

# KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement



of the Farm and Home

Volume 52, Number 51.

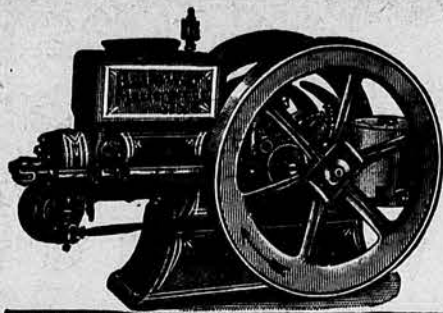
TOPEKA, KANSAS, DECEMBER 19, 1914.

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A Kansas Santa Claus





## Galloway's New 6H Masterpiece \$98.75

The Galloway Masterpiece 6 h. p. at our new low price is the power sensation of the year. It's positively the most engine for the money ever offered by anybody, any place, anywhere, at any time. It's positively A 1 in high quality of material, finish, design and workmanship. Absolutely supreme in power, simplicity and design, not over-rated, nor high-speeded, but large bore and stroke, and plenty of weight, low speed, built for long, hard, continuous service. All other sizes from 1 1/2 h. p. up to 16 h. p. proportionately low in price. Our engines are made in our own great modern factories by the thousands, from the very finest materials, on automatic machinery, all parts standardized and alike and sold to you direct from the factory for less money than middlemen can buy engines no better at wholesale and in many cases not nearly so good, in solid carloads for spot cash.

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by the light high-speeded, short-lived, cheap engine, not by the high priced, ordinary engine with four middlemen's profits as the only excuse for that price. Check our engine point for point with them all, measure the bore and stroke, put them on the scales for weight, size them all for simplicity, then test for output side by side with every make and kind, regardless of who makes it or what price they ask, and we will leave it entirely to you to be the judge. Sold on thirty days' free trial. Every sale backed by a \$25,000 bank bond.

**Valuable Engine Book FREE**  
Send a postal today for our 1915 proposition and valuable engine book that is full of information, pictures and letters from satisfied customers that tell the absolute truth about Galloway engines. It's yours for the asking. Address: **W. H. GALLOWAY, Pres., THE W. H. GALLOWAY COMPANY** 215 Galloway St., Waterloo, Iowa

## APPLETON Corn Shellers



Guaranteed to do more and better work under equal conditions; and to be more durable than any. Olog-less self-feed—simple trouble proof parts—separate shell and clean big or little ears, wet or dry, without injuring kernels or breaking cobs. A size for every requirement. Get new catalog now.

Appleton Mfg. Co., 1019 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill.

## BOWSER FEED MILLS GROW HEALTHY STOCK

Crush ear corn (with or without shucks) and grind all kinds of small grain and Head Kaffir.

Handy to operate—lightest running. 10 sizes: 2 to 25 h. p., capacity 6 to 200 bushels. Conical shape Grinders. Different from all others. Also make Sweep Grinders.

Write for Catalog and folder about the value of different feeds and manures. **C. N. P. BOWSER CO.** South Bend, Ind.

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## Save Work, Time, Money

By using our low down steel wheel wagon

## Electric Handy Wagons

saves high lifting, lighten draft, don't rut roads. Spokes don't loosen—wheels don't dry out or rot. Write for free book on Wagons and Wheels. **Electric Wheel Co., 34 Elm Street, Quincy, Ill.**



**\$12.00 Sweep Feed Grinder, \$14.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.** We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

**CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,** Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

# BRAKE AND CLUTCH

Items of Every Day Interest About the Automobile and For the Motorist

**T**OURISTS will appreciate the marking being done on the old Santa Fe Trail. The red, white and blue markers on telephone poles are now being replaced by large metal markers giving distances between towns. This is being done at an expense of \$6 per mile, from Los Angeles to New York City. When this work is completed the old Santa Fe Trail will be the best marked road in the country. Thousands of tourists passed over this road this year. A log and map of this trail may be had from W. H. Mott, secretary of the Old Santa Fe Trail Organization, Herington, Kansas, for fifteen cents.

## Carbon Is Burned Cylinder Oil.

The carbon deposit in cylinders is the result of burning oil and to reduce the deposit to the minimum requires preventing too much oil from getting above the top of the piston. Poorly fitting piston rings, a loose piston or worn cylinder will increase the carbon deposit. The crank case oil level should not be kept too high.

## Repair Motorcycle Casings.

"Repairmen often turn away trade in motorcycle tire repairs because they suppose they can't repair motorcycle tires without a complete equipment of sectional molds. This is not necessary. Cement two or three plies of light fabric on the inside, flatten the casing out, and cure repairs on the tube plate," says the Goodyear Tire Repair Book. The same remarks apply to bicycle tires.

## Winter Care of Tires.

If the automobile is used only occasionally during the winter it will not be necessary to remove the tires, but they should be partially deflated. The weight of the car should be supported by a jack and the tires relieved of the weight. If the car is laid up for the winter it will pay to remove the tires. If removed, they should be placed in a dry room with a temperature ranging between forty and sixty-five degrees and no sunlight should come directly on the tires. Inner tubes are best preserved by being deflated and loosely rolled or stored with a slight air pressure in them. They should not be exposed to direct sunlight or to extremes of temperature.

## Not So Funny After All.

"Because he refused to turn to the right and permit the passage of an automobile which had overtaken him and blocked the auto for a mile despite the request of the driver to let him go by," says the Gridley Light, "Roy Harrison, residing near Fulton, was arrested and fined with costs amounting to \$29.50. Harrison seemed to think it quite a joke to hold the road against the car, but he knows more about the rules of the road now, although the lesson was costly. The provision of the road laws applying in the case is as follows: 'When any such person operating a motor vehicle shall overtake any such horse, animal or vehicle, he shall, as soon as practicable, turn aside to the right so as to allow free passage on the left hand side.'"

## Some Automobile Sales Figures.

The figures of the Studebaker branch houses and distributors from all parts of the United States show how people are buying automobiles.

Branches from the Atlantic to the Pacific show big gains representing anywhere from 25 to 500 per cent this season over last. For example, during the first two weeks of September, 1914, the amount of Studebaker business done at the branch in Kansas City was \$139,386, as against \$20,554 during the same two weeks in 1913; and other branches show equally significant gains during the same two weeks. Thus: Chicago, 1914,

\$278,433, as against \$73,570 in 1913; Atlanta, 1914, \$51,168, as against \$11,882 for 1913; Boston, 1914, \$67,553, as against \$25,685 in 1913; Dallas, 1914, \$56,901, as against \$16,269 in 1913; Minneapolis, 1914, \$148,464, as against \$55,825 in 1913; and Philadelphia, 1914, \$76,761, as against \$12,735 in 1913.

## Tires Leak 20 Pounds per Week.

The most serious variation in tire pressure is caused by leaking. This is not constant, being dependent on the weather and other conditions of use. In a careful test by Goodyear men of their own tires and tires of other makes, it was determined that leakage occurred on an average of twenty pounds per week, this being mostly due to the condition of valves.

It may be taken as a safe rule to follow that the man who inflates his tires to the proper pressures, following the inflation tables issued by the tire companies, will obtain far more mileage than the man who rides his tires under-inflated. The greatest danger to tires is under-inflation, and not over-inflation.

## Motoring Expense Decreased.

It is costing less to run the motor car today than ever before in its history. Gasoline and oil are low in price and the cars are perfected to a degree that fewer replacements because of breakage or wear are necessary. Tires are selling as low as at any time in the past, the flurry occasioned by the war and during which there was a tendency to higher prices, having subsided. More than this, tires are now sold with a 4,500 to 5,000-mile guarantee and these at the same price as formerly are in reality lower than in the past. The motor car as a utility has become established. The man who has use for a car can afford it and should buy on the same basis as he formerly purchased a horse and buggy. Prices of cars have become pretty well settled. It is doubtful if prices can be lower except at a sacrifice of quality. Maximum production by manufacturers and competition has brought motor car values probably to the low point. It is safe to guess that there will be little if anything saved by deferring purchase.

## Blowouts and Motor Car Skidding.

"When tires are in danger of blowing out," says a motor magazine, "it is dangerous to skid around turns, because if a tire should blow out there is almost a certain possibility that the rear end of the car will change places with the front. This for the reason that the soft, flat tire offers less resistance to the tendency of the back end of the car to skid out under the action of centrifugal force and as soon as an influence such as this starts a car skidding, there is great likelihood that the car will turn a circle or two."

To prove the truth of these statements it is only necessary to follow the daily papers for a short time. It will not be long before you will read of some motorist who had an accident either turning turtle or colliding with a telephone pole in the ditch "due to a derangement of the steering gear" the papers will probably say in their non-technical language, but if the facts are looked up it will be found that the trouble was caused by the blowing out of a front tire while the owner was boasting by showing a friend how well balanced his car was, how easy it was to drive at forty miles per hour with only one hand on the wheel.

That the danger of skidding around corners is real when the tires are in poor condition can be demonstrated by referring to the records of any race.

"The townships can't do it all and the county shouldn't, but co-operation makes it easy for both."

## Will You Buy New Motor Car?

**T**HE 1915 models are all showing some improvement—changes which make for efficiency and convenience, and these are two things always to be sought.

The new models are all being advertised and while the advertisements give a good idea of how the cars are built, you will find the detailed specifications in the catalogs. Send for the catalogs of those advertised in KANSAS FARMER—a postage stamp will bring a catalog by return mail.

The experimental stage in motor car building is past and it is safe to buy any well known and well advertised car.

## Get This Car FREE

And the Agency for Your Territory



**2 Passenger—4 Cylinder—Water Cooled—Shaft Drive—Selective Type Transmission Price \$425. Write Now BEFORE YOU TURN THIS PAGE**

The most wonderful offer ever made to readers of this paper. A Big Advertising Plan which you can benefit by if you send in at once. Don't let a minute slip. Send for details today. Right Now! Write your name and address plainly. Hurry for it means money to you.

**Learn How to Make \$100 to \$400 Every Month and Be Your OWN BOSS**

It's easy and we will show you how. You can become an expert automobile man in a short time. No need to leave home. Our students are earning money and you can too if you act immediately. Write today for Big Catalog and all details. Don't wait. Do it now. Send your name and full address.

**You Get a Car FREE and the Agency**

C. A. Coey, the world's Premier Autoist and winner of many world's records, builds this machine and makes you this offer. It's no get-rich-quick scheme—so don't delay writing today. It's the most important thing you can do today—just ask for details.

**C. A. COEY'S SCHOOL OF MOTORING**

1224 COEY BLDG., 2010-12 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.



There is no politics in the Farm Journal, but we hate whiskey like we hate all other poisons.

In any fight where one side is for decency and morality, you will find the Farm Journal squarely for that side. It is against whiskey and war and get-rich-quick schemes, and letting Mother split the kindlings. It costs \$1 for 5 years.

## The Farm Journal

124 Washington Square, Philadelphia

## MAKE YOUR BIKE A MOTORCYCLE

at a small cost, by using our attachable outfit. Fits any Bicycle. Easily attached. No Special Tools Required.

**"300 Miles for 40 Cents"**

W. M. Harrison, of Iowa, writes:

"Certainly cheapest and best running machine I ever saw. Have ridden 300 miles at about 40 cents."

Write today for

**FREE BOOK** bargain list and free booklet, describing the SHAW Bicycle Motor Attachment. Motorcycles all makes, new and second hand, \$35.00 up.

**SHAW MANUFACTURING CO.**

Dept. 140 Galesburg, Kansas.

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# KANSAS FARMER

The Standard Farm Paper of Kansas

ALBERT T. REID, President  
S. H. PITCHER, Secretary

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## FARM CROP SEEDS.

That the seeds of farm crops should be true to name and free from the seeds of weeds is always desirable. Kansas farmers expend annually about six million dollars for seeds, this amount including those bought for the garden. More and more we are seeing that the success of farm crops is dependent upon a good quality of seed planted. In view of this we are becoming more and more interested in the subject of good seeds. The article by Prof. H. F. Roberts, botanist of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, the first installment of which was printed in our December 5 issue and the second and last installment in this issue, is of importance to every reader. This article deserves a second and even a third reading. It may be your conclusion after reading the article that failure to obtain satisfactory stands was due to poor seed rather than through failure to properly prepare the seed bed or because the soil on your farm is not adapted to the growing of the crop planted.

In the article it is shown how it frequently happens that the seed bought contains the seed of weeds in sufficient number to destroy the crop, and that frequently such are weeds new to the community and of such character as to result in great financial loss to the community as a result of their introduction. When a seed bed free from weeds has been prepared for alfalfa it is discouraging to find after seeding that the field grew weeds in such number as to destroy the crop. It is equally discouraging to find that sweet clover seed is largely alfalfa. This would not be regrettable if the alfalfa did well, but the reason for seeding sweet clover is because alfalfa is not adapted to the locality or the field on which the clover is sown. It is discouraging, also, to purchase seed which will not germinate, resulting in the loss of the land for a season and the loss of labor in preparation and seeding.

Adulteration and poor quality seeds should not be charged to the Kansas seedsmen or retailer in these seeds. The seed of weeds is introduced in the field and these are sold to the seedsmen or to the retailer and his familiarity with the various seeds is not such as enables him to identify the seed of weeds or to recognize adulteration. Information is essential on the part of the growers of seed, those who buy for distribution as well as those who buy for planting. Familiarity with the facts can come only through regulations which will take care of the seed business in much the same way that the purity of our feeding stuffs is now being looked after.

Farmers and seedsmen alike should favor a pure seed law for Kansas. Seedsmen agreed to a bill which was presented to the last legislature and which, had it become a law, would undoubtedly have operated to the advantage of dealers in and users of seed. The bill was introduced into the legislature at such a late date, however, that it failed to receive serious consideration. It is to be hoped that a pure seed bill will be presented to the coming legislature early in the session so that its passage or defeat will be determined upon its merits.

## BIG FARMERS' MEETING.

It is expected that Secretary Houston of the Federal Department of Agriculture, who will address the forty-fourth annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, January 13 to 15, will deal with questions of vital importance to the farming industry, such as distribution and marketing of farm products, co-operation and other means of improving the situation of the producer. He is imbued with the idea that individualism in agriculture has had its day and that the genius of organization must be brought into play in agricultural pursuits. He believes that "the greatest undeveloped resource of any community is its people, and if we devote more attention to the conservation and development of the people we should be relieved of much of our concern for the conservation and development of our natural resources."

President Waters of the Kansas State

Agricultural College will address this meeting of the board also. He will tell about his trip to the Philippines last summer. It will be remembered that he was commissioned by our federal government to study the educational system and resources of those islands. His remarks will be illustrated with stereopticon.

At this meeting schools, roads, churches, dairying, agricultural fairs, corn growing and other timely topics will be discussed by those particularly well qualified to handle their respective subjects. Secretary Mohler wishes to have the public understand that this program is prepared for the benefit of all Kansans and that the sessions are open to everybody and everyone in attendance is expected to enter into the discussion which will follow each address.

Much building is being done in Kansas this year. New barns and houses are going up in nearly every community, but many KANSAS FARMER folks have deferred building until early next spring. Normal weather conditions in Kansas permit of fall and winter building and this, we believe, is a good time to do the work so that it will be out of the way when the busy season is on next spring. It is not infrequently that workmen can be employed at lower wages during the winter than at other seasons of the year. This, because the carpenter needs winter work. He does not like an off season. Building material is cheaper now than it has been for some time past and for this reason building at this time ought to be considered by those who contemplate building a little later. The necessary money from this year's wheat crop cannot be expended to better advantage than by use in the erection of needed farm buildings. Much of this money is deposited in banks and is earning nothing. There is a disposition to defer permanent farm improvement until a later date, then when the convenient time has arrived the bank deposit has dwindled until there isn't quite enough to start building. The building then is delayed. It is a good plan, we believe, to invest promptly in the thing needed if it is a good thing. If more of us would pursue this policy we would have more of the good things needed on the farm.

The first figures on next year's wheat crop are now available and these indicate that the sown and growing wheat acreage is two to three per cent less than that of a year ago, being approximately 8,870,000 acres. Strange as it may seem, those counties comprising the wheat belt and which are the central counties in Kansas, generally report less. The exceptions are in the north central counties where the corn crop was poor and this induced sowing more wheat with the result that in Clay, Washington, Cloud, Mitchell, Osborne and Rooks, the increased acreage ranges from three to eight per cent over last year. The above data are obtained from the report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture issued recently. The board's report further states that the average condition of the state's growing wheat is 83.23 on the basis of one representing a satisfactory situation.

Kansans will recall Prof. Ten Eyck who years ago was agronomist at the Kansas Agricultural College and later superintendent of the Hays Agricultural Experiment Station. He is now county agent of Winnebago County, Illinois. This position he has held for more than a year at a salary in excess of that which he drew in the above-named positions. This indicates what some counties think of the county agent plan and that they are willing to back their judgment with the money necessary to have a thoroughly competent agent. The editor is informed that this is Professor Ten Eyck's home county—the county in which he lived for many years and in which he is well known. One of the methods employed by him in familiarizing farmers with the good methods and practices of their neighbors is that of conducting short trips to farms on which

there are things to see and deserving of study. "There is usually," he says, "plenty to see within the limits of the township and the short distance to be covered makes it possible for people who have no auto to come with a horse. There is considerable rivalry between the townships as to which shall have the biggest crowd and so interest is stimulated. It is a sleepy man indeed who cannot pick up a dozen ideas of value to him on such trip." It is not necessary, of course, that there be a county agent to bring farmers together for an inspection trip of their township, but farmers will not get together without a leader. They need a leader, also, to call their attention to the things worth observing. This is one field of the county agent which when developed makes the agent well worth while.

The story of the taking on of new life by the Rago farmers' institute, Kingman County, this state, is interesting. Previous to last year this institute held one poorly attended meeting in the year. This had been the condition for several years. Last year a meeting was held at the farm home of one of the few members who determined to make the organization mean something to the community. The home meeting was so well attended and so much interest was manifested that other meetings were held at other homes. The result was that seven meetings with an average attendance of forty persons have been held in the past nine months. The meetings are held "around"—at the homes of the different members. Dinner is served for each meeting according to plans made by a dinner committee. During the afternoon the program is given and in which both men and women participate. It is now the plan of the women to organize a woman's auxiliary and hold one meeting a month in order that home economics may be studied. The annual meeting was held last month in Rago, at which there was a good attendance and splendid interest shown. Such an institute becomes a means of advancement for the community and may be the center for social life as well. Thus it is shown how the people of a community can be interested in community projects if the right idea is hit upon. Various communities require varying ideas.

It is to the credit of Kansas that more than two-thirds of the animal husbandry graduates of the Kansas Agricultural College in the class of 1914 took up farming. Those who did not return to the farm are employed in various capacities promoting agricultural progress. There is little doubt that the exceptionally good work of Prof. W. A. Cochel, head of the animal husbandry department, has been responsible for the vocations selected by his students. To successfully teach animal husbandry is one thing. To instill in students the belief that they can successfully grow live stock is another. The latter is an essential prerequisite to the former when the good of the individual and the community is considered.

One of the most efficient educational means coming to our notice recently is that employed by Thomas J. Talbert, extension entomologist, who does farmers' institute work. After giving a lecture he leads a party of interested farmers into the nearest field. In the field he searches for various insect pests, shows them to farmers, discusses their habits, method of control, etc. It is under such conditions that those who are interested feel free to ask questions and so lead to helpful discussions. Following one of these field visits one farmer said: "I have learned more during this hour about insects and their control than I had ever before known." Thus it is shown how the institute worker can get a better hold on folks by getting his feet on the ground and such methods further assert the usefulness of field demonstration.

"A good road for the automobile means a better road for the farmer."

## WHITNEY SECRETARY.

The impression prevails that the nurserymen outgeneraled the fruit growers of the state when they elected O. F. Whitney, Shawnee County, over J. L. Pelham, Reno County, for secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural Society. It is asserted that Pelham's ideas relative to laws regulating inspection of nursery stock were not in line with the views held by nurserymen and that this proved his undoing. It would seem that the best interest of orchard planters and fruit growers would also be those of the nurserymen—that the promotion of an increased acreage of orchards and successful fruit growing would be to the interest of those who grow and sell nursery stock. Since successful fruit growing is largely a matter of the planting of healthy nursery stock, an inspection service so rigid as to insure the planting of stock free from disease and insects would be beneficial to nursery and fruit-growing interests alike. It is represented that the present inspection laws are satisfactory to nurserymen and are all they need be to amply insure the grower of healthy stock.

Secretary Pelham has during the past six months as head of the State Horticultural Society been exceedingly active in all horticultural affairs and his work has been of such character as would warrant the title of state horticulturist. He has a rare combination of technical and practical training which peculiarly fits him as a constructive agency in the rejuvenation and extension of the fruit-growing industry.

The editor has long known Mr. Whitney, who will assume the duties of the office July, 1915. He is a long time successful fruit grower and gardener and is now engaged in the business. There is no question about his being fully cognizant of the needs of the state horticulturally and his years of experience will enable him to give the horticulturists of the state such service as they need. For years he has been a leader in local and state Grange affairs and as a result has a wide acquaintance. He will make a good official and even though he becomes secretary of the horticultural society at a time when it is fraught with more or less factional strife, he deserves the hearty support of every member. This that the society may achieve that purpose for which it is organized and that the horticultural interests of Kansas may prosper.

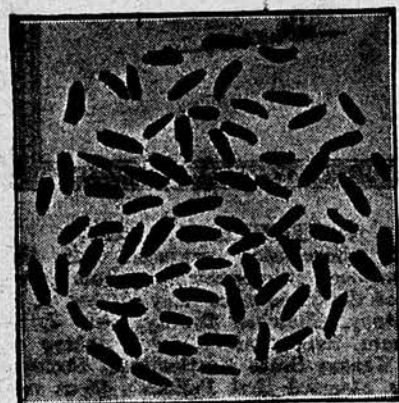
The active farming season is closed. From now until planting time next spring will be a period during which the farmer will have difficulty in converting the time of himself and team into money. This is particularly true of the farm on which market crops are grown. On the farm which is provided with live stock this condition does not prevail. The time expended in feeding the cattle, hogs, horses, sheep and poultry, has an actual cash value and is represented in increased growth and weight of these animals. When the animals are sold, pay is realized for the winter's work. It is only by being able to devote the winter season to some such work as this that such period can be made profitable. The man who has the most chores during the winter time is the fellow who comes nearest having year-around profitable employment.

KANSAS FARMER folks will recall how on the occasion of a drop in the wheat market soon after threshing in Kansas began last fall, a congressional committee made an investigation into market conditions and into the manner of trading in wheat prevailing in Kansas City. The investigating committee, according to the newspapers, has reported that no "collusion to restrain competition or depress prices" was discovered and that Kansas farmers are getting all that their wheat is worth.

"Working prisoners on highways is not only beneficial to the prisoners, but is profitable to the state and county in the way of securing improved roads at a lower cost than they can otherwise be built."



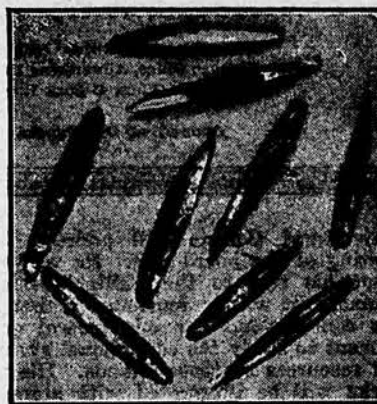
# KANSAS PURE SEED PRIMER



CANADA THISTLE SEED.

## Need For Farm Seeds of Better Quality—Continued From December Fifth Issue

By H. F. Roberts, Botanist  
Kansas Experiment Station



QUACK GRASS SEED.



JOHNSON GRASS SEED.

**S**WEET clover seed on the market today sells for about double the price of alfalfa seed. In consequence, it is not surprising to find that alfalfa seed often gets into the sweet clover seed offered for sale. From the sweet clover samples analyzed during the past eighteen months one contained 23 per cent of alfalfa seed, together with nine kinds of weeds, including dodder. Two other samples contained 34 per cent of alfalfa; another, 37 per cent, and another, 67 per cent. Finally, one case contained not a solitary grain of sweet clover seed, but was all alfalfa!

### IF ALFALFA ISN'T HANDY, TRY TREFOIL.

One sweet clover sample contained, besides twenty-two varieties of weeds, 5.8 per cent trefoil seed. Another, besides seventeen varieties of weeds, contained 7.4 per cent of trefoil.

Yellow blossom sweet clover seed is often found mixed with the white blossom sweet clover seed. The latter is the standard crop. Furthermore, the little annual sweet clover, which is absolutely worthless, is being sometimes sold as the biennial species.

### RED CLOVER HAS BUCKHORN, AS USUAL.

One red clover case contained 7.1 per cent of foreign seeds, of which 244 seeds were those of the noxious buckhorn. In this sample there was 9 per cent of trash. Another case had 9 per cent of trash and over 3 per cent of foreign seed, including both buckhorn and bindweed. Another case had over 5 per cent of trash and over 12 per cent of foreign seed, including buckhorn, broad plantain and hosts of others. Another case had 22.2 per cent of foreign seeds, in which there were 1,716 seeds of green foxtail, besides buckhorn and dodder. Another sample contained 27.4 per cent of foreign seeds, mostly green foxtail.

### ALSIKE SUBSTITUTED FOR RED CLOVER.

Here is a plain case of adulteration, in which there was 24.2 per cent of alsike clover and 4.9 per cent of alfalfa seed, in what purported to be red clover seed. In addition there were twenty-one different kinds of weeds, including buckhorn and a large amount of crab grass.

### ORDERED FETERITA—GOT KAFIR.

Feterita seed is new on the market. Within the last year and a half a case came up where a grower had ordered feterita and received on his order nothing but a poor grade of kafir seed. At this time feterita was selling for \$7.50 and the kafir for \$2.

Here's one man who did. The "Australian wonder grass" consisted, according to our analysis, of a mixture of the following: Velvet grass, Italian rye grass, English rye grass, English bluegrass, cheat, Canadian bluegrass, and red fescue. Besides this choice mixture there were thrown in as a bonus seeds of sour dock, wild geranium, hawk's beard, tall buttercup, forget-me-not, prostrate clover, and white clover.

Question.—Are the above cases cited, isolated instances, or do they indicate the general condition of the seed market during the past eighteen months? Answer.—That question can best be answered by referring to the following table, which gives the condition of the seed samples of a number of kinds of agricultural seeds received from all over the state during the last eighteen months:

Kind of seed	No. samples	Number of samples containing the following noxious weeds, expressed in percentages of the whole.	Quack
Alfalfa	487	11% 12% ..	..
Red clover	101	9% 38% ..	..
Sweet clover	108	8% 11% 7% ..	..
Meadow fescue	50	9% 14% 36% ..	..
Brome grass	9	.. .. 33% 44%	..

Q. What is the condition of the agri-

cultural seed on the Kansas market with respect to vitality? A. The following table will show the situation. Be it noted that the germination percentages given as standards here are set, for the sake of leniency, 10 per cent below the standard of the United States Department of Agriculture for the same kinds of seeds:

If the below seeds were judged by the

government standards, we have here evidence that a very high per cent of all the samples of agricultural seed on the Kansas market are far below a decent germination standard.

Q. Is seed that is high in purity always high in vitality? A. By no means. We have had alfalfa seed that was 100 per cent pure, and that germinated only from 80 per cent to 90 per cent. We

Kind of seed—	Of all samples received in the past eighteen months	Germinating power
Sweet clover	82%	were below 80% in germinating power
Millet	75%	were below 85% in germinating power
Alfalfa	67%	were below 85% in germinating power
White clover	60%	were below 85% in germinating power
Alfalfa	46%	were below 85% in germinating power
Milo	46%	were below 70% in germinating power
Cane	42%	were below 70% in germinating power
Kafir	36%	were below 70% in germinating power
Broom corn	33%	were below 70% in germinating power
Red clover	33%	were below 85% in germinating power
Timothy	14%	were below 85% in germinating power
Meadow fescue	11%	were below 85% in germinating power
Corn	3%	were below 80% in germinating power
Wheat	1%	were below 80% in germinating power

standards of the United States Department of Agriculture, the majority of the samples, in the greater number of instances, are plainly seen to be far below the proper standard of germination. Even deducting 10 per cent from the

have had sweet clover seed 100 per cent pure that germinated only from 16 to 19 per cent. One case of alsike clover 99 per cent pure germinated only 65 per cent. Another, 97 per cent pure, germinated only 45 per cent.

## Habits of Johnson Grass

How it Grows and Spreads and Methods of Extermination—By L. E. Call, Kansas Agricultural College

**J**OHNSON GRASS is a warm weather perennial plant that makes its greatest growth during the summer months. It winter-kills during the severest winters in most all parts of Kansas. Johnson grass propagates or spreads by seeds and by underground stems called root stalks.

If Johnson grass is to be exterminated, the plant must be prevented from seeding and the root stalks must be killed. Careful work is required to prevent Johnson grass from seeding. The plants are irregular in heading and it is unsafe to allow them to come into head if seed formation is to be prevented.

### THE ROOT STALKS.

The root stalks or underground stems of Johnson grass have joints and at the joints are found buds and scales like rudimentary leaves. The root stalks grow outward and downward from the base of the plant and are often a half inch thick and of considerable length. The root stalk is the only part of the plant that does not die during the winter. In the spring they start to grow and form new plants. In the summer when the plant has formed its seed, food is stored in the root stalks and they grow both in size and in length and on healthy, vigorous plants often go to a considerable distance in the ground.

If the plant is weakened by being continually being cut off at the surface of the ground, very little material is manufactured to be stored in the root stalks. For that reason, they develop slowly and grow only near the surface. When the root stalk develops near the surface and is in a weakened condition, it will be killed if turned up to the surface so that it will be severely frozen during the winter.

### PRACTICAL METHODS OF KILLING.

The most practical method of killing

Johnson grass is to prevent the plant from making any appreciable growth during the growing season. The root stalks should then be turned up to the surface and the ground be fall plowed so as to expose them to severe freezing. Fall plowed ground should not be worked down with a harrow until spring. If any scattering plants appear the next year from roots that have not been killed or from seeds, they should be removed by hand. It may be necessary to cut a few plants back every ten days during the entire summer in order to completely eradicate this pest. If land infested with Johnson grass must be plowed during the growing season, both the root stalks and the plants should be harrowed out and raked up and burned; otherwise they will grow. For badly infested fields a potato digger is an excellent tool for turning up the root stalks of this grass. Johnson grass may be kept in check by seeding a field to alfalfa, but a season of weakening followed by winter plowing should be practiced before the ground is seeded to this crop.

### PRECAUTIONS AGAINST SPREADING.

In all cases where Johnson grass seed may be in the hay or bedding used on the farm, the greatest care is necessary to prevent the spreading of the plant by means of manure. Care should also be taken that the plants or root stalks are not carried from an infested field to an adjoining field by plows and cultivation implements. Perhaps the most common source of introduction of Johnson grass into this state has been from seed oats brought from Texas and Oklahoma. Seed oats coming from these states should be examined carefully for seeds of this grass. There is also danger of securing Johnson grass in Sudan grass seed that comes from the southern states.

In one sample of alfalfa, which was 100 per cent pure, only 48 per cent of the seeds germinated. Another, that was 97 per cent pure, germinated 33 per cent and 36 per cent respectively.

One sample of meadow fescue that was 99.9 per cent pure germinated only 45 per cent.

It is therefore plain that even buying seed that is absolutely pure will not, under existing conditions, absolutely insure a good stand, on account of the possibility of the seed being low in vitality.

On the other hand, seed that is high in vitality and low in purity is extremely high-priced seed to buy, because of the weeds that are thereby sown.

Q. Does it pay to buy cheap seed? A. Generally not. "Cheap" seed is usually full of weed seeds and trash. Suppose a man plants alfalfa seed like one of the cases mentioned herein, which contained 36.5 per cent of waste. In this case there were the following numbers and kinds of weeds in a rounded teaspoonful (five grams—the amount taken in making a purity test): Green foxtail, 1,000; hairy jointgrass, 246; crab grass, 213; sedge, 200; barnyard grass, 111; wild primrose, 93; pigeon grass, 66; rough pigweed, 44; wild verben, 19; and from one to ten each of lamb's quarter, black bindweed, witch grass, sorrel, mint, panic grass and knot weed—2,016 seeds in all, of sixteen different kinds of weeds. These weeds made up 30.5 per cent of the total weight of the sample. Besides the weeds, there was 6 per cent of trash.

### SIXTY WEED SEEDS TO SQUARE FOOT.

Q. In a sample like this, how many weed seeds would there be to the pound? A. There would be, from this sample, 182,892 weed seeds to the pound. Sowing at the usual rate of fifteen pounds of alfalfa seed to the acre, there would be 2,743,380 weed seeds sown per acre, or sixty-three weed seeds for every square foot of ground.

Q. What did the buyer pay for this seed? A. He bought 125 bushels of this seed in May, 1914, at \$5 per bushel, and sowed it on 500 acres in Western Kansas.

Q. Why was this not "cheap seed?" A. Because of the sixty-odd weed seeds sown per square foot, and because of the large amount of trash. In all, 36.5 per cent of this seed was waste. Only 63.5 per cent of the whole lot was really pure alfalfa seed.

Q. How much more seed of this kind would a man have to sow per acre in order to make it equal to pure alfalfa seed? A. Approximately five and one-half pounds.

Q. How much more per bushel would this cost him? A. One dollar per bushel extra, or \$125 for the 125 bushels bought.

### WHEN ALFALFA SEED IS NOT CHEAP.

Q. However, even at that increase, is not alfalfa seed cheap at \$6 per bushel? A. For every five and one-half pounds of this seed that he would have to add per acre to bring the amount of alfalfa seed in it up to standard, the grower would also sow 1,005,906 more weed seeds to the acre. In other words, at an expense of a dollar an acre, he would increase his weed population from the rate of 63 per square foot to 86 per square foot. Where would the alfalfa be?

Q. How can the sale and distribution of bad agricultural seed be prevented? A. By enacting and enforcing a reasonable pure seed law.

Q. Anything more? A. Yes. By enacting and enforcing a law compelling land owners, under penalty, to eradicate noxious weeds.



# GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

**I** RECEIVED your letter today asking why I prefer to raise sweet clover in rows instead of ordinary drilling or broadcasting. I was experimenting with it in single rows, double rows and drilled eleven inches apart. The double rows were about eight inches apart every three and one-half feet and did well, but I couldn't keep it clean with the cultivator. The single rows were a little less than three feet apart on the north side of a locust grove that took most of the moisture, but it did very well and was very little trouble to keep clean. I had one row by itself away from the trees that made the best growth of all and was the easiest to keep clean. It grew so rank that the weeds in the row had no chance to get a start. We had a very dry season that about ruined the corn, but that single row did not suffer.

The acre that was planted too thick to cultivate got so weedy that it looked like something had to be done to save it, although it was about keeping even with the weeds. I mowed it to check the weeds and hurt the clover worse than the weeds. The weeds started first and were about to finish it and I plowed it up and I called it a failure when seeded that way in weedy ground.

The clover should not be cut until near time for frost in the fall. It isn't like alfalfa in this respect. I have decided that it is best in single rows three feet apart, as this admits of cultivation with the two-row corn cultivator after the first cultivation. It soon gets rooted so it can be harrowed without injury. It will grow on very thin land. One cutting is all it makes the first season. I believe if it were drilled with a wheat drill in August it would winter all right and smother the weeds in the spring, as it stands a little more freezing than does alfalfa at the same age. I think it will yield as much the first season as will alfalfa, and it seldom gets too dry for it in rows and cultivated.

Two pounds of hulled seed per acre is required for rows three feet apart. This is thick enough so weeds will have a poor chance in the row and I think a Tower surface cultivator or one like Montgomery Ward sells will do the rest. If the land should get to blowing after it is three or four inches high and too thick to cultivate, it can be harrowed. This is my first year with sweet clover, but I made a success with it in rows. It would be a success drilled thick, I believe, if the weeds could be kept down. I have not pastured it much, but my horses are very fond of it. I mixed it with alfalfa to get them started to eating it. It seems to have about the same feeding value as alfalfa. Turkeys seem to like it as well as alfalfa.

I plant the seed about one inch deep with a Planet Jr. garden drill. I mark out the rows with the two-horse corn planter and hitch a horse to the drill. I believe with a favorable season and good cultivation it will yield about two tons per acre the first year. A year from now I will know what it will do the second year.—H. A. MARKHAM, Grady County, Oklahoma.

## Short Course Costs About \$70.

Answering Subscriber T. A. J., Marion County:

It costs about \$70 to put a boy through the short course of ten weeks at the Kansas Agricultural College. This will pay his board, buy books, and pay his incidental expenses. The next course will open January 5 and close March 17. The course is arranged primarily for the ambitious young man who cannot spend from two to four years taking the regular college course. The short course is extremely practical. The course in agriculture gives work along the lines of crop production, judging and feeding of live stock, horticulture, forestry and poultry. This during the first year. The second year more advanced work in the same course is offered. There is also a dairy and creamery course, another in engineering, another in mechanics, wood working, foundry work, and one pertaining to steam and gas traction engines. There are courses in domestic science, etc., for the girls.

## Litter Carrier for Pit Silo.

L. A. P., Wallace County, asks if it is possible to adapt a litter carrier to convenient usage in the removal of silage from a pit silo.

It is probable that there is no better device for removing silage from a pit silo than some one of the standard litter

carriers. It will be necessary to alter the device in such way that the carrier can be lowered into the silo for filling and hoisted to the track. This adaptation is simple, however. The advantage through the use of the carrier is that the track can be extended to the barn or the feed lot and the silage dumped in the manger or trough with a minimum of labor. A boy of ten years can operate the carrier from the silo to mangers with less effort than is required to run a loaded wheelbarrow or a loaded cart. The overhead track is always in position and in condition to make the transportation of the silage easy. The delivery of silage by the overhead track is not interfered with by rains, snows or any other condition which makes the ground soft. The litter carrier is a splendid device for use in connection with the pit silo.

Of course there are home-made devices for the removal of silage from pit silos which give good satisfaction. A hoisting device can be built by any handy man. It is necessary to erect a derrick over the silo for these as in the case of the litter carrier. It is necessary to place a pulley in the top of the derrick. A light tub should be provided, but it

too coarse to allow the water to reach the clay, so the trees have suffered from dry weather.

"In the cities where the trees are suffering in the lawns and street parkings, I believe those still living, but weak, can be brought back to life by a thorough soaking of the ground to a depth of five or six feet."

## Clover Varieties Described.

A. M. P., Pottawatomie County, writes: "Does the sweet clover article in KANSAS FARMER of November 21 refer to red sweet clover or the white? If the white sweet clover is meant, does it refer to the white clover that is short and does not need to be mowed?"

The clover referred to in the above mentioned article is the large white sweet clover. Technically it is known as *melilotus alba*. It is sometimes called Bokhara clover, white melilot and tree clover. The large yellow variety of sweet clover which is not generally regarded as useful as the large white, is technically known as *melilotus officinalis*. This is sometimes called yellow clover. The principal difference in the appearance of these two clovers is in the color of the



SECTION OF CONCRETE ROAD ON CAMPUS OF THE KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

should have sufficiently strong bails to make the same safe. The carrier can be elevated by a rope drawn hand over hand as in the case of well buckets, or can be attached to a windlass. A handy man can devise a satisfactory arrangement. However, since the pit silo is a permanent farm improvement, permanent means of removing the silage conveniently and getting it into the mangers or troughs conveniently should be provided and there is no better permanent and labor-saving arrangement possible than the adaptation of the litter carrier as above described.

## Why Trees Die in Reno County.

In our issue of November 28, Prof. C. A. Scott, state forester, discussed the subject, "Shade Trees for Reno County," in answer to an inquiry from one of our readers. J. L. Pelham, secretary of the State Horticultural Society, writes us as follows in commenting on the growing of trees in that county:

"The list of trees recommended by Mr. Scott I consider worthy of consideration for Reno County, but I do not consider the present condition, where so many trees have died, or are about to die, is due to the varieties now grown there. You will find many of the trees that have suffered the last few years are listed by Mr. Scott as good trees for Reno County. Osage orange, for instance, one of the hardiest of all, have died out in some places. I have found by investigation that about 75 per cent of the loss has been from lack of moisture, excepting, of course, those killed from insect injury. This seems strange when you consider the underflow in the Arkansas River Valley comes so close to the surface. I have found this to be true, that the dead trees are on light sandy ground that is too loose to bring up the water by capillary attraction from the underflow; the dry weather of the last three years has been more than these trees could stand. In other cases I have found a layer of coarse gravel between the clay and the water. The gravel is

blossoms, the former having white and the latter yellow blossoms. These clovers are biennial. There is a little yellow sweet clover which is an annual and of no value as a farm crop. Sweet clover is so named because of the sweet odor emanating from the living plant. The white and large yellow sweet clovers are upright and branched in growing habits and attains heights of from two to eight feet, depending upon the conditions of soil and rainfall. The leaves are not so numerous relatively as with other varieties of clover and the stems are more woody, especially so as the plants become older.

There is no similarity between the sweet clovers as above described and the common red clover technically known as *trifolium pratense*, common to the lowlands of Eastern Kansas and the plants of which are spreading and upright in growth. White sweet clover cannot be confused with the common white clover or *trifolium repens*, which is common in the pastures of Eastern Kansas and which is extensively used in lawns throughout the state. This clover does not grow tall, the stems creep along the ground and the plants multiply by rooting at the joints of the stems.

## Farmer Improves Milo by Selection.

For the past two seasons I have grown and selected dwarf milo for the purpose of fixing a strain that can without difficulty be handled with machinery. I obtained the seed from the federal agricultural experiment farm at Dalhart, Texas, in the spring of 1913.

I use a thin drill plate which I made myself and which drops but one seed at a time. This spring in addition to using this plate I thinned the stand where it had bunched more or less, so that I could tell plainly at seed time whether a plant had suckered or not. I have selected rigidly, using for seed only upright or nearly upright heads having no suckers or branches. This season's results lead me to believe that I will be entirely successful with one or two more years'

selection along the lines stated. The dwarf milo seems to be quite even in height and needs no improvement in this respect.

I have also grown feterita the past two seasons, selecting for freedom from branches and suckers and extreme height in the same manner as with the dwarf milo. But feterita seems by nature to grow uneven in height. For me it has ripened fairly even and I do not think it will give any trouble in this respect—at least not in Rooks County. The suckers may account for part of the unevenness in height. This is the worst objection to feterita here—in fact I believe the only one that bars it from becoming a very profitable grain crop. The fodder will have a greater acre value in this part of the state than will corn fodder because it does not dry up and lose its leaves as does corn.

If any readers of KANSAS FARMER are trying to improve feterita or dwarf milo along these lines, I would like to hear from them through KANSAS FARMER or by personal letter. I have reference to Western Kansas in particular.—I. N. FARR, Route 4, Stockton, Kan.

## Seeding Lawns in the Fall.

In your issue of November 28, "T. F. K." asks what treatment he can give his lawn this fall to improve its appearance next spring. After advising him to manure it, you tell him not to sow grass seed until the spring, but I think that advice is not the best. Nature sows it in the summer and fall, and Nature is a good teacher.

Twenty years ago I was given this hint. I thought it good so went into partnership with Nature and we have done well. This year my lawn killed out badly and about September 1 I reseeded with bluegrass and white clover. The first rain brought it up and now it looks like it does in the spring. It will grow all winter and be well rooted before the very warm weather. I have done this often and it has always been successful. I like to see the lawn mowed close, but this is hard on it in July and August, so I always reseed the latter part of August or September 1 and in a little while the lawn is in good condition again.—JAMES GLOVER, Harper County, Kansas.

## Trees for West Central Kansas.

A. H. W., Lincoln County, writes: "What varieties of forest shade trees and shrubbery will make the best growth and withstand the climate of this region—West Central Kansas? The issue applies to a small tract of ground, drainage to east and west, underlaid at depths varying from one to three or four feet with a sandstone that absorbs every drop of water that reaches it. The surface soil, down to the stone, is rich and productive when the water supply is sufficient."

Charles A. Scott, forester Kansas Agricultural College, replying to the above inquiry writes:

"The following are the trees that I would advise planting under your conditions: Broad-leaved species—Hackberry, honey locust, white elm, Kentucky coffee tree, Russian wild olive, Osage orange.

"Evergreens for windbreaks, screens and ornamental plantings—Red cedar, Austrian pine, Scotch pine, African tamarix. Shrubs—Siberian pea tree, bladder senna (*Clutea arborescens*), barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*), barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*), lilac, flowering currant, spirea vanhoutti, matrimony vine, lycium vulgare.

"The above species are all perfectly hardy, and should make very satisfactory growth when properly cared for."

## Hogman Turns to Cattle.

Readers of KANSAS FARMER will recall the great successes Grant Arbuthnot, formerly of Republic County, made in the pork production business. Mr. Arbuthnot recently made a visit to the KANSAS FARMER office and informed us that while he still raises some pigs to keep from getting lonesome, he is more interested at present in getting into the cattle business.

Last year he purchased a ranch in Western Oklahoma and is making preparations to stock it with cattle. He remarked in the course of his conversation that money invested in a cow able to produce a \$30 calf seemed to him to be a most profitable investment, and he plans to get hold of as many good cows as he can in the stocking of this ranch.





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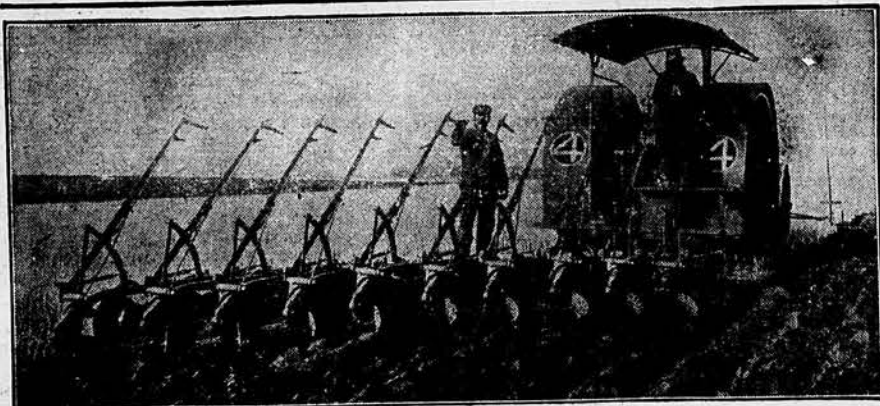
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MISS ESTHER O. WEST, R. N., Supt. of Nurses, Christ's Hospital, Topeka, Kansas.

In spite of the calling off of the International Stock Show, the Angus Association held their annual meeting in Chicago, December 1, with twenty-five enthusiastic members present. The Angus business has been good the past year. The financial report of the secretary shows an increase of 25 per cent in registrations and 50 per cent in transfers. There has also been an increase of 67 per cent in membership.

### Sheep Cost Nothing On This Farm.

Few farmers realize how profitable a small flock of sheep will be on the farm. H. W. McAfee, who operates a live stock farm near Topeka, was in the KANSAS FARMER office recently and gave us the history of his past two years' experience with a few sheep. He was attending a sale where eighteen ewes were to be sold and, having to leave before they were offered, left a bid for them with the auctioneer, and as a result these ewes were sold to him at \$4.50 per head. During the two years he has had them he has sold \$90 worth of surplus from the flock. Seventeen lambs have been used to supply fresh meat for the family during the two years. The flock last year sheared 10½ pounds of wool per head, which was sold at 20 cents per pound. Mr. McAfee now has thirty-two head in the flock. He states that they have never received any grain and he does not consider that they have cost him a cent.

Mr. McAfee's whole farm is fenced with woven wire fence and he has arranged a system of small gates or openings so that at any time it is desired the sheep may be permitted to run in corn fields or other fields where cattle are not desired, by passing through these narrow gates.

Dogs have not caused him any trouble whatever, probably owing to the fact that the farm is practically fenced against dogs. This sort of handling of sheep would be a great source of profit on many a farm in Kansas where sheep are not kept at the present time.

"Where improved roads replace bad ones, the value of farm lands abutting and near by increase to such extent that the cost of the road improvement is equalized, if not exceeded."

### Guard Against Cholera Infection.

In the issue of November 28 an editorial appeared in KANSAS FARMER regarding the matter of hog cholera serum infected with foot and mouth disease. Spreading the infection through serum sent out for the prevention of hog cholera further complicates the matter of controlling the foot and mouth infection.

This matter has come nearer home to the Kansas hog men since the above editorial was written. The temporary quarantine of the Wichita Stock Yards pending investigation of a suspicious disease caused the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States as a precautionary measure to suspend the sending out of serum from Kansas City serum plants. These plants were also ordered to stop taking fresh stock to their premises. All serum plants are under government inspection and control at the present time, which is a most excellent arrangement, but with the present widespread existence of hog cholera the shutting off of serum supplies may be a serious matter. Of course, the large serum plant at the Agricultural College will not be affected by this order, as none of the stock used at this plant comes from public stock yards of any description.

The farmer having a large number of hogs on hand should redouble his efforts along the line of proper sanitation and the observance of every precaution possible to prevent cholera infection reaching his farm. If all the measures recommended to control and prevent the spread of hog cholera germs could be put into effect throughout the hog-growing sections, much could be accomplished in lessening the danger from this disease. Farmers and stockmen can not be too careful in the matter of taking no chances whatever in the bringing of cholera infection to their farms. It would be a comparatively easy matter, as an illustration, for some peddler or agent to carry infection on his shoes from a farm having hog cholera where he had visited to a half dozen other farms in the same neighborhood.

### Kansas Feeder Gives Advice.

The following letter has just been received by one of our successful cattlemen:

"I am much interested in the matter of converting the rough feed of the farm into meat in such a way as to be profitable to the average farmer. To market the surplus feed on the farm by the cattle route is a problem that is con-

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My New No. 8 Low Down Manure Spreader.

used now means bigger crops next year. You know this yourself. Manure spreading time is all the time. This new No. 8 Low Down Manure Spreader is Galloway's greatest spreader. Positively the best spreader on earth. Double chain drive, endless apron; force feed; front wheels cut under load; close hitch; lightest draft of any low-down machine. Capacity 6-10 bushels. All steel gear, complete with double-trees and neck-yoke. Flexible rake; high speed beater pulverizes heavy any hard material. Steel wheels; gears equipped with chains; steel, trussed like a steel bridge. Box rests on rear trucks, 45 inches high. Superior in every respect to new fangled crops of heavy draft that set you up for repairs, annoy you and kill your horse.

K. K. Frost, Ashley, Ohio, writes: "Please find draft for spreader received October 5th. Assume you I am more than pleased with same. It has proven all you claim and more. By spring of your company, I saved \$1.50 and got just what I was looking after."

My Book "A Stroke of Gold" FREE tells all about handling manure to get the greatest profit. Do not buy a spreader of any make at any price until you have dropped a postal asking for this great book. \$1.00 (costs you nothing) and we will send you a SPREADER CATALOG that tells the truth about the spreader business. Get right on this spreader proposition before you buy.

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### SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—WORK ON WELL EQUIPPED live stock farm, either salary or on shares. Can give good references. Roll R. Passmore, Urbana, Mo.

WANT A JOB ON FARM AS MANAGER or will rent a fully equipped farm on shares or will buy on shares. J. W. Boles, Frederickburg, Iowa.

WANTED—JOB ON FARM BY EXPERIENCED farm hand, single. State wages in first letter. Address A. P. Graham, Mullinville, Kan.

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

## DO YOU READ the Small Ads in the Classified Section?

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



# SOME DAY YOU WILL READ The Breeder's Gazette

## YOU MAY BE READY FOR IT NOW

FOR TEN GENTS YOU CAN GET THE BIG HOLIDAY EDITION FOR 1914. For \$1 you can get that big double number and 51 regular issues besides. Only you must do it NOW. These prices apply only to points within the United States. Holiday number to Canada 15c., the year's subscription, \$2. The holiday cover is a reproduction in colors of a recent work by a Paris sculptor showing a "diligence"—French stage-coach of the olden days—ploughing along through the snow. The five horses in action are of the true Percheron diligence type popular in France before the era of railways. How is this for a "menu"—the Holiday Number feast?

"NATURE'S GREAT WHITE WAY," by W. L. Nelson, is the opening feature this year. The snowy illustrations by which it is accompanied are of exceptional beauty, and the composition itself will appeal to all who subscribe to the proposition that "God made the country and man made the town."

"THE WORLD'S MEAT SUPPLY, PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE," by Thomas E. Wilson, who succeeded the late Edward Morris as president of Morris & Co., the great Chicago packers, writes upon a subject of wide public interest at the present time.

"BEEF-MAKING IN THE OLD DOMINION," by Hon. Henry C. Stuart, Governor of Virginia, illustrated with photographs furnished by the writer, is an interesting recital based upon a long and successful experience on the part of the present chief executive of his native state with making beef on corn and bluegrass in the western highlands of the state of Virginia.

"A TARDY RECOGNITION OF THE WORK OF A GREAT PIONEER," by Alvin H. Sanders, is the first installment of a short series of articles in which will be told for the first time the interesting story of Col. Lewis Sanders of Grass Hills, Ky., the first importer of cattle from Europe into the Mississippi Valley, and the founder of live stock competitions this side the Alleghany Mountains. The celebrated importation of 1817 made by Lewis Sanders played a prominent part in laying the foundations of cattle feeding in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois; but until Mr. Sanders fortunately uncovered a store of old letters, books and documents, setting forth the life and character of this great pioneer, history has been silent as to his personality and work.

"THE EFFECT OF THE GREAT WAR UPON FRENCH AND BELGIAN DRAFT HORSE BREEDING," by John Ashton, Continental European correspondent of "The Gazette," and at present attached to the Red Cross service of the French army, gives the results of recent interviews with the leading breeders of the Percheron district in France and with the Belgian Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Ashton secured leave of absence from his post of duty in order to obtain this valuable information.

"LIVE STOCK PICTURES OF THE OLD TIMES," contributed by the noted English animal photographer, G. H. Parsons, carries reproductions of some of the most remarkable existing cattle prints handed down from the preceding generations. Mr. Parsons possesses mezzotint engravings of the original paintings, which were by famous artists, and these he has photographed for reproduction in the Holiday "Gazette." They are quaint, and possess genuine historical value.

"THE STORY OF WHITEHALL SULTAN," by Frank W. Harding, deals with the career of the most noted Shorthorn breeding bull of recent times in the United States. His blood is so widely disseminated that this article has a peculiar value to many people.

"THE MAKING OF A CATTLE BUYER," by Eli Pfalser of the Chicago Union Stock Yards, relates to the training essential to success in this calling in the great central markets. Mr. Pfalser has grown up in the business himself, and knows whereof he speaks. The article carries an interesting photograph of P. D. Armour III, who has recently become attached to the Armour forces at the Chicago yards, and commenced his education at the bottom of the ladder, learning the buying side of the business in daily contact with the traders in this market.

"A WOMAN'S WAY WITH SHEEP," by Lois McFadden, is interesting not only because it relates the practical experience of a woman in feeding for competition at the International Exposition but because of its interesting observations on the subject of what the women of the farms of this country could really do with sheep if they would only give the matter attention.

"THE MIAMI VALLEY'S GIFT TO THE UNITED STATES," by Ed Kiever, is a story of the origin and development of the great American hog in the state of Ohio, written by one of the most successful and experienced swine breeders of the present time.

"THE AMERICAN SADDLE HORSE," by Gen. John B. Castleman of Louisville, is from the pen of the foremost American writer on this subject, and is accompanied by several attractive illustrations, including a full-page picture of the celebrated Astral King.

### THE ILLUSTRATIONS IN THIS NUMBER ALONE ARE WORTH THE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

THE GAZETTE has been called by Prof. W. A. HENRY—the Dean of American Agricultural Scientists—"THE FARMER'S GREATEST PAPER." It is vastly broader now than its name indicates. It was established 1881, is published every Thursday and the regular issues range usually from 48 to 68 pages. Address

**THE BREEDER'S GAZETTE, Room 1121, 542 South Dearborn Street, CHICAGO**

fronting many a man this year for the first time. If in a few words I can in any way help to solve this problem, then this will not have been written in vain. It would be impossible in a general way to discuss individual problems. These few words will be confined to a discussion of a feasible way of disposing of the surplus roughness raised on the average Kansas farmer.

"This feed usually consists of some sorghum in the shock, kafir, corn fodder, etc., perhaps some damaged hay not fit for market, some stalk fields and other kinds of roughness found on the average farm. The first thing is to take an invoice of the amount of feed on hand and then estimate the probable number of animals of the ages desired to be handled, which this feed will winter. Now under average conditions a yearling steer fed all of the above described kind of roughness, supplemented by about two and a half or three pounds of cottonseed meal or cake, should gain about 100 pounds during an ordinary winter. Such cattle should be kept about a year or bought usually in the early winter of one season and sold in the following summer or fall of the following year.

"Now we will assume that one buys a yearling steer weighing say 600 pounds at a cost of 7 cents and suppose that steer is purchased on the first of December. Our account should run about

as follows: Original cost of steer, \$42; two and one-half pounds of cottonseed cake per day from December 1 to May 1, 150 days, would make 375 pounds of cottonseed cake; at the average market price this year of \$26 per ton this would cost \$4.87. After having fed this yearling all winter we will put him on good Kansas pasture which will cost about \$6.50 or \$7 per season—we will assume \$7. Now our account up to the present time will be about as follows: Interest on the original cost of the steer at 8 per cent, which is a war rate, for eleven months or up till November 1 the following year succeeding his purchase, will be about \$3.10. This, added to the \$42, equals \$45.10. Add to this the cost of the cottonseed cake and pasture and we have a bill of \$56.97. We began with a 600-pound steer of good type. Fed and handled as described, we would have a right to expect him to gain during the eleven months we have been boarding him at least 400 pounds. We now have a 1,000-pound steer which at 7 cents per pound would bring \$70, or leave a net sum of \$13 for rough feed for his board bill for the five months.

"The figures I have given are conservative, as any experienced cattleman will verify. The great trouble with many people in roughing cattle is that they forget that some form of protein feeds are essential.—V. V. AKIN, Riley County.

#### Dehorning Cow Heavy in Calf.

We have an inquiry from our subscriber, B. A. K., of Republic County, as to whether it would be safe to dehorn a cow that is to become fresh within a month. This cow is very ugly to the other cattle and our reader is anxious to protect them from her vicious horns as soon as possible.

The principal danger in dehorning a cow at this time is that unless considerable care is taken she may struggle too violently and thus produce abortion. It largely depends upon the facilities for holding and handling the cow so as to reduce to a minimum the struggling and fighting against the operation. If the cow is a valuable one, it might perhaps be safer to wait until after the calf is dropped.

Our correspondent also has a four-year-old mule which has a deformed front foot, the inside of the front fetlock being apparently shorter than the outside. He wishes to know whether this foot might not be straightened by trimming one side of the hoof and putting on a half shoe. In some instances considerable improvement can be brought about by a skillful farrier in cases of this kind. It would cost little and might well be worth the effort to take the mule to a good horseshoer and have him see what he could do to correct the deformity.

The feet and pastern joints of horses are often deformed or injured through carelessness in keeping the feet properly trimmed during the growing period. The colt's feet should always be looked after, as its future usefulness and value as a grown horse may easily be reduced through carelessness in this matter.

#### Good Stallions Increase.

The reports of the Live Stock Registry Board of Kansas show that since 1910 there has been an increase of 558 pure-bred Percherons, sixty-six Belgians, seventeen French draft and eight American saddle horses. There has been a decrease of 117 in the number of standard-bred horses, thirteen Shires and five Clydes. It is interesting to know that there is only one pure-bred Suffolk stallion in the state.

We have on the authority of Dr. C. W. McCampbell, secretary of the Live Stock Registry Board, the statement that a stallion exchange which will help hundreds of men to exchange horses has been organized. The exchanging of horses is a much safer system than the buying of young and untried stallions. After a stallion has been four years in a community it is desirable to bring in new blood, and this stallion exchange should be a great help in extending the usefulness of a good horse.



## DAIRY

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—if you haven't a modern, sanitary, indoor closet in your home. It tells how we have perfected an indoor closet with a chemical system which does not require sewerage or cesspool connections. Hundreds of thousands of families who have hoped and longed for an indoor closet can now afford one.

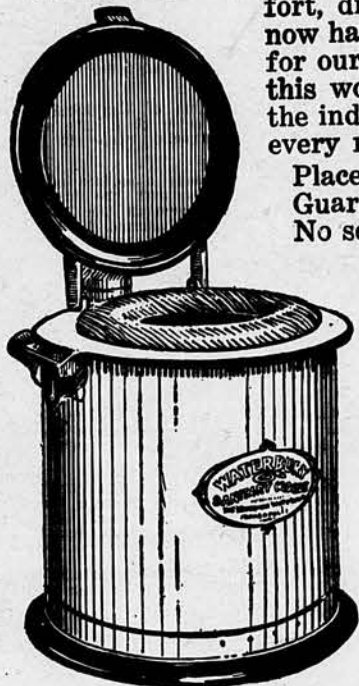
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—can be placed in any room, hallway or closet, because it is inoffensive, odorless, and sanitary. Many install it in their bedrooms. So simple a boy can set it up.

We absolutely guarantee it to be odorless and sanitary. Thousands have been sold and are giving entire satisfaction. We'll gladly refer you to any one who has bought one.

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Yerma Cushion Shoes resist heat and cold—cool in summer, warm in winter. The most satisfactory of all cushion shoes. Up-to-date styles for both men and women.

**WARNING—Always look for the Mayer name and trade mark on the sole. If your dealer cannot supply you, write to us.**

We make Mayer Honorbilt Shoes in all styles for men, women, children; Drysees, wet weather shoes; Martha Washington Comfort Shoes.

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Quilted Cushion  
Inner Sole  
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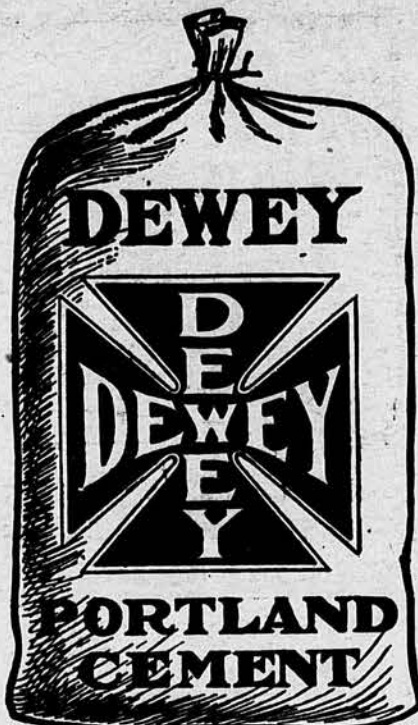
Elsewhere in this column mention is made of a ration for milk cows composed of kafir, cane or corn silage, alfalfa hay and kafir meal. Sweet clover hay might be substituted for the alfalfa, but since this is a comparatively new hay crop in Kansas it is probable that there are few of KANSAS FARMER folks who have it available for feeding. The hay of sweet clover is not the equal, quite, of alfalfa hay, since 100 pounds of it has one pound less of digestible protein than has alfalfa. In other respects the two are about equal except that as a rule the sweet clover hay is more stemmy than that of alfalfa and is not so cleanly eaten.

On farms on which alfalfa hay is provided in sufficient quantity for the entire roughage feed of milk cows, the feeding of a suitable ration is easy. If the cow is given such alfalfa hay as she will eat and six to eight pounds a day of corn, kafir or milo chop, a balanced ration will be provided. Of course, alfalfa hay is expensive roughage at the present values as compared with the silage of cane, kafir or corn, but the dairy farmer who is feeding alfalfa hay and chop as above is supplying his cows with the digestible nutrients in proper proportions for liberal milk production. Cows which fail to produce milk liberally on this ration are not dairy cows.

There are many people who believe that sour cream tests less than sweet cream. If more people held this belief the probabilities are that less sour cream would be marketed than at present. The only correct method of testing cream is to arrive at the sample to be tested, by weight. If this method is employed, then a sample of the cream taken when sweet will test identical with that taken when the cream has become sour. It is a fact that it requires slightly more sour cream to weigh a given quantity than it does of sweet cream of the same density. In the old days when the sample for testing was determined by measurement, then the man who sold sour cream received a little lower test than was coming to him. In these days all up-to-date creameries and cream receiving stations weigh the sample preparatory to testing.

There is a tremendous loss to the dairy industry in this state as in other states, we think, because of the sale of eight or nine-year-old cows. These are sold because they are considered as having arrived at an age when they are no longer useful in the dairy. A ten or twelve-year-old cow which has not been overfed should be a profitable producer of milk if she has ever been profitable. It is to be recalled that Maid Henry, the famous Holstein of the Kansas Agricultural College, established a world's record in her thirteenth year. Cows of good breeding at this age are worth keeping for their offspring even though they are not profitable producers of milk. The old cow is frequently sold at a low price and at a real sacrifice. The owner will the next day pay two or three times as much money for a younger cow of no better breeding. To make an exchange of this sort is foolhardy. A cow of good breeding and a liberal producer is worth keeping as long as she can eat well. After she passes this age, when it becomes necessary to sell her, she will bring as much money without teeth as with them, because she goes to the cannery.

It isn't too early to begin thinking about next year's silo. If there is a silo already on the farm it will be a good plan to think of the building of a silo for summer use. This can be built early next spring and filled with early crops and which will provide silage for the short pasture season next fall. If you are milking cows for the money there is in the business, you must have learned that it will pay to keep the cows on a good flow of milk at a time when the milk flow decreases on pasture. If you have been watching the results achieved by the most economical feeding farm dairyman you cannot escape the convictions that silage is the economical roughage for both summer and winter feeding. The silo is the best means of storing the winter's feed, but it is fully as important as a means of storing feed for use during any other time of the year that it may be needed. It seems that we cannot write a set of dairy notes without mentioning the silo. These are written for the benefit of KANSAS FARMER folks who are farm dairymen and the silo is so frequently mentioned because we



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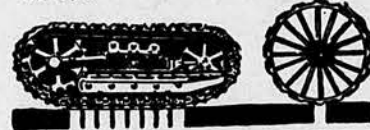
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That's why it doesn't slip—doesn't mire—doesn't pack the soil.

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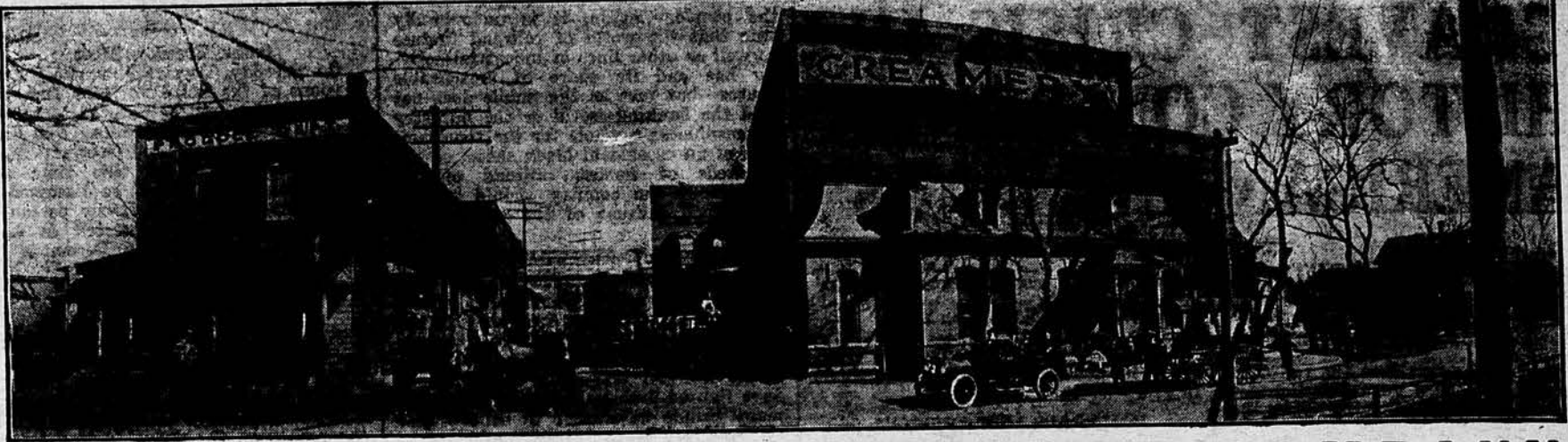
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Cattle or Horse hide, Calf, Dog, Deer or any kind of skin with hair or fur on. We tan and finish them right; make them into coats (for men and women), robes, rugs or gloves when ordered. Your fur goods will cost you less than to buy them, and be worth more. Our illustrated catalog gives a lot of information which every stock raiser should have, but we never send out this valuable book except upon request. It tells how to take off and care for hides; how and when we pay the freight both ways; about our safe dyeing process which is a tremendous advantage to the customer, especially on horse hides and calf skins; about the fur goods and game trophies we sell, taxidermy, etc. If you want a copy send us your correct address.

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A Merry Christmas and  
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Twenty-seven years of continued and increased business in our present location is evidence of our stability.  
We respectfully solicit your cream, butter, poultry and eggs. In the event we are not established in your vicinity, write us for our proposition at any of the above addresses. Very cordially yours,  
THE BELLE SPRINGS CREAMERY COMPANY.

know that such mention is to the best interest of the cow-milking farmer.

To secure some reliable data as to the comparative cost of using the summer silo or the soiling system in the feeding of a herd of twenty-four cows, the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station made trials during the three seasons 1910, 1911 and 1912. These trials showed that the labor required daily to throw out and feed enough silage for this number of cows did not exceed twenty minutes of time per day for one man. The feeding of soiling crops from the field required an average of one and a half hours per day for one man and a horse. A similar trial at the Nebraska station in 1913 gave about the same results. The expense incurred at the Wisconsin station indicated that the additional milk flow obtained as a result of the soiling did not give adequate increased returns in milk production to make the expense of cutting green crops profitable. However, it must be remembered that while this was true of the actual feeding period, the milk flow was maintained until later in the year when fall feeding became necessary. The summer silo will provide summer feed at less expense than any other feeding method except that obtained as a result of the best pasture.

The annual meeting of the Kansas State Dairy Association will be held Friday morning, January 1, at the Agricultural College, Manhattan, in connection with the State Farmers' Institute beginning December 28 and closing January 1. William Newlin, the Hutchinson dairyman, will tell of his experience in building up a dairy herd. He has been successful in developing an excellent herd of dairy cows as a result of the grading up process, and will have something to say worth while. A. B. Wilcox, Abilene, president of the association and secretary of the Dickinson County Cow Testing Association, will tell what that association has done for Dickinson County. Doctor Schoenleber, State Veterinarian, will discuss those problems which the farmer encounters in buying dairy cattle. With thousands of head of dairy animals bought each year by the farm dairymen of Kansas, this is a live subject. Professor Reed will talk about the relation of the dairy department of the state to the farm dairymen. His talks are always interesting and practical. A. J. Glover, associate editor of Hoard's Dairyman, will also make an address. Glover has spoken a number of times in Kansas and the editor of KANSAS FARMER assures our folks that he is well worth hearing. The grading of cream will be discussed by State Dairy Commissioner Hine. In connection with this meeting a dairy butter, milk and creamery butter contest will be held. Farm dairymen ought to attend this meeting.

There are of course thousands of farms in Kansas on which there is no silage for the feeding of the milk cow and on which farms the principal roughage is cane hay, prairie hay, kafir fodder or corn fodder. Here is a combination which will permit the use of these as the roughage part of the ration and which will give fairly satisfactory results: One of the above named hays to such extent as the animal will eat and

which will be about twenty to twenty-five pounds provided the roughage is bright and palatable. If possible, it is a good plan to give a feed once a day of at least two of the above. This will add to the palatability. For instance, a feed of cane hay in the lot during the day and a mangerful of bright prairie hay in the barn at night would be desirable feeding. On these same farms the grain of the ration will most likely be kafir meal, milo or corn chop. Either of these cannot be supplied the cow with the above hays in such quantity that a good milk-producing ration can be afforded. It will be necessary, therefore, to add some feed rich in protein, such as cottonseed meal or linseed meal. These are the cheapest purchasable concentrates at present and digestible protein can be bought in cottonseed at less cost per pound than in linseed meal. In the above ration linseed, we think, is likely to give more satisfactory results than cottonseed. This because the roughage part of the ration is likely to be constipating. However, if fine quality of cane hay is fed, this will be laxative. If the roughage ration proves constipating, feed three to four pounds of linseed meal per day with the corn chop. If the roughage ration proves laxative, two and a half to three pounds of cottonseed meal per day will make the most economical ration.

Farm dairymen who are feeding alfalfa hay and silage to milk cows should be careful to maintain the proper proportions of these, else the results at the pail will not be satisfactory. The above combination has been cited numerous times in these columns as providing a balanced ration for a dairy cow of average ability, but it must not be considered that just any proportion of these which might happen to be fed will give satisfactory milking results. The silage of kafir, cane or corn is rich in carbohydrates and the alfalfa hay with its protein is necessary to supply those elements of feed necessary to enable the cow to manufacture the casein or cheesy part of milk. Corn silage has about one pound of digestible protein per hundred pounds, and alfalfa hay eleven pounds. So, about twenty to twenty-five pounds of silage and fifteen to eighteen pounds of alfalfa hay will not permit feeding at this rate, then the silage may be increased, the alfalfa hay reduced and cottonseed meal fed in the place of the latter. The editor is not personally favorable to the use of silage and alfalfa hay as a winter ration. We believe in the feeding of some grain. If two to three pounds of kafir meal or corn chop were added to the above and the cottonseed meal fed with this, it would make a better ration. If you will obtain a table showing the digestible nutrients of the above named feeds and will figure out a ration involving the above pounds of each, you will find that such ration will produce about two and a half pounds of digestible protein, thirteen pounds carbohydrates and a half pound of fat which will be the requirement of a thousand to eleven-hundred pound cow producing three and a half to four gallons of milk per day. It will be noted from the above that to give the cow all the silage she will clean up twice a day it would be impossible for her to eat a sufficient amount of alfalfa hay to give her the nutrients required to produce milk lib-

### To Our Patrons and Customers: Greetings:

We extend to you the compliments of the season. We can't meet each one of you personally, but through our dealings with you indirectly we have come to almost know you. We have needed your business and believe we may be pardoned in saying you have also needed us; and we shall aim to continue to conduct our business in such a manner that you will continue to need us.

WE WISH YOU A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A  
MOST PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.

Sincerely,

CONTINENTAL CREAMERY COMPANY

Beatrice Creamery Co., Successors.

Established in 1886.

### Charles Wolff Packing Company

TOPEKA

Extends to all live stock shippers, and to the users of O. K. Lard and Capital Hams and Bacon

### A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR

We respectfully solicit your continued business.  
Very cordially yours,

Charles Wolff Packing Company

erally. The above ration is for a cow with a good appetite and of good size and large capacity for consuming feed.

#### Use Disinfectants in Fighting Disease.

We have been printing much of late relative to the precautions advisable in the handling of animals affected with foot and mouth disease and for that matter with any other infectious disease. While we have not overlooked calling attention to the importance of the thorough use of disinfectants, we have, nevertheless, not placed so much stress upon that feature of management as it warrants. Dr. Gilbert Hess calls attention to the use of disinfectants in a very timely article, as follows:

"Disinfectants should be employed very liberally and thoroughly. A reliable commercial dip and disinfectant is probably the most practical, economical and efficient preparation for this purpose. A very few dollars expended for such preparation will make several barrels of disinfectant of sufficient strength to destroy the contagion. Its cheapness and efficiency will justify its liberal and thorough use. Utensils should not be overlooked. Fresh water should be supplied and the animal encouraged to take gruels or soft foods with tonics. If dips or disinfectants are used they may be applied to all external manifestations of the disease.

"Before changing to new quarters the animals should be dipped or sprayed and made to run through a vat containing sufficient disinfectant to completely cover the feet and lower parts of the legs. The disease is not usually fatal and where diligent care is taken to disinfect, recoveries may be looked for and control of further spread of disease be reasonably expected.

Dickinson County Cow Test Results.  
The following is the report of cows of the Dickinson County Cow Testing As-

sociation which for November produced more than thirty pounds of butter fat:

Owner of Cow.	Pct. Milk.	Pct. Fat.	Lbs. Butter.
Acme Stock Farm, H....	1,140	5.2	59.3
Acme Stock Farm, H....	1,059	4.2	44.5
Acme Stock Farm, H....	1,233	4.0	49.3
Acme Stock Farm, H....	1,119	3.6	40.3
Acme Stock Farm, H....	1,125	3.2	36.0
Acme Stock Farm, H....	1,194	3.0	35.8
Acme Stock Farm, H....	870	3.6	31.3
Acme Stock Farm, H....	1,002	3.0	30.0
E. S. Engle & Son, H....	1,362	3.1	42.0
E. S. Engle & Son, H....	846	4.2	35.5
E. S. Engle & Son, H....	1,104	3.0	33.1
E. S. Engle & Son, H....	1,200	4.0	48.0
E. S. Engle & Son, H....	954	4.4	42.0
E. S. Engle & Son, H....	1,269	3.0	38.1
E. S. Engle & Son, H....	852	3.8	32.4
E. S. Engle & Son, H....	783	4.2	32.9
E. S. Engle & Son, H....	942	3.4	32.0
E. S. Engle & Son, H....	636	4.8	30.5
Dave Sheets, S. H....	1,026	5.0	51.3
Dave Sheets, S. H....	1,161	4.4	51.1
Dave Sheets, S. H....	1,041	4.1	42.7
Dave Sheets, S. H....	744	4.1	30.5
Dave Sheets, J. H....	627	4.8	30.1
John Leshner, S. H....	1,068	4.4	47.0
John Leshner, S. H....	870	4.0	34.8
John Leshner, S. H....	711	4.5	32.0
John Leshner, S. H....	567	5.3	30.0
J. R. Sterling, J. H....	780	5.8	45.2
J. R. Sterling, J. H....	618	5.2	32.1
Fred Muench, S. H....	1,080	3.3	35.6
George Lenhart, H....	1,215	3.5	42.4
George Lenhart, H....	1,289	3.0	35.1
George Lenhart, H....	1,029	3.5	36.0
George Lenhart, H....	918	3.8	35.4
George Lenhart, H....	1,068	3.0	32.0
O. L. Thisler, G. H....	763	4.8	36.1
O. L. Thisler, G. H....	843	3.8	32.0
D. S. Engle, H. H....	846	4.0	33.8
D. S. Engle, H. H....	780	4.1	32.1
L. L. Engle, H. S....	945	3.4	32.1
L. L. Engle, H. S....	816	3.7	30.2
R. E. Hershey, S. H....	834	4.1	34.2

"H" stands for Holstein; "J" for Jersey; "G" for Guernsey; "S. H." for Short-horn.

"Regular attendance at the country school means consistent and regular growth of both school and pupils, and the consolidation of schools makes possible a maximum of efficiency at a minimum cost. All of this is impossible without improved roads."

For hens to lay in winter is unnatural abnormal; hence the difficulty of getting eggs at this time.



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# GRAVEST CRISIS IN HISTORY CONFRONTS AMERICAN RAILWAYS

## WAR HAS CLOSED FINANCIAL MARKETS OF EUROPE TO THEM INDEFINITELY

In view of the fact that the railroads of Kansas have filed an application for an increase in passenger rates before the State Public Utilities Commission, it is their desire to utilize this occasion for an intimate and frank discussion of the whole railroad question with the people of this state. To this end, the careful attention of the reader is invited to a series of articles which will appear in this newspaper during the next few weeks. All that is asked is that the people of Kansas, whose broadmindedness is a by-word throughout the country, do the railroads the justice to listen to their side of the story—and then form such conclusions as they think the facts warrant.

That the railroads of the United States are today confronted by the gravest crisis in their history there is not the slightest question. For some years they have been desperately struggling with an ever increasing cost of operation in the face of reduced freight and passenger rates—but serious as this situation was before, the European war, which has indefinitely closed to them the foreign money markets, has suddenly brought them face to face with a situation which threatens not merely many new receiverships but the actual paralysis of the entire transportation industry of the nation. It was this state of affairs which compelled the closing of the New York Stock Exchange some months ago. What will happen in the future the future alone can tell. American railroads are valued in round figures at twenty billion dollars, and of this vast sum nearly five billion dollars worth of securities are held abroad. Should Europe, in its frantic struggle for funds, seek to convert these securities into cash during the next twelve months, where is the money to come from with which to buy them?—and failing to protect these securities, what demoralization will follow not merely in railroad investments—but in all other American industrial values as well? The recent statement of David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the inability of Englishmen to convert their American investments into cash is crippling Great Britain in its present emergency is ominously significant. Possibly the New York Stock Exchange may be able to resume operations without disaster for the time being, but that the finances not merely of the United States but of the world will be subjected to a strain without precedent in history during the next year or two is so apparent that it requires no extended comment. In a future article this phase of the question will be dealt with more fully.

### PRESIDENT WILSON'S VIEWS.

That the situation is profoundly serious is manifested by the recent utterance of President Wilson to a group of eastern railroad executives. In his letter to Mr. Trumbull of the Chesapeake & Ohio he said:

"You ask me to call the attention of the country to the imperative need that railway credits be sustained and the railroads helped in every possible way, whether by private co-operative effort or by the action wherever feasible of governmental agencies, and I am glad to do so, because I think the need is very real.

"They are indispensable to our whole economic life, and railway securities are at the very heart of most investments, large and small, public and private, by individuals and by institutions.

"I am confident there will be earnest and active co-operation in this matter, perhaps the one common interest of our whole industrial life.

"Undoubtedly men, both in and out of official position, will appreciate what is involved and lend their aid heartily wherever it is possible for them to lend it. But the emergency is in fact extraordinary and where there is manifest common interest we ought all of us to speak out in its behalf, and I am glad to join you in calling attention to it. This is the time for all to stand together in united effort to comprehend

every interest and serve and sustain it in every legitimate way."

### RAILROADS LOST MILLIONS.

The net operating income of the railroads of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1914, was \$120,000,000 less than for the previous year. The gross earnings for the year were \$44,000,000 less than for 1913—while expenses and taxes were \$76,000,000 more. But heavy as this burden was before, the great struggle across the seas, carrying in its wake the destruction of untold hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of all kinds of property, renders the situation a thousandfold more serious. It means, in short, that for a number of years to come Europe will have no surplus money for investment in the United States or elsewhere, and that American railroads will have to finance their future needs at home. How Herculean this task will be, saying nothing about protecting themselves against the dumping of foreign securities, may be judged from the fact that the bond and note obligations which will mature between now and the end of next year and which the railroads will have to meet in some way amount to more than \$563,000,000—and this doesn't take a dollar's worth of new improvements or betterments into consideration. These are obligations which were incurred in the past and which must be met as they fall due if the transportation companies are to be preserved from wholesale receiverships and ruin.

Manifestly, therefore, American investors, big and little, will have to come to the rescue—and before they will consent to do this American railroad securities will have to be re-established as a sound, respected and paying investment—and this, on the basis of present railroad earnings, is impossible. For this reason the railroads of Kansas believe the impending crisis demands that they lay this whole problem before the people of the entire state—that they have a heart-to-heart talk with the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer, the banker, the laboring man, and all other citizens upon this great question which so vitally affects the future welfare of the commonwealth.

### WHY RAILROADS ARE HELPLESS.

In times of acute financial stress, private industries are in position to very largely adjust their affairs to meet the emergency. They can advance the price of their commodities, cut their pay roll in half, or shut down altogether and thus permit the storm to blow over without actual shipwreck. The railroads as quasi-public enterprises, however, are in an entirely different position. Their rates are regulated by law and cannot be advanced without the consent of the people through their law making bodies. In order to please the convenience of the public and not to break down the commerce of the country they must operate their freight and passenger trains whether they carry a full load or only a quarter of a load—and in view of these facts, it is manifestly unfair to put the railroads in the same class with private industries in the present crisis and ask them to shift for themselves as best they can. When the people took over the complete making and regulation of railroad rates, they at the same time assumed the solemn implied obligation to see that the railroads get a square deal—for this is the only power which stands between them and ruin.

We believe every intelligent citizen will agree that agriculture, commerce and industry cannot get along without the railroads. On the other hand, the railroads cannot get along without the patronage and, what is equally essential, the good will, of the people. That some of those who have been entrusted with railroad management in the past are somewhat responsible for the apparent gulf between the public and the transportation companies is perhaps true. Busy and harassed by the Herculean tasks entrusted to their care, there has been too little contact between them and

the people. Again, it is undoubtedly true that the world of railroad finance as well as other lines of industrial activity has had its share of inexcusable abuses—but just as the public does not hold the banking world or the ministry responsible as a whole for the shortcomings of an occasional black sheep, so the hundreds of honest railroad officials throughout the country should not be condemned because of the misdeeds of the few.

### WHO OWNS THE RAILROADS?

In this connection it may be said that the railroad world is encumbered with a lot of phantoms which exist only in the popular fancy. For instance, because there have been some half dozen so-called railroad magnates whose names have figured prominently in Wall Street, many people have come to believe that the railroads of the country are largely owned by a few rich men. As a matter of fact, nothing could be farther from the truth. Out of the colossal sum of twenty billion dollars invested in American railroad securities less than 5 per cent is now, or ever has been, in the hands of these men who have figured prominently in the newspaper headlines—while the other 95 per cent is in the hands of nearly two million investors, large and small, who in many instances have put the modest savings of a lifetime into these securities in order that they might lay away a competency for old age.

When, therefore, the value of these securities is depressed, or perchance destroyed, the hardship is tenfold greater upon thousands of every-day citizens—upon the frugal mechanic in a New England factory, the widow with her life insurance funds, and the countless other citizens in every avocation and walk of life than upon the handful of millionaires, good or bad, who have figured prominently in railroad circles. Thus, for instance, the great Pennsylvania System has over 70,000 stockholders, while the Santa Fe has over 40,000, and the same ratio holds good in nearly all the other lines.

But that isn't all. For many years railroad bonds were considered the safest and soundest investment in the country, and hence hundreds of millions of the assets of our great life insurance companies, banks, benevolent associations and colleges were invested in them, and the moment, therefore, that the soundness of these securities is affected the financial solidity of these myriad institutions is greatly menaced at the same time.

Carrying it a step further, it means that every holder of an old line life insurance policy and millions of depositors in savings and other banks, and those interested in many fiduciary, benevolent and educational institutions are directly concerned in the present situation, which threatens to largely destroy the former high regard in which an investment in railroad bonds was held.

In the impending crisis, therefore, not merely the fate of our transportation system is at stake, but along with it the very financial integrity of our entire investment world—and this only goes to show how vast and overshadowing our railroad industry has become—how they are not merely the giant arteries of agriculture and commerce, but how closely their welfare is woven into the woof and fabric of the entire nation. Among other things, it should remind us how interdependent we have come to be in this mighty republic of ours—that each is in truth becoming more and more his brother's keeper, and that we need to think and act carefully lest in our mistaken zeal we destroy those who, like ourselves, need whatever of this world's goods the toil and sweat of years has brought to them.

During the next few weeks we promise the reader the most intimate and far-reaching discussion of the railroad question that has ever appeared in the public press, and we trust that all thinking citizens in the state will read what is said carefully. The facts and figures given will be based upon public records, and hence easily capable of verification. Especially do we ask that farmers whose market facilities and land values are so vitally affected by the railroad problem will follow the forthcoming articles closely—for agriculture and transportation are easily the nation's two greatest and most fundamental industries.—(Paid advertisement. To be continued next week.)

"The first step in improving the roads of a community is to secure the election or appointment of the right kind of a road superintendent."

## Breeders' Meetings

### Swine Breeders Meet.

On Tuesday, December 29, the general sessions of the State Farmers' Institute at Manhattan will be devoted to the interests of the swine growers. The Kansas Swine Breeders' and Growers' Association will meet at this time and important questions will be discussed at the business meeting. Every person in the state who is interested in hogs should be in Manhattan December 29. The secretary is Turner Wright, 1500 Mulvane Street, Topeka, Kan.

### Sheep Breeders Meet.

Friday, January 1, a special program for the sheep breeders of Kansas will be given at the State Farmers' Institute held at Manhattan. Probably the most interesting point of this program will be the report on the sheep feeding experiment now in progress which will be given by Prof. W. A. Cochel. The need of pure-bred sheep in Kansas will be presented by G. C. Wheeler, associate editor of KANSAS FARMER, and Dr. C. W. McCampbell of the college will present the general subject of sheep farming in Kansas.

With the increasing interest in this most profitable farm animal there should be a good attendance at this meeting. A business session of the Sheep Breeders' Association of Kansas will be held during this session.

### Draft Horse Breeders Meet.

The Kansas Draft Horse Breeders' Association is probably the strongest live stock association in the state. This year the program of this association at the State Farmers' Institute in Manhattan will be given on December 30 and 31. Doctor McCampbell, secretary of the organization, will present a review of the experimental work in the growing of draft horses now under way at the Kansas Experiment Station. The data secured through this work will be of the greatest value to breeders and growers of draft horses. Other strong features of the program will be addresses by C. W. Lamer, Salina; W. S. Corsa, Whitehall, Ill., and Prof. Andrew Boss, St. Paul, Minn. The topics to be presented all through this program are of the most practical character and every draft horse breeder and every man interested in the production of good horses, even in a limited way, should endeavor to be present at the meeting. Complete programs of all the meetings held this week can be secured by addressing the Division of College Extension, Manhattan, Kan.

### Breeders' Association Meeting.

The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association will hold its annual meeting in Topeka, January 12 and 13, 1915. A good practical live stock program is being prepared and it will be well worth while for every breeder and live stock man to make the attempt to be present at this meeting and participate in the discussions which will take place. The Stock Breeders' meeting is followed immediately by the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, and those in attendance can remain for the program of the board's meeting.

The live stock man is coming more and more into prominence in our state and it will be more and more necessary for these interests to get together and take up matters pertaining to the welfare of the business as a whole. In this state the Improved Stock Breeders' Association receives no financial support from the state. This makes it incumbent upon the breeders themselves to pay the expense of the meeting. It also makes it necessary for the breeders to finance, themselves, any proposition which may come up in connection with furthering their interests. Members of this organization are urged to send their annual dues, which amount to \$1, to the secretary-treasurer, G. C. Wheeler, 625 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kan. Members will all receive notices of these dues, but every one received in advance of this notice will save that much postage and stationery.

### Novel and Efficient Rat Trap.

Take a galvanized garbage pail or similar receptacle. Fill it two-thirds full of water and scatter oats and chaff thickly over the surface of the water. Leave it in the barn over night and in the morning you will find a goodly collection of drowned rats in the pail.—The American Boy.

It is essential that the pail be at least eighteen inches deep and that it have vertical sides.

"Pause long enough to absorb the truth that the freight movement on the public highways of the country greatly exceeds that moved on tracks.



# HOME CIRCLE



**First Airships Mentioned.**  
Bobby, for once, expressed great interest in the sermon.

"Fancy flying-machines being mentioned in the Bible," he said.

"But are they?"  
"Why, didn't the minister say Esau sold his heirship to his brother Jacob?"

## Fried Parsnips.

Scrape the parsnips thoroughly and parboil them in salted water. Cut in slices lengthwise, dip each piece in molasses and fry in sweet beef or mutton fat.

## Cider in Roasting.

In roasting spare ribs or loins of fresh pork, use sweet cider in the pan instead of water to start with, basting frequently with the cider. It will give a delicious flavor.

## Hot Potato Salad.

Wash and boil small potatoes, remove skins and pour over them a hot salad dressing made of one-half cup of bacon grease, one-fourth cup of vinegar, one

teaspoonful of salt, pepper or paprika to taste, onion juice or chives if desired.

## Scalloped Onions.

Boil six or eight onions until tender, changing the water once. Separate them with a fork and arrange in layers in a buttered earthen dish, alternating the layers with buttered bread crumbs. Season with salt and pepper, pour over the whole enough rich milk to nearly cover, spread with melted butter and brown in a moderate oven.

Cook potatoes with the skins on as often as possible. They are more nourishing and palatable. Also there is less waste of material. It has been estimated that the loss when potatoes are pared and all the bad places removed before cooking is as high as 25 per cent. The government experts estimate the loss at 11 per cent, but in this case unusually good potatoes were used and great care was taken to remove as little as possible of the potato. Mashed potatoes are delicious when cooked in their jackets, then peeled and mashed.

## FASHION DEPARTMENT—ALL PATTERNS TEN CENTS

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



No. 6982—Ladies' Apron: This is a kitchen or work apron and is cut in one piece, with a short dart under each arm to fit in the garment to the figure. The neck is round and very low, the armholes are very open. The pattern, No. 6982, is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. No. 6968—Ladies' Waist: This popular style has long or short sleeves with the raglan extension at the top, gathered front and plain back. The closing is in front, the neck open, the collar low. There is a deep girdle worn below the waist and this may be used or omitted. The pattern, No. 6968, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. No. 6979—Ladies' Dress: This smart street suit has a blouse with surplice closing, open neck with handsome flare collar and plain sleeves, full length or shorter. There is a group of small tucks at each shoulder in front. The three-gore skirt closes in front. The pattern, No. 6979, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. No. 6993—Girls' and Misses' Apron: Intended for real service, this apron is cut in a single piece. It is adjusted to the figure by short darts taken up in the material under each arm. The openings for both neck and arms are large and are bound around with braid. The pattern, No. 6993, is cut in sizes 6 to 16 years. No. 6961—Ladies' Skirt: This model illustrates one of the very new walking skirts. It has a deep yoke to which the other four gores are attached. There is a reversed box plait in the back and a ripple, due to the cut, at the sides. The panel of the front extends all the way to the waistline. The pattern, No. 6961, is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. No. 6962—Boys' Suit: There are so few novelties in suits for boys that this model is most welcome. It has little trousers open at the knee and a jacket which meets at the neck but hangs open below, extending well over the hips. The pattern, No. 6962, is cut in sizes 4, 6 and 8 years.



Look for the Triangle for Warmth, Comfort and Good Cheer

## Contentment

If you have ever shivered in chilly rooms because it was too early to start the regular fire, or frozen through some severe cold spell that was too much for furnace or stoves, go today to your nearest dealer and look at the NEW PERFECTION HEATER—the insurance against cold weather discomfort.

Strike a match and you have a clean, convenient, economical fire that you can carry around with you. Fire to dress by in the morning, in the bath room and in rooms that are hard to heat all the season through.

Makes the family happy the first chilly evenings. Watch them smile when they gather 'round the NEW PERFECTION.

Burns 10 hours on one gallon of oil—can't smoke. No trouble to re-wick. In the New Perfection wick and carrier are combined.

Fresh wicks are ready to put in, trimmed, smooth and ready to light. For best results use Perfection Oil.

**PERFECTION**  
SMOKELESS  
OIL HEATER

Your dealer has the NEW PERFECTION Oil Heater on exhibition. He will be glad to show you the different models. Send us your name on a postal and we will forward you the NEW PERFECTION Book.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (AN INDIANA CORPORATION) Chicago, Ill.

## SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

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### Kansas Wesleyan Business College

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

## Bargains in Land

WE SELL OR TRADE  
ANYTHING, ANYWHERE.  
REALTY EXCHANGE CO., NEWTON, KAN.  
Buy or Trade with us—Exchange book free  
Berkle Agency, Eldorado, Mo.

## FARM FOR SALE

Which has been rented for past ten years and paid owner 10 per cent net income. Sell on terms.  
SOUTHERN REALTY CO., McAlester, Okla.

GOING SOUTH? OUR LIST OF TRUCK and stock farms and plantations in Louisiana may include your wants. Write for catalog. Galbreath Bros., Memphis, Tenn.

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

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

COME TO THE BIG OATS COUNTY. Superior alfalfa county, raises big wheat, corn, timothy, clover; fine markets, schools and cities. A dandy 160 at \$5,600. Write for illustrated land list.  
D. H. WALLINGFORD, Mound Valley, Kan.

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## IRRIGATED ALFALFA LANDS

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

## TEXAS RANCHES

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

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**PEN TEN MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN** ducks, one drake, \$10. Large thoroughbred White Holland tom, \$5. Rose and Single Comb R. I. R. cockerels, \$1. E. Stewart, Box 52, Henderson, Iowa.

## POULTRY SUPPLIES

**BECKER'S AUTOMATIC BROODER** makes chicken raising sure. Does everything the hen can but scratch and cluck. Costs nothing to operate. Write for particulars. Agents wanted. Powell Land & Lumber Co., Rusk, Texas.

When writing to advertisers, please mention **Kansas Farmer**.

# POULTRY

Winter, though long delayed, is apparently upon us.

Springtime and summer is the natural time for hens to lay; so you must create summertime for them in winter if you want winter eggs.

What the hens lack of summer perquisites must be provided for them in winter, viz., warmth and sunshine, animal and green food, in addition to their grain ration.

The first fall of snow admonishes us that we must give our chickens extra care when snow covers the ground. The careful poultryman will keep his chickens penned up at such times, for a hen during snowtime is almost helpless. She cannot pick up any grit or any tidbits that she has been used to, and the only thing her owner can do is to keep her in a warm, comfortable house and give her those things that she has been deprived of. Especially is it necessary to provide plenty of grit for grinding her food; oyster shells for lime in the eggshells; charcoal for keeping her digestive organs in order; besides plenty of pure water and wholesome food.

It is poor policy to let the birds go to roost without their evening meal. Now and then a poultryman will be away from home at feeding time and when he returns he finds the chickens have gone to roost. It is a long time from sunset to sunrise, too long sometimes for chickens to go without food, but when it comes to going without solid food from one morning till next morning, it becomes disastrous to a flock of fowls. There is no excuse for leaving the chickens so long without food. If you are planning to be away part of the afternoon, feed them before you go, even if it is a couple of hours before the regular time. This will not do as a constant thing, but it is better than letting the birds go to roost with empty crops. If you must be away at feeding time, secure someone to feed the birds at the proper time. You may think that this neglect does not hurt the birds, but it does, for the poorly fed hen is usually the one that does not lay during the winter, and the same may be said of the neglected hen. If you expect good returns from your hens you must give them the treatment that warrants such returns. Of course this does not refer to the hens on a farm that can pick up bits of grain from around the corn cribs and hog lots, but refers to those poultrymen who have to furnish everything to their poultry.

The incubator has made a place for itself in the poultry world and has taken upon itself the duties that used to belong to the hen, as far as hatching is concerned. Instead of wasting her valuable time in hatching, the hen can go on her way laying eggs. That part of her duty nothing can take from her. The large poultry plants discarded the hen as a hatcher long ago, and the fancy poultryman has followed their example. He can hatch his chickens at any time he pleases. If he wants his birds for the early fall shows he must hatch them in January or February and there are very few hens that want to set during these cold months. The modern incubator, whether large or small, fills the bill and does the work of hatching in a much more satisfactory way than the hen. The hen works in Nature's way and when given a chance to make good in her own sweet way she will come out all right, but you sometimes want things outside of Nature's way. For instance it is Nature's way for a hen to commence to set in the spring and summer, and if you wait on the setting hen your young fries and broilers will be very late in coming. You cannot get them in late winter or very early spring as you can with an incubator. The hen sometimes thinks she wants to set, and then again she takes another think. She may stay on the nest for a week and then strike for more wages or another place to work in. After she is given a lot of fine eggs she will make all sorts of fuss and give up the notion of setting entirely. The incubator, on the other hand, is trustworthy. You can start it as soon as you have the eggs, and if you attend to your business there is no reason why you should not have a successful hatch. Don't get the idea into your head that some time everybody will be back again hatching with the hen. The incubator has come to stay and is already an indispensable part of every modern poultry plant.

**ABC of Chicken Profits—FREE**

Send Johnson your name and get the booklet facts on making profits with chickens.

Learn how Johnson started 500,000 people the simplest and easiest way with his

**Old Trusty**

Big production makes low price. And Johnson pays freight East of Rockies. Orders filled the day received.

Write at once for new book whether you start now or not. Address

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Clay Center, Neb.

**STILL LESS THAN \$10**

30 Day Trial

**140 EGG INCUBATOR CHICK BROODER**

Both are made of Calif. Redwood. Incubator is covered with asbestos and galvanized iron; has triple walls, copper tank, nursery, etc. See dealer, or write for FREE TRIAL—money back if not O.K. Write for FREE Catalog Now.

**INCUBATOR \$10**

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

## PURE BRED POULTRY

### TURKEYS

**TWO MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$5** each. Lawrence Tiff, Haddam, Kan.

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, \$3 AND \$4.** Chas. Vorles, Wathena, Kan.

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, FAWN** White Runners. Zelia Sewart, Hollis, Kan.

**BOURBON RED TURKEYS FOR SALE**, none better, by C. S. Hart & Sons, Milan, Mo.

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

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**FOR SALE—BOURBON RED TURKEYS.** Toms, \$5; hens, \$2.50. Mrs. S. T. White, Rose, Kan.

**WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$4; WHITE** Indian Runners, \$2 each, trio \$5. Mrs. E. E. Dillehay, Agenda, Kan.

**BOURBON RED TURKEYS, EARLY-**hatched, large bone, good color. Toms, \$4; hens, \$3. A. M. Farmer, Pratt, Kan.

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

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

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

**BOURBON RED TURKEYS, PURE-**bred; heavy-boned lusty young toms, nicely marked. Also few good hens. Maple Heights Farm, Route 5, Box 20, Marysville, Kan.

**BOURBON RED TURKEYS—TOMS, \$4;** hens, \$3, until December 22. Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, cockerels cheap. Mrs. J. W. Floyd, Gentry, Mo.

**THOROUGHBRED BOURBON RED TUR-**keys—Toms, \$3.50; hens, \$2.50. S. C. B. Minorca cockerels, \$1.25. Mrs. Hallren, Utopia, Kan.

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

**THOROUGHBRED BOURBON TURKEYS**—Choice early birds. Also Buff Rock cockerels. Prices reasonable. Mrs. Amos Andsley, Miami, Mo.

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

**BLUE RIBBON GIANT BOURBON RED** Turkeys, toms \$5, hens \$3. Old tom weighs forty pounds. Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, Frantz Yesterlaid strain, \$1 and \$2. Flora Smith, Amorita, Okla.

### SEVERAL BREEDS.

**PARTRIDGE COCHIN COCKERELS AND** pullets, \$1 each. Charles Meinhold, Carleton, Neb.

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

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

**PURE-BRED COCKERELS, S. C. WHITE** and Brown Leghorns, R. C. Reds, Red Caps, Light Brahmans, Silver Spangled Hamburgs and Partridge Wyandottes, \$1 each. Thomas Ohlsen, Whiting, Kan.

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## DUROC JERSEYS

TATARRAX HERD  
DUROCS

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

COL. WONDER HEADS MY  
DUROCS

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

CHAS. L. TAYLOR, R. E. 1, Olean, Mo.

## Great Duroc Herd Boar

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

## Durocs of Size and Quality

Immunized boars, bred gilts, from large prolific stock. B. & C's Col. Superba, Defender, Perfect Col., Good E Nuff Again King and Ohio Chief blood lines. Description guaranteed.

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Prices low—\$15 and \$25. Quality high. Sired by Enoch's Choice, dams by Chief Model.

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Twenty-five head immune boars of April farrow. Best of breeding. Good length and plenty of bone. Write for prices.

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Boars, 75 to over 200 pounds; fall yearlings, spring gilts bred. All immune. Sales made in seventeen states. Write your wants.

J. E. WELLS, FAUCETT, MO.

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BRED SOW SALE JANUARY 22, 1915. Fall yearlings and spring gilts. Write for catalog. Only a few spring boars left, but they are good ones.

LOUIS KOENIG, SOLOMON, KANSAS.

## GOOD ENUFF AGAIN KING

The Grand Champion of Kansas, 1913. Crimson Wonder 4th, a second prize boar. We have a number of herd boars for sale reasonably.

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## FANCY DUROC BOARS AND GILTS.

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

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Twenty-two fall and spring boars by Country Gentleman 132541, Golden Model 4th 161011, and other good boars. Good individuals. Best breeding, immunized and priced right. Call or write today.

W. E. HUSTON, Americus, Kansas.

## HILLCREST FARM DUROCS

A lot of boars ready for service. Price, \$20 and \$25. First order gets choice. All immunized.

E. N. FARNHAM, HOPE, KANSAS.

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Live Stock and Farm Sale Auctioneer. Made sales last year in Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma, Illinois, aggregating over \$700,000 worth of live stock. Write for sale date.

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Pure-bred Live Stock a Specialty. Box 155. Lindsborg, Kansas.

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

## W. C. CURPHEY

Pure-Bred Stock and Big Farm Sales. Salina, Kansas.

## Gideon Offers Hereford Heifers.

M. E. Gideon, the owner of Pleasant View Stock Farm near Emmett, Kan., is now offering a few of his young Hereford heifers. His herd is well selected and is headed by a splendid breeding bull and one possessing plenty of scale. Mr. Gideon will gladly write full information concerning these heifers and their breeding. He also has some splendid Percherons on his farm. He invites inspection of any of his pure-bred breeding stock. Look up his card. It is marked by the monogram of the Jackson County Improved Stock Breeders' Association of which Mr. Gideon is a member.

## FIELD NOTES

G. C. WHEELER  
Manager Live Stock Department.

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

## PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Percheron Horses.

Jan. 13—Improved Stock Breeders' Consignment sale of Registered Percherons, Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kan. H. W. McAfee, Manager.

Jan. 28—Spahr & Spahr, Wichita, Kan.

Percherons and Other Draft Horses.

Jan. 26, 27, 28, 29—C. W. Hurt, Arrow-smith, Ill.

Jacks and Jennets.

March 8, 1915—G. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo.

Angus Cattle.

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

Jersey Cattle.

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

Shorthorns.

Jan. 15, 1915—Consignment sale, Manhattan, Kan. L. R. Brady, Manager.

Poland Chinas.

Jan. 21—J. R. Cline, Iola, Kan.

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

Feb. 9—L. E. Knox, South Haven, Kan.

Feb. 10—Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Feb. 10—E. D. Frazier, Drexel, Mo.

Feb. 10—Ira L. Kyle, Mankato, Kan.

Feb. 11—John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.

Feb. 11—J. D. Mann, Winfield, Kan.

Feb. 13—W. A. Baker & Son, Butler, Mo.

Spotted Poland.

Feb. 10—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.

Durocs.

Jan. 22—Louis Koenig, Solomon, Kan.

Feb. 8, 1915—J. A. Porterfield, Jamesport, Mo.

Feb. 9—Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Feb. 12—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.

Feb. 13—Buskirk & Newton, Newton, Kan.

Feb. 23—J. R. Jackson, Kanapolis, Kan.

March 11—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.

March 12—G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan.

O. I. C. Hogs.

Jan. 20—William Bartlett, Pierce, Neb.

J. T. Schwalm's Registered Percherons.

Attention is called to the card of J. T. Schwalm, of Baldwin, Kan. He is offering a choice lot of registered Percheron stallions ranging in age from one to four years, and all are blacks. They are the kind that make good and Mr. Schwalm is making prices on them to close them out quickly. Write him for descriptions and prices, and please mention Kansas Farmer.

Lamer's Percherons.

Attention is called to the change in the advertisement of C. W. Lamer, of Salina, Kan. Mr. Lamer reports that he has received a shipment of twenty head of stallions and that he now has eighty head of Percheron stallions, mares, fillies and colts to select from. He has a high-class offering and Percheron breeders should look them over and get his prices before buying.

Shetland Pony Bargains.

Attention is called to the card of J. C. Thompson, of Octagon Stock Farm, Jamaica, Iowa. Mr. Thompson is the owner of one of the very select herds of Shetland ponies and, having rented his farm, is dispersing his entire herd. His offering consists of thirty head, all sizes, ages and colors. They are mostly mares. They are a strictly high-class lot of ponies and he is pricing them to move quick. Look up his card and write for descriptions and prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Koenig's Bred Sow Sale.

Louis Koenig, of Solomon, Kan., owner of one of the high-class Duroc herds, is fitting forty-five head of tried sows, fall yearlings and spring gilts for his bred sow sale, January 22. His offering will include Model 1 Am, first and sweepstakes at the Nebraska Fair, 1910, and first, champion and sweepstakes at the Kansas State Fair; also five line-bred Golden Model sows; others of Col. Tattarrax, Ohio Chief and Good E Nuff Model breeding. He will have one of the best offerings of the season. Look up his card and get a catalog now. Mr. Koenig also has a few choice boars to sell at private treaty and he is pricing them to sell. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

G. C. Roan's Annual Jack Sale.

G. C. Roan, proprietor of the Clover Leaf Valley Jack Farm, La Plata, Mo., claims March 8, 1915, as the date of his sixth annual Jack and Jennet sale. On that date Mr. Roan will sell fifty head of Jacks and Jennets and it will be one of the best offerings in the history of Clover Leaf Farm. Send your name early for catalog and mention Kansas Farmer.

Home Farm Holsteins.

W. B. Barney & Sons, of Chapin, Iowa, owners of one of Iowa's famous herds of Holstein cattle, are offering some nicely bred bull calves of serviceable age. Their herd is headed by Sir Sadie Cornucopia, 31 A. R. O. daughters. Breeders wanting herd improvers should get in touch with them. They have one of the best herds of Holsteins now assembled, and they are reliable. Look up their card in the Holstein columns of Kansas Farmer and write them your wants. State age and breeding wanted when you write, and mention Kansas Farmer.

Jewell Bros. Offer Show Bull.

Jewell Bros., of Humboldt, Kan., have changed their ad and now offer for sale their five-year-old herd bull, Roan Major 369269. This bull possesses admirable quality, is low down, very wide and smoothly finished. He is well worth \$250, the price asked. This firm reports that they have sold the young red bull they have been offering to R. J. Foster & Son, of Washburn, Mo. Write Jewell Bros. for full description of this splendid herd bull they are offering.

Bargains in Polled Durhams.

Attention is called to the card of Messrs. Colthar & Stein, of Smith Center, Kan. This firm owns one of the good herds of D. S. Polled Durhams and Shorthorns in the state and in order to dissolve partnership they are offering their entire herd for sale. They have a splendid lot of cows with calves at foot, a lot of one and two-year-old heifers and their herd bull, Sir William No. 9922, S. H. No. 380999, and they are pricing this stock to sell in a hurry. Anyone interested

## JERSEY CATTLE

## JERSEY CATTLE.

## JONES' JERSEYS WIN

Splendid young cows safe in calf. Backed by records; every cow in herd on test. Chief bull in service, Financial Countess Lad. Second herd bull, son of Magnate's Interest. Dams of our three herd bulls average 861 pounds butter in one year. Some of these young cows in calf to such bulls will start you right. Also have a few young bulls at attractive prices.

Our chief herd bull is one of the great bulls of the breed, bringing \$2,500 at 90 days of age and \$5,000 as a two-year-old; was grand champion at Waterloo, Iowa, in 1912. His dam, Financial Countess, was 1908 butter champion with record of 13,248 pounds milk and 935 pounds 10 ounces butter. Magnate's Interest's 12-year-old record was 14,885 pounds milk and 875 pounds butter. Our motto is "Constitution first, production second, beauty third." Write us your wants.

WESTVIEW JERSEY FARM, J. E. JONES  
Nowata, Okla.

## SUNSET JERSEYS

The \$5,000.00 Blue Belle's Golden Rose-boy, \$5230, heads the herd. His sons and daughters, all ages, for sale. Beauty and production—Jerseys that please. Write your wants. Send for circular giving description of herd, production, breeding, etc.

THE ENNIS FARM, Horine Station, Mo.  
(Just South of St. Louis.)

## NEW LELAND JERSEYS

Young bulls bred for utility and beauty. Priced to sell.

NEW LELAND FARM, Storden, Minn.

## BUTTER-BRED JERSEYS

Springing heifers, granddaughters of Noble of Oaklands, and his half brother. All registered. A dozen young bulls. Part time to reliable parties. Write your wants or come.

J. S. TAYLOR, IOLA, KANSAS.

## TWO JANUARY BULL CALVES.

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

D. A. KRAMER, Washington, Kan.

## REGISTERED JERSEYS.

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

MAXWELL JERSEY DAIRY, Topeka, Kan.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

The following classified list contains the names of many of the reliable breeders of pure-bred live stock. They will gladly answer your inquiries. Your name should be in the list. If interested, write LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT, KANSAS FARMER, for further information.

## ANGUS CATTLE.

Bert McIlvaine, Lebanon, Mo.

## AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Loveland Farm Co., Omaha, Neb.

## HEREFORD CATTLE.

H. V. Baldeck, Wellington, Kan.

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

T. M. Ewing, Independence, Kan.

C. E. Bean, Garnett, Kan.

S. E. Ross, Route 4, Creston, Iowa.

## JERSEY CATTLE.

W. F. Holcomb, Clay Center, Neb.

C. J. Morek, Storden, Minn.

Hunkydory Jersey Farm, Fairfield, Iowa.

Hal C. Young, Lincoln, Neb.

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

## POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

J. H. Walker, Lathrop, Mo.

H. F. Gledinghogen, Useful, Mo.

## BERKSHIRE HOGS.

N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.

In D. S. Polled Durhams should investigate this offering. They will find a fine lot of individuals and the best blood lines of the breed in this herd, and will also find extra low prices, considering the quality of the offering. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

## Sultan Farm Mulefoot Hogs.

Anyone wanting pure-bred Mulefoot hogs should get in touch with the Sultan Farm, Bloomington, Ind. They are offering a choice lot of sows bred to the great boar, Cherry Sultan, by old Cherry King, absolutely a sire of black pigs. These sows are solid black in color and are the big high-quality kind. They are also offering a few choice June pigs. Look up their card and write them your wants. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

## First Incubator Catalog.

The first incubator catalog of the season to reach us is that of the Old Trusty, of Clay Center, Neb. As usual with the Johnson catalogs, it is full of good common sense and wholesome advice. The young man, H. H. Johnson, has inherited the trick of his father of being able to write sensibly and entertainingly about the incubator business, without any bombastic or highfaluting terms. There are a great number of photographs of the Old Trusty machine with its successful hatches of chicks, all convincingly bearing testimony to its good qualities. The book is replete with sound advice and useful helps for the poultryman, and anybody contemplating buying an incubator should not fail to send for one to the M. M. Johnson Incubator Company, Clay Center, Neb.

## J. A. Porterfield's Durocs.

The writer last week had the pleasure of calling on the well known breeder of strictly high-class Duroc Jersey swine, Mr. J. A. Porterfield, of Jamesport, Mo. February 8 is the date claimed for his bred sow sale. The offering will consist of twenty-six spring gilts well grown out and bred for early spring litters, and twenty big stretchy fall yearlings that have size and quality. They will be bred for early March litters. The herd boar used is a splendid fall yearling, Gracful Lad by Beauty's Model Top. This young hog in his breeding condition will weigh 600 pounds and is as smooth as any we have seen for a number of years. A number of the sale offering will be bred to this great young boar. Top Inventor by Proud Inventor by old Tip Top Notcher, a four-year-old hog, is also used in the herd. He now weighs about 900 pounds and is well preserved in form for his age. Twenty-six head of gilts in the sale will be sired by this hog, and a number not related to him will be bred to him. There will also be a few gilts bred to a young boar used in the herd called Auctioneer 2d, a Crimson Won-

## The Jersey

comes into maturity early, is long-lived and is often found making records even to advanced age. She stands above all other breeds for economic production. Shall we mail you free a good book on the Jersey?

THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB,  
524 W. 234 St., New York City.

## A FEW CHOICE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF FINANCIAL COUNTESS LAD

and other noted bulls; young cows will milk FORTY to SIXTY POUNDS per day, out of richly bred large producing dams. Priced reasonably. Must reduce herd.

W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kansas.

## LINSOTT JERSEYS—PREMIER REGISTER OF MERIT HERD.

Established 1878.

Bulls of Register of Merit, imported prize winning stock. Also cows and heifers.

B. J. LINSOTT - - - HOLTON, KANSAS.

## SHORTHORNS.

G. A. Laude & Sons, Rose, Kan.

C. H. White, Burlington, Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORNS.

E. C. Holland & Son, Milton, Iowa.

## DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kan.

Judah Bros., Hiattville, Kan.

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

H. D. DeKalb, DeKalb, Iowa.

## Guernsey Cattle.

Fred Wille, Columbus, Neb.

## POLAND CHINA HOGS.

P. M. Anderson, Lathrop, Mo.

Henry Koch, Edina, Mo.

W. A. Frewett, Asherville, Kan.

Austin Smith, White City, Kan.

## SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Locust Lawn Farm, Oakland, Ill.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE

## SHORTHORN HERD BULL

Good News, grandson of Choice Goods. Can use him no longer. This bull is a great bargain.

Also three young bulls one to two years old. Prices reasonable. Come and see me.

JOHN REGIER, WHITEWATER, KANS.

## HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

Five bulls, 10 to 13 months old; five young cows close to calving; five young heifers. These cattle are all of good quality, in good condition, and are a clean, healthy, useful lot of cattle. Priced to sell quick.

C. H. WHITE, BURLINGTON, KANSAS.

## CEDAR LAWN SHORTHORNS

They are going fast. Only four yearling bulls left, also four calves. Four of them pure Scotch. Can spare three good yearling heifers. Prices reasonable.

S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

## SHORTHORN BULLS

Two real herd bulls—one red, one white. Cumberland's Last, a Cruickshank Victoria, and Prince Valentine 4th by Gallant Knight. Also some bull calves at weaning.

DR. W. C. HARKEY, LENEXA, KAN.

## SHORTHORN SHOW BULL

Roan Major, a five-year-old, low set, wide and smooth and full of quality. Price, \$250. Young bulls, \$100 to \$125.

JEWELL BROS., HUMBOLDT, KANSAS.

der bred boar. He is a very promising young hog. Mr. Porterfield would like all lovers of Durocs interested to write him for catalog and arrange early to attend the sale. Further mention will be made in Kansas Farmer, but send your name in today for catalog, and please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.



**HORSES AND MULES**

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

FRED CHANDLER, ROUTE 7, CHARITON, IOWA.

**SHETLAND PONIES  
HERD BEING DISPERSED**

Thirty head, not a cull in the lot, all ages, sizes and colors, mostly mares. Our farm is sold and ponies must go by February 1. For fifteen years we have bred ponies. Write your wants.

J. C. THOMPSON, JAMAICA, IOWA.

**FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM**

Registered Jacks bred to meet modern requirements for bone and stamina. Twenty-five head from weanlings to 7 years old and up to 1,300 pounds in weight. Good jennets bred to the champion Pharaoh 2491. We won the 1913 and 1914 Hutchinson championships.

H. T. HINEMAN & SONS, DIGHTON, KAN.

**JACKS AND JENNETS**

For quick sale, fifteen large mature Jacks, all large bone, good colors, 14½ to 16 hands standard, guaranteed and priced to sell. I have a large herd of jennets and will price a few reasonably. Come and see me if you mean business.

PHIL WALKER, Moline, Elk County, Kan.

**BANNER STOCK FARM**

Twenty-five registered Percherons. Colts by the champion Incleus. Mares bred to him. Jacks and jennets, all ages.

BRUCE SAUNDERS, HOLTON, KAN.

**REGISTERED PERCHERONS**

Choice stallions, one to four years old, blacks; also a few choice mares, to sell cheap.

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**HOLSTEIN CATTLE****26 Head - Registered Holstein Cows - 26 Head**

All have A. R. O. records; A. R. O. dams or grand-dams. Two years old and up. Nearly all fresh in next three months. All bred to grandson of Pontiac Korndyke. Will sell one to fifteen of these, buyer to have the pick of the herd, \$150 to \$400. Four-year-old herd bull for sale cheap, a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke; gentle, sound, sure breeder, seven-eighths white. Have thirty of his daughters to breed and must change bulls. All these will be given an A. R. O. test when they freshen. On bull will consider a trade for span of young draft mares or registered Holstein heifers or heifer calves. Also have three young bulls five and six months, nothing older, A. R. O. dams or granddams.

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

**SUNFLOWER HERD  
HERD BULL MATERIAL, BACKED BY RECORDS**

Yearling son of King Hengerveld Segis (12 A. R. O. daughters) by King Hengerveld (14 A. R. O. daughters, 8 sons). Sire's dam, 23½ pounds, three-year-old daughter of Pontiac Jewel Butter Boy (18 A. R. O. daughters, 3 sons). Four younger ones with plenty of A. R. O. backing; few heifers.

FRANK J. SEARLE, OSKALOOSA, KAN.

**HOLSTEIN HERD BULLS**

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

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CAMERON, MISSOURI.  
BULL CALVES FROM A. R. O. COWS.  
Sired by Sir Kornryke Imperial 53683. Calves suitable for heading registered herds.

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For Sale—Cows and heifers; heavy springers. Prices very reasonable. Write today. These bargains will not last long.

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**Golden Belt Holstein Herd**

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

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

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For quick sale, 100 head high-grade nicely marked cows and heifers, due to freshen in September and October; also fifty fancy marked yearlings, all tuberculin tested. Prices reasonable.

F. J. Howard, Bouckville, Madison Co., N. Y.

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

**HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES**

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

**HOME FARM HOLSTEINS.**

Nicely bred bulls, serviceable age. Write for pedigrees and prices, stating age and breeding wanted.

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**CHOICE YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS**

Backed by Records. Priced to Sell.

JOHN KENSINK, Boyden, Iowa.

**HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES**

Always on hand, and worth the price.

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

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I have just received a new shipment of twenty stallions, and now offer

**80 -- HEAD -- 80  
STALLIONS - MARES  
FILLIES and COLTS**

Write for prices.

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Registered Percheron stallions and mares, also standard-bred stallions and mares. Thirty-five head to select from. Prices reasonable.

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Large black mammoth Jacks, 15 to 16 hands standard. Guaranteed and priced to sell. Also good young Percheron stallions. Reference, any bank in Lawrence. Forty miles west of Kansas City, on Santa Fe and Union Pacific Railroads.

AL. E. SMITH, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE.****RED POLLED CATTLE****RED POLLED CATTLE**

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

AULD BROS., Frankfort, Kansas.

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Twelve extra good young bulls. Some extra fine young stallions, among them first prize and champion of Topeka Fair. Also young cows and heifers.

GROENMILLER & SON, Pomona, Kansas.

**PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM.**

Red Polled cattle. Choice young bulls and heifers. Reasonable prices.

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

**CRYSTAL HERD O. I. C's**

Choice March and April boars and gilts by Illustrators, dams by Frost's Buster, a sire of prize winners. A top lot of individuals priced to sell quick.

DAN WILCOX, Route 2, Cameron, Mo.

**HEREFORD CATTLE****PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM**

**HEREFORD CATTLE.** A few choice young heifers. Also registered Percherons and Durac Jersey hogs. Inspection invited.

M. E. GIDEON, EMMETT, KANSAS.

**HEREFORD BULLS—POLAND BOARS.**

Keystone Breeding Farm offers some extra choice young bulls, also some high-class Poland boars, March farrow, sired by Blue Valley Look; dams by Blain's Last Hadley and Big King. Attractive prices.

C. F. BEHRENT, Oronoque, Kansas.

**MULE FOOT HOGS****BRED MULE FOOT HOGS**

Solid blacks, \$50. Bred to Cherry Sultan by Old Cherry King. A few choice June pigs, \$20, three for \$50.

SULTAN STOCK FARM, Bloomington, Indiana.

Route 7

The farmers of Vermillion, Kan., believe in getting together in the interests of better farming. At their recent farmers' institute meeting six sessions were held, including two evening meetings, the aggregate attendance being over 2,000. In addition a horse and colt show was held, a poultry show, and large exhibits of apples, corn, wheat, oats, and domestic art were made.

**C. E. Robbins, Auctioneer.**

With this issue Col. C. E. Robbins, the well known live stock and farm sales auctioneer, starts his business card. Colonel Robbins made sales last year in Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma and Illinois, aggregating over \$700,000. Colonel Robbins had made the reputation of getting the high dollar. He knows values and has a proven method of all kinds of live stock. Any farmer or breeder who contemplates making a spring sale might do themselves a good business turn by writing Col. C. E. Robbins for date. His business card appears regularly in Kansas Farmer, and his address is Butler, Mo.

**Searle Sells Fine Holstein Bull.**

F. J. Searle has just sold the grandson of Pontiac Hengerveld Parthena to the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan. This institution got its first cows from the Sunflower herd and this is the third bull they have purchased from the same herd. A yearling son of King Hengerveld Segis is the special attraction now offered by Mr. Searle. This bull's dam is a 21.54 pound daughter of Tulp Pieterje Johanna Lad, he by Johanna Aggie 2d Lad (thirty-one A. R. O. daughters, fifteen sons and twenty-six proven daughters). There are over twenty cows in this bull's pedigree with records above 30 pounds for seven days. This bull should go to some good herd. Write Mr. Searle for further information.

**Spotted Poland China Sale.**

February 10 is the date that has been chosen by Homer Faulkner, of Jamesport, Mo., on which to disperse at public auction sixty head of bred sows and brood gilts of the famous big spotted kind. The writer has carefully inspected this herd and sale offering and can say that they have both size and quality, and are big useful hogs of the old original big-boned Spotted Poland type that always make good for the farmer. The boars used in this herd are as follows: Jucky Judge, a two-year-old hog; Good E Nuff, Budweiser 2d, Big Jim, and Spotted Chief, a yearling. They all have size and stretch, and have proven sires of large even litters. The sale offering will be about equally bred to these boars. Please send for catalog early and get your name on the list. Further sale announcement will be made in Kansas Farmer of the sale, but now is the time to write for catalog and mention Kansas Farmer.

**Jones Offers High-Class Jerseys.**

J. E. Jones, of Nowata, Okla., is offering some young Jersey cows, a single one of which might easily form the foundation of a high class Jersey herd. This herd is founded on Finance-Interest and Gamboe Knight families and the cows of the herd as three-year-olds are milking 40 to 55 pounds daily. Constitution and production are the leading requirements in developing this herd, beauty coming last. Financial Countess Lad, the chief herd bull, with his daughters, won twelve first prizes at the Oklahoma State Fair. The grand champion cow was in the three-day butter fat contest and produced 1.27 pounds more butter and 32 pounds more milk than any other cow in the test and 1.4 pounds more butter than did the Holstein cow at the Kansas State Fair in a similar contest open to all breeds. Mr. Linton, of Baltimore, has a daughter of Financial Countess Lad and writes that with her first calf she made 38 pounds 4 ounces of milk in one day and that he hopes to put her in the five-gallon class. The son of Magnate's Interest used in this herd is by a son of Golden Fern's Lad. Magnate's Interest has a record as a twelve-year-old cow of 14,885 pounds.

**Amcoats Sells Good Shorthorns.**

We have the following letter from S. B. Amcoats, proprietor of Cedar Lawn Farm, Clay Center, Kan.: "We have four yearling bulls for sale and four about eight months old, among them four pure Scotch, and two of these are choice, a yearling roan Butterfly and an eight months Orange Blossom, both being good enough to head good herds. They are both very close to the ground with good bone and are unusually smooth, and of the easy feeding type. We can spare three nice yearling heifers also. We have had a good demand for cattle this fall both for bulls and females, having sold females and a choice young bull to Dr. E. McCoy, of Canton, Miss.; two good cows to two calves to Mr. Williams, Portia, Kan.; and good bulls to S. A. Bert, Abilene, Kan.; W. P. K. Gates, Wakefield, Kan.; D. E. Tompkins, Clay Center, Kan.; and William Molyneux, Palmer, Kan. Dr. W. A. McCullough, of Delevan, Kan., bought a carload of good cows in this locality. We also sold twelve nice Poland China gilts to Dr. McCullough." Look up Mr. Amcoats' card and write him about these bulls. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

**Model Farmers' Institute Officer.**

What would you think of a man who delayed shipping his own cattle and hogs because there was a farmers' institute in town? Crabtree, who represents the Extension Department of the Kansas Agricultural College at farmers' institutes writes that at Protection, in Comanche County, one man did this. After passing a bouquet to the town and its people, Crabtree says:

"One of the most 'whole-souled,' public spirited persons of them all is one C. L. King, president of our farmers' institute there this year. He is a successful farmer and withal a desirable citizen. He feeds cattle extensively and has learned to reach the market on a certain day of the week or 'suffer the consequences.' It happened this time that our institute meeting was dated on the very day that he wished to ship.

"For the 'general good' he simply deferred shipping one week the 108 big fat steers and the hogs that go with them—aggregating some \$16,000 worth of dangerous property, and graced the presidential chair with good cheer and a pleasant smile.

"Such seemingly reckless public-spirited acts on the part of Mr. King have not prevented him from accumulating a very fine large farm, two of the fanciest concrete silos in the state, an immense touring car, and a poise, courage and judgment that call forth the envy and admiration of all with whom he comes in contact.

"Here's wishing for more Kings, even though Kingdoms are on the decline!"

**POLLED DURHAM CATTLE****ROAN HERO 8613 - 229868**

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

D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kansas.

**POLLED DURHAMS**

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

C. J. WOODS, CHILES, KANSAS.

**POLLED DURHAMS AND SHORTHORNS**

PRIVATE SALE TO DISSOLVE PARTNERSHIP.

Entire herd, double standard Polled Durhams and Shorthorns. Cows with calves and young heifers. Also double standard herd bull Sir William. Priced to sell. Come or write.

COLTHAR & STEIN, Smith Center, Kansas.

**GALLOWAY CATTLE****CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS**

Bulls from 6 months to 2 years; also a few females of modern and quick maturing type.

G. E. Clark, Topeka, Kan.

**HAMPSHIRE HOGS**

BREED Gilts, serviceable boars, January and February pigs. Best breeding, well-marked. Singly, pairs and trios. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices reasonable.

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

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

**POLAND CHINAS****POLAND CHINA SALE**

January 21, 1915

Forty Bred Sows and Gilts sired by or bred to Tecumseh Hadley 61410, Long King's Equal 2d 68928, and Glosford 68796. Write for catalog early and arrange to attend. Sale held right in Topeka, Kansas. For catalog write

J. B. CLINE, CARLYLE, KANSAS.

**POLAND CHINA BOARS**

Fifteen choice early spring boars—big husky fellows, ready for use. Priced, \$25.00. First check gets choice.

L. V. OKEEFE, BUCYRUS, KANSAS.

**POLAND CHINA BOARS**

25 SPRING BOARS, sired by Receiver by Big Wonder, Bud Hadley by Big Hadley, and Deming Chief by Bill Chief. Big-type breeding and ohleria immuned. Also a few goods sows priced reasonably.

H. O. Sheldon, Herdsman, DEMING RANCH, OSWEGO, KANSAS.

**Stryker Bros' Prize Polands**

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

STRYKER BROS., Fredonia, Kan.

**POLAND CHINAS**

Both sexes, of breeding age, sired by Jumbo King 64655, Sir Brewwell 67036. Also pigs. Sow herd represents the best blood lines. Farmers' prices.

R. F. HOCKADAY, Peculiar, Mo.

**Faulkner's Famous Spotted Polands**

We are not the originator, but the preserver, of the Old Original Big-Boned Spotted Polands. Write your wants.

H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, Jamesport, Mo.

**BIG BOARS—LITTLE MONEY**

March and June boars. They are big, have the quality. Best big-type Poland breeding. Also extra August pigs, \$25. Boar and two gilts not akin, \$80.

HENRY KOCH, EDINA, MO.

**QUALITY POLANDS**

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

**MOORE & SONS—POLANDS.**

For thirty days, special price of \$20 for fine male pigs, herd header prospects included. Sired by Choice Goods and Wedd's Long King, two of the best big-type boars living.

F. E. MOORE & SONS, Gardner, Kan.

**SPOTTED POLANDS**—Few spring gilts; some nice fall pigs. Prices reasonable.

A. S. ALEXANDER, Burlington, Kansas.

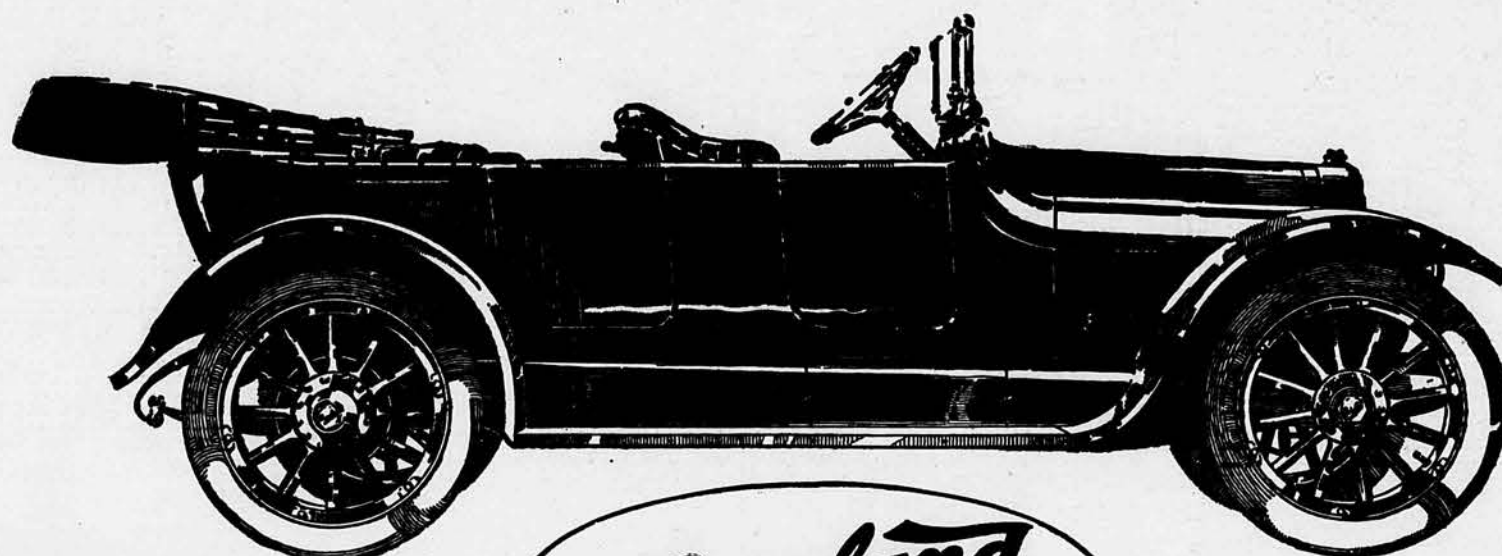
**BERKSHIRE HOGS****LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**

Two outstanding fall boars ready for service, \$40 and \$50 each. Twenty spring boars, \$25 to \$40 each. Fifty sows and gilts bred for spring litters, \$35 to \$75. For full information address

H. E. CONROY, Nortonville, Kansas.

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Model 80



\$1075

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*Then remember this—*

The first cost is not only considerably less but so is the operating cost. In both directions you save money.

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So by all means get an Overland—and get it now.

Then, and only then, you'll make 1915 just that much bigger, better and more delightful for your whole family.

Act today.

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Motor 35 h. p.  
New full stream-line body  
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Demountable rims—one extra  
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