONAS.

COCKERELS—ANCONAS, REDS, PEN-cilled Drakes, Bourbon Red Turkeys. Mrs. Frank Wallace, Weldon, Iowa.

TURKEYS

FINE BOURBON RED TURKEYS.—MRS. John M. Neufeld, Route 2, Gridley, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS AT \$4 each. Mrs. H. Shrader, Farmington, Kan.

LARGE BOURBON RED TURKEYS.—Toms, \$5; hens, \$3. Mrs. W. G. Prather, Eureka, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS AND BUFF Rock chickens for sale by C. S. Hart & Sons, Milan, Mo.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR-keys. Fine stock. Toms, \$5. Hens, \$3. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

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

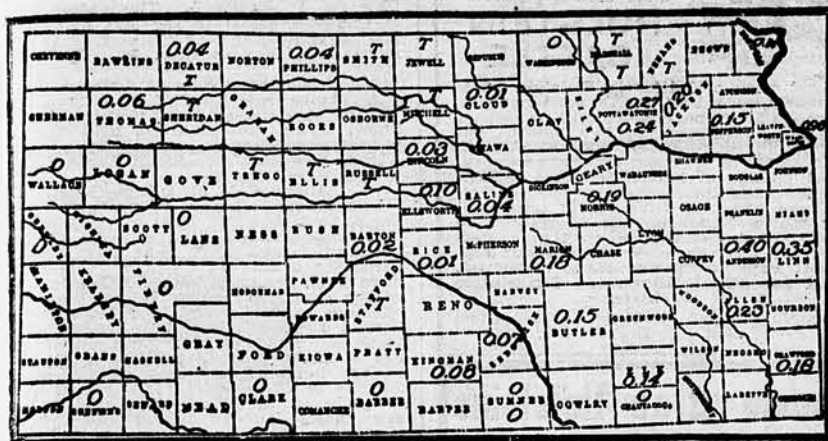
FIELD NOTES

Jersey Bull for Sale. In this issue J. C. Dimmick, of Kiowa, Kan., is offering for sale a very fine Jersey bull, a great grandson of Oxford Lad, out of a very high testing dam. He is priced reasonably. If interested, write at once. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Jerseys Sell High. On Monday, November 10, at Vinita, Okla., C. L. Churchill sold 83 head of cows, bulls and suckling calves at an average of \$198, or a total of \$16,316. The top price of \$780 was paid for Lady Hermit, No. 6 in the catalog. Among the leading buyers were the Oklahoma Sanitarium Co., Norman, Okla.; Colonel Phillips, Carthage, Mo.; E. N. Kerns, Broken Arrow, Okla.; J. E. Jones, Nowata, Okla.; T. J. Romey, Webb City, Mo.; T. J. Banister, Kansas City, Mo.; Vanhouse & Hurts, Carthage, Mo.; W. L. Stewart, Nevada, Mo.; Dr. J. T. Robinson, Nevada, Mo.; H. C. Johns, Carthage, Mo.; J. M. Axley, Kansas City, Mo.; D. H. Kelsey, Hoffman, Okla.; J. M. McMillan, Carthage, Mo.; W. N. Nanks & Son, Independence, Kan.; William Hudson, Tulsa, Okla.; W. E. Waverly, Nevada, Mo.; J. D. Browthers, Canadian, Okla.; W. G. Groom, Perry, Okla.; R. F. Blower, Wagner, Okla.; O. B. Rietz, Coffeyville, Kan.; J. E. Teter, Tyler, Texas; S. E. Teter, Stillwater, Okla.; J. W. Newton, Winfield, Kan. The sale was very satisfactory to Mr. Churchill and the prices received were the highest recorded in the state for Jersey cattle. For lack of space we omit the report in full.

KANSAS CROP REPORT

FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 15



Rain Chart prepared by T. N. Jennings from reports collected by the Weather Bureau.
UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORT BY COUNTIES.

Allen—Some plowing done for spring crops. Feed being stored during early part of week but too rainy latter part for farm work except caring for stock.
Anderson—Week dry until yesterday. Plenty of roughage.
Barber—Wheat pasture good, but none extra to be let.
Barton—Wheat in good shape for winter. Almost too thick. Good pasture.
Butler—No extreme cold weather during the week and no storm.
Chautauqua—Wheat is excellent and all green vegetation doing nicely.
Cloud—Wheat growing nicely, but rain is needed.
Decatur—Stock doing well. Wheat not doing much. Rain needed.
Elk—Streams not running yet.
Finney—Largest area of wheat sown in years, and all making fine growth. Much fall plowing being done.
Greeley—Much fall listing being done. Greatly protects soil from blowing. Wheat doing well. Stock doing very well.
Jackson—Farmers busy plowing.
Jefferson—Variable weather. Hogs generally healthy.
Jewell—Fine weather for wheat, except rather dry. Most all threshing done.
Johnson—Cool week. Wheat and pasture doing well. Water scarce.
Lane—Weather very favorable for stock but wheat needs rain.
Lincoln—Ground getting dry. Wheat will soon suffer if warm dry weather continues.
Linn—Three days damp weather, but not enough rain to furnish stock water. All kinds of feed being shipped in except hay, which is plentiful.
Logan—Nothing suffering, but a good rain

would help the wheat.
Marion—Lots of feed put up the past week. Wheat looks well generally.
Marshall—Weather favorable. Fall crops in good condition. Lull in farm work preparing for winter. Business fair. Mechanical work light. General movement of wild ducks and geese south.
Nemaha—Weather fine. Wheat in good condition but needs rain. Oats being shipped in from Kansas City at 47 cents per bushel. Fall plowing going on steadily.
Phillips—We have had pleasant week, but the ground is dry and moisture needed. Hauling feed and working roads is the order of the day.
Pottawatomie—Wheat is not looking quite as good as it should. Moisture needed.
Rice—Wheat is growing in good shape for winter pasture.
Russell—A cool week. Last two days damp, with some rain. More rain needed.
Sedgwick—First part of week clear. Last part cloudy. Not many leaves on trees. Some pastures still green.
Smith—First part of week was fair and warm. Threatening weather began Thursday evening. Cooler, but no snow.
Stevens—Wheat looking fine. Making extra good pasture. Feed about all in. Good deal of stock making a living on prairie grass.
Sumner—Cloudy and warm last few days. Nearly all the alfalfa hay is in the barn. Some of it was hauled and cut while snowing.
Thomas—Good week for all farm work. Stock in fine shape. Stock being shipped. Misty, foggy weather.
Washington—Wheat is furnishing good pasturage for cattle.

Ex-Governor Stubbs, Dairyman

The little Holstein center at Mulvane has its attention concentrated on the dairy to be established by ex-Governor Stubbs on his farm a half mile from town. For some months it has been understood that the governor intended to establish on this farm a first class dairy herd and for more than a year he has been getting ready to do that thing. He has built a good barn and two silos, 18 x 40. The latter were filled this fall and a large quantity of choice alfalfa hay is now in the barn mow.

Last week the governor, assisted by O. E. Reed, Professor of Dairying at the Kansas Agricultural College, purchased the tops of the Holstein herd of W. H. Cowles, Topeka, the purchase totaling 17 pure-bred registered animals. Of the number, 12 are mature cows in milk, 4 are heifers which will fresh between January and March of next year, and one is a bull calf of much promise. The governor is in the market for a pure-bred mature bull as good in breeding and individuality as money will buy.

The milk from the governor's herd will be sold to the condensory at Mulvane, which institution purchases practically all of the milk produced within hauling distance of the town and which institution is responsible for the development of dairying in that section. Many carloads of grade Holsteins have been shipped to Mulvane and sold to farm dairymen of the locality.

Governor Stubbs recently looked over two carloads of grade shipped there, intending to purchase liberally from the lot, but upon inspection concluded that he wanted something better. It was suggested by Professor Reed on their return from Mulvane, that they spend a few hours looking over Henry Cowles' Topeka herd, the idea of Professor Reed being inspired more from an educational standpoint than anything else. When the governor's eyes fell on a bunch of real top-notch pure-bred Holstein cows, his heart became set on them, the clasp on his pocketbook loosened and he bought the choice of the Cowles herd. The governor will increase this herd from time to time. He figures that ultimately he will milk 100 cows. He has a first class good feeder and handler of cows to take care of his herd.

It is well that no small number of wealthy men of this country have in-

terested themselves in dairying. Such men buy the best dairy blood there is, selecting their animals here and there and bringing them together in herds which almost without exception have become famous for their superiority. There are no less than a dozen herds so established and of which the editor knows personally. These men of means have done much toward improving even the best breeding of the country and as a result have made possible the diffusion of the best blood at reasonable prices. It is gratifying that a Kansan should in this respect follow the lead of such men as Wilbur Marsh of Waterloo, Iowa, who has built a great herd of Guernsey; Mr. Hood of sarsaparilla fame, who has the most remarkable herd of Jerseys in the world; Vice-President Levi P. Morton of New York, and numerous others.

Loss in Separating Milk.

Butter fat and profit may be run into the skim milk can if the separator is not properly adjusted. One Wisconsin creameryman has found by repeated tests that skimmed milk obtained upon farms where hand separators are used oftentimes contains large percentages of butter fat, amounting in some instances to one-fifth of that produced by the farmers' cows.

C. E. Lee of the Wisconsin Dairy School has assigned six causes for the loss of fat in milk: First, the separator may not be standing level upon a firm foundation; second, the bowl may be out of balance and vibrating too much when in operation; third, the bowl may not be operated at full speed—if the speed of the handle should be 48 or 60, as is indicated by the book of instructions, it must be maintained at that rate during the separating, and if other than hand power is used the speed of the bowl must be the same; fourth, skimming milk that is too cold—milk should be separated immediately after each milking; fifth, the cream outlet may be partially stopped, due to improper cleaning of the separator; sixth, the bowl may be too low or too high. If too low, it is due to the parts being partially worn, or in removing the bottom parts for cleaning and not readjusting the height of the bowl to its original position.

FOR THE BATH USE

LOOFAH BATH MITTS

They fit over the hand like a mitten. Made from famous LOOFAH skeleton and Turkish cloth. LOOFAH, a skeleton taken from the inside of gourds grown in southern climates, is recommended by hundreds of users as a skin tonic.

WILL CUT YOUR SOAP BILL IN HALF.

LOOFAH RUB SOAP ONCE OVER LOOFAH, AND IT RETAINS IT FOR THE ENTIRE BATH. LOOFAH

Massages and invigorates the skin. Once used always used. Send us a trial order. 15 cents for one; 25 cents a pair. Coin or stamps.
CHAS. CLARKE CO., 334 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas

The West's Largest Importer and Breeder of PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, and SHIRES, STALLIONS and MARES

125 Head. The Best Collection in America. Determine this by inspecting them yourself.

Prices Lowest and Safe Guarantee. Write Us.

L. R. WILEY, EMPORIA, KANSAS

Lamer's Percheron Stallions and Mares

Fifty head to select from. Let me know your wants. C. W. LAMER, Salina, Kan.



BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM

Largest Belgian Importing and Breeding Establishment in the West. Importation of Belgian stallions and mares arrived Sept. 7. Many of our horses were medal winners at the foreign shows this year; all are sound, acclimated and ready for service. Lowest prices and safest guarantee of any firm in the business. Also a few extra good Percherons. Write us.
W. H. BAYLESS & COMPANY, Blue Mound, Linn Co., Kan.

PEDIGREED SHORTHORN CATTLE SALE ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1913

At farm six miles southeast of Eureka, Kansas, I will sell my pure-bred Shorthorn herd known as the Gilliland herd. The offering will consist of 15 head of bred cows and heifers, 5 head heifer calves, 7 head of bull calves, and 1 four-year-old bull. Will also sell other cattle, some horses, mules and farm machinery.
J. W. SPARKS, Auctioneer. L. N. BROOKS, Owner, Eureka, Kansas.

OUT OF THE BEATEN PATH Away from crowding to city barns where price has to be higher or stallion plainer, take a little trip on the quiet to my farm and see big bunch registered Percheron studs, weanlings to four years; growthy, useful money makers for you. The farm is where they are raised and where you ought to buy them.
FRED CHANDLER, ROUTE 7, CHABITON, IOWA.

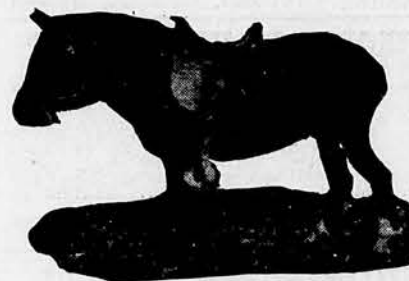
REGISTER OF MERIT JERSEYS

The only herd in Kansas making and keeping official records. They offer a choicely bred good producing young cow in milk and bred to Oakland's Sultan 78523, Register of Merit No. 157, for \$150.00. A magnificent daughter of Flora's Golden Fern and in calf to Oakland's Sultan for \$200.00. Heifers, \$100. to \$150. Bulls, \$50 to \$150. Also a son and a daughter of Gambo Knight for sale.
R. J. LINSKOTT, Holton, Kansas.

Three Fine Gentle Shetland Ponies and Outfits to be GIVEN AWAY

FREE: TO BOYS AND GIRLS: KANSAS FARMER, the big paper you are reading now, is going to give away three fine gentle Shetland ponies and outfits to boys and girls December 20, 1913,

just in time for Christmas presents. Do you want one? Sixty-eight other boys and girls have already won KANSAS FARMER Shetland ponies, and so can you. There is no nicer pet or playmate in the world for a child than a cute little pony like these we are going to give away. It will be easy to get one—the other boys and girls said it was easy and they were so glad they sent in their names to the PONY EDITOR. There is no easier or better way to get a Shetland pony than to send in your name right away. It costs you nothing to enter this contest and you will sure win a PONY or a CASH PRIZE.



FREE OFFER IF YOU ENTER DURING THE NEXT 15 DAYS.

Don't wait—send in your name and address at once. To all who send in their names within 15 days a FREE PREMIUM will be sent with a free outfit and full information about the contest, so ACT AT ONCE.

FILL IN THE COUPON AND MAIL TODAY.

PONY EDITOR KANSAS FARMER, 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas.
Dear Sir:—I desire to enter your Shetland Pony Contest. Please send me Free of Cost the Free Premium and Free Outfit and tell me how I can win a Pony and Outfit.

My Name..... Address.....

My Father's or Mother's Name.....

Postoffice

Street or R. F. D..... State.....

JERSEY CATTLE.

JERSEY BULLS

Do you want a real good one to head your herd? Then write your wants to us. We have them sired by The Owl's Champion, he by The Owl of Hebron, and he by The Owl. It will pay you to investigate this line of breeding if you want the best the breed can produce. Also good Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens.

WM. H. BRUNS & SONS,
Route 2, Box 16, Concordia, Mo.

BUTTER BRED BULLS
FOR SALE

Some extra good Jersey bulls, exactly same breeding as Eminent's Bess, world's record Jersey cow that gave 18,782 pounds milk and 1,132 pounds butter one year. St. Lambert and Golden Fern's Lad blood.

CHESTER THOMAS, Waterville, Kan.

WEST VIEW JERSEY FARM

Herd Bulls—Financial Countess Lad, the only national champion whose dam, Financial Countess, was also national butter champion. Ruby's Financial Count, Register of Merit dam with milk record of 56 pounds per day, sire a Register of Merit son of Financial King. Cows in calf to Financial Lad for sale.

J. E. JONES, Proprietor, Nowata, Okla.

Bank's Farm Jerseys

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

W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kan.

GREEN HILL JERSEY FARM

For Sale—Several young bulls up to 15 months old, sired by Viola's Majesty. Dams, American and imported cows of choice breeding and individuality.

D. LEE SHAWHAN, Lees Summit, Mo.

BIG JERSEY SALE SOON

We are getting ready to sell about the best lot of registered Jerseys ever included in a western sale. Sale date will be in December. Write any time for catalog.

S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

SUNFLOWER HERD—A Herd Sire, Hill-top Pontiac Abbecker, 116019. Born January 18, 1913. Dam, 21 pounds at 4 years. Twenty of his nearest tested dams average 25 pounds butter, 7 days. Mostly white, a choice individual, ready for service. Price, \$250. Other good ones, \$150 up. Bull calves, \$100 up. The best are the cheapest.

F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

GOLDEN RULE JERSEY HERD
Headed by the Island-bred bull, Cicero's Rochette Noble. We are consigning choice heifers bred to this bull to the S. S. Smith sale to be held here December 12; also heifer calves and bulls of serviceable age. Ask for catalog.

Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kansas.

FAIRVIEW FARM JERSEY CATTLE.
For Sale—My herd bull, Daisy Corona's Champion, a richly-bred bull and an excellent sire of heifers. Can not use him longer to advantage. Also young bulls.

R. A. GILLILAND, Mayetta, Kansas.

BENFER JERSEY CATTLE.
A few bull calves for sale, sired by Sultan of Comfortholm. Dams of Golden Lad breeding. Also high scoring S. C. White Leghorn cockerels.

E. L. M. BENFER, Leona, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Two pure-bred Jersey cows and one half Jersey, half Guernsey, Fresh soon. Extra good cows. Price reasonable.

Dr. E. G. L. Harbours, Baldwin, Kansas.

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

HEREFORD CATTLE

LANDER'S

Brookside Herefords

Herd headed by Gay Lad 14th and the champion Gay Lad 6th and out of Princess 16th. Six yearling bulls and ten bull calves for sale, also seven yearling heifers, the best of breeding and choice individuals. Prices reasonable. Write or call.

WARREN LANDERS, Savannah, Missouri.

MODERN HEREFORDS

Robert H. Hazlett. Hasford Place. The home of Beau Beauty, Beau Brummel 10th and Beau Santos, sons of Beau Brummel; Publican by Paladin; Caldo 2d by Printer, and Beau Sturgess 2d by Beau Brummel 10th. 150 breeding cows, all of the richest and strongest Anxiety blood and the choicest individual merit. Visitors always welcome.

William Condell, Herdsman, El Dorado, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Springdale Shorthorn Herd

Headed by Athens' Scotchman, a son of the noted Athens Victor. Cows represent the very best milking families. Herd numbers about 70 for sale; 15 choice young red bulls, the blocky, beefy kind. Also 50 Silver Laced Wyandotte Cockerels. Inspection is invited.

Alvin Tennyson, Lamar, (Ottawa Co.) Kan.

SEAL'S MILKING SHORTHORNS.
Eight choice young red coming yearling bulls, sired by Seal's Gauntlet, grandson of Gifford's Red Gauntlet. Same number of choice young heifers. Attractive prices for a short time. Joseph Seal, Wakefield, Kan.

YOUNG BULLS.
Eight to 13 months, weight 700 to 900. Big-boned growthy fellows, nicely bred. Four or five nice cows and heifers. Either bulls or females. \$100 to \$150.

JEWELL BROS., Humboldt, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Pearl Shorthorn Herd

Sixteen choice coming yearling bulls, reds and roans. Five of them straight Scotch, others have several Scotch tops. Some of them from extra heavy milking dams. All sired by the big roan Scotch bull, Vallant. Few coming twos. Also 12 Duroc Jersey boars, the tops from 35. Visitors always welcome.

C. W. TAYLOR

Abilene, Kansas

Six Pure Scotch Bulls

They are royally bred; sired by show bulls and out of our best Scotch cows. Four beautiful roans, two reds, 10 to 15 months old. Priced low for quick sale.

HARRIMAN BROS.

Pilot Grove, Mo.

TOMSON BROS.' SHORTHORNS

200 HIGH-CLASS CATTLE, 20 leading Scotch families, other standard sorts also. We offer 20 heifers, yearlings and two-year-olds, choice breeding and quality; 10 select bulls of Augustus, Victoria and other Scotch families; breeding stock of all ages. Address either farm. Jas. G. Tomson, Carbondale, Kan., R. R. station Wakarusa, on main line Santa Fe, or Jno. R. Tomson, Dover, Kan., R. R. station Willard, on main line Rock Island.

DUAL SHORTHORNS—HORNLESS.
5,415½ pounds butter sold 1911. Infant male calves. Two Oxford and one Lincoln ram. J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Missouri.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

ROAN HERO

THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION, AND ACACIA PRINCE X 8079-338156

the first prize winners, head my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. M. F. Ry. 17 miles S. E. of Topeka, Kan. Farms adjoins town. Inquire for next sale.

D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kan.

POLLED DURHAMS

FOR SALE TEN HERD BULLS sired by Roan Hero, the junior champion of 1911. Prices reasonable. Come and see my herd.

C. J. WOODS, CHILES, KAN.

DOUBLE STANDARD POLL DURHAM BULLS.

Four choice individuals. Scottish Baron, my herd bull, included. Gets 50 per cent polled calves. Weighs 2,200 pounds. All fully guaranteed. Also six registered Shorthorn bulls. Prices very reasonable.

JOSEPH BAXTER, Clay Center, Kansas.

POLLED DURHAMS AND PERCHERONS

FOR SALE.
Young bulls and heifers sired by a son of Roan Hero. Also some choice young stallions and fillies. Prices right.

D. L. & A. K. SNYDER, Winfield, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE

AULD BROTHERS
Red Polled Cattle

Heifers and young bulls for sale. Prices right. Herd headed by Prince, one of the best sons of Actor.

AULD BROS., Frankfort, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE

For Sale—A choice lot of registered cows, bulls and heifers. Several herd headers.

HALLOREN & GAMBILL,

Ottawa, 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 heifers.

GEO. GROENMILLER & SON,

Pomona, Kansas.

PHILLIPS COUNTY HERD OF RED POLLS.

Young bulls ready to ship. Bred cows and heifers, best of breeding. Inspection invited.

Charles Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

RESER & WAGNER'S RED POLLS.
Richly bred herd headed by Waverly Monarch. Bulls of serviceable age all sold. Fresh cows and young bulls for sale in spring.

Reser & Wagner, Bigelow, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.

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

THE SPRINGDALE STOCK RANCH,

Concordia, Kansas.

HOLSTON'S HOLSTEINS.
Home of Madison Diamond DeKol 94475, one-day milk record 101 pounds 10 ounces. Six bulls for sale, calves to yearlings, grandsons Madison Diamond DeKol. One Pontiac bred bull. CHAS. HOLSTON & SONS, R. 1, Topeka, Kan.

PURE-BRED SELECTED HOLSTEINS.
Seventy-five to select from. Cows in milk. Chocely bred heifer calves and young bulls, from the best stock in New York. Selected by us. Glad to show them.

EDMUNDS & YOUNG, Council Grove, Kan.

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

H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Pure-bred Registered
HOLSTEIN
CATTLE

Last year a California Holstein made a yearly record of 784.13 pounds of fat from 25,981.8 pounds of milk.

After an interval of two months she began another yearly test which has just come to a close with a record of 868.1 pounds of butter fat from 28,826.4 pounds of milk.

These two successive yearly tests during which 54,810 pounds of milk were made are more evidence that great records are not spasmodic efforts, but represent capacity permanently developed. Send for FREE Illustrated Descriptive Booklets.

Holstein-Friesian Asso., F. L. Houghton, Sec'y, Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

Bonnie Brae Holsteins

85 Head of high-grade Holstein heifers and cows from 2 to 6 years of age. A number just fresh. All to freshen this fall and winter. Also a few young bulls, high grade and registered.

IRA ROMIG, Station B, Topeka, Kansas.

GRADE HOLSTEIN HEIFERS.

175 head of strictly high grade well bred fancy marked heifers; thirty 2-yr. olds due in Sept. and Oct.; forty 2-yr. olds due in Dec. and Jan.; fifty 2-yr. olds bred in July. Forty yearlings and twenty five heifer calves from four to six months old.

F. J. HOWARD, Bouckville, N. Y.

M. E. MOORE & CO.

CAMERON, MISSOURI.
Choice young Holstein cows and heifers for sale. Also few young bulls. Tuberculin tested.

SUNFLOWER HERD

Kansas' greatest herd. Breeding, individuality, seven-day A. R. O. and yearly records prove it.

F. J. SEARLE, Prop., Oskaloosa, Kan.

COOKE'S HOLSTEINS.
Cows 3 years or older, \$225 to \$600. Nothing cheaper. No heifers or heifer calves for sale. Bulls 4 to 10 months, \$125 to \$175. Mostly sired by grandson of Pontiac Korn-dyke.

S. W. COOKE & SONS, Maysville, Mo.

BUTTER BRED HOLSTEINS.
For Sale—Some choice bull calves. Prices very reasonable. Write me your wants today, as these bargains will not last long.

J. P. MAST, Scranton, 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.

International Sale Dates at Chicago.
Galloways—December 2, 1 p. m.
Angus—December 3, 1 p. m.
Shorthorns—December 4, 1 p. m.
Herefords—December 5, 1 p. m.

Holstein Friesians.

Feb. 3-4—Henry C. Glessman, Omaha, Neb.

Jersey Cattle.

Dec. 12—S. S. Smith, Clay Center, Kan., and Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan. Sale at Clay Center.

Dec. 11—E. L. Axelson, Garrison, Kan.

March 5—Everett Hays, Hiawatha, Kan.

Poland Chinas.

Jan. 20, 1914—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.

Feb. 6—Edward Frasier, Archie, Mo.

Feb. 5—John B. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa.

Feb. 7—Wigstone Bros., Stanton, Iowa.

Feb. 10—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.

Feb. 11—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.

Feb. 11—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.

Feb. 11—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.

Feb. 17—H. Fesemeyer, Clarinda, Iowa.

Feb. 18—(Night sale)—L. R. McClarnon, Braddyville, Iowa.

Feb. 19—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.

Feb. 24—V. E. Carlson, Formoso, Kan.

Feb. 28—A. R. Reystead, Mankato, Kan.

Feb. 14—J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan. Sale at Norton, Kan.

Feb. 17—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.

Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan. Sale at Manhattan.

Feb. 19—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

Feb. 20—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.

Feb. 27—W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kan.

March 3—George Wedd & Son, Spring Hill.

March 4—L. V. O'Keefe, Bucyrus.

March 4—John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.

Jan. 27—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.

Jan. 29—N. B. Price, Mankato, Kan.

Feb. 4—Moser & Fitzwater, Goff, Kan.

Feb. 6—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.

Feb. 7—Horton & Hale, DeKalb, Mo. Sale at Rushville, Mo.

Feb. 7—E. G. Munsel, Herington, Kan.

Feb. 3—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Marshall County, Kan.

Feb. 9—E. A. Trump, Formoso, Kan.

Feb. 10—Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Feb. 11—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.

Feb. 12—J. A. Porterfield, Jamesport, Mo.

Feb. 12—Edw. Fuhrman & Sons, Oregon, Mo.

Feb. 21—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.

March 5—R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan.

March 13—Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kan.

Holstein Bulls from Sunflower Herd.
F. J. Searle, the proprietor of the Sunflower Herd of Holsteins, changes his advertisement in this week's issue. He is interested in securing a Holstein herd header, write Mr. Searle, kindly mentioning Kansas Farmer.

N. D. Simpson of Bellaire, Kan., owner of one of the oldest herds of Duroc Jersey hogs in the West, is offering some extra good boars, also some choice gilts to be bred in December and January to his two best herd

boars. He will also sell some September pigs. Everything in his herd is immune.

International Hereford Sale.
Attention is called to the choice offering of Hereford cattle which will be sold in Chicago, December 5. The cattle put up in this sale are from the best herds in the land. Write to R. J. Kinzer, 1012 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo., for catalog.

Shorthorn Sale at Chicago.
A choice selection of Shorthorn cattle will be sold during the International Stock Show. This sale will be held December 4. Catalog may be secured by addressing Abram Renick, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Angus Sale at International.

The Angus offering at Chicago, December 3, consists of 52 head of the best Aberdeen-Angus cattle from a point of breeding and individuality that has ever been listed for a sale at Chicago. The animals have been selected from the leading herds of the county and over 80 per cent of the offerings are represented by the Blackbird, Trojan Erica, Pride and Queen Mother families. There are 20 bulls listed which are of show yard character and fit to put at the head of any herd in the country. Anyone in the market for a top-notch bull to place at the head of a herd or for a few choice females cannot afford to miss this sale. Everything is guaranteed by the association. Write to Chas. Gray, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, for catalog.

International Galloway Sale.

The best show herds of America are represented in the Galloway offering at the International, December 3. Briefly stated, this is an offering of choice cattle. To the rangemen of the West, as well as to the stockmen and farmer of the corn belt, there is offered a variety of type and breeding from which each can select his individual needs. Here is an opportunity to start a new herd, or to infuse new blood into the old. Here is also an opportunity to strengthen the show herd for next season. The usefulness of the animals as breeders is guaranteed. Write to R. W. Brown, Carrollton, Mo., for catalog.

If interested in sheep, get in touch with our advertiser located out at Russell, Kan. E. S. Tallafiero, breeder of registered Hampshires and owner of the best flock to be found in the West. His pigs are reasonable. Write him and if possible visit his fine herd.

If you want the best in Berkshires, write W. J. Grist, the big breeder located at Ozarkville, Kan. He offers pigs at very reasonable prices.

R. J. Linscott, Berkshire breeder of Holton, Kan. offers boars ready for service at the low price of \$25 each, and a big lot of pigs for \$20 each. See his card in this paper and write him about these.

N. D. Simpson, the veteran Duroc Jersey breeder located at Bellaire, Kan., is a regular advertiser in this paper. He has some fine spring boars and gilts for sale, of the very best breeding.

P. I. Nelson, the well known Duroc Jersey breeder at Assaria, Saline County, Kansas, has one of the best herds in his part of the state. Look up his advertisement in this paper and let him know your wants.

J. R. Jackson, Duroc Jersey breeder of Kanopolis, Kan., is one of the fair and square breeders. He offers a choice lot of spring pigs of the best blood lines. Write him freely.

Hubert J. Griffiths, the big-type Poland breeder of Clay Center, Kan., has plenty of fine first-class stock of either sex for sale, and every hog on the farm is cholera immune. Mr. Griffiths' prices are extremely low for the kind he breeds.

For first-class young red Shorthorn bulls at very reasonable prices write Alvin Tennyson, Lamar, Ottawa County, Kansas. Mr. Tennyson also offers 50 pure Silver Laced Wyandotte cockerels.

E. L. M. Benfer, our Jersey cattle breeder located at Leona, Kan., offers some mighty fine young bulls for sale sired by his good herd bull.

This week we start advertising for Frank Fields, the big Buff Orpington specialist at Hays, Kan. Mr. Fields offers a fine lot of 10-pound cockerels from a cock sired by the first prize bird at Madison Square Garden, the biggest show in America. These cockerels are all from the famous Cook stock, and there is none better.

One of the Best.

A Kansas Farmer representative recently inspected the outstanding good young boar that John Coleman, our advertiser at Denison, Kan., has just bought and placed at the head of his herd. He is the best boar Mr. Coleman ever owned, and one of the best ever brought to this state. He was bred by W. A. Lingford, Danneberg, Neb. He was sired by Sampson, a son of Pawnee Lad, and his dam was a Big Marie bred sow. He is an outstanding individual and if nothing happens to him he will some day be one of the great boars of the West.

Smith Sells Winners.

Prof. F. W. Wilson, head of the Animal Husbandry department of the State University of Arizona, writes to our advertiser at Clay Center as follows: "Dear Mr. Smith: You will be glad to know that the Jersey cow recently purchased of you won first at our State Fair in a very large class." A daughter of this cow sired by Imp. Stockwell's Blacy Prince will be included in Mr. Smith's December 12 sale.

S. D. & B. H. Frost, of Kingston, Mo., owners of one of the great prize-winning herds of O. I. C. hogs, are now offering a number of choice spring gilts for sale. They also have a fine lot of fall pigs and can furnish pairs or trios not akin. Their entire offering was sired by the prize winners of their great herd. Look up their card in Kansas Farmer and write them. They will interest you in both quality and prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

Coleman Writes.

John Coleman, the very successful big-type Poland China breeder located at Denison, Kan., reports extra good sales of Poland Chinas. He says, "I have just shipped a boar to Blaine, Kan., a pair of fall pigs to Ozarkville, Kan., and a spring gilt to Piedmont, Okla." Mr. Coleman says he has a couple of extra good spring boars sired by Walters' Expansive, and two s

POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS

A WONDER'S EQUAL

SUNNYSIDE FARM HERD BIG-TYPE POLANDS.

Herd headed by A Wonder's Equal by A Wonder. Boars, \$20 to \$50. Some attractive herd header prospects. Three out of Cap's Expansion Queen farrowed February 24 will weigh 250 pounds. Not fat, but just right for service. Summer and fall pigs, either sex, \$15 to \$20. They are good ones. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. W. OLIVER, GUILFORD, MISSOURI.

GILDOW'S MAMMOTH POLAND CHINAS.

Special Offering for the Next Sixty Days: Fifty big spring boars, fifty big stretchy spring gilts and yearlings and aged sows, either bred or open. These are all the big, stretchy kind, combining size with quality. We guarantee satisfaction. Write us today. We are offering bargains. DR. JOHN GILDOW & SONS, JAMESPORT, MO.



ADVANCE 60548

The mammoth 2-year-old grandson of the great Expansion is the sire of the great line of fall pigs I am offering for sale at weaning time. Either sex. The dams of these pigs are a splendid bunch of brood sows of the Black Mammoth breeding. None better in big-type Poland. Priced to sell quick. Book your order early and secure choice, mentioning Kansas Farmer. PAUL E. HAWORTH, Lawrence, Kansas.

Spotted Poland Chinas

Some splendid spring gilts for sale, or will hold and breed for early next spring litters. A few dandy boars left. Booking orders for fall pigs. These are the old original big-boned spotted kind. THE ENNIS FARM, Horine Station, Mo. (30 Miles South of St. Louis.)

ERNHART BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

50 head of strictly big type Poland China pigs for sale at reduced prices for 30 days. Herd header and herd sows prospects. Sired by Major B. Hadley the Grand Champion, American Royal, 1911. Young Hadley—Giant Wonder—by A Wonder. Write today. We want to sell quick. A. J. ERHART & SON, Beeler, Kansas.

AMCOATS IMMUNE POLAND CHINAS

Fifteen top spring boars and 20 gilts. Cholera immune, well grown out. Sired by A's Big Orange, out of mature sows of big-type breeding. Also few young Shorthorn bulls. Inspection invited. S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

P. L. WARE & SON'S POLAND CHINAS

Choice lot of spring boars for sale, sired by Miami Chief by Wide Awake, out of Choice Lady. These boars are out of sows by Big Hadley, Young Hadley and Young Hadley's Likeness. Prices reasonable. P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KAN.

BIG-TYPE POLAND CHINA PIGS

Both sexes, February and March farrow. Fifty-five head, tops from 100 head, sired by Ross Hadley and Hadley C, out of extra big sows of Expansive, Price We Know, King Mastodon and Mogul breeding. Can furnish pairs not related. Well grown out on alfalfa pasture and of the best big-type breeding. JOHN COLEMAN, Denison, Jackson County, Kansas.

SPRING PIGS, 100 DAYS OLD.

Forty big-type Poland pigs, sired by Big Four Wonder, grandson of A Wonder, and Orange Model 2d by Big Orange. Will sell them until they are 100 days old for \$25 each. Pairs, not related, \$40. First choice with every sale. Inspection invited. L. L. CLARK, Meriden, Kansas.

BIG ORANGE AGAIN BOARS.

Extra good March and April boars, sired by "Big Orange Again," and "Gritter's Surprise." Dams—By "A Wonder," "Miller's Chief Price," and Podendorf's "Chief Price Again." Immuned. Priced right. A. J. SWINGLE, Leonardville, Kan.

POLAND CHINA GILTS FOR SALE.

20 Yearling gilts bred. Sired by a son of C. A. Wonder and bred to a son of Big Orange. March pigs in pairs and trios not akin, priced to sell. THURSTON & WOOD, Elmdale, Kan.

CLAY JUMBO POLAND CHINAS

Headed by the only Clay Jumbo, assisted by Big Joe, an A Wonder boar. Six choice fall and twelve selected spring boars at bed rock prices. Also gilts. JAS. W. ANDERSON, Leonardville, Kan.

BIG ORANGE BRED BOARS.

Fifteen extra choice ones, sired by Ott's Big Orange, weighing from 165 to 260 lbs. Some by other noted boars. \$20 to \$50 each. Fully guaranteed. J. P. FOLEY, Oronoque, Norton Co., Kan.

STRYKER BROTHERS' POLAND CHINAS.

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

Merten's Big Smooth Poland Chinas

Headed by King Hadley 3d and Kansas Wonder, mated with daughters of Old Expansion, What's Ex, and Grand Look Jr. Stock for sale. E. E. MERTEN, Clay Center, Kansas.

TWO HERD BOARS FOR SALE—One 3-

year-old, a grandson of Big Hadley; one fall yearling sired by Mastiff by King Mastiff. Priced to sell. Geo. Haas, Lyons, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

HIGH QUALITY HAMPSHIRE.

Spring Boars and Gilts, sired by prize-winner, T. R. Fancy. Will sell Mollie 5th, one of my best sows, due to farrow October 12. S. E. SMITH, Lyons, Kansas.



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



HAMPSHIRE HOGS. Bred sows, spring pigs, pairs or trios not akin. Pat Malloy and General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable. F. C. Wittorf, Medora, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS.

Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly that will pay as big wages. Write today for big free catalog of Home Study Course, as well as the Actual Practice School, which opens January 5, 1914. MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL. Largest in the World. W. E. Carpenter, Pres., 1400-1414 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Col. Jas. T. McCulloch Live Stock and General Auctioneer. Ten years of study and practice selling for some of the best breeders. Clay Center, Kansas.

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

L. R. BRADY Fine Stock Auctioneer. Ask those for whom I have sold. Manhattan, Kansas.

Col. Jesse Howell Live Stock and General Auctioneer. Up-to-date methods. Herkimer, Kan.

L. H. GROTE, MORGANVILLE, KANSAS. General Auctioneer. Write or phone for dates at my expense.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

BERKSHIRE PIGS

Choice pigs, 10 to 16 weeks old, either sex. Sired by Robin Hood, Premier 2d, or Adam, a son of Rival's Lord Premier. Nothing but the very choicest specimens shipped. Price, registered, crated, F. O. B. here, one, \$20; two, \$35; three, \$50. W. J. GRIST, Ozawie, Kan.

CHOICE PIGS

Ten to sixteen weeks old, either sex, \$20. Boars ready for service, \$25 and \$30. Registered, crated, f. o. b. Breeding and individuality of the best. E. J. LINSOTT, Holton, Kan.

40 — BERKSHIRE BOARS — 40 Cholera Proof (Hyper-Immuned) Big and growthy. Ready for service. Prices, \$25 to \$50. SUTTON FARMS, Lawrence, Kansas.

FIELD NOTES

W. T. Davies has advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer the Roberts Lightning Mixer, a very handy article and almost a necessity around the kitchen. It is used to whip cream, beat eggs, mix, stir and churn. He is offering this mixer at a very low price. Those interested should address Mr. Davies, Box 12, Bala, Kan.

Attention is called to the sale advertisement of L. N. Brooks of Eureka, Kan. On November 25 Mr. Brooks will sell his herd of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle known as the Gilliland herd. The sale will be held at the farm six miles southeast of Eureka. The offering will consist of bred sows and heifers and a number of young bulls. Also one four-year-old and a number of heifer calves.

HORSES AND MULES

JACKS AND JENNETS



Large mammoth black jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 5 yrs.; large, heavy-boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Special prices for summer and fall trade.

PHIL WALKER, Moline, Elk Co., Kansas.



JACKS AND JENNETS.

Eighty large-boned black mammoth jacks, 15 to 18 hands standard, guaranteed and priced to sell. The bulk of all are looking for good young Percheron stallions. Reference, banks of Lawrence. Forty miles west of Kansas City, on Santa Fe and U. P. Railroads. AL E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas.

DUROC JERSEYS

Tatarrax Herd Durocs

For Sale—Fifty Spring Boars, sired by Tatarrax, G. M.'s Tat. Col. and Tat's Top. The best bunch of boars we ever raised. Priced reasonable.

Hammond & Buskirk, Nowton, Kans.

W. C. HARMAN'S DUROCS

Extra fine boars for sale, including one senior March yearling, one junior September yearling and two outstanding March boars, all sired by King of Coles. 2d 22851 and out of dams of Crimson Wonder 3d and Red Wonder breeding. They are the big high-class easy-feeding kind and are priced to sell. Description guaranteed.

W. C. HARMAN, Route 4, Gallatin, Mo.

LEGAL TENDER DUROCS

Outstanding spring boars and gilts. Some good herd header prospects. Also one extra good Shorthorn bull calf. Prices reasonable. Hogs shipped on approval. J. E. WELLER, Faucett, Mo.

HILLSIDE DUROCS.

20 March boars sired by Dandy Model by Dandy Lad—Dandy Model's litter brothers won first and second at Kansas and Oklahoma State Fairs last year. Priced reasonable.

W. A. WOOD & SON, Elmdale, Kan.

GOOD ENUFF AGAIN KING

No. 35203. The sensational first premium champion and grand champion Duroc boar at Kansas State Fair, 1913. Special prices on boars. W. W. OTEY, Winfield, Kansas.

DUROCS OF SIZE and QUALITY

Herd headed by a son of B. & C's Col. Immune spring boars and gilts of Tatarrax, Col. Ohio Chief and Neb. Wonder breeding at farmers' prices.

JOHN A. REED, Route 2, Lyons, Kansas.

SPRING BOARS and GILTS

Gilts bred or open by Model Chief. Summer pigs, pairs, no kin, priced worth the money. Write for prices and descriptions. DANA A. SHUCK, Burr Oak, Kan.

MODEL AGAIN Duroc Boars, \$15.

Bred Gilts, \$25. R. W. BALDWIN, Conway, Kansas.

BELLAIRE DUROC JERSEY HERD.

Immune boars for sale. Orders for immune gilts to be bred December and January to my two best herd boars. Also September pigs, all immunized, double treatment. N. D. SIMPSON, Bellaire, Kan.

SELECTED DUROC JERSEY BOARS.

Twenty-three extra choice ones of spring farrow, sired by Old Bonney K., Overland Col. and other great sires. Reasonable prices in order to close out early. N. B. PRICE, Mankato, Kansas.

DUROC JERSEY BOARS of early spring

farrow, sired by Joe's Price 118467, a son of Joe, the prize boar at the World's Fair, out of large mature dams. Will ship on approval. Prices very moderate. HOWELL BROS., Herkimer, Kan.

FOUNTAIN VALLEY FARM.

Duroc Jersey gilts and boars sired by my three great boars, Joe Cannon, Fountain Valley Pride and New Lebanon Coker, for sale. Also a few White Wyandotte and Buff Orpington cockerels at from \$1 to \$2 each. Richard Rothgeb, Pleasant Green, Mo.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS.

Twenty spring boars, tops of entire crop. Sired by Dreamland Col. and River Bend Col., out of big mature sows. Priced to sell. LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.

MARSH CREEK DUROC JERSEYS

Choice boars of spring farrow, also fall pigs, either sex, at low prices. No culls shipped. R. P. WELLS, FORMOSO, KAN.

QUIVERA PLACE DUROCS.

Herd headed by Quivera 106611 assisted by M. & M's Col. 111095. E. G. MUNSELL, Prop., Herington, Kansas.

IMMUNE DUROCS—Fifty big-type sows

and gilts, fall boars and spring pigs. Choice breeding and guaranteed immune from cholera. Inspection invited. P. I. NELSON, Assaria, Saline Co., Kan.

CLEAR CREEK DUROCS

Headed by Clear Creek Col., grandson of Dreamland Col. Forty choice alfalfa-raised pigs to select from. Thrifty and healthy and priced worth the money. J. R. JACKSON, Kanapolis, Kan.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

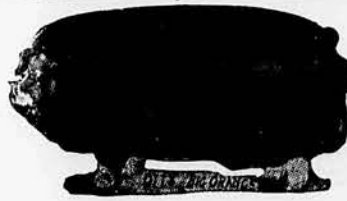
SMALLEY & SONS SHROPSHIRE

Registered yearling and two-year-old rams by a son of Carpenter 432, winner of Pettifer cup, 1906. Choice breeding and quality, priced right. N. W. SMALLEY & SON, Blockton, Iowa.

OTT'S BIG ORANGE OFFERING

Ott's Big Orange at 12 months old, weight 550 pounds. Individuality you won't fault. The kind we breed, feed and sell.

The kind \$25 to \$50 will bring to you. February to April farrow. These pigs will range in weight from 90 to 200 pounds. J. O. JAMES, BRADYVILLE, IOWA.





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PROTECT YOUR LIVE STOCK

AGAINST DEATH FROM ANY CAUSE

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LIVE STOCK
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What Some of our Policy Holders, and Others Interested in Live Stock, Have to Say About Us

EMPORIA, KANSAS.

This is to certify that I carry \$30,000 insurance in The Topeka Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company, and think it is a good insurance for stock raisers and should be patronized by all breeders.

L. R. WILEY, JR.

VALENCIA, KANSAS, Oct. 8, 1913.

To ANY FELLOW-STOCKMAN:—This is to certify that I am carrying insurance in The Topeka Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company on my stock, and I think all stock raisers should investigate live stock insurance.

J. D. CORBET.

MANKATO, KANSAS, Sept. 24, 1913.

To the Officers and Directors of The Topeka Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company, Topeka, Kansas; also Your Special Inspector and Adjuster, Mr. C. N. Spencer. I wish to thank you one and all for the kind treatment I have received at your hands. You are certainly fair and prompt in settling your claims. I think every stockman should carry insurance on his stock and patronize a good home company. You certainly deserve the patronage of all stock growers.

My loss was sustained on the 19th of the present month and I have today received from your Mr. Spencer your check in full settlement of losses to date.

Wishing you success in this grand enterprise, I remain, Yours very truly,

G. P. BEAUCHAMP.

To the Hog Breeders of Kansas.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY That I carry a blanket policy on my hogs in The Topeka Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company. This policy covers loss against death from any cause. I have sustained losses in this company and have always received prompt cash payment for same. I recommend this insurance to all hog breeders.

LOUIS ORT, Valley Falls, Kan.

HOLTON, KANSAS, Oct. 13, 1913.

Topeka Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company, Topeka, Kansas.

GENTLEMEN:—I wish to thank you for the prompt way you have of doing business. On October 3 I took out insurance on my stock and on October 8 had a loss of \$100.00 which your adjuster, Mr. Ambrose, paid to my entire satisfaction today. I consider this insurance to be the best thing out for the farmer and stock raiser. Respectfully yours,

H. F. ELDLEY & SON.

A live stock insurance company, organized on the basis of The Topeka Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company, offers practically the only solution in the safe distribution of such risks. It would certainly be to the interest of the live stock men of the state to investigate your company.

G. C. WHEELER,

Secretary The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association.

writes a Blanket or "Herd" Policy covering all ordinary live stock on farm, and pays amount insured in case of loss.

FOR BLOODED AND PEDIGREED STOCK

This Company has a Specific Policy that is more liberal and costs you less money than that charged by outside companies.

This Company was incorporated by about 100 of the leading farmers and stock breeders of the state for their own protection, and has complied with the State Laws of Kansas and is licensed by the Insurance Department.

THIS IS A FARMER'S COMPANY

This company is organized by farmers for farmers. Our officers are men who have been associated with the live stock business for years, and 95 per cent of our members are farmers.

IT IS BUT LOGICAL

that live stock should be insured mutually. Fully as consistently and in every way as successfully can the farmer protect his live stock by mutual insurance as he can protect his crop from hail or his buildings from fire. The Topeka Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company has recently been organized and is chartered under the laws of Kansas and licensed by the Kansas Department of Insurance. The incorporators are more than a hundred of the leading live stock breeders and farmers of Kansas.

FOR YEARS

live stock has been successfully and satisfactorily insured by companies which have made no pretensions, however, at the mutual feature of insurance. All of the benefits of mutual insurance as applied to other property, are made to apply by the above named company in the insurance of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, against death from any cause. The company issues a blanket or herd policy covering all live stock owned on the farm. No other company does this. This company will insure the better class of live stock specifically. The rates are as low as are consistent with honest adjustments and prompt cash payments of losses.

THE FARMER

insures his barn and dwelling from loss against wind and fire. He insures his growing crops from loss against hail. The value of live stock on many farms is far in excess of the value of buildings and crops, yet few farmers avail themselves of live stock insurance. We have in Kansas about 255 million dollars' worth of live stock, and disease unchecked cannot help but cause serious loss which will result in an astounding grand total.

IT IS ESTIMATED

that Kansas lost nine and three-quarter million dollars' worth of live stock last year from disease. The loss was extraordinary; this, on account of the visitation of the horse plague. However, the preceding year the loss of hogs from cholera was extraordinary and the losses in each of the years named have only served to call the attention of the live stock grower to the tremendous total loss year after year from one disease and another, which affects the animals of the farm. It is certain that the patronage of competent veterinarians could to a considerable measure controvert this loss. However, the loss of live stock from one cause and another is probably as great, if not greater than the loss the farmer of Kansas sustains from any other source.

WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY

In 1912 the foreign companies operating here collected nearly \$4.00 for every dollar they paid back in losses. The \$3.00 out of every \$4.00 paid went out of the state to pay dividends and salary. What we propose to do is to save the Kansas stock breeders and farmers this enormous profit and either return it as dividends to policy holders or create a reserve fund to be used in excessive loss years.

READ THIS

To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—This is to certify that I carry \$10,000.00 insurance, a blanket policy, on all my live stock against death from any cause, in The Topeka Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company, Topeka, Kansas. That on October 2 I reported a loss on a valuable colt. Their inspector investigated my loss and I received a check today for \$175.00 in full payment of same. This is a company we should all patronize. I cheerfully recommend the same. Very truly yours,

(Signed) ADAM BECKER.

Live Stock Protection Ensures Your Prosperity!

When misfortune overtakes a man who has live stock and he loses it, he has failed to take proper precautions to provide for continued prosperity by carefully placed insurance. His first thoughts go to all his effort in feeding and caring for his live stock that is now lost. Always the neglect of such men falls heavy, because it deprives him of his yearly profits. We offer the best safeguard against adversity of this kind in the shape of good, sound live stock insurance, written under policies free from hampering conditions at the lowest rates consistent with reliable protection. We invite inspection into our record, standing and methods.

A policy in this company is a guarantee of honest adjustments and prompt cash payment of losses. See or write any of our field force, or address us direct, for full particulars as to insurance or agency.

C. L. SHARPE, State Agent, Topeka, Kansas
Central National Bank Building