

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement  of the Farm and Home

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JAILS and asylums are built by honest men's wages.

Schools and churches have the same origin and the former are populous because the latter are not permitted to do their perfect work. Beneath the skin of our highest civilization still lives the savage and his manners indicate his distance from the barbarian.

Manners are stronger than laws and as universal as humanity. They are a reflex of character and this lies in the mind and heart and soul and not in birth or fashion. Character is builded in youth. In the home where parents are the models in the schools where companions are the teachers. Disrespect for law may be acquired at home—open violation of it learned at school. Ancestry is not a social institution in America and each boy inherits his own past.

Good manners indicate good character while bad manners hold incipient crime.—I.D.G.



As is the Home so is the State

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KANSAS FARMER

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OUR GUARANTEE

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Round About The Legislature

The 1913 legislature had completed a week's work when these lines were written. About 30 administration measures had been started on their way and about 40 local bills from each house. Those regarded as the most important bills are:

- Initiative and referendum.
- Recall.
- Administration bill.
- Income tax.
- Fee and salary bill.
- Recommendation to repeal inheritance tax law.
- Convict labor, or rock roads bill.
- Resolution for investigation contingent funds and state offices.
- Income tax bill.
- Three-fourths jury verdict.
- Bill to exempt women from jury service.
- Resolution to enable state to take change of venue in criminal cases.

Former legislatures have had the same opportunity to make good with the people as has the present body. Heretofore not so much has been expected of any recent legislature as of the present, the people heretofore not having been so expectant or so exacting in their demands. The Democrats are in the majority in the present body for the first time in 20 years, primarily because the people demanded a change in the management of affairs of state, and further because of the ante-election promises to inaugurate both constructive and reconstructive legislation and the exercise of a judicious economy which will strike close to the grass roots.

It is impossible for the layman to mix with the people at a farmers' gathering—at a farmers' institute or Grange meeting—and escape the conviction that the farmer is dissatisfied with the administration of state expenditures. This same feeling runs through all the correspondence of KANSAS FARMER readers. The opposition to every so-called advanced idea—the carrying out of which costs money—is not because of lack of appreciation of the benefits, but particularly with reference to what is regarded as ever-increasing taxes resulting from an ever-increasing tendency to create new and additional boards and institutions, each requiring additional appropriation of state funds. The sentiment is unquestionably for a check to these tendencies. The complaint is not so much directed to the cost at present in dollars and cents, as to when and where the increase will end. Taxpayers, too, have a feeling that entirely too large a part of the taxes assessed against them is to all intents and purposes wasted, that they receive little or nothing in return for much of the money expended. That this feeling exists cannot be denied. The excuse of past bodies has been that we are living in an advanced age, that Kansas must be in the front rank in everything, that we must lead, and to occupy such position we must pay the cost. The farmers of Kansas want to know wherein they are benefited by this so-called progress. What does progress or progressiveness avail us unless it is worth what it costs? What good comes of progress if it costs more than it is worth?

The real situation confronting the present legislature is that of wise and judicious discrimination. It is not, we believe, the disposition of the present law-making body to increase taxes. It is a part of the policy of the present administration, if it be taken at its word, to reduce taxes by a more efficient management of the state's affairs and institutions. We have in Kansas set up machinery of state—for the most part to wise intents and purposes—but the operation of much of that machinery is wonderfully expensive and the results are not worth the cost. Much of it can be disposed of entirely. Many depart-

ments, boards, commissions, etc., can and should be consolidated with others to advantage both so far as efficiency is concerned and at a saving of money. Indications are that these things are under consideration and it is here that wisdom in discrimination must be exercised. Any set of men can cut off expense, but it requires men of careful judgment to reduce expenses and not impair efficiency. It is easy to cause a lot of trouble, but what's the use if in so doing everything is forced to the eternal bow-wows? The farmers of Kansas are demanding not alone "a dollar's worth of work for a dollar's worth of pay," but a dollar's worth of results for every dollar expended.

Kansas has an elaborate but none too extensive higher educational system. These educational institutions should be so taken care of that their work be in no way obstructed or impaired. We are confident it is the wish of the majority of taxpayers that each institution be placed upon a financial basis that it may accomplish a maximum of worth to the state. However, the institutions now created—educational and every other sort—should be pushed to the limit of their capacity for usefulness before additional expenditure for plant or equipment be made. Legislatures of the past have unwisely established branches of educational institutions which branches while furnishing a convenience and gratifying the pride of certain localities, have been as yet without benefit whatsoever, and which for the years to come can be nothing else than a burden. What is true of the expansion along educational lines is true of the expansion along every other line. There is no necessity for other new creations of expense except to make more efficient, useful and valuable, institutions now established. To justify the added cost of making these institutions more valuable without an increase in the total of appropriations and consequently an increased tax, it is necessary to discriminate between the necessary and unnecessary, cutting off the appropriation of the latter and adding to the appropriation of the former.

It is for the present legislature to enforce a better use of the offices, boards, departments, institutions, etc., already established and to think a hundred times before a new one is created, unless it be that a new creation can do the work of several heretofore and at less expense. The farmers of Kansas are opposed to assuming additional burdens. While you are reflecting it is well to recall that last week a bill was introduced providing that taxes be rebated to those farmers on their horses that died from the epidemic last fall. The rebate of such taxes is just. The entire taxes of such unfortunate farmers could well be rebated. The condition which inspired the bit of legislation named justifies the rebating of the total taxes of a large number of unfortunates who at this moment do not have the necessary money with which to pay the taxes now due. The conditions justifying such action exists too generally among the farmers of at least a quarter of the state. No body of men is justified in still further increasing the burden of such farmers by the exercise of a power which permits unnecessary expenditure of money raised by taxation from the farmers of Kansas who now pay 58 per cent of the state's taxes.

Already several bills have been introduced looking to the establishing of additional experiment stations. The tendency of the day is to overdo the experiment station business. This is not the fault of the farmer either. It seems that every time somebody has a desire to do the farmer a good turn he sets out to give him another experiment sta-

tion. Kansas has a most excellent experiment station at Manhattan and one at Hays. Neither of these has in the years past been supported to such an extent as would make it possible for either to accomplish the results for our farmers of which each is capable. This is particularly true of the Hays station, which has been established now ten years and from which has emanated comparatively small benefits because of the lack of funds. In addition to the above are experiment stations at Dodge City, Garden City, Tribune and Ogallah. Each of these latter four stations has been established for years and each has to date rendered little of the service it is capable of rendering, because of lack of funds. While these stations have been short of money, Kansas has expended millions along lines which return little or nothing compared with the results which can come from a well directed, well supported station which is working out the agricultural problems of its locality. Increased appropriations have been asked for each of the above named stations for the next two-year period, and these amounts have been conservatively arrived at by those who know how much money can be used to advantage. There is no occasion whatsoever, from our point of view, for additional stations. It is our belief that the farmers of Kansas are not at this time clamoring for more stations, but on the other hand are demanding the equipment of such stations as we have and the maintenance of the same on such basis as to make them really effective and worth while.

The usual demands for the creation of new institutions, appropriations for new purposes, etc., will be made upon the present legislature. Only due diligence will prevent some of these things getting made. In past legislatures trading votes has been a quite too common way of enacting legislation. This has been responsible for much of the unnecessary legislation. It is to be hoped that the members of the present legislature will not get that habit. This trading is a thing upon which farmers should frown. The affairs of state cannot be properly administered unless the needs and the benefits of every proposition are looked squarely in the face and decided on its merits with regard to the whole state.

The message of Governor Hodges last week bristles with the sentiment of maintaining conservatively the state institutions now established in Kansas. This message rings with the thought of tax reduction, yet maintaining the efficiency of every established institution and the reputation of Kansas as a state which stands for plenty of good education and for the protection of the best interests of all her people. If the legislators of Kansas follow the policy set forth in this message, the taxpayers of Kansas can expect that there will be no increase in state taxes. It is the obligation of the Democrats of Kansas to make good on that declaration which has placed them for the first time in 20 years in charge of the state's affairs. This redemption of the Democratic pledge can be effected only as a result of following the recommendations of this message. We commend Governor Hodges upon his message. Not because he is a Democrat—these notes are non-partisan. Be it understood that what we have to say regarding the legislature and its action, as well as commendation of any man or set of men, either Republican or Democratic, is not viewed from a partisan standpoint but from the standpoint of efficiency to the people of Kansas, and particularly to the farmers of Kansas whose lands are assessed to 58 per cent of all the taxes paid in the state. It is certain, as above stated, that the demand of people generally is for a real busi-

ness administration and for the efficient conduct of every department of state.

A bill is before the legislature providing for the use of county poor farms as experiment stations. At this writing KANSAS FARMER has not been able to get a copy of this bill, so we do not know just how the bill proposes to get at things. KANSAS FARMER has long been an advocate of the use of the county farm as a demonstration farm—that the county commissioners should employ a competent farmer and provide him with such facilities as would enable him to demonstrate the best farm practice for his county. We still think the county farm could in this wise be made of great value to the general welfare of the agriculture of the county in which it is located. Under the present law it is within the power of the commissioners to establish the county farm on this basis. The county farm as a demonstration farm can and should be conducted on a self-supporting and in fact profitable basis. The farmer in charge would be to blame if his work did not pay—if it failed to take care of its expense and at the same time afford ample demonstration in every line of general interest to his county. Any basis on which the county farm as a demonstration is not a financial success, is a failure. If the county demonstration farm is not profitable, then farming is a poor business. We differentiate between the experimental station and the demonstration farm. It is the mission of the experiment station to experiment—not with a view to money-making. The county demonstration farm is a farm demonstrating methods which are regarded as the best. We hope next week to be able to give the details of the bill.

COLLEGES UNDER ONE BOARD.

At its recent meeting the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association passed the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, There exists a well founded rumor to the effect that an attempt will be made by the present legislature to combine the State Agricultural College, the State University and the State Normal School under one board of management, and

"WHEREAS, These several institutions have attained to their present nationwide reputations for efficiency under separate boards, and

"WHEREAS, The creation of the proposed single board for these institutions would create new salaried offices to the burden of the taxpayers instead of officers who now serve from patriotic motives, and

"WHEREAS, The objects and purposes of these educational institutions are so widely different that they cannot be efficiently conducted by a single board, and

"WHEREAS, Such an action on the part of our legislature would be of distinct disadvantage to these institutions, especially to the Agricultural College, therefore be it

"RESOLVED, By the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, that we are unalterably opposed to any laws or acts which shall place over three great educational institutions under one management and thereby not only hamper their future usefulness but perhaps discredit or destroy much of the work they have already done."

Shortly before his retirement Governor Stubbs was asked by the Kansas Agricultural College and KANSAS FARMER to issue a chinch-bug burning proclamation, designating a week in which the farmers of Kansas might carry on a burning campaign. He failed to issue the proclamation. The campaign may as successfully be waged without a proclamation, but action on his part would have popularized the project and lent it impetus.

FARM CO-OPERATION

Concluding President Waters' Address Before Kansas Agricultural and Industrial Congress

THE conditions under which we are now living, however, are wholly different from those under which any similar uprising of the farmers has occurred. Now we find on the one hand the consumer complaining bitterly of the high cost of living and the farmer on the other hand showing a poor balance due to the new value set upon his land and the increased cost of things he has to buy. The farmer cannot be satisfied in his demand for a better return for his investment by raising the price to the consumer as has been done on all previous occasions, and as already stated, the burdens of the consumer cannot be lightened by requiring the farmer to take less for what he sells. In a word, there has arisen a demand for co-operation for an entirely different reason: that of increasing the returns from the farm and of lowering the price of food to the consumer both at the same time. It looks toward the establishment of direct business relations between the producer and the consumer and the elimination of all waste in getting the products of the farm to the consumer's kitchen.

Obviously both the producer and the consumer should participate in the benefit of this readjustment, and neither should be expected to monopolize them. A beginning can be made at once, but its final consummation will and should require many years and will call for the exercise of the greatest patience, forbearance and charity. The immediate and entire elimination of the middleman would be disastrous. All unnecessary middlemen finally must be turned into the productive industries, but at such rate as the industries can employ them to advantage.

MUST EMPLOY BUSINESS METHODS.

Any form of co-operation to be successful must employ the methods that have been found most successful in other business. A co-operative society must be willing to employ as capable men as managers as are employed by those with whom it must compete. Moreover, in competing with corporations, it will be necessary to employ the methods of conducting business employed by corporations. For example, if the farmers start a co-operative grain elevator at some good grain center, they find themselves unable to compete with a corporation owning a string of elevators, because the corporations can outbid the farmers at the one point and make up at the other ten or a dozen points what they may have lost in destroying the competition at the one point. Of course it is all very fine to say that the farmers should patronize their own elevator, even if they can get a cent a bushel more for the grain at the competing elevator, but the average man naturally is so constituted that he will sell whenever he can get the best price, and buy when he can get the lowest price, regardless of who the buyer or seller is.

To meet this kind of competition, the farmer's elevator should do exactly what the privately owned elevators have done—unite. There are some 1,600 farmers' co-operative elevators, and these are nearly all in the great grain producing states of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas and Illinois. This aggregation of capital is probably 20 millions, and their annual business will net freely 250 millions. Unfederated, a corporation operating three or four elevators could drive any one of them out of business. Degerated, they would be safe against any competitor. Better still, if they were united, no attempt would be needed to run any of them out of business. They would be immune against attack. The same principle will apply everywhere. It must be run according to business principles.

CO-OPERATION PROMOTES HONESTY.

All co-operation is based on the principle of the golden rule. Unless a man intends to deal honestly and unselfishly with his society, and his neighbors, he should stand out of a co-operative enterprise. And if a member does not live up to this standard the society should not fail promptly to dismiss him.

CO-OPERATION THRIVES IN STABLE COMMUNITIES.

Short term renters or people who for any other reason are not permanently identified with the community do not make satisfactory co-operators. They are apt to lack the requisite judgment and business foresight, besides they naturally would hesitate to make an investment in a community when they realize that next year they may be somewhere else. This is one reason why a new country with the population moving about in search of new land makes

A MAN, two girls, and a cash register serving meals to a thousand people daily is the city man's idea of eliminating waste. Allowing some one else to take fifty-five cents out of every dollar that his products sell for while he gets only forty-five cents for producing them, is the farmer's idea of business efficiency. In the city, the manufacturer has been getting closer to the consumer. In the country, it is costing more today than it did before to get the products from the farm to the kitchen of the consumer.—H. J. WATERS.

slow progress in co-operation. It is one reason why we have not made a better showing along this line in this country. Our communities are settling down. No longer are farmers selling out and moving west to take up cheap land for the reason that there is no longer cheap land there. This condition is favorable for the growth of the spirit of co-operation. Co-operation has perhaps reached its highest development in Denmark, and there nine-tenths of the farmers own their farms.

A lack of sympathy because of differences in nationality, religious views, etc., detracts from the success of any co-operative effort. A community largely of one religious faith or one nationality is much more apt to get along well in working together than where there are a number of groups.

CO-OPERATION CURE FOR TRUSTS.

We have just passed through a political campaign in which the control of

ated under the Public Welfare League of Minnesota and Wisconsin, with headquarters at Minneapolis. The last named is the most extensive and altogether the most successful attempt along this line in America.

TEACHING CO-OPERATION.

The agricultural college offers courses in co-operation to its students. We are trying to teach them that co-operation is absolutely essential to progress in every line of endeavor, that it will require the closest and most unselfish co-operation of all the forces to build up a satisfactory system of rural schools, to revitalize the country church, to build roads and to improve the sanitary condition of the open country; to form community centers and to create community tastes. The moral effect of co-operation is good, for it promotes honest dealing, and is the application of the principle of the golden rule to business. It gives everyone something to do for the com-

greatest single obstacle to this accomplishment is the uncertainty and the difficulty in finding a suitable market for the produce at a price that will justify the extra labor and expense incurred. At present only the largest breeders with much live stock to sell can afford the expense of extensive advertising and of exhibiting at the fairs to attract buyers from a distance. The small breeder has only the immediate neighborhood for a market. The general farmer, when in need of a sire or seed, does not know where to turn except to the man who advertises or exhibits. This means that the small breeder sells to poor advantage and the more extensive breeder is required to make a large outlay to get customers for his output. It would be a comparatively simple matter to bring the buyer and the breeder together, greatly to the benefit of both and to the benefit of the stock and crops of the country.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE COULD HELP.

The agricultural college could keep a list of the available pure-bred cattle, horses, sheep and hogs for sale, just as it now keeps a list of the pure-bred wheat, corn, milo, etc., for sale. The college authorities could inspect the animals at a nominal cost to the breeder and give to the prospective buyer first hand and expert information regarding the merit of the animal and the quality of its pedigree. This would enable the buyer in any part of the state to purchase good animals at a reasonable price, and yet leave a satisfactory profit for the breeder.

Another way in which the breeders might co-operate to great profit would be to lay aside their prejudices and breed but one class of stock in a community.

If this were done there would be enough shorthorn cattle, for example, produced in a community to establish a reputation for that community throughout the state and country as a shorthorn center, and buyers would be attracted without a large outlay for advertising or showing.

A source of great loss in animal breeding is the sacrifice of sires before their value is known, even if the value is known to be very great, the breeder usually is unable to dispose of the sire at a fair price. Every year hundreds of sires of great value are slaughtered at the packing houses long before their usefulness is ended, and young and untried sires take their places as the heads of our herds. But such a co-operative arrangement as is suggested above, the breeder having an impressive sire could notify the college authorities and a member of the staff could visit the farm, inspect the get of the sire, and record him for sale on his actual merits. In other words, the agricultural college of each state should become a central agricultural clearing house to help them sell their products and buy what they need. To illustrate the value of such, this fall Kansas had a large apple crop and it was certain that many of the farmers would have difficulty in selling these apples to advantage. A member of the College Extension staff is an experienced apple merchant as well as a successful orchardist. It was made his business to find buyers for Kansas apples. Over 400 carloads were sold through this man! In the main, these sales were for the small grower and naturally the man who is inexperienced in selling this crop.

One morning a letter came to the college from a man in Leavenworth County requesting a buyer for a car of Jonathans. That same forenoon a telegram was received from a merchant in the farmer's town inquiring where he could buy a car of Jonathans. The two were brought together, and the sale made, and the apples and money both were kept at home.

The college has been urging the farmers of western Kansas to grow milo and Kafir instead of corn. They have heeded the advice and now find a difficulty in selling all their surplus chiefly because it is a new crop and has not become well established in the market. The college has made a number of lists of the feeding value of this grain as compared with corn, and now is negotiating with the sheep feeders of Colorado with a view of inducing them to buy the western Kansas milo and Kafir instead of shipping and buying corn farther east. It is certain that such an arrangement would prove profitable to them as well as to our milo and Kafir growers.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

A co-operative store is a very complicated business and a majority of the attempts along this line have failed. I believe that an establishment of proper re-

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SWINE GROWING ON A WESTERN KANSAS FARM WHERE CHOLERA HAS NEVER BEEN KNOWN.

the trusts was the dominant issue. Germany is attempting to counteract the influence of combined wealth by encouraging through legislation and education the formation of co-operative associations, for buying and selling, manufacturing, banking, inspecting, etc.

It is the belief of the German statesman that the producer and consumer when compactly organized will be effective in opposing these combinations of capital. As isolated individuals even in so strong a government as Germany they are powerless.

PURCHASING SOCIETIES.

Societies for the purchase of materials have been successful in Germany, Ireland, Belgium and the Netherlands, and have affected a large saving and have greatly improved the quality of the material supplied to its members. Much shoddy stuff is palmed off on the people, and this will always be true, with the government ever so active, as long as the people buy as individuals. Buying collectively, it is entirely feasible to have the college or the university test their materials and see if they are up to the standard.

PRECAUTIONS TO TAKE.

Don't form co-operative associations hastily, and especially is it important to avoid hastily engaging in new enterprises with the business details of which the members are not familiar. If a community desires to establish a co-operative store, perhaps there is less need for stores than almost any other form of co-operation. It is desirable first to study the history and management of the Rochdale stores of Great Britain, the Arlington stores of Massachusetts, the Johnson Co-operative Association of Olathe, Kan., the Lyons store in Iowa and especially the chain of stores oper-

mon good. It promotes democracy.

For the benefit of those who cannot come to the college dealing with the principles of co-operation, the plan of organizing and managing different co-operative enterprises and conditions necessary for successful co-operation is given in correspondence courses.

No community should attempt to form a co-operative society to transact any sort of business until its members had thoroughly familiarized themselves along all these lines and until they had availed themselves of all that experience can teach. Co-operation is hazardous enough when properly organized and when the full measure of honesty and unselfishness goes into it.

In this country we like to do things on a big scale. A yearly business that does not run into seven figures does not challenge attention. The trend in all countries where co-operation is most successful is toward the smaller societies with a comparatively restricted field of endeavor, and these smaller societies federated.

While the college is unalterably committed to the policy of fostering every legitimate form of co-operation, it would urge the utmost caution in the formation of new societies and would recommend that those who contemplate forming a society, first assure themselves that what they are undertaking is feasible. As far as can be judged by the best experience, this plan of organization is in accordance with the best experience and that it is to be managed by honest and capable men.

CO-OPERATIVE SELLING PURE-BRED SEED AND STOCK.

It would be very beneficial indeed if a large proportion of our farmers produced pure-bred live stock and grain. The

SILAGE FOR BEEF CATTLE

Silage Is Simply Green Grass Without Flies

By PROF. W. A. COCHEL, Animal Husbandry, K. S. A. C.

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

Silage is essentially a roughage, and because of its succulent nature is the nearest substitute for the best pasture grasses that we have in winter. It is a more certain crop than any other roughage we grow, provided crops adaptable to local climatic conditions are planted for the silo. It is the only form in which corn, Kafir and the sorghums can be so handled that cattle will consume the entire stalk as well as the grain and leaves. More food nutrients can thus be produced than in any other manner, increasing the carrying capacity of the land. It can be stored and held over from one year to another without any deterioration in value, enabling us to provide supplements to failing pastures, or in case of total crop failure to hold live stock during a period of disastrous prices. It leaves the land in such condition that the wheat crop may follow it without any waste and eliminates one of the most disagreeable tasks of winter feeding—digging shock corn or stover out of the snow. These are equally potent reasons for putting up silage, whether it is to be used for beef cattle, dairy cattle or sheep.

In feeding silage to beef cattle, at least two and in some cases three different groups of men are interested—the breeder and the feeder—the third group



THE QUICK AND PERFECT RESULTS FROM FEEDING SILAGE.

being those who neither breed nor feed cattle, but buy stockers and carry them for one to two years and then dispose of them to feeders. The man who is handling a herd of beef breeding cows may keep them in ideal condition by grazing in summer and feeding silage with alfalfa or clover hay in winter, thus carrying them through the entire year without the use of grain or concentrates. This method is easily adaptable to those sections where farming and grazing lands are in close proximity. Where alfalfa or clover hay are not pro-

duced successfully, the addition of one pound of cottonseed meal daily to a ration of silage and straw fed according to appetite will carry breeding cows through the winter in the best of condition. Stock cattle can be fed in the same manner with excellent success. In some sections of the country where land has advanced in value to such an extent that large areas cannot be kept in permanent pastures, breeders are finding it profitable to limit the grazing area and supplement summer pastures with silage. At the Pennsylvania station it was found

that mature beef cows were maintained through a winter period of 140 days at a net cost of \$7.22 on corn silage and cottonseed meal without other roughage or grain. This result was secured during the winter of 1911-12, which was the most severe on record in that state and should be adapted to western conditions at a reduced cost because of the relatively lower prices for feeds and better climatic conditions.

There has probably been more experimental work upon feeding corn silage to fattening cattle than upon any other feed for fattening animals. The results secured at the experiment stations of Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania are conclusive in many respects. They show that where corn and hay from legumes is used as a basal ration, the addition of corn silage will not make any material change either in the rate, cost of gains or in the finish secured, but where a concentrate rich in protein, such as cottonseed meal, is added to a ration of corn, corn silage and hay, the result will be noticed in an increase in the rate and a decrease in the cost of gains as well as an increase in the selling value and dressing percentage of the cattle. A ration of corn, cottonseed meal and corn silage has proven to be equal to one of corn, cottonseed meal and clover or alfalfa hay in every respect for fattening steers.

The silo will be essential on every farm in Kansas where there is likely to be a deficiency in the amount of roughage for winter feeding. It will furnish the cheapest sort of roughage for beef cattle of all ages and in all degrees of condition. It can be used in summer or winter with equal advantages. The feeders must, however, remember two things. First, that it is a roughage, hence maximum results cannot be expected, where a heavy grain ration would be necessary to secure results without

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Raising Hogs Without Cholera

Good Care and the Serum Treatment Insures Success

By H. L. FAULKNER, Jamesport, Mo.

FOR the past two or three years, every day or so, some of my neighbors and friends ask me how my hogs are doing, and when I tell them that they are doing fine they say, "Well, you are lucky!" Now, do you believe that luck will keep your hogs and other stock healthy? I do not. There is no such thing as luck in keeping your live stock doing its best. It is management, proper care, feed and other things that are included in looking after them. One thing that has happened that might be called "luck" is the last election. While luck may not have elected our new president, I believe it played an important part in the Kansas results.

"Raising hogs without cholera!" Well, it is no easy job. I have been doing it ever since I was old enough to own a hog. Some might say, "You don't raise enough hogs or you would get the cholera," and for their benefit I wish to state that for the past six years or more I have been selling about 400 head each year for breeding purposes, besides 100 or more that go to the packers.

Do you know that there is no live stock on the farm that will show the effects of good treatment and feed quicker than a hog? If you raise hogs successfully you must give them good treatment, such as proper shelter and feed, and then keep your surroundings clean. The first thing that I do in my practice of raising hogs without cholera is to keep them free from worms. It is as natural for our Missouri hogs to have worms as it is for the Kansas grasshopper to hop. I succeed in keeping them free from worms by feeding them a good worm eradicator. I begin feeding this to the pigs when they begin to eat and after I have them clean on the inside I look after the outside.

I keep them free of lice by using a good dip. I dip all of the smaller ones and spray the larger ones. I am a great believer in using plenty of good dip, and I would not try to raise hogs without it. No man in Missouri—or Kansas, either—can raise very many hogs together and get the best results without a good dip. I know all about the coal oil for lice. I

have tried it to my own satisfaction. It will kill the lice all right, and the hogs, too. I dip my hogs every two or three weeks except during about three months in the severest cold weather.

Another thing that is done as regularly as the dipping is the cleaning up of the lots, houses and feed ways. All of the litter and trash is raked and burned and after dipping the hogs the dip material is used to disinfect these lots and houses by throwing it about the lots, through the barn, and by washing out their houses with it. The feed barrels and troughs are washed with it. This dip not only kills the lice, but it is death to every living parasite.

I never did hear of cholera breaking out in a herd of hogs that had been well taken care of. It always breaks out in the herds that are not given much attention, and from these it spreads throughout the neighborhood. As a further precaution, when cholera gets in my neighborhood I keep my hogs immune by vaccinating them with the state serum. They are vaccinated every 70 to 90 days when cholera is raging close by. This keeps them immune, though all of my neighbors who join farms with me are losing their hogs with cholera.

Some of their diseased hogs have been on my farm with my hogs, and there never is anything but a woven wire fence to keep them out at any time.

Do I worry about cholera? No, I let the other fellow do that, and there are plenty of them doing it right now when three-fourths of the farmers in my neighborhood have to buy their hogs for meat. And why shouldn't I be a believer in serum? I want to say right here that I am not in sympathy with this so-called "simultaneous treatment," which the commercial serum companies all over the country are advocating and selling. This double treatment is also being advocated by some of our veterinarians. Of one thing I am sure—we can never eradicate the cholera from the hog belt so long as these commercial serum companies are sending out virulent blood and vaccinating our hogs with it. If we stop and think a minute we know why. Why do they inject the immunizing serum at the time of injecting the virulent blood? If the serum will counteract the disease which the diseased blood gives them, why not use the serum alone and keep the cholera off your farm?

Do you not know that if you give

your hogs the simultaneous treatment that you are producing the cholera on your farm, and while it may be in a mild form, the germs are there just the same? The average farmers turn their hogs every year or so. What are you going to do with the new hogs that you bring in on that cholera-infected farm? Cholera germs, like typhoid germs, are carried around in the hogs and thrown off through the droppings, and, under certain conditions, these germs will thrive and multiply. The farmer who has used the simultaneous treatment will have cholera break out years after using it and this will show in hogs that have not been vaccinated and that pick up the germs that have been thrown off by the hogs which have been treated with the virulent blood and which have preceded them on the farm. Of course the veterinarians—or at least some of them—will advise the use of the simultaneous method. They know, like the commercial serum companies, that the more cholera there is, the greater the volume of business for them.

What we now need is legislation against sending out this virulent blood among the herds of the state. It should be stopped. The appropriation should be large enough in each state so that our experiment stations could prepare enough serum for every hog in the state. A quarantine law should be enforced, and the existing law requiring the burning of dead hogs should be rigidly enforced. If the cholera gets into your neighborhood, vaccinate your hogs at once with the serum alone, and then with proper care and feeding and clean surroundings, cholera can be wiped out.

To raise hogs without cholera you will have to be on the job all the time. You can't raise hogs in Missouri or Kansas and live in Texas with very much success. Give the hogs proper feed and shelter. Keep their surroundings clean, and when cholera shows up in your neighborhood have them vaccinated with the serum alone and keep it up at proper intervals as long as the disease is close by. If you do this, Mr. Hog Raiser, you can raise hogs without cholera.



CLEANLINESS AND THE SERUM-ALONE TREATMENT PREVENTS CHOLERA.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

OUR subscriber, F. A. C., Winfield, Kan., writes: In an article appearing in KANSAS FARMER of January 4 occurs the following: "Much has been said about keeping the boy on the farm, but not so much has been thought of keeping the girl on the farm. The lack of social life in the country is fully as responsible for the girl leaving the farm as for the boy." We are not usually inclined to criticize what is published in KANSAS FARMER, but this statement seems to be wide of the mark, at least in this community, and I believe what is true here is equally true in most Kansas communities.

The social life in the country in general is such that city young folks are only too glad for an opportunity to enjoy a social evening in the country. Certainly this would not be the case if there was not something in the country social life that the city does not enjoy. True, the environment of the two classes is quite different; still, there is very much in common among the young folks whose pathways in life leads in different directions. Speaking from a general standpoint, we are inclined to resent the insinuation that the country is woefully lacking in those elements that make for the manhood and womanhood. Then looking at the matter from the standpoint of general information, the average boy or girl in the country exceeds the average city-raised boy or girl by several points, and as proof of this we have only to refer to any city high school or grade school, if you please, where boys and girls of both classes are competitors for school honors. You will find, as a rule, the better grades credited to the boys and girls from the country.

Now, I believe, I am not far wrong when I attribute the drift of young girls, especially to the city, to the insistence of parents to push their girls through a school course in the city in order that they may be self-sustaining in after life. This, truly, is an honorable incentive, yet when we come to view the case from another point we are not quite so sure that the best course has been chosen. The average girl from the country usually winds up as a bookkeeper, stenographer, or clerk in a department store at barely enough to board and clothe her in keeping with her position. We know of not a single girl who has left the farm for the city—and there are several in this vicinity—who has arisen to be more than a stenographer, and some only clerks in a department store. Their parents still keep them and their bank accumulations do not show up. These same girls still mingle with their country associates and are pleased to be invited to a social gathering in their old neighborhood. They are nice, respectable girls, but the country's social side still has an attraction for them. This would not be true if there was a shortage in the social life in the country. Not only is this not the case, but we find the young from city and country more often mingling than formerly was the case. Very few social gatherings occur in the country without this feature being noticeable.

We want to here and now raise our voice against this tendency to place the social life of the country at a discount as compared with that of the city. Only recently we met a talented young lady who is a teacher of the higher branches in an educational institution in Chicago. She said it is surprising how narrow the lives of young women are—she is a teacher of young ladies—whose lives have seen nothing but the routine of society and comparative ease and idleness. She said they are woefully lacking in knowledge pertaining to the wider, freer life of the country.

If this be true as regards this one feature of city life, may we not conclude that the social side of life in the city would be equally narrow or circumscribed? It may be we are not a judge of what constitutes the best social life. It may be we are looking with prejudicial gaze on things as they seem to be in the city and are wont to magnify conditions in the country. But this we wish to emphasize—that the lack of social conditions in the country is not the thing that causes the country girl to seek the easier (?) paths of the city. For we of the country object to occupying a back seat, even as relates to social environments. The church, the granges, social gatherings, special entertainments of various kinds—each contributing its share to the enjoyment of country life. But we are free to admit that card par-

ties, whist clubs, country dances and numerous other functions that are not purifying or ennobling are not to be found in the country. And if these are what constitute the social life in the city, we prefer that our girls be excused from such.

New Silo Subject.

J. J. R., Crestline, Kan., writes that he proposes to buy at public sale 40 to 50 tons of silage. He desires our opinion as to whether or not he can safely move this silage from the silo in which it is now stored, some eight or nine miles distant.

We have not heard of any one removing silage from one silo and placing it in another. We are in very great doubt as to the success of the plan. We are confident it would be impossible to so thoroughly pack the silage after its removal as to prevent its molding and in a large degree spoiling. In handling this silage would be exposed to the air, the heat would become lost, and two conditions brought about which are directly opposite to the conditions recognized as necessary to the proper preservation of silage. We are certain that in the face of our present information we would not buy any such amount as forty or fifty tons on which to practice. In stating the above we do not hesitate to admit that we have had no experience in such an operation as this. We know of no one who has had such experience.

Our subscriber writes that his own silo is still one-half full. If he did not feel disposed to handle corn fodder in the above manner he could feed fodder as it is ordinarily fed and reduce the quantity of silage fed so as to have silage through the remaining part of the feeding season.

In all probability our subscriber has a great deal more feed in his silo than he thinks, for the simple reason that the lower half of the silo contains about two times as much feed as the upper half. This because of the fact that the nearer the bottom of the silo the more closely the silage is packed. A cubic foot of silage in the bottom of a 30-ton silo will weight about 60 pounds as compared with about 30 pounds in the upper half. Of course, in supplementing the silage so as to make it available for a longer period, the subscriber need not confine himself to corn fodder but may use alfalfa hay, Kafir or cane fodder.

KANSAS FARMER is anxious to have the experience of any of its readers who have attempted the removal of silage from one silo and the storing of the same in another.

Silage Crops for Eastern Colorado.

A. T. McC., Littleton, Colo., asks what varieties of corn are best adapted for silage in Eastern Colorado.

Eastern Colorado has relatively high altitude and consequently a relatively short season. Outside of the irrigated

nearly always mature in spite of dry weather, while corn will not infrequently get caught by dry weather and frost before it reaches a sufficient stage of maturity to make the best silage.

The Colorado Experiment Station says there are many localities in eastern Colorado where Kafir and Milo will outyield corn. In this respect the situation is no different than that of western Kansas. Where such is the case we would recommend unreservedly the use of these crops for the silo.

Discovery Probably Not Important.

W. S. D., Wathena, Kan., writes: "Last season while moving I discovered one root of yellow flowered alfalfa. The leaf and foliage of this plant seems to be heavier than the blue flowered. The yellow flowers are more fragrant than the blue. Please advise me which of the two varieties of alfalfa is the most hardy and best for cultivation in this eastern section."

There are a number of varieties of alfalfa besides the variety common to this section and which variety is known by the technical name of *Medicago sativa*. One of the many other varieties is that known as yellow lucerne or *Medicago foliata*. The latter is regarded as of little agricultural value in this country. The species *Medicago media* has in the north been successfully grown under the name of sand lucerne. This is similar in appearance to the alfalfa common to this section and it is difficult for the ordinary observer to distinguish between the two. However, sand lucerne is a more spreading plant than alfalfa and the flowers vary in color from bluish to lemon yellow. The seed pods of sand lucerne are in a three-quarter coil rather than two coils as is the case with alfalfa. Sand lucerne has been little grown in the United States but some recent experiments at the Michigan station indicate that it has considerable value on light sandy soils and situations where alfalfa winter-kills. Sand lucerne seed is scarce and stands of this variety are regarded as more difficult to obtain than the variety common to this section.

There is every indication that *Medicago sativa* is the most valuable variety of alfalfa for this region. It is doubtful indeed if the plant discovered by our subscriber is any more valuable. However, he might watch this plant and gather some of its seed and propagate a few more plants and thus observe whether or not it has a value beyond that of our common alfalfa. It will be apparent from the first statement above that we cannot at this long range identify the plant to which his attention has been called.

Regarding Kafir Seed.

Several letters from subscribers have expressed the opinion that Kafir seed was running out, particularly so in southern Kansas. We gave our opinion in reply and find those opinions not differing in the essentials from those expressed by A. H. Leidigh, assistant in crops of Kansas Experiment Station:

There has been probably less complaint regarding the Kafir crop from a seed standpoint than is received in the ordinary run of our correspondence regarding Indian corn or the saccharine sorghums.

We have raised Kafir here at this station since the latter part of the "eighties" and have not experienced anything which indicates that our seed is running out.

The same statement may be made regarding dozens of farms throughout our state. The conclusion of this department is that if a reasonable amount of care is given to the selection of the seed for the Kafir crop, practically no trouble need be feared at all as regards the height or the time of maturing, or the grain yield of the crop.

This statement does not apply to the extreme western and northwestern parts of Kansas, where constant care and attention will be required to keep the plant early enough to be sure of its maturing seed. This latter condition is comparable to the corn situation in the northern part of the corn belt, and I believe you realize that in the northern part of the corn belt they meet such a condition by the careful selection of early home-grown seed instead of by the renewal of seed.

This station and the sub-stations at Hays and Dodge City have well selected early maturing seed for sale, raised to meet the continual demand for well selected early seed.



INDIAN CREEK GRANGE 1431, SHAWNEE COUNTY KANSAS.

Any KANSAS FARMER reader who has attempted the thing desired by our subscriber is urged to write his experience for the use of this or other readers.

If we found it necessary to buy this silage because we could not secure other feed, we would haul it by the wagon load, tramping each load as thoroughly as possible and covering with blankets, old carpets, or tarpaulin, feed out the load as needed, then hauling another load. The silage bought could be hauled when roads were good, the subscriber feeding his own silage when the roads were not in condition for hauling.

Our subscriber could experiment and possibly determine something which might be of value in governing this transaction. He might remove from his own silo silage sufficient to fill an airtight barrel, tramping the silage into the barrel, covering it as nearly airtight as possible and weighting the top in such way as would make the weight constant as the silage settled. In this experiment if the silage was found to be in normal condition at the end of a week or ten days we would be inclined to think that he could move the silage bought, repack it in another silo with fairly good chance for success.

Should the experiment fail, our subscriber could refill his silo with corn fodder if he has the fodder or felt disposed to buy it. This fodder should be put through the cutter the same as green corn and while filling the silo as much water should be elevated with the cut fodder as the blower would elevate. Handling corn fodder in this way will increase the value of the fodder for the reason that it will soften and make the fodder more palatable and thus obtain a very great saving over the waste which results from the feeding of corn fodder in the usual way.

sections the amount of moisture is the principal limiting factor in production. However, the altitude regulates the season and the length of the growing season is also a factor to be taken into consideration. Those varieties of corn which mature in a relatively short growing season are those which your farmers should produce for silage. These varieties are the early maturing northern types. These have small ears and consequently mature early. The quantity of fodder per acre cannot be so great as in the case of larger varieties. Among the varieties adapted for silage in Colorado, according to the Colorado Experiment Station, are early strains of the Iowa Silver Mine, Minnesota No. 23, Minnesota No. 19, Wisconsin No. 7, Pride of the North. There are a number of local varieties which are fully as good, if not better, than the above named, provided, of course, pure seed can be obtained. These are the Swadley Dent, the Australian Flint, Parsons High Altitude Corn.

Kafir and Milo make good silage and have to some extent been used as silage in eastern Colorado. Where these crops outyield corn it is preferable to use them. The seed for both Kafir and Milo for your locality should be home grown seed. Such will have been acclimated. Your farmers should not import this seed from any considerable distances. In localities where corn of the above types will give the heavier yields they are preferable to Kafir and Milo. It is certain, however, that your farmers can so select Kafir and Milo seed from their growing fields which will give them more certain crops for the filling of the silo and a heavier tonnage than corn.

In every locality it is preferable to plant corn, Kafir and Milo as a further assurance. The Milo and Kafir will



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He lives in his art—for art's sake. The lessons of his pictures have punctured more illusions, intensified more sympathies and levelled the loves of high and low to the common standard of humanity.

We asked him to present through his art the message of Montgomery Ward & Co.

He has drawn two great pictures; one is called "Friends for Forty Years," which will appear later in this publication. The other drawing, which appears on this page—"My Father Loved that Book."

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Kansas Farm Success

Pure Bred Hogs Build Home

THIS is a little story of the success of a Kansas farmer who pinned his faith to pure-bred live-stock and staid with them through thick and thin, never varying his allegiance though prices were depressed and feed stuffs high.

Fifteen years ago this farmer, then a young man with a growing family, went down into Barber County, Kansas, and bought a quarter section of land in the Sharon Valley which has proved to be thoroughly well located and in the midst of one of the best crop producing districts in that section of Kansas. This young farmer did not have much money, but he did have a lot of energy and integrity so that while his farm did not cost him much money it was necessary for him to secure it on the payment plan. The farm was hardly improved at all. A few native cottonwood trees, some plumb brush and shrubs were about the only ornamental features. It abounded in good grass, however, and this indicated the quality of the land.

The improvements at the time of purchase are shown in the first picture, though this picture does not show that the little house of two rooms was built of the balloon type and not very securely anchored to the new farm. It af-

addition of a wing to the house and the erection of "smoke house" nearby. There is also shown some of the corn crop in the temporary cribs which had resulted from farming the third year by Mr. Spangler when this addition to the house was built from the profits of his farm. He had early planted alfalfa and found that it was perfectly at home in Sharon Valley. He had always believed that farming could not be permanently successful without live-stock, and in addition to the horses necessary for his motive power, he had always maintained a small herd of cattle, some hogs and poultry. He very soon found that hogs were money makers and he also learned that good hogs were very much better money makers than ordinary ones, so he selected the Poland China as his favorite breed and the success which has attended his efforts in raising these hogs is partly shown in the present condition of his farm and the financial status to which he has attained.

The present house, shown in the last picture, is completely modern in every respect. It is furnished with hot and cold water on both floors, lighted with acetylene gas and ornamented with a cement floor porch. The interior finish of the front part is cherry, that of the



THE BEGINNING OF PROSPERITY IN 1888.



PROSPERITY UNDER FULL HEADWAY IN 1903.



PROSPERITY IN FULL SWING IN 1912.

forded a shelter, however, to a growing family with energetic parents and better things were not only hoped for, but were easily within the bounds of the possibilities of such a combination.

Among the first duties that the new settler in Kansas finds are the whipping into usefulness, or the taking of the "Indians" of the soil. This is true of any new country and was true of all old countries. For man's use the soil seems to need a taming process before it will yield of its best fruits from cultivated crops. This farm had been partially broken out and cultivated more or less by its former owner, and the work of subjugating the soil and developing its possibilities went right along with the ordinary work of raising crops for feed and for money.

In the first picture is shown Mr. J. D. Spangler and family of Sharon, Kansas, and the little girl who is riding the burrow as shown in the picture, is now a prominent teacher in the county. The second picture shows the little homestead which had been enlarged by the

dining room and other portions, quarter sawed oak and, though it is located miles in the country, it is far better in most respects than the residence that can be afforded by the business men of the city. This house was built by Poland China hogs as was also a large sale pavilion which stands on another part of the farm. These same hogs have not only paid the running expenses, made these improvements, piled up a nice little balance at the bank, but they have bought and paid for another quarter section of land which lies adjacent to the home quarter.

While it is figuratively true that the hogs have accomplished all of this the real credit of course belongs to the man and the woman who have made this home. The facts given here are intended to show the possibilities that lie in Kansas soil and climate when worked in conjunction with Kansas ability and with pure-bred live-stock. The writer of this story traveled across what is now the Sharon Valley of Barber county be-

(Continued on page 13.)

One Girl to Another

"No, Long Distance telephoning isn't extravagant.

"You cannot measure the joy of hearing a friend's voice by the cost of telephoning.

"I guess you have never been away from home and had a telephone talk with your mother, have you? Well, try it some time and you won't think much about the expense."

A voice-to-voice meeting is next best to a face-to-face talk.

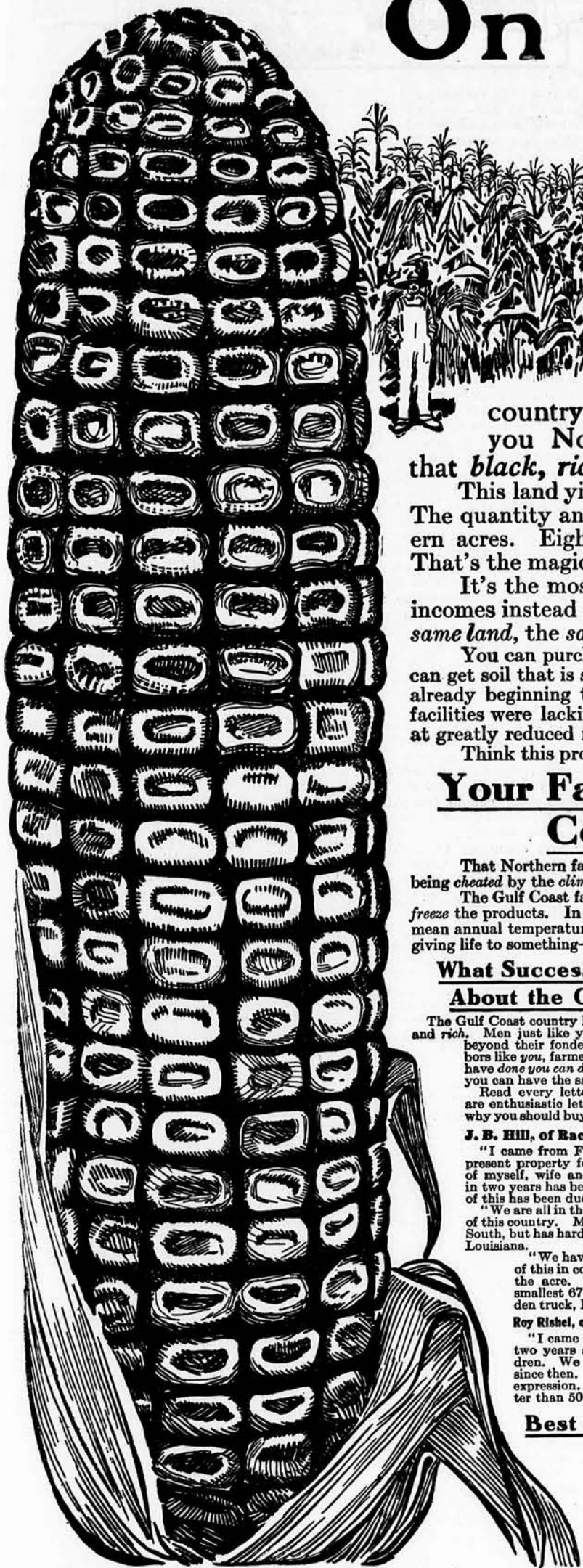


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IT'S EVERYWHERE.

You run no risk to patronize persons or firms whose advertisements appear in KANSAS FARMER.

The New Corn Country On the Louisiana Gulf Coast



Look to the *South!* Louisiana has given the country a *new corn belt*. She offers a future of untold wealth to you Northern farmers if you will go down there *now* and work that *black, rich Gulf Coast soil*.

This land yields corn which cannot be surpassed in any other section of this country. The quantity and quality insure a bigger return than you are getting out of your Northern acres. Eight weeks after Louisiana corn is planted it is at the roasting ear stage. That's the magic of the warm, life-giving, Gulf Coast climate.

It's the most fertile soil in the world. It gives you *three crops* instead of *one*—three incomes instead of *one*. There is a big corn crop and two other profitable crops from the *same land, the same year*. *Crop time is all the time*.

You can purchase this land of year-round *harvests* for as low as \$10 an acre, and for \$25 an acre you can get soil that is selling for \$125 right where you are *now*. This *land bargain* will not last. Prices are already beginning to rise. The low price is due to the fact that until recently proper transportation facilities were lacking. Today you can transport your products as speedily and as safely as in the North, at greatly reduced rates.

Think this proposition over *now*. Act before it is too late.

Your Farm Loafs a Third of the Year—the Gulf Coast Farm Works Twelve Months

That Northern farm *loafs a third of the year*. It is idle *all Winter*. It eats up the profits of the *one season* harvest. You are being *cheated* by the *climate*.

The Gulf Coast farm *never rests*. Every day it yields *more dollars* to the man working it. There is *no heat to parch, no cold to freeze* the products. In this section, the temperature rarely goes above 90 degrees in Summer or below 40 degrees in Winter. The mean annual temperature ranges close to 70 degrees, according to the government records. This wonderful, balmy climate is *always* giving life to something—*money* to you.

What Successful Farmers Say About the Gulf Coast Land

The Gulf Coast country has made men like you free, happy and rich. Men just like you went down there and succeeded beyond their fondest hopes. These men want neighbors like you, farmers to work *all the land*. What they have *done you can do*. They have fat bank accounts—you can have the same.

Read every letter. They ring with truth. They are enthusiastic letters. They are the final argument why you should buy a Louisiana Gulf Coast farm.

J. B. Hill, of Raceland, La., writes:

"I came from Findlay, Ohio. I have been on my present property for two years. My family consists of myself, wife and nine children. My doctor's bill in two years has been \$35.00 gross; a large percentage of this has been due to minor accidents to my children. We are all in the best of health, and think most well of this country. My wife was an invalid when we came South, but has hardly been sick a day since we landed in Louisiana.

"We have 147 acres; 135 in cultivation, 130 of this in corn that will easily run 65 bushels to the acre. My highest test was 83 and my smallest 67 bushels. Following a crop of garden truck, I have harvested a crop of peanuts."

Roy Rishel, of Raceland Prairie, La., writes:

"I came from St. Joseph County, Michigan, two years ago, with my wife and three children. We have enjoyed perfect health ever since then. The soil of Raceland is rich beyond expression. My 30 acres of corn will run better than 50 bushels."

Best Corn Land in World

Dean Funk, largest corn-grower in Illinois and Pres. of Funk Bros. Seed Co., Bloomington, writes:

"In the Louisiana Delta the Northern corn-grower will find his Utopia. No soil in the world contains more of the elements essential to the maximum crop of corn. Once the Northern man is shown the country and its productiveness, there is no question that he will buy land here and

bring many of his friends to share in the bounty which is so evident on every hand." Prof. G. J. Christie, Superintendent of Agriculture, Purdue University, LaFayette, Ind., after a recent trip to the reclaimed land district near New Orleans, said: "I am convinced that this territory possesses great possibilities. It was easily seen that the work has just begun, but sufficient land was in crops to give one a clear idea of what might be expected of this land. The corn inspected was immense. The stalks were as large and as well eared, as any I have ever seen. My judgment would be that the fields viewed would easily produce 70 to 80 bushels per acre of first-class corn."

Three Crops in One Year

Three crops in *one year*. That's the rule, not the exception, in *this* country. In February you can plant a profitable crop of potatoes. Then comes your corn and a *splendid profit*. Then you can work that same land again and raise potatoes or stock beets. These beets yield 10 to 30 tons an acre.

Raise High-Priced Products of the South

Besides the Northern products, you can make a big income from cane, cotton, rice, pecans, oranges, tobacco, alfalfa and lespedeza.

This is the Young Farmer's Chance

Don't be handicapped by the climate as your fathers were. Go to this marvelous country NOW. You can buy this fertile land *cheap* and be independent. It's the best climate in the world. Electricity, the telephone, rural delivery and schools are there for you. You can enjoy the warm hospitality of the South of which you have read.

You farm this land as you farm the land up North. You won't have to work half as hard. Your returns will double.

This Isn't a Boom—It's a Development

This Gulf Coast country is not a boom. It's a natural development. Every inch is fertile and awaits you. The new main line of the Frisco has given it excellent transportation facilities.

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Which Tells About the Greatest Improvement of Farm Wagons in 50 Years

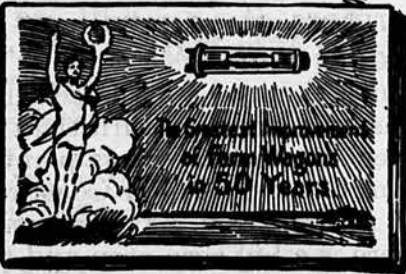
The Peter Schuttler Patented Roller Bearing has revolutionized wagon construction. Official tests by Road Experts of the U. S. Agricultural Department show remarkable results. Every farm wagon will soon have roller bearings.

Peter Schuttler Roller Bearing Wagons Do One-Third More Work and Do It Easier

Two horses do the work of three because it runs so much easier and goes more miles. It saves time—horses—harness—feed—repair bills—greasing—trouble, and wear on the wagon. The Schuttler Roller Bearing Wagon is a big money saver—it pays for itself many times over in economy of operation.

Modern farming demands modern methods, and no recent invention has been of such great interest to farmers. Let us tell you all about the improved and perfected Schuttler Roller Bearing. Write for the free book now—before you forget.

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The World's Greatest Wagon Factory
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Let the Jumbo Do Your HOISTING 30 Days FREE

Yes, sir, that's just what we mean! TRY this hoist. Let it lift your wagon body, gas engine, slaughtered hog—anything, or try it out on that saggy length of wire fence that needs stretching. Use this hoist for 30 days! If the time, trouble, temper and tugging it saves isn't worth a dozen Jumbos, don't keep it.

HALL Jumbo Safety Hoist and Wire Stretcher

Here's a hoist that thousands of farmers have gone wild over because it's so handy—because it simplifies all their lifting. The hoist, which can be used equally well as hoist and wire stretcher, is fitted with an automatic locking device that acts on the pull rope. The lock is in the upper block. The instant you let up on the pull rope, zip! goes the lock which takes a bull-dog grip on the rope—holds it until you are ready to lower the load. And the heavier the load, the tighter the grip. This is the only successful self-locking device on the market with a patent adjustment for ropes of all conditions. Its success is due to its extreme simplicity. Absolutely nothing to get out of gear—nothing to slip.

—nothing to wear out or give way. It will last a lifetime and IT'S SAFE. That's why it's popular. Over 60,000 of these hoists in various sizes are in use. Made of best steel, critically tested and inspected before shipment.

Shipped for 30 days FREE use anywhere; guaranteed everywhere. Besides Jumbo Hoist and Wire Stretcher we make 9 sizes of Hall Safety Hoists—capacity, 40 lbs. to 4 tons. Mail your name and your dealer's for the catalog and that Big Free Offer right now!



HALL MFG. CO., 207 Main St., Monticello, Ia.

FIRED!

Yes, absolutely fired off the place—That's the story of every spreader that tries to match quality with a Galloway. They simply can't touch Mandt's New Gear. Why should you consider any other? Why should you pay dealers' hold up prices for a spreader that can't approach this quality? Then there's my direct from factory price which lets you

Save \$25 to \$50

Let me prove it on your farm 30 to 90 days at my risk. No obligations to you. You don't even have to buy if you can't see that every word I say is true. I assume all responsibility. Choose from six sizes

Write me at once. Get my offer and a copy of my latest book "A Streak of Gold" FREE. Contains the boiled down information the great soil experts and thousands of farmers have discovered about manure values. Book worth a good \$10 bill. I send it FREE. Don't hesitate—Mail postal or letter tonight, it will pay you.

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THE WILLIAM GALLOWAY COMPANY
389CP Galloway Station WATERLOO, IA.
REMEMBER—We carry stocks of all our machines at Chicago, Kansas City, Council Bluffs and Minneapolis—insuring prompt shipment.



Made in 6 Sizes

WANTED
10 or more men in every township to receive my special 1913 proposition and price on a Galloway Spreader.

Biggest Stumps Pulled For 4c Each—In 5 Minutes!

E. C. Culbreath, Johnston, S. C., does it. Thousands of others doing it. Why not you! Pull an acre of stumps a day. Double the land value—grow big crops on virgin soil! Get a

HERCULES

—the only all steel, triple power stump puller made. More power than a locomotive. 60% lighter, 400% stronger than cast iron puller. 50 days' free trial. 3 year guarantee to replace, free, castings that break from any cause. Double safety ratchets. Free book shows photos and letters from owners. Special price will interest you. Write now. Address Hercules Mfg. Co., 1103 21st St. Centerville, Iowa



Free Book



THE FARM



We wish it had been possible for every farmer in Kansas to have heard the discussion following the address of L. E. Call before the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. This address, complete with charts, was published in KANSAS FARMER of January 4. It had to do with the decline in acre yield of Kansas crops and the causes and remedies therefor. The discussion was along the line of handling Kansas fields in such way as to maintain the supply of humus and to conserve, restore and increase the fertility of our fields which, it was admitted, are in every section rapidly growing less productive.

It was the unqualified opinion of farmers present that continual cropping with wheat and corn has resulted in gradually selling away the farm. Our delegate asserted that in his judgment the average crop of corn or wheat when sold off the farm did not pay the cost of its production when the amount of plant food or soil fertility consumed by the crop and sold with it had been taken into consideration. In times past it seems to have been necessary for the farmer of Kansas to grow wheat and corn for market. This, because generally speaking he had broad acres of fertile land which must return a revenue and furthermore because he has not understood the necessity and advantages of live stock farming nor the advantages and or of a crop rotation. But, since so much has been written during the last ten to fifteen years regarding the necessity of fertility conservation and since the need of it is felt on every hand, there was now no necessity for continuing a farm practice which is each year decreasing the fertility of the farm. In other words, this delegate took the position of not blaming people for things they had not known, but these same people are now to be blamed and held responsible for not changing to methods which will not only make them more money but which are necessary if the farm is to continue to produce profitably.

Of the two or three dozen delegates who took an active part in this discussion, each urged upon every farmer the necessity of maintaining a sufficient amount of live stock to consume all the roughage produced on the farm and that the tendency should be to increase the amount of live stock carried to the full extent of the ability of the farmer to successfully handle the same. Manure to the greatest extent possible should be produced and distributed on the fields. With live stock a larger acreage of the farm will be planted to feed crops which crops are not so exhaustive of the soil fertility as are grain crops for market. In other words, an increase in the live stock population was by these men regarded as necessary to the most permanent farming.

Farmers from the central and western parts of the state—those sections in which the wheat acreage is the greatest—took up the discussion from the standpoint of the utilization of wheat straw. They deplored the burning of wheat stubble and the burning of straw stacks. One farmer ventured the opinion that in nearly every instance wheat was headed with too much straw, thus removing unnecessary straw from the land and thereby increasing the size of the straw stack. Another delegate argued that the same situation existed with reference to wheat that was bound. In each instance it was argued that the straw stacks are unnecessarily large and if stubble of greater length had been left on the field this would have been plowed under with the results that increased length of stubble would to some extent solve the question of distribution of the straw and the longer stubble would add just that much more humus. The burning of wheat stubble and of corn stalks was of course generally deplored. The statement was made that there is not as much burning now done as formerly, that to this extent farmers generally have recognized the necessity of plowing into the soil as much as they can of the residue from harvested crops.

idea of what farmers at this meeting were thinking about along these several lines. The editor attends many farmers' institutes and other meetings of farmers and we are confident that the matter of maintaining and restoring soil fertility is a thing regarding which the great majority of farmers are now thinking. In an article in KANSAS FARMER not long since we elaborated upon the necessity of an abundant supply of humus in the soil. Following in this column will be our observations with reference to the handling of straw. In a future article we will present the advantages and the necessities resulting from crop rotation.

The burning of wheat stubble and wheat straw has been a weakness in the Kansas system of wheat farming which has had a telling effect on the producing ability of Kansas wheat fields. Wheat straw is worth not less than \$2.50 per ton for the potash, phosphorus and nitrogen it contains. This figure does not include any value the straw has for supplying the soil with humus and maintaining the soil in a better physical condition, nor the effect it has on conservation of soil moisture. The fact that wheat stubble and straw stacks are burned instead of being plowed under, results in the farmer burning the life out of his soil. Until very recently there has been no practical and feasible method for the distribution of straw on the field unless that straw be hauled to the barns and feed lots and so becoming manure. The straw spreader has been invented within the past few years and is a practical implement for straw distribution.

The failure to properly take care of the straw, has had its greatest effect on land conditions in the western half of Kansas. This, because the soil is light, low in organic matter and humus, because the rainfall is light and because of the tendency to blow, which tendency results from the conditions named. It is certain that the plowing under of stubble and the spreading of straw on the field—both before and after plowing—will in western Kansas have the effect of preventing damage to both land and crop by blowing. Such protective measures against blowing as have been pursued in western Kansas have largely had to do with the dressing of the field with straw.

At the Hays Station a field of 80 acres which was especially susceptible to drifting by wind, was during the winter given a light dressing of straw. In the early spring this field was cultivated with the sub-surface packer. The treatment firmed the soil about the roots of the wheat, cut the surface into numerous small furrows and pressed the straw into the ground, leaving the straw largely sticking on end. This field did not drift and the wheat on it remained practically uninjured by severe winds following extremely dry weather and which prevailed with such ferocity that during the spring of 1912 no less than 33 per cent. of the wheat in the western one-third of Kansas was blown out.

Straw was spread on a portion of another field of 160 acres and the whole field was sub-surface packed, but the soil began to drift on a piece of fall plowing lying north of the wheat and sweeping across the grain fields severely damaged and destroyed much of the wheat on the northeast half of this field. It was observed that the damage from the drifting soil was very slight south of an area of about 10 rods wide near the middle of this field and which had received a coat of straw during the winter. The drifting soil lodged in the straw-covered, sub-surface packed strip, partly covering the wheat, but largely preventing further drifting beyond this area. Professor Ten Eyck, superintendent of the Hays Station, says that it was quite evident that if this whole field had been dressed with straw and sub-surface packed it would have received little injury.

Another 80-acre field was sub-surface packed in part but had no covering of straw. As an experiment a strip 10 rods wide extending north and south through

The above is sufficient to give an

the middle of the field, was rolled with a heavy, corrugated iron roller. The roller did not leave deep furrows but pulverized and crushed the soil, leaving it too fine and smooth at the surface. The soil started to drift in this area and sweeping to the south and east severely injured 20 acres of wheat. That portion of the field sub-surface packed and west of the rolled area, and parts of which were as greatly exposed, did not drift and the wheat was not injured. A part of another small field was given a dressing of coarse stable manure. This field—on the manure side—was exposed to the drifting soil from a plowed field across the road but received only slight injury.

Experience at the Hays Station has demonstrated that large areas in wheat may be protected and injury by drifting soil within the field itself, largely prevented. The spreading of straw or coarse manure and packing the straw into the soil with the sub-surface packer has proven the most effective means. The sub-surface packing alone, helped to prevent the starting of the drifting soil within the field but was not effective in preventing the soil from adjacent fields from sweeping over the field, while, as observed, the straw-covered area actually stopped the drifting soil, causing it to lodge and thus protect the field beyond the straw barrier.

A straw stack from a 40-acre field of wheat is worth \$40. This value is placed thereon from a purely fertilizing value. In some sections 100 per cent. of the straw stacks are burned. This is the condition prevailing in the western one-third of Kansas. In the central one-third 50 to 75 per cent. are burned, while in the eastern one-third we believe that not more than 25 per cent. or possibly less, are burned. However, in this section a considerable proportion of the straw is baled and shipped to the cities along the Missouri River or to strawboard factories located in these towns. The sale of straw from the farm, so far as the effect on the land is concerned, is the same as in the case of burning. In the western one-third of Kansas straw has a value aside from its value as a fertilizer and as a soil conditioner, through the fact that the straw may be so used as to prevent the drifting of the soil resultant from high winds and because the straw dressing has a positive tendency toward conserving moisture.

According to some authorities the value of plant food removed from the soil per bushel of wheat, is about 30 cents for average yields. The plant food elements contained in straw are sometimes returned to the soil whence they came—either in the form of straw or mixed with farm manure where it has been utilized for bedding purposes. It is not plain why the farmer should spend so much time and energy striving to raise large yields of grain and straw and then waste about one-half of the net profit of the crop. There should be some means of utilizing that portion of the wheat crop which heretofore has been burned on a large percentage of our farms.

An occasional corn grower has in recent years been utilizing his straw by spreading it on land that it to be planted to corn, working the straw into the soil by the disk. The disk has the effect of pressing the straw into the soil and at the same time cuts it so that it is easily plowed under so that conditions are favorable for the decomposition of the straw.

The greatest value of straw will in our judgment result in its use for bedding of live stock. The increased comfort by virtue of using the straw will add materially to the growth and thriftiness of the animals. It is a most excellent absorbent and holds the liquid manure which is the most valuable portion of the manure. The straw passing through the barns and the feed lots can be returned to the field by the use of the manure spreader and can be worked into the soil in the same way as described above in the case of straw directly from the stacks.

The straw when applied to the land either as straw or as coarse manure, must be thoroughly disked and mixed with the surface soils for the best results. Those who have been utilizing straw in this way speak highly of the method. The crop yields are decidedly increased, generally speaking. It is not unusual for the crops not to do as well the first year after its application provided the season has been a little drier than common, but they do better the second year when the straw has become thoroughly mixed with the soil.

Each a Lucky Car

By R. E. Olds, Designer

In every make an occasional car proves almost trouble-proof. No breakdowns, no repairs.

The man who gets it tells his friends he got a lucky car.

But every buyer of Reo the Fifth gets a lucky car. This is how I insure it.

How I Do It

A lucky car means simply a car built with proper care and caution. I have spent 26 years in learning all that is necessary.

I have all of my steel made to formula. Then every lot is analyzed twice to prove its accord with the formula.

Then the finished parts are tested. In every part I require over-capacity, not less than 50 per cent.

The gears are tested in a crushing machine, to prove that each tooth will stand 75,000 pounds.

Springs are tested in another machine for 100,000 vibrations.

Added Cost

I use big tires—34x4—to save you tire expense and trouble. This year, by adding 30 per cent to my tire cost, I have added 65 per cent to the average tire mileage.

I use in this car 190 drop forgings,

to avoid all hidden flaws. Steel castings would cost half as much.

I use 15 roller bearings—11 of them Timken, 4 Hyatt High Duty. The usual ball bearings cost one-fifth as much, but ball bearings often break.

I use a \$75 magneto to save ignition troubles.

I doubly heat my carburetor—with hot air and hot water—to deal with low-grade gasoline.

I use a centrifugal pump, instead of a syphon, to insure positive circulation.

I use 14-inch brake drums for safety. Also seven-leaf springs, two inches wide.

1,000 Tests

The various parts of this car, during the making, get a thousand tests and inspections.

Each engine, for instance, is tested 48 hours—20 hours on blocks, 28 hours in the chassis.

Fitted parts are ground over and over, until we get utter exactness.

Each body is finished with 17 coats. It is deeply upholstered with genuine leather, filled with the best curled hair.

The electric dash lights are set flush with the dashboard. Thus the car's appearance shows the care we use.

Center Control

No other car has such easy control as you find in this Reo the Fifth.

All the gear shifting is done by moving a handle only three inches in each of four directions.

Both brakes are operated by foot pedals. So the car has no levers, either side or center, to clog the way in front.

You get in this car the wanted left side drive. The driver sits close to the cars he passes. Yet you shift the gears with your right hand, just as with the old right hand drive.

Costs Me \$200 Per Car

Reo the Fifth, without these precautions, could be easily built for \$200 less. For the first few months you might not know the difference. But in years to come this skimping might cost you several times \$200.

I know this well, for I have built cars for 26 years—over 60,000 of them. I know the cause of troubles.

I save this \$200 per car by building only one model, by building all my

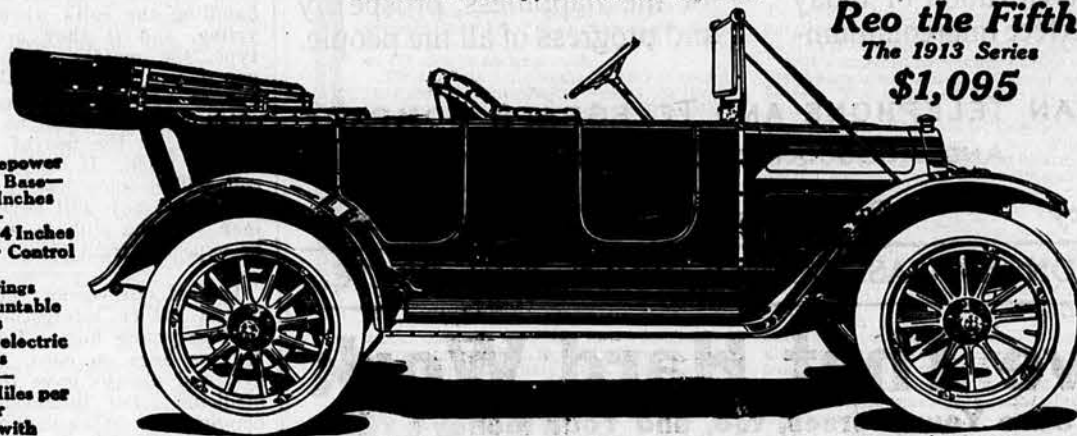
own parts, by wonderful factory efficiency. And I put that saving into these extremes, to save you after-cost.

If you think that it pays to have a car like this, ask us to send you the details.

Our thousand dealers now are showing the 1913 model of Reo the Fifth. Write for our catalog and we will tell you where to see the car.

R. M. OWEN & CO. General Sales Agents for **REO MOTOR CAR CO., Lansing, Mich.**
Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ont.

Reo the Fifth
The 1913 Series
\$1,095



30-35
Horsepower
Wheel Base—
112 Inches
Tires—
34 x 4 Inches
Center Control
Roller
Bearings
Demountable
Rims
Three electric
lights
Speed—
45 Miles per
Hour
Made with
2 and 5
Passenger
Bodies

Top and windshield not included in price. We equip this car with mohair top, side curtains and slip cover, windshield, gas tank for headlights, speedometer, self-starter, extra rim and brackets—all for \$100 extra (list price \$170).

Farm Co-Operation

(Continued from page 4.)

lation between the farmers and the town people whereby both work toward the development of the country and the up-building of the town will prove more profitable to the community as a whole than an attempt on the part of the farmers to operate his own store.

Nevertheless, if it is desired to establish such a store—and doubtless there are many communities where such an establishment would do great good—organization after the plan of the most successful stores is commended.

One of the most successful co-operative stores in the United States is at Olathe, Kansas, and is conducted by the Johnson County Co-operative Association. It is a Grange store, and was founded in 1876 with a capital of \$385 and 77 members. Its present capital is \$100,000 and it has a membership of 900.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN FARMER AND PRODUCER.

The farmer will not make much progress in shortening the road to the consumer until the consumer himself becomes interested and meets the producer half way. Obviously, the consumer has no particular interest in where or from whom he buys unless he can buy at a lower price or can get better goods at the same price. In a word, the advantages of direct selling must be shared between both the parties to the transaction.

We are now trying to educate the producer as to the advantages in and necessity for co-operation in production and marketing. It is just as necessary that the consumer be educated regarding the advantages to him of co-operative buying. One important cause of the high cost of living is the uneconomic way we buy and sell. When we were producing more foodstuff than we could consume, there was no particular reason for economy. Our wasteful system grew up when the markets of the world were fairly slushed with food. Food has become scarce and we still continue these wasteful methods. Formerly, the village or town lived largely off the surrounding country, then the local market was the farmer's chief market. The town and country were interdependent. Now the farmer ships what he has to sell to a central market like Kansas City, Chicago, or New York. What the town man eats and wears is shipped from a central market like Kansas City, Chicago, or New York. Now the town and country are independent.

CONSUMER LAYS BURDEN UPON MERCHANT AND FARMER.

The consumer buys in small lots, usually over the telephone and insists upon immediate delivery. He has gotten over the habit of buying in quantities. Formerly the winter's supply of apples, potatoes, onions, etc., were laid in in the fall. Now they are purchased as needed from day to day, usually in quantities

not to exceed a peck. This practice prevents the possibility of the farmer selling such to the consumer. He hasn't the time to deliver daily and in small quantities.

The remedy is to be found in inducing the consumer to buy in large quantities, and this is feasible if a substantial saving can be effected. In establishing local co-operative stores, the farmers may take orders and deliver for all the members of the association.

In the Family for Three Generations.

MRS. ISABEL CUMMINGS-STEEL, RICH-
LAND, KAN.

For three generations KANSAS FARMER has been read in our family. My father, James Cummings, Big Springs postoffice, subscribed for it previous to 1865. Immediately after my marriage to Robert A. Steele, Clinton, Kan., we subscribed for KANSAS FARMER for our reading table. Since the death of my husband our sons, the Steele Brothers, have had it continuously in their homes.

The good old KANSAS FARMER improves with age.

She was a city maiden fair,
With her dainty ways "as fine as silk."
But she made the simple farmer stare
When she asked him with a child-like
air,
If the "Billy"-goat she saw while there
Was the one that gave the buttermilk.

LIVE STOCK



At the recent meeting of the Kansas Horse Breeders' Association a resolution was adopted favoring a stallion lien law under which the mare or colt shall be held for 18 months or until the service be O. K. The revision of the stallion laws were placed in the hands of the standing committee of that Association for presentation to the legislature this winter.

Now is a good time to plan for crops that are specially suited for hogs. Hogs need a concentrated ration and there is nothing that will furnish this so well as some of the legumes. Peanuts are excellent and alfalfa or clover are the standards. The advantage in growing legumes is double. They not only furnish the best feed for the hogs, but they benefit the land. The point is that it will pay to grow feed especially for hogs and not to depend on making pork out of refuse about the farm.

If anybody needs to be convinced that silage is the best possible ration that can be given to beef cattle, he need only visit those breeders and farmers who are using it. C. S. Nevius of Chiles, Kan., owns three large silos on his Shorthorn farm and has fed his prize-winning herd on silage during the past year. He states that he gets a better quality in shorter time and much more easily than he was ever able to do without silage. His results are demonstrated by the prizes he won during the fall circuit of the big fairs. Silage is simply summer grass without the flies.

One of our exchanges gives some advice about breaking colts which corresponds with the practice of early years, but which does not fit conditions of today. If the colt is bred right and handled right he does not need to be broken. He breaks himself. If the owner is on proper terms with his mares and begins handling the colts when they are quite young, and if they are bred of, draft type, the matter of breaking them is not a question of breaking at all, but one of education. A colt can be educated just the same as a boy. It can be done by the use of the brains or a hickory stick. If brains are used a good colt will develop into a good horse just as a good boy will develop into a good man. If the club is used, good cannot be expected from either.

One of our readers mentions that he had a rather interesting experience in feeding young hogs. He states that he fed his hogs on corn, shorts, oats and rye, and always gave them some worm medicine. For butchering purposes he bought some other hogs of the same age and weight, and when they were dressed it was found that the hogs of his own feeding had a much higher proportion of lean meat than did the ones he bought. The hogs he purchased had been fed on corn and had run to fat, while his own had received a balanced ration which had produced a desirable marbling of lean and fat which represents the highest priced meat, and they were entirely free from worms and their livers were all good. In the purchased hogs the livers were thrown away.

Recently the writer purchased a ham from a neighboring farmer who is noted for his ability in butchering and curing his own meat. This ham was thought to be a choice one, but when cut and placed on the table it was found to be of undesirable flavor and not up to the quality even of the quick cured packing house product. Inquiry developed the fact—which neither of knew—that this ham came from a purchased hog and not one of the farmer's own raising. Further inquiry showed that this hog had been fed on corn and water chiefly and had received nothing to develop quality during its life time. A little care in feeding for the home table will distance anything that can be bought on the market.

Greenwood Cattlemen's Association.
The Greenwood County Cattlemen's Association held its fifteenth annual meeting at Eureka, Kan., on January 4. In Greenwood County, with its reputation as the biggest cattle county in the state, such an organization is most necessary, and the Association has ac-

complished much to the interest of the cattlemen. Lower freight rates, better shipping facilities and better service has been secured for shippers by the efforts of the Association.

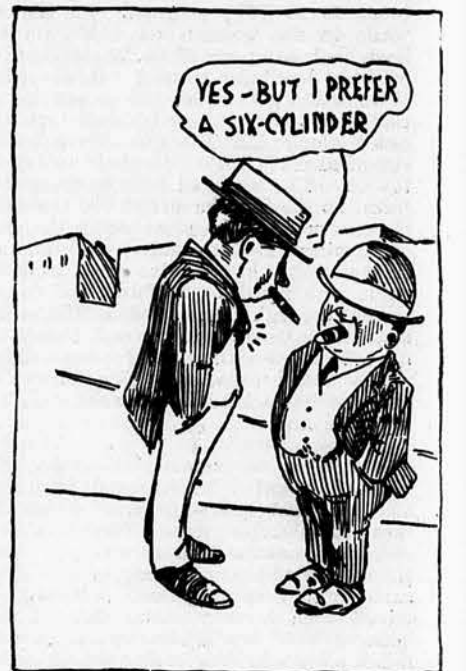
The Association voted a premium of \$100 from its funds to be distributed among the various cattle exhibits at the coming county fair. It is the intention of the Association to award a very large cash prize for the best milk cow in Greenwood County exhibited during the fair week. Resolutions indorsing the candidacy of C. V. Lodge for state sanitary commissioner were adopted.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: P. E. Hull, president; William Henderson, vice-president; John A. Edwards, secretary; William Johnston, treasurer.

Standard Poland China Record Association Elects Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Standard Poland China Record Association held at South St. Joseph, Mo., January 8, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, F. P. Robinson, Maryville, Mo. Directors: H. L. Faulkner, Mis-



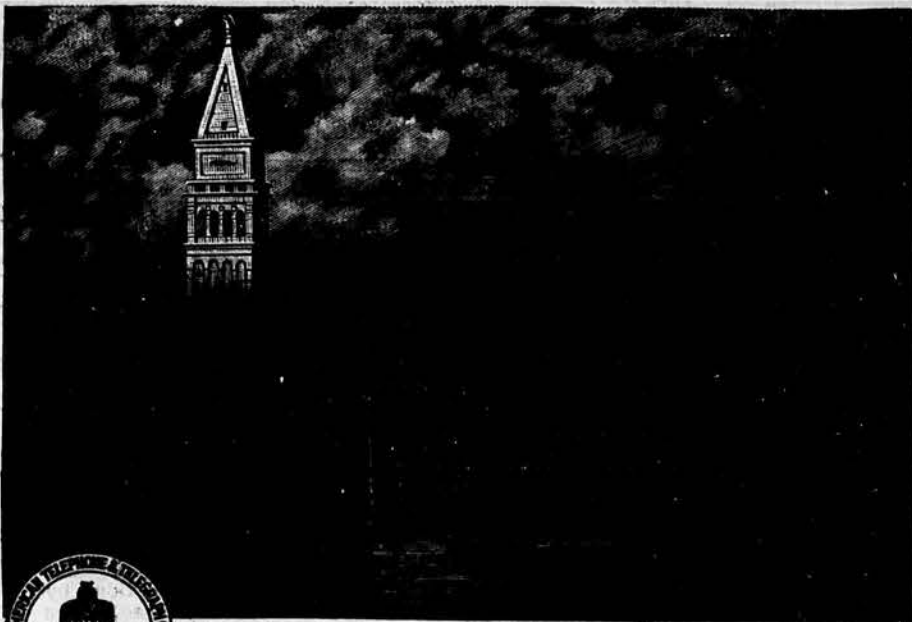
THE KANSAS IMPROVED STOCK BREEDERS' MEETING, AS SEEN BY HARVE PARSONS, IN THE TOPEKA STATE JOURNAL.

souri; W. O. Garrett, Missouri; Sam McKelvie, Nebraska; Thomas J. Meisner, Kansas; John B. Lawson, Iowa; J. R. Roberts, Oklahoma.

The vice-presidents of the organization for the various states were all re-elected. A resolution was passed providing that all meetings of the Association be held in Maryville, Mo., and the annual meeting next year will be held at that place.

Join the Improved Stock Breeders' Association.

The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association had the best program that has been offered in Kansas by any association in recent years, if the judgment of enthusiastic members who attended this meeting is to decide. That this Association is doing a large amount of good has been demonstrated a great many years, but that it could do more good if it had a larger membership is also equally apparent. It is not necessary to be a breeder of pure-bred stock, or even a breeder of any kind of stock, in order to become a member. The annual dues are only \$1, and the benefits derived from united action of all who are interested in the welfare of the state and who believe that a permanent agriculture cannot exist without live stock, are worth many times this sum to each member. KANSAS FARMER readers are invited to join this Association and cooperate with other members in securing the removal of some red tape which hedges about our hog cholera and other laws, as well as to secure other needed legislation and work for the advancement of the live stock interests of the state.



Seven Million Watch-Towers in the Bell System

The original campanili were the watch-towers of old Venice, guarding the little republic from invasion by hostile fleets.

Later, bells were mounted in these same towers to give warning of attack and celebrate victories.

Judged by modern telephone standards, such a system of communication seems crude and inadequate.

In the civilization of today a more perfect intercommuni-

cation is essential to national safety, convenience and progress.

The Bell System binds together a nation of nearly one hundred million people, by "highways of speech" extending into every nook and corner of this great country.

Seven million Bell telephone stations are the watch-towers which exchange, daily, twenty-five million messages for the happiness, prosperity and progress of all the people.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy One System Universal Service

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

Save That Hard Work

Save Your Horses, too, and Your Money

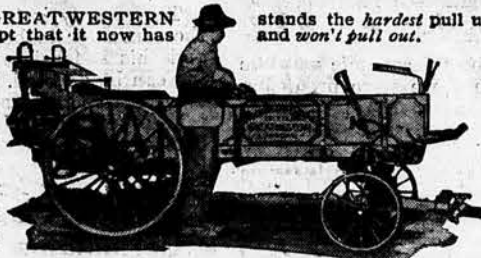
Get the machine that operates with least effort—that gives no trouble—that makes more profit—that is so strong, so simple, so durable, as to make it the one perfect spreader.

You take no chances in buying the GREAT WESTERN. Over 100,000 farmers have used them during the last twelve years and swear by the old reliable, time-tried

Great Western

Here is the *proved* GREAT WESTERN of other years, except that it now has roller bearings and is made low down—waist high—just right—with safe clearance underneath for rough ground, obstructions and top dress on growing corn.

Wheels are under the load—wheel base is short; result, lightest possible draft—easy pull—a saving on horses and harness. Double heavy oak bolster, 16-inch malleable fifth wheel;



stands the *hardest* pull under worst conditions, and won't pull out.

Simplest Drive: Direct chain drive—no concealed gears, everything in plain sight; simple shifting device; entire mechanism is stopped while driving to or from field. Turns in its own length. Built for perfect permanent service—economical operation—lifetime durability. Buy your last spreader now by making it a Great Western.

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Things We Won't Do

We won't build them light or flimsy or hang the load between the wheels just to save a few inches in height. We won't use a narrow front truck, because you couldn't top dress. We won't cheapen the frame by using light construction with only two sets of rollers, or a half-apron, or any of the cheaper means. We won't build a spreader in a cheap way just to sell, regardless of satisfaction in use. We want you satisfied or no sale, and you will be with the GREAT WESTERN.

Things We Do

We build them right. We put the wheels under the load so as to make light draft. We use a heavy, double front bolster and heavy malleable fifth wheel, so you can't pull the front out. We make a short wheel base so you can turn anywhere. We use roller bearings throughout and an endless roller bearing apron with 102 rollers. We build the "World's Best" Spreader to give you long service and the best work at the lowest possible cost. Ask for new spreader book, it's free.

Rock Island Plow Co., 212B Second Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

When writing our advertisers say you saw the advertisement in KANSAS FARMER. That insures to you the full benefit of the publishers' guarantee. See top of editorial page.

Kansas Farm Success (Continued from page eight)

fore there were any settlers and while the territory was yet occupied by prairie dogs and an occasional herd of very wild cattle. At that time this country was thought to be good for nothing except as a means of getting somewhere else. There were no roads but none were needed, as the prairie with its buffalo sod afforded a good road in almost every direction. During a brief period of a year cattle were herded over this country though cattle owners seemed to prefer to graze their animals among the canyons of the Medicine River. The visitor of today notes wonderful changes. Farmsteads dot the landscape, trees have been planted, houses and schools and churches builded, railroads have been constructed to carry away the bountiful yield from these acres that were once thought of so little account, and with their towns have sprung up so that the whole aspect of the country is changed.

Most of these changes, however, have been wrought in the period which is covered by the history of this farm. Those earlier settlers who planted their ground to wheat, prospered for a few years, but their prosperity continued only as they rotated their crops or grew live-stock on their farms. This section of Kansas is naturally an alfalfa country and while the wheat farmer who remains a wheat farmer is barely holding his own or getting a little poorer each year, the farmer who raises alfalfa and live-stock has little fear for the future so far as their financial well being is concerned. Fifteen years is a short period in the history of a state or nation, but a long period when taken out of a man's life time, but, when it is considered that a man may rise from very moderate circumstances to a comfortable prosperity in that length of time, the period seems short and the accomplishment great. Such results are possible in practically every county in Kansas and concrete examples are to be found in practically every township.

SILAGE FOR BEEF CATTLE (Continued from page 5.)

silage, and second, that it is deficient in protein and if used in very large quantities must be supplemented with cottonseed or linseed meal or some other highly concentrated source of protein. With these two factors fully fixed in the mind of the feeder, the more silage he uses the better he will be satisfied. It will not work miracles, but will reduce the cost of production of beef when used intelligently in Kansas or any other state where there is not an excessive amount of roughage for winter use.

The Stallion License Law.

At its recent meeting the Kansas Horse Breeders' Association passed the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, The purpose of the present stallion license law is to offer protection and encouragement to both mare owners and stallion owners of the state, and,

"WHEREAS, Such protection is absolutely necessary to the best interests of the horse breeding industry of the state, and,

"WHEREAS, The State Live Stock Registry Board, whose duty it is to enforce this law, is greatly handicapped because of lack of authority and specific powers, be it

"RESOLVED, That the Kansas Horse Breeders' Association in session January 2 and 3, 1913, most respectfully requests and urges that the incoming state legislature amend the present law so as to provide for:

"First—Four classes of licenses: (1) Pure bred; (2) Cross bred; (3) Grade; (4) Scrub.

"Second—Renewal of licenses each year.

"Third—Specific power upon the part of the State Live Stock Registry Board, who recognize stud books doing an honorable, creditable and reputable business, and to discriminate against stud books doing a dishonest and fraudulent business.

"Fourth—Specific power upon the part of the State Live Stock Registry Board to revoke licenses for just cause.

"Fifth—A simpler and more practical method of incorporating information contained in licenses in stallion advertisement.

"Sixth—Specific and definite wording of all sections of the stallion law.

"BE IT RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the live stock papers of the state, and that a copy be mailed to each member of the incoming legislature."

Colt Shows.

The young farmer of today can find no more pleasant or profitable field for his energies than in the breeding of the correct type of draft horses. Bred from



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TIRES

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My Big Book tells you the right price to pay and how to buy an engine on 30 to 90 days' free trial. Write for it. It means \$50 to \$300 in the bank for you and a new and steady customer for me. Don't forget—send for Book and Special 1913 Proposition and Prices NOW.

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YOU CAN'T BEAT IT FOR PRICE OR FOR QUALITY

a pure-bred sire and a high-grade dam, they will sell for more money per pound than any other class of live stock, and they will be worth more money to keep on the farm than any other class. We take a great deal of pride in the accomplishments of our pioneers and their sons in building what we call the greatest state in the Union and the one most favored by nature for the successful pursuit of the world's foundation calling—agriculture—but these pioneers and their sons would have made but slow progress and would have been but feeble forces in the conquering of this wilderness without the aid of the horse.

As the horse helped us to build this empire state, and as he is absolutely necessary for our continued existence in this state, it is but justice to the horse and a plain business proposition to ourselves to do everything we can to improve this animal. Good care and feed will bring out all the good qualities that the individual may possess, but our work is to secure better individuals, and this can only be done by a combination of good breeding, good feeding and good care.

One of the first incentives to the improvement of the horse is to see what others have already done, and the exhibition of horses at the county and state fairs takes second place to none in educational value and inspiration to the farmer, and if I were to suggest one of the most potent influences that could be brought to bear for the improvement of our horses, it would be in the holding of Grange or neighborhood colt shows, this to be followed by the exhibition of the winner at the county fair, and this in turn, if they prove winners again, by their exhibition at the state fair. The winning of a prize at a local colt show carries with it a prestige which cannot be secured in any other way. All of the neighbors of the owner of course have known about his horses, but it is not until after the ribbons have been tied that they feel that respect for him which comes only to the man who has done a little better than his neighbors. This is increasingly true of the prize winners at the county and state fairs, and no more potent influence can be brought to bear upon the farmer, and especially upon the young farmer, than the establishment of neighborhood colt shows because this is the beginning of things for him in the improvement of horses.

Registering a Colt.

Our subscriber, S. R. McK., of Decatur County, writes as follows: "I have a colt from an imported Percheron stallion and from a mare which is seven-eighths Percheron and one-eighth Kentucky Morgan, and would like to know if this colt can be registered. If so, what are the terms and conditions?"

This colt cannot be registered. I think the rules of all the registration associations require at least five top crosses before a colt is eligible to registry, and



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Test this Avery "Light-Weight" Tractor and "Self-Lift" Plow in your own field before you buy it. We take the risk. We sell it to you on approval.

Think what this means. It must mean that we have thoroughly tested out these machines and know that they will do what we say. It must mean that you can depend on what we say about Avery Tractors and Plows for we give you a chance to test their truth before you accept the machinery.

Farming with an Avery "Light-Weight" Tractor and "Self-Lift" Plow is a wonderful advance over horse or mule farming. With one of these outfits you can farm cheaper, easier and better. Records kept by Avery owners prove that they cut the cost of horse plowing in half and even lower. Also save on all kinds of farm work, discing, seeding, harrowing, harvesting, hauling, threshing and general traction and belt work. Three sizes—they fit any size farm, small, medium or large—12

Traction 25 Belt H. P. plows 10 to 12 acres per day, 20-35 H. P. plows 15 to 18 acres per day, 40-80 H. P. plows 25 to 30 acres per day. And compared with other makes of outfits Avery's are much different and far better. You or your boy can operate an Avery Plow Outfit alone. The Tractor steers itself. The Avery "Self-Lift" Plow lifts and lowers itself. No plowman needed, saves his wages and board. Simply pull a cord and the plows lift and lower by power taken from the plow wheels. No other plowlike it. Entirely outclasses ordinary hand lever style.

Avery Tractors are "Light-Weight"—12-25 H. P., pulls 3 to 4 plows and weighs less than 7,500 pounds—20-35 H. P., pulls 5 and 6 plows and weighs less than 11,500 pounds—40-80 H. P., pulls 8 to 10 plows and weighs only 20,000 pounds. They don't pack the ground—they don't waste fuel moving useless dead weight—they travel over any kind of ground in condition to be worked with horses. And the simplest tractors built—easy to handle and keep in running order.

Power Farming Facts Free Hundreds of men are already farming with Avery "Light-Weight" Tractors and "Self-Lift" Plows. You can do what they are doing in cutting down expense, saving hard work and raising bigger crops. Avery Tractors are sold at a low price. You can pay for one quick in your own work and even quicker by working for your neighbors if you want to. They are built by a large established company and backed up by Strong Guarantees. Write at once for complete Avery "Light-Weight" Tractor and "Self-Lift" Plow catalog and Free Power Farming Facts.

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You can make big O-A-T-S money on your farm if you plant the right seed. Seed is everything, yet the smallest expense of farming. Last year those who planted our O-A-T-S got great crops—Hymeyer, Oak Harbor, Wash., 88 bushels to acre; Cline, Alamosa, Colo., 14 1/2 bushels to acre (largest yield ever recorded); Richards, Dalton, Mich., 82 1/2 bushels; Barnes, St. Anthony, Idaho, 119 1/2 bushels—often more than double, sometimes triple their own common oats produced from same land. Our Free Book gives details—just packed with useful information.

This Seed O-A-T-S Germinates Nearly 100%

—Every seed sprouting, vigorous, hardy, full of life—with large kernels and thin hulls—not "weaklings" that yield only half crops at threshing time. Our famous Swedish Regenerated Seed O-A-T-S are grown on Galloway Bros. 1920-acre Canadian Farm from virgin soil. These oats weigh 48 lbs. to the bushel. Think of that! Plant these O-A-T-S this Spring and get this big O-A-T-S money in 1913.

FREE Book and Samples

Our wonderful book "BIG MONEY IN OATS AND HOW TO GROW THEM" tells all about these Seed O-A-T-S, how to plant, cultivate, and pocket the big O-A-T-S money. You can have it FREE. For 10 cents, to cover packing and mailing, we send a large FREE packet of our Big Money Seed O-A-T-S. For 25 cents a triple size packet. For 50 cents packet three times 25 cent size. The empty packets will be accepted as cash to apply on your future orders. Write us at once.

GALLOWAY BROS.—BOWMAN CO.
Seed Oat Specialists, Box 382 A, Waterloo, Iowa

some of them are even more strict. It is possible that there are some unreliable and fake associations, so called, that would issue a pedigree for this colt, but it would have no value. There is only one pedigree association for Percheron horses in America, and that is the Percheron Society of America, Union Stock

Yards, Chicago, Wayne Dinsmore, secretary. This is the oldest Percheron registration association in the world, as it antedates the Percheron Society of France by several years. Any questions concerning the registration of Percherons may be referred to the secretary of this society.

\$200

Takes possession of a fertile quarter section in

Southwest Kansas

There's not much vacant land left in Kansas. The five southwestern counties have remained unsettled and undeveloped because of inadequate transportation. The Santa Fe is building new lines to serve this territory, and thousands of farms next season will be put to creating wealth. This is your opportunity to get a good Kansas farm cheap. The terms are advantageous, the results certain.

If you had taken a Kansas farm ten years ago and developed it with intelligence and vigor, you, too, would now be lending money to Wall Street, as other Kansas farmers are doing. You, too, would have a piano in your parlor and an automobile in your barn.

The next best thing is not to lose this opportunity of securing a quarter section of this splendid wheat land.

Besides wheat, oats and barley, you can get good profits out of speltz, milo-maize and kaffir-corn fed to your own stock. Hogs thrive on milo and kaffir, and disease is unknown. Western Kansas farmers find peanuts a splendid hog feed, easily grown and easily fed. Broom corn brings fancy prices, and potatoes, garden truck, fruit and alfalfa will all do well for you.

There are some flowing artesian wells in this territory, and everywhere that wells have been put down water comes to within thirty to sixty feet of the surface. Irrigation by pumping will doubtless be commonly practiced, and the tremendously increased yields will pay big dividends on the small investment required for gasoline or oil driven pumps.

The climate is pleasant and healthful. Your boys and girls will find good schools. Churches, social clubs and farmers' institutes are being organized. Rural telephones and free delivery are coming in. In every way development is rapid, and only a few years will give you every advantage that older communities have.

You can secure a quarter section (160 acres) for only \$200 down. The price is \$10 to \$15 an acre. The terms are astonishingly liberal. Only one-eighth down and one-eighth each year after the second year, with interest at only 6 per cent. You see you have two full seasons before a second payment on the principal is required.

For further information write for illustrated descriptive folder containing map and full details.

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DAIRY



It has been demonstrated time and again that the cheapest investment that the dairy farmer can make in endeavoring to build up the standard of his dairy herd, lies in the purchase of a good pure bred sire. Striking proof of this is offered by hundreds of dairymen here and there who have graded up superior dairy herds by the outlay of no money whatsoever except in the purchase of sires. It is the experience and the accomplishments of such dairymen that have resulted in the conclusion that by grading up and selection the improvement of the herd can most economically and most certainly be secured.

It is reported that in Michigan there are about 40 co-operative live stock breeding associations with over 700 members, organized on the plan heretofore described, including beef and dairy cattle and swine. In the communities where these organizations are formed a great many individuals engage in the same lines of breeding who do not actually join the associations. This number has been estimated as fully equal to the exact membership. The number of associations and the number of members are annually increasing. This seems to us as fairly good proof that the co-operative breeding association is a success and that it should be successful in Kansas for the same reason that it is in Michigan.

Do not overlook the necessity of plenty of water fresh from the well, for the dairy herd. It is poor economy indeed to furnish alfalfa hay, silage, or for that matter any other feed and make it necessary that a large part of this be consumed in warming the animal body after it has been chilled thoroughly as a result of the animal being forced to drink ice cold water. Watering from creeks or ponds or from a tank which has been frozen over, is not at all satisfactory watering for the dairy herd in the winter time. Endeavor, if possible, to water the cows from a tank of freshly pumped water. If the water is ice cold the cow will not drink all the water she needs. The matter of comfort in every particular is essential if the cow is to be maintained on a profitable basis.

The principal business of the general farmer from May 1 to September 1 is the planting, sowing and harvesting of his crops. The farmer, generally speaking, has no principal business during the fall and winter. He is generally busy—busy, but not in such way as enables him to convert his effort into cash. During the summer months he does such chores as there are to do along with his other principal lines of work. In the fall and winter he does such chores as there are on the farm but he is lacking the one principal thing—something that will enable him to cash in on his labor. We have often wondered why it is not recognized to a greater extent that the winter's work should be expended for some principal and specific object; for instance, the feeding and care of a herd of dairy cows, the feeding and fattening of a bunch of steers or a bunch of hogs. When it comes to furnishing a principal business during the fall and winter and one by which the labor can be cashed in the next day after it is performed, the dairy herd has no superior.

If you have not written your United States senators and your representatives along the line of the suggestion in KANSAS FARMER last week, it is time that you at once attend to this. It is your business and not ours, but it is our business and justly so, to call the attention of KANSAS FARMER readers to those things which appear to be in their best interest. We want you to remember that every pound of oleomargarine disguised as butter and sold to an unsuspecting consumer as butter, is displacing a pound of the product of your cows. The Lever Bill is a direct attempt to substitute a cheap product for genuine butter. If the packers and the cottonseed oil fellows succeed in their attempt to make the Lever bill a law, they will have dealt a paralyzing blow to the dairy farmers of this country. Congress will not pass the Lever bill if congress is advised that the sentiment of the country is strongly against it. The consum-

ers of butter should be fully as much interested in this subject as are the producers. They do not want to buy oleomargarine unknowingly and at butter prices. It is the consumer's duty to express his desire in this matter to congressmen also.

It is quite too true that most of us know altogether too little about our own business. We are inclined to resent any suggestion to the effect that we do not know our own business. We resent the suggestion that there is possibly some one who knows our business better than ourselves. Suppose we dairymen ask ourselves a few questions like these: How much does it cost us to feed a cow a year? What is the value of the labor expended on her? What amount of money per year does she produce? It is natural to suppose that if we were posted on our business we would be able to answer these questions, but how many of us are able to answer with even an approximate degree of accuracy? It is our contention that we have no just cause for refusing to be taught relative to farm dairying unless we have some good idea of the facts with reference to these things which are important to every dairyman. Along this same line there are many questions of farm management which we cannot settle with satisfaction to ourselves without a more definite knowledge of the facts than most of us now have.

We have received letters from several subscribers who in connection with the renewal of their subscriptions, state that they are this winter feeding silage to their dairy herds for the first time. Without exception each is loud in his praise of the effect of silage on the milk flow. One subscriber says he is producing twice as much milk for less than half the feed cost of the milk produced by the same herd last winter. We are inclined to believe that this subscriber is a little extravagant in his statement. However, it has long since been proven that good silage for the dairy cow is by long odds the most economical roughage. It has been our own experience and observation, too, that the quality of the silage as compared with roughage, is not altogether responsible for the improved results. The fact that the dairy herd is fed silage in the barn or in a protected feed lot and fed in liberal quantities as opposed to the gathering of the roughage in the open field or under other conditions so uncomfortable and unfavorable as to prevent them from eating all they need, is responsible for part of the results obtained from silage. The silo is an improver of feeding methods. The feed from the silo is not only better than that given otherwise, but when a silo is purchased and is filled the feeding methods improve. The silo is an educator.

It is not at all unusual to find even in the herds of our common cows, a cow which refuses to be dried. It is unusual, however, to find an owner who will resort to an inhumane practice in the attempt to force such an animal dry. Not long since we heard a man relate that a neighbor of his had come into the possession of such a cow and that four or five weeks before calving this cow was placed on a ration of corn stalks and was given very little water as a means of drying her. Every reader will agree that such treatment was not justified and that such a man should be severely punished for so treating a dumb animal. The fact is that if a cow cannot be made to dry up as a result of humane treatment, she should be allowed to give milk. It is vastly better for the cow to give milk even up to calving time, than to be subjected to such treatment as is named above. It is manifestly better for the unborn calf that the mother should receive decent treatment. There is really no objection to a cow being milked up to the time of calving, provided the cow is not forced for milk during the four or five weeks prior to calving. Give her good, kind treatment and do not milk clean. Milk, in fact, no more frequently than is necessary to keep the udder from caking. The persistent milker is to be sought. She is the valuable cow. Her offspring is valuable. Her kind should be perpetuated. The cow requires in-

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Has metal frame, enclosed shaft-drive, dust-proof bearings, runs easy as sewing machine. 25 times faster than grindstone. 10 times better than emery. Will not draw temper. Special attachments—forge, mill, tester, jig saw, rip saw, lathe, drill, etc., furnished extra if desired. Fully guaranteed. Write for free book on tool grinding and liberal free trial offer.
Luther Dimo-Grit Co., 355 5th Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office \$30 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.

telligent handling and under such handling the good cow will return her owner a sufficient reward.

Dickinson County Tests Cows.

The Dickinson County Pioneer Cow Testing association of 27 members was organized at Abilene last week with Geo. Lenhart as president, John Leshner vice president and A. D. Wilcox secretary-treasurer.

Prof. Cooley, a graduate of the state agricultural college and specialist in dairying has been employed as official tester and dairy advisor. The plan of operation provides for monthly visits to the farm of each member for purposes of testing and weighing the milk, for advice on dairy rations and care of cows. The salary stipulation for the year is \$400.

Prof. O. E. Reed of the agricultural college has collaborated with the federal government and with local breeders and creamery men and dairy men in bringing about this organization, the first in this part of the country.

Keeping Milk Records.

Records of the dairy herd at Minnesota University farm indicate that it is not necessary to weigh or test the milk more often than one day each month in order to secure a very accurate record of what the cow is doing. It is generally believed, however, that, while a monthly butterfat test is sufficient, it is good practice on the farm to weigh and record the milk at each milking. This is very easily done if milk scales and record sheets are conveniently arranged.

This method not only furnishes an accurate record of each cow's work, but it also enables the dairyman to tell at once if anything is wrong with any cow in the herd. If a cow gives 2 or 3 pounds of milk less than usual, it is noted instantly, and an effort can be made to remedy the trouble. There may be several causes for a smaller milk flow, as poor pasture, exposure to cold or rain, or rough treatment. At any rate, no matter what the cause may be, if the milk is weighed regularly, a drop in the milk flow can be remedied before it has become permanent.

It is urged, therefore, that the milk be weighed at each milking, that a sample for the butterfat test be taken at about the same time each month, and that this sample be a composite sample from four consecutive milkings.—A. D. WILSON, Minnesota University farm.

Food Value of Skim Milk.

There is a prejudice against skim milk. In some cities its sale is actually forbidden, and in almost all cities commerce in skim milk is discouraged. It is usually placed in the category with oleomargarine, glucose, and other substances that are used as substitutes. This attitude is very unfortunate for skim milk is not a fraud, but it is a very cheap and very excellent article of diet. It contains all the nutrient substances in milk excepting the fat; it is by far the cheapest form of protein that can be purchased.

Even after average milk is skimmed it still contains nearly 10 per cent of solids or nutrient ingredients, consisting mainly of the fats and carbohydrates. As a matter of fact skim milk contains slightly more protein than the same weight of whole milk but only about one-half its fuel value. When the cream is removed by gravity the skim milk contains from a trace to 0.3 or 0.4 per cent of fat. Separator skim milk has usually less fat.

The value of skim milk is not generally appreciated. It is usually regarded as a thin dilute food containing little or no nourishment, whereas two and one-half quarts of skim milk will furnish nearly the same amount of protein and have about the same fuel value as a pound of round steak. An oyster stew made of one part oysters and two parts skim milk would owe its nutriment more to the milk than to the oysters. Bread made with skim milk would contain more protein than when made with water. The ways in which a skillful cook can utilize skim milk are almost endless, and the protein thus added to the daily ration is a distinct gain.—From "The Milk Question," by PROF. M. J. ROSENAU.

Kind of Dairy Sire to Buy.

After deciding on the breed you want a calf out of a well-bred cow with a good milk and butterfat record. Sometimes it is possible to secure a mature bull at a reasonable price and it is desirable to do so when possible, because then you can judge the bull himself, you can judge him by his dam and his daughters and what they are doing.

As for the individual which you select, he should be uniformly well bred, should be well reared, active, vigorous,

and, if mature, above the medium of the breed in size. He should not have the feminine appearance of the cow because such a sire is certain not to be able to transmit any of the good qualities back of him. In other words he should be strongly masculine and have a general dairy conformation, and not the tendency to beef. He should also have the general characteristics, such as color and conformation. The most important point to consider, however, is the ancestry and the four principal dairy breeds have systems of testing their cows so that it is not necessary to depend on private records of production.

There is another value of the pure-bred sire as contrasted with the scrub sire. Hiram Smith of Wisconsin, is reported as having said: "A registered sire is a great educator. It is an upward step." We can all see the influence that the pure-bred sire has. The man who keeps him almost always is a thinking farmer, one who is progressive and uses his head as well as his hands. We are known by the company we keep and we can not afford to keep company with either scrub bulls or scrub ideas.—P. B. KENNECH, in Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

Why the Favoritism?

An innocent little item appearing in the creamery and dairy press inclines us to the belief that creamerymen and dairymen have under headway a move which will bring to them their own. The notice is to the effect that all creameries and dairymen who have been fined and have paid money to the government on account of excessive moisture in butter should confer with S. B. Shilling, secretary National Creamery Buttermakers' Association, Chicago, Ill., and learn something to their advantage.

The federal Department of Internal Revenue has for three or four years been riding rough shod over the small creameries and the large dairymen of the United States. Large numbers of samples of butter have been taken in the markets of the country and analyzed by inspectors of the internal revenue department for moisture. When a sample was found to contain 16 per cent or more of moisture, the inspector made haste to the creamery or dairy, seized the books of the institution or individual, and assessed taxes at the rate of 10 cents per pound on the year's make of the institution or individual, and not only compelled under threat of prosecution the payment of a fine, but also compelled the violator of the law to procure a license for the manufacture of adulterated butter, which license—if we remember correctly—is \$200 per year.

The unfairness of the Internal Revenue Department has existed in the method of sampling and the testing of samples for moisture, neither of which methods is recognized by the agricultural schools of the country as accurate or reliable. The assumption by the Internal Revenue Department—upon the discovery of a single sample of butter—that the creamery or individual has been exceeding the moisture limit methodically and intentionally, is also unfair.

These high-handed methods have ruined dozens of individual owners of small creameries and likewise dozens of farmers' stock company creameries. This, because the penalty in fines has been so great. The larger creameries have been able to take care of themselves fairly well because of their ability to maintain methods in butter manufacture which permit them to rarely place on the market even a small quantity of butter containing moisture in excess of the legal limit.

The news press has recently contained information to the effect that the same Internal Revenue Department had assessed taxes against oleomargarine manufacturers to the amount of one and one-half million dollars on colored oleomargarine. Such assessed taxes have not been collected and the department is endeavoring to settle with these same oleo manufacturers on the basis of one hundred thousand dollars, or 7 cents on the dollar.

Why do not the internal revenue officials take possession of the shops of these same oleomargarine manufacturers and sell those shops for the taxes, as has been done in the case of small creameries? Contrast, if you will, this course of leniency toward oleo offenders as compared with butter makers.

The notice first mentioned in this article indicates that the unconscious victims of the imposition of the Internal Revenue Department have gotten their heads together and will endeavor to compel the government agents to recede from their arbitrary position and consider the rule of justice as applied in several instances by the state courts when butter makers have sought the aid of those courts for redress.

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HORTICULTURE



Handling Orchard Soils.

Probably the best scheme ever devised for handling the majority of orchard soils, where the lay of the land will permit, is a combination of clean cultivation with cover crops. This method includes the plowing of the land as early in the season as the weather will permit. The plow is followed at intervals by the harrow, in order that the surface of the soil may be kept mellow throughout the growing season. Usually in the latter part of July or the first of August, at the close of the growing season for trees, a crop of some kind is planted and this is allowed to occupy the land until the next spring. The land is plowed again as early as possible, and this is followed by clean cultivation and a cover crop as before.

Wrap the Sweet Potatoes.

If sweet potatoes are well dried and then wrapped separately in old newspapers and stored in a box or barrel, they may be kept all winter, says Charles A. Scott, state forester at the Agricultural College. For the past five years Mr. Scott has never failed to keep sweet potatoes until new Irish potatoes came on the market. The potatoes should be sorted and all that are cut, broken or bruised thrown out. Then spread them out in a dry place and give them a week of sunshine and open air. Care should be taken, however, to cover them at nights, as they are very susceptible to even light frosts. They should then be stored in a dry, warm room. When kept in this way they do not sprout as Irish potatoes do, and they are in their prime in March, April and May, just when the Irish potatoes are poorest.

Planning a Farm Garden.

It is time to be planning the vegetable garden. And by planning is not meant a few, to be forgotten, vague ideas about what someone else might do. The plan for the spring garden if put on paper with a pencil and a rule, will show one that a good garden can be had on less than half the area usually allotted to the farm garden. On such plan may be marked the number of feet or rods of peas or beans, lettuce or beets, that it is thought will be necessary for the family. We usually plant a few peas, some lettuce and radishes and beets and then discover that we have a few pea seeds left and some space to spare and we start all over again at peas. We always have a great abundance of something and a greater dearth of all the remainder—the easily calculated result of no plan.

We have plenty of time now to plan and to put our ideas on paper, and we have time, too, to look over seed catalogs and order what seeds we want and all we want. We know the amount of each kind we need to plant the number of rods marked on our plan and we also stand a much better chance of getting good seed and what we order. We are not so sure of getting what we want during the rush season when the neighbors are also buying seeds.—GEO. O. GREENE, Horticulturist.

Farm Flower Garden.

BY L. H. COBB.

If you want your big chrysanthemums to be big next year, do not plant out the whole clump. Take the clump out of the cellar, let the suckers gain strength in a sunny window, then, when ready to set out, divide up into single plants and set one plant in a place and give it two feet of room, at least, then stake it before it breaks over.

The newer double pompom chrysanthemums are becoming very popular, even in the large cities, for both garden culture and for cutting. As pot plants they have no superior.

Cut your hardy roses back to within 8 or 10 inches of the ground and you will have long stems and large flowers, though not quite so many of them. This should be done, too, before they start growth.

If you want a brilliant display at little expense in hardy plants, get the hardy phlox. Bloom from summer until fall, runs through every shade from pure white to reddish purple. Reds and pinks predominate. Grow two feet high. Fine for cutting.

Plan to grow some tea roses this sum-

mer and next fall I will tell you how to protect them even where the temperature falls to 15 degrees below zero. Mamun Cochet, for pink; Kaiserin, for white; Gen. McArthur, for dark red; Helen Gould, for bright red; Franciska Kruger, for yellow, are all very hardy for teas and the flowers are very double, buds pointed, and plants strong growers.

New Tops for Old Apple Trees.

Some varieties of apples, such as the Missouri pippin, have a habit of producing wide, spreading heads and at the same time sending aloft three or four shoots which grow so high as to considerably increase the expense of spraying and picking.

Some of the better informed orchardists do not allow trees with this habit of growth to produce these high growing shoots. They keep the trees headed back. Other growers wish they had used the same methods. If the tree is 18 to 20 years old and has had little care, the wishing brings unsatisfactory results.

Experiment has proven that these high-growing varieties may be profitably headed back. This topping process is best accomplished in late winter or early spring. The overgrown limbs are cut back to a side branch at about the height the tree should head. This side branch is stimulated into a quick growth early in the season and the tree does not produce the watersprouts it would if the topping was carelessly done.

If the branches that are to be cut back are not too large some of the interior branches may also be profitably removed. In fact the Missouri pippin requires much pruning for best results. The most grievous sin of this variety seems to be that of overbearing. It can most easily be thinned by pruning. Lack of color usually is a result of lack of sun. Judicial pruning will furnish the sun. Western fruit growers have shied so long at so-called "sun-scald" that insufficient pruning seems to be the rule. We have more injury from shade thriving diseases every year than from sun-scald in ten years. A good succession of sun and shadow never caused sun-scald anywhere.

Since sunshine produces color, we can furnish sunshine by interior pruning. We can also remove the small branches on the under side of the lower limbs and produce the crop higher up where the sun can have an opportunity.

Unpruned old trees bear small, unmarketable apples. By judicious pruning and by thinning by pruning, the grade and perhaps the yield can be raised. By a system of topping we can, at any rate, gather our crop without calling out the fire department to get a sufficiently long extension ladder.

Most of the varieties which have a habit of overbearing seem also to have a peculiar susceptibility to disease. This fact demands the utmost care in the work of pruning. Wounds should be made only where necessary. Where a wound is made, paint should be immediately applied. This keeps out the spores of fungus diseases as well as eggs of predacious insects. We are introducing so many diseases from time to time that one cannot be too careful. It is but another case of prevention being cheaper than a cure.—GEO. O. GREENE, Horticulturist.

Demonstration Work.

The Extension Division of the Kansas Agricultural College is planning to do much work in orchard demonstration this spring in the way of pruning and spraying. Actual, practical work will be done in the orchards where the people desire such help. Field meetings will be held in orchards and the working methods used in profitable commercial orchards will be taught.

Many requests for this sort of work have already been made and the schedule is now being prepared. If you want help in your orchard or garden work this spring, you should get your request in early.

Get your neighbors together and send your request for demonstration work to Geo. O. Greene, Extension Horticulturist, Manhattan, Kansas.

Jacoba Irene, the champion Jersey cow, died October 25. She left a heifer calf dropped August 12. Her death resulted from congested udder. She was owned by F. B. Keeney, New York.



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is the equal of any on the market at any price, and I save you \$20 to \$45 each. I give you 30 to 90 days' free trial to prove quality. "I have never found one as well constructed, as close a skimmer" is the comment of Cornelius M. Hunter, of El Reno, Okla. Theodore Casper of Dodgeville, Wis., says he "wouldn't trade it (the Galloway) for any of those high-priced separators." So, any way you look at it the Galloway takes the banner for Quality and Price. Send a postal today for my separator book—my special offer to 10 or more men in every township, and I will also send my big 8-color catalog of my general line, new handsome, complete, truthful, convincing—all free and postpaid. Write me today. Address Wm. Galloway, President, THE WILLIAM GALLOWAY CO., 2432W Galloway St., Waterloo, Iowa. Stocks on hand at Kansas City, Council Bluffs, St. Paul and Chicago. Prompt shipments.

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FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Percherons and Other Draft Breeds.
Jan. 28, 29, 30, 31—C. W. Hurt, Arrow-smith, Ill.
March 6—Mitchell County, Kan., Percheron Breeders. Sale at Beloit, Kan.
March 5—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan. Sale at Kansas City, Mo.
Mar. 6—S. J. Miller, Kirksville, Mo.
Percherons and Jacks.
Feb. 27—The Pure-Bred Live Stock Association of Northwest Missouri, T. E. Deem, Manager. Sale at Cameron, Mo.
March 12—L. H. Luckhardt, Tarkio, Mo.
Jacks and Jennets.
Feb. 6—A. E. Limerick and W. E. Bradford, dispersion sale at Columbia, Mo.
Feb. 4—Platte County Jack Sales Co., Platte City, Mo.
Feb. 25—D. J. Hutchins, Sterling, Kan.
Feb. 27—W. T. Trotter, Mt. Ayr, Iowa.
March 4—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.
March 6—S. J. Miller, Kirksville, Mo.
March 10—G. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo.
Shorthorns.
Feb. 24—G. F. Hart, A. B. Garrison, Sumnerfield, Kan.
Feb. 25—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.
March 14—C. G. Cochran, Plainville, Kan. Sale in Lamer's pavilion, Salina, Kan.
March 19—J. F. Richards & Son, Bevier, Mo.
Holstein Friesians.
Feb. 4—Henry C. Glissman, Station B, Omaha, Neb.
Oct. 21-22, 1913—Woodlawn Farm, Sterling, Ill.
Poland Chinas.
Jan. 20—Roy Johnson, South Mound, Kan.
Feb. 20—George Wedd & Son, Spring Hill, Kan.
Feb. 3—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
Feb. 4—J. W. Anderson, Leonardville, Kan.

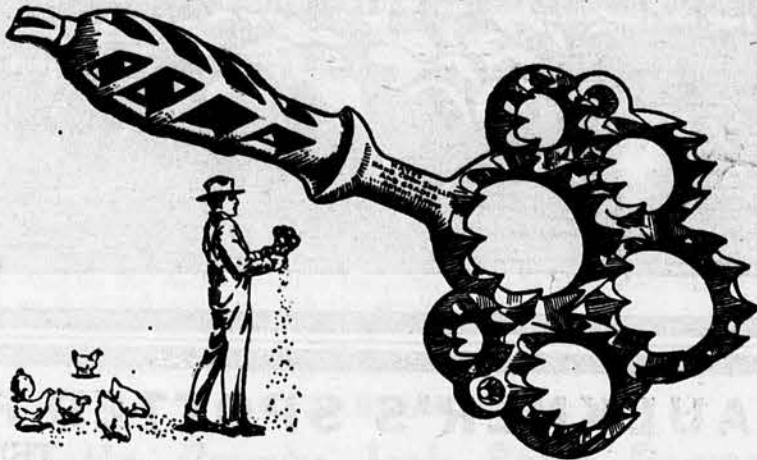
Summary—
12 bulls sold for.....\$1,985.00; ave. \$161.25
25 females sold for.....\$3,257.50; ave. \$130.30
87 head brought.....\$5,192.50; ave. \$140.34
Bulls—
1—John Frost, Jr., Blue Rapids, Kan. \$245.00
4—John W. Mettler, Washington, Kan. 120.00
6—L. D. Hanson, Clifton, Kan. 135.00
11—H. A. Johnson, Red Cloud, Neb. 125.00
12—S. S. Pheasant, Beatrice, Neb. 155.00
13—George Kozel, Morrowville, Kan. 200.00
14—P. M. Snyder, Pawnee City, Neb. 180.00
15—H. S. Hackett, Haddam, Kan. 130.00
21—County Farm, Seward, Neb. 200.00
25—J. H. Meyers, Washington, Kan. 145.00
26—W. D. Meyers, Washington, Kan. 100.00
27—F. T. Jonhjan, Junction City, Kan. 200.00
Females—
2—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan. \$155.00
3—W. A. Prewett 130.00
5—George Kozel, Haddam, Kan. 115.00
7—O. Graham, Haddam, Kan. 145.00
8—Theo. Stoner, Haddam, Kan. 115.00
9—J. F. Whetstone, Washington, Kan. 105.00
10—J. G. Hose, Clyde, Kan. 120.00
12—L. Reep, Washington, Kan. 157.50
14—F. T. Jonhjan, Junction City, Kan. 135.00
15—W. A. Prewett 160.00
17—Fred Meyer, Clifton, Kan. 120.00
18—W. A. Prewett 125.00
19—Fred Meyer 165.00
20—O. Graham 125.00
21—W. A. Prewett 150.00
22—J. H. Meyer, Washington, Kan. 80.00
23—O. Graham 80.00
24—W. A. Prewett 135.00
25—George Kozel, Morrowville. 145.00
26—O. Graham 110.00
28—George Kozel 130.00
30—Clyde Miller, Mahaska, Kan. 125.00
32—Carl Wilson, Washington, Kan. 150.00
33—W. A. Prewett 135.00
34—Clyde Miller 145.00

G. C. Roan's Great Jack Sale.
Attention is called to the sale advertisement of G. C. Roan of Clover Leaf Jack Farm, La Plata, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. On Monday, March 19, Mr. Roan will sell the best offering of jacks and jennets ever sold from Clover Leaf Farm, and he has sold a lot of good ones. His offering this year will consist of 25 jacks ranging in age from two to six years. All are mammoth bred and the offering will include the great jack, Missouri King, the sire of the first prize mule at Sedalia, and Royal at Kansas City, 1912; also Mammoth J. C., the head of the Clover Leaf herd. Mr.

Something Entirely New

Every Farmer Should Have a Seed Corn Grader.

THE accompanying illustration gives something of an idea of this handy little tool, but we want our readers to take our word for it that it will rust as satisfactorily tip and butt your seed corn as any Grader that you could buy at many times its cost. It is very handy for shelling corn for the chickens, as shown in the illustration. It is made of hard malleable iron, galvanized. Looks like nickel plate and will not rust. It is as nearly indestructible as a tool can be made. It will shell or tip and butt an ear of popcorn or the largest ear of field corn ever grown.



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We have the exclusive right for its use as a premium, and will send it free to anyone sending us two new yearly subscriptions to KANSAS FARMER at the regular subscription price of \$1.00 each; or we will send it to any present subscriber to KANSAS FARMER sending \$1.00 for another year's subscription and 50 cents additional to partly cover cost of Sheller and shipment.

MAKE TWO EARS OF CORN GROW WHERE ONE GREW BEFORE. YOU POSITIVELY MUST GRADE YOUR SEED CORN TO DO THIS. THIS LITTLE TOOL WILL DO THE BUSINESS.

Address All Orders to Subscription Dept., KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE

Agricultural College on Friday, February 7. The offering will be composed of registered Duroc Jersey and Berkshire sows. About 60 head are being catalogued for the occasion and of the number fully half are strictly tops. The Berkshire division of the sale will afford by far the best chance of the winter to buy richly bred animals, and the Durocs were selected from a large number and represent the best blood lines of the breed. The gilts of both breeds are from the same litters and pens that produced the prize winning barrows at the International the past fall. Write for handsome catalog to animal husbandry department and mention Kansas Farmer.

Serum Treatment for Cholera.

I read your article on "More Hog Troubles" carefully. Here in Miami County we have lost thousands of hogs, most of which were treated with serum along the lines you suggest in the article. Two home veterinarians did the work, using the serum furnished by the state.

I feel that it would be unjust to fully discuss this cholera trouble when an editor and a licensed veterinarian express the same opinion. I have been in touch with neighbors and men over the country who have lost their herds and whose losses range from a few dollars up into the thousands. I will say that the serum idea is the one that lost the hogs in this county.

I did not lose my hogs—I cannot afford to. I have been with both sides to this cholera treatment and will say that the idea you advocate has cost the farmers plenty in this neighborhood. I can give you experience after experience where the herd was lost for want of skill.

The cholera treatment is all right and it has come to stay. A clean herd can be made immune without the loss of any, even to pigs eight days old. Infected herds can be reduced to a low mortality if taken in hand at once. When the fever reaches as high as 105 to 107 there is no use to do anything with that hog, but skillful treatment will save all where the temperature is normal or but little above.—WILLIAM C. YOUNG, Miami County, Kansas.

The experience of our correspondent is not the only one of the kind. The serum treatment will prevent hog cholera but will not cure it. It was never intended as a cure. It will not prevent hog cholera unless the serum is in good condition and is properly administered. Serum which has deteriorated or that which is administered carelessly or ignorantly is worse than no treatment at all. Great care must be exercised in getting fresh serum, in disinfecting the parts of the animal where the injection is made, and in keeping the apparatus sterilized.

Another great trouble comes from the fact that hogs have been inoculated with the serum which did not have cholera at all, and if they died it was from worms or some other cause upon which the serum would have no influence.

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makes this heavy job fun for the boy. Curves and switches take the carrier to any part of the barn. The cost is small. It's a money making investment in any size stable. Send for Catalog. Ask your dealer about the LOUDEN CARRIER.

BARN PLANS FREE

If you expect to rebuild or remodel a barn our Architectural Department will work your ideas into a real plan without cost or obligation to you. Tell us the number and kind of stock you wish to stable and give other information. We may be able to save you a good many dollars.

We manufacture every equipment for Dairy, Horse and Hog barns, and hay unloading tools.



LOUDEN MACHINERY CO. 612 WEST BROADWAY, FAIRFIELD, IOWA.

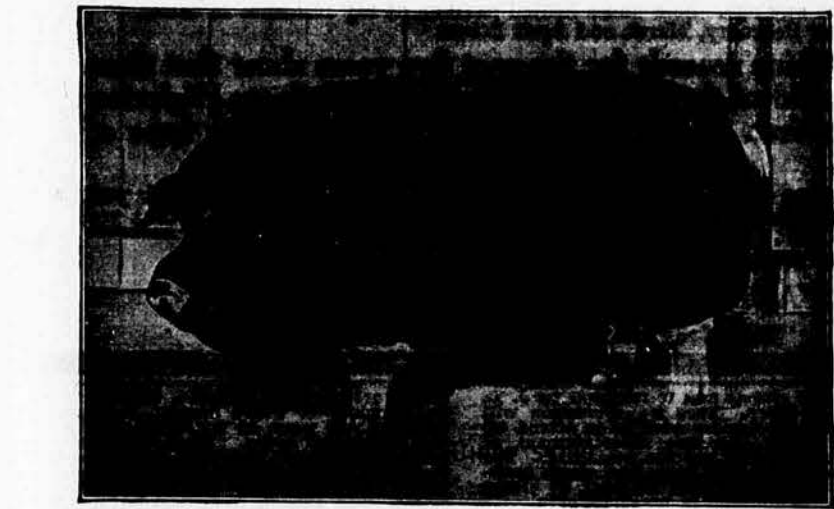
AGENTS: HARBISON MFG. CO., 1219-1221 W. 10th St., Kansas City, Mo.

THE TIE THAT HOLDS



FACTORY TO FARM

We save you big money and give you 30 DAYS TRIAL on every foot of our fence. Thousands of farmers are using OTTAWA FENCE and bought it 5 to 20 Cents a Rod less than you would pay at retail, or anywhere else. We make 78 styles of fence at 1 1/2 c a rod up, and 51 styles of gates. Handsome 4-Color Catalog and Factory Price-List FREE. OTTAWA MFG. CO. 603 King St., Ottawa, Kans.



Owned by W. H. Charters, Butler, Mo. The kind of hogs offered in his sale to be held on February 6, 1913.

Feb. 4—L. V. O'Keefe, Stillwell, Kan.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 6—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 6—James Arkell, Junction City, Kan.
Feb. 7—O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.
Feb. 12—H. L. Faulkner, Spotted Poland, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 12—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 12—T. J. Meisner, Sabetha, Kan.
Feb. 24—J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Feb. 14—C. M. Prater, Oxford, Kan.
Feb. 14—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Feb. 14—Bred sow sale, H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Feb. 15—J. B. Dillingham, Platte City, Mo.
Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Feb. 20—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee, Neb.
Feb. 21—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Feb. 22—A. J. Erhart, Adrian, Mo.
Feb. 25—The Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.
Feb. 26—F. J. Sexsmith, Orient, Iowa.
Feb. 26—L. C. McClarmon, Braddyville, Ia. (Night sale.)
March 19—J. F. Richards, Bevier, Mo.
Duroc Jerseys.
Jan. 30—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.
Feb. 1—Horton & Hale, DeKalb, Mo. Sale at Rushville, Mo.
Feb. 7—Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 11—Peter Hangleby, Weatherby, Mo. Sale at Winston, Mo.
Feb. 15—A. Blank, Oxford, Kan.
Feb. 20—Charles Stith, Eureka, Kan.
Feb. 20—Rinehart & Son, Smith Center, Kan.
Feb. 25—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.
Feb. 25—W. R. Houston, Americus, Kan.
March 1—R. R. Miller, Clay Center, Kan.
Berkshires.
Feb. 7—Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
Hampshire Hogs.
Feb. 18—W. F. Davis, South St. Joseph, Mo.
Mulefoot Hogs.
Feb. 15—John A. Williams, Eaton, Ohio.

Roan has sold 12 two-year-old jacks sired by Mammoth J. C. at an average of \$350 per head, and in addition has collected over \$8,000 in service fees to jennets outside of his own herd. There will be a number of outstanding two-year-olds and over. They are all black with white points, and one two-year-old has been pronounced by good judges as probably the best jack of his age in the state. Every jack will be sold under a guarantee. The jennets in this sale are the tops of Mr. Roan's herd, and it is conceded to be one of Missouri's best herds. The catalogs will be ready February 1. Get your name on the list early for a catalog of the great jack sale of the season. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

J. E. Clary & Sons to Hold Annual Sale.

J. E. Clary & Sons of Sheridan, Mo., are preparing for their annual sale with a fine lot of stock. They will hold their sale this year some time during the first two weeks in March and will offer 20 to 25 head of jacks and jennets that will be first class in every respect. They will be a lot of jacks and jennets that will interest breeders wanting high-class stock that will make good. The jennets to go in the sale will be selected from the best of a herd of 40 head. Their offering of mules will include a span of three-year-olds that are outstanding good ones, 16 hands high. They are black with white points, and are big, high-class mules, the kind that cannot be found every day. They will also sell a very fine lot of high-grade cows and heifers, all with calves at side or coming in profit. This will be one of the good lots of cows to be sold this year. Clary & Sons' annual sales of jacks, jennets, mules and pure-bred high-grade cattle, sheep and hogs, is always the big sale event of the year in that section of Missouri that attracts buyers from several states. Their offering are always good quality, and this year's offering will be no exception to the rule. Watch Kansas Farmer for further announcement of this great sale.

The Sunflower Holsteins.

Frank J. Searle, owner of the Sunflower herd of Holstein cattle at Oskaloosa, Kan., writes: "I am just back from New York and have a car of 20 head of young straight cows, nearly all of which are due to calve between now and June, on the road to Kansas. These young cows are of the best stuff and are bred to some of the best sires in the east. It costs a lot of money to get the desirable kind back there. These cattle will be for sale, and I want to turn a number of them, but I want to impress the public with the fact that these are not culls or tail-enders, but good, straight, clean, well bred cattle, and fit for any herd." Those who know Frank Searle are also acquainted with the quality of Holsteins which he breeds and buys, and they know that what he says about his cattle may be depended upon.

College Sale February 7. Kansas farmers and breeders should bear in mind the bred sow sale to be held by the

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

The Greatest Sow and Boar Sale of the Greatest Breed of Hogs in Existence
At the Stock Yards Sale Pavilion, South St. Joseph, Missouri—February 18th, 1913



Sale Starting at 10 a. m. Sharp.

W. F. Davis Will Offer for Sale 150 Head of Registered Hampshire Bred Sows and 40 Boars

These hogs will be offered to the public regardless of what they bring, and this will be the opportunity for stocking up with the Hampshire hogs, which are growing in popularity with the breeders as no other breed of hogs has grown in popularity in America.

This great growth in popularity of these hogs comes from the fact of their great constitutional strength and hardiness, and they are without doubt the most prolific breed of hogs in existence as well as the most useful all around hog.

These hogs have all been vaccinated with the immunizing serum and have passed through the cholera scourge.

Sale pavilion will be comfortable regardless of weather conditions.

Any mail bids sent to Auctioneer, Col. Thos. E. Deem, of Cameron, Mo., or to E. C. Stone, 703 East Nebraska Ave., Peoria, Ill., Secretary of the Hampshire Association, who is an expert judge of Hampshire hogs, will be honorably treated. Bids may also be sent to fieldmen.

Catalogs will be ready to mail February 1. Write for one.

W. F. DAVIS **South St. Joseph, Mo.**
 W. J. Cody, Fieldman for Kansas Farmer.

FAULKNER'S SPOTTED POLAND BROOD SOW SALE

THE OLD ORIGINAL BIG-BONED SPOTTED POLANDS.
60—SIXTY BRED SOWS—60

At Jamesport, Missouri, Wednesday, February 12, 1913.

All bred to by Big Spotted Poland Boars, Brandywine, Billy Sunday, Lucky Judge, Good Enough, and Big Jim. The biggest lot of big boars on any one farm in America.

The old original herd of Big-boned Spotted Poland have as much white as black. They have the original broad hams, broad backs, broad heads and big bone. They are very prolific, and fatten at any age. Sale under heated pavilion at my residence in town.

All bred for last of February, March and April litters.

The Poland China records for the past five years show that there are more hogs sold of the original Spotted Poland from Highview Breeding Farm than any two other farms of any other type of Poland Chinas.

I invite you to come the day before sale. I will have more time to visit with you. If you can't come and want a sow or two, send me your mail bids. I will see that you get a square deal.

My catalog is now ready. Write for one. Address all letters to

H. L. FAULKNER, JAMESPORT, MISSOURI.

W. J. Cody will represent Kansas Farmer.



Highview Lady, Spotted Sow



SUNFLOWER HERD
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Never before have we had as choice a lot of young cows and heifers to pick from, in lots of one to a carload. Some twenty head to calve within next 90 days by sires of the best A. R. O. backing. A clean, straight, sound lot, all tuberculin tested. The calves from these cows should be worth half the purchase price. Come see the herd, or write for breeding and prices. Herd numbers nearly 50 head, all registered.

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

HOME-GROWN Registered Percheron Stallions of substance; 2 and 3-year-olds, grays and blacks. Trains direct, Kansas City, St. Joseph. Fred Chandler, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa.

THE ENNIS FARM

Horine Station, Mo. (Thirty Miles South of St. Louis.)
JERSEY CATTLE—BIG-BONED SPOTTED POLANDS.
 Send for quarterly bulletin listing stock for sale. Best breeding and individuals. Prices reasonable.
ALBERT S. ENNIS, Horine Station, Mo.

FIELD NOTES

Attention is called to the change in date for J. J. Hartman's sale from February 26 to Tuesday, February 24. Mr. Hartman's Poland Chinas are well known, and now is a good time to send in your name for a sale catalog before you forget it. Address him at Elmo, Kansas.

F. S. Burdick, Route 3, Inman, Kan., has some choice Hampshire pigs of both sexes for sale. These include spring boars and fall boars and gilts. No breed is growing so rapidly as the Hampshires, and here is a place to get a start. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Get a Catalog.
 The Poland China sale of L. V. O'Keefe is advertised in this issue. We ask our readers to send for a catalog. It will be worth reading. The offering is the best ever sold at public auction from the O'Keefe farm, and should attract prospective buyers from a long distance. The get of Big Logan Ex has always made good and is the right kind to buy if you want a large smooth Poland. Please read ad and arrange to attend the sale. Remember the date is February 4, 1912, at farm near Stilwell, Kan.

Monnesmith's Duroc Sale January 29.
 Duroc breeders are, we trust, remembering the Monnesmith Duroc Jersey sale to be held at Formoso, Kan., on Wednesday, January 29. The offering is one of the best Mr. Monnesmith has ever had, and buyers will get good value for their money. If unable to come, send bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Monnesmith's care at Formoso, Kan.

Holstein Dissolution Sale.
 On Tuesday and Wednesday, February 4 and 5, Henry Glissman, the noted Holstein breeder located at Asherville, Kan., will hold a dissolution sale. The offering will comprise 125 head, about 80 of which are registered animals and compose the breeding herd. This will be the greatest chance of the season to buy Holsteins. Write at once for catalog and mention Kansas Farmer. Sealed bids may be sent to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Glissman's care at Station B, Omaha, Neb.

Carter's Duroc Offering.
 Leon Carter, the well known Duroc Jersey breeder located at Asherville, Kan., in the Solomon Valley, will sell his best offering on Thursday, January 30. The breeding is unexcelled and the entire lot to be sold are tried sows and fall yearlings, and a large per cent of them are either bred to or sired by the great Dreamland Col. Remember this sale and either attend or send bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Carter's care at Asherville, Kan.

Another Shorthorn Sale.
 G. F. Hart, Shorthorn breeder of Summerfield, Kan., writes us to claim February 24 for a joint Shorthorn sale to be made by himself and A. B. Garrison, also of Summerfield. Both of these gentlemen are well known breeders and parties in the market for first-class Shorthorns will look forward to this sale with considerable interest. File your application for catalog any time by writing Mr. Hart at Summerfield, Kan., and mentioning Kansas Farmer.

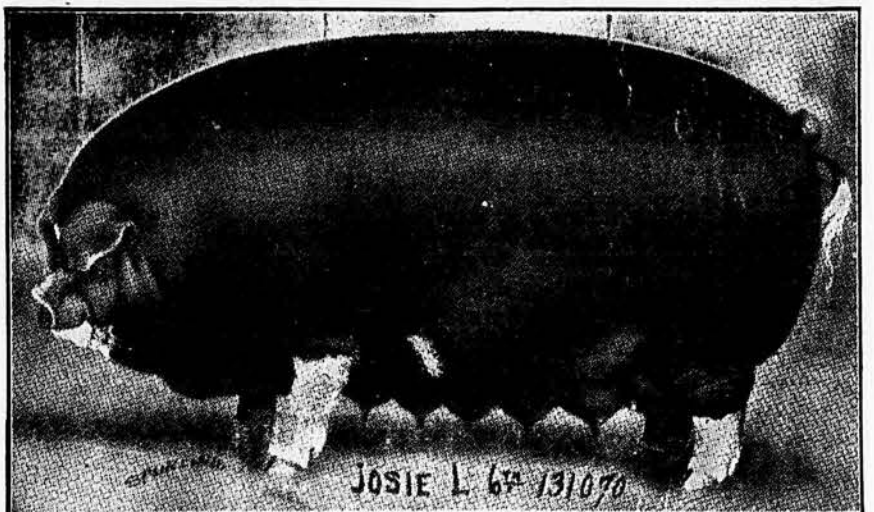
Last Call for W. H. Charters.
 On February 6, W. H. Charters, Jr., at Butler, Mo., will hold his bred sow sale. Mr. Charters' catalog is ready to mail out and has an exceptionally liberal guarantee. The offering is one of the best lots to be sold this spring. They are guaranteed immunized and guaranteed safe in pig or your money back. We do not believe a more liberal offer has ever been made than Mr. Charters makes in his catalog. Please send for one and attend this sale or send a bid to O. W. Devine representing Kansas Farmer, in care of Mr. Charters.

The Big-Type Circuit.
 Kansas Poland China breeders and farmers should bear in mind the big-type Poland China sale circuit to be held February 3 to 6 inclusive, starting with O. R. Strauss of Milford and ending with James Arkell at Alida, Kan. Mr. Arkell gets his mail at Junction City, but lives near Alida. J. W. Anderson of Leonardville has the second

place in the circuit and is followed by J. L. Griffiths of Riley. Free transportation will be provided for buyers wishing to attend all of these sales, and free entertainment at each place for all parties attending. For catalog of either sale write the party making the sale. Bids may be sent to either sale to Jesse Johnson in breeder's care.

Mitchell County Horse Sale.
 At a meeting of the Percheron horse breeders of the Mitchell County Breeders' Association last Saturday it was decided to hold a combination sale at the fair grounds, Beloit, March 6. Forty horses will be sold and the consignors are J. A. Gifford, Beloit; E. A. Cole, Barnard; M. A. Smith, Cawker City; Charles Albert, Glen Elder; Charles McCleary, Beloit; Joseph Wear & Son, Barnard; R. W. Dudley, Glen Elder, and others. The sales committee is J. A. Gifford, M. A. Smith and C. Hansen.

which are of decided value, that it is well worth while to make careful investigation whether you want to try them or stick to the old, tried crops. Much depends, too, upon the catalog. Some are given to verbal fireworks, while others give you at once a feeling of confidence that only facts are stated, even though some wonderful figures as to crops are reported. Of this latter class is the catalog of John A. Salzer, the old reliable seedsman of La Crosse, Wis. No seedsman is better known to our readers, and probably no one sells to a greater number or a greater acreage of such staple crops as alfalfa, red clover, oats, barley, corn and potatoes. His catalog, including the big premium list for 1913, has just been issued and you will do well to get a copy. It is most complete and satisfying, and with the premium list, offers you a splendid opportunity to get really free some splendid things for personal use as well as for the



Sired by Blain's Wonder, dam Josie L 3d by Expansion John, one of the best herd sows in A. J. Erhart & Son's herd at Adrian, Mo. Several fall yearling gilts from Josie L 6th will be sold in Mr. Erhart's bred sow sale on February 22. Watch for sale announcement in Kansas Farmer.

Mitchell County has long been conceded a fine stock center and it is believed that there are more individual breeders of Percheron horses in this county than any other in the west at least. In this sale there will be one consignment, that of Joseph Wear & Son, of Oldenberg German Coach horses, and a number of standard bred horses with two or three mammoth jacks. The entire offering is going to be classy from start to finish. It will prove a strong offering made by men who are trying to build up a horse industry in their county. Further information about the sale and what it will contain will be made later. J. A. Gifford, Beloit, would be a good man to address for further information.

Take Time to Study Seed Catalogs.
 Farmers should send for catalogs early so as to have plenty of time to study them and to determine without haste just what varieties they want to plant the coming season. Varieties are multiplying so fast, some of

home and the farm. A post card will bring it. Address, John A. Salzer Seed Co., 226 S. Eighth St., La Crosse, Wis.

Dean's Mastodon Poland.
 Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo., who breeds the real Mastodon kind of Poland Chinas, now has a number of bred and tried sows, a lot of bred gilts and some good boars of Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder and Gritters Longfellow 3rd breeding for sale. Some of his 3-year-old sows have an 8-12 inch bone and measure 65 inches. The gilts are bred to farrow in April or early May and they are good ones. Also about 20 corking good young boars that are priced right. Mr. Dean now has some 600-pound young boars doing good service in Kansas herds which were sold for \$30 to \$35. Cheap enough. He has also placed boars into badly infected herds and never had a touch of cholera. They are immune. Ask him about these hogs and please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

BRED SOW SALE KANSAS STATE Agricultural College

Manhattan, Kansas

Berkshires - 10:30 a. m.
Duroc Jerseys 1:30 p. m.
FEBRUARY 7, 1913

19 Gilts by Wakarusa Duke 4th.	11 Gilts by Model Colonel H.
9 Yearlings by Wakarusa Duke 4th.	6 Gilts by Carl's Critic.
1 Yearling by Rival's Champion Best.	9 Gilts by Tat Orion.
1 Sow by Rookwood Rival.	2 Yearlings by Tat Orion.
2 Sows by Rookwood Duke 4th.	1 Gilt by G. M.'s Colonel.
1 Sow by Lee Star.	1 Sow by Tatarax.
2 Sows by Stalwart Duke.	1 Sow by G. M.'s Carl Colonel.
1 Sow by King Forest.	1 Sow by Wonder Chief.

Seven of these sows are bred to Wakarusa Duke 4th; twelve to Second Masterpiece; seventeen to Rob Hood 17th.

Thirteen of these sows are bred to Good As Gold; eleven to Beauty's Babe; eight to College Colonel 2nd.

All Bred for March and April Farrow

L. R. Brady, Auctioneer. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman. Write for Catalog.

IMPORTED DRAFT HORSES



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

W. H. RICHARDS, - - EMPORIA, KANSAS



ROBISON'S PERCHERONS

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

J. C. Robison, Towanda, Ks.

GARNOT PERCHERONS

Garnot colts won over everything at the great Iowa State Fair, in both male and female classes, and in heavy competition. Garnot is now proved to be one of the greatest breeding stallions of the breed, and his colts are sought everywhere. A number are still for sale, out of the best mares. Prices right. Address: W. S. CORSA, White Hall, Illinois.

Imported Stallions: Percheron, Shire, Belgian

Each year we show our new importation the same month they land. Each year they win more than all other exhibitors combined. At the American Royal this year they won second on 4-year-old Percheron; first, third and fourth on 3-year-old; first and third on 2-year-old, and first and champion group of five stallions. Our horses are handsome and the best to buy; our guarantee and insurance the very best. PERCHERON IMPORTING CO., Chas. R. Kirk, South St. Joseph, Missouri.

BRED SHROPSHIRE EWES

Both imported and American bred, and all mated to the best imported rams obtainable. These rams have won many important English prizes, as well as the most coveted American blue ribbons, and now head the flocks at Henley Ranch. Our flocks are large and we can offer you the best values on all classes of Shropshires. We absolutely guarantee all stock shipped. Place your order with us early, while the ewes can be safely handled.

HENLEY RANCH, GREENCASTLE, MO.
Members American Shropshire Registry Association. Henley & Vrooman, Managers.

Platte County Jack and Jennet Sale of Eighty Head

at the
FAIR GROUNDS, PLATTE CITY, MISSOURI
Tuesday, February 4th, 1913

FIFTY HEAD OF JACKS from 14 1/2 to 16 hands high. Yearlings to matured jacks, many with show records. Others that have sired American Royal and State Fair winners.

TWENTY JENNETS, yearlings and up, including jennets with jack colts at side.

No Better Offering Was Ever Placed Before the Public.

Each animal offered will be sold under the owner's statement and guarantee.

These Jacks are Sired by Mammoth Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee Jacks

The kind that our state and nation are proud of. You are invited to come the day before, as all of the jacks will be in their stalls and numbers on them corresponding with the catalog numbers.

Coming the day before will enable you to measure and mark the animal that you wish to buy.

If you desire a catalog, write the sales manager for one.

J. B. DILLINGHAM, Manager of

Platte County Jack Sales Company

Dillingham Sells 100 Head Big-Bone Poland China Sows,
February 15, 1913.

W. J. CODY, Fieldman for Kansas Farmer.

LaFAYETTE JACK FARM

HIGGINSVILLE, MISSOURI

MAMMOTH JACKS AND PERCHERON STALLIONS

TWENTY JACKS—Three to six years old; 14 1/2 to 16 hands high. All black; all broke and guaranteed.

TEN PERCHERON STALLIONS—Two to eight years. Mostly imported. All guaranteed breeders.

Will Exchange Stallions for Good Jacks. One German Coach stallion eleven years old. One Belgian stallion five years old. Both sound.

Twenty jennets in foal to my champion jack, Dr. McCord.

ALL FOR SALE PRIVATELY—NO PUBLIC SALE THIS SPRING.

Visit or Write.

W. J. FINLEY HIGGINSVILLE, MO.

Fifty-five Miles East of Kansas City on C. & A. R. R.

STALLIONS AND JACKS

FOR SALE—Two extra fine jacks, black with white points, 15:2 to 16 hands. Good bone, large heads and ears; sure foal getters and good breeders.

ONE IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION, eight years old, weight 1,300 pounds; good breeder; fine disposition.

ONE SADDLE STALLION, three years old, 15 hands, weight 1,100 pounds; dark bay, goes all gait, good breeder, colts and books to show.

Stock offered because of poor health. Priced to sell quick. Reasonable terms.

F. C. KROLL, LEXINGTON, MO.

Farm at Winston Station and Only Six Miles from Higginsville, Mo. Lafayette Co., 45 Miles E. of Kansas City, on Lexington, Mo. Pac. Ry.

W. T. Trotter's Second Annual Jack Sale

Mt. Ayr, Iowa

Thursday, February 27th, 1913

35 HEAD OF MAMMOTH JACKS AND JENNETS—35 14 big, high class jacks ready for service, well broken and good performers. My great herd jacks, Keno and Jumbo, will be sold in this sale, also the great 3-year-old Jumbo Lac. Some of the best 2 and 3-year olds that will be sold this year. A number of these jacks are from 15 to 16 1-2 hands high. The jennets are a select lot. Will also sell several imported draft stallions and a few roadsters.

COL. HARRIMAN, Auctioneer.

W. T. TROTTER MT. AYR, IOWA

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

LAMER'S PERCHERON STALLIONS and MARES

75 Head of Imported and Home-Grown Percheron Stallions and Mares, at "Let Live" Prices

Two-Year-Olds That Weigh a Ton

C. W. LAMER & CO. Salina, Kansas

Closing Out Sale of Jacks and Jennets

At E. G. Davis & Son's Barn
Columbia, Missouri

Thursday, Feb, 6, 1913

FORTY HEAD.

Twenty-five Jacks, old enough for service; 15 Jennets.

Everything registered, 15 to 16 hands high, 2 to 6 years old. These jacks are the tops of three states. They were bought at weaning time and several of them cost over \$500 a head at five months old. There are some herd headers in this bunch, good enough to head any herd. As this is a closing out sale, everything will be sold without reserve or by-bid. You will find more jacks in this sale with 9 to 9½-inch bone than you ever saw in a sale of this size. For catalog or other information, address

A. E. Limerick & Son

or

W. E. Bradford

Columbia, : Missouri

C. J. Hieronymus and Kemp Hieronymus, Auctioneers.
W. J. Cody, Fieldman for Kansas Farmer.

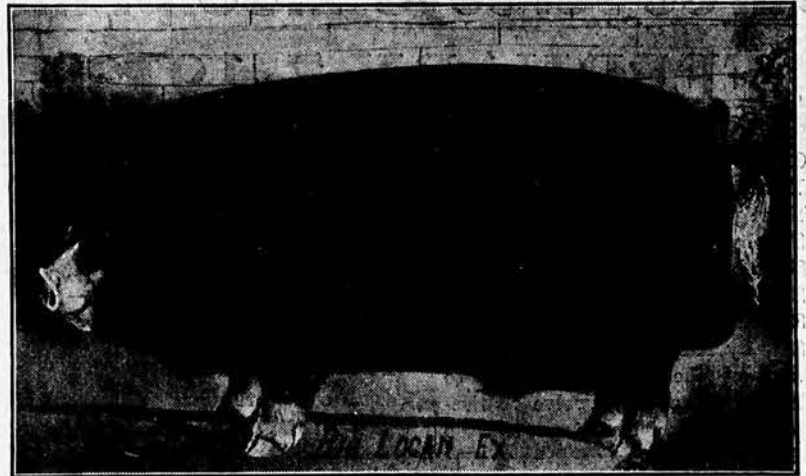
L. V. Okeefe Bred Sow Sale

AT FARM NEAR STILWELL, KANSAS,

Februrary 4, 1913

50 Head of Bred **50**
Sows and Gilts

Twenty Fall Yearlings by Big Logan Ex.
Ten Fall Yearlings by John Hadley.
Ten Fall Yearlings by Expansion Wonder.
Ten fall yearlings by Grand Leader and Grand Look Junior.



I am selling 50 head of the best sows and gilts I ever offered, and they are all bred to my herd boars for early March and April litters. They will make large, roomy brood sows. Send for my catalog and arrange to come and spend a day with me whether you buy or not. Your presence will be appreciated. If for any reason you can not come, send a bid to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer, who will buy for you, and I guarantee satisfaction.

L. V. OKEEFE, Stilwell, Kans

Auctioneers: Col. R. L. Harriman, Col. Andy James.

Monnesmith's Annual Duroc Jersey Bred Sow Sale

At Formoso, Kansas,

**Wednesday,
January 29,
1913**

**35 Representatives
of the Best Families
and all Good Individ-
uals.**



**THREE TRIED SOWS SEVEN FALL YEARLINGS
TWENTY-FIVE SPRING GILTS**

All bred for March and April farrow to Kansas Special by Valley Chief and Col. Gene by B. & C.'s Col.

The gilts were sired by Missouri Goldfinch Climax, Bancroft's Wonder by Bonnie K., Valley Chief Again by Valley Chief, and Mankato Col. by G. C.'s Col. The gilts by Mankato Col. are all bred to Col. Gene, making line breeding of the very best. The tried sows include some of my best breeding sows and are put in for attractions. The offering is a good, useful one, and has had my personal attention, so I feel sure it is one of the most useful that will be sold this year. Write for catalog and send bids to fieldman for this paper in my care.

W. E. MONNESMITH, FORMOSO, KANSAS

Auctioneers: John Brennen, N. B. Price, C. A. Landreth.
Fieldman, Jesse R. Johnson.

Duroc-Jersey Bred Sow Sale

TO BE HELD AT THE

Golden Rule Stock Farm

Asherville, Kansas

Thursday January 30th, 1913

Fifty-five head, consisting of 10 tried sows, 30 fall yearlings, 5 spring gilts and 5 fall boars ready for service. This offering represents the leading families of the Duroc breed and are bred for early farrow to Dreamland Col., L. C.'s Defender and River Bend Col., three as good boars as can be found in the West. The blood of Crimson Wonder, Ohio Chief, Kant Be Beat, Tip Top Notcher and the Col. families predominates, and their individual merits are up to the blood they represent. You will find some show prospects among them, and all are of the useful kind that will make good anywhere. All are fully immuned and are an absolutely safe investment. These sows have plenty of size, plenty of bone, and are very smooth, the easy feeding kind. The fall yearlings are litter mates to the barrows that I sold in Kansas City, weight 356 pounds at 15 months old, topping the packer market that day at \$7.82½. This will be one of the big sales of the season. Write for catalog and plan to attend. If you cannot attend, send your bids to J. R. Johnson in my care and they will be handled properly. Dinner will be served at 12 o'clock and sale will begin at 1 p. m.

Leon Carter, Owner

Auctioneers: Col. John Brennan, Col. Will Myers, Col. N. B. Price.
Fieldman, J. R. Johnson.

FRANK IAMS' 1912 TOPNOTCHERS

Ikey Buyer:—Get into "Iams' Money-Saving Game." See Iams and his "Peaches and Cream" Imported Stallions, "Prize Winners," that he sells at \$1,000 and \$1,400 (few higher). Imported Mares—"Topnotchers"—at \$700 and \$1,000. "Ikey," Be a "Wise Guy"—Buy "Show Horses" of Iams—who has crossed the Ocean 50 times for horses and sold 4,444 Registered Horses. "Iams' 30 years of success" makes him a safe man to buy from at Special Low Democratic prices. "Everybody Is Doing It."



Are the real "medal winners"—sensational show and business horses of note, "ripe peaches" from the "select 400." Big, classy "Peaches and Cream"—"Black Boys." The "Iams Brand" of drafty "top notchers," Iams' 1912 importation of Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares has arrived by "special train." "Ikey Boy," smile sweetly, and hundreds of Iams' satisfied customers "will sit up and take notice" that Iams, the "King Pin" horse importer, is still "doing business" at the "old stand" (and good for 50 years). Iams is "pushing" his horses to the front. The big "Peaches and Cream" "Boys and Girls" are attractions that can't be overlooked. Iams mesmerizes buyers with "real drafters" at "bargain prices," and having the "horses as advertised," Iams' "competitors" and "hammer knockers" are "boosting Iams" by their "knocks," until now he is known as the "Millionaire Horseman" and on "Easy Street," and growing fast. Ikey, "Come on along, come on along," and sing Iams' song. He is selling these "aristocratic," fancy "Black Boys" cheaper than ever—or better horses for less money—\$1,000 and \$1,400 (few little higher). Iams has

100---PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS AND MARES---100

They are "Models"—"Humdingers." They are 2 to 5 years old, weigh 1,700 to 2,500 lbs.; 80 per cent blacks, 50 per cent ton horses. All "registered," approved and inspected by Governments of France and U. S. and certificates "stamped O. K." All "sound," "bell-ringers" ("Iams' kind"—need no "State Law" to make "them sound"). Many "prize winners" and "gold medal horses." Big, drafty "top notchers," with big bone, quality, style, finish and action to burn. They are "Eye-openers." Larger and better horses than seen elsewhere. Big "business propositions" that make "the wheels work fast" under a "buyer's hat." "George, dear," Iams made a "big killing" by buying his horses in Europe in October, 1912. "Dry weather," "bad crops," "close money," "war scare" and "Iams' cash" caused the "prize winners" and "tops" to be thrown on the market for a "good selling."

'IAMS 'CUT THE MELON' AND BOUGHT 'RIPPERS''

at "knockout prices." Iams will give his customers the benefit of his "good buy." "Ikey, boy," come on down town—get into Iams' Get Rich Wagon and save \$1,000 on a "top stallion." Everybody is doin' it" (and you wear the diamonds). Iams is a "big fly in the ointment" in the horse world. "He keeps the Gang guessing." "He is up-to-the-minute." Iams' "daily horse show" will be a day of "profit and pleasure," and worth going 2,000 miles to see. Iams sells only "prize winners" and best big drafters. He sells no "International tail-ends." No "auction stuff" or "peddlers' horses." No American so-called full-bloods with questionable breeding (only imported horses). Iams has the "crack stallions and mares" you "read about." Buy horses of Iams and you won't "get stung" in horse or price. "Dolly D," waltz me around once again "Ikey;" land me at Iams' box office and importing barns. Full to "the roof" with "Black Boys" (and all must be sold). Reduced prices. All the world knows Iams and his "Peaches and Cream" horses. 1912 was Iams' best business year. 1913 promises to be a bumper year to Iams and his customers. He saved \$300,000 to stallion buyers in 1912. Watch "Iams' smoke." Iams' 30 years of successful business makes him a safe man to do business with. Iams sells horses "on honor." A boy or a lady can buy as cheap as a man.

IAMS, THE "SQUARE DEAL" HORSEMAN

makes every statement in ad. or catalog good—or you get the \$500 he hangs up. Iams guarantees to sell you a better imported stallion at \$1,000 and \$1,400 (few higher) than are sold to stock companies for \$2,500 to \$5,000. Imported mares, \$700 and \$1,000. Iams gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee; pays freight on horse and fare of one buyer. He can furnish \$1,500 insurance at cost. IAMS buys and sells every stallion himself. Saves buyers \$1,000 in commissions and middlemen's profits. He buys stallions by "trainload." He speaks the languages—(saving 20 per cent). He is not in the "Stallion Trust." He pays no "Slick Salesman" a commission to help "do you." He has no 2 to 10 partners—to share profits. He "pays cash" for his horses—and sells "top notchers" by "not advertising" and having "the goods." "Bik Ikey," leave your "happy" home and buy a "top" stallion or pair of imported mares (of Iams) that bring colts that sell at \$500 each. Papa, don't let those "auction men" "hand you a lemon" in one of those "so-called" "American full-bloods" of questionable breeding. Buy an imported horse of Iams, the "reliable horseman." Then we will "all wear diamonds." Iams' "selling clothes" fit all buyers. Write for Iams' million-dollar horse catalog. Iams won't let you go without a Peaches and Cream stallion or mare. "He sells the tails off them." Iams' guarantees are backed by "half-million dollars." References—1st Natl. and Omaha Natl. Banks, Omaha; Packers Natl. Bank, So. Omaha, Citizens State, 1st State and St. Paul State Banks, St. Paul, Neb. Iams buys big ad space because it is cheaper than flannel-mouthed horse salesmen.

S T . P A U L , N E B R A S K A .

Peter Hangle's Sixth Annual Sale High Class Duroc Jersey Bred Sows At Farm Near Winston, Mo., Tues., Feb. 11th, 1913

Thirty head of Duroc tried sows and gilts. The best blood of the breed. Nine tried sows that are not only right in breeding but as individuals as well. Breeders will find them the right type and the kind that make good. They were sired by such boars as Col. B. Jr., and by Col. B. Jonas by Mayor Jr., first prize winner at Illinois State Fair 1905, and others by boars equally as good. Fall yearlings sired by Col. B. Jr. and out of sows sired by Jonas. Will also sell some open gilts sired by Buddy Top by Buddy K and out of Col bred sows. Two good young boars sired by Buddy Top and one by Col B. Jr. Will also sell my herd boar, Buddy Top. He is one of the good ones. Sows are nearly all bred to Buddy Top. We have an offering this year that is in just the right condition to make good and one that will interest breeders. Send at once for catalog. They are ready. If unable to attend sale send bids to auctioneers or fieldmen in our care. They will be treated fairly.

Auctioneers: Col. Thos. E. Deem, Cameron, Mo.; Col. D. D. Deem, Gallatin, Mo.; Col. J. C. Woner, Kingston, Mo.

PETER HANGLE, Weatherby, Mo.

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS, JACKS AND JENNETS.

FOR SALE—5 imported black Percheron stallions, 4 to 6 years old; all tried and regular breeders; can show colts; weigh 1,800 to 2,200 pounds. One Morgan stallion, 7 years old. 10 large black jacks, 2 to 7 years old, all broke; good performers; can show colts and mares in foal. 10 head big black jennets, all bred to our imported jack. Prices reasonable. Write or come to farm 4 miles from Raymond or Chase. Our horses and jacks were shown at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, September, 1912, in six different classes, and won in every class. Come and see us. J. P. and M. H. MALONE, CHASE, KAN.



PARK & FIRKINS' PERCHERONS AND JACKS.

Imported and American-bred stallions. All blacks and grays, all registered in P. S. of America. Some ton 3-year-olds. Also Kentucky and Missouri Mammoth Jacks from 15 to 16 1/2 hands high, heavy bone and good performers, registered. Everything sold with safe breeding guarantee. Barns in town, 50 miles north of Kansas City, on Rock Island Railroad, 35 miles east of St. Joseph on Burlington Railroad. J. E. PARK AND A. A. FIRKINS, CAMERON, MO.

PIONEER STOCK FARM HORSES AND JACKS.

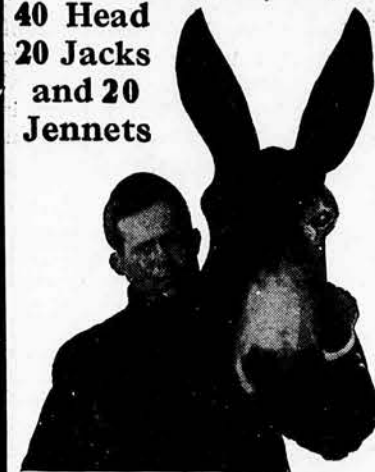
Percherons, Belgians and German Coach stallions and mares, also mammoth jacks. Five-year-old horses weighing from 2,100 to 2,250 pounds; two-year-olds from 1,650 to 1,975; yearlings weighing 1,425. We have an extra good lot of big, high-class jacks. We give a safe breeding guarantee with every animal and we price our stock well worth the money. JOHN W. WADDILL, Brashear, Missouri.

50—PERCHERON STALLIONS—50

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

My Annual Sale of Jacks and Jennets Will be Held MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1913

40 Head
20 Jacks
and 20
Jennets



I absolutely guarantee this to be the best offering I have ever made to the public, and will refund railroad fare if this is not a fact.

I stand behind every jack sold at my sales, and make absolutely good on the guarantee. I will have finished by this sale the largest exclusive jack and jennet sale pavilion in the world.

Every jack and jennet in this sale raised on the Clover Leaf Valley Jack Farm, or personally selected for this sale by me.

Everything in This Sale, Black with White Points, and Registered.

Every jack from 15 to 16 hands high, and proportionately built both in body and bone.

I sell more jacks that pay for themselves in two years than any man in the world. Get your name on my books now. Catalog ready February 1.

CLOVER LEAF VALLEY JACK FARM G. C. ROAN, Prop. La Plata, Missouri

BIG BONE BIG TYPE POLAND BRED SOW SALE CIRCUIT

40 Carefully Selected, Big, Smooth Polands

AT FARM NEAR MILFORD, KANSAS,

Monday February 3, 1913

3 TRIED SOWS 5 CHOICE JUNE BOARS
4 FALL YEARLINGS 27 SPRING GILTS

Sows and gilts all sired by or bred for spring farrow to my big smooth boars, Model Taft and Model Wonder, grandson of A Wonder. They are out of a line of the biggest and most prolific sows of the breed,



many of them tracing to Missouri Chief. Among the attractions will be two choice gilts and one boar of September farrow sired by Model Wonder and out of a daughter of Old Expansion. The offering will be sold in nice breeding form and not fat. Catalog upon application. Send bids to fieldman or auctioneer in my care at Milford. Parties from a distance, stop at Milford Hotel as my guests. Free transportation to J. W. Anderson's sale the day following.

O. R. STRAUSS

MILFORD, KANSAS

Auctioneer, James T. McCulloch.

Fieldman, Jesse R. Johnson.

Clay Jumbo Polands at Auction

At Farm Near Leonardville, Kansas,

Tuesday February 4, 1913

45 Head, Mostly Sired by or Bred to the Great Clay Jumbo

25 TRIED SOWS 5 SELECTED FALL GILTS
10 SPRING GILTS 5 FALL BOARS

About half of the tried sows were sired by Clay Jumbo, others by Expansion's Son, Tulon Prince, Gold Metal, Looks Choice, Colossus and Expansive Wonder. On dam's side rich in the blood of Wisconsin Giant, Hadley, What's Ex, and Chief Golddust. I am changing locations and this is the only reason for selling these tried sows. About all of the gilts were sired by Clay Jumbo by Nebraska Jumbo and out of a Gold Metal sow. These gilts are bred for spring farrow to my young herd boar, a son of Big Joe and out of Wonder Giantess by the noted A Wonder. I will also sell about 30 head of grade Shorthorn cows and heifers. Cattle sale at 10 o'clock. Write for catalog. Free entertainment at either hotel in Leonardville. Free transportation to the J. L. Griffiths sale next day. Send bids to auctioneer or fieldman in my care at Leonardville.

J. W. ANDERSON

LEONARDVILLE, KANSAS

Auctioneer, James T. McCulloch.

Fieldman, Jesse R. Johnson.

Griffiths' Mastadon and Wonder Poland China Bred Sow Auction

AT FARM NEAR RILEY, KANSAS,

Wednesday February 5, 1913

36 Head in All, Big, Wide as a Wagon and Prolific

EIGHTEEN TRIED SOWS AND YEARLINGS

Four July Boars

Fourteen Spring Gilts

The tried sows include daughters of Colossus, Grand Look, and other great boars. The fall yearlings and spring gilts were sired by Big Bone Pete, bred in Iowa and coming of the biggest strains. Few gilts by John Osborne. Sows and gilts are in pig for spring farrow to the two boars mentioned and Chief Price Best by Chief Price Again. The attractions in the sale will be four litter sisters by Big Bone Pete and out of the great sow, Lady Wonder 4th, and two spring gilts by the same boar and out of Lady Wonder 1st. These gilts are outstanding. Two more sisters are out of Lady Wonder 3d. This family of Big Wonder sows must be seen to be fully appreciated. No. 14 in the sale is a gilt out of Lady Wonder 5th, the sow that topped our last sale at \$107. A catalog of this sale will be sent for the asking. Breeders will find entertainment at Riley or Leonardville. Free transportation to the James Arkell sale day following. Send bids to fieldmen or auctioneers.

J. L. GRIFFITHS

RILEY, KANSAS

Auctioneer, James T. McCulloch.

Fieldman, Jesse R. Johnson.

Arkell's Big Poland China Sows at Auction

At Farm Near Alida, Nine Miles Northwest of

Junction City, Kansas.

Thursday February 6, 1913

40 Head Bred and Fed For Size and Prolificacy

Six Tried Sows.

Twenty-five Spring Gilts.

Ten Summer Boars and Gilts.

The sows and spring gilts are all bred for spring farrow, the tried sows nearly all to our great breeding boar, First Quality, and the gilts to Pan Look. The gilts are daughters of First Quality, and for size, quality and heavy bone are the equals of any that will be offered this year. They are out of dams by Smith's Big Hadley and other boars of like note. The sows included are among our best and go in because we want to put up a creditable offering. Among the gilts are a few by Victor's Perfect by Big Victor. Write for catalog. Attend, or send bids to the fieldman for this paper in my care at Junction City. Free entertainment and transportation to and from the farm.

JAS. ARKELL

JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer.

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.

Charters' Greatest Poland China Bred Sow Sale

Butler, Mo., Thursday, February 6, 1913

**Fifty Head of Tried Sows, Fall Yearling and Toppo Spring Gilts,
Six Boars, Every Hog Absolutely Immune**

Sows Bred for Early Farrow to Our Two Great Boars, **WHITE SOX CHIEF** by **A WONDER**, and **LONG PRICE** by **BIG TOM**.

The offering is sired by Grand Look Jr., Long Price, and Charters' Grand Look, and a few by other noted sires. Iron-clad guarantee on every sow sold. Sale right in town, in heated pavilion. We extend to all the finest entertainment our city affords. Write at once for catalog. You can not afford to miss this sale. Come early.

W. H. Charters, Jr.

Butler, Mo.

Send bids to O. W. Devine, Fieldman, representing Kansas Farmer.

Auctioneers: COL. JAMES W. SPARKS, COL. C. E. ROBBINS.

J. O. JAMES' BIG ORANGE SALE, FRIDAY, FEB. 7, 1913 AT BRADYVILLE, IOWA

SIXTY HEAD OF THE GREATEST BIG TYPE POLANDS

Twenty-three head, mostly fall gilts, sired by Big Orange and bred to Big Sensation, one of the best breeding boars in service. Gilts by Colossal, Long King's Equal, Big Sensation, A Wonder and Gritter's Best. Tried sows by Big Sensation, Pawnee Lad, Bix Ex, Big Hadley 2d and Ling King, bred to such boars as Big Orange, Gritter's Best and Ott's Big Orange, the best yearling boar now in service. If you want the best big-type Poland, attend this sale. Send for catalog at once.

H. S. DUNCAN, Auctioneer.

J. O. JAMES, Bradyville, Iowa

Horton & Hale's DUROC SOW SALE

AT

**Rushville, Missouri
Saturday, Feb., 1st, 1913**

45 HEAD OF TRIED SOWS AND GILTS.

Our offering will include tried sows by Horlon's Choice, Crimson Rambler, Butler Orion, and other good Duroc sires. Five line-bred Crimson Rambler yearling gilts bred to a Prince of Col's boar for early farrow. Gilts by Col's Pride, a line-bred Col. boar and out of Princess Surprise, champion and grand champion at Interstate Live Stock Show, St. Louis, in 1909. Gilts out of Rose Col. 2d, highest priced sow in Edmond Shade's sale, 1910. Extra good gilts by Old Crimson Rambler 78303 and out of Top Notcher Queen by Top Notcher I Am. We will sell one of the best sows of our herd with nine pigs by her side. Also sell our young herd boar, E. A.'s Crimson Rambler. Breeders will find out entire offering right in every way. For catalogs address E. A. Horton, care Wyeth Hardware Co., St. Joseph, Missouri. Bids sent to auctioneer or to fieldman in our care will be treated fairly.

HORTON & HALE

RUSHVILLE, MISSOURI

W. W. CARSON, Auctioneer. W. J. CODY, Fieldman.

ROCK BROOK FARMS DISSOLUTION SALE



**125 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN
FRIESIAN CATTLE**



**At the Live Stock Sale Pavillion
Union Stock Yards**

South Omaha, Nebraska

Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb., 4 and 5, 1913

80—HEAD OF REGISTERED CATTLE—80

Consisting of Forty Cows, Three to Eight Years Old, Milking or Soon Fresh; Twenty Yearlings and Two-Year-Old Heifers.

These females are all bred to sons of either King Segis, King of the Pontiacs, or De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d, three of the greatest bulls of the breed. Ten heifers under one year, some of them granddaughters of the above bulls. Ten bulls ready for service, and all out of great producing cows. More A. R. O. blood in these than any bulls offered in the west. Forty-five high grade young Holstein cows and heifers, all milking or soon due to calf by registered bulls. Every animal over six months is tuberculin tested. The results of 30 years of careful breeding is represented in this sale. Catalog ready about January 25, and will be mailed only on application.

Henry C. Glissmann

Rock Brook Farms

Station B, Omaha, Neb.

The West's Largest Importing and Breeding Establishment.

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Percheron Belgians and Shire Stallions and Mares.

120 Head to Select From.

Our stallions and mares are strong and massive, with great quality, style and conformation, with splendid color and dispositions. They are selected with an eye single to the wants of the most critical American buyers, and we can sell them for less money than any one in the business, quality considered. The stallions will go into any community and command the best mares, command the men who are the best pay and who take the best care of their stock. Let us know your wants. We can suit you in both price and quality.

L. R. WILEY,

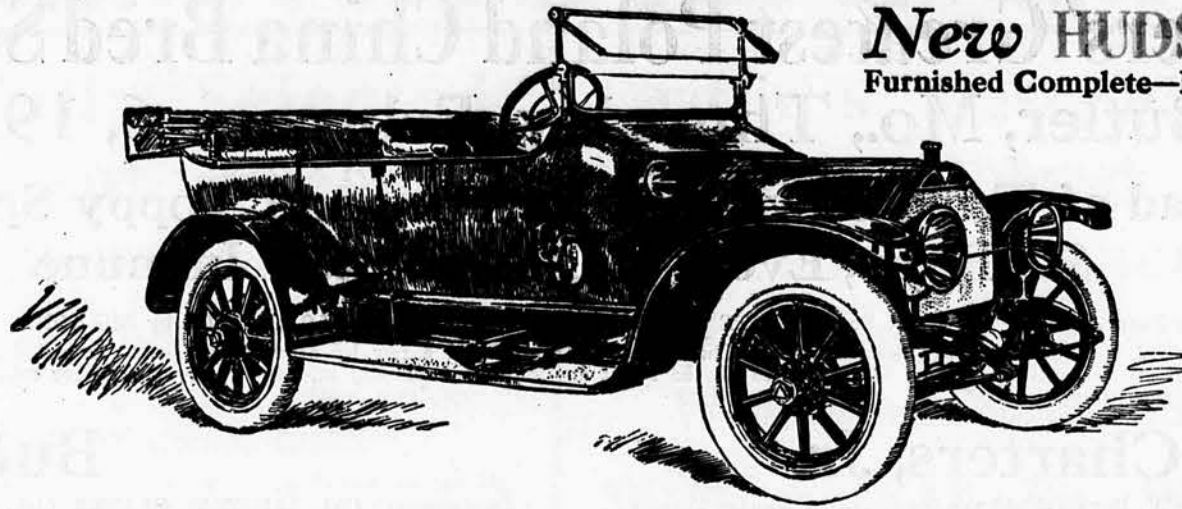
EMPORIA, KANSAS

CEDARSIDE STOCK FARM, WAVERLY, IOWA

wants to sell you some nice OXFORD ewes; also, 15 rams; all from imported rams and part from imported ewes. The ewes will be bred to a 400-pound ram. Some nice HOLSTEIN bull calves, with several 30-pound records backing. Get busy and write me. **C. A. NELSON.**

Be Sure to Say When you write **I Saw Your Ad**

In this paper. Our advertisers like to know from which papers their orders come, to the farmer.



New HUDSON "37"
Furnished Complete—No Extras to buy

Which Shall It Be?

Will you prefer an old car, slowly and gradually improved, or a new car built upon the experience of 48 engineers in 97 factories—Such a car is the Hudson "37"

Two kinds of cars are on the market this year, both of which types should receive your careful consideration.

One has been slowly developed from the models of years ago. It has been improved as improvements have been made in motor car designing. The valves have been enclosed. Self-starters have been added; electric lights included; upholstery made deeper; probably the wheel base lengthened. But usually the car is as it was with all of the value and many of the shortcomings of the cars of earlier date.

Refinements have been brought to a high degree in cars of that type. They give good satisfaction. They are dependable up to a certain point. But they lack many of the things that have been learned in motor car building because it has been impossible to incorporate all of the new ideas into the design of other cars.

This New Car Without Such Faults

The other type of car is the one that has been designed with a definite purpose of incorporating only the good

things that have been learned in the past ten years of motor car building. None of the old faults were included. Simplicity was made possible by this form of construction.

When this car was started, 48 expert engineers, gathered from 97 factories, trained in Germany, Italy, France, England, Belgium and Austria, combined what they knew in the perfection of the one car. It is their four-cylinder masterpiece and is the HUDSON "37."

Worked Under Howard E. Coffin

These men were guided in their work by Howard E. Coffin, America's foremost automobile engineer. He had built six cars, all of them successes. His work is known to every motorist. His cars have been the stepping stones in automobile development. Under him these 47 engineers were capable of doing greater work because of his inspiration and the rivalry of each man with his associates focusing their experience on one car.

This is the type of car we ask you to see when you investigate the HUDSON "37."

Don't Buy a Car Because of Equipment

Yet the HUDSON "37" is as fully equipped as it is possible to furnish an automobile.

The custom now of fully equipping an automobile is liable to cause some to misjudge values. We can advise against your choosing a motor car because of its equipment for the very reason that HUDSON cars are fully furnished with the best equipment obtainable.

But in other cars you might be deceived as to value. Equipment does not indicate value.

Furnishing a speedometer, demountable rims, windshield, clock, etc., or giving a self-starting device, has no important bearing upon the character of the car. They are desirable on an automobile but they do not affect the power, speed or comfort or the easy riding qualities of the car. They have nothing to do with the stamina of the car. They do not affect the simplicity of the design. They do not guarantee the perfectly operating motor, all of which are more essential to your motor car satisfaction than is the possession of all the equipment that is put on even the highest priced cars.

Electric Self-Cranking—Electrically Lighted

What Should a Good Car Cost?

With the cheapest cars giving the best equipment, one is liable to be confused as to what price it is necessary to pay for a good car. The very cheapest cars, of course, are not to be had at a low price. Brains cost money. Materials are costly. Workmanship is an item that even in the larger cars makes it impossible to give a quality that will stand up under all conditions and that will meet every desire of distinction, finish, luxury and safety. In the HUDSON "37" is combined all of these features at the lowest price at which it is possible to furnish them.

See the car. Compare it with any other automobile you have in mind. Up and down in the scale of prices, your conclusion must inevitably be that it has all of the features that the costliest car possesses. And yet the cost is low.

What These 48 Men Have Done

The HUDSON "37" is electrically self-cranking and electrically lighted. It is fully equipped; has 12-inch upholstery, top, rain vision windshield, a motor which develops 37-43 horsepower, speedometer, clock, 36 x 4 inch wheels, 118-inch wheel base, tools and other equipment.

Therefore it has the best quality we know how to produce. Every detail of luxury is developed to the highest degree. The car is entirely operated from the driver's seat. Lights are controlled from the dash. All oiling places are conveniently located.

The price of either the Five-Passenger Touring Car, the Torpedo or Roadster models is \$1875, f. o. b. Detroit.

See the Triangle on the Radiator

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY

7568 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.