

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 52, Number 4.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JANUARY 24, 1914.

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

OLD Kansas Land is a Fairy Land that lies in the valley of Dairy Land. Here are the pastures wide and green, the fields of forage, the barnyards clean, the silos filled with their juicy store. And who, in reason, could ask for more?

Forth from the great world comes the call, "Send us the products—we need them all!" That is the message and that the word, and the answer lies with the lowing herd. Ah, there is always a sure demand for the butter and milk of Dairy Land.

• Out here are the fodder and grass and corn, the hay lands gemmed with the dews of morn, alfalfa kissed by the wooing breeze—out there is the market for cream and cheese. What is the union the times demand? The dairy herd and old Kansas Land.

—“Brad”



Forage, Silos and Cows Make for Permanent Prosperity

BOYS AND GIRLS !!

Kansas Farmer Is Going to GIVE AWAY

FATHERS AND MOTHERS !!

THREE MORE PONIES

"Wiggins"

"Wiggins" is a beautiful 3-year-old spotted Shetland, white and bay with white stockings and long, pretty white and bay mane and tail. He is one of the prettiest of all the fine little horses that KANSAS FARMER has given away. He stands about 42 inches high and weighs about 375 pounds. He is so gentle that any boy or girl who is old enough to be alone, can ride or drive him, for he has been petted and handled ever since he was a little baby pony. KANSAS FARMER has already given away 104 ponies to boys and girls in Kansas who have sent us their names and addresses saying they wanted one of our Shetland ponies and outfits. We gave away 51 last year but we have plenty more for the boys and girls who are willing to do something for us that will be easy for them to do, just during spare time. "Wiggins" is a most loveable pet and any boy or girl who gets him will certainly be proud of him. The Pony Editor selected "Wiggins" from more than 75 other fine ponies, as the prettiest, gentlest and best of all of them. With "Wiggins" we are going to give away a fine Four-Wheeled Pony Runabout and a Nickel Mounted Pony Harness, all for one prize. Two other fine ponies, "Tom Thumb" and "Brownie," will be given as two other prizes at the same time. With "Tom Thumb" and "Brownie" we are going to give a fine Shetland Pony Saddle, Bridle and Blanket. "Tom Thumb" and "Brownie" are just as gentle and well broken as "Wiggins," and just as nice, only the Runabout and Harness go with "Wiggins," and the Saddle and Bridle with the other two ponies. If you want to own "Wiggins," or either of the other two fine Shetlands, send us your name and address on the blank below. As soon as we hear from you we will tell you of our easy plan whereby you can go ahead and get any one of these three fine ponies and outfits for your own.

SEND US YOUR NAME TODAY IF YOU WOULD
LIKE TO HAVE ONE OF THESE OUTFITS.



This is the Kind of a PONY PRIZE KANSAS FARMER is Going to GIVE AWAY
ANY BOY OR GIRL IN KANSAS IS ELIGIBLE TO
BECOME THE OWNER OF "WIGGINS."

The Prizes to be Given Away

Every one of these ponies is young and gentle and well broken for boys and girls to ride and drive. The first prize will be a Shetland Pony, Shetland Pony Harness, and a fine Shetland Pony Four-Wheeled Runabout, a strong, well-built rig that is made to carry grown people and children. It is NOT A TOY rig but a useful, serviceable vehicle, strong and neatly built and brand new. The second and third prizes will each be a Shetland Pony and Shetland Pony Saddle, Bridle and blanket. Each will be sent all charges prepaid.

Letters from winners of Ponies given away Dec. 20

"PEEK-O II."

"I am going to write and tell you I received little 'Peek-O II.' Christmas morning. I was sure glad to see him. He is a dandy. I can't thank you enough for him. I wish every boy could have been as happy as I was when I got him. Money couldn't buy him. He is so gentle and kind we can all love him and he takes the eye of every one passing by. I am sure glad I entered the contest so I can be the owner of 'Peek-O II.' He can't be beat. Wishing you a Happy New Year, and thanking you again for 'Peek-O II.' I remain, your friend, Virgil Magill, Holsington, Kan.

"CIRCUS"

"I thought I would let you know that 'Circus' reached me all right. I have rode him some. I like him and I think he is a good pet. He is broke well to ride. I am going to take my picture and 'Circus,' and send a picture to you. Almost everybody in Alton would like to have him. I hope everybody will get a pony like him. I am glad you gave me a chance to win 'Circus.' I am thanking you ever so much for 'Circus.' I will close and ride 'Circus' to the mail box to mail this letter. With my thanks to you, I am, your friend, Willie Schalansky, Alton, Kan.

YOU DON'T SEND ANY MONEY to learn all about our approved plan whereby 104 boys and girls have each gotten one of our fine Shetland Ponies. Just send your name and address on a postal card or fill in the blank at the bottom of this page and send in a letter. On another part of this page we are printing the names and addresses of some of the boys and girls who have already become the owners of our ponies, and we are printing as many of the letters from them as we have space for here, too. Hundreds of people in Kansas everywhere know about KANSAS FARMER and the Shetland Ponies we give away. Your banker and many of your neighbors know that KANSAS FARMER, established over 50 years, is one of the most reliable papers in the entire United States, and gives away these ponies to advertise this paper. You can just as well own one of these ponies and outfits as any other boy or girl. Some one will get them. You don't even have to be a subscriber to KANSAS FARMER. We had never heard of one of the other boys and girls who got our other ponies until they wrote and told us that they wanted a Shetland Pony and Outfit, so you can see we must hear from you and have your name and address right away. These three fine Ponies and Outfits WILL BE GIVEN AWAY ON FRIDAY, MARCH, 20, 1914.

WHAT THE BOYS AND GIRLS SAY OF KANSAS FARMER SHETLAND PONIES AND OUTFITS

"NIP."

"Enclosed you will find a picture of 'Nip,' the pony that Irene won, and Irene's younger sister, Elsie, on her. The pictures were taken with the Camera you sent to Irene. Irene is 10 years old and Elsie 8, and they love this pony more than I could tell. They ride her to school every day. She is so fat and pretty. They have learned more about horses from handling her than they

ever knew before, and had always been with horses, too."—Mrs. W. E. Savage, Olathe, Kan.

Won a Fine Cash Prize, Camera and Watch.

Olathe, Kan., Jan. 3, 1914.
Dear Sir:—Received my check a few days ago and thank you ever so much. I would like to have won the first prize but think I am repaid for my work in receiving the

Camera, Watch and Check. I thank you again very much. Wishing you a prosperous and happy New Year, Yours truly, Gladys Walters.

"DUKE."

"I am very proud of the pony which you gave me last spring. I ride him nearly every day and we are great friends. I would not part with him for anything and want to thank you for giving me such a

fine prize."—Clarke Stout, Bonner Springs, Kansas.

"DON."

"I received the pony, saddle, bridle and blanket all right, and am well pleased with them. Many thanks for sending me such a pretty Shetland pony, saddle and bridle."—Emil Osburn, Chapman, Kansas.

"BEAUTY."

"We all think a lot of 'Beauty,' and if I could win another like him I would try it again. 'Beauty' has the nicest stall in our barn and we see that he is warm and comfortable this cold weather. We would not part with him for anything, and he knows it."—Elmer Lunz, Belpre, Kansas.

"CUPID."

"We took 'Cupid' from the express office at Sterling and fitted his saddle and bridle on him right out in the street. A big crowd gathered around us to inspect the cute pony and new outfit. It certainly speaks well for Kansas Farmer to give away such ponies as 'Cupid.' He is a great pony and fits in here fine."—Ruth and her Papa, Sterling, Kansas.

HERE ARE SOME OF THE NAMES OF THE WINNERS.

Olive Douglas, Percerville; Howard McCarty, Stafford; Ruth Dearth, Holcomb; Claud Reinert, Cave; Willie Adams, Dodge City; Joseph Miller, Dodge City; Virgil Magill, Holsington; Earl McCaslan, Junction City; Willie Schalansky, Alton; George Roberts, Larned; Elmer Lunz, Belpre; Emil Osburn, Chapman; Floyd Ramsey, El Dorado; Floyd Gerardy, Americus; Ruth Stone, Sterling; Willie Johnson, Larned; Emma Kinkel, Wiley; Bennie Fitzmeyer, Stafford; Ethel Billins, Kensington; Helen Crane, Horton; Guy Frazer, Mankato; Leonard Scott, Argonia; Dennis Brown, Fort Scott; Dorothy Sheldon, Burlington.

You Will Sure Win a Pony or a Cash Prize.

Every boy and girl that sends us their name and address and takes part, will receive a Pony Prize or be paid in cash in proportion to the work done. YOU CANNOT LOSE as you are sure to get something for the work you do.



Who Wants a Pony Like This One?



The Finest Playmate in the World.

SIGN THIS BLANK AND MAIL TODAY

PONY EDITOR, KANSAS FARMER, 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas.
Please tell me how I can become the owner of "Wiggins," "Tom Thumb" or "Brownie." I want to be the owner of one of the Shetland Ponies and Outfits you are going to give away.

MY NAME

POSTOFFICE

STREET OR R. F. D.

MY FATHER'S OR MOTHER'S NAME

EVERY BOY OR GIRL GETS A PRIZE, TOO

And here is another important point. If you send us your name at once you will be entitled to take part in the EXTRA PRIZE AWARDS and you will receive a fine present. Besides the three ponies and outfits and cash we are going to pay, we will give away Cameras, Gold Watches, Telescopes, Moving Picture Machines and many other fine rewards. It doesn't make any difference in what part of Kansas you live. If you send us your name and address and get either one of these fine ponies, the pony and his entire outfit will be shipped to you, all charges prepaid. The three fine ponies are the big prizes and you have just as good an opportunity to get them as any other boy or girl if you act quickly and send us your name and address now. We will write you promptly just as soon as we hear from you.

Address all Letter to

THE PONY EDITOR, KANSAS FARMER,

625 Jackson Street,

Topeka, Kansas

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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ADVERTISING RATES

30 cents per agate line—14 lines to the inch. No medical or questionably worded advertising accepted. Last forms are closed Monday noon. Changes in advertising copy and stop orders must be received by Thursday noon of the week preceding date of publication.



KANSAS FARMER

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GUARANTEED CIRCULATION OVER 60,000

OUR GUARANTEE

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



SOIL CONDITIONS.

It is believed that throughout Kansas the moisture condition of the soil is at this time more favorable than for many years previous. In other words, our reports indicate that the subsoil is thoroughly wet at greater depths than is usual at this season of the year. However, it is certain that the subsoil is not wet on all farms in the same community alike and that on some farms the subsoil will be wet probably several feet deeper than on other farms. This is a condition which prevails throughout farm lands generally.

The conditions of the subsoil has an important bearing upon the movement of the water downward. In a dry soil the natural precipitation moves downward slowly and the greater percentage of the moisture will be stored near the surface where the loss of water by evaporation goes on most rapidly. When the water moves down, it goes to greater depths.

The point in this connection is that the cultivation of the soil should at all times be such as will permit the absorption of moisture and also such as will prevent evaporation. These are practices which should be maintained whether crops are growing upon the land or not. To prevent evaporation from the soil during the early fall, results not only in holding moisture for the crop the next growing season, but also has the effect of making more efficient use of the rains and snows between crop-growing seasons and in wetting the subsoil to greater depths than would be possible had the subsoil been allowed to dry out.

Investigations in Utah have shown that when desert land is broken for cropping purposes the precipitation penetrates farther and farther into the soil with each year of cultivation. This is due largely to the loosening of the top soil and as the lower soil becomes moist the water is enabled to more easily reach greater depths.

This is a principle which the farmer can well afford to understand and observe. The soil should be kept as wet as possible below the first foot. This can be accomplished by proper cultivation in the case of tilled summer crops, or the summer tilling of fields without cropping will usually within twelve months result in the subsoil becoming supplied with sufficient moisture to greatly increase the certainty of the following season's crop. Herein lies the principle of the summer fallow which in the dry farming sections has been found essential to the most certain and best yields.

THE PRESCRIPTION FRAUD.

KANSAS FARMER does not carry the advertising of these frauds, but other Kansas papers do. This is a warning to you. Keep your money. If you must spend it consult your physician.

The Federal Department of Agriculture, under the food and drugs act, has recently been investigating a new trick of certain patent medicine and proprietary medicine vendors, which it is believed is deceiving a large number of people into spending money for patent medicines under the impression that they are getting regular physicians' prescriptions for nothing.

The department says the prescription contains a number of ordinary ingredients and then, under a technical name, will call for a large proportion of some patent medicine or proprietary drug. The recipient takes this to a drug store to be filled, and the druggist finds that he has to buy some of this patent preparation in order to fill it. He therefore has to order a large package or bottle of it, and to make a profit must charge the customer a good, stiff price for filling the prescription. The customer, of course, gets what is in effect simply a patent medicine, which, save that it bears a druggist's label and a prescription number, is the same as a patent medicine sold under the maker's own label and in the maker's own bottle.

The government can not reach these

people under either the food and drugs act or the postal laws, because the scheme is so planned as to evade government laws. The best the department can do, therefore, is to warn the people to be particularly suspicious of those who spend money for advertising space, postage, and letter writing seemingly out of their love for humanity. In all of these cases there is a profit-making scheme back of the seeming philanthropy.

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE.

It is not strange that the American people are recognizing the need of and are taking hold of live stock insurance. In this country such insurance has not been in existence long. This is particularly true of mutual live stock insurance. In the old countries, however, it has been in existence and generally used for many years.

Well organized live stock insurance companies are said to have existed in Germany since about the twelfth century. In 1765, owing to the ravages of murrain, a law was promulgated providing for compulsory live stock insurance in the province of Silicia and was later amended to apply to other provinces. Germany had, in 1905, large cattle insurance companies numbering 27 and in addition a large number of local companies, being estimated at 7,000 to 10,000, and through the large and small companies cattle numbering over 600,000 head were known to be insured. France, in 1910, had 8,428 such companies, and Belgium and Holland together some 3,000 companies. Practically all other continental countries have a larger or smaller number. The companies are of two distinct types, namely, large companies operating over a considerable territory, or local companies operating in local communities.

The above information was obtained from V. N. Valgren, Department of Economics of Kansas University, whose information has been obtained through the live stock literature of the various old countries and who has been devoting much of his time to the investigation of all phases of live stock insurance and particularly as related to such insurance through mutual companies.

It would seem to KANSAS FARMER that it is fully as essential that the farmer's live stock herd be covered by insurance as it is that his dwelling or his farm buildings be insured. It is much more easy to replace a house or a barn which has been destroyed by fire than it is to replace the live stock herd which has been destroyed by disease. If the herd can be kept intact and its money-making powers not decreased or depreciated, the residence or barn can be replaced. The live stock of the farm has an earning capacity; the house or barn does not. To destroy the farmer's live stock is equivalent or comparable to the loss of the farmer's legs or arms and so incapacitating him for work. It is those things which have earning power—which need insurance above all other things. The farmers of the old countries seem to have recognized this principle and so have generally insured their live stock, thereby setting a worthy pattern for the American farmer.

Those readers of KANSAS FARMER who reside in southeast Kansas and who are of reasonably easy access to Parsons, should not miss the biggest and best agricultural convention ever held in southeast Kansas, on February 3 and 4. This convention is held for no purpose other than that of benefiting the agriculture of the southeastern part of the state, and the program is arranged in such way as to recognize and impress the people of southeastern Kansas with their present apparent needs. The best talent of the Kansas Agricultural College has been drafted for this convention. This is, in fact, a farmers' school, the program being arranged with well defined ideas in view. The following will appear on the program: O. E. Reed, Professor of Dairying; L. E. Call, agronomist; W. A. Cochel, animal

husbandman; W. A. Lippincott, poultryman; W. M. Jardine, Director, Kansas Experiment Station; Edward C. Johnson, State Leader of Farm Management and Demonstration; and President H. J. Waters. These will be assisted by H. J. Bower, district demonstration agent for southeast Kansas; E. J. Macey, county agricultural agent, Montgomery County; and W. E. Watkins, county agricultural agent for Allen County; I. O. Schaub, superintendent of demonstration work for the Frisco Lines; and D. H. Doane, State Leader of Farm Management and Demonstration, Missouri Agricultural College, will also take an important part in the program. A special session on the afternoon of February 4 will be devoted to women's work and Miss Frances L. Brown, in charge of home economics for the Kansas Agricultural College Division of Extension; Mrs. E. J. Macey, and Mrs. W. J. Burtis, will supply this program. It occurs to KANSAS FARMER that this is one of the best planned meetings ever held in Kansas, and it is our hope that the attendance thereon will be large.

The Better Farming Association of North Dakota has accomplished most remarkable results—more so, probably, than has been accomplished by any other such association west of the Mississippi River. It reports that through its twenty-five field agents and one field woman it has 5,105 farm co-operators, making up twenty-two per cent of the farmers in the territory covered by it as carrying out some form of co-operative work. The land under co-operation totals 44,612 acres, and on which land the field demonstrations have shown the following increased averages in field crops over fields farmed by ordinary methods: Corn, 11 bushels; wheat 5.5; oats, 6.2; and potatoes, 26 bushels. The association brought into the state through the direct influence of its agents, in 1913, 3,600 head of cattle, 168 pure-bred sires, 15,590 sheep, and 64 hogs. During the year it distributed thirty thousand pounds of alfalfa seed and twenty-two thousand bushels of seed corn were selected and cured. The association's high acre yield corn contest resulted in a yield of 106 bushels of mature corn per acre. Be it understood that this association does its work by counties, through demonstration agents, as the work has been organized in the half dozen counties in Kansas now having agents.

An Iowa paper tells of the sale of an Iowa farm at \$500 per acre. We do not recall the size of this farm, but it is our recollection that it contained two or three hundred acres, and a considerable part of the investment was represented in buildings. It was purchased a few years ago by William Galloway. It was then a worn-out farm. The soil, however, has since been built up through the use of leguminous crops and finally was seeded largely to alfalfa. This crop has paid a profit of nine per cent on the cost of the land including its proportionate value of buildings, and in figuring this percentage of income proper charges were made for interest, labor, depreciation of machinery, work stock, etc. It is unnecessary to state that in all probability Mr. Galloway's farm was run along really good business lines, and within these facts is apparent the possibilities through farming as a business conducted on a strictly business basis. It is well to note, too, that a worn-out farm can be built up with leguminous crops through proper management and that the income from crops removed from the land does not represent the total net gain, because a considerable portion of the results of such good farming comes from the improvement of the soil and the consequent increased acre value.

Do not forget the burning for destruction of winter quarters of chinch bugs just so soon as the bunch grass is dry enough. We are sure to have enough crimp weather to finish the chinch bug if his house can be destroyed.

INVESTIGATE MEAT SITUATION.

A general inquiry into the various factors which have brought about the present unsatisfactory conditions with respect to meat production in the United States, especially in reference to beef, with a view to suggesting possible methods for improvement, has been inaugurated by Secretary Houston of the Federal Department of Agriculture. President Waters of the State Agricultural College, is one of the committee of six to make the investigation and the appointment highly honors the Kansas man. Doctor Galloway, assistant Secretary of Agriculture, is chairman. Others are Prof. C. F. Curtiss, dean and director Iowa State College; Prof. H. W. Mumford, professor of animal husbandry University of Illinois; Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief Bureau of Animal Industry; Dr. T. N. Carver, director Rural Organization Service.

The work of the committee will be centered largely on the study of economic questions involved in the production, transportation, slaughter, and marketing of meat. As the first step, the committee will investigate carefully the changes within the last two or three decades which have increased cost of production, and the centralizing of the meat industry. Among the important considerations to be gone into will be the taking up of the public lands, the effect of the capacity of the range, especially on the remaining public lands and forest reserves with a view to suggesting changes in the laws to make the public lands of greater use in cattle raising. The committee also will give special attention to the economic changes in meat production and distribution brought about through the centralizing of slaughtering and meat preparations in large packing establishments and the changes in transportation and similar matters which have resulted from this centralization and other causes, the economic possibility of communal and community effort in cattle raising, and the advantages of establishing local or municipal abattoirs will also be investigated.

The committee will not deal specifically with questions of animal husbandry which has to do with the actual breeding of cattle.

We believe strongly in the good results to be accomplished through the boys' and girls' contest work planned by the Kansas Agricultural College. For several years that institution has been campaigning among the boys and girls of Kansas for better corn and better bread and bigger crops of kafir and more interest in household and garden and field work. Since the beginning of this work probably forty thousand different boys and girls have been enrolled in these contests. However, with only five or six thousand enrolled each year, only a small beginning has been made. This, though, is encouraging because all great things come from small beginnings. Kansas should have sixty thousand boy and girl contestants each year. The Extension Division of the Kansas Agricultural College is now sending out suggestions for this work for the coming season. We wish that every KANSAS FARMER boy and girl reader would write for pamphlets of instruction and rules governing these contests. Bear in mind that there is a contest to meet the need or suit the peculiarity of every individual.

The New Year resolutions printed on the first page of KANSAS FARMER, January issue, struck a popular chord. They have been copied by farm papers far and wide. A score or more of Kansas county weeklies reproduced and recommended them to their farmer readers. Every progressive farmer knows that they were to the point and worth his observance. But, how many readers will observe them, even one of ten. One put into practice would be a good year's work. The trouble is that most of us do not do as well as we know.

CONSERVATION OF THE COW

Before Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association—F. T. Ransom, Wichita

WE are hearing a great deal these days relative to the subject of beef production. Great changes are taking place in connection with the great industry. Discussions are heard on every side relative to the world-wide shortage of beef which exists.

It seems to me that the question involved is not one as to whether or not this condition exists but rather that we acknowledge that it does exist and also feel the importance of the situation—what it means, not to us individually, but to the country—and for that reason consider means to change the existing order.

Now the development of all great industries involves new problems and new conditions are constantly arising that necessitate re-adjustments. The history of any industry of the last fifty years will show that there have been periods that might well be termed crisis, and the preservation of that industry has depended upon a correct solution of its individual problems. These crises have invariably been met, either intentionally or unintentionally, by a process of re-adjustment to new conditions. This is equally true with reference to the cattle industry and at least two important crises are readily recognized in its history. One of these is past, the other is present.

All of us know that formerly the great breeding ground was in Texas—principally western and southwestern Texas—and as cattle approached the beef stage they were driven northward, starting early in the spring, fed on the grasses, and loaded on cars in Colorado, Nebraska and even as far north as the Dakotas. The gradual closing up of the free ranges has long since eliminated this form of marketing cattle, but the splitting up of this range territory into large ranches marks one of the most important transitions in the cattle industry. Texas still remains the great breeding ground since large herds of cattle were established on these ranches, so that the cattle to some extent followed the division of land. This was brought about gradually and the crisis did not reach an acute stage. Had the early development of this western country been as rapid as its later development, this change would no doubt have produced much more serious consequences than it did.

No sooner had the industry become adjusted to these new conditions than another development set in. The demand for western land became so great that these ranches in Nebraska, Colorado, western Kansas, northern Oklahoma and the Panhandle of Texas began to be split up into relatively smaller farms and much of the land placed under cultivation. Very few of the purchasers of this new land were able to pay more than a part of the purchase price in cash, which necessitated going into debt. For this reason the new comers had very little money to buy cattle had they even so desired. Credit was severely limited and could be had only at excessive interest rates. These conditions caused the cattle on the ranches to be forced on the market and sold mainly for beef purposes. As these herds were the breeding cattle, the fountain-head of the industry gradually became extinct in many sections heretofore long depended upon for our supply.

Another element that has worked a serious detriment is our past haphazard banking system. I purposely say "past haphazard" because, as I will explain later, I believe we are entering upon a new era especially in the banking business. Our financial history is marked by recurring periods of expansion and contraction of credits. During periods of expansion, when credits were easily obtained, loans on cattle were sought which increased the demand for cattle and likewise raised the prices. Loans were made which should not have received even consideration. What followed was, that during subsequent periods there was a natural contraction of credits and credit standing was insufficient to warrant extension—especially as those very conditions, that is, this contraction of credits, operated to lower the market value of the collateral back of the loan, thus making the holder of the loan feel insecure and so forcing collection.

Peculiar as it may seem, the vast number of cattle placed on the market, especially those sold to the packers, were of the very class that should have been held to perpetuate the supply. The

reason for this is that there is an old established theory in the cattle loan business that the only self-liquidating cattle loan is the aged steer going into the feed lot to be full fed for the market, and loans have always been more or less eagerly sought on that class of cattle. During these periods of expansion of credit, when holders of idle money were looking for investments, they did not scrutinize as they did during periods of contraction, and as a consequence they took a large amount of loans on cows and other forms of stock cattle, and just as soon as the period of contraction occurred there came a process of the "survival of the fittest" in a way. They considered good the loan they had on the steer and contracted on the one on the cow and forced her to the market.

Now 1907 was what we call a panic—it was a sharp, abrupt contraction of credits. The banking institution in St. Louis with which I was at that time

As to the solution of this shortage in cattle, we feel that it resolves itself into a proposition of conservation through the preservation of the cow. We must recognize that we are passing through a transition in the cattle industry and that conditions have developed that may well be called a crisis. The solution of the problem must be a re-adjustment to the new conditions that have arisen. First, when the cow is forced off the range or ranch she must find a home on the relatively smaller farm. Second, there must be an extension of credit for this purpose which necessitates a re-adjustment of present theories in the cattle loaning business. We must look to the farm—even the 160-acre farm—for the future supply of beef cattle, and I believe the beef cattle of this country are not to be raised in the future as a distinct industry but are to be raised as a by-product of the farm. I believe this is the solution and

It is the constant demand and ready market for cattle that makes a loan on them a self-liquidating proposition. However, in the consideration of the loan the interest of the borrower must be considered and in order to do this the maturity of the loan must be adjusted to fit the natural development of the security so that whatever form of cattle may be back of the loan they should be ready to go to market at the maturity of the loan. Now there are certain banks in the East—and I mean the larger banks as well as the large number of smaller ones—that eagerly seek cattle loans. It is not a difficult matter to place a pretty good amount of cattle loans. The reason those banks prefer these loans is that they consider it a cold-blooded proposition. They consider that loan as an absolutely self-liquidating one and one that they can absolutely rely upon as being paid when it is due. Now here is one of the dangers to the cattle business, namely, the failure to make the maturity of the loan fit the maturity of the product. Any man who makes cattle loans figuring on an extension of that loan is liable to find himself refused that extension and you cannot change the order of things. Another danger to be avoided is an over-extension of credit, as an over-extension means contraction later on. What is needed is not a temporary stimulus but rather a careful, consistent encouragement of this particular branch of the cattle industry.

This brings us up to the point of the consideration of financial conditions—past, present and immediate future. As I stated at the beginning, we have had a haphazard banking system. The country has been hurt by recurring periods of expansion and contraction of credits. What we wish to eliminate is both. We want normal conditions and to keep them as near that at all times, as possible. Beginning with about 1904 or 1905 we had a period of expansion that reached its maximum in the fall of 1907. The contraction was sudden. Beginning with the spring of 1908 another period of expansion started and this culminated in the fall of 1911 and spring of 1912. The period of contraction started in 1912 and we still have it. During the year 1913 we have passed through the greatest contraction of credits that the world has ever known. The only difference between 1907 and 1913 is that the people do not appreciate it. If the people at large had fully appreciated what we were going through, we would have had another 1907 experience. Many of us feel that this period of contraction is now over, that we are about to start on another period of expansion.

I want to explain one thing about the panic of 1907. A great many of you have often heard that called the "bankers' panic." In October, 1907, expansion had gone on to such an extent that many of the most conservative financiers of the country expected the "bubble to burst" and there were certain exposures in New York that hastened this. There was one trust company involved. The bankers of New York said, "We have passed through a period of declining profits; we do not believe the people are uneasy; we think the thing to do is to bluff this thing out," so they got behind this weak trust company and deposited twenty-one million dollars in money—actual cash—in order to check this run. They kept the bank open and it took just twenty-four hours to clean out twenty-one million dollars in cold cash and put it into hiding. Runs started on other banks and in forty-eight hours thirty-six million dollars in cold cash went out of New York City alone into safety deposit boxes and other hiding places. We must understand that on every dollar deposited in a bank there is an extension of credit of five dollars on that dollar; the withdrawal of one dollar, therefore, means a contraction of commercial credits of about five dollars. The withdrawal of thirty-six million meant the necessity of an almost instant contraction of 180 million dollars in credits. The result was that New York City said, "No, you do not need this money; you simply want to hide it; we are going to put on the lid." It was a bankers' panic. The matter was taken up with clearing houses over the country and co-operation was asked. What was the result? If the banks of the United States had not put on the lid in 1907 we would not yet have recovered from that panic. Judging from the experience of New York City, there would

(Continued on Page Seven.)



THE above picture shows a few of the 102 heifer calves just started in an experimental test at the Agricultural College. Conservation of the cow and beef production under the new conditions calls for the solution of a number of important problems. Kansas Experiment Station is alive to the situation and has mapped out a broad program of investigation.

Last winter at the Hays Station careful tests were made in the wintering of beef cows, using silage, wheat straw and cotton seed meal as the ration. This year the Hays Station has three silos full of silage carried over from the previous year. The Station was able to buy stock cattle when others on every hand were selling. Additional data will be secured this winter at this Station. Last winter at the Manhattan Station a hundred head of stocker calves divided into several lots were carried through the winter in a test involving studies of the different kinds of silage in comparison with dry fodder. This winter the calves in the experiment are all heifers and the data secured will be along the line of the growth and development of the beef breeding cow under present day conditions.

These six lots of heifers will be fed the following rations: Lot one—kafir silage, wheat straw and one pound of linseed oil meal per head, daily; lot two will eat corn silage, wheat straw and linseed oil meal; lot three will get cane silage, wheat straw and linseed oil meal; lot four will have the cane silage, wheat straw and cotton seed meal; lot five, cane silage, wheat straw, and cold pressed cotton seed cake; lot six, cane silage, wheat straw, and alfalfa hay.

Since the silage this year contained no grain all lots will be fed one pound of corn chop per animal, daily. In April when the results will be available the cattlemen of the state will again be invited to meet at the College to get at first hand the lessons learned.

connected, had something over four million dollars of loans on steers. Fifty per cent of this, if I recall correctly, matured during the months of November and December. They were beef cattle practically ready for the market. The men who had beef steers at that time know what became of the market. There was not a single loan that could have been liquidated without practically ruining the borrower. On the other hand the demand for and price of cows and yearling steers did not go down anywhere in comparison with that on the aged steer. Under normal conditions a loan on a yearling steer or a loan on a cow in just as much a self-liquidating proposition as a loan on a steer; under the abnormal conditions of 1907 it was demonstrated that the loan on the cow was a better proposition than that on the aged steer in the feed lot.

I state this to you because there has been a re-adjustment of the theory of loaning money on cattle. I think that our institution was perhaps the first one to pave the way and out of possibly something over a million dollars in loans now, I do not believe we have one hundred thousand dollars' worth of loans on cattle that will be sold to packers. Our loans are on the younger stuff and on cows. We have five deals on cows that will total about \$125,000 alone—nothing but cows—and I think they are the best loans we have.

believe this is what we must come to and are coming to.

This necessitates, of course, the erection of silos. We must have the silos. And I believe that every farm can support, practically without expense, some cattle, ranging from a few head up, according to the size and topography of the farm. There is another point that enters in here, and that is the selection of cows. It will take as much care, feed and expense to provide for a \$30 cow and her calf as for a \$60 cow and her calf. The difference is that the \$30 cow will produce a \$12 to \$14 calf, while the \$60 cow will produce a \$25 to \$30 calf. Therefore, inferior grades of cattle must be eliminated and nothing but the high grade cattle can be raised at a profit in any part of Kansas.

This recalls that a short time ago we received a notice from a firm in Memphis, Tenn., to the effect that they were going to hold a sale to dispose of a large number of two-year-olds and that the prices would range from \$25 to \$30 a head. We wrote back that we were not interested in the proposition because we would not permit, if we could avoid it, any such cattle entering the state of Kansas, that we had no room for that class of stock here, that land was too high and the product from these cattle would be of such poor quality that the returns would be insufficient to justify any Kansas farmer handling them.

MOHLER SUCCEEDS COBURN

Present Secretary Resigns and Assistant Becomes His Successor

JACOB C. MOHLER was elected to succeed F. D. Coburn as secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, his official duties to begin June 30, 1914, at which time a vacancy will occur through Mr. Coburn's resignation. Mr. Mohler is a native Kansan. He was born in Osborne County in 1875 and lived on a farm until 13 years old. He has milked his dozen cows night and morning and has turned his three acres a day behind a three-mule team and a walking plow. His experience in those days was that typical of the early day Kansas farmer's son. His father, Martin Mohler, was secretary of the board for six years. Jacob Mohler became a clerk in the office of the board 22 years ago and 18 months before Mr. Coburn became secretary. His education was obtained in the public schools of Topeka and in Washburn College. His 22 years of close association with the agricultural affairs of the state, his keen observation and wide opportunity therefor, together with a determination to master the best agricultural thought of the day, has made him well informed in up-to-date agricultural practices and affairs. From this standpoint, together with the experience through his official connection with the office and board, makes him qualified as is no other man to perform the duties now at hand.

It is but logical that Jacob Mohler should become Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture when a vacancy occurred in that office. For years he has been assistant secretary. It has been his ambition to become the chief of the office in which he has spent a life time, and the duties of which he has fully mastered. To achieve one's life ambition is a splendid accomplishment, and the man who is so fortunate as to be able so to do is to be congratulated. It is to the credit of the State Board of Agriculture and those delegates assembled last week in Topeka that he was elected to succeed Mr. Coburn without opposition from other candidates and without a single dissenting vote. "Jake" Mohler will maintain the reputation of the Kansas Board of Agriculture at home, and if it is here maintained there need be no question about the reputation abroad.

At the recent meeting Mr. Coburn was re-elected by a unanimous vote. He immediately took the oath of office. In response to the call for a speech, he tendered his resignation, effective June 30, 1914. Mr. Coburn has for 20 years held the office from which he resigned. He has been a faithful and efficient secretary. During his administration the agricultural reports of Kansas have won fame for himself and credit for Kansas. Mr. Coburn, through the Kansas reports, set a new and higher standard for state agricultural reporting. True, there has been some fault found with his work, but no more than would have been found with any official whose term of office had been so long. He will retire to private life, and it is gratifying to his friends that he retires with the physical strength and the keenness of mind that he may enjoy many years to be devoted as his own free will may dictate.

Coburn has been the staunch defender of Kansas. He has given Kansas his best. The people of the state have in turn been kind to him and we do not recall a state official leaving public service under more auspicious circumstances. The board adopted well-deserved resolutions of confidence and esteem and such as few men obtain at the closing of a public career.

The first new thing presented for the consideration of the Kansas Board of Agriculture in near 40 years, and which passed the deliberations of the board without a word of consideration, was the suggestion made by President Ross in his address, and which was a plea for increasing the delegate attendance. To the meeting just closed there were 51 accredited delegates. Not all of these were present. However, this was the total representation of the State Board of Agriculture from throughout the state. True, the delegates do not afford the total attendance upon the meetings of the board, but the additional attendance is largely local—from Shawnee County and Topeka. It is Mr. Ross' idea that the representation on the board should be extended to the county farmers' institutes of the state and that two or three hundred delegates should come to Topeka each year to attend these

meetings and carry home with them and disseminate the things learned at the meeting.

Mr. Ross said: "We want a better attendance of young and active farmers and stockmen. They are the ones we must necessarily look to that we may maintain and extend the work of the board." It is unfortunate that this recommendation was not discussed and given the consideration it deserved. If a single fault is to be found with the Kansas State Board of Agriculture in the past, it is that of having gotten into a rut and remaining there. The law under which it operates is antiquated. It has not kept pace with the times. There are things the secretary could and might have done—not authorized by law—which would have extended the usefulness of the board, but the absence of lawful authority deterred action. A half dozen bills before as many legislatures have been pointed toward advancement,

farmers and stockmen of Kansas and he has developed a successful agricultural and stock business on the plains where thousands of others have failed. Everyone knows that Kansas has great possibilities as a dairy state, and how these possibilities could be realized upon to the profit and contentment of the farmer was well set forth by J. B. Sims, one of the veteran farmers and dairy-men of Shawnee County. The statesmen should have heard A. A. Baldwin, of Reese, discuss those things which the farmer wants. The man who would serve his state best in securing for it, through legislation, those things most beneficial to the farmer, and whose desire it is to consider the farmer's best interest along with those things for the development of the commercial interests, should have heard this address. The people of Kansas are much interested in wheat and its products, and this was the central thought of L. A. Fitz, of the

only bad copies of the poorer city schools. To stop the drift from the farm to the city, he would have the rural schools prepare children for the farm.

This is a brief review of those topics of especial interest to the farmer. The two evening sessions were devoted to the more popular topics—topics of entertainment as well as of meat, and on which programs appeared Rev. Charles B. Mitchell of Chicago, Mrs. May Belleville Brown of Salina, Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter of Topeka, E. W. Howe of Atchison, and ex-Governor Hoch of Marion.

The board for 1914 will remain the same with one exception. J. C. Robinson of Towanda was succeeded by E. E. Frizell, former mayor of Larned. Thomas M. Potter of Peabody, T. A. Hubbard of Wellington, R. B. Ward of Belleville, and H. M. Laing of Russell, were elected for two-year terms, and H. S. Thompson of Sylvia, for one year. The other members hold over another year.

George B. Ross, F. D. Coburn, H. S. Thompson, and T. A. Hubbard were elected members of the Hutchinson fair board.

The delegates who attended the three-days' meeting were: Dr. F. S. Beattie, Iola; C. C. Thomas, Moran; Ira D. Brougher, Great Bend; Peter Pfeiffer, Hamlin; J. H. Hazlett, El Dorado; George C. Snell, Douglas; J. A. Glace, Clay Center; Eugene Elkins, Wakefield; F. L. Baker, Concordia; John Lytle, Burlington; B. H. Henthorn, Burden; J. R. Correll, Oberlin; W. O. Farrar, Abilene; V. M. Miller, Lawrence; G. P. Adams, Grenola; G. S. Knox, Garden City; C. J. Stauth, Dodge City; J. W. Raynard, Ottawa; S. E. Barton, Cimmaron; S. N. Ladd, Eureka; J. A. Myer, Anthony; R. L. Dickinson, Harper; Ralph Snyder, Oskaloosa; Albert Wulfekuhler, Leavenworth; W. H. Breihan, Sylvan Grove; L. L. Moore, Oakley; H. A. Rowland; W. E. Smith, Independence; E. I. Burton, Coffeyville; F. W. Edmunds, Council Grove; W. H. Smith, Seneca; C. D. Resler, Chanute; J. F. Spangler, Ness City; B. V. Wheeler, Norton; John I. Brown, Minneapolis; E. E. Frizell, Larned; J. A. Lister, Wamego; Walter Pedigo, Pratt; A. L. Sponsler, Hutchinson; William R. Wells, Belleville; T. E. Pierce, Riley; J. C. Foster, Stockton; T. C. Rudical, Rush Center; C. L. Beardsley, Russell; W. E. Smith, Russell; T. H. Terry, Bavaria; T. A. Borman, Topeka; E. S. Bower, Goodland; F. C. Jones, Smith Center; George F. Mueller, St. John; H. M. Laing, Russell; George B. Ross, Sterling; Charles Sessions, Topeka; A. W. Smith, McPherson; J. T. Tredway, La Harpe; L. L. Diesem, Garden City; O. O. Wolf, Ottawa; James N. Fike, Colby; R. B. Ward, Belleville; H. S. Thompson, Sylvia; F. D. Coburn, Topeka.

World's Champion Ayrshire.

The cow which is said to have made a quart of milk and a pound of butter at a lower feed cost than any other cow in the world is a Pennsylvania Ayrshire. She gave in 12 months 23,022 pounds of milk testing 3.99 per cent fat and equivalent to 1,080 pounds of butter. She gave during the year 10,820 quarts of milk, at a cost of less than 1½ cents a quart, which was sold at 5 cents a quart, making an income from her milk above cost of feed consumed of \$541. Her feed cost was \$184. Had her butter fat been sold at creamery prices her gross income would have been about \$278. When milk can be sold at 5 cents per quart we know of no other business so profitable.

Sugar Beets in Neosho County.

It has been reported in these columns that last spring a considerable acreage of sugar beets were grown in Neosho, Lyons and Chase counties as a test to determine the adaptability of the soil to beet culture. It is worthy of note that the beets withstood the unfavorable season remarkably. Our reader, C. S. Cook of Neosho County measured two acres and weighed the beets gathered from this measured ground. The yield was 27½ tons for the two acres which were sold to the sugar factory at Garden City for \$5 a ton. The beet tops, which were fed to stock, are worth at least \$4 an acre in the field. This brings Mr. Cook's beet crop, raised when other crops failed for lack of rain, up to \$73.75 an acre; and allowing \$32 an acre for cost of growing the crop, Mr. Cook's profits were \$41 an acre.



JACOB C. MOHLER, WHO SUCCEEDS F. D. COBURN AS SECRETARY OF THE KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, JUNE 30, 1914

but they were not complete or wise revisions of the present law and nothing came of them. Some of Kansas' laws of 40 years ago are better, in our judgment, than recent laws dealing with the same matter, but this need not have been so in the case of an amended law governing the Board of Agriculture. Care and wisdom must be exercised in revising this act, but revision is necessary, nevertheless, and the principle involved in the suggestion of President Ross is important and sight should not be lost of it.

The meeting just closed was the forty-third annual meeting of the Kansas Board of Agriculture. The meeting was in every respect up to the standard of former years, both from the standpoint of attendance and the excellence of the program. However, as we have frequently remarked relative to the meetings of this board, it is to be regretted that the attendance of farmers and stockmen is not larger.

It is too bad that 5,000 farmers of this state did not hear Mr. Bliss of the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station, speak on the use of alfalfa and corn in the fattening of cattle. This is a subject of rare interest and great value to the live stock growing farmers of this state. M. M. Sherman, of Rice County, discussed deeper plowing for Western Kansas. This man is one of the big

Kansas Agricultural College. Fitz is at the top of his profession. He is one of the active young men who are doing and accomplishing things in and for Kansas. He is the head of the feed control work of the state, and is doing a tremendously important service in protecting Kansas farmers against much of the fraud in feeds and which has heretofore cost the feeders of Kansas millions of dollars. President Pearson, of Iowa Agricultural College, spoke of the farmers as scientists. He told of the advance of farming and of the benefits coming from the scientific study of farm conditions. He showed that in a period when the price of farm products had increased 7 per cent, the price of material and labor had increased 10 per cent, and stated that the farmer is not receiving the benefit of increased prices. This was a good address for statesmen as well as farmers. Herbert Quick, editor of the Farm and Fireside, advocated more practical work in the rural schools. Less book learning and more practice work was suggested by him. He showed the value of merging the life of the farm with the schools. It was his claim—and he was correct—that the drift of people from the farm to the city is largely due to the natural desire of parents to give their children better school opportunities. He found fault with the city schools, too, and stated that the country schools are for the most part

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Conservation of the Cow

[Continued From Page Four]

have been at least 500 million dollars drawn out—the smallest possible estimate—and the contraction would have amounted to 2,500 million dollars. Not a note could have been renewed. Every country merchant owing a wholesaler would have been forced to come across. The merchant would have forced the farmer and he would have had to pay his debts. There is no telling how low prices would have gone. On the other hand, what did occur? In November, during the panic, I was in one of the largest banks in St. Louis. A grain dealer came in. He said, "I have a contract in Liverpool for 500,000 bushels of wheat. 'I cannot fill that contract.' The bank said, 'Yes you can; we will not give you one cent of currency, but we will give you the credit and you can check on us and go out and buy that wheat and ship it,' and he did. There was one instance of 500,000 bushels of wheat finding a ready market and being bought at less than five cents under what it was before the panic started. Had that bank stayed open it not only would not have given that man credit but would have forced every creditor to pay.

Now then, a great many of us—I might say almost the entire banking fraternity—fully appreciated last spring what we were going to be up against this fall. We did out utmost to prepare for it. We know what we will be up against this coming spring and we are preparing for it, but the danger this spring is not going to be contraction—it is going to be expansion. I want to bring this point home, particularly with reference to the live stock industry. Last spring cattle were bought and shipped on to the pastures—"dollared" off as they call it—bought by the head, that cost as much as eleven cents—few went under nine cents. The flesh that was put on to them would range anywhere from eleven to fifteen cents a pound. Immense amounts have been lost this past summer and fall in the feeding of steers for the simple reason that attention has not been given to that old axiom, "bought right is half sold." From present indications we are going to have a

worse condition in this country in the spring and next fall than we have had this last spring and this last fall, for the simple reason that so many men who handled fifty or one hundred head and lost money last year, want to handle one to two hundred head this year to regain what they lost last year. As a consequence there is going to be an unusually heavy demand for stockers and feeders. They will go beyond all reason, and next fall there will be tremendous losses. This I say in the nature of a warning. I think the inherent conditions are sound; I think we are going to have a period—especially if we have crops—of exceedingly good times and I do not want to be classed as a pessimist; I am an optimist, but I think the extreme optimist can be more dangerous to the country than the pessimist.

One of the ironclad rules of our institution as laid down, is that we will not advance one cent on any form of cattle that have been "dollared" off. They must go over the scales.

Down in the Panhandle of Texas is one of the greatest gambling games—Monte Carlo is not in it. In the spring of the year the country is overrun by men who back their wits and judgment against fellows down there and come out losers every time, but who go back the next spring and try it over. Down there they do not want to ship to market under the present conditions; they let the fellows come and get them. In our institution we are going to use our utmost efforts to break up their gambling deal. It does not make any difference to us in what stock yards the cattle are bought, but when the cattle are bought in the yards we know that they have gone through the mill and there is little danger of having to pay more than they are worth at that time. You will get value according to the prices for that day.

The outlook for fat cattle as we see it is not what it originally was. Many seem to think this.

I think the government statistics are misleading. They show a tremendous decrease in the number of cattle in this country. There are a great many of

us who believe the price is far beyond what it should be, worked out on the basis of supply and demand. In 1870 and again in 1890 we had less cattle per capita in the United States than we have now. In other words, there are periods of expansion and contraction in the cattle industry the same as there is in everything else. We went up in the period of 1870 to 1890—a period of contraction followed by expansion. We are right now entering upon another period of expansion and the number of head per capita in this country is going to increase from now on. I believe the low time has passed. At present we have passed through this period of worldwide contraction and values are down to something like a normal condition, if we can just keep them there. An undue expansion at present, bringing about a tremendous demand for these cattle at high prices, would not be objected to if these prices could be maintained, but that cannot be.

The Argentine Republic is today putting down dressed meat in New York City to be sold at nine cents a pound that will realize a profit. Ninety days ago cattle in this western country could not be bought by the packer and laid down in competition with that meat for less than twelve and one-half cents. The Argentine Republic then brought the price of that dressed beef to eleven cents, bidding just under the American packer. We are confronted with that condition. The packer is the fellow who gets all the abuse for the high cost of living and he has reached practically a maximum price at which he can sell that product and he must buy on a basis to sell at that price or close up. On the other hand, we have by a wild race after cattle, boosted the price of feeder cattle far beyond what it ought to be.

I am stating these conditions as I see them and I am giving them to you for reflection because our interest in this matter is the success of the live stock industry. To make it a success it must be profitable. There must be money in it for the fellow who handles cattle. By this I do not mean that one fellow will get it all and the other fellow stand all the loss. There ought to be a distribution along the line so that the fellow who has the cow will have some and the fellow who has the steer will have some. There is no justice in giving it to the fellow who has the cow or the

calf and making the feeder suffer.

Study the proposition and see if there is not an inequality to be adjusted. It can be adjusted only by a regulation of the demand for this stuff this year.

Potato Improves Soil Productivity.

American potato growers will be interested in the fact that German farmers have found that many indirect benefits result from potato culture, through modern methods of crop rotation, green manuring and fertilizing.

The potato has played the greatest role in the agricultural development of light and fertile soils of eastern Germany as the sugar beet has done in heavier soils. According to German specialists, these hoed root crops are beneficial to any soil, through the deep and thorough culture that is given them, with its resultant improvement in the physical condition and aeration.

The profits from the crop justify the liberal use of commercial fertilizers, from which there are important residual effects on other crops in the rotation. The clean culture practiced also brings all weeds into thorough subjection. The yields per acre of all farm crops have been greatly increased since the extension of potato growing.

While we have, in fact, better soils than Europe in almost unlimited area adapted for potatoes, our hot summers injure the potato plant, where they aid in the development of our great grain crop, corn. In the corn belt there can never be profit in growing potatoes in excess of those needed locally for table use. Corn can be produced more economically, is better for stock feeding and is a cheaper source of starch and alcohol. Farther north, however, and in the elevated western districts where corn can not be raised, potato growing has a greater future.

Wife Well Worth While.

Mrs. E. E. Hamilton, Atchison County, who lives on a farm near here, made the statement yesterday that during the last year she has sold 760 dozen of eggs, receiving \$127.35. In addition to this amount of profit from her poultry, she sold \$144.80 worth of chickens. Her sales of cream amounted to \$120.94, making the total receipts \$393.09. Mrs. Hamilton feels confident that she has done her share of the farming during the year.



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Breeders' Hold Successful Meeting

Annual Meeting Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association

THE live stock interests of Kansas were given quite a boost last week through the annual meeting of The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders in Topeka. Not in recent years has the attendance been so large as on the occasion of the recent meeting and it is certain that the interest in the discussion of those things important to the breeder could not have been greater.

This year's program was in the judgment of many, the best ever given before the association. In attendance were breeders from all parts of the state. The number present as compared with the total stock breeders in the state being few was the disappointing feature. An enrollment of 100 breeders makes a good meeting but 1,000 members in attendance would make a better meeting. Every breeder present has pledged himself to bring another breeder or two from his community to the next meeting. Such live, enthusiastic members by their untiring efforts can do much to advance the interests of the association as a whole.

The association, which closed its twenty-fourth annual meeting, Wednesday afternoon, January 14, elected the following officers to conduct the affairs of the organization the coming year: President, T. H. Terry of Bavaria, Kan. Mr. Terry has been the vice-president of the association the past year and has been very active in promoting its interests. C. S. Nevius of Chiles, Kan., who has been one of the directors for the past year, was elected to the office of vice president. G. C. Wheeler, who was appointed acting secretary to fill out the term of I. D. Graham who resigned in the fall, was elected secretary-treasurer for the ensuing year. The directors elected are as follows: Dr. O. O. Wolf, Ottawa; George B. Ross, Sterling; Pearl Padgett, Beloit; E. W. Rankin, Topeka, and Clarence H. White, Burlington.

The whole of the Wednesday afternoon session was devoted to the transaction of business. It seemed to be the feeling of the members present that the live stock interests of Kansas should be adequately represented at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco. Among the resolutions proposed and adopted was the following: Resolved, that the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association is in favor of liberal appropriations by the state for the Live Stock Department of the State Exhibit in the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Another resolution was passed concerning the appointment of a judge of sheep at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. E. D. King of Burlington is recognized all over the country as one of the best of sheep judges. He has given almost universal satisfaction to the shepherds wherever he has been called upon to pass upon their exhibits. The resolution relative to this appointment is as follows: Resolved, that this Association unanimously endorses our member, E. D. King of Burlington, as a judge of sheep at the Panama-Pacific Exposition and respectfully urge that the chief of the Live Stock Department of this exposition give his name careful consideration for this position.

There seemed to be an especially good feeling among the breeders who were present at the meeting just closed. Great interest was taken in the program throughout. Every number on the program was given in its proper place, and those in attendance expressed themselves as highly pleased with all the papers and addresses given.

There seemed to be a feeling going the rounds that the breeders of improved stock in Kansas have not been living up to their opportunities. Many of those present received fresh enthusiasm and will go back to their homes ready to exert even greater efforts in encouraging a wider use of better bred stock in their home communities.

The last session of the meeting was the social hour which took place in the Commercial Club rooms, Wednesday evening. This social hour was made possible through the courtesy of KANSAS FARMER. Doughnuts, cider and cigars were served and a jolly, good time was enjoyed by all those who participated in this event.

Mr. Terry, the newly elected president, was called up as toastmaster and in his characteristic manner singled out various members of the association for a few little talks before adjournment. Among those called upon were H. A. Heath, who was for a number of years

secretary of The Stock Breeders' Association and did much to place it upon a firm and substantial basis. George Berry, former president of the association, had a few words to say. It seemed to be the feeling of those present that a longer time should be devoted to social meetings of this kind. Owing to the fact that the program of the State Board of Agriculture was not over until almost 10 o'clock the stock breeders necessarily could not get together for social intercourse until late in the evening.

One of the sessions of The Stock Breeders' Association was devoted almost exclusively to the discussion of hog cholera. W. A. S. Bird delivered an address in opening up the discussion which started things off in good shape. Mr. Bird's theory seemed to be that filth was responsible for a considerable portion of the cholera trouble. He advocated most strict sanitary measures and proposed a plan of hog inspection. In the discussion which followed the paper, Dr. T. P. Haslam of the Kansas State Agricultural College, who was present, made the claim that no system of sanitation or inspection alone could exterminate the cholera; that it had been tried for forty years in England and had failed absolutely. Mr. Bird also came out dogs as a means of discriminating cur dogs as a means of disseminating hog cholera. He seemed to think we could spare 90 per cent of these worthless dogs. He also stated that pigeons had a great deal to do with the spreading of hog cholera.

A number of the members who have had experience in the vaccination of hogs, discussed the proposition and a great variety of opinions were expressed. The veterinarians present were quite firm in their belief that the vaccination process properly carried out would wipe out cholera absolutely. Some of the experiences given by breeders showed rather poor results coming from vaccination. In spite of the variety of experiences presented, it is hard to get away from the fact that vaccination is a positive means of immunizing hogs against cholera.

In the business meeting, which took place Wednesday evening, one of the resolutions presented bears on the regulations now in existence requiring the vaccination or inspection of the hogs before they can be shipped. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, that it is the sense of The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association that the law requiring the vaccination or inspection of breeding hogs as now administered before shipment in the state, works a hardship on the breeder and is an unnecessary precaution and therefore we ask for an amendment or repeal of this law.

This resolution was adopted by the association.

The following resolutions also were adopted:

Resolved, that the law requiring a man to go in charge of single animal shipments works a hardship on the breeder of pure-bred live stock and handicaps the business, and this Association asks for the repeal of such laws as make this requirement.

Resolved, that it is the sense of this Association that the State of Kansas should have a special live stock representative at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco and therefore, we recommend to the governor of the state the appointment of I. D. Graham, ex-secretary of The Improved Stock Breeders' Association, and now assistant chief of the live stock division of said exposition, to the position of special representative of the State of Kansas.

More Money in Sow Than in Wheat.

Lee Gould, demonstration agent for the southwest Kansas district along the Santa Fe from Dodge City west, recently spoke at a farmers' institute in Kinsley and the Graphic, the local paper, reports Mr. Gould as saying "that he had no personal experience with feterita but gave some facts regarding it, which facts he had gleaned from others. The general opinion was that feterita is all right in a dry year, but should there be much rainfall, it is not a success, and that kafir is better for this locality."

"Mr. Gould then gave his experiences in wheat raising on his Ford County farm. He finds deep plowing pays, but he made the startling statement that he can make more clear money from one good sow in a year than from 100 acres of wheat in Ford County."

Regarding Feeding Stuff Analyses.

L. A. Fitz, head of the department of feed control of Kansas Agricultural College, writes regarding the analyses of feeding stuffs and referring to an article in December 20 issue of KANSAS FARMER:

"It has been the ruling of the Agricultural College that when samples of feed are sent in and the same are to be analyzed and the chemical composition reported to the consumer, that an analysis fee be charged. I have been hoping to get the feed control work on such basis that when a dealer or consumer receives a carload of any feed which comes under the feeding stuffs law and he deems the feed not up to contract that he can call upon this office to send an inspector directly to the place and secure properly drawn samples to be forwarded here for analysis and have report issued without charge. I am endeavoring to bring this about and if I can succeed, I shall be glad to notify you to that effect so that you may publish the notice in your columns.

"Unfortunately cottonseed meal does not come under our present feeding stuffs law and we can afford no protection to the dealer or consumer under our state law. If the person buying a carload of cotton seed meal will specify that it must come to him guaranteed for protein, fat and fiber and that the sacks must come labeled with this guarantee, we could then afford him some protection under the Federal law.

"In commenting upon the letter from your subscriber, F. P. S., Harvey County, you state: 'So far as we know, the feed constituents in cottonseed meal are uniform.' That is to say, the cottonseed is, for all practical purposes, uniform in the percentage of protein, carbohydrates, etc., contained therein, and its value as a protein feed is reduced only in proportion to the adulteration by the mixing of hulls."

"I wish to correct a wrong impression which you have. The cotton seed itself varies greatly in its protein content, that is to say, the meats themselves show this variation. This seems to be the effect of climate and soil. Texas, for example, produces cottonseed that the meats run very high in protein. Georgia and the Carolinas produce, ordinarily, cottonseed in which the meats run much lower in protein. In addition to this, the protein will be lowered if the cottonseed cake or meal contains an excess of hulls or lint. It is practically impossible to detect any limited amount of adulteration without analyzing for protein, and also for crude fiber. You may have two samples of cottonseed meal which would each show 41 per cent protein and yet in an analysis one might show as low as 8 per cent fiber and the other might show as high as 15 per cent or even more. The only way you can determine with any degree of accuracy as to whether or not the cottonseed cake or meal is equal to guaranty is by analysis. If protein alone is desired, the charge is only \$2.

"If we can give the information desired on any samples of feed without having to make a chemical analysis, we are always glad to do so and will in every instance save the consumer this expense if possible."

Weed Seeds in Silage Killed.

That the seeds of the common field weeds, when siloed with corn, peas or any other forage used as silage, will not retain sufficient vitality to germinate in the spring when returned to the land mixed with manure, is the belief of experiment station men.

While there are not experiments on record with regard to the combined chemical action of silage and manure on the germination of seeds, it is quite likely that there is little danger of seeding valuable fields with noxious weeds in this manner.

Watch Straw-Fed Horses.

A Russell County farmer writes: Horses' mouths should be examined regularly once a week when feeding on wheat straw. The beards from the grain ball up in the horse's mouth and penetrate the gums, sometimes causing the animal to have a very sore mouth and it refuses to eat. The hard clots are easily removed. A change of feed occasionally for a day helps to keep the horses' mouths free from cankers.—Russell Record.

Grew 2,500 Bushels of Apples.

"By the means of irrigation 2,500 bushels of apples were raised off six acres on the Buster farm south of the river, the past season," says the Larned Chronoscope. "Had the apples been irrigated a month earlier, the yield would have been much heavier and the fruit larger. It took some time to put in

the irrigating outfit after it was decided to irrigate the orchard.

"The Busters put down a cased well and have about 14 feet of water. Their pump is a four-inch centrifugal, and it is run by a six-horse power gasoline engine. The pump has a capacity of 470 gallons per minute. With this outfit the orchard was given one good irrigating, which saved this year's crop."

Worth While Resolution.

Henceforth all cornstalks and straw not used for feed will be returned to the soil and all manure produced on the farm will be carefully saved and applied to the fields for the purpose of supplying organic matter.—L. E. Call.

Remember the lesson here taught: "A virgin soil is well supplied with humus and therefore has ability to hold a large volume of water. Plowing and cultivating the soil destroys humus and thus reduces its water holding capacity." Work all the vegetable matter possible into your fields.

Silage From Sugar Beet Tops.

The sugar beet growers of southwest Kansas must get into the live stock business. They need the manure for their land, need a rotation of seed crops to work with beets and need winter labor which can be converted into cash.

They also need a method of utilizing the beet top which is a by-product too valuable to waste. The siloing of beet tops is described by The Breeder's Gazette:

"Many of the sugar beet growers of Wisconsin will effect a great saving this year by siloing beet tops with shock corn and by utilizing as a soil corrective the waste lime thrown out by the factories. For two successive seasons sugar beet tops have been combined with shock corn in making silage at the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, and the results have been very satisfactory in every way. Farmers in different sections of the state have followed the same practice, and their reports are equally enthusiastic for this combination silage. As several thousand acres in Wisconsin are annually devoted to this crop, it is important that the tops which in many cases are wasted should be utilized. Cattle relish this mixed succulence, and chemical analyses have shown that it possesses practically the same feeding value as entire corn silage, it being claimed that the leaves of the sugar beet have nearly half the feeding value of the roots. The beet top-corn fodder silage is made by siloing about equal quantities of the tops and corn fodder taken from the

shock. By placing the beet tops on layers of the fodder, no difficulty is experienced in feeding them through the cutter. Enough water is added to the cut material to give it proper moisture and make it pack well in the silo."

"Schribar Corn," Newest Sorghum.

A sorghum designated as "Schribar Corn," has been extensively advertised in Oklahoma during the past summer and fall. According to those promoting this crop it was produced by crossing two or three strains of sorghum secured in southern Europe and northern India. Samples of this sorghum on exhibit at the International Dry Farming Congress, Tulsa, Oklahoma, October, 1913, as well as head samples submitted to the United States Department of Agriculture at different times, were indistinguishable from feterita, a sorghum secured by the United States Department of Agriculture from Khartum, Sudan in November, 1906, and now distributed quite widely over Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas. Feterita is very different from any other known sorghum and there is no reason to believe that Schribar corn differs from it in any way. Seed of feterita can be purchased at reasonable rates and there is no need for farmers to pay a fancy price for it under another name.

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Five Bars and a Crosstie—the Safety First Symbol

Five thick, tough Goodrich Rubber fingers—They dig down through mud, slush and ooze; they clean and grip the road. They stop the skid before it starts. They give you lower-cost mileage because of the extra thickness of rubber at the point of contact.

Goodrich Safety Tread Tires

Best in the Long Run

Don't experiment. Don't take chances. Look for the five bars and the crosstie when you choose a non-skid tire. Read the reduced prices below. Better still, tear out this price list and hand it to your dealer.

Don't pay more than the prices named here for the accepted standard non-skid and smooth tread tires:

Size	Smooth Tread Prices	Safety Tread Prices	Size	Smooth Tread Prices	Safety Tread Prices
30 x 3	\$11.70	\$12.65	34 x 4 1/2	\$33.00	\$35.00
30 x 3 1/2	15.75	17.00	35 x 4 1/2	34.00	36.05
32 x 3 1/2	16.75	18.10	36 x 4 1/2	35.00	37.10
33 x 4	23.55	25.25	37 x 5	41.95	44.45
34 x 4	24.35	26.05	38 x 5 1/2	54.00	57.30

Free—Send for booklet "Rules of the Road"—and other valuable information. Address Service Dept. No. 11

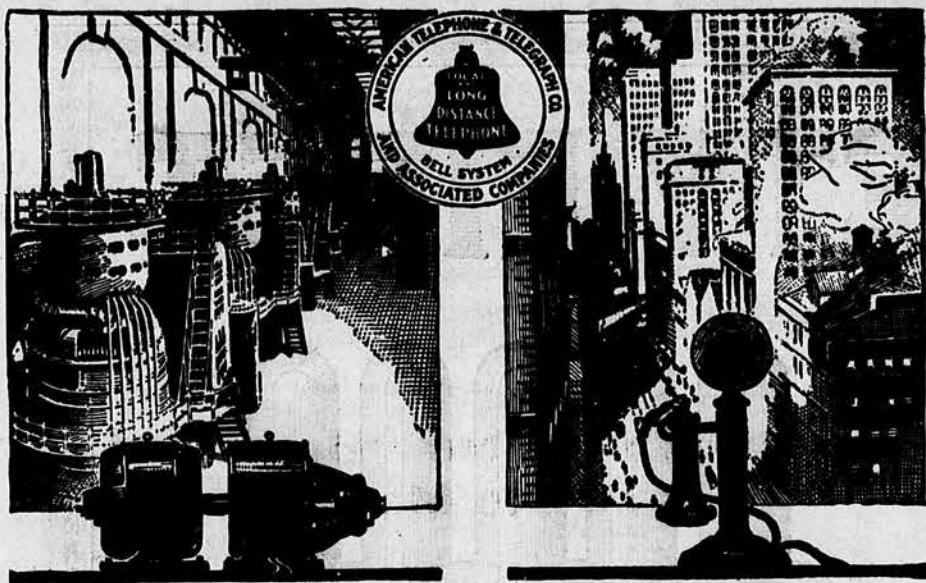
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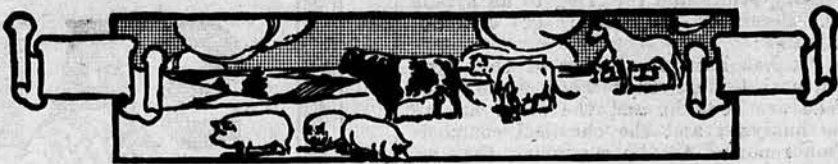
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If you are planning to find sales for surplus stock and eggs you should have this booklet. A post card will bring it to you by return mail.

LIVE STOCK



Farmers Plan Cholera Test.

One of the most important enterprises ever undertaken by a farmers' institute has been planned by the institute at Halstead, in Harvey County. During the annual session the president called attention to the enormous losses from hog cholera in the vicinity and asked the co-operation of others in trying out vaccination. He obtained the pledges of 15 farmers, who agreed to vaccinate all pigs and to keep their herds vaccinated during the coming year, and to report their success or failure from time to time to the secretary of the farmers' institute. It is expected that the secretary will make a report at the next annual meeting of the institute.

Breeders in Allen Organize.

A strong county live stock breeders' association recently was organized in Allen County, through the efforts of the county agent, W. E. Watkins. The meeting for this organization was held December 6, and in spite of rain and roads almost impassable on account of mud, there was a large attendance.

C. M. Vestal, of the Agricultural College, and H. J. Bower, demonstration agent for Southwest Kansas, were present to help Mr. Watkins. The organization was effected with 52 paid-up charter members and with the promise of a great many more.

Mr. Watkins is depending upon this association and the pig clubs which he has organized all over the county to be powerful influences in developing Allen County. He recognizes, as do all the farmers of that section, that a progressive development of agriculture in Allen County depends more on the live stock industry than on any other phase of farming.

Cattlemen Best Farmers?

Why is it that cattlemen usually are the most prosperous farmers? W. A. Cochel, chief animal husbandman at the Kansas Agricultural College, in addressing the state farmers' institute, said that it is because they are growing more corn, more oats, and more hay to the acre than the men who grow grain only. It is not necessarily because they are making a big profit on their beef.

Why is it that they are getting better yields of corn and oats than the men who are putting in all of their time on grain crops? It is because they are building up the fertility of their farms, the professor told the farmers. Cattle form a market for waste products of grain farming. The wheat farmer often burns straw. The beef farmer feeds it, and thus puts his straw on the market and also increases the fertility of his land. Professor Cochel urged the growing of more live stock.

"There has been a consistent, steady advance in the price of beef for the last forty years," Professor Cochel said, "and there is nothing that we can foresee which indicates that beef will be any cheaper in the future than it is at present."

Live Stock Sanitary Rules.

Some of the breeders of pure-bred live stock seem to take the view that the sanitary rules and regulations regarding the shipment of animals are a handicap to the breeder in the conduct of his business. A breeder has just written to KANSAS FARMER asking why a man living in another state cannot fill the order for a Kansas breeder for pure-bred hogs.

As a country grows older it is inevitable that more effort must continually be put forth in combating the various diseases effecting our domestic animals. This is true of the individual farm. It is a commonly observed fact that in a new country and on a new farm domestic animals seem much healthier and less subject to disease than after some years have elapsed. On the farm where hogs or sheep have been grown continually for a long period of years all the diseases and parasitic enemies to which these animals are subject, increase. Under these conditions the individual farm must be handled in a much more sanitary manner than when the raising of live stock was first begun.

What is true of the individual farm is just as true of the state or of the country as a whole. It is becoming more and more necessary each year to enact more strict regulations having for

their purpose the keeping in check of the various contagious animal diseases. Hog cholera has become so prevalent in many of our corn belt states that it has been found necessary to absolutely prohibit the shipping in of stock or breeding hogs unless they have them immunized. The breeder of pure-bred stock should recognize the fact that these regulations have for their purpose the protection and promotion of the live stock business as a whole.

It may perhaps at times seem to work a hardship to the breeder of live stock to be compelled to comply with some of these regulations but he might as well accept the fact that he must familiarize himself with all the rules and regulations of shipping stock to the different parts of his own state and also to other states.

The breeder of pure-bred hogs who makes no effort to keep up with the times and immunize his breeding herd will sooner or later be compelled to drop out of the race. The same thing is true of the breeder of cattle who ignores the fact that there is such a thing as bovine tuberculosis and makes no effort to keep his herd free from it.

It is perhaps the lack of knowledge concerning the regulations in effect that causes the greater part of the troubles the breeder has in shipping his stock. The railroad and express companies are concerned and will not accept shipments where the rules and regulations have not been complied with. The farmer who hauls a breeding hog several miles to the express office for shipment to another state, and on arrival finds the express company will not accept his shipment without the proper certificate as to health or condition as to immunity from cholera, is in no pleasant frame of mind. He sometimes feels that he is being wronged by the express company and by the authorities having in charge the enactment of such rules and regulations. If on the other hand he had been thoroughly familiar with the requirements and had made the necessary preparations in advance so that the animal could have been accompanied by the proper certificate showing it to have been immunized against the hog cholera he would have had no trouble with the shipment.

The Kansas regulations at the present time require that "all stock hogs," which is interpreted to mean all hogs not intended for immediate slaughter, "coming into Kansas or shipped from one point of Kansas to another, must ship under quarantine unless vaccinated 21 days prior to shipment or after the shipper has signified his willingness to have his hogs vaccinated against cholera at destination, and his premises quarantined for 21 days after vaccination." Similar rules prevail through practically all the corn belt states.

Many of our hog breeders are making it a practice to keep their breeding herds immunized, and undoubtedly all must sooner or later come to this method for the prevention of cholera. The breeder may feel that the necessity for familiarizing himself with rules and regulations in effect concerning the shipment of live stock is an unnecessary burden. He perhaps may feel that he has no means of knowing or finding out just what rules or regulations are in effect at the time he desires to make the shipment. In the state of Kansas the office of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission at Topeka is ready at any time to send out printed copies of a circular giving the rules and regulations in full effecting the sanitary handling of live stock. This office can also supply brief summaries of the rules in effect in the neighboring states.

Every breeder of live stock should provide himself with copies of these regulations. Much trouble and annoyance can be saved by becoming familiar with the requirements and it will make the task of checking and controlling the various contagious diseases of our domestic animals more simple for those charged with the furnishing of such protection.

When you plow cornstalks, stubble, straw or manure into the soil, you are adding humus to the soil. Humus absorbs and holds water. That's a good enough reason why you should plow these things into the soil. "Humus is the life of the soil."

Experiment Station and Feeder

Summer Results With Experimental Calves—Tests in Growing Out Heifer Calves Under Way at Station This Winter

THE cattle feeders who were present at the Agricultural College last spring when the report was made on the wintering experiments with the 50 grade Hereford calves will remember that these calves were sold to a ranchman of Riley County who agreed to keep accurate records of the results during the summer season.

The winter test reported on at this time covered a period of 100 days, and was for the purpose of making a comparison as to the relative values of corn, kafir and cane silage. One lot was fed corn stover with shelled corn, enough in addition to offset the corn contained in the corn silage feed. Cottonseed meal was used as a protein supplement with three of the lots, while alfalfa was used as the protein supplement in one of the corn silage lots and in the lot receiving the corn stover. In so far as grains were concerned, this winter test indicated little difference in the values of the three different kinds of silage.

Considering the cost of the various feeds, the lot receiving the kafir silage and cottonseed meal made the most profit during the winter period; the sorghum silage lot coming next in point of profit. The corn stover in this test was given a value of \$3 a ton, the same value being placed upon silage per ton. These calves were taken out on one of the wild grass pastures of Riley County and kept on pasture for a period of 162 days. The past summer, of course, was a season of unusual severity, due to the drouth which prevailed during the hot part of the summer. These calves had an abundance of water, but suffered from a shortage of grass. They were really in better condition the first of September than at the time they were finally weighed up, October 11. They were charged at the rate of \$6 a head for this pasture. The table on this page gives a summary of the main facts of the whole test, including the winter period of 100 days.

At the price charged for feeds it

	LOT 1.	LOT 2.	LOT 3.	LOT 4.	LOT 5.
Number of calves in lot.....	10	10	10	10	10
Winter ration for 100 days.....	1 Corn silage, Cottonseed meal.	Kafir silage, Cottonseed meal.	Sweet sorghum silage, Cottonseed meal.	Corn silage, Alfalfa hay.	Corn stover, Shelled corn, Alfalfa hay.
Winter gain (100 days), pounds.....	1,528	1,627	1,584	1,500	1,624
Average daily gain, pounds.....	15.28	16.27	15.84	15.00	16.24
Summer gain (162 days), pounds.....	875	699	605	867	957
Average daily gain, pounds.....	.540	.431	.373	.535	.590
Total gain (262 days), pounds.....	2,403	2,326	2,189	2,367	2,581
Average daily gain (262 days), pounds.....	.917	.887	.835	.903	.985
Cost per 100 pounds gain during the 262 days.....	\$4.788	\$4.942	\$5.251	\$4.952	\$4.632
Necessary selling price to come out even.....	6.70	6.77	6.94	6.79	6.62

would appear that for the whole period of 262 days, Lot 5, which was wintered on corn stover, shelled corn and alfalfa hay, had been grown out the most cheaply. These figures do not tell the whole story, however. As was brought out by Mr. Vestal of the Agricultural College in reporting on the results of the winter test, it is necessary to go farther back in order to get at all the facts bearing upon the real economy of silage and dry fodder in beef production. With a yield of eight tons per acre, 1½ acres produced enough silage to feed one lot through the whole 100 days of the test.

In addition to this, \$14 worth of cottonseed meal was fed per lot of ten calves. In the lot wintered on corn stover, two acres of land was required to produce the stover alone, and one acre for stover and corn combined. This means that it required twice as many acres to supply the stover and the corn as where this corn was used in the form of silage. One acre was required to produce the alfalfa which was fed with the shelled corn and corn stover. It is evident from these figures that from the standpoint of supplying the necessary feed to winter a bunch of stock calves, twice the number could be fed from a given acreage where the silo is used as a means of storing and preserving the corn. This increasing of the live stock carrying capacity of a farm has been observed and reported upon by many farmers who have given the silo a fair trial. Humphrey Jones, one of the big silo users of Illinois, once said that he was unable to state in figures how it all came about, but he did know from actual experience that his farms were carrying twice as many cattle since he had adopted the silo as a means of more fully utilizing the corn plant.

There are many problems which must be carefully worked out in placing this matter of beef production in the corn belt upon a permanent basis.

The various experiment stations are studying as to the methods necessary under the new conditions, and every man interested in the growing and producing of cattle is giving more or less attention to a study of the changes which must come about in order to produce beef profitably under corn belt conditions. The Kansas Station has mapped out a large program in the study of this problem. It is apparent to all that it is one of the problems most urgently in need of solution at the earliest possible moment.

The placing of a herd of breeding cows on the Hays experiment farm and the careful carrying out of feeding tests to determine the most satisfactory and economic methods of wintering these cattle, is one of the steps in the carrying out of this program. The wintering of stock cattle and the close study of the results in summering these cattle are likewise involved.

At the present time the Kansas Station has under experiment at Manhattan a hundred head of Hereford heifer calves. In this experiment the calves are being handled for the purpose of developing them into satisfactory breeding cows. The breeding cow is an essential factor in the production of the beef, and proper methods of developing these cows must be carefully studied. These heifers have been divided into six lots. Comparisons are again to be made between the three kinds of silage which were tried out last winter, namely, corn, kafir and cane. There are several high protein supplements available, and comparisons are being made between linseed oil meal, cottonseed meal and cold pressed cottonseed cake. This cold pressed cottonseed cake containing the hull of the cottonseed as it does is really lower in nutrients and higher in crude fiber than prime cottonseed meal. It sells for less money on the market, and in making the comparisons an equal money value in the two feeds is being used, or in other words, enough more

of the cold pressed cakes is fed to equal in market value the value of the prime cottonseed meal feed.

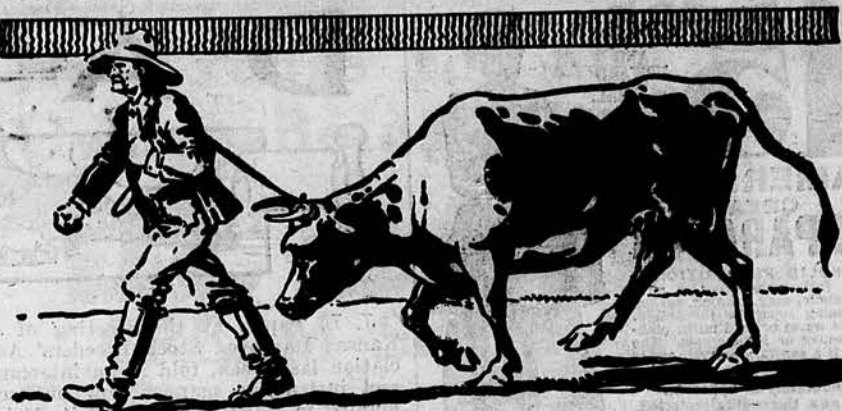
Continuation of the tests with breeding cows will be made at the Hays Station. No information has been given out from the station as to the exact details of the experiments under way.

Last spring for the first time in the history of the Kansas Experiment Station the cattle feeders of the state were invited to meet at the station to study the results of a feeding experiment. While the Kansas station has done some pioneer investigational work in studying nutrition problems, it somehow has not secured the attention of the practical feeders of the state as it should.

The up-to-date cattle feeder should ever be on the alert to secure information which will enable him to more fully secure the results desired and reap a profit. The time is past in which cattle feeding can be carried on in the haphazard extravagant manner which was so customary in the early days of the feeding business.

The cattlemen of today should by all means keep abreast of the times as to the application of the most scientific measures possible in the conducting of his business. With the heartiest co-operation between the cattle feeders and experiment station authorities much more rapid progress can be made than where each is working independently.

The cattle feeders of the state have had their attention called to the experimental work under way at the present time by the means of circular letters and articles in the farm papers. At the close of the experiments they will undoubtedly be invited to be present and study personally at close range the results secured. Too often the experimenters secure information which would be of the greatest value if it could be placed in the hands of those in need of it at once, but which is of little value later.



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DAIRY



J. L. Papes, at the meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association last week, told in an interesting and instructive manner how one community in Kansas had found itself in a dairy way. This community is Mulvane, sixteen miles south of Wichita, and regarding which place much has been written during the past year or eighteen months on account of its rapid and successful dairy development. It is at this point that the Helvetia Condensing Company has a condensing plant and which institution is the past three years has paid the farmers of the Mulvane community \$20,000 more than a half million for whole milk. It paid last year slightly in excess of \$210,000. The daily milk receipts have increased from 10,000 pounds the day the plant was opened to about 40,000 pounds per day at present, but which run to 80,000 in the summer. Thus it will be observed that dairying has become a considerable industry in this community. One manifestation of the interest in better methods and better cows is that shown by the organization of a week's dairy school which is now in progress and to which school 75 dairymen pledged their attendance and subscribed one dollar each to pay expenses.

The important point to us in connection with the Mulvane success is that which points to the need of a community interest to develop unusually or to any considerable extent along any line. Before the condensery was located at Mulvane there was little or no milking done in the community. Mr. Papes stated that there were only two shippers of hand separator cream from the Mulvane station. We know that it had been impossible to create a sufficient dairy interest in this locality to permit the establishing of a cream receiving station. This was probably due, more than to anything else, to the fact that Mulvane had fifteen or eighteen years ago built a farmers' stock company creamery, such as was popular throughout the state in those days. It failed and people lost confidence in milking cows. This creamery failed as did all others of the same kind, through lack of proper business management. However, when the Howard brothers of Mulvane were able to interest a condensing company, the proposition was presented in a thoroughly businesslike way. Every step in the preparation for the plant and every step since its operation has been one of thorough business. This was important because it inspired confidence. The first demand of the company was that it receive pledges of the patronage of at least 1,400 cows and that fifteen to twenty thousand pounds of milk must be had per day at the beginning. It was with difficulty that such number of cows was pledged, but the progressive farmers and the townsmen camped on the trail of the hesitating farmers until they came into the fold. Naturally there was some disappointment in the beginning because the number of cows pledged shrank considerably, but the leaders in the movement realized the responsibility of a successful plant as being dependent upon them and they continued their solicitation and added cow numbers to the list. After the establishing of the plant and a few milk checks were received, the work of building up interest was made easier. Today there are 4,000 cows tributary to the condensery and from which milk is received.

The community interest in the case of the condensery differs from the community interest in the case of the old creamery to the extent that the condensery is managed by experienced and competent people who thoroughly understand the building of such industries, who know the disappointments to be met and how to overcome them. The fact that the condensery people have ample capital is as important, if not more so, in this connection than anything else. The condensery people knew that success depended upon the milking of cows adapted to profitable dairying. Accordingly, from the outset it began interesting its patrons in the milking of a better class of cows than were their original cows and in better feeding and methods of care. Many farmers have

been helped in a financial way by the company in securing pure-bred and grade Holstein cows. These were bought by the company and sold to its patrons on the deferred payment plan, the condensery deducting from the milk check until the cows were paid for. Other interests shipped cows of the same character into the community. In all, about 50 carloads of Holstein cattle have been sold into the territory tributary to this plant and from which cows the plant is receiving its supplies. This is a history of the dairy development in Mulvane. The figures as given may be only approximately correct. They are given from the writer's memory of Mr. Pape's address. The exact figures are not essential. It is the principle which should be of interest to dairy farmers of Kansas. It is an excellent illustration of arousing the interest of an entire community and in keeping that interest alive until such time as the benefits of the project are so apparent as to make the interest cumulative and permanent.

There is not a locality of similar area in the eastern one-half of Kansas which cannot develop its dairy interest to the same extent, if it will. In the western half of the state there are many communities in which the same development is possible. The remaining communities in the western half of the state can approximate this but cannot, of course, reach the same intensive development. To bring about such development does not require the establishing of a condensery or even of a creamery. It would, however, require the united effort of all farmers who can or will milk cows. We believe it entirely feasible to organize among bankers and merchants and other people of capital who have extensive holdings in the community and who are interested in its upbuilding, into a live stock association which would enable the farmers of the community to obtain the right kind of milk cows on the deferred payment plan. In such communities, if sufficient capital for a live stock organization could not be secured to buy the necessary carloads to replace all of the common cows, the work then could be followed along other lines, such as buying sufficient cows that each farmer might obtain one or two as a beginning for the right kind of stock. Then a few pure-bred sires of the same breed could be brought into the community and by proper care of the calves from such improved stock, the community would in four or five years have entirely changed the character of its milking stock. But, to accomplish any such results as above indicated, will necessitate interest and enthusiasm on the part of the entire community. It has been stated that it is not necessary to have a condensery or even a creamery as the center of this interest. A good organization is a sufficient center. Some live wires camping on the job all the time will keep the interest alive. There is money in dairying, whether the cows' product be sold in the form of hand separator cream or whether the whole milk be sold as in the case of the Mulvane condensery, and no farm dairyman need hesitate on increasing his herd or improving his stock because he does not have a big condensery or a big creamery at his door.

The condensery is furnishing a good market for milk. This is undisputed, and no remarks made herein are intended as reflecting upon its prices. However, the prices paid for milk at the Mulvane condensery, when all things are considered, are not materially higher than those prices paid for milk which may be marketed in several other ways. The purchase of milk for condensing purposes is, of course, to supply a product quite different from butter. The demand for condensed milk is growing. We are sure that here in Topeka there are a thousand cans of condensed milk now sold as compared with one ten years ago. This is because the condensed product is cheaper than the milk which the consumer can obtain through the ordinary channels. Dairymen of Shawnee County who deliver their milk daily to the distributors, are receiving at the present time from twenty to twenty-five cents per gallon, whereas

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the price being paid by the condensery this month, is sixteen and two-thirds cents per gallon. It is apparent, then, why condensed milk can be sold in cans to the consumer at less money than the raw or natural product. The same market as exists within hauling distance of Topeka, is obtainable within hauling distance of every city in the state. Shawnee County dairymen this year think they ought to have more money for their milk, but we do not know of a locality anywhere in which as much money is being paid for milk as in the vicinity of Topeka. It is necessary, in fact, for Topeka to obtain a considerable portion of her supplies by rail from outlying points. At the same time the farmers within driving distance of Topeka are not developing the dairy business as they can or should to their own profit. The same situation prevails in the territory tributary to every large consuming town in Kansas.

The writer does not look with favor upon the selling of whole milk. It does not represent the highest type of dairy farming. We have inquired into the situation in so far as the dairyman is concerned, in a great many whole milk localities and from which localities the milk is delivered to the condenseries or is shipped to the cities for domestic consumption. The industry in such localities becomes that of producing milk only. Generally speaking, the cow has no value except as a milk producer. Her breeding, her ability to produce a calf which will become a good milker, and which is needed to maintain the farm herd or to sell as a milk cow at a good price, is totally overlooked. In the case of the good dairy herd the production of milk is only a part of the profit to be credited to the cow. Inquiry of Mr. Papes developed the fact that the farmers of Mulvane who had bought Holstein cows of superior quality were not rearing the calves of these cows. Many calves being sold at three to four dollars per head. One farmer in the vicinity makes a business of buying these calves and last year reared 160 of them. It is the intention of those farmers who sell calves to buy them back when they come into milk. This illustrates the point we desire to make relative to a condition which is characteristic of whole milk-producing centers, viz: that the cows are bought as needed and sold when dry and are frequently fat enough to butcher. In such centers, generally speaking, there is no development toward better dairy stock or animals of greater production and the profit from the stock growing side of the dairy business is lost. Unless the calves are grown there can be no improvement in the class of milk stock kept and there can be no increase in numbers except as bought. It is the whole milk-producing districts which furnish the veal calves and which districts, as much as any other one thing, have contributed to the low population and still diminishing numbers of dairy cattle.

While the farmers in the vicinity of Mulvane are obtaining long prices for the milk they produce, we assure them that the milk is not so valuable as to justify them in denying it as a feed to the calves from their best cows. Every farmer in the Mulvane territory, or for that matter, in any other whole milk selling district can afford a gallon of milk per day for at least two and one-half to three months in order that each calf from a good grade Holstein cow and pure-bred sire may be well started on the way to making a good cow. The farmers of Mulvane will lose a considerable portion of their profit from their dairy bred stock if they fail to become a breeding, growing and selling center. In order to develop this phase of their possibilities it is necessary that they grow at least the calves from the best cows.

It is in order to grow a good calf from a good cow, that the writer would not, if he could avoid it, engage in the selling of whole milk at any price. The skim milk from 100 pounds of whole milk, when fed to a good calf or to a litter of pigs, is worth forty cents per hundred pounds and every farmer who sells whole milk is justified in figuring that the price he obtains for his whole milk should be at least that amount in excess of the amount he can receive for his milk through the sale of cream only. When this value is placed on the skim milk and when intelligent feeding of it to young animals is employed by the farmer and he compares the selling price of whole milk with the price he can obtain from the cream from 100 pounds of milk, he will at once realize that there is a small difference in the profit in the selling of whole milk as compared

with the selling of cream. Viewed in this light, is the reason we above make the statement that a milk condensery is not essential to the development of dairying in any community or the realization of a profit from dairying. Cream can be marketed at any railroad station in Kansas at prices which will pay the dairyman well when the reduced cost of labor in delivery and the retention of the warm skim milk on the farm, is considered from an intelligent feeding standpoint. So we think the farmers in the Mulvane community have an opportunity, if they will, to build a dairy industry different from any other whole milk selling section known to us. This will come through the rearing of the calves from the best cows, the keeping of pure-bred sires to improve their herds, and the sale of the surplus at good prices.

The advantages through growing one's own dairy cows are well exemplified at Mulvane. Of about 1,500 cows tested for tuberculosis, 118 have reacted on the test. The affected cows are said to have been worth at least \$100 each. While this sum distributed throughout the community is not large, the fact is that the loss to the individual farmer has in several instances been large. When two or three or more high priced cows are taken from the farmer's little herd, his pocketbook feels the result. Under present conditions the farmer is not absolutely certain of being able to buy perfectly healthy cows has great reason to chance, not only on losing the cows he bought, but that of infecting the entire herd. A man who owns a herd of perfectly healthy cows has great reason to congratulate himself and having such herd he should maintain it in a healthy condition and the best way to do that is to grow his milkers on his own farm. He can, if he will, too, grow more satisfactory milkers than he will be able to buy. The herds tested for tuberculosis in the Mulvane district, so far are only those cows which came from certain suspected eastern communities. No one knows to what extent cows from other dealers may be tubercular. It must be recalled that dairy herds in all states are being tested, and that there are unscrupulous dealers who by hook and crook are able to evade the law and these men sell their stock to those persons who are least suspicious and consequently the most easy marks. KANSAS FARMER last week had something to say along this line. We cannot, however, refrain from mentioning this situation in connection with the point of urging our Mulvane friends to grow their own milk stock so far as that be possible, and for those who cannot grow such stock or who by growing it cannot get it sufficiently fast, they should be very careful indeed to buy only healthy cows.

One Mulvane dairyman is reported to have produced \$1,436 worth of milk from seven and one-half acres of corn and ten acres of alfalfa. The corn was fed through the silo. * * * The Mulvane community has a large number of silos. Mr. Papes said the pasture acreage was comparatively small and that the silo was solving the pasture problem because it would furnish more feed per acre than would pasture and that land was too valuable to be used as pasture. The year-around feeding of cows from the silo will ultimately become a general practice. * * * Governor Stubbs' half-section farm is located in the Mulvane community. The Governor aims at the sale of \$10,000 worth of dairy products from this farm. It has been noted in KANSAS FARMER that he paid \$5,000 for twelve or fifteen head of choice pure-bred cows and heifers bought from a Topeka herd. He has just bought the best pure-bred sire that money will buy, paying \$10,000 therefor. He bought the famous bull, Gem Peterje Paul De Kol, from the Pabst Holstein herd at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin. * * * Two milking machines have recently been installed in the Mulvane neighborhood. They are giving satisfaction. Many farmers are watching them closely and more machines will in all probability be installed later.

Kansas City Auto Show January 16-22.

Automobile "fans" will be interested in the Kansas City Automobile Show which will be held from January 16 to 22 in Convention Hall. The show this year promises to be better and more successful than any ever held at that place. In previous years the show has been divided; one part of the week was given to pleasure cars and another to the trucks. This year the touring cars and electrics will be shown in the balcony and light and heavy trucks will be placed in the lobby and arcade.

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FOR SALE—640 acres of Pratt Co., Kan., one of the best farms; 450 acres in cultivation, good improvements, 11-room house, modern; good barn and orchard. The best of towns. There is about 350 acres in wheat. Close to town and school, R. F. D. and telephone. Address Box 238, Pratt, Kansas.

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BARGAIN. 112 Acres, 3 miles of town, in Franklin County, Kansas; all tillable, 15 acres in bluegrass; buildings good. Terms to suit. Price, \$65 per acre. 80 Acres, 2 miles of Ottawa; 7-room house, barn 30x40, 2 wells. Price, \$100 per acre. Will give terms to suit. Write for land list. MANSFIELD LAND CO., Ottawa, Kansas.

FINE BUTLER COUNTY STOCK FARM. For sale on exceptional terms, 400 acres, 1½ miles from trading and shipping town on Frisco R. R.; 120 bottom alfalfa land, 80 acres alfalfa, balance pasture; nicely improved. \$55 per acre, \$3,000 cash, owner carry balance 6 per cent. V. A. OSBURN, El Dorado, Kansas.

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

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HOME CIRCLE



In the Land of Let's Pretend.
In the Land of Let's Pretend,
Ah! what magic hours we spend!
Boy and I are knights of old,
Clad in armor of bright gold,
Or he a hunter after prey,
And I a bear, or wolf, gaunt, gray,
And with a fearful roar! We twain,
Another day, fight foes in Spain;
Ah! what magic hours we spend
In the Land of Let's Pretend.

In the Land of Let's Pretend,
Boy and I great journeys wend;
A row of chairs becomes a train,
The lounge a ship, or Spanish main,
The rig an island where we two
Are Crusoe—till the story's through.
Guns, horses, armies, what a store
Spring up upon the nursery floor!
Boy and I great journeys wend;
In the Land of Let's Pretend.

In the Land of Let's Pretend,
Ah! what magic hours we spend!
The witchery of elfland falls
Upon those modest nursery walls;
Rosy childhood's fairy spell
Holds his soul—and mine, as well.
Who fares further, Boy or I,
In day dream quests, "to do or die?"
Ah me! what wondrous hours we spend
In the Land of Let's Pretend.
—M. Gibson, in Mother's Magazine.

A fourteen-year-old Iowa girl recently won a prize for road dragging. She drove 52½ miles, using four teams to accomplish the work.

It is said that if a tablespoonful of vinegar is added to the lard in which doughnuts are to be fried, they will not soak up the grease.

It is said that sprinkling a little flour into the hot fat before beginning to fry

any food will prevent its popping so badly and so save many burns on the hands.

We have a pattern order from Independence, Kan., date on envelope January 12, number of pattern 4830, size 34, also fashion book wanted. No name is given. Please send name if you desire pattern.

Russian crash makes excellent bureau and table covers, etc. It is especially good for a boy's room because it is serviceable. Hemstitch the edges and embroider a large initial or monogram on each piece. The embroidery can be done in a color to harmonize with the room. If one didn't want to hemstitch the edges, the hems could be featherstitched in place, using the same color as for the markings.

Save the Coal Bill.

I have found the following to aid materially in reducing the coal bill. When fixing the fire to keep over night, take a quantity of old newspapers, soak them in a pail of water and squeeze them into loose balls. Lay these over a clear fire of cinders or coke. When the fire is poked in the morning it lights up warm and glowing. If you are leaving the house for a few hours and wish the fire to keep, instead of throwing on a lot of coal, put on a few pieces and then sprinkle a handful of table salt over the coals. A fire thus treated will last for four hours. Dry potato parings mixed with the kindling will start a fire very easily and bits of wax candles will have the same effect.—Today's.

Caramel Pie.

Take the yolks of four eggs, four cups of dark brown sugar, three quarters of a cupful of milk, one large tablespoonful of butter, one large tablespoonful of flour and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Beat the eggs and sugar well together, add the melted butter, milk, flour and vanilla. Bake in puff paste until firm. Beat the whites of the eggs until stiff, add two tablespoonfuls of sugar, spread over the tops of the pies and brown slightly. This makes two pies.

The Right Way to Boil Ham.

The discussion of ways to boil ham may seem to some entirely superfluous, yet have you never noticed that some hams retained that rich red color and perfect taste while others have a brownish color and the meat comes apart? This difference lies in the manner of boiling. A good ham put on in cold water and cooked slowly, or allowed to stand for awhile without cooking will lose much of its nutrition. The proper way to cook a ham is to put it on in water that is already hot, just beginning to simmer. If it can be kept at this temperature, which is a few degrees below the boiling point, so much the better. At any rate it should not boil vigorously. For every pound of ham let it boil a quarter of an hour. Thus a sixteen-pound ham would require four hours to properly cook. When put in hot water the outer layers of meat are cooked at once, thus preventing the escape of juices which will take place in cold water.—The Farmer's Wife.

Choose Plain Wall Paper Patterns.

The old-fashioned farmhouse "parlor" must go. Experts in home decorating have decided that the only place for it is among the relegated things of the respected past. It must be converted into a living room into which the farm family may gather every day, instead of once a week, and rugs must take the place of the flowered carpet on the floor. The gaudy pictures must be transferred to the attic or the bonfire and the rosy wall paper must be replaced by plainer shades.

"There is no longer a use for the old-fashioned farmhouse 'parlor,'" said Miss Clara Coith, an instructor in home decoration at the Agricultural College, speaking to a crowd of farm women from various parts of Kansas during institute week. "I am glad to say that it already has disappeared from many Kansas farm homes. Women have begun to see that such a room, open to the family only on state occasions, is not serving the household as it should. It must be made

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No. 6164—Children's Dress. Serge, cheviot or cashmere can be used to make this dress. The dress closes at the front. The pattern provides for a removable shield and either long or short sleeves. The pattern, No. 6164, is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Age 4 requires 2 1/4 yards of 44-inch material and 2 yards of edging. Price of pattern, 10 cents. No. 6188—Ladies' Dressing Sack. Any of the pretty crepe materials can be used to make this sack with the trimming of ribbon. The sack can be made with either the flowing or gathered sleeves. The closing is at the center front. The pattern, No. 6188, is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1 1/2 yards of 44-inch material and 5 yards of ribbon. Price of pattern, 10 cents. No. 6218—Ladies' Four-Gore Skirt. This is a good model for part of a costume or for use with separate waists. It has four gores, with a tab extension at the knee in front high style of finish. It is here that the closing is placed. The and a wide panel effect in the back. It is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size skirt pattern, No. 6218, is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. 2 1/2 yards. requires 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge, 2 1/2 yards. Price of pattern, 10 cents. No. 6038—Boy's Suit. Serge or cheviot can be used to make this suit. The blouse of the slip is made to be slipped on over the head. The trousers yokes are applied with either leg bands or elastics. The pattern, No. 6038, is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Age 4 years requires 3 1/4 yards of 36-inch material or 2 1/2 yards of 54-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents. No. 6219—Ladies' Dress. This dress has the convenient and fashionable front closing. The skirt is cut in four pretty wash materials can be used to make this dress, with the collar and cuffs of contrasting material. The pattern, No. 6219, is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4 yards of 44-inch material with 1 1/4 yards of 27-inch contrasting goods. Price of pattern, 10 cents. No. 6182—Ladies' House Dress. This simple dress has a plain blouse and a three-piece skirt both opening in the front and joined together with high or normal waist line. At the neck is an ornamental collar and fancy cuffs finish the sleeves. This is a good design for plain mental collar and fancy cuffs finish the sleeves. This is a good design for plain calico, cambric, gingham and other wash materials of medium grade. The pattern, No. 6182, is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 6 yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

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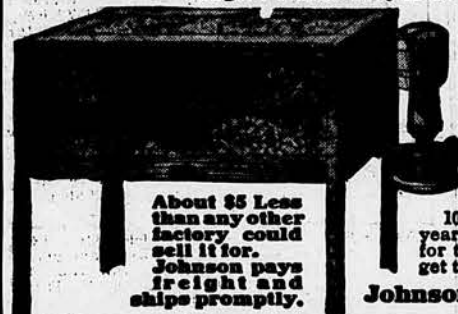


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FIFTY PURE-BRED BABY CHIX FREE. Send stamp for offer and circular, "How to Raise Baby Chix." Kansas Poultry Co., Norton, Kan.

POULTRY



The Panama-Pacific Exposition Company has appropriated \$12,500 to be given in poultry prizes during the poultry exposition in San Francisco in 1915. This is said to be the largest sum ever offered in this country for poultry premiums at any one poultry exhibition.

The Department of Agriculture in a press circular calls attention to the practice of packers who feed sand to poultry before killing, to increase the weight. It is said that this practice has become very common, especially among packers who buy thin poultry and feed for a while before killing. The method is to feed red pepper a day or two before killing to give the chicken an abnormal appetite, then feed a mixture of fine sand and corn meal, which the bird eats ravenously. This adds from one to two ounces to the weight of each chicken.

When feeding sprouted oats to chickens, one is apt to throw them on the ground among the filth and litter, and the hens are bound to eat the dirt with the oats, which oftentimes will cause disease. They also waste a quantity of the sprouted oats by trampling under foot until too soiled to be eaten. To avoid this make a receptacle for the sprouts out of poultry netting and hang it up in the poultry house just high enough for the fowls to reach. They can then eat them without the danger of soiling them. This receptacle is also a good thing to feed kafir corn when it is in the head. The chickens will pick out the seed and save lots of waste that would occur if the heads were thrown on the ground.

No poultry house should be cold enough to freeze the comb or wattles of the fowls. But sometimes a valuable fowl gets caught outdoors and his comb gets frozen. To remedy this, thaw out the comb with applications of ice water or snow, then take equal parts of glycerine and camphor and anoint the comb twice a day for several days. This will save the comb and prevent lots of suffering. The same treatment will apply to frozen wattles. These often get frosted in drinking water in a cold atmosphere, the water freezing on their wattles in a few minutes. If the poultry house is very cold, the drinking water should be slightly heated, and when the fowls are through drinking it should be taken away from them. Frozen wattles often lead to frozen heads and roup gets in its work.

While so much is being said as to the desirability of getting hens to lay as large a number of eggs a year as possible, with the 200-egg hen as an ideal, yet the time of the year when the eggs are laid is of equal importance, and if we can get our hens to lay steadily during the winter when the price is high, they will produce enough income then so that we can afford to have them take a long vacation in summer, spending their time in hatching and brooding two or three lots of chicks, and incidentally be giving their egg organs a good rest, so that when they are over their molt they may be in good condition to settle down for a second winter's egg production. Of course everybody knows that a hundred eggs in winter are worth more than twice that number in summer, so be careful of your winter layers and feed them well.

The high price of poultry feed this winter will have a tendency to make the poultryman very economical in the feeding. To be saving and economical is all right, but it would be a mistake to cut the rations short, especially when the hens are laying and eggs are bringing such a good price. While the cost of grains and other chicken feeds is high, you must remember that the price of eggs is also high. When you come to sell the eggs they will bring a price that will more than offset the cost of production. Even at the present high price of feed, eggs should not cost to manufacture over 10 cents a dozen. There is more money in eggs when feed is high and eggs are at the top notch price than when feed is low and eggs are selling for a cent apiece. Don't grumble because feed is high, but get the best and feed all that is necessary for good egg production. The returns

will be satisfactory and the profit will be greater than you expected.

It is an ill wind that blows no good. On January 4 a flock of wild geese came in from the ocean to Edgewater, N. J. The wind was high and the rain falling. It was plain that the geese were exhausted. They no longer observed the V-shape in flying. Their leader led them close to the ground. Suddenly he dropped into a poultry yard and the rest of the flock followed. They took to the outbuildings and concealed themselves as best they could. Other flocks of wild geese were blown in from the sea and fell exhausted at Elberon, N. J., many of them taking refuge among the tame fowl. In the afternoon the wind brought in a flock of wild ducks and they dropped, unable to go farther. The Jersey coast would seem to be a good place for poultrymen, since nature adds to their flocks without effort on their part.

Some Facts About Poultry Food. Water is contained in all foods and feeding stuffs. The amount varies from 8 to 15 pounds per 100 pounds of such dry materials as hay, straw, or grain, to 80 pounds in silage and 90 pounds in some roots.

Dry matter is the portion remaining after removing or excluding the water. Ash is what is left when the combustible part of a feeding stuff is burned away. It consists chiefly of lime, magnesia, potash, soda, iron, chlorine and carbonic, sulphuric and phosphoric acids.

Protein (nitrogenous matter) is the name of a group of substances containing nitrogen. Protein furnishes materials for the lean flesh, blood, skin, muscles, tendons, nerves, hair, horns, wool, casein of milk, albumen of eggs, etc., and is one of the most important constituents of feeding stuffs.

Gluten is the name given to one of the most important of the nitrogenous substances classed together under the general term "protein." "Wheat gum," obtained by carefully chewing wheat, is a familiar example. It is the gluten of flour that gives consistency to the dough.

Carbohydrates.—The nitrogen-free extract and fiber are often classed together under the name of carbohydrates. The carbohydrates form the largest part of all vegetable foods. They are either stored up as fat or burned in the body to produce heat and energy. The most common and important carbohydrates are sugar and starch.

Fiber, sometimes called crude cellulose, is the framework of plants, and is, as a rule, the most indigestible constituent of feeding stuffs. The coarse fodders, such as hay and straw, contain a much larger proportion of fiber than the grains, oil cakes, etc.

Nitrogen-free extract includes starch, sugar, gums, and the like, and forms an important part of all feeding stuffs, but especially of most grains.

Fat, or the materials dissolved from a feeding stuff by ether, is a substance of mixed character, and may include, besides real fats, wax, the green coloring matter of plants, etc. The fat of food is either stored up in the body as fat or burned to furnish heat and energy.

Some Chinese Hens Lay Large Eggs.

China has long been known as an egg-producing country, and from time to time the possibility of shipping eggs to the United States has been discussed, mainly with reference to South and Central China. Manchuria does not seem to figure in these calculations, yet if the testimony of tourists and residents of China is reliable the best eggs are to be had in that region, at least in South Manchuria. I have frequently heard visitors remark that the eggs served in South Manchuria are twice as large as those of South China, and I have investigated the size of the eggs sold here. The hardy hens of that region lay eggs that average, according to the hen, from five to seven to the pound, and six to the pound is common and usual.

It may be of interest to breeders and egg farmers in the United States to know that I have seen within the past week eggs weighing over four ounces, produced by an ordinary hen of no particular breed fed on corn and kept in a confined inclosure. This, however, is not a daily performance. The fowl referred to is a black hen, of no particular

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

THOMAS OWEN,
Station B, Topeka, Kansas.

THE STRAY LIST

H. M. BARRETT, COUNTY CLERK, Sedgewick County. Taken up by John Tecklenburg, Cheney, Kansas, Dec. 8, 1913, one red Jersey sow one year old, weight 250 pounds, appraised value \$15.75, allowance for keeping \$8.00.

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UPLAND SHORTHORN HERD

Headed by Urydale, a great son of Avondale. For sale, ten choice bulls in age from 6 to 15 months, out of dams close up in the breeding of Choice Goods, Gallant Knight, Lord Mayor and Imp. Day Dream's Pride.

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Cawker City, Mitchell County, Kansas.

R. A. Gilliland, Jersey cattle breeder at Mayetta, Jackson County, Kansas, offers for quick sale a very choice four-weeks-old bull calf out of a cow now giving 30 pounds of 7 per cent milk. The calf is registered and will be sold very cheap if taken soon.

breed, but resembling the Langshan. She lays an egg weighing four ounces or over at least every third day, and lays an egg every day for about a week or ten days, when there occurs an interval of two or three days during which no eggs are laid. The smaller eggs average six to the pound. The shell is brown, with a circle of dark spots near one end.

Other hens bought in the market average six eggs to the pound, with white or brown eggs, there being no standard, of course. What these hens could do if fed and cared for scientifically cannot be told, but they should do wonders.

It is common to buy from Chinese eggs that will average six to the pound, though smaller ones are also plentiful, but the chicken business is not yet understood by the Chinese, and the hens get practically no care or attention. They forage and care for themselves. They get little protection from a temperature frequently falling below zero (Fahrenheit) and occasionally to 10 or even 20 degrees below zero.

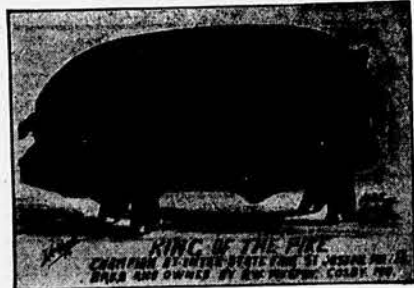
The largest eggs I have seen here averaged four to the pound, some being slightly below four ounces, and others slightly over; some even four and one-fourth ounces. These were from a hen kept by a man in Antung, whose hens get more attention and better food than the Chinese-kept hens.

The flavor of eggs bought from local Chinese is often poor and sometimes objectionable, but this is undoubtedly due solely to the character of the food the hens consume for lack of better, as they receive practically no attention from their owners.—A. A. Williamson, Consul at Antung, in Daily Consular Reports.

FIELD NOTES

Let's Call for Price and Rinehart Sales.—The close of this month will take place a couple of events that should interest every Duroc Jersey breeder in the West. Two of the big breeders are going to disperse their herds, one in Jewell County and one in Smith, the next county west. N. B. Price sells at Mankato, Kan., on Friday, January 30, and Rinehart & Son at Smith Center the day following. We repeat that this will be an opportunity of years to buy this breeding stock that would not be priced in any other but a dispersion sale. Remember both dates and the further fact that both herds are immune. Parties unable to be present may send buying instructions to Jesse Johnson in care of parties holding the sales.

Dispersion Sale of Golden Rule Durocs.—Leon Carter, one of the best known breeders of registered Duroc Jersey swine in Kansas, announces a dispersion sale for February 6. Mr. Carter has one of the great herds in existence and in this sale will sell animals that would hardly be for sale at any price but for the fact that he is dispersing. Included are the three great boars, Dreamland Col., River Bend Col. and L. C.'s Defender, and a lot of choice fall yearlings and spring gilts sired by and bred to them. The Carter herd is noted for size, combining quality and finish, and the great herd sows included in this sale are as good both for size, finish and breeding, as can be found in any herd in the Central West. During the past few years Mr. Carter has bought liberally from the best eastern herds and this offering will contain a big lot of the most fashionable breeding. It is impossible to mention the attractions to any great extent, for the offering is a very uniform one. But the writer calls to mind a number that should find homes in the best herds at long prices, among them the large fine sow, Waveland Princess by Waveland Col., four of whose boars went to head herds the past fall, she having raised eight out of eleven pigs farrowed in her last litter; Bell K., granddaughter of Kant Be Beat and out of the great sow, Vail's Pride by Ohio Chief. Two good ones are daughters of B. & C.'s Col.; Gano's Pride, a daughter of the great Col. Gano, with a record of thirteen pigs her last litter, and others just as good. Write for catalog and read all about them. Make your selections and either attend or send bids to Jesse Johnson, fieldman for Kansas Farmer, in care of Mr. Carter, at Asherville, Kan.



CHAMPION AT CINCINNATI STATE FAIR '13. BRED AND OWNED BY R. W. MURPHY, COLORADO.

R. W. Murphy's Duroc Sale.—Attention called to the sale of R. W. Murphy, of Cosby, Mo. For years Mr. Murphy has enjoyed the reputation of owning one of Missouri's best herds of Duroc hogs, and his show herds have been winning their share of ribbons wherever shown. This herd is headed by the great herd boar, King of the Pike, winner of first and grand championships at Interstate Fair, St. Joseph, Mo., 1913. This boar is conceded by all judges to be one of the greatest Duroc sires now in service. He has the great size and great quality that the progressive breeder wants, and is a great breeder. Mr. Murphy has selected 34 head of spring yearlings and spring gilts, the tops of his herd for this sale, and it is surely a select offering. A large per cent of them were sired by King of the Pike, and are out of the best lot of Crimson Rambler, Proud Advance and Can't Be Beat dams now assembled. They are bred to his great young boar, Col. O'Brien, a Premier-bred boar. Write at once for catalog. Breeders can attend Horton & Hale's sale at Rushville, Mo., the day following. Both sales are near St. Joseph and train service is good. Arrange to attend both.

PURE BRED POULTRY

WYANDOTTES

FINE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS for sale. J. Benjamin, Cambridge, Kan.

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

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, hens and pullets. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.

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BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. PRICES reasonable. Dradle Dunbar, Columbus, Kan.

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WANTED—RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS, carriers and rural carriers. Examinations soon. I conducted examinations. Trial examination free. Write Osment, 44-R, St. Louis.

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

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

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

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED FOR government jobs. \$65 to \$150 month. Vacations, steady work. Parcel Post and Income Tax means many vacancies. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now available. Franklin Institute, Dept. C-82, Rochester, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—FINE IMP- proved bottom farms close to town; high school free. J. H. King, Cawker City, Kan.

FARM ALL UNDER CULTIVATION, \$5- 000, for registered Percheron stallions, mares or other stock. Lane Realty Co., Dighton, Kan.

IDEAL HOMES IN DELAWARE. LIVE stock, poultry, fruit, general farming. For illustrated booklet write State Board of Agriculture, Dover, Delaware.

DELAWARE—NEW BOOKLET. UN- usual opportunities; ideal homes; fruit or diversified farming. State Board of Agriculture, Dover, Delaware.

YOU CAN SELL YOUR FARM OR BUSI- ness quickly for cash, wherever it is, by our system. Particulars free. Black's Business Agency, Desk 16, Durand, Wis.

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

OFFICIAL BULLETINS RELATING TO the agricultural opportunities of Wisconsin may be had by addressing Wisconsin State Board of Immigration, Capitol 133, Madison, Wis.

WANTED—IMPROVED FARMS AND wild lands. Best system for quick results. Full particulars and magazine free. Don't pay big commissions. Western Sales Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

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

160 ACRES, 90 PER CENT PERFECTLY level and tillable, 30 acres broken, all fenced, house and barn, 2 1/2 miles from Malta on Great Northern railroad. Will be United States Government irrigating ditch in 1914. Best soil in Milk River Valley; convenient to creamery. Price, \$4,000, on easy terms. Frank Bogart, Helena, Mont.

A REAL SNAP, DIRECT FROM OWNER. Eastern Colorado lands. The most profitable state in America for dairying and stock raising. Easy terms. The cows will pay for the land. T. H. Hagen, Board of Trade, Duluth, Minn.

WIDOW MUST SELL 403 ACRES, IN- cluding 36 choice Holstein cows, fodder, 100 acres valuable timber, modern buildings worth \$7,000, running water. Price, \$10,000. Easy terms. Free catalog. C. J. Ellis, Springfield, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE OR TRADE—160 acres, 2 1/2 miles from Augusta. This land is A No. 1 good upland, no rock; 110 acres broke, 37 acres pasture, 13 meadow, 12 in alfalfa, 8 fenced hog-tight; good improvements and lies in the gas belt. Would trade for 80 acres bottom land or part bottom. Inquire of owner. R. H. Lichlyter, Augusta, Kan.

CHOICE SECTION, 640 ACRES, IN SAS- katchewan, Canada. 600 acres broken, fair buildings, good water, five miles from elevators, stores and railway station. Also another section, one mile nearer station; 350 acres broken, 70 acres fenced, well in pasture. Both sections level prairie and no waste land. These are well worth looking after. Owner wishes to retire and offers at low price for quick sale. Can supply full set of implements, including 30-h. p. gasoline engine and plows. Address owner for particulars. T. G. Ryley, Tribune, Sask.

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

REAL ESTATE.

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

80 ACRES 4 MI. HADDAM, WASHING- ton Co., Kan. All good alfalfa land; 65 a. cult.; one field. Balance pasture, fair improvements, plenty of water. Owner must turn this by March 1. Address Owner, Box 256, Ionia, Kan.

CATTLE.

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

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

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

MARCH RED POLL BULLS—WEIGH 600 pounds. D. F. Van Buskirk, Blue Mound, Kan.

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

GUERNSEYS—REGISTERED BULL calf, 8 months old, from imported grand dam. Pedigree sent on request. Williams Bros., Marysville, Kan.

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE—CHOICE calves, either sex. Also a few yearling heifers, best of breeding. Come or write. Geo. A. Nelson, Milltown, Wis.

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES nearly ready for service. All papers furnished. Prices always right. T. M. Ewing, Route 1, Independence, Kan.

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY HIGH- grade calves crated for shipment anywhere. Write for prices. Wisconsin Live Stock Exchange, 894 27th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—TEN CHOICE REGISTERED bull calves, from 2 to 12 months old, from high-class heavy-producing Jerseys. Write me for prices, stating age you want. D. S. Mayhew, Monnett, Mo.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED HOLSTEINS. Fine young cow, large, gentle, dandy milker, fresh soon, \$185. Also pretty heifer, 10 months, \$60. Neither registered. F. O. B. Independence. E. J. Castillo, Independence, Kan.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE—LEAVING THE farm. Have for quick sale two young cows in milk, yearling heifer, heifer calf, herd bull, six months bull calf, light service. All registered. Three two-year heifers, fresh soon, grades. Come or write for prices and breeding. W. A. Schreier & Sons, Argonia, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES

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

SHETLAND PONIES FOR SALE, MARES, colts and geldings, all ages and sizes. Write your wants. C. R. Clemmons, Coffeyville, Kan.

HOGS.

CLOSING OUT SALE, HAMPSHIRE, all ages. Will Woodruff, Kinsley, Kan.

2-YEAR-OLD JERSEY BOAR FOR sale. A magnificent boar. A good breeder and a show hog. A grandson of Crimson Wonder Again. \$150 for quick sale. Address W. R. Crow, Hutchinson, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please men- tion KANSAS FARMER.

DOGS.

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

THOROUGHbred SCOTCH COLLIE puppies, finest markings, O. K. every way. D. R. Wakefield, Brookville, Kan.

FOR SALE—TAN COLORED SCOTCH Collie pups. Also some fall and summer Poland China pigs. J. H. Becker, Newton, Kan.

SITUATION WANTED.

SITUATED WANTED ON FARM BY year or month. 23 years old; single; stock or dairy farm. Will consider any farm work. Henry Locke, Delphos, Kan.

YOUNG EXPERIENCED MARRIED MAN wants work on farm by month or year. Experienced in both grain and stock farming. C. W. Day, Abilene, Kan.

VIOLINS.

GOOD VIOLIN FOR SALE CHEAP. EX- cellent toned. Could send on trial. Write Miss Bertha W. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kan.

HONEY.

ALFALFA EXTRACTED HONEY IN 10- pound buckets, direct from producer. Ten buckets in a box at \$9 per box. C. H. Sickles, Carlsbad, N. M.

HONEY—PURE EXTRACTED 60-LB. can, clover \$9; 2 cans \$11.50; 60-lb. can hartsese, \$5.25; 2 cans \$10. F. O. B. Center Junction. Quality guaranteed. W. S. Paughburn, Center Junction, Iowa.

PATENTS

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET, ALL About Patents and Their Cost. Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 500-R Victor Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Registered Holstein Cattle At Auction

At South Omaha, Nebr., Feb., 3, 1914
At the Live Stock Sale Pavilion

Sixty-five Cows and Heifers, milking or soon due, by some of the best sires of the breed, among them several high record A. R. O. cows.

Twenty-five Heifers and Heifer Calves, among them several granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs.

Ten Bulls, all ready for service and with the best of A. R. O. backing.

All animals over six months old are tuberculin tested.

For catalog, ready about January 25, address

Henry C. Glissman, Station B, Omaha, Nebr.

TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

\$6.00 WILL BUY 100 DELICIOUS WHOLE root crown grafts. Send for list, its free. Sunny Slope Nursery, Hannibal, Mo.

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

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

CHOICE RE-CLEANED ALFALFA SEED for sale at \$7.00 per bushel. Send for free sample. C. Markley, Belle Plaine, Kan.

GOOD WHITE BLOOM SWEET CLOVER seed and alfalfa seed for sale. Geo. Bowman, Logan, Kan.

BOONE COUNTY (FINE VARIETY) seed corn. Three thousand bushels from 25 acres. Locust Hill Stock Farm, Culpeper, Virginia.

ALFALFA SEED, \$6.00 PER BUSHEL, sacked. My own growing and free from any kind of weed seed. Certain to please. Chas. Hardwick, Lamont, Okla.

SEED CORN FROM GROWER—PURE- bred Boone County White, 1912 crop, raised on best Kaw Valley land. Ear corn only. Guaranteed extra fine. \$2.00 per bushel. J. W. Cochran, Route 6, Topeka, Kan.

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

ALFALFA SEED, DAWES COUNTY, non-irrigated alfalfa seed, cane, millet and sweet clover seeds. Baled alfalfa hay, all cuttings. Prices and samples free. Schwabe Bros., Chadron, Neb.

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

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS, ALL MAKES, ALL prices. Guaranteed same as new. Will ship for trial. Crane & Co., Topeka, Kan. "45 years in business." Write for Catalog "G."

WANTED—TO BUY.

WANT TO BUY GOOD FARM FROM owner only. Possession now or next spring. Address Jaffert, Box 754, Chicago.

POULTRY WANTED—TURKEYS, 18c; hens, 12 1/2c; light hens, 10c; springs, 13c; stags, 11c. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEGAL ADVICE, ANY SUBJECT, \$1.00. The Law Bureau, Box 917-C, Wichita, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—Several hundred tons prairie and alfalfa hay. Will quote delivered price. Beloit Seed Co., Beloit, Kan.

SELLING R. R. OHIO POTATOES AND sweets, \$1; turnips, 75c; honey, \$3.50 case. The Copes, Topeka, Kan.

SHORTHAND—20 LESSONS FREE, IN- cluding corrections and suggestions. The Dougherty Business College, Topeka.

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

RICE—NEW CROP. 100 POUNDS BEAU- tiful, clean, white table rice, put up in double sacks, freight prepaid, \$4.50, east of Rockies. Cabaniss, Rice Man, Box 13, Katy, Texas.

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

When writing advertisers, please men- tion KANSAS FARMER.

FARMERS WISHING TO SAVE FROM \$1.00 to \$1.50 on end posts in fence building should write E. L. Russ, breeder of big type Polands, Kearney, Mo. Latest thing out in underground bracing.

The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE

OFFICERS.
Master.....A. P. Reardon, McLouth
Overseer.....J. L. Heberling, Wakarusa
Lecturer.....L. S. Fry, Manhattan
Secretary.....A. E. Wedd, Lenexa
Treasurer.....W. J. Rhoades, Olathe
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Chairman of Legislative Committee.....O. F. Whitney, North Topeka
Chairman of Committee on Education.....E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence
Chairman of Insurance Committee.....I. D. Hibner, Olathe
Chairman of Women's Work Commit-tee.....Adella B. Hester, Lone Elm
NATIONAL GRANGE OFFICERS.
Master.....Oliver Wilson, Peoria, Ill.
Lecturer.....N. P. Hull, Diamonddale, Mich.
Sec'y.....C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, O.

Grange Officers Take Note.

Secretaries of subordinate granges that have not done so will please send in a list of new officers. Please do not wait to install. A. E. Wedd, Secretary State Grange, Lenexa.

Suggestive Programs For February, '14.

FIRST MEETING.

1. Roll call, responded to by something about the early school days, the teacher, the schoolhouse, or some incident relating to your chums of those days.
2. Discussion—How to make a day or evening at Grange worth more than we are getting from it.
3. Events of the past year that are of special interest to the members of our order, by a sister.

SECOND MEETING.

1. Fifteen minutes song practice.
2. The benefits to be derived from a Lecturer's Conference.
3. Debate—Resolved that the government should purchase and operate the telegraph and telephone lines of the United States.
4. Discussion by a sister—How, when and why use a King road drag?
5. Interspersed with songs, recitations, etc.

SOME ADDITIONAL TOPICS.

1. Resolved, that Kansas should have a high school for each six or eight country school districts.
2. Chances for saving in the home.
3. How much is lost in this neighborhood by improper care of eggs?
4. Could this Grange and neighborhood support a course of lectures, entertainments, etc.?
5. Resolved, that a man working in the house is a bigger nuisance than a woman out of doors.
6. What is meant by the Torrens system of land transfers?

LECTURE CONFERENCES.

I am planning for a series of conferences during February at different points as convenient as possible for granges concerned. I should be glad to receive suggestions as to place and time of holding the meetings.

L. S. Fry, Lecturer.

Howell Bros.' Duroc Sale.

Attention is called to the sale advertisement of Howell Bros., of Herkimer, Kan. On February 3 this well known firm of Duroc breeders will sell 50 head of bred sows and gilts. Their offering will consist of 15 summer yearlings that have farrowed one litter each; five extra good fall gilts, and 30 head of spring gilts, the choice of 55 head of good ones. The spring and summer yearlings are by Joe's Pride, Wide Awake Lad and Howell's Model; the spring gilts by Joe's Pride. This will be one of the good offerings sold this year. Look up their ad and write for catalog at once, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

TRUMP'S IMMUNE DUROC Sows At Auction

**Formoso, Jewell Co., Kans.
Monday, February, 9, 1914**

40 Head **FOUR SPRING BOARS** **40 Head**
TWO TRIED SOWS
THIRTY-FOUR SPRING GILTS
FORTY HEAD

Sows and gilts all bred for March and April farrow to the herd boars, Chief Model Top 150169, Defiance 2d, and B. & C.'s Col. Chief, three boars as good as can be found in any herd in the country.

The offering, taken as a whole, is one of unusual merit, well grown out, smooth and uniform. Many of the gilts are out of sows that will weigh 700 pounds in high flesh. They are sired by five different boars. Besides those mentioned are Rambler's Wonder, Second Climax, Model Top, etc.

The gilts will have plenty of size, and everything in the sale will be IMMUNE. Sale under cover. Write for catalog. Stop at Commercial Hotel.

E. A. TRUMP, Formoso, Kan.

Auctioneers: John Brennen, Jesse Howell.

Send sealed bids to Jesse Johnson in my care at Formoso, Kansas.

FIELD NOTES

Attention is called to the card of J. P. & M. H. Malone, Chase, Kan. They are offering the best lot of stallions and jacks this year that they have sold during the fifteen years they have been in the business. Their stallions and jacks this year are the heavy-bodied, heavy-boned, high-class kind. Every animal offered is guaranteed just as represented and breeders will find their offering one of the best that will be sold this year.

"Mr. Stallion Buyer," look who is here! The "peaches and cream" draft horse importer has arrived from Europe with 50 head of Percherons and Belgians. They are the "classiest bunch" of big-boned "real drafters" of big size, quality and finish. Iams has imported in 32 years. They are in the "pink of condition" and ready for a good selling. They were bought for spot cash in November, the best month in the year to buy stallions cheap. Iams made a killing—bought more horse and quality for the money than ever before, and is dividing "the melon" with his buyers. "If you buy, why should you worry?" Iams sells stallions and mares on honor. Iams will sell you more first class horse flesh for the money in 1914 than any other man in the United States. Iams has sold 5,505 registered horses; crossed the ocean 54 times. He has sold 150 stallions and mares "on order," and 60 farmers have bought from three to eleven registered horses from Iams in the past ten years. These men "made good" and are Iams' "big ads." Mr. Business Farmer—if these many prosperous money-making horsemen can buy stallions and mares of Iams and save \$1,000 a stallion and buy a better horse, why is it not "good business" to buy your stallions and mares of the "king bee" horseman—Iams? Iams has 60 Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares, two to six years old, weight 1,700 to 2,300 pounds, 50 per cent ton horses, 25 per cent grays, at \$200 less price than blacks. Home-bred, less price, 75 per cent blacks and bays. Iams sells these stallions at \$1,000 and \$1,400 (few higher). Imported mares, \$700 to \$1,000. All these stallions and mares have been inspected by two V. S. in France and are approved, registered, and branded by the French government. They have been inspected by two Federal V. S. at New York City and pronounced healthy, and their certificates stamped and approved by chief of animal husbandry at Washington, D. C. Also Iams has had a Nebraska Deputy State V. S. inspect all his horses—and Iams gives each buyer a certificate of health and soundness. Iams has six financial letters of recommendation from six of the best banks in Nebraska (shown in his 1913 catalog). They tell you why you should buy imported stallions and mares of Iams. His 32 years of successful business, his one-half million dollars behind his guarantee, the fact that he is a "live wire" business man and expert horseman. He makes all competitors "stutter" and get their hammers out for Iams. But "every knock is a boost" for Iams, as when stallion buyers visit "Iams' Horse Emporium" they find Iams has the horses as represented, and that Iams "makes good" and his old customers are the best "page advertisers." Write for Iams' 1914 "Catalog and Eye Opener" with laugh and \$1,000 bargain on every page. It's the finest and most up-to-date horse catalog in the world. Buy a through ticket to "Iams' Horse Town," then "buzz around" and see Iams' "horse show," as he has the best bunch of big black boys he has ever owned. His "selling clothes" fit all buyers in 1914.

Horton & Hale's Duroc Sale.
On February 7 at Rushville, Mo., Horton & Hale, the well known Duroc breeders, will sell a splendid offering of 60 head of choice bred sows and gilts. A large per cent of this offering will be fall yearlings, averaging 300 pounds or over. This offering was sired by such boars as E. A.'s Crimson Rambler, Col.'s Pride, and other good boars of the breed, and are out of the great lot of Top Notcher, Carl's Col., Col. Scott, Crimson Rambler and Pathfinder dams of the Horton & Hale breed. Many of them are bred to their great herd boar, Royal Wonder, a Crimson Wonder bred boar; others to Col.'s Pride, a line-bred Prince of Col.'s boar, and some to a son of Tattawalla. This will be one of the good Duroc offerings of the season. Mr. Horton will also sell his 160-acre farm 4½ miles from Iatan,

Mo., at this sale. It is all fenced with 36-inch American fence, 6-inch mesh, and is cross-fenced; has good 5-room house, three good barns, with 140 acres in cultivation. This is a chance for a good farm, as Mr. Horton has bought another farm and must sell this one. Write for catalog and arrange to attend R. W. Murphy's sale February 6 and Horton & Hale's sale February 7—two sales at one expense. Look up their ad in Kansas Farmer.

College Will Make Sale of Immune Stock.

This week we start advertising for the big sale of registered Berkshire and Duroc Jerseys to be held at Manhattan, Kan., on Tuesday, February 10. The Kansas Agricultural College is making this sale, and it will be held in the judging pavilion. The forenoon, beginning at 9:30, will be taken up

in selling Berkshires, and in the afternoon the Durocs will be sold. There will be 40 Berkshires in the sale, of which 20 are fall yearlings and 200 spring gilts, all bred for spring farrow to as noted boars as the breed affords. They are descended from the very best families and have been selected with considerable care for this sale, all culled having been disposed of on the fat stock market. The Durocs, 35 in number, comprise 15 choice fall yearlings and 20 spring gilts, the tops from this season's crop. These gilts are richly bred and carry the blood of about every noted Duroc that has lived within the past two years. They are all bred for spring litters to great boars. We are not going into details here about blood lines, for a large catalog giving full information has been issued and is free for the asking. Write W. L. Blizzard, of the Animal Husbandry department, mentioning this paper.



One of the Wallace Kind.

YOU ARE INVITED TO ATTEND MY ANNUAL WINTER SALE

Great Offering of

MAMMOTH BRED SOWS AND GILTS

At My Farm Near Bunceton, Missouri,

THURS., FEBRUARY 12

Come and see a grand offering of FIFTY BRED SOWS and GILTS, all showing safe in pig, that have been carefully handled and fed and are ready to raise large, strong litters and make money for you.

A TOP SELECTION FROM MY GREAT HERD OF MAMMOTH POLAND CHINAS

My catalog will interest you. Send for it today.

A number of sows will have litters, and the others will be heavy in pig to my four great herd boars, GRAND MAMMOTH, EXPANSION WONDER, A MONARCH, BIG WONDER. If you cannot attend, send your bids to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer, in my care.

W. B. WALLACE
BUNCETON, MO.

Col. R. L. Harriman, Auctioneer.



WHO IS WHO IN THE "DRAFT HORSE WORLD"?—LOOK WHO IS HERE—FRANK IAMs AND "MODEL DRAFTERS"—IAMs KIND—\$1,000 AND \$1,400 BUYS CLASSY BLACK BOYS OF IAMs.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.**Pure-bred Registered
HOLSTEIN
CATTLE**

Do you consider dairy farming a real business, a man's job or simply a side issue? Are you keeping high-producing Holsteins or just cows?

A good Holstein is little short of a perpetual motion milk-making machine, that while in milk uses her food for milk production and when dry stores up body fat to be converted into milk fat as soon as she freshens. She will earn 50 per cent on the cost of her feed.

Why not keep this kind?
Send for **FREE Illustrated Descriptive Booklets.**
Holstein-Friesian Assn., E. L. Houghton,
Sec'y, Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

Bonnie Brae Holsteins

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

IRA ROMIG, Station B, Topeka, Kansas.

Sunflower Here Offers

The young sire, Sunflower Sir Hengerveld Walker, No. 116779, born March 5, 1913. Ready for light service. Sire, Tirania Lady Aouda 5th King 61250, our senior sire, by King Walker. Dam, Lady Woodcrest Beets, a 19-pound 3-year-old granddaughter of the great Hengerveld DeKol. Write for price and particulars. Other good ones.
F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kansas.

M. E. MOORE & CO.

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

PURE-BRED SELECTED HOLSTEINS.
We now have about 50 head cows, three to six years old, mostly springers, some to freshen soon; 12 head two year old first calf heifers; a few young bulls. Cows are high grade and bred to registered bulls. Edmunds & Young, Council Grove, Kansas.

We will have a car of **HIGH-CLASS HEAVY SPRING GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS** for sale at Manhattan, Kan., during the week of the Farmers' Short Course at the Kansas State Agricultural College.
ARNOLD & BRADY, MANHATTAN, KAN.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.
Large registered bulls, cows and heifers. Also five carloads of grade cows and heifers. Our herd is state inspected and tuberculin tested.
THE SPRINGDALE STOCK RANCH,
Concordia, Kansas.

Sixty Head of Registered and High Grade **HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS** For sale. Also several registered bull calves.
C. W. HIGGINBOTHAM & SONS,
Rossville, Kansas.

CHENANGO VALLEY GRADE HOLSTEINS
Two hundred nicely marked well-bred young cows and heifers, due to freshen within the next three months. Also registered bulls ready for service.
F. J. HOWARD, Bouckville, N. Y.

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

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

RED POLLED CATTLE**AULD BROTHERS
Red Polled Cattle**

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

AULD BROS., Frankfort, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE

For Sale—A choice lot of registered cows, bulls and heifers. Several head headers.
HALLOREN & GAMBILL,
Ottawa, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE
A few choice bulls, ready for service, priced reasonable.
I. W. POULTON,
Medora, Kan.

PHILLIPS COUNTY HERD OF RED POLLS.
Young bulls ready to ship. Bred cows and heifers, best of breeding. Inspection invited.
Charles Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

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

RILEY COUNTY BREEDING FARM.
Registered Red Poll Cattle. Fifty head in herd, headed by 2,400-pound Commander 11372. Six extra choice coming yearling bulls for sale.
ED NICKELSON, Leonardville, Kansas.

ANGUS CATTLE

REGISTERED ANGUS BULLS
For Sale—Choice young herd bulls, from best families; also registered Poland China boars and gilts of extra quality. Prices reasonable. Write at once.
K. H. BROWN, Bolivar, Polk Co., Missouri.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

LOOKABAUGH'S SHORTHORNS.
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Quality with milk and butter records. One of the best sons of CHAMPION FLYING FOX, imported, at head of herd. Stock for sale.
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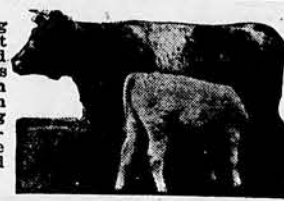
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Yearling bulls all sold. Have 20 bull calves, oldest a March calf. Reds, roans and red with white marks. Some of them from extra heavy milking dams. Some sired by the big roan Scotch bull, Valiant, and some by Highland Chief. Few coming two. Visitors always welcome.

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Dual Shorthorns, Hornless. 5415% pounds butter sold 1911. Nice fat skinned milk. Infant male calves. J. H. Walker, Lathrop, Mo.

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Twenty spring boars, tops of entire crop. Sired by Dreamland Col. and River Bend Col., out of big mature sows. Priced to sell.
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IMMUNE Durocs—Fifty big-type sows

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MODEL AGAIN Duroc Boars, \$15.

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50 head of strictly big type Poland China pigs for sale at reduced prices for 30 days. Herd header and herd sows prospects. Sired by Major B. Hadley the Grand Champion, American Royal, 1911. Young Hadley—Grand Wonder—by A. Wonder. Write today. We want to sell quick.
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Sired by Peter Mouw boars. Here is where you can get big-type pigs at a low price. Never before was there such a bargain offered. Write me your wants. Ben Rademacher, Box 13, Mulberry Grove, Illinois.

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Herd boar Melbourne Jumbo, two tried sows daughters of Gold Metal, two July gilts by herd boar, and 20 choice fall pigs. Low prices for quick sale.
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Fall yearlings and tried sows, bred to "Mollie's Jumbo," 74 in. long, 36 in. high and has 10-in. bone. Gilts \$25 and up; fall gilts and tried sows \$30 each. They are out of big dams. V. E. Carlson, Formoso, (Jewell Co.) Kansas.

Immune Poland China Boars and Gilts.
Ten big strong spring boars, \$20 each if sold soon. Thirty spring gilts, bred, \$25 each until January 1, or while they last.
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Sired by First Quality and bred to our great new boar, Longfellow Again. Fine individuals. Also fall pigs, either sex.
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I will sell a few choice Poland China brood sows, sired by Missouri Governor and bred to a son of Kansas Hadley by Big Hadley. A few extra good spring boars for sale. Write me. L. R. WILEY, SR., Elmdale, Kan.

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We are not the originator, but the preserver, of the
Old Original Big-Boned Spotted Polands.
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Eight good big smooth spring boars still for sale, mostly by First Quality, others by Pan Look, out of our big sows. Popular prices. Jas. Arkell, Junction City, Kansas.

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Extra choice, either sex, sired by the great King of Kansas, and out of mighty big sows. Attractive prices.
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Six fall and spring boars; 25 tried sows; fall yearlings and spring gilts. Big and smooth. Want to sell half of them. Take your choice. All tried sows bred to the great "Blue Valley Gold Dust," gilts sired by him. Inspection invited.
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Choice spring boars for sale by a grandson of the noted A Wonder. Also bred gilts and fall pigs.
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One hundred head, sows, gilts and boars. All ages. Prices reasonable.
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At my farm near Devon, Bourbon County, Kansas
Saturday, February 7, 1914

One herd jack, 7 years old; five extra good two-year-old jacks; three jennets, one 4, one 5 and one 8 years old; one imported Belgian stallion, imported by W. H. Boyles last January, 1913; three Percheron stallions, 1, 4, 6 and 10 years old; one Shetland stallion; one saddle stallion; 100 head cattle, 1 and 2 years old. Send for catalog at once.

J. A. GODMAN, Devon, Kansas
Auctioneer, R. L. HARRIMAN.

STALLION and JACK SALE

AT CONCORDIA, KANSAS, FEBRUARY 4, 1914.
THREE DRAFT, TWO STANDARD-BRED, ONE COACH HORSE, AND SIX GOOD SOUND JACKS

The kind that sire the high-priced mules. All guaranteed sure foal getters and quiet workers. I have handled this stock myself and know them to be money-makers. I am knocked out with rheumatism is reason for selling. Terms cash, 18 months time, approved note, 8 per cent interest. Write for particulars.

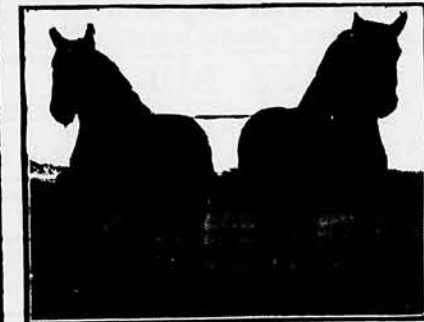
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55 Head Percheron Stallions, Mares and Colts 55

Six coming 3 years old, 1,600 to 1,800 pounds; four coming 4-year-olds, will weigh right at a ton; several 2-year-olds and yearlings. Well grown out and priced to sell. Ten head Shetlands. Write us your wants, or come and see us. We can please you.

Farm Ten Miles West of Great Bend,
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Largest Importers of high-class Belgian Draft Horses in the West. Prize winners in Europe and America. Sound, acclimated and ready for service. Our American-bred stock goes back to the blood of Brin d'Or or his descendants. Lowest prices and safest guarantee of any firm in the business. Also a few extra good Percheron stallions. Come and see us, or write. **W. H. BAYLESS & CO., Blue Mound, Linn County, Kansas.**

54 Percheron Stallions

We have 54 as good stallions as can be found in any herd, from coming 2's to 5-year-olds. We can sell a better and a bigger stallion for the money than any firm in the business. We fully guarantee every stallion. Write us what you want. **BISHOP BROTHERS, Towanda, Kansas.**



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At Cosby, Mo., February 6, 1914

THIRTY-FOUR HEAD OF STRICTLY HIGH-CLASS SPRING
YEARLINGS AND SPRING GILTS

Sired by my great Duroc boar, King of the Pike, winner of first championship and grand championship at St. Joseph Interstate Fair, 1913. They are out of Crimson Rambler, Proud Advance and Can't Be Beat dams. Breeders and farmers will find this offering a very select lot. They are the big-boned high-class easy-feeding kind, and they have been carefully selected and are bred to my great young Premier bred boar, Col. O'Rion. If you cannot attend the sale, send bids to fieldmen or auctioneers in my care. They will receive fair treatment. Horton & Hale's sale at Rushville, Mo., the day following. Attend two sales at one expense. Send for catalog at once.

R. W. MURPHY, COSBY, MO.

Auctioneer, Col. W. W. Carson. W. J. Cody, Fieldman for Kansas Farmer.

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At Rushville, Mo., February 7, 1914

SIXTY HEAD OF DUROC BRED SOWS.

A large per cent of the offering will be fall yearlings averaging 300 pounds. They were sired by such great boars as E. A.'s Crimson Rambler and Col.'s Pride and are out of Top Notcher, Carl's Col., Col. Scott, Crimson Rambler and Pathfinder dams and are bred to our great boar, Royal Wonder, a Crimson Wonder bred boar; Col.'s Pride, a line-bred Prince of Cols., and a son of Tattawalla. Bids sent to fieldmen or auctioneers in our care will be carefully handled. R. W. Murphy's sale at Cosby, Mo., February 6. You can attend two sales at one expense.

Will also sell at public auction my 160-acre farm 4 1/2 miles from Iatan, Mo. Farm well improved, all fenced with 36-inch 6-inch mesh American fence. For catalog address

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HAMPSHIRE HOGS

HIGH QUALITY HAMPSHIRE.

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

S. E. SMITH, Lyons, Kansas.



ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRE.

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



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

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

Crystal Herd O. I. C's

Headed by Frost's Buster 29745 by Thea 30442. A few choice boars by this great sire, \$25 while they last. Will weigh 225 pounds and up. Bred gilts, March farrow, \$35 to \$50. Gilts bred to Frost's Buster, Expectation, and Illustration. They are the kind that win the ribbons.

DAN WILCOX,

Cameron, Mo.

FROST'S O. I. C's

FOR SALE—Ten good spring gilts, 70 fall pigs in pairs or trios not akin. All sired by prize winners. Address

S. D. & B. H. FROST, Kingston, Mo.

WOLFE'S O. I. C. SWINE. Large, prolific kind, March and April boars. Gilts bred or open. Fall pigs. Prices low. Pedigrees free. Write your wants.

D. W. WOLFE, Route 2, Carrollton, Mo.

O. I. C. SWINE Harry W. Haynes, Meriden, Kansas.

FIELD NOTES

Attention is called to the card of Clem L. Smith of Lawson, Mo. Mr. Smith is offering three mammoth jacks. All are black with white points and are guaranteed. Mr. Smith will also sell his farm of 230 acres. Look up his card and write him. This is a fine farm and is well located.

Klusmire's Durocs.

Duroc breeders and farmers that use Durocs should be interested in the advertisement of George H. Klusmire, one of our Jackson County advertisers. Mr. Klusmire is proprietor of the Pleasant Home Farm herd, headed by K's Golden Rule, grandson of old Golden Rule. Mr. Klusmire is one of the directors of the Duroc Record Association and is a foremost breeder. Write him your wants.

AUCTIONEERS.

Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly that will pay as big wages. Write today for big free catalog of Home Study Course, as well as the Actual Practice School, which opens January 5, 1914.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL

Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter,

Pres., 1400-1404 Grand Ave.,

Kansas City, Mo.

EVERY DUROC JERSEY BREEDER SHOULD ATTEND THESE SALES

PRICE'S DISPERSION of Immune Durocs

**MANKATO, KAN.
FRIDAY, JAN., 30**

**Ten Tried Sows, Twenty-two
Fall Yearling and Spring Gilts
Three Great Herd Boars**

Tried sows include all of my great herd matrons that I have been buying at top prices. Females bred to the herd boars listed and many of the gilts sired by them.

Attractions.

Overland Col. 126249.
Graduate Col. 147535.
Gilt by Grandmaster Col. 2d.

One by Chief Protection.
One by Valley Chief Again.
Two by Defender Col.

Others by the great old boar, Bonny K., with their sire included.
This is a select offering. All but the tops have gone to Kansas City.
Write for catalog.

N. B. PRICE, MANKATO, KANSAS

Auctioneer, John Brennen.

Jesse Johnson will attend these sales. If interested and unable to come, send him sealed bids in care of party holding sale.

RINEHART'S IMMUNE

**Duroc Sow Offering
SMITH CENTER, KAN.
SATURDAY, JAN., 31**



Sixty-five Head of Strictly Tops

Tried sows and spring gilts. Very large, thrifty and growthy. Gilts topped from 100 head. Sired by Model Hero, R. & S. Crimson Wonder and Rambler's Wonder, out of as big sows as the breed affords. We include daughters of King of Kant Be Beat, I Am A Crimson Wonder, River Bend Col. Splendid colors. Not a bad foot. Broad arched backs and wide short heads. Among the attractions will be a couple of gilts and a boar out of Muncie Col., the great sow that topped the Leon Carter sale last year. Some of the sows are bred to this young boar. The offering is a great one, and if any breeder is disappointed after seeing it we will pay his fare home. Write early for catalog, and try and come. Sale held at fair grounds.

A. M. RINEHART & SON, Smith Center, Kan.

Auctioneers—John Brennen, N. B. Price.

IMMUNE DREAMLAND COL. DISPERSION BRED SOW SALE

**Asherville, Kansas
Friday, Feb. 6, 1914**

**60 Golden Rule Duroc
Jerseys at Auction 60**

12 Outstanding Tried Sows, both for quality and breeding.

12 Fall Yearlings, richly bred and uniform.

36 Spring Gilts, tops from this season's big crop.

Three Herd Boars, good enough to head any herd.

The fall yearlings and spring gilts are all either sired by or bred to the herd boars, Dreamland Col., River Bend Col. and L. C.'s Defender. The tried sows include some of the best sows of the breed and sows that I would not price but for the fact that I am making a dispersion sale.

Included are daughters of Waveland Col., Buddy K. 4th, B. & C.'s Col., and a lot of other noted sires. These sows are just in their prime; large, smooth, and the kind that farrow ten to thirteen every time.

I will also sell twenty strictly tops of my fall pigs, both sexes, among them many herd boar and sow prospects. Write for catalog giving breeding and descriptive notes of every animal to be sold. Everything IMMUNE from cholera. Sale in town under cover.

Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.

Auctioneers: John Brennen, Will Myers, W. C. Curphey.
Those unable to attend send bids to Jesse Johnson in my care.

Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan. SELLS

50 DUROC-JERSEY BRED SOWS AND GILTS

at auction at their farm five miles from Herkimer, on the Grand Island Railroad, and five miles from Marietta, on the Blue Valley Branch, U. P.,

Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1914

The offering is one of unusual merit and will prove one of the best that will be sold in the West this winter.

Fifteen spring and summer yearlings that have farrowed one litter each; five great fall gilts and thirty spring gilts, the tops of fifty-five head, make up the offering. The spring and summer yearlings are by Joe's Pride, Wide Awake Lad and Howell's Model. The spring gilts are mostly by Joe's Pride.

The catalog is ready and will be sent upon request by return mail. Address

HOWELL BROS., Herkimer, Kan.

Free transportation from stations to the farm and return. Sale in comfortable quarters.

Auctioneers: R. L. Harriman, Jas. T. McCulloch, F. E. Kenney. Jesse Johnson, Fieldman.

Protect Your Live Stock AGAINST DEATH BY ANY CAUSE

Hundreds of Live Stock owners have protected themselves by our unusual policy. Why not you do the same? Just think, no more worry. You can now get paid for your live stock when death occurs

THE TOPEKA MUTUAL LIVE STOCK INSURANCE CO.

Look at this list of Satisfied Policy Holders and Others That Endorse this Company.

Hill & King Dover, Kan.
Walter G. Kay Osborne, Kan.
L. R. Wiley Emporia, Kan.
Clevenger & Green Topeka, Kan.
B. K. Ham Horton, Kan.
L. W. Sage Silver Lake, Kan.
I. W. Files Mankato, Kan.
The Mortons Tampa, Kan.
W. G. Powell Overbrook, Kan.
H. F. Erdley & Son Holton, Kan.
J. D. Corbett Valencia, Kan.
L. R. Wiley, Jr. Emporia, Kan.
Jas. U. Clark Meriden, Kan.
Adam Becker Meriden, Kan.
Lew Jones Alma, Kan.
W. S. Hoag Ionia, Kan.
Robert L. Schulz Holton, Kan.
J. D. Willfoung Zeandale, Kan.
D. R. Jones Chanute, Kan.
G. P. Beauchamp Mankato, Kan.
Louis Ott Valley Falls, Kan.
E. C. Graft Berryton, Kan.
A. Beal Valencia, Kan.
D. C. Van Nice Richland, Kan.
Dr. E. G. L. Harbour Baldwin, Kan.
R. M. Lenahan Tonganoxie, Kan.
S. Strom Otego, Kan.
Arthur St. Leger Moss Leavenworth, Kan.
Fred Cown Wellington, Kan.
C. E. Martin Lawrence, Kan.
P. B. Taylor Webber, Kan.
M. M. Wycaver Webber, Kan.
O. L. Higgins Meriden, Kan.
F. A. Tripp Meriden, Kan.
E. S. Davis Meriden, Kan.
John T. Curry Winchester, Kan.
S. E. & J. D. Brown Oskaloosa, Kan.
Chas. P. Hangen Wellington, Kan.
R. F. Hodgins Topeka, Kan.
A. Wilson Valencia, Kan.
J. E. Smith Grainfield, Kan.
A. E. Barber Grainfield, Kan.
C. A. Bolster Grainfield, Kan.
A. E. Osborn Grainfield, Kan.
H. W. Porter Quinter, Kan.
J. N. Fike Colby, Kan.
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H. E. Retzlaff Blue Rapids, Kan.
E. A. Anderson Blue Rapids, Kan.
James Grubb Blue Rapids, Kan.
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writes a Blanket or "Herd" Policy covering all ordinary live stock on farm, and pays amount insured in case of loss.

FOR BLOODED AND PEDIGREED STOCK

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

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

THIS IS A FARMER'S COMPANY

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

LIVE STOCK PROTECTION ENSURES YOUR PROSPERITY

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

THE FARMER

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

FOR YEARS

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

DOLLARS FOR YOU

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

Read These. We have hundreds like them Endorsing and Praising our Company

To Whom It May Concern:

The Topeka Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company I think is a great benefit to the farmers and stockmen of Kansas, and when the methods are fully understood I believe they will see where it will be to their interest to insure in this Kansas company. Very truly yours,

SAM S. GRAYBILL,
State Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner.

Dear Sirs:
Accept my thanks for your very

prompt settlement on my losses. I feel very much obligated to you. Seven days after I took our insurance with you I had a loss, and in one week had a check to cover the loss in full. Wishing you success, I am,

R. M. LENAHAN,
Tonganoxie, Kan.

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

ers. L. R. WILEY, JR.,
Emporia, Kan.

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

G. C. WHEELER,
Secretary The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association.

FILL THIS OUT AND MAIL NOW.

J. H. WHITE, Topeka, Kan.
Dear Sirs:—I am interested in knowing more of your plan to insure live stock. I will probably want some insurance on the following live stock:

\$..... on Horses
\$..... on Cattle
\$..... on Hogs

Name

Address

**ACT NOW! DON'T DELAY! WRITE AT ONCE FOR
FULL INFORMATION. BE PREPARED AGAINST
LOSSES WHICH MIGHT OCCUR AT ANY TIME**

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

J. H. WHITE, State Agent, Topeka, Kansas
Central National Bank Building