

KANSAS FARMER

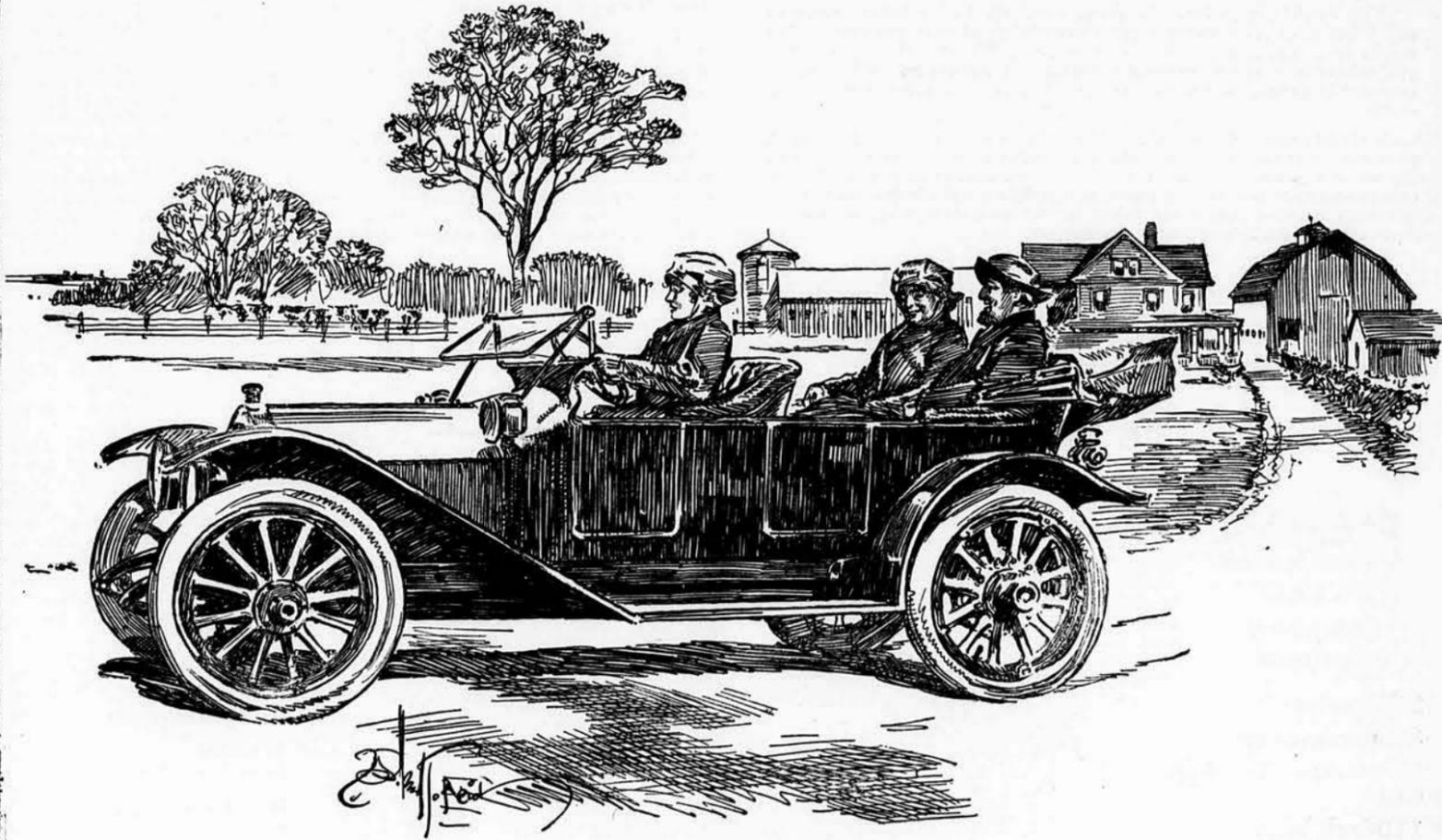
For the improvement  of the Farm and Home

Volume 51, Number 6. TOPEKA, KANSAS, FEBRUARY 8, 1913. Established 1863. \$1 a Year

OPTIMISM belongs not to a hungry man nor altruism with an empty stomach. The world waits on the farmer who not only feeds it but upon whose primitive industry is based the great interests of commerce, banking and transportation. Then, when the professions demand quiet nerves; business needs capacity; the army recruiting; the city re-inforcing or politics purging, the call is to the farm and the response prompt and efficient.

A most important element in our civilization, the farmer was not of it. He suffered from the plague of distance, but with the advent of the automobile and good roads he is free and the social and business life of the distant city are his, while he still lives in nature's laboratory where men are made and not in town where they are used.

To his wife and daughters, one wind-blown complexion is worth many in the drug store.—I. D. G.



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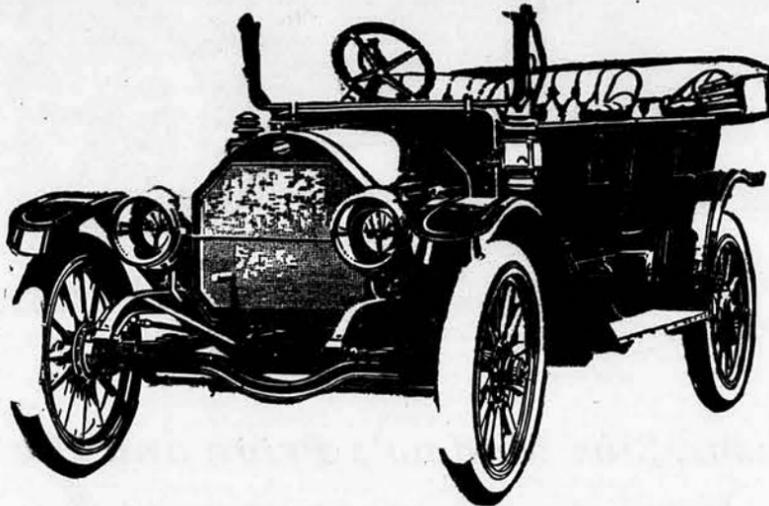
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KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY. ALBERT T. REID, President. JOHN R. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. FITCHER, Secretary.

T. A. BORMAN, Editor in Chief; I. D. GRAHAM, Live Stock Editor.

CHICAGO OFFICE—First National Bank Bldg., Geo. W. Herbert, Inc., Manager.
NEW YORK OFFICE—41 Park Row, Wallace C. Richardson, Inc., Manager.

Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second class matter.
GUARANTEED CIRCULATION OVER 60,000

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



The usual state fair fight is on in the legislature. This controversy comes up every two years. Hutchinson has presented a bill asking that the seal of the state of Kansas be placed on its fair. Topeka followed with the same request. This is the way the game has for years been played. The offer of the Central Kansas Fair Association of Hutchinson is to donate to the state its buildings and grounds on which it places a value of \$150,000, and asks also that the state appropriate \$15,800 toward the expenses of the 1913 and 1914 fairs. The Kansas State Fair Association, Topeka, offers the state its grounds and buildings valued at \$250,000, and besides \$20,000 in cash to be used toward maintaining the next two fairs.

Following the introduction of the above bills, Representative Hendricks of Rawlins County, and Senator Logan of Mitchell, each introduced into his respective branch a bill proposing to submit the matter of locating and establishing a state fair to the voters of Kansas at the 1914 election. These bills provide that any Kansas town may become a candidate for the location of a state fair on condition that such town shall deposit with the state warranty deeds to property appraised at not less than \$200,000, or shall deposit cash to the amount of \$200,000 as evidence of good faith.

Above is briefly set forth the state fair situation as it exists at this writing. Heretofore the offers of the two towns to donate their property to the state for fair purposes, have been contingent upon the state appropriating \$150,000 to \$250,000, the amount of the appropriation asked being equal to the valuation placed upon the property donated. Bills of the past have provided for appropriations of such amounts because it has been regarded as necessary to erect additional modern buildings and to provide the necessary working capital for the building of a fair commensurate with the importance of Kansas as an agricultural state. The appropriations asked for have each succeeding legislature—since the effort to establish a state fair has been made as regularly as legislatures have convened—been gradually reduced to the point at which this year Hutchinson is asking for an inconsequential amount but which in fact is only a little guaranty fund to insure against bad weather or meet other contingency. The cash contribution offered by Topeka is inconsequential in so far as the state is concerned and in fact amounts only to an assurance that the Topeka fair would for two years be conditioned on the same scale as in the past.

In accepting either of the two propositions presented this year, Kansas would not benefit herself one whit. She would not be assured of a fair in magnitude and importance more successful or greater in educational and advertising value than has been given her by each of the two fairs during the past years under private administration. Whether the state accepts either of the propositions submitted, Hutchinson and Topeka will continue their fairs with the same magnitude and degree of success as in the past. Unless, in placing the seal of Kansas upon a state fair, the legislature will appropriate the money necessary to build a greater fair than has been given by these institutions in the past, Kansas will not have benefited herself. In fact, upon the acceptance of either of the offers made, the state will accomplish nothing but assume the obligation and the responsibility of running such fair and which obligation assumed will be not less than \$75,000 to \$100,000 per year—an obligation which each of the contending associations assumes every year when the fair is builded and the gates are opened to the public. Upon assuming this obligation and responsibility, the state would not receive any additional benefits than those which already accrue to it through each of the two fairs as at present conducted.

It would seem to KANSAS FARMER

that the course of good business lies in Kansas not at this time assuming the responsibility of a state fair. Kansas should not assume such responsibility until such time as the state feels that she can afford to appropriate such money for the development and the maintenance of a fair that would add prestige and value to the state in excess of that now given her by each of the two fair associations in question, under their present administration. The only justification the legislature of Kansas can possibly have in establishing a state fair at this or any other time, is in providing the state with a fair such as is possessed by sister states in the Mississippi Valley. Such a fair as that of Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, Ohio, and Indiana, can be builded only by the expenditure of money. Until Kansas is willing to expend the money necessary to construct a fair comparing favorably with those of the states named, Kansas, in our opinion, should keep herself free from any state fair intanglements.

The legislature of Kansas has, we believe, declined to locate a state fair, first, because of the spirited fight, and second, because it has not been known certainly that there is a demand from the people of Kansas for a state fair and the justification of placing upon the tax-payers the burden of an appropriation necessary to the proper support of such fair. The latter situation is the important condition and which at this time exists. The bills of Senator Logan and Representative Hendricks providing that there shall be submitted to the voters of Kansas the question as to whether or not they are in favor of a state fair, are consistent and present a method for determining the fair matter in a manner which the legislature of Kansas cannot well neglect to consider if it feels disposed to do anything regarding a state fair. The members of the legislature are the representatives of the people. They should know the pulse of the people when they act. They certainly have the right to provide appropriations for the proper maintenance of institutions already in existence and the burden of which the state has already assumed, and furthermore have the privilege to establish such new institutions as they are certain the needs of the state or tax-payers demand. In the absence of a known demand from the tax-payers of Kansas for a state fair, it seems that the controversy resulting from the competition of the two points named should be consistently referred to the voters of Kansas. With such voters expressing themselves in favor of the establishing of a state fair and deciding upon a location, it would at once become the duty of succeeding legislatures to take care of that institution and build it to such magnitude as would place the Kansas fair in the proper position among the state fair commonwealths of the middle west.

POULTRY INVESTIGATION LOST.

The resolutions of Senator Malone of Rawlins County and Representative Shuey of Decatur County, providing for an investigation into the several phases of the poultry industry in Kansas, and which resolution was passed by the House, as reported in KANSAS FARMER of February 1, ran upon a snag when the judiciary committee of the senate was called upon to consider it.

The fact that for a five-year period the poultry industry yielded the farmers of Kansas approximately ten million dollars more than the income from Kafir or prairie hay and almost double the income from potatoes and horticultural products, it would seem that the senate committee was justified in reporting favorably on the resolution and give the members of its body a chance to vote thereon. The money needed, not more than \$5,000 to make the investigation effective, it is believed would increase the poultry income near 100 per cent. without the keeping of an additional hen. None other than the farmer, who already pays 58 per cent. of the taxes of the State of Kansas, could be benefited by

the expenditure of the proposed \$5,000 and inasmuch as the two branches of the present legislature have a majority of farmers, we can assume only one of two things: Either that the farmers of Kansas do not feel the need of an increased income from poultry, or, second, that they are opposed to appropriations for anything other than to take care of the institutions and investigations already established and under way in the state. There are two kinds of economy—first, the economy resulting from wisdom, and second, that resulting from a "penny wise and pound foolish" plan.

It is certain, in the belief of KANSAS FARMER, that it is entirely possible under the stress of economy to curtail expenses in other channels sufficient to have provided for the carrying out of the poultry investigations without having increased the burden of taxation at all. The poultry industry in Kansas is susceptible to improvement, we believe, with greater profit to the farmer than any other one industry which might be named. We therefore regard it as a shame that a resolution carrying the merit of this should go to the scrap heap. It is dollars to doughnuts that the present legislature—so far to be congratulated on its ideas regarding economy—will forget itself long enough to appreciate money which will yield the tax payers of Kansas much smaller returns than any appropriation that might be made for the benefit of the poultry industry.

THE KANSAS STALLION LAW.

Farmers and horsemen generally are taking a deep interest in the Kansas stallion law and its fate at the hands of the present legislature.

One fact stands out prominently and that is that any law which does not accomplish the purpose for which it was enacted should at once be corrected or else repealed. The stallion law of Kansas is designed, primarily, to protect mare owners against fraud and the propagation of hereditary unsoundness. This law, when enacted, was not perfect but it was a long step in the right direction. The present law has proved its value to those in whose interest it was enacted but its execution has also developed its weaknesses.

It has become necessary to modify the present stallion law so as to make its provisions plain to both the officers who have charge of its execution, the owners of the stallions and their customers. Two bills are now before the Senate which have these objects in view. One of these laws is understood to have been introduced by the live stock committee of the senate with their recommendation for passage. The other bill is one that was prepared with the sanction of the Live Stock Registry Board and endorsed by the Kansas Horse Breeders' Association and the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association.

The committee bill seeks to reduce the fees charged to stallion owners; to provide for renewal of license certificates only once in three years and is very obscure in the classification of horses so that any stallion owner with a grade or a scrub stallion will have complied with the requirements of this bill if his stallion is deemed sound by a veterinarian and has any sort of a pedigree made by anybody. In other words, the bill does not recognize the established registration associations as the only ones with authority to give correct pedigrees in the several breeds, nor does it empower the Live Stock Registry Board to refuse recognition to animals that have fraudulent pedigrees. This bill seems to compel the Board of Registration to accept any statement that the owner of the stallion may see fit to make at its face value.

A most important point in the committee bill lies in the requirement that the fee shall be reduced both for original certificates and for renewals and taking the figures of last year's report made by this Board, the revenue under this bill would be at least \$600 a year short of that necessary for the publication of the

report, and ordinary necessary expenses and would leave nothing for necessary traveling expenses, salary of the secretary of the board, postage in distributing the reports, etc.

The bill offered by the Horse Breeders' Association corrects the present law, renders it more efficient, does not increase the expense in any way and is a much more desirable law.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSIONER.

Last week KANSAS FARMER called attention to the purpose of the present state administration to abolish the office of Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner and place the duties which belong to it under the direction of the Board of Regents of the Agricultural College. A considerable opposition has been developed against this proposition for the reason that it would seem to place the whole execution of the duties of this office in the hands of veterinarians and to this the live stockmen of the state object.

Strong efforts are being made to retain this office just as it now is, while on the other hand efforts are also being made to carry out the administration policy and combine this office with the veterinary department of the Agricultural College. A bill has now been introduced in both houses which seems capable, if enacted into a law, of improving the service required of this office, of removing it from direct political influence and of securing efficiency in the discharge of its duties.

This bill provides for the creation of a live stock sanitary board to consist of five members, two of whom shall be ex-officio and the other three appointed by the governor. The ex-officio members to be the dean of agriculture and the head of the veterinary department of the State Agricultural College. Of the appointive members, two shall be men with financial interest in the live stock industry and the third shall be a graduate, qualified veterinarian. This board shall appoint the live stock commissioner and all of his assistants. The board shall serve without pay except for necessary expenses and shall meet four times a year at least.

Kansas legislatures have a constitutional objection to the creation of new boards and new officers, and yet they are earnest in their desire to create such offices when the real need for them is made apparent. The live stock industry of Kansas is one of the big things of the state and the handling of emergencies such as occurred in the hog cholera season of 1911 and in the horse epidemic of 1912 brings the duties of this office closer home to the farmer than could be done in any other way. The stockmen of the state feel that this office is of exceeding importance to them and that if it were managed by five men from different parts of the state, the two objects which they seek most to obtain would be accomplished. The office would be removed from direct political influence and the judgment of five men, such as would be appointed by the governor, would insure efficiency on the part of the commissioner and his assistants.

The office of Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner is one of the most important in the state and if the passage of this bill accomplish the results necessary, it will undoubtedly have the necessary support. The presence of two veterinarians on the board seems desirable because of the large share which animal sanitation has in the duties of the office.

A bill will be introduced at the present session asking for an appropriation for an exhibit at the Dry Farming Congress in Tulsa, Oklahoma, next October. Resolutions asking for such appropriation have been passed by the Topeka Commercial Club, the Kansas State Horse Breeders' Association, the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, the Kansas Association of District and County Fair Managers, the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association and other bodies, and a bill to that effect is expected to meet with general approval.

KANSAS SILO EXPERIENCE

Users Give Results on Every Phase of Silo and Silage Usage and are Satisfied

LAST year at about this time KANSAS FARMER received hundreds of inquiries regarding the use of silage. These pertained to every phase of the silage feeding question. These inquiries were answered as fully as space would permit. The inquiries have again begun to come. To answer these we have asked a hundred or more users of silos and feeders of silage for their experiences, and in which will be found—fresh from the barns and feed lots—the very information our readers are seeking. The editor's experience and observation will permit answering the questions asked, as heretofore, but since the silo is no longer new and untried in this state and since there is so much evidence to be had from the users, we submit to inquirers, herewith, a part of the evidence collected. Succeeding issues will contain more along the same lines.

If you are feeding kafir or cane, how do you value this silage compared with silage from corn?

If there is about the same amount of grain per ton, do not think there is much difference.—Ivy Allen, Burlington, Kan.

Corn is 25 per cent better than Kafir.—G. J. Maelzer, Centralia, Kan.

It has greater feeding value than any corn here.—Miles Standish, Garnett.

Have never tried silage from kafir or cane but I understand it is not as satisfactory as corn.—W. O. Harper, Stark.

About the same value so far as stalks are concerned but will vary according to amount of grain contained.—A. A. Briggs, Parsons.

Have never tried kafir or cane.—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman.

Kafir is not as good as corn for milk.—Fred C. DeMott, Arkansas City.

Five tons of corn silage is worth as much as six tons of kafir silage.—C. N. Miller, Lindsey.

Kafir makes good feed but corn is better.—C. C. Weaver, Emporia.

Are you feeding silage from corn, kafir, or cane?

Feeding corn silage.—J. N. Groener, Valley Falls; O. A. Herbert, Peabody; John Nelson, McPherson; H. W. Brewer, Waverly; J. O. Huff, Norton.

Feeding kafir silage at present; corn silage in the lower half of silo.—Ivy Allen, Burlington.

Feeding kafir silage.—G. J. Maelzer, Centralia.

Corn silage at present; have fed my kafir silage—it was better than our corn here as the bugs hurt our corn, but the kafir seeded well and will make from one-third to one-half more tonnage per acre.—Miles Standish, Garnett.

Feeding corn silage.—W. O. Harper, Stark.

Corn and kafir silage.—A. A. Briggs, Parsons.

Feeding corn silage.—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman; E. W. Sellards, Burlingame.

Now feeding corn silage; have been feeding kafir silage.—Fred C. DeMott, Arkansas City.

Feeding corn and kafir silage.—C. N. Miller, Lindsey.

Feeding kafir silage.—C. C. Weaver, Emporia.

To what kind of stock are you feeding silage and how many head of each kind?

Twenty head of dairy cows and 14 head of butcher stock.—J. N. Groener, Valley Falls.

Feeding to 74 head of 2-year-old feeding steers.—O. A. Herbert, Peabody.

Six milk cows, 9 full feed steers, 25 stock cattle.—John Nelson, McPherson.

Cattle of all ages; I feed wagon load of silage once a day to 60 head.—H. W. Brewer, Waverly.

Thirty-two mules, 10 cattle, 30 head horses.—J. O. Huff, Norton.

Am feeding 27 head of yearling steers and heifers, also 9 milk cows.—Ivy Allen, Burlington.

Sixteen cows and 17 calves.—G. J. Maelzer, Centralia.

Ten heifers, 10 steers, 7 calves, 8 cows. I feed 15 pounds to milk cows, 12 to yearlings, 10 to calves.—Miles Standish, Garnett.

Nine milk cows, 2 horses. My cows for 1912 paid in butter fat alone, \$58.75 per cow.—W. O. Harper, Stark.

Yearling steers, calves, cows, horses, mules; about 70 head.—A. A. Briggs, Parsons.

Feeding to cattle only.—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman.

Fifty-two head of 2-year-old steers.—E. W. Sellards, Burlingame.

Ten milk cows, 30 head of calves and 2-year-old heifers.—Fred C. DeMott, Arkansas City.

Fifty head of heifers, ready for market, and 3 Holstein milk cows.—C. N. Miller, Lindsey.

Twenty head of horses and colts, some cows, hogs, and geese; they all are doing well.—C. C. Weaver, Emporia.

No, I can't say that I am satisfied; as this is the second year I have fed silage, I need more experience.—Ivy Allen, Burlington.

The results are the best we have ever experienced.—G. J. Maelzer, Centralia.

Yes; have shipped out one carload of 33 head which made me good money.—Miles Standish, Garnett.

Yes.—W. O. Harper, Stark; A. A. Briggs, Parsons.

Yes; I do not think silage and alfalfa could be beaten for wintering stock cat-

stalks when cut; I estimate the value from \$3 to \$6 per ton.—A. A. Briggs, Parsons.

It is hard to tell the exact value of silage per ton, but at present prices of other feed I would say that silage is worth at least \$6 per ton.—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman.

Have not estimated it.—E. W. Sellards, Burlingame.

Five to \$7 per ton.—Fred C. DeMott, Arkansas City.

I don't understand this question well enough to answer only to say that it is in my opinion worth about \$18 per ton.—C. N. Miller, Lindsey.

Have never had any way of testing it.—C. C. Weaver, Emporia.

How much more is it worth than the cured fodder of the same crop?

Think it increases the feeding value fully 50 per cent.—J. N. Groener, Valley Falls.

From three to four times as much.—O. A. Herbert, Peabody.

About double value.—John Nelson, McPherson.

Twice as much.—H. W. Brewer, Waverly.

I would say three times as much.—J. O. Huff, Norton.

I believe a crop would be worth two-thirds more in the silo than in the shock.—Ivy Allen, Burlington.

From 50 to 75 per cent. better.—G. J. Maelzer, Centralia.

From one-third to one-half, and in some cases is worth more as some of the corn we put in silos last fall would not have made over 3 to 5 bushels per acre, but made good silage.—Miles Standish, Garnett.

Three times as much.—W. O. Harper, Stark.

At least four times as much.—A. A. Briggs, Parsons.

I believe that one acre in the silo is worth three in the shock.—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman.

Twice as much.—E. W. Sellards, Burlingame.

Fifty per cent. more.—Fred C. DeMott, Arkansas City.

The way feed is generally put up, silage is worth twice as much.—C. C. Weaver, Emporia.

What did it cost you per ton to fill your silo?

Sixty cents per ton.—J. N. Groener, Valley Falls.

Sixty-five cents per ton.—O. A. Herbert, Peabody.

Figuring it as corn stood in the field, it cost \$1 a ton—cutting, hauling and filling silo.—John Nelson, McPherson.

Less than \$1.—H. W. Brewer, Waverly. Fifty-eight cents.—J. O. Huff, Norton.

About \$1 per ton.—Ivy Allen, Burlington.

About 65 cents per ton.—G. J. Maelzer, Centralia.

Including everything, about 45 cents.—Miles Standish, Garnett.

Eighty-five cents per ton.—W. O. Harper, Stark.

About \$1 per ton.—A. A. Briggs, Parsons.

Counting everything—my own labor, use of my teams and machinery, it cost 75 cents per ton.—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman.

Charging everything, I would say about \$1.—E. W. Sellards, Burlingame. \$1.50 per ton, including cost of corn.—Fred C. DeMott, Arkansas City.

About \$3.—G. N. Miller, Lindsey.

About 55 cents per ton.—C. C. Weaver, Emporia.

Did you plant the crop especially for silage, and if so, how much seed did you use?

Did not plant specially for silage.—J. N. Groener, Valley Falls.

Did not plant specially for silage.—O. A. Herbert, Peabody.

No.—John Nelson, McPherson.

Did not.—H. W. Brewer, Waverly.

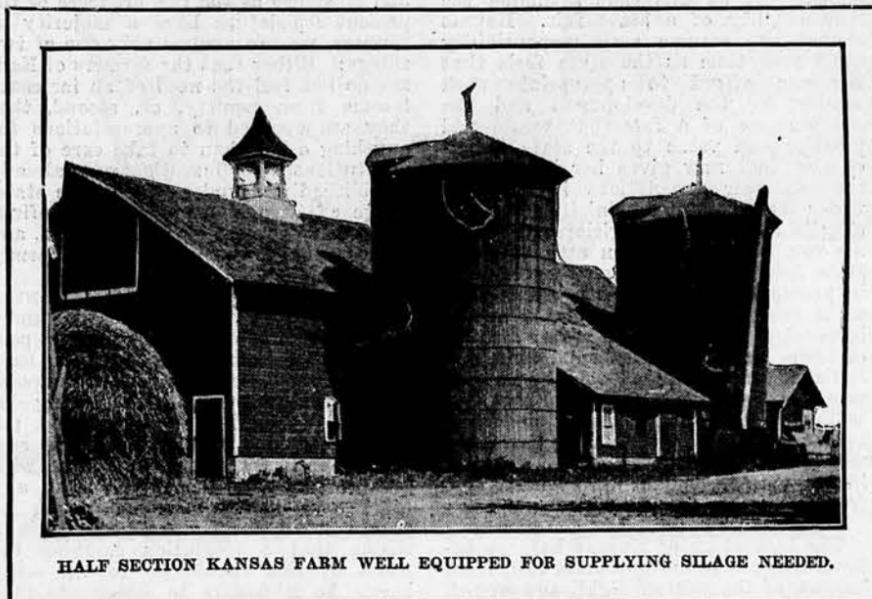
Did not plant specially for silage.—J. O. Huff, Norton.

No.—Ivy Allen, Burlington; G. J. Maelzer, Centralia.

Yes; I do not know just the amount but not over a fifth more seed. Most plant it too heavy to make good seed crop and good stalks.—Miles Standish, Garnett.

Yes; drilled; had one stalk in a place 12 to 15 inches apart; this thickness will take about one bushel to 6½ acres.—W. O. Harper, Stark.

(Continued on page eight)



HALF SECTION KANSAS FARM WELL EQUIPPED FOR SUPPLYING SILAGE NEEDED.

What grains and roughage are you feeding with silage and in what quantities per animal?

To dairy cows we feed 30 pounds silage, 2 pounds cottonseed meal, 5 pounds cane fodder, per cow per day; to butcher stuff we feed 10 pounds shelled corn, 2 pounds cottonseed meal, 15 pounds silage, per day, with cane and wheat straw. They don't eat very much of the latter.—J. N. Groener, Valley Falls.

Cob meal 15 to 30 pounds, cottonseed meal, 4 pounds, some alfalfa and cane hay and a little molasses feed.—O. A. Herbert, Peabody.

To the fattening steers, all they will eat; the milk cows, silage and alfalfa hay; other cattle, kafir, sorghum and straw.—John Nelson, McPherson.

One bushel of corn to 20 head of calves, the balance of cattle no grain.—H. W. Brewer, Waverly.

Mules and horses run in stalk field and are fed at night all the silage they will clean up. Cattle are fed only silage.—J. C. Huff, Norton.

At present am feeding 16 pounds corn and cob meal, 2 pounds cottonseed meal, 5 pounds alfalfa hay.—Ivy Allen, Burlington.

Two gallons of corn and cob meal to the milk cows; no other roughage at present. In ordinary weather they run in stalk fields.—G. J. Maelzer, Centralia.

No grain. Roughage is threshed corn fodder and wild hay—all they will eat. Miles Standish, Garnett.

Feeding some kafir fodder, about 7 pounds to the cow for the dry ones. The cows I am milking get 5 pounds bran and 3 pounds corn and cob meal, per day.—W. O. Harper, Stark.

I feed grain to 6 cows, work horses and work mules only; roughage is wheat straw.—A. A. Briggs, Parsons.

I do not feed any grain with silage; I feed a very little alfalfa.—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman.

I feed all the hay they will eat.—E. W. Sellards, Burlingame.

No grain; all the straw they will eat.—Fred C. DeMott, Arkansas City.

Just what alfalfa hay they will eat, one peck of chop, 3 pounds of cottonseed meal, and about 40 pounds of silage per day.—C. N. Miller, Lindsey.

Alfalfa hay; no grain except what is in silage.—C. C. Weaver, Emporia.

Are you satisfied with the results you are obtaining?

Yes; our cows milk as they do in June, and our butcher stuff gains 2½ pounds a day.—J. N. Groener, Valley Falls.

Yes, exceedingly well satisfied.—O. A. Herbert, Peabody.

Yes.—John Nelson, McPherson; H. W. Brewer, Waverly; J. O. Huff, Norton.

tle.—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman.

Yes.—E. W. Sellards, Burlingame; Fred C. DeMott, Arkansas City.

Very much so.—C. N. Miller, Lindsey.

Yes.—C. C. Weaver, Emporia.

How do you like silage compared with corn fodder, kafir fodder or cane fodder?

I think silage is superior to all fodders or hay, alfalfa not excepted.—J. N. Groener, Valley Falls.

There is no comparison.—O. A. Herbert, Peabody.

Like it O. K. It saves one-half of the feed.—John Nelson, McPherson.

Much better.—H. W. Brewer, Waverly.

I like it much better.—J. O. Huff, Norton.

For the part that silage has in the ration I like it much better than corn, kafir or cane fodder.—Ivy Allen, Burlington.

Silage is 50 to 75 per cent. better than any fodder.—G. J. Maelzer, Centralia.

One ton of either in silo is worth 2 to 3 tons in the field.—Miles Standish, Garnett.

I think it is the better feed than either of the three kinds of fodder mentioned above.—W. O. Harper, Stark.

Much better than any kind of roughage.—A. A. Briggs, Parsons.

It is far ahead of any dry feed.—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman.

I think it is worth double the value of corn in fodder.—E. W. Sellards, Burlingame.

It is 50 per cent. better.—Fred C. DeMott, Arkansas City.

I don't think fodder is in the class with silage as a feed.—C. N. Miller, Lindsey.

Silage saves half anyway, and it is a great deal more handy.—C. C. Weaver, Emporia.

What feeding value per ton do you place on silage?

Six dollars per ton compared with hay at \$8 to \$10 per ton.—J. N. Groener, Valley Falls.

In figuring up cost of feeding cattle, I figure at about \$4 per ton.—O. A. Herbert, Peabody.

Better than clover and timothy hay.—H. W. Brewer, Waverly.

I think the proper way to value silage is by the amount of grain per ton.—Ivy Allen, Burlingame.

At present price of feed at \$6 to \$8 per ton.—G. J. Maelzer, Centralia.

From \$4.50 to \$6.50 according to the amount of grain there is in silage.—Miles Standish, Garnett.

At present price of clover and alfalfa hay here which is about \$10 to \$12 per ton I consider corn silage worth from \$4 to \$5 per ton.—W. O. Harper, Stark.

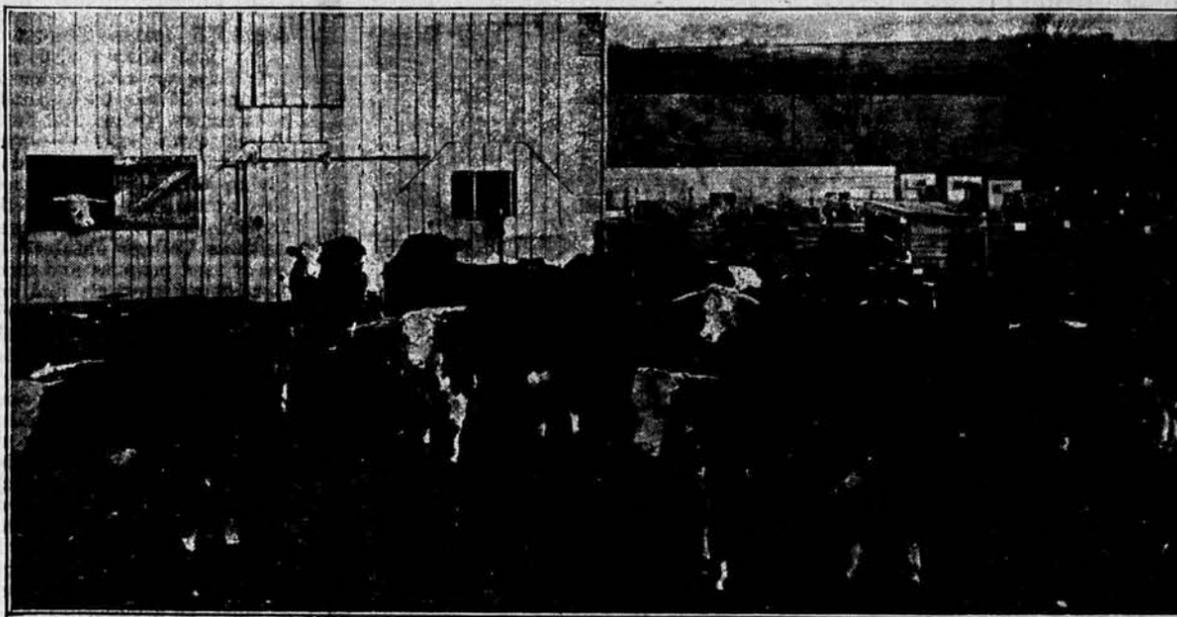
It depends on the amount of grain the silage contains and the dryness of the

A CRISIS OR AN EPOCH

A Growing Nation Sees Food Supply Rapidly Shortening But Has the One Sure Remedy in Growing Live Stock

By

I. D. GRAHAM



SHOW STEERS OWNED BY KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

THE breeders of this state and nation are confronted by a problem which they have never before faced. The population is growing at a rate which, if continued, will give us approximately two hundred million people in the next fifty years. The exigencies of business are such that an increasing number of these people will be engaged in transportation, manufacture, commerce and the professions and other non-producing vocations. These people are all consumers and must be fed. They offer the greatest market for the produce of the farm that any farmer in any land ever had. The number of farmers cannot be materially increased because all of the available land suitable for agriculture has been occupied. Small tracts in separate districts may yet be brought under plow by means of irrigation or dry farming methods, but their area is so small as not to be a factor. The only considerable increase which can be made in area of cultivated land will be made by the turning of the large holdings now in the hands of speculators, who hold them simply for increase in price, into real farms which shall be cultivated. There are many thousands of acres in Kansas now in the hands of speculators which are practically non-productive. These can be utilized in the increase of the food supply of the state and nation.

Live stock conditions have reached a point when there must be a turn one way

or the other. This may result in a crisis or an epoch. Either we will attempt to farm as we have been farming and go down hill to a crisis as the greater demands of the future are made upon us, or else we will change our methods and mark an epoch in the live stock and agricultural history of the state. It has been well said that Kansas wheat has made her famous, but wheat farming cannot long continue except in a proper rotation. Wheat farming is the most primitive form of agriculture, and no soil will long endure which is continuously cropped to this one cereal.

It has also been said that Kansas' corn has made her rich, and while the growing of corn under usual Kansas conditions is a decided step in advance of wheat growing, it is still one of the cruder forms of agricultural practice when used alone. Corn after corn is almost as bad as wheat after wheat, and both are the cause of a depletion of the soil which can only be remedied by the use of live stock on the farm.

While wheat has made Kansas famous and corn has made her rich, it has remained for alfalfa to make her safe as a business farming proposition. No country on earth is so well adapted to the profitable growing of her live stock as is Kansas, because she has, in addition to her mild climate, pure water, and abundant pasturage, the two particular

crops which come most nearly to perfection in the making of a balanced ration. These two crops are corn and alfalfa, and, in those sections of the state where corn is not a certain crop with each succeeding year, its place is taken by Kafir or milo, which has practically the same feeding value, a greater drouth resisting power, and a greater yielding capacity under the conditions in which it is grown.

While the crop statistics of this state are simply staggering in their immensity, it should be noted that this is true because of the large area under cultivation. The actual yield of crops of all kinds has been decreasing at a most alarming rate when this yield is measured by the acre. The renting of farms, the growing of single crops and the lack of live stock are the combined reasons for this surprising decrease in yield per acre of all of the principal farm crops of Kansas. To this may be added the disinclination which has been felt by many farmers to engage in live stock husbandry when it is so much easier to grow a crop of wheat or corn and haul it to market.

Until recently it has not seemed to be generally understood that every load of wheat or corn which is hauled off the farm and which has not been raised in rotation and in combination with live stock farming, has been just so much of the fertility of the soil sold by the wagon load. In other words, the com-

moner method of farming which has been practiced in Kansas so long has resulted in the farmers using up their capital instead of the interest on the investment. There can be no permanent system of profitable agriculture without live stock. There never has been invented or discovered any fertilizer or combination of fertilizers which can take the place of barnyard manure. It is the only thing which will furnish the humus, without which profitable crops cannot be grown, and at the same time add to the fertility of the soil. Commercial fertilizers stimulate plant growth, but they do not build the soil. This can be done only by means of animal husbandry, and the sooner the farmers of Kansas awaken to a knowledge of this fact, the sooner will they begin to come into their own.

It has been urged that profitable beef production is impossible on high priced land, and yet this is disproved right here in Kansas every season. Beef cannot be produced at a profit on high priced land from the old fashioned, long horned, range steer with which we were formerly familiar, but it can be produced and is now being produced by those farmers who start with good blood, pursue good methods in the raising and feeding of their own cattle, and who market them as baby beef. There never was a time in the history of Kansas when the good work and good influence of the breeder of pure-bred stock was so badly needed as it is right now.

SELECTING MARKET CATTLE

Quality in The Animal Always Determine Results

WE have all kinds of cattle feeders—some who buy the strictly choice kinds, make long feeds and practically ton cattle when they are ready for market—others who buy good cattle. Then we have a class of feeders who buy the medium and common grades that make good butcher cattle or cheap dressed beef cattle when they are ready for market.

Now my observation has been that cattle feeders as a rule, one year with the other, make money, whether they make a long feed or a short one, whether they handle the best feeders or the common ones. Yet there are some feeders who are not successful, whether they make long or short feeds, whether they handle good cattle or the common ones. Very much depends on the judgment a feeder uses in buying—I might say well bought is half sold—using good judgment about marketing them, and classifying them properly. I never knew any one who could classify fat cattle as well as Mr. Titus Sudduth of Sangamon County, Illinois, who died several years ago. He fed cattle quite extensively and very successfully. He handled some of the very best and made market toppers, also fed the "medium to good" kinds, and frequently some of the common and cheaper kinds, but he always made them fat and classified them as to quality,

By JOHN P. ALEXANDER

weight and size, and used good judgment in marketing them in small lots. In this way his average price was much better than if he had marketed them in large droves. Many of our most successful feeders only market a few cars at a time.

We personally know many feeders who have been very successful in handling the very best cattle and making long feeds, men who keep books and know each year what they are doing. We have known other feeders of good cattle who were not successful, in fact money losers. Then again we have many feeders who have been very successful for many years, buying a good class of feeders and making short feeds—60, 90 or 120 days. Another class of feeders who are successful are the men who buy the cheap, aged feeders, or the common kinds, weighing from 800 to 1,000 pounds, in the late fall or early winter months, making butcher cattle out of them and having them ready for market during March, April and May. Butcher stuff and butcher cattle are comparatively high every year during the late winter and spring months, and frequently high during the month of June, but it is usually not good policy to market common beef cattle later than the first of June,

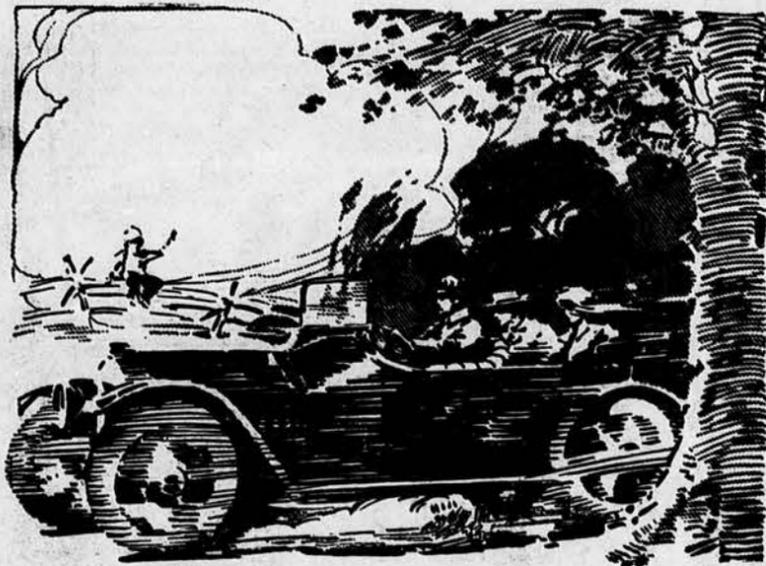
as grass cattle from Texas and the southwest frequently commence coming during the month of June, which affects the market very materially for butcher cattle, and as a rule common natives are bad sellers during the summer months as they come in competition with range cattle.

It is my opinion that the greatest number of cattle feeders make more money on short feeds than they do on long feeds, and for years past cattle men who have wintered their cattle on blue grass, stalk fields and clover hay and have given them a short feed of corn during the summer months, have been the ones who have made the most money. Land has advanced so rapidly in the corn belt the last few years, corn has been selling so exceedingly high, the shortage of stockers and feeders and the high prices they have commanded, has put the cattle feeder to guessing whether it would pay him to continue in the cattle business, but I look upon the silo as his salvation. With the silo you can winter your cattle very cheap, put them on grass and corn and have them fat in 90 days, or you can feed corn with your silage, mixed with cotton seed or cotton cake, and have them

good and fat on six months' feed, and your cost of gains will be much cheaper than if you fed them on corn and used

I have been asked to say something in regard to the different kinds of feed. My own experience in feeding dates back 25 or 30 years, when we full fed our cattle. We depended entirely on shock corn, ear or snapped corn then, and our cattle got very fat if we gave them enough of it and fed them six months, but my observation during the last few years in visiting different feed lots in many states, as well as different experiment stations, is that by mixing cotton seed or cotton cake, or oil meal, alfalfa meal or molasses feed with your corn, you can reduce the cost of your gains very materially and get much larger gains in the same length of time, and your cattle come to market in better condition, their general appearance is much better, and their hair is sleek and fine. Just here I would like to impress upon your minds the great and beneficial work that our experiment stations are doing at our agricultural colleges all over the middle west. The silage tests of Messrs. Skinner and King of the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station on their last beef making experiment with silage, show interesting results, and the bulletin is worth reading and studying by every beef maker in the corn belt.

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Spanish Peanuts For Kansas

The 1912 Results Indicate Futher Trial Well Worth While—Opinions of Two Authorities

THE Spanish Peanut has recently been advocated as a valuable crop for growing under dry land conditions. It has been grown successfully in western Texas and in many other places throughout the southwest. Its performance in these sections warranted giving this legume a thorough trial in this state. Last spring the Agronomy Department of the Kansas State Agricultural College obtained twenty bushels of seed peanuts and distributed them throughout western and southern Kansas. Twenty-eight farmers in twenty-three counties were supplied with peanuts with the understanding that they were to plant them as directed by the Agronomy Department and report the results obtained. In addition to the data accumulated in this way, the Agronomy Department kept in touch with many other farmers who tried out this crop on their own initiative.

The results obtained this past season have not been very encouraging. Yields varying from nothing to sixteen bushels per acre were secured. However, it must be conceded that the Spanish peanut did not have a fair chance to make good, as the climatic conditions

portion. It is without question a drouth resistant crop after it becomes well established and will withstand conditions of heat and drouth that would be destructive to many other forms of vegetation. The greatest source of trouble in growing this crop is getting it started and keeping the weeds down until the crop becomes established. The peanut germinates slowly and does not develop rapidly during the early stages of growth, thus allowing the weeds to get ahead of it, often making it necessary to do considerable hand work to keep the ground free from weeds. Ground squirrels and mice are very fond of the peanuts and if these pests are numerous they will likely destroy a large per cent of the stand by digging out the seed, unless some means of combatting them are taken.

During the process of germination the peanut kernel remains attached to the portion of the plant that comes up above ground. Birds soon discover that this portion is edible and learn to scratch for the remains of the kernel as soon as the sprout appears above ground and in this way often injure or entirely destroy the young plant. These

Spanish Peanuts Deserve Thorough Trial

EARLY last spring many inquiries came to KANSAS FARMER regarding the value of the Spanish peanut as a feed and forage crop, it having been given considerable prominence during the preceding winter by H. M. Cottrell, the able agricultural commissioner of the Rock Island Railroad. A year ago we printed such information as was obtainable and applying particularly to the conditions of soil and climate under which KANSAS FARMER readers exist. We at that time advised that central and western Kansas readers do some experimenting with peanuts on their own account, feeling that the peanut warranted investigation, but advised that in these trials no dependence should be placed thereupon in so far as feed security was concerned.

Western Oklahoma readers were advised that the plant had been tried and proven in and for their locality and that they would be safe in placing the usual dependence for a feed crop for their locality in the peanut; however, at the same time advising that it is poor policy in any section or in any country to depend upon a single crop for feed. The Spanish peanut has done well under western Oklahoma conditions, and has done so well, in fact, that it is estimated that not less than two hundred thousand acres of peanuts will be grown in Oklahoma west of the main line of the Rock Island across that state.

The experience of those farmers of Kansas who tried the Spanish peanut last year is not such as to warrant the unqualified approval of it. The results of last season, however, cannot be regarded as a criterion for Kansas. The season was not one which would prove the value of the Spanish peanut to Kansas, and it is well worth while for Kansas farmers west of a line drawn between Phillips and Smith counties on the north and Comanche and Barber counties on the south, to continue their experimentation. In those sections in which alfalfa cannot be grown in sufficient quantities to supply the live stock with the protein necessary to balance the Kafir, cane and corn, the peanut will prove especially valuable. The cow pea will grow on poorer lands than the peanut, but we believe that in the above described territory the peanut deserves preference over cow peas. At any rate the experimentation necessary to thoroughly try out the peanut is justified.

Farmers everywhere must be particular to secure thoroughly matured seed and have it shipped in the shell. Soak it 36 to 48 hours before planting, allowing no free water around the seed, and plant in moist soil that has become well warmed. A failure in any one of these particulars means an unprofitable crop.

for the season were abnormally unfavorable for crops of this nature. The mean temperature for 1912 for the growing season was considerably below normal. The first half of June was so abnormally cool that a new record for low mean temperature was established during that period. The Spanish peanut is a hot weather crop and consequently did not thrive well under these cool conditions. The same difficulty was met with in growing other hot weather crops, such as cowpeas, kafir, milo, etc. Because of the unfavorable climatic conditions the peanuts germinated poorly and very slowly and did not develop nearly as rapidly as they would have if the conditions had been normal. The early frost of September 19 or 20 and another one a few days later partially killed the plants, thus interfering greatly with their development before they were mature. The data obtained the past season are not sufficient from which to draw conclusions and it will be necessary to grow this crop for another year or two before its worth for growing under Kansas conditions can be determined.

Judging from the experience gained this past season the writer is of the opinion that Spanish Peanuts will not prove to be a profitable crop to grow in Kansas, unless given the best of care and cultivation and that its culture will be limited to the southern part of the state, particularly the southwestern

are some of the things the peanut growers had to contend with this last season.

In order to obtain a good stand of peanuts and to insure their starting off well, it is necessary that the ground be in excellent condition. It should be free from trash, in good tilth and well supplied with moisture. The peanuts should not be planted until the ground is thoroughly warm. This crop is a hot weather one and will not germinate readily under cool conditions. About the first of June is the best time to plant, though this date may vary according to seasonal and soil moisture conditions.

It is not necessary to shell the peanuts for planting as they can be grown successfully when planted in the pod, and the process of shelling them is a tedious and expensive one. When planted in the pod, they should be soaked in water from thirty-six to forty-eight hours and then planted immediately. They should be planted in rows about three feet apart and in hills twelve to fifteen inches apart in the row. Planting at this distance will require about a bushel of seed per acre. The method of planting will depend on the character of the soil. In western Kansas, especially on the lighter soils, planting in shallow lister furrows is recommended. Under other conditions level planting is probably preferable. When planted in the shallow lister furrows there is less dan-

(Continued on Page 25.)

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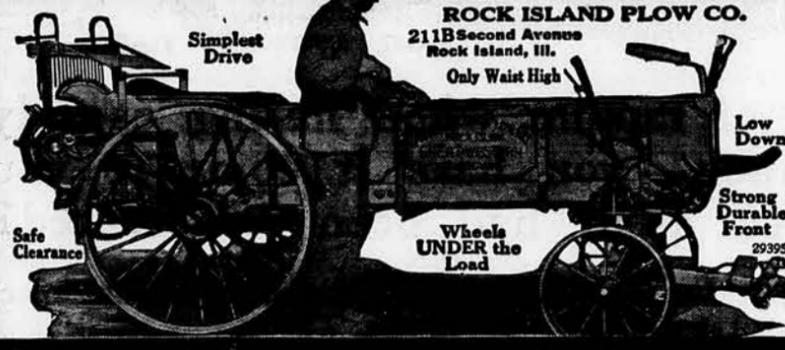
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Only Waist High



Kansas Silo Experience

Continued From Page Four

No.—A. A. Briggs, Parsons.
No; I plant it the same as the rest of my crop.—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman.
No.—E. W. Sellards, Burlingame.
Yes; I planted twice as thick as for grain.—Fred C. DeMott, Arkansas City.
Yes; about 6 acres to 1 bushel of corn; next year will sow a little thicker.—O. N. Miller, Lindsey.
Yes; one-half bushel per acre.—C. C. Weaver, Emporia.

About what was the yield per acre in tons?
Nine tons per acre, upland.—J. N. Groener, Valley Falls.
Six.—O. A. Herbert, Peabody.
Eight tons.—John Nelson, McPherson.
Four and one-half tons.—H. W. Brewer, Waverly.
Seven tons.—J. O. Huff, Norton.
The crop 10 tons per acre; kafir 6 tons.—Ivy Allen, Burlington.
About 3½ tons per acre; we had a very poor crop; happened to be in a dry streak.—G. J. Maelzer, Centralia.
From 4½ to 7 tons.—Miles Standish, Garnett.

About 8 tons per acre; this corn was planted May 28 and owing to the dry season in this section the yield was only about 15 bushels per acre.—W. O. Harper, Stark.

Usually about 6 to 8 tons.—A. A. Briggs, Parsons.
My corn was light this year and it took 18 acres to fill a 120-ton silo, or about 7 tons per acre.—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman.

Have always used lightest corn; did not weigh.—E. W. Sellards, Burlingame.
Eighteen acres produced 140 tons.—Fred C. DeMott, Arkansas City.

About 8 tons.—C. N. Miller, Lindsey.
Ten to 15 per acre.—C. C. Weaver, Emporia.

In what particular does the feeding of silage appeal to you most as compared with the feeding of fodder?

It keeps stock in fine condition, just like good pasture.—J. N. Groener, Valley Falls.

The consuming of the whole of the fodder—stalk and grain—while in fodder only the leaves and grain with only small amount of nourishment in leaves.—O. A. Herbert, Peabody.

The stock eat all and digest it and do well; besides, they eat other roughage, and look well.—John Nelson, McPherson.

Better feed, no waste.—H. W. Brewer, Waverly.

Stock grows and fattens better; it is much easier fed and saves much labor.—J. O. Huff, Norton.

More feed from an acre, in better condition and better position to be fed.—Ivy Allen, Burlington.

It is more handy to feed and the stock eats it cleaner than in any other way.—G. J. Maelzer, Centralia.

Feed is in handy place to get during any kind of weather, is easily handled, and it does not take much time to feed a car or two of cattle.—Miles Standish, Garnett.

In the first place there is no waste; you save much time as it takes only a few minutes to feed, the feed is always in the dry and can be fed in all kinds of weather; also accumulates more manure as I have my silo in barn.—W. O. Harper, Stark.

Can keep stock gaining in flesh and growth through the winter.—A. A. Briggs, Parsons.

Much handier to feed and stock keep in better shape on silage than on anything else.—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman.

If in any particular, would say in saving of feed as it is all saved and the cattle eat it all.—E. W. Sellards, Burlingame.

Convenience of feeding, economy, and thrift of stock.—Fred C. DeMott, Arkansas City.

Handy, no exposure to weather in feeding, does not take long to feed, no waste.—C. C. Weaver, Emporia.

Do you regard the silo as an essential in the economical and most certain feeding of live stock?

I certainly do.—J. N. Groener, Valley Falls.

Most assuredly so.—O. A. Herbert, Peabody.

I do.—John Nelson, McPherson.
Yes.—H. W. Brewer, Waverly; J. O. Huff, Norton; Ivy Allen, Burlingame.

We most certainly do.—G. J. Maelzer, Centralia.

Yes, it is the coming feed for all kinds of stock; we have come to the place where we must take care of the feed we

raise and which used to blow away.—Miles Standish, Garnett.

I certainly do, as this is the only possible way to make dairying or raising cattle for the market pay on high priced land.—W. O. Harper, Stark.

Yes.—A. A. Briggs, Parsons.
I do; would not raise cattle without one.—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman.

I do.—E. W. Sellards, Burlingame.
Yes; as much so as a barn or wind-mill or machine shed.—Fred C. DeMott, Arkansas City.

Yes.—C. N. Miller, Lindsey; C. C. Weaver, Emporia.
State any other idea you have that may be of general interest to KANSAS FARMER readers.

I know of no way by which the stockman can cheapen his feed except by the use of the silo, and think it is what all must come to if cattle are to be grown.—O. A. Herbert, Peabody.

We plan to build four or five more silos in the neighborhood so that we may be able to own machinery for filling in company.—John Nelson, McPherson.

The silo is useful to the man who owns land subject to overflow. On such land a crop might not mature for grain and yet make excellent silage. As to kind of silo, I would advise to build of concrete, as they are very near as cheap and much more durable. The size of the silo should be governed by the amount of stock to be fed, but under no conditions would I build one over 18 feet in diameter as a silo wider than this necessitates too much labor in carrying the silage to the door.—Ivy Allen, Burlington.

Stock thrives better when fed with silage than with any other kind of feed. The stock is usually in better condition. I think if we would feed more silage we would not be troubled with black-leg or cornstalk disease. I hope the information I have given you will spread the use of the silo.—G. J. Maelzer, Centralia.

I wish there was a silo on every farm in the state of Kansas. Then the farmers would commence to get out of the old rut with their farm operations.—Miles Standish, Garnett.

I think the silo is the best investment that a farmer can make if he is raising stock. Last winter I fed 26 head of pure bred Shorthorns on silage without any grain and with but very little alfalfa. During the entire winter I fed 26 head only about 5 tons of alfalfa and with the alfalfa and silage my cattle would have made good beef in the spring when I turned them on pasture. This winter I am feeding 40 head and they are in fine condition but I am feeding more alfalfa and some corn fodder. I expect to have a sale of Shorthorns and Duroc brood sows February 25, and all the fitting that I expect to do is on silage and alfalfa. I have cows that weigh 1600 pounds and coming yearling calves that weigh 800 pounds.—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman.

I refilled my silo about December 15 with shock corn. I am feeding it now and it is proving very good feed and there is no waste.—E. W. Sellards, Burlingame.

Feeding Value White and Yellow Corn.

Our subscriber, F. H. Sabetha, Kan., writes: "What is the difference in the feeding value of white and yellow corn? Does beardless barley yield as much per acre as the common barley?"

It is generally considered that there is no difference in the feeding value of white and yellow corn, worthy of consideration in a practical way. It is believed, however, that white corn is slightly sweeter than yellow corn and that white is relished by live stock to a greater extent than is yellow corn. Some feeders believe, too, that stock on a heavy corn ration become tired of white corn more quickly than of yellow corn.

We have had no experience with beardless barley as compared with the bearded varieties. We know, however, that the bearded varieties are more largely sown than the beardless. We know that in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, and Iowa, the largest acreage is of the common or hulled bearded varieties. Such authorities as we are able to consult make no comparisons between the bearded and beardless. The comparisons are made between the hulled and hullless. The latter varieties are most widely grown in the Rocky Mountain region and other sections of high altitudes. The hullless barley weighs 60 pounds to the bushel while the legal weight of a bushel of hulled or common barley is 48 pounds in most states.

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For seventy years the J. I. Case Company—a \$40,000,000 concern—has manufactured the finest machinery in its line. For 70 years men have been trying it and finding out its worth. Some of our customers have dealt with us steadily for more than 50 years. For seventy years the business has been operated on a close-margin policy. You know Case Products. You know how they last. You know, by results (you do or your friends do) the grade of materials we use.

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We use the same radiator that \$5,000 cars employ.

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No expense is too great, no method too irksome, to perfect every part in fit and in quality. For Case Automobiles, like all Case Machinery, must operate perfectly, and must last like a tractor with one-tenth of a tractor's weight.

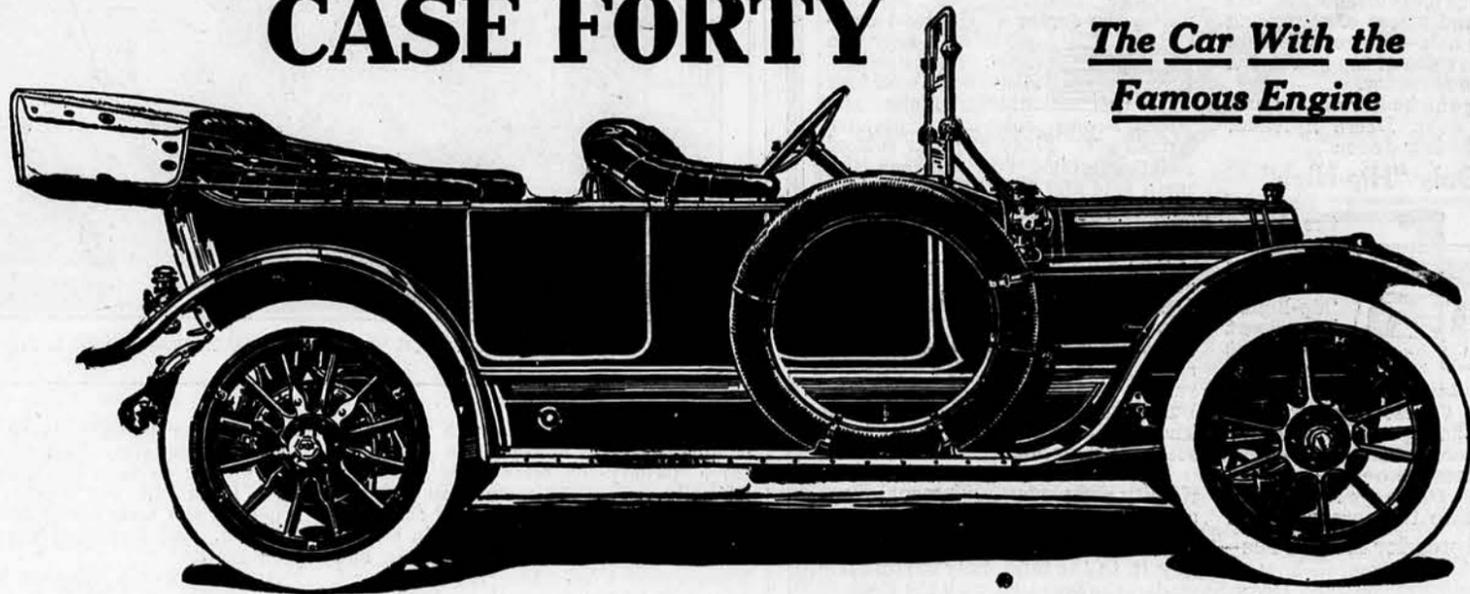
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We need only reasonable profits. Our system, built up through seventy years, permits us to pare them down to the minimum, to effect great factory economies.

It allows us to put all this into the car, to put better things in a Forty than ever went into a Forty before.

You get the benefit of these savings.

They pay us no money, save that which "goodwill" brings to a firm that obtains it.

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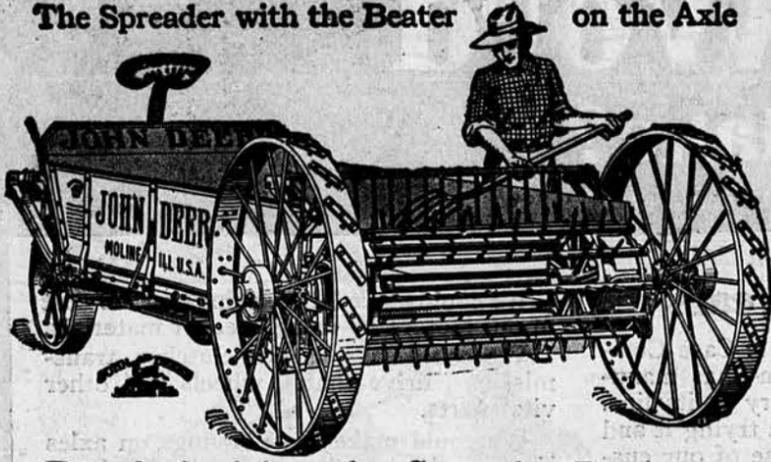
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John Deere Spreader

The Spreader with the Beater on the Axle

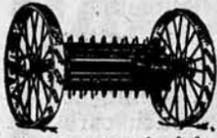


Revolutionizing the Spreader Business
Simplest and Strongest Spreader

On the John Deere Spreader, the Spreader with the Beater on the Axle, two hundred working parts that continually give trouble, are done away with. This spreader is so simple and strong that it does not get out of order. It has no clutches, no chains, no adjustments.

The John Deere Spreader is the greatest improvement in spreaders since their invention. It is as much in advance of ordinary spreaders as the self-binder was over the old reaper.

The Beater on the Axle



The Beater on the Axle

Mounting the beater on the axle makes the John Deere Spreader possible. This feature is fully patented. You cannot get it on any other spreader. The beater on the axle does away with all chains and clutches. It puts the strain and stress of spreading on the main axle—where it belongs—not on the sides of the box or the frame of the spreader.

Mounting the beater on the axle makes the John Deere Spreader easy to load—low down.

Only "Hip-High"

Sides of the John Deere Spreaders are only "hip-high." The first three feet you lift a fork of manure are easiest of all. From there on to the top of the ordinary spreader is hard work. You lift manure only three feet with the John Deere Spreader. You always see into the spreader, just

Easy to Load

Valuable Spreader Book Free—Get this book at once. It contains reasons for using manure—how to apply it to the land, how to store it, and a description of the John Deere Spreader, the Spreader with the Beater on the Axle. Ask us for this book as Package No. Y 13

John Deere Plow Co., Moline, Illinois

where each forkful is needed. Wheels do not interfere with loading.

Few Parts

There are no clutches to get out of order, no chains to give trouble, and no adjustments to be made on the John Deere Spreader. On old style spreaders, ten to twenty adjustments are necessary before they will work at all. Any one of these, wrongly made, might put the spreader out of business.



Out of Gear

To start spreading with a John Deere Spreader, move the lever at the driver's right back until the finger or dog meets the large stop at the rear of the machine—there is no clutch.

The John Deere Spreader does not get out of order. It is always ready for use.

Roller Bearings

Roller bearings, few working parts, the center of the load comparatively near the team and the weight distributed over four wheels, make the John Deere Spreader light draft. There are four sets of roller bearings, two between the main axle and the beater, and two in the front wheels.

Bridge-Like Construction

The substantial steel frame on John Deere Spreaders has high-carbon structural steel side sills. Like modern railway bridges it is built on the best known principles of steel construction. It is securely bolted, insuring rigidity and perfect alignment, even after years of use.



Built Like a Steel Bridge

PRUNING PEACH ORCHARD

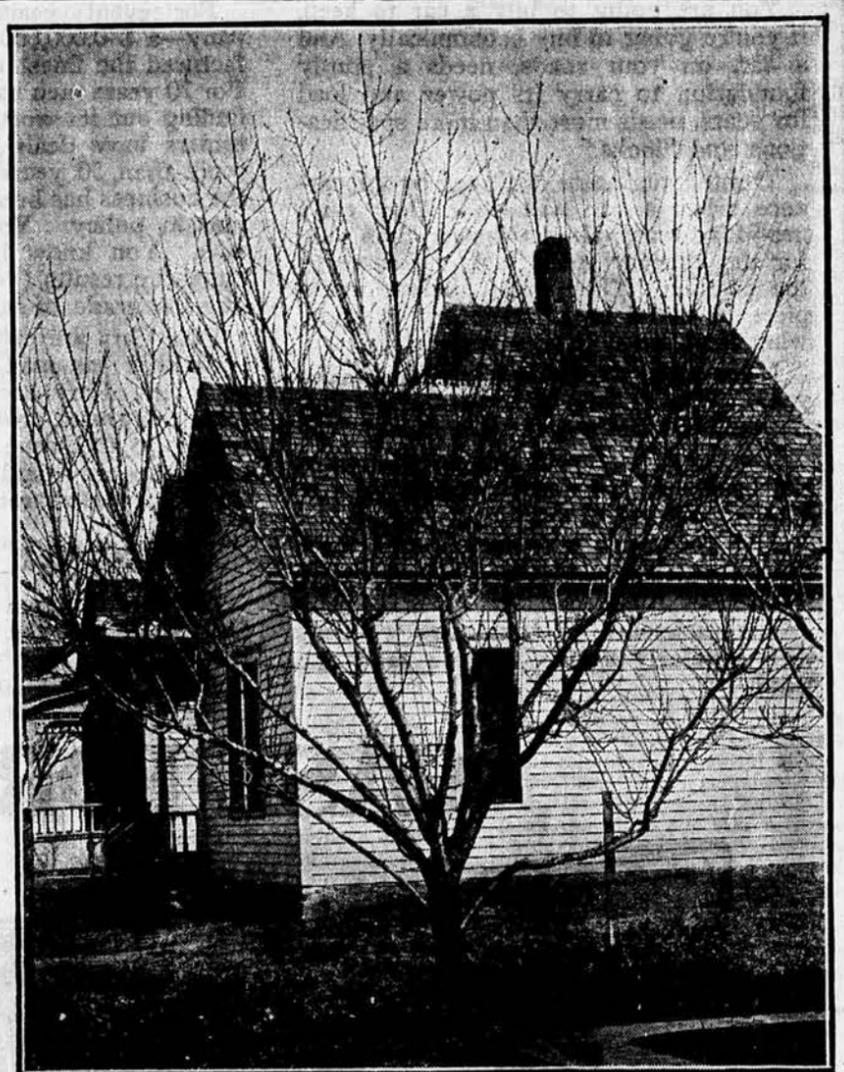
By J. MONCRIEF, Orchardist, Winfield, Kansas.

FEBRUARY and March and recommended as the months in which to prune the peach orchard, but in the great peach orchard district of Palisade, Colo., the most successful orchardists now prune any time during the winter after the foliage drops and trees become dormant. This condition begins about November 1.

Prune, and prune hard, your peach orchard every year, if you are to succeed in growing best quality, prolonging the life of your tree, and saving expense in harvesting your crop. While fruit grows generally understand the grape

tree do not forget that the peach continually throws out more wood than it can support and must be cut heavily every year. To maintain the shape of your tree trim out all small growth on permanent limbs that is closer than 10 inches apart, then cut back the fruit-bearing spurs or limbs you leave to 8 inches. If any of them are shorter than this, always clip the terminal bud, as it will usually mature inferior fruit if left.

Keep the top of your tree down by cutting off square or flat. After a tree reaches proper size it is usually safe to



EIGHT-YEAR-OLD PEACH TREE BEFORE PRUNING.—SEE PAGE 21.

needs heavy pruning, they do not know or appreciate the need of it in peach culture. Twenty-five trees properly pruned annually are worth more than 100 unpruned trees. So prevalent is this neglect of the peach orchard that in all the large peach orchards of Oklahoma and Kansas that I have observed this year I have failed to see a single orchard properly pruned.

One-year-old trees in the spring of the year after planting should have all limbs trimmed off smooth close to the stalk, or body of the tree, and the top cut off 16 to 20 inches from the ground for yard culture and 12 to 16 inches for commercial peach orchards, leaving the tree the appearance of a straight stick. Then when the leaf buds start, rub off all but the upper 6 or 8 inches, allowing these to make the new top.

Grow the first year without attempt to shape top or do further pruning, unless necessary to repeat rubbing off lower buds. The second year, any time in the winter, as mentioned above, shape your top into what is known as the basket or bowl top by leaving three to five limbs evenly distributed around your tree and cutting the center leader or top out close to base of limbs, thus forming your open or bowl top—then again cut the side branches back to 6 inches. Your tree is now properly shaped with a low head to protect the body from hot winds, and an open center to admit the vertical sun. This method enables the fruit to mature in the center of your tree and almost double the bearing surface. It gives all your peaches color—a necessary attribute in fancy sales. It shapes the tree so that the loaded limbs can bend and rest on the ground without breaking, and saves a big expense in harvesting, as fruit can be gathered nearly altogether without step ladder, until trees are eight years old or older.

After the second year in shaping the

cut back the new growth to about 8 or 10 inches annually. By this method you will appear to trim off about all your fruit buds, but don't fear; you have benefited the tree, saved much labor in thinning, and increased the quality of your fruit.

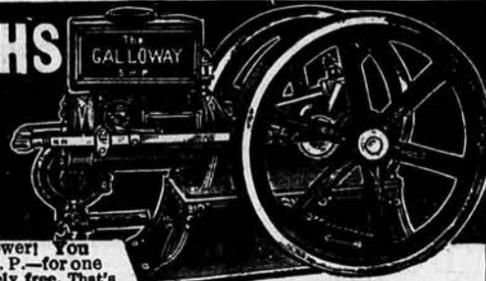
After pruning a five-year Mamie Ross in this manner I found it necessary to thin off 800 peaches. January 1 this year we finished pruning 86 acres of our orchard by experienced men at Palisade, Colo. We paid these men 35 cents per hour with the exception of the foreman, to whom we paid 60 cents per hour. This orchard is planted 120 trees to the acre, has been pruned annually, about half of which is now 4 years old and the other half 5 years old. The cost of pruning this year was \$562.51 for the orchard.

The cuts on this page show an eight-year Triumph peach tree before and after pruning. In maintaining the permanent shape of your tree after about the third year, as the tree spreads, you can of course allow sufficient additional lateral limbs to grow from the original five to maintain the solid or outer circular bowl of your tree, but always be careful to avoid limbs being too thick to admit sufficient sun or over-crowding of limbs at any time in the life of your tree. When a limb becomes damaged severely, or dead, it should be removed.

The average life of a peach orchard in Oklahoma and Kansas is 12 years. If properly pruned annually it could be prolonged to 25 or 30 years.

Lime whitewash will leave dampness but a little while, and is much better than all the hot water that could be applied in a day. Except the water-fowls poultry much prefer dryness at all times, all the wetness they relish is good drinking water or milk.—E. C., in Indiana Farmer.

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Best Corn Growing Methods

By S. C. TRENT, Hiawatha, Kan., for KANSAS FARMER

IN raising a crop of corn the most essential things are seed bed, seed and cultivation. Of course, one can raise some corn on a poor seed bed, but to raise a paying crop one must have a well prepared seed bed. In preparing this seed bed different soils and conditions require different methods. Here in Brown County, for listed corn, very common practice has been to disk the fields that have been in corn the previous year. In doing this the disk should be started as soon as possible in the spring, as it prepares the ground to take in spring rains, also conserves the moisture already in the soil.

After the ground has been thoroughly disked the first time it should be disked after every rain. This puts the soil in the very best shape, pulverizing the

crease your yield from 10 to 25 bushels per acre. You also get a type and quality you can not get in the scrub variety. All seed should be thoroughly tested before planted either by a general test or by an individual method, the latter being the best, as it will tell you exactly the stand you will get.

The depth of planting should be determined by the season. If the season is very dry, the corn should be planted deeper than if the conditions were just right, as the corn is apt to sprout and then die on account of lack of moisture. Under ideal conditions I consider two inches the proper depth for planting corn. Never plant the corn until the sod is warm and conditions are right for a good, rapid growth, as nothing hurts corn more than to be stunted in its



S. G. TRENT.

As a corn grower and breeder, Mr. Trent, the writer of this article, has achieved unusual success. For six consecutive years he has won first prize at the Kansas State Corn Show. It is doubtful if such a record has been equaled by any other corn man in the United States. About ten years ago Mr. Trent bought a bushel of pure-bred corn because he wanted to grow more and better corn on his farm. The results were so marked and his interest in the good corn so grew that he became a corn breeder and seed corn grower—a marked example of a farmer boy taking hold of opportunity and making good. This mention of Mr. Trent's success is not intended to cause a lot of Kansas boys to go into the corn breeding business, but it is intended to show how opportunity lies on every hand to be taken hold of by the boy of initiative and energy. The seed corn business is mentioned only as an example. The same opportunity lies in the fields of horticulture, live stock, other phase of agriculture, and in every other phase of agriculture. Mr. Trent could afford to grow just as good corn as he is growing, even though he never Herein lies the great advantage of good stock, and every-



stalks, destroying the small weeds and storing moisture in the soil to be used later when needed.

If the field to be prepared for corn has been in small grain or clover the previous year, the best plan is to plow in the fall or early winter and work to the proper condition with disk and harrow in the spring. Now, with a good bed prepared, the next thing is the seed. One should select seed that is suited to his particular location and climate, seed that will mature every year in his section. Corn, to make good grain in the feed lot and bring good prices on the market, must have quality, and you can not get quality in corn unless it is matured. Choose some pure-bred variety that is adapted to your location. By using pure-bred seed you can often in-

early growth. In cultivating corn there is no fixed rule to follow. The idea is to keep stirring the soil to kill the weeds and to conserve the moisture.

Cultivation should commence on listed corn as soon as you can follow the row of young plants, and be kept up until the corn is too large to cultivate with the cultivator, then if necessary it should be cultivated with a one-horse garden plow. Corn should never be laid by unless you have a good loose mulch to hold the moisture. Take care not to plow too deep after the first and second times, as you are apt to do more harm than good by cutting the roots and giving the corn a serious set-back. With a proper seed bed, good pure seed, and careful cultivation, the average yield of corn in Kansas can surely be increased.

Feeding Stuffs Law

Because of the fact that the present Feeding Stuffs' Law of Kansas was so enacted as to include feeding stuffs proper as well as medicinal and condimental feeds, it has been found difficult of execution and now that a United States judge has rendered a decision by which this law is rendered inoperative so far as inter-state shipments are concerned, it is doubly necessary to make changes in it.

A bill has not been introduced which seeks to remedy these disadvantages by separating the requirements for feeding stuffs from those of a condimental or medicinal nature and enacting a separate law for each. The necessity for this lies in the fact that under the recent decision of the Federal judge continental foods and stock remedies may be manufactured outside of Kansas and shipped in for sale without having to pay the fees required of such foods which are manufactured inside the state. This is distinctly to the advantage of the foreign manufacturer and practically serves to

nullify this law which was intended to protect stockmen against fraud.

When a stockman is asked to pay from \$500 to \$1000 per ton for stock remedies or stock food, he has a right to know what they contain and whether he is getting his money's worth. Such remedies or feeds may be made up of very excellent materials in proper combination and then diluted with weed seed, peanut shells or cottonseed hulls to such an extent that they would be practically valueless for the purposes for which they are sold. Even when the analysis is placed on the label and the amount of protein and crude fibre shown, it might be true that the protein would not be digestible or that the crude fibre would be so greatly in excess that the preparation would have little or no value. It is for the protection of the live stock men of the state that such a law is needed and the present situation under the recent decision of the federal judge, seems to amount to almost an emergency.

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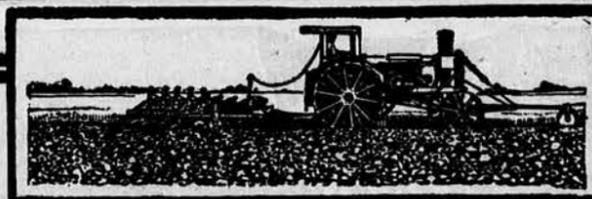
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Butter sells at 45c a lb., milk at 12 1/2 a qt., eggs at 40c to 60c a doz. the year round. Alfalfa always brings around \$16 per ton on the field. Oats sells at \$2 per hundred and wheat, corn, etc., bring much higher prices than are received elsewhere.

Consider these market advantages with the fact that the land here is wonderfully productive, rich, silt (naturally level); the climate here provides nine full months growing weather; and that you are independent of rainfall. Here you have irrigation under ideal conditions. The water used is the purest in America and proven to be inexhaustible.

Each farmer has his own private pumping plant, getting water just when needed and just as much as needed. Yet a personally owned water right here costs less than half what a corporation or Government controlled water right costs elsewhere. Right now you can secure land which, when fully equipped with your own irrigation plant, will cost only about \$35 per acre. The price of land is low because it was only three years ago that the agricultural wealth of this Valley was discovered—that's the very reason why the price won't stay low long.

The climate here has brought health to thousands—pure, dry air, 300 days of sunshine; short mild winters, and the altitude keeps summers from getting excessively warm—nights are always cool. Here you have the unusual opportunity to gain health while making bigger money.

Deming, New Mexico

is the metropolis of the Mimbres Valley—a splendid city of 3000 with fine public buildings, grammar and high schools, paved streets, electric light, water, sewer systems, etc.—as fine a town as you've ever lived by and a good local market.

Compare this section with yours!

—the few facts we have given should urge any man to find out more. Remember we are not selling land—we are a body of business and farmer folks interested in developing this Valley for the prosperity of all those here and those who come. You can depend upon what we tell you. Your prosperity is our prosperity. Don't let another crop season start until you really know what the Mimbres Valley offers. Write us today and let us tell you all about it. Sec'y, 103 Chamber of Commerce, Deming, New Mexico.

SEED CORN 146 BU. ACRE

DIAMOND JOE'S BIG WHITE—A strictly new variety. None like it. It is the Earliest and Best Big White Corn in the World—because it was bred for most Big Bushels, not fancy show points; because grown from pure inherited stock; every stalk bearing one or more good ears, because scientifically handled, thoroughly dried and properly cured and had the most rigid inspection. Also all other leading standard varieties at FARMER PRICES. OUR BIG ILLUSTRATED FARM AND GARDEN SEED CATALOG mailed FREE. A postal card will bring it to you. Write for it today. Address, RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa. Box 7

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

THE FARM



Cattlemen Endorse Waters.

The Greenwood County Cattlemen's Association last week endorsed President H. J. Waters, of Kansas Agricultural College for secretary of the federal department of agriculture. The resolution in part read: "By his appointment Kansas would suffer direct loss. The nation would be many times gainer. Beyond any doubt Dr. Waters is the one man within the bounds of the nation sufficiently practical, non-sectional, broadminded and far visioned to guide us from agricultural disaster."—Signed, F. H. Hull, President; Wm. Henderson, Vice President; Jno. Edwards, Secretary; Wm. Johnston, Treasurer; John Landerger, Geo. E. Tucker.

Former Kansan Likes Idaho.

Our subscriber, William Gellings, Idaho, writes: "KANSAS FARMER is an extra good farm paper. Kansas is a grand state, but I prefer to farm in an irrigated section. Our crops were good last year, as they always are in this part of the country where we irrigate. We had 50 acres of barley which yielded an average of 112 bushels per acre; 40 acres of oats which averaged 110 bushels per acre; 35 acres of wheat which averaged 53 1-3 bushels; and our alfalfa gave us three tons per acre. We sell alfalfa hay to sheep men on the ground and we get \$7 to \$10 per ton. We have a good market for everything. Eggs are now 50 cents per dozen and butter 45 cents per pound. Land ranges in price from \$60 to \$80 per acre."

Corn Planter Dropping Tests.

In a series of corn planter tests observations were made from these four points of view: The accuracy of drop as depending on the type of plate and kind of drop; the treatment of seed as to grading; the speed at which the planter is driven; and the amount of seed in the seed box. Tests were run of 400 consecutive hills, of which the last 300 only were used. Results of the tests seem to show:

1. That wherever an edge selection plate is used the seed should be graded, as the increase in accuracy is no doubt sufficient to warrant the extra labor.
2. That where a round hole plate is used, the corn had better not be graded.
3. The butt and tip kernels should always be removed.
4. Where the seed has been graded, the amount of seed in the hopper has little or no effect on accuracy.
5. That a medium or slow rate of driving the planter through the field will give best accuracy.

St. Joseph's Big Congress.

The agricultural congress idea has caught on. Since the successful congress held for Kansans at Hutchinson last November no less than a half dozen other meetings of the same character have been held in this and other states. St. Joseph is arranging for such a congress to be held March 6, 7 and 8. The farmers of four other states to the number of 620 petitioned the Commerce Club of that town to hold this meeting and St. Joseph went at it.

Fully twenty-five expert farmers, men of national fame, will entertain and instruct regarding farm problems, live stock, dairying, etc. No charge will be made for attending this congress. St. Joseph will receive its pay in the increased yield per acre in the four states of which it is practically the center and frequently the market.

Special attention will be paid to farmers and their families. The executive committee, 114 South Fifth Street, St. Joseph, Mo., will have a list of rooms and boarding houses, and on application of farmers by mail, quarters can be assigned to them in advance. A bureau of information will be established at the Auditorium, and anyone applying at the bureau for board and lodging will be taken in charge of by messengers and shown to the place where he can engage quarters for from one to three days time. These features will be very carefully looked after.

Farmers Buying Manure.

Answering B. A. T., Paola, Kan. Yes, the Extension Division of the Kansas Agricultural College has taken up with the Kansas City Stock Yards Company

and the railroads reaching these yards to load manure and make what is regarded as a low shipping rate thereon.

The Kansas City Stock Yards Co. will furnish the manure and load it on the cars for \$2 per car. While some of the farmers who have a large number of hogs on their farm may not be justified in taking a chance of using the Kansas City manure for fear of carrying germs of hog cholera to their farms, all other farmers can afford to give consideration to the use of these exceptionally low rates in order to obtain manure for the fertilization of their lands.

The rates for transportation to our subscriber's point are shown by these of the Katy. Rates on other roads are in all probability the same for equal distances. From Kansas City to stations south of Paola to and including Moran, \$10 per car; stations south of Moran and Piqua, including points on Iola branch, to and including Parsons, \$15 per car; stations south of Parsons to Coffeyville, Chetopa and Joplin, \$20 per car.

We have heard that many carloads of manures are being shipped into the Kansas counties adjoining the stock yards.

The Suckering of Corn.

Our subscriber, H. B. N., Belleville, Kan., asks why corn suckers. The inquiry was submitted to E. G. Schaffer, instructor in crops of Kansas Agricultural College, and he writes:

"I doubt if you can obtain a satisfactory reason in answer to your question why corn suckers. No doubt there is more than one reason which may help explain this condition. It is frequently noticed that, where the corn is very thin or the land especially rich, a large number of suckers will develop. Often there seems to be a larger number of suckers developing early in the season than there are at a later period. No doubt suckers are developing partly because of an extra supply of plant food, which cannot all be used profitably by the main stalk. Sometimes suckers which start to develop early in the season do not continue their development, suggesting that the plant food stored there for a short time may later be used to supply the main stalk. I have no evidence, however, that this is true. In our variety tests where different varieties are grown side by side we often find that one variety suckers far more freely than some others, which shows that it is an inherent quality with some varieties.

Formalin for Smut.

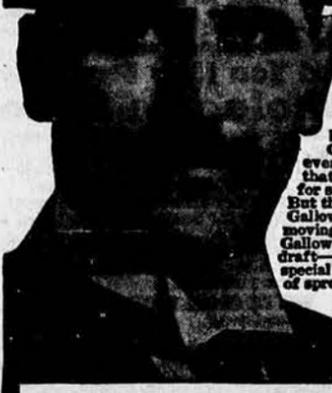
A. L. H., Emporia, Kan., asks for information regarding treatment of seed grains to prevent smut.

The formalin treatment of seed to prevent smut is simple, cheap and effective. It is also safe, there being but little danger of doing injury to the vitality of the seed. It will prevent stinking smut or closed smut, of wheat, loose smut of oats, and covered smut of oats and barley. Potato scab is also treated successfully with formalin. The formalin treatment is not entirely effective in controlling loose smut of wheat, or loose smut of barley. It does however, help considerably with these two loose smuts. The loose smuts are more successfully combated with hot water treatment, but its use is not so easy and there is more danger of doing injury to the seed. No effective treatment for corn smut is known. Loose smut of wheat and barley can be distinguished from the closed by the fact that, to see the black spores of the closed smut, the kernel or mass between the glumes must be crushed. The black spores of the loose smut are visible on the surface.

Treatment: Mix one pint of formalin with 50 gallons of water. The seed may be dipped into this solution in a basket or sack, or the solution may be sprinkled upon the seed. The essential point is that all of the kernels are thoroughly wet. Fifty gallons of the solution should treat about fifty bushels of seed. The treated seed should be dried soon after the treatment.

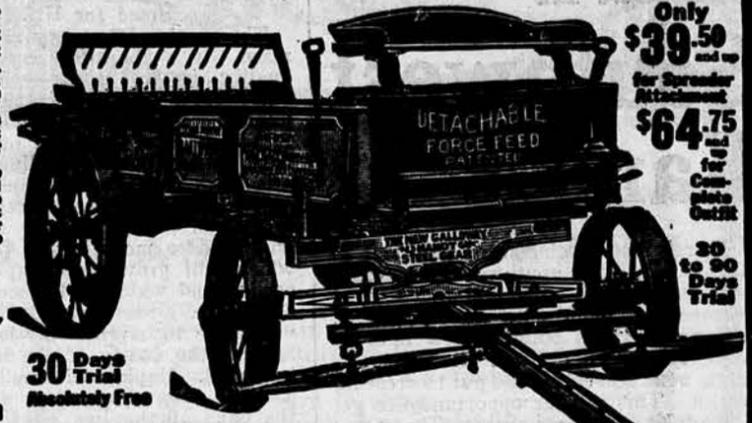
Farmers should treat seed wheat, oats and barley every year. The cost of treating sufficient seed is small, and the loss due to smutted grain is large. Those smuts which are not controlled by this treatment are of comparatively little importance.

Let Me Ship YOU FREE This 1913 Spreader



Not one cent down. No bank deposit. Keep your money in your own pocket. I just want you to try my new Spreader, that's all. Try it right on your own farm for a whole month free. Test it out as you wouldn't think of testing any other spreader in the world. Pile on the manure a foot and a half above the box. Put on all she'll hold. Take the fine, powdered stuff or the toughest, heaviest, tramped-down, sough-hay kind from the calf yard. If it's frozen, so much the better. Take it into your field, whip your team to a gallop and **CLAM! IN GEAR!** Say, I know that's an awful test. So do you! A test no other manufacturer even suggest to you. But do you think for a minute I'd ship you a spreader and let you abuse it that way if I didn't know it would make good? I know what I'm doing. I've made the same offer for seven years, and the Galloway today is better than ever. 40,000 farmers have proved it. But the best proof of all is the machine itself—eleven patented features—all exclusive with the Galloway—double drive chains furnishing power from both wheels alike direct to the beater and moving the load. The only endless apron force feed, roller bearing feed spreader built. Makes the Galloway worth \$25.00 more than any other spreader sold today. Low down—easy to load—light draft—two horses will handle it easily. Pull between wheels entirely on the reach—and many other special features. I can't tell them all—just get my catalog before you buy any other make or style of spreader. Do it today.

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Only \$39.50 and up for Spreader Attachment \$64.75 and up for Complete Outfit 30 to 90 Days Trial

You know Galloway. You know his fair, square, straight-from-the-shoulder way of doing business direct with the farmer from his factories and saving you the 30% to 50% middleman's profit. No man in the country ever gave the farmers as square a deal as Bill Galloway.

Now, I'm out to break my own records. I know I've done it, but I'm going to leave it to you. If you can figure out a fairer proposition than I'm making for 1913, I wish you'd write and tell me—I can't.

Write Me—Get My Special 1913 Proposition

Here comes the best news of all. I am going to help you get your spreader party or even entirely free. No canvassing—no soliciting. When I say free, I mean FREE. I've been four years working out this plan, and say, it's the biggest, fairest and most liberal co-operative offer ever made. Now, I want you to get my offer right away. I don't want you to wait a minute. I have a special reason for wanting you to hurry and I'll tell you when you write me.

Here's the Proof:

Gentlemen: My Galloway Spreader was ordered about the first of February, 1909, and is a 50-bu. machine. I have run over a thousand loads of manure through it. Perfectly satisfied.—W. G. SUTPIN, Dundee, Ill.

Sir: My Galloway Spreader works as fine as silk, and I have the \$30 left that it would have cost me if I had bought a trust spreader.—S. E. TRENKS, Geddes, S. D.

Dear Sir: The spreader I bought of you is a dandy. I have hauled 150 loads with it without the least trouble and with two small horses not weighing over 1,100 pounds each. I use the 60-bu. size and I would advise anyone in need of a spreader to try the Galloway and see for themselves. It is the lightest running and the strongest in the market today. It is O. K.—GER. MCCARTHY, Moona, Iowa.

William Galloway, Pres., WILLIAM GALLOWAY COMPANY, 389 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa

Remember, we carry spreaders in stock at Chicago, Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Minneapolis and Winnipeg.

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Don't let this paper get out of your hands until you have sent for Galloway's wonderful big illustrated free spreader catalog. Find out how you can get a Galloway Spreader shipped right to your farm for 30 days' free test. And above all, get posted on my SPECIAL LIMITED OFFER. I want you to get that offer sure. Not another like it. Send me the coupon or letter or postal today.

"A Streak of Gold"

The only book of its kind in the world. It tells you just the practical facts every man ought to know about fertilizing. Tells how to handle manure, how to treat it, keep it and use it to the best possible advantage. Worth a hundred dollars to any business farmer. Regular price one dollar. Free to you when you write me.



FREE!

FREE COUPON

WILLIAM GALLOWAY, President, THE WILLIAM GALLOWAY CO. 389 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa

I want to know more about that 1913 offer of yours. Tell me all about it and send me your latest manure spreader book and your valuable book of information, "A Streak of Gold," free.

Name.....
Town.....
County.....
R. F. D.....State.....

We will also send you FREE our new 5-color, big, 144-page general merchandising book—giving 1,000 or more bargains in machinery, boggies, harness, furniture, rugs, draperies, etc.; everything you need for the home.

For County Fairs.
The Kansas State Board of Agriculture at its recent meeting, resolved: That we favor state and county agricultural fairs and believe them to be so valuable a means for the encouragement and upbuilding of the varied industries of all the people, that the legislature may well promote their interests by favorable and adequate legislation.

Soil Inoculation By Culture.
H. L. H., Pleasanton, Kan., asks what we know about soil inoculation with the advertised cultures and would like something of its history.
Soil inoculation is comparatively new in this country but well understood abroad, especially in Germany. It is used in the cultivation of legume or pod-bearing plants like alfalfa, the clovers, and soy beans. These are crop alternates which restore the precious nitrogen which successive wheat or corn culture has taken from the soil. For two thousand years it has been known that legumes have the wonderful virtue of restoring land that has been despoiled by wheat or corn, but until thirty years ago, no one knew why or how they did their work.
It remained for a German bacteriologist, Hellriegel, to discover the scientific reason for this important phenomenon of nature. But Hellriegel was a scientist and it devolved upon more practical men to develop his discovery and make it commercially useful. This important work was done by Nobbe and Hiltner, also German bacteriologists of high standing. They succeeded in taking cultures of bacteria which they found on the roots of legumes, and from these cultures they were enabled to produce the bacteria by the billion in their laboratories, and to pack them so as to become available for the ordinary farmer.
The experiment stations of Germany gave the new process thorough tests and it was not long before the farmers of the Fatherland were using soil inoculation to renew their nitrogen depleted lands. This innovation proved immensely successful and the result was last year over a million acres were inoculated in Germany alone. The Nobbe and Hiltner cultures were brought to this country a few years ago and have been used with marked success.
The process of inoculation is simple and inexpensive. The bacteria comes in tins filled with a preparation resembling black earth. They will live for six months under these conditions. When the farmer wishes to use them, he dissolves the preparation in water and mixes the liquid with his seed.
The results of soil inoculation in this country have been truly wonderful. It

has punctured the tradition that alfalfa can be grown only in certain favored sections. It is true that alfalfa cannot be grown unless the soil possesses nitrogen gathering bacteria, but the commercial cultures supply the bacteria and a good stand of alfalfa may be grown anywhere in the country by their use.

Two District Farmers.
On February 1, two distinct demonstration agents took up their work in Kansas, one with headquarters at Norton and the other at Dodge City. Clyde McKee has been secured by the Agricultural college for the work in the Northwest Rock Island territory, with headquarters at Norton, working from Agra to Kanorado. G. E. Thompson will maintain headquarters at Dodge City and work from that point along the Santa Fe to the western line of Kansas. Each road pays about four-fifths of the salary of the demonstration agent, and the Federal government will pay one-fifth. The college will ask the commercial clubs to help meet the other expense. While these men are on the railroad pay rolls they will work wholly under the direction of the Agricultural College.
It will be the plan to have from four to six demonstration farms in each county, the owner working certain limited acres under the direction of these demonstration agents. The work will include possibly ten acres of corn, kafir, milo and in Southwestern Kansas, ten acres of broom corn. It will include smaller acreage of cowpeas, Spanish peanuts, Mexican beans, potatoes, etc. It will include, possibly ten acres of kafir or corn ground left for summer fallow. In fact, it is intended that on these demonstration farms there will be practical demonstrations in what the college considers good farming, and nothing will be attempted that is of an experimental character. It is strictly a money making proposition. On these special acreages only the best seed will be used, and hence those farm owners will have seed for distribution next year in their neighborhoods. These agents will aim to visit these "demonstration farms" about every two weeks from March to October each year. This year they will begin their visiting in February to arrange for their farms. On each visit after the first of March invitations will be extended to all neighbors to meet the agent on the demonstration farms on each visit for the discussion of the actual farm problems. These agents will also hold a great many school house and village meetings.
The Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific companies will be asked to assist in carrying on the same kind of work along their lines. Of course, if the Lever bill passes the United States Senate be-

fore February 15, and if the Kansas legislature accepts the provision of the bill and duplicates the Federal appropriation for demonstration work these and other district agents can be maintained. It is possible that a district demonstration agent may be secured for Southeastern Kansas to begin about the middle of February and to work in the counties of Cherokee, Labette, Montgomery, Nelson, Neosho, Crawford, Bourbon and Allen.

Silo Solves Conservation of Feed.
It is not the cost of the winter's feed bill that makes beef so high. It is not that we do not raise enough feed, but it is the enormous waste of the feed raised. Conservation of feed in the cattle belt has been carried on only in a primitive way until recently.
The biggest factor in conservation of feed that has been discovered is the silo. Although dairymen have used the silo for a number of years, it is only in the last two years that the cattle feeder has awakened to the advantages of preserving his feed, and only a few have profited by its use up to this date, as the cattlemen have been slow to see its great value.
We have a large ranch in Southern Kansas, Greenwood County, where we have experimented with silos. As a result we have been able to winter twice the number of cattle with the same acreage of feed as heretofore; in other words, cut the cost of wintering cattle in half and making it almost as cheap as grazing.
We have five 300-ton silos and we feel so elated with the results obtained that we most gladly furnish this information so that others may obtain the benefit of our experience. We filled our silos with kafir and estimate the cost of this silage per ton at \$1.70. The kafir should not be siloed until well matured as silage is washy when too green.
We estimate that half feeding on silage can be handled on 40 per cent. less than in the old way, and that the cost of the silos and machinery has been paid for out of the first year's feeding.
A farmer raises twice as much feed as his cattle get when he leaves the feed in an unsheltered condition, as the greatest number of farmers and cattlemen are doing today. In the first place, a large part of it becomes weather-beaten and unfit for stock to eat. Then it is dried out and not palatable, whereas in the silo it is preserved as it comes out of the field; in fact, it is even more nutritious than green feed as it is not put into the silo until well matured.
There are many kinds of silos and anyone who is interested can easily obtain information regarding them. Of this fact I am certain, the silo will revo-

lutionize the cattle feeding industry. A conservative estimate of the number of silos being erected in Kansas alone this year is placed at over five thousand; however, this number is small compared with the number of stockmen who feed cattle.—THEO. H. LAMPE, Kansas City, Missouri.

Will Read It Always.
The Old Reliable has been read continuously in the Myers family for over 30 years. E. L. Myers homesteaded in this section—Wilson county—in 1865, and began taking KANSAS FARMER, Mother Myers thinks about 1878 or 1879. As the Myers children made homes of their own each subscribed for KANSAS FARMER.
We, the Clyde H. Myers branch, have read it every one of the 19 years since our married life began. We expect to take it as long as we live or it lives. We think it the very best farm paper published, and we take several.—MRS. CLYDE H. MYERS, Fredonia, Kan.

Cut Scions for Spring.
Scions for spring grafting should be cut late in the fall or at the beginning of winter and stored in the proper condition until ready for use.
Always cut them from trees known to be fruitful if you want good results. The scion is a part of the dormant stem and is usually cut from the preceding season's growth. Cut them 5 or 6 inches long and be sure to have one or more healthy leaf buds on the scion. These will be the growing points of the following year's growth, and it is important that they should be vigorous.
The scions should be wrapped in bundles and packed in moist sawdust, moss, or sand until ready for use. Store them in a cool cellar. Too much moisture will cause swelling of the buds and too little will cause shriveling. They are both harmful and should be avoided. Graft in the spring just before growth begins or during the resumption of growth.

Helped By Kansas Farmer.
Do you want something that you do not have and do not know where to get it. Then write KANSAS FARMER—our noble paper—and you will soon learn where you can get what you want. Last year I wanted cow peas. Our merchant asked \$5 per bushel. I wrote to KANSAS FARMER; in two weeks I had 10 or 12 letters. One came from a man at Blodgett, Mo., he informed me that he sold peas at \$1.50 per bushel. They cost me 37 cents per bushel freight—\$1.87 total. I sent for 23 bushels. This shows that I saved \$71.90 on 23 bushels. This is what KANSAS FARMER did for me. We should all appreciate such noble help.—J. KESSLER, El Dorado, Kan.

\$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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Topeka, Kansas.

ELECTRIC No more high lifting or pitching. Saves you work and lightens draft nearly 50%. Don't rut fields or roads. We also furnish Electric Steel Wheels to fit ANY wagon. Wheels can't dry out or rot. Send for free book of facts and proofs.

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Steel Wheel Handy Wagons Are Big Money SAVERS!



9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS

BACKS EASY No Backache weighs only 41 lbs. EASILY CARRIED

SAWS DOWN TREES

BY ONE MAN. It's KING OF THE WOODS. Saves money and backache. Send for FREE catalog No. B40 showing low price and testimonials from thousands. First order gets agency. Folding Sawing Mach. Co., 161 W. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.



BOWSER SWEEP MILLS

Different from all others. Grind Corn with shucks. Kaffir in the head and all kinds of small grain. 4 and 2 horse sizes. (Also make 10 sizes of belt mills)

FREE - Booklet on "Seeds and Manures"

C.N.P. Bowser Co., South Bend, Ind.



DAIRY



Breed for Utility.

The power of heredity must be recognized. It is absolutely certain that the quality of live stock—whether it be dairy cows or stock cattle—cannot be improved unless better blood be brought into that herd from the outside. It is only by intelligent breeding on systematic lines that quality can be obtained or maintained. The object of quality is that of utility through a cow which will produce more butter fat or a calf which will grow more rapidly, mature earlier, and which will place beef on its back at a lower cost. It is useless to undertake to improve any herd unless it be that the utility of the herd is to be improved. Haphazard breeding with no definite determination as to utility is the bane of the live stock business in general. Determine first that a better service must be required from our herds and breed to that end.

Selecting Dairy Cows.

There is no necessity for hesitation in the selection of a dairy breed. However, as we have said time and again, it is our judgment that certain conditions should govern in the selection of a breed. These are conditions of environment more than anything else. However, we are more and more convinced that the question of individuality is of greater importance than the breed. It is possible for the man who is a good judge of dairy cattle to go into the country and pick up cows here and there and bring together a herd of almost any size the individuals of which would be good milkers and not in one animal would there be a drop of dairy blood. This fact, together with the fact that among the pure breeds of all breeds are some of the worst kind of scrubs, proves the contention that individuality is not more important than the breed but fully as important as the breeding. It is not necessary for any farmer who has a desire to build up a herd of profitable producing cows, to go into the breeding of pure bred cattle of any breed. If he has the ability to judge and select he can obtain animals of nondescript breeding which will furnish him with profitable quantities of milk. In doing this, however, he does not accomplish the results which as a dairyman will give him the largest return. We have yet to know the first dairy farmer who has undertaken the building up of a herd along lines of good breeding as well as good individuality who has not been able to sell all the surplus pure bred stock he produced, at good prices. The production of milk and cream is only one side of profitable dairying. What may be termed the side issues not infrequently become the principal sources of income.

Cream Separator Essential.

Ten years ago permanent commercial dairying had not established itself in Kansas, and that was not until the coming of the hand cream separator. Upon its perfection and its thorough adaptability to farm conditions, this little machine became an economic necessity. The history of farm dairying in Kansas had already proven that the selling of whole milk would be a business followed only during a year or a period of years of low crop production. This, because of the time and labor involved in hauling the whole milk, and because of the objections to the skim milk for feeding calves and pigs when returned in poor condition from the skimming station or creamery. These were two features of the then prevailing dairy practice to which necessity pointed for elimination before farm dairying could become thoroughly established. The hand cream separator removed each of these objections, and just so soon as it became installed on every farm where cows were milked, then was farm dairying placed on a permanent and most profitable basis. The cream separator in every section has had the same effect toward making dairying permanent and profitable. It is certain that the cream separator is as essential on every farm where cows are milked as is the wheat binder on the farm on which wheat or oats are grown. Compared with other methods of skimming, the cream separator is a tremendous money saver. In the case of ten fairly good cows it will save the butter fat of at least one cow per year as compared with the raising

of the cream by gravity and skimming in the old-fashioned way.

The saving of one cow's butter fat per year is important in every dairy, but the increased value of the skim milk from the cream separator when that milk is fed warm and sweet is much greater than ordinarily believed. The cream separator has made possible the successful and profitable rearing of the skim milk calf, when without great care and pains his successful rearing was almost impossible under old methods. The economy of the hand cream separator is everywhere recognized. The occasional prediction that in the years to come farmers will again haul whole milk will never come true in this country.

What Provision for Cows?

A question which every farm dairyman should at this minute be seriously considering is what will the cows have to eat next fall and winter. This should apply not only to the man who is milking cows, but as well to every farmer who is keeping any kind of cattle. If cows are worth milking it is worth while to supply them with feed in such quantities as will produce a maximum milk yield.

If cows and their offspring are kept, even though not for milking, these animals fail to return to their owner the largest income of which they are capable unless they are so fed as to be thrifty to grow and to increase in weight. The feeding situation is therefore no different when applied to the man who is milking cows or who is keeping cattle for stock purposes. In this issue of KANSAS FARMER are the opinions of a number of our readers as to the value of silage and the economy in the saving and feeding of forage crops through the silo.

We have stated times without number that the silo is not an absolute essential to the proper feeding of dairy cows and stock or fattening cattle. However, we believe it is the most economical means of supplying cattle kind with the best feed and whereby the best results are obtained. Many farmers have, however, secured good results from their feeding operations without the use of the silo, and such success as has been achieved in the past can in a great measure be achieved at this time and in the future.

It is certain, however, that without the silo feeding is more expensive and laborious. Successful dry feeding necessitates practically all of the alfalfa hay that the animals will consume. Alfalfa is foremost of our hay crops, first because it contains practically all the essential elements of nutrition; second, because of its palatability; and third, because of its succulence, the latter existing to a greater extent in alfalfa hay than in other feeds we have except in the case of cane during the early part of the feeding season.

Our conclusion on the feeding question is that Kansas dairymen, generally speaking, must feed either more silage or more alfalfa hay. In localities where alfalfa does not thrive and abundant yield is not obtained, the silo at once becomes the only satisfactory other alternative. Even in localities where alfalfa does well, fully one-half of the alfalfa crop may be saved by the use of the corn crop through the silo. This is an economy well worth considering. Nevertheless the fact remains that on all dairy farms, even with silage, we should have some alfalfa or its equivalent in some other legume. There is not a farm in Kansas so situated that feeding methods for the best results with dairy cows, with stock cattle or beef cattle, do not include the growth of the necessary feed of well known good quality.

Dairying Should Be Business.

In every line of human activity progress is rampant. The man who is progressive in his business is as a rule the man who makes the most money. The business which progresses most is the business on which all eyes are fastened. The very nature of progress means greater efficiency, resulting in a maximum return for a minimum of labor. All lines of business are subject to accomplishing the same general results under progressive administration. We believe that, generally speaking, agriculture has not progressed and kept pace with other businesses.

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ing. So, because dairying in Kansas has not become a business. It has been and is still a side line. It should be one of the principal industries of practically every quarter section farm or smaller farm. We cannot as a rule specialize in our farm operations to the extent that we have only one specialty. The nature of farming—made so by the two seasons of the year, winter and summer—requires two or more specialties. On the farms named, dairying should, in our judgment, be the winter specialty. In fact dairying should be a nine months specialty, the three months specialty being the growing of grain, fruit or berry crops, which by their very nature are summer businesses.

Note, if you please, the number of farmers in your neighborhood who actually have a winter business. Note if in your judgment they could not well afford to devote the winter season to some one special line. If they could, then the merits of dairying, the feeding of a bunch of stock cattle which are growing heavier every day, the feeding of a bunch of cattle to be sold as beef, or the feeding of swine, are practically the only winter specialties subject to a choice. Note those farms on which a daily or weekly cash income is necessary. On such farms winter dairying becomes the specialty of first choice.

It is not our idea that dairying or any other form of farm industry should be followed as a matter of sentiment, nor should it be justified simply because other people are doing the same thing. It is time for us to think and think hard of those things which are best adapted to our farms and our situation with reference to help, etc., and determine upon those things which we can best handle with greatest profit. When this has been determined, then we must seek to pursue the work of our choice with a greater degree of profit and satisfaction than heretofore.

Considerations in Establishing Creamery.

Not long since at a farmers' institute we were asked the question as to when a community could afford to build a creamery. Many of our hearers were shocked at our reply, which was that when the milk of at least one thousand cows could be assured. This statement was in opposition to the popular belief that four hundred cows would support a local creamery and with the milk from such number of cows could assure its patrons more money per pound of butter fat than the prevailing returns for butter fat in cream sold from that locality.

We have seen the so-called 400-cow creamery tried in Kansas time and again, and in almost every instance failure resulted in two or three years and often sooner. In the first place no creamery has ever been established in Kansas with a guarantee of the product of four hundred cows. In listing such number of cows it has been necessary to exaggerate the actual cow population. In the second place it has not been taken into consideration that the cows would average in twelve months not more than 100 pounds of butter fat per cow and that at least 65 to 70 per cent of the product from such cows was produced during the summer months when butter prices are low as compared with the winter months, when it is most difficult to make the best butter and when it is most difficult to sell that butter to the best advantage.

The fact is that the 400-cow creamery usually has a patronage not in excess of two hundred cows, and the creamery is doomed to failure because of the refusal of those who own the cow population to be honest with themselves or with the local company establishing the creamery. The 400-cow creamery could be successful if the cows were actually dairy cows and these cows were handled along intelligent dairy lines, which means that the cows should average close to 300 pounds of butter fat per year and should be winter milkers, well fed and housed.

It is lack of product more than anything else that certainly and surely marks the local creamery for failure—failure to make the owners a fair rate of interest on their investment and failure to return its patrons a price for butter fat as good or better than they had formerly received.

Another thing that marks the local creamery for failure is the fact that the demand for the creamery does not come from a deep-seated conviction in the hearts of those of the neighborhood who would be its patrons, but which demand comes from a promoter who has creamery machinery to sell and who is extravagant and deceptive in his claims as to the actual worth of the plant he proposes to install, and which promoter is also misleading in the results to be obtained and the chances for success. A

local creamery should be built only on the assurance of the patronage of a sufficient number of cows, also on the assurance that the dairy practice of the neighborhood will be improved and ultimately followed intelligently, and when the demand actually comes from the heart of the community and not from some outside individual or concern whose business it is to promote and build such institutions.

Effect of Milkers on Milk Yield.

It is well known that there is a great difference between milkers. That a good milker can get more milk from a cow than a poor milker is evident, but it is also a fact that there is a difference between good milkers. This difference is usually due to the individuality of the milker. In a recent butter test one of the winning cows would never have won the honors she did had it not been for the fact that she responded to a good milker. The man who milked her could get more milk from her than another milker who had charge of her for a time. Both of these men handled test cows, but in this particular instance one man could get more from the best cow than another man.

The following experience is very interesting in this connection. A heavy producing Holstein cow in the dairy herd at the Kansas State Agricultural College freshened early in December and was milked by man No. 1. This man had milked her for several weeks, when he left for a vacation. Man No. 2 took charge of the milking. The cow responded to his milking and gave as much as 81.4 pounds of milk per day. Her highest day previous to this was 70 pounds. Man No. 1 returned after a short time and again took charge of the milking. The cow began to decline in milk production at once, and fell to as low as 64.2 pounds of milk per day. After six days Man No. 2 was given charge of the milking and the cow began to make an increase in the flow of milk. The following table shows the results obtained:

Average of six days by Man No. 2, 76.11 pounds of milk.

Average of six days by Man No. 1, 64.88 pounds of milk.

Average of six days by Man No. 2, 69.5 pounds of milk.

Evidently Man No. 1 could not get the cow to respond to his milking as well as Man No. 2. For an average of six days the cow gave 11.23 pounds less milk per day when she was milked by Man No. 1. When Man No. 2 took charge of her she showed an increase for the next six days of 4.62 pounds of milk per day. Man No. 2 has been milking the cow for two months and the production has never gotten as low as it did during the six days in which Man No. 1 milked her. The influence of the changing of these milkers is really greater than the figures given above show. A more accurate way of showing the differences in yields obtained would be to eliminate a two-days' production immediately after the change. For instance, by eliminating the two days and taking an average of the last four days' milking in each period, we have the following:

Average for four days by Man No. 2, 76.3 pounds of milk.

Average for four days by Man No. 1, 63.4 pounds of milk.

Average for four days by Man No. 2, 70.6 pounds of milk.

The four days' milking by Man No. 2 would be the last four days he milked her before Man No. 1 took charge. Two days were eliminated after Man No. 1 took charge and the next four days gives the average of 63.4. The average of 70.6 pounds was made by eliminating the two days after Man No. 2 again took charge and making an average of the next four days. The weather conditions and the feeding were approximately the same throughout the experiment. The above results show the importance of changing milkers often enough to get each milker handling the cows which will respond to his milking. This is especially important in large herds where there are several milkers. The evidence is at hand to show that Man No. 1 is an efficient milker, and he is able to get more milk out of some other cows in the herd than is Man No. 2.

This experiment also shows the importance of keeping daily milk records. Some milkers will dry off cows in a herd and it will be done so gradually that it will not be noticed until the cow is nearly dry. If milk records were kept, such declines could be readily noticed.—O. E. REED, Kansas Agricultural College.

It is not possible to neglect the dairy cow today and tomorrow compensate for that neglect through extra feed and care. The successful dairyman is the man who gives his cows proper care day after day.



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LIVE STOCK



As compared with 1911, the Kansas City live stock market showed a decrease in 1912 of 867,384 head of meat producing animals, while it shows a decrease in shipments from Kansas of 996,686 head. Kansas has not only built the Kansas City market, which is the second largest live stock market in the world, but she also maintains it.

Now suppose that we give all of the different classes of cattle, from veal to export beef, an average value of \$40 per head, and suppose that the hogs would average \$14 per head and the sheep \$8. These are very conservative values, and yet they represent a shortage for Kansas live stock of more than \$20,000,000 as compared with the preceding year.

With the general knowledge of the value of Kafir and milo for the western counties, together with climatic conditions all over the state and the warning afforded by the season of 1911, has made Kansas feed supplies more plentiful this winter than perhaps ever before. The shortage of live stock is greater, and some farmers are saying that they will probably have to burn up some of their rough feed in order to make room for the new crop.

The sheep shortage on this market during the same period was 41,517 head, while Kansas shipped 135,433 head fewer sheep than the year before. Kansas does not claim to be a sheep producing state. We seem to prefer to raise dogs. At least we have a larger number of dogs than we have of sheep. But the figures indicate that Kansas does, however, send a good many sheep to Kansas City, and her failure to ship as many as usual makes a difference in that sheep market.

As long as a shortage continues in all classes of live stock in Kansas, just so long will there be a strong market demand, but when we add to this a knowledge of the fact that the shortage of meat producing animals is nation wide, if not world-wide, the prospects ahead for the farmer who knows how to produce beef or pork or for him who will learn how, were never so brilliant. The Anglo-Saxon race is what it is because its individual members are meat eaters. The demand for meat will increase and the depleted supply must not only be restored, but provision must be made for a much greater supply in the future. Is there any business undertaking anywhere that promises better profits than live stock husbandry to the man of ordinary means?

The Kansas City market, which is the Kansas market for live stock, is a sort of indicator of live stock conditions in this state. In 1912 the shortage of hogs on the Kansas City market was 644,485 head as compared with 1911. Kansas' share in this shortage was 588,559 head, which means that Kansas shipped nearly 600,000 head fewer hogs to this market in 1912 than she did in 1911. Of course the cholera will be thought of at once as the explanation, or rather the fear of cholera, which caused indiscriminate shipments. Other states, however, which have patronized this market have suffered from the ravages of cholera to even a greater extent than did Kansas. These figures then show that Kansas usually ships more hogs to the Kansas City market than all other states combined.

Live Stock Shortage.

As compared with 1911, the shortage of cattle on the Kansas City market for 1912 was 181,382 head, while the number of cattle shipped to that market from Kansas in the same period was 272,694 head less. This means that the shortage of cattle is great and general, and it also means that Kansas furnishes the largest number of cattle that go to the Kansas City market. If any argument were needed to show that a serious attempt should be made to grow and fatten cattle on the corn belt farm, surely these figures would supply it. Beef cattle are now being grown on high priced land at a good profit, and the only thing to prevent the majority of farmers from attempting to do this is their lack of knowledge of how it should be done.

The American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association is urging its members to participate in the campaign for securing special state appropriations for live stock exhibits at the Pan-American Exposition. At the World's Fairs at Chicago and St. Louis a number of states made special appropriations for live stock premiums to be competed for by exhibitors from such states. Kansas appropriated \$10,000 for the St. Louis fair, and this money was divided pro rata among the prize winning animals which were shown from Kansas. It is hoped that Kansas will take a like action for the Panama-Pacific at the present session of the legislature.

Galloway Headquarters Moved.

By resolution the American Galloway Breeders' Association has authorized Secretary R. W. Brown to maintain the official headquarters at Carrolton, Mo., for the present. Secretary Brown has recently been bereft of his father and felt the need of his presence at Carrolton, his former home. Being wholly unwilling to consider any thought of his resignation, the association made this arrangement for his convenience.

Good Work in Nebraska.

Nebraska has decided to federate all of her many and various live stock and agricultural associations, and KANSAS FARMER hastens to offer congratulations. This is just what Kansas did 23 years ago when all the breed and dairy associations were merged into the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association. The results of this union of effort were at once apparent and the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association became the largest institution of its kind in the world so far as is known.

The Glick Portrait Unveiled.

A portrait of ex-Governor George W. Glick was unveiled Tuesday afternoon at the auditorium of the Kansas Agricultural College. The portrait, painted by George M. Stone of Topeka, is a present to the college from the Improved Live Stock Breeders' Association of Kansas, an organization in which Governor Glick was an active member for many years. President Waters, in opening the ceremony, predicted that the halls of the Kansas Agricultural College would be the hall of fame for those distinguished in agricultural work in this state.—Kansas Industrialist.

The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, through its special committee appointed for that purpose, also gave the Agricultural College the splendid bronze bust of Col. W. A. Harris.

As both of these famous Kansans had been Shorthorn breeders and also regents of the college, there is special appropriateness in placing these memorials.

A New Holstein Association.

The growth of the breeding industry in the Southwest in the last few years has been phenomenal and in none of the lines has there been more progress than in the raising of pure-bred dairy cattle. This prosperity has been enjoyed by the Holstein breeders in particular, and the number of herds in this section has yearly grown larger and the record of animals more numerous. These facts have not been advertised, and beginners have gone east looking for foundation stock, not knowing that their neighbors were in position to fill their orders with the same class of stock as could be bought elsewhere.

In order to bring the breeders into acquaintance and to secure the profits of organization, an enthusiastic meeting of Holstein breeders was held in Kansas City, Mo., January 22, 1913. George C. Mosher of Kansas City was elected chairman and F. A. Hornbeck of Kansas City, secretary. An executive committee consisting of these officers and also including Paul B. Johnson of Leavenworth, Kan., George B. Dunbar of Liberty, Mo., and L. S. Mohr of Kansas City, was selected to arrange details for an association of breeders of Holstein cattle in the middle west.

Among the plans proposed are A. R. O. testing groups, community cow testing associations, a method of association advertising and clearing house for sale of surplus stock, an annual dairy show at some central point, with a sale in con-

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nection, and another meeting, alternating one year at Columbia, Mo., and the next at Manhattan, Kan., during farmers' week at the colleges, thus giving the members the advantage of the instructive demonstrations in the experiment stations and of widely extending their acquaintance.

It was remarkable that nearly every prominent breeder of Holsteins in Missouri and Kansas was either present or wrote, expressing a desire to join the association.

Mr. F. P. Crocker of Cherryvale, Kan., who has selected the nucleus of a high-class herd, had never met a breeder of pure-bred Holsteins personally until this meeting.

It is expected that not only all the breeders of Missouri and Kansas will join, but Oklahoma, southern Iowa and other contiguous territory will be included in the organization.

Aberdeen-Angus Association.

The proceedings of the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the American Aberdeen-Angus Association which was held in Chicago during the International have been published in pamphlet form by Secretary Charles Gray. The secretary's report shows operations to the amount of \$45,267.31 during the year ending October 31, 1912, with a comfortable balance on hand. Among the important actions taken at this meeting was the ordering of three sales of bulls to be held under the auspices of the Association and appropriating money to cover the expense of these sales and for premiums in the show ring to be held in connection therewith. The success of the 1912 bull sales held by this Association was such that three will be held this year. Appropriations were also made for special premiums in 24 state and provincial fairs. The amount varies from \$100 to \$4,000 for each fair, the latter amount going to the International at Chicago.

Building Polled Breeds.

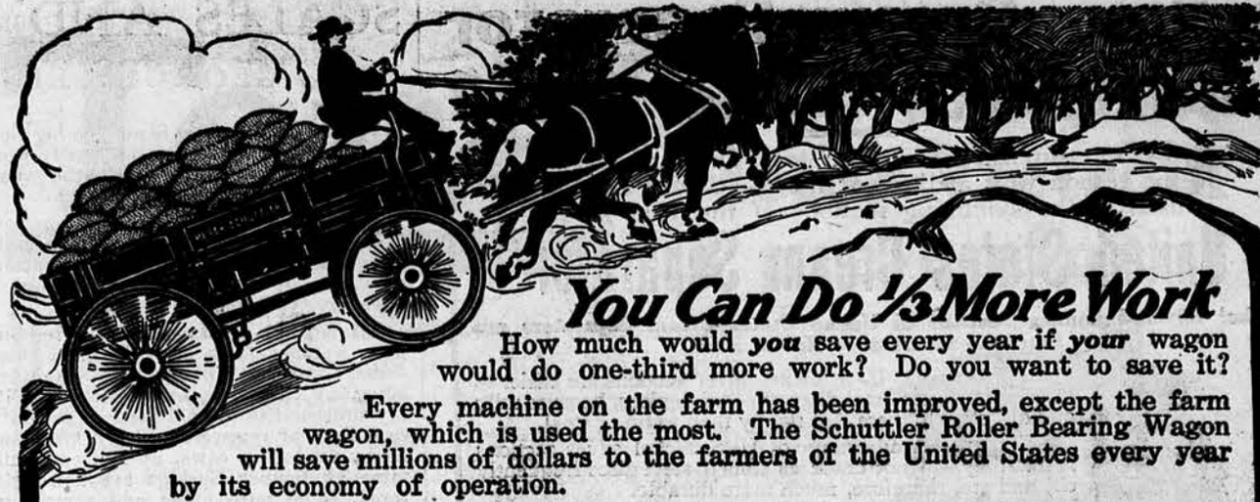
"Where both parents are horned, the calf will be horned," said W. J. Spillman of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in a recent address before the American Polled Jersey Association, "and of course a polled calf will come from polled parents, while a calf from one horned and one polled parent will be a cross-bred."

"Where one parent is cross-bred and the other pure polled, half the calves are pure polls and half cross-breeds. Where one parent is cross-bred and one pure horned, half the calves are cross-bred and half pure horned. But where both parents are cross-bred, we get the surprising and interesting result that one-fourth of the calves are pure polls, one-half cross-bred, and one-fourth pure horned. Herein lies the hope of the breeder who is trying to get rid of the horns on a horned breed. He can, by using a male of a polled breed, get any number of cross-breeds. Then by mating these cross-breeds, one-fourth of the progeny will be as pure polls as if they never had a horned ancestor. When once a pure polled animal is secured, he will never get a horned calf, no matter what cows he is bred to. But a cross-bred is of great value. By mating him with horned cows, half the progeny will be cross-breeds. These cross-breeds can then be used in producing pure polls."

More Stable Supply of Hogs Needed.

Stockmen get in and out of hog raising oftener than they do the breeding of any other kind of live stock, and they are more panicky with respect to the way they market their hogs. One reason for this is the extreme fluctuations in the selling price of hogs on the market one year with another, and a second reason is the fear of disease among swine. When market conditions make hog feeding unprofitable, or when disease threatens, owners often fail to use even ordinary care and foresight in the operation of marketing their hogs, thereby adding to their losses, and fixing the distressing experience in their memory.

A bushel of corn is said to make ten pounds of pork, and whenever the market price of hogs drops below that ratio, with reference to the price of corn, owners become uneasy and generally start shipping out their hogs. That causes large receipts on the market and further price losses, a hopeless condition that usually goes on till the country is drained of hogs. Such was the condition in the winter of 1907-8, when hogs finally sold at 4 cents a pound, while corn was selling at 72 cents a bushel. When the order is reversed, and hogs sell far above the established ratio, as they do this winter, there is usually a genuine attempt to get back to a liberal hog-raising basis. The inequalities of production are sometimes aggravated by the price getting unreasonably high, as it



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How much would you save every year if your wagon would do one-third more work? Do you want to save it?

Every machine on the farm has been improved, except the farm wagon, which is used the most. The Schuttler Roller Bearing Wagon will save millions of dollars to the farmers of the United States every year by its economy of operation.

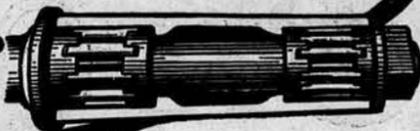
Peter Schuttler Roller Bearing Wagons Have Revolutionized Farm Wagon Construction

They run one-third to one-half easier and require less power to pull the load. They go more miles, and two horses can easily do the work of three. They save time—horses—harness—feed—repair bills—greasing—trouble, and wear on the wagon. It means a big saving to you in time and money, and is much easier on the horses. Official tests by Road Experts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture show remarkable results. You owe it to yourself to investigate.

Write For Free Book

that gives full information about the improved Schuttler Roller Bearing, records of Government tests, etc.

PETER SCHUTTLER CO.,
2512 W. 22nd St., Chicago
The World's Greatest Wagon Factory
Established 1843



1913 Pratt Cars

Five Years—Every one successful as manufacturers of automobiles.

Forty Years—Every one successful as manufacturers of standard vehicles.

Get Catalogue showing photographic view of all models, and giving you the standards by which to value any car.

We have a business proposition for you. Our goal for 1913 is a "Pratt Car" in every locality. If there isn't one in your neighborhood—if there isn't a Pratt dealer near you it will be to your material advantage to write or wire and let us know.

Three Distinct Models—Pratt 50, 122-inch wheel base, electric starter and electric lighting system. Price \$2,150.00.

Pratt 40, 120-inch wheel base, Prest-O-Starter and electric lighting system. Price \$1,850.00.

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ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO.
ELKHART INDIANA

FULL EQUIPMENT
Gray & Davis Electric Starting and Electric Lighting.
Bosch Magneto. 11-in. Upholstery.
Licensed under Dyer patents 657,650—885,986 and 921,963

did two years ago when 11 cents a pound was paid for hogs. Then raisers often think they see a chance to make some unusual money and sell off even their brood sows, truly a public disaster.

A large number of farmers have suffered so much from hog cholera, or other disease wearing that mask, that they have quit raising hogs. Some market writers take delight in repeating the fallacious statement that nature has set a limit on hog production beyond which the country need not hope to go. Nature has not set the present limit on the production of hogs, but rather it is the violation of some of the simplest laws of nature that sets the limit. If owners would take as good care of a healthy herd of hogs as they immediately begin to do when sickness develops, a very great per cent of the sickness would be kept out. Growing pigs should be fed plenty of oats, middlings and alfalfa, or other carbonaceous diet, that they may increase bone and muscle rapidly and be better able to resist disease. If hogs are kept clean and strong they will not breed disease themselves, nor be apt to catch it if it is epidemic.

Mr. J. C. Bridges of Clinton, Mo., in a recent interview at the Kansas City stock yards, says that if hogs were properly handled on every farm the so-called hog cholera would soon disappear. Mr. Bridges is a hog raiser and feeder, and backs up his opinion logically.

"Worms and lice," said he, "and drinking water from old and stagnant ponds are sure to breed disease and make trouble that will kill off hogs. There is no greater disease breeder on the farm than an old pond down in the pasture. Well water, or running water, with remedies for keeping the pigs and grown-up hogs free from worms, and regular dipping to kill the lice, are needed in the safe handling of hogs."

It would be better for both the producer and the consumer if a more steady supply of hogs for market could be contrived. When prices are high it is because there is a short number of hogs in the country, hence not nearly all the hog raisers share in the high prices,

many of them being temporarily out of the business. The stimulation of high prices then induces many men to go to raising hogs, and there soon comes a season of over-production and low prices. Even when prices are low the consumer does not always receive the benefit. If hog raisers would stick to the business year in and year out, and not run when disease or low prices threaten, the production of pork would soon get on an equitable basis, and fluctuations in the market price of hogs would not be as frequent nor as violent as now.—J. A. RICKART, Kansas City.

Cost of Dirt Roads.

Some time ago Prof. W. C. Hoad of the State University collected statistics concerning the cost of maintaining country roads without the use of the road drag in several counties and the results are somewhat surprising.

These figures are taken from the official records and show the cost per mile each year: Crawford, \$52; Douglass, \$38; Franklin, \$34; Johnson, \$43; Neosho, \$40; Saline, \$43.

The cost of maintaining dirt roads with the use of the drag varied from \$1.50 to \$6.00 with an average of \$2.40 in one locality and of \$3 in another. In no case was the cost of dragging more than \$6 per mile per year, and the roads were infinitely better than under the old method.

It is surely worth 50 cents per month per mile of road to any community to keep its public roads in good shape and in view of the fact that the average cost of all the dragged roads was only \$3 per mile, or 25 cents a month, the wonder is that we don't have better roads.

About Cholera Vaccination.

A short time ago I lost a sow that had been vaccinated by the double treatment. She got out of the pen and in trying to put her back she became too hot. After she had died the idea came to me that if I had drawn her blood I could have secured the serum and vaccinated my own hogs and saved considerable expense. My understanding is

that the serum is blood drawn from an immune hog. Does the college put the serum through any process, or is it used as taken from the hog?—D. A. KACKLEY, Formoso, Kan.

The serum could hardly be made on the farm, certainly not without a special laboratory equipment and skillful training. The serum is not the blood as drawn from an immune hog, though it is made from that blood. It is better and cheaper to use the college serum, which is known to be pure and free from any danger in its use, rather than to attempt to make it on the farm.

Any farmer can learn in a short time how to vaccinate his own hogs. This information will be furnished by the veterinary department of the Agricultural College. Any farmer cannot learn so easily how to make the serum, which is a scientific proposition requiring certain knowledge and equipment. If the college serum is always used and great care is taken to disinfect the parts of the hogs where the injection is made and to keep the injecting needles thoroughly disinfected, there is no reason why any farmer can not be successful in vaccinating his own hogs with the single treatment.

With the double treatment the matter is much more serious, as this requires the injection of virulent blood with the serum. Most farmers would hesitate to bring virulent blood on their farms without having had previous training in handling it. If the double treatment is demanded, then it should be administered by a college veterinarian, or one of known reputation. It does not pay to take risks in a dangerous matter like this.

You Can Get Your Book.

KANSAS FARMER acknowledges receipt of such federal department of agriculture Year Books from Senator Curtis completing its files. The Senator writes that he has a number of these documents on hand and would be glad to send them to parties who would appreciate them. The Year Book has 400 to 500 pages and is a valuable addition to any farmer's library.

Is Your Cream Separator Guaranteed Not to Rust?

Every dairy utensil made of tin wears and rusts. This is the reason why a different metal—*Nickel Silver*—is used in the skimming sections of the 1913 model

United States Cream Separator

Nickel Silver Skimming Sections in United States Cream Separators are Positively Guaranteed Not to Rust



Furthermore, U. S. nickel silver sections are easier to clean than tinned steel discs or other devices, because milk and dirt stick to them less tightly than to tin or steel.

Still another advantage of U. S. nickel silver sections is that they will not crack as tinned steel discs frequently do, and are, therefore, much more durable.

Back of all the exclusive time, labor and expense saving qualities of a U. S. Separator you have the separator celebrated the country over for its close skimming and holder of the **World's Record** in 80 consecutive runs extending over a period of 30 days with milk from 10 breeds of cows.

Our catalogue fully describes these and many other important features. Write for it and ask your U. S. dealer for a free demonstration at your farm.

Price as low as \$25 east of the Mountain States.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.
Bellows Falls, Vt. Distributing Warehouses in Every Dairy Section Chicago, Illinois

SCALES AND TEST ESSENTIAL

By GEORGES S. LINSKOTT, Holton, Kansas

With a dairy cow it is not the big flow of milk when fresh, but the steady, constant yield, week after week, the whole year through, that counts.

My first dairy experience was obtained thirty years ago, retailing milk from Jersey cows. Later, other matters crowded out active dairying, though I have always been interested.

A few years ago I again began to build up a working farm dairy herd. I chose Jerseys because I liked them best—they being my first love, away back in 1879. My brother has the old herd—a magnificent herd of registered, richly bred, and heavy-producing cows, at Holton, while mine at Bonner Springs are non-registered, some pure breeds and some high grades three-quarters and better. I was selling the cream from a small herd of Jerseys and feeding the skim milk to hogs, when the cholera took the hogs and I had to find a market for the milk; so shipped whole milk to Kansas City. Others selling milk told me the Jersey was most profitable for selling cream, but the big cows were most profitable for selling whole milk. I listened and fell. I bought some big cows that gave lots of milk—was selling by the gallon, without regard to butter fat, so what mattered the test? Some of these big cows gave 50 pounds of milk a day. None of my little Jerseys equaled that, but they quietly kept on producing, though I imagined they looked at me reproachfully.

All these cows had the same care, and ran in the same pasture. I kept track of the dairy products of the 11 big cows and 22 little Jerseys from June to November. In amount of milk produced each day during these five months, the little Jerseys averaged four hundredths of a pound more than the big cows; in butter fat, the Jerseys averaged a trifle over 5 per cent and the big cows less than 4 per cent. Two big cows eat as much as three Jerseys. The result was I sold the big cows and bought more Jerseys.

Knowing that some cows are "star boarders," and eat more feed than the value of the milk produced, and being in the business for profit, I determined to find out which cows were making the money. Once a week the milk from each cow—night and morning—is weighed, and once a month a sample of

the night's and morning's milk from each cow is taken and tested with the Babcock test. Each month the amount of each cow's milk and butter fat is ascertained, and its value determined at the wholesale price obtained that month for the product, whether sold as whole milk, by the gallon, or on butter fat test, or sold as cream on butter fat test; in the latter case the skim milk is valued at one-third of a cent per pound for feeding to pigs.

In 1912 I had 32 cows three-years-old and over, and 8 heifers from sixteen to twenty-four months old, in milk. The 32 cows averaged \$88 worth of dairy products for the year, the highest being \$115.49 and the lowest being \$64.42; the 8 heifers with their first calves averaged \$58.74, the lowest being \$40.84 and the highest being \$107.27. This last is a remarkable heifer—not two years old when she had her first calf in January; she gave birth to her second in December and did not miss a milking. She produced enough butter fat to give her a place in the Register of Merit list—a trifle over 250 pounds. She is well bred, pure blooded and will likely produce \$150 worth of dairy products in her four-year-old form.

These cows had only usual, good farm care. They were fed silage and alfalfa hay and were allowed to run in corn stalks during the winter and on tame grass pasture in summer. They had no grain except during March and April, when the silage was getting low, and they were fed two quarts bran, one quart corn chop and a pint of cotton-seed meal.

While it is some work to make and keep these records, yet it pays big dividends. I know just what each cow does with the feed she eats. Last year I disposed of 19 cows, only two of which I considered good enough to keep, but the price induced me to let them go. This year I have only three to dispose of—one because of a spoiled udder, one a non-breeder, and the other because of low tests. These will all go to the market as soon as they get fat enough for canners.

To build up and maintain a profitable dairy herd we must use the scales and Babcock test in order to know which is the best, rejecting all that fall short, and we must raise every heifer calf from the good cows.

Cow Peas With Corn or Kafir

Subscriber C. P., Haddam, Kan., asks: "Can I plant cow peas with corn or Kafir by mixing the seed in the planter box and planting at the same time? My idea is to let the cow peas vine on the stalks and cut the combined crop for silage. I am short of alfalfa and need something to take the place of it until I can get a larger acreage."

Our subscriber can successfully plant the mixed seed but the results will not be satisfactory. The cow peas will mature much earlier than the corn or Kafir and a large part of the feeding value will be lost. The best plan is to plant the cow peas immediately following the last plowing of the corn or Kafir. Plant with a drill as close as is possible to the corn or Kafir row. The distance the peas can be planted will be 8 to 12 inches from the row. The amount of pea seed planted per acre should depend upon the fertility of the field and also upon the moisture in the ground at the time of planting, and may range from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 pecks of peas per acre, and will also depend upon the size of peas.

The corn or Kafir field should of course be free from weeds and in a good state of cultivation. The cow peas will vine on the stalk and will increase the silage tonnage from one to three tons per acre and by the addition of protein to the corn or Kafir silage will very materially improve the feeding value of the silage. A ton of green peas as silage will easily save a half ton of alfalfa hay. Cow peas will be ready for siloing in from 60 to 70 days, while the corn and Kafir are not usually in condition for silage under 90 to 120 days, and herein lies the reason why the cow peas should be planted later.

Some farmers sow cow peas at the rate of three pecks to a bushel and a peck per acre, as a catch crop and following some early grain crop. They mow the cow peas at the same time the corn or Kafir is being cut for silage, and mix the cow peas and the corn or Kafir as it goes through the cutter. By this method a greater proportion of cow peas can be

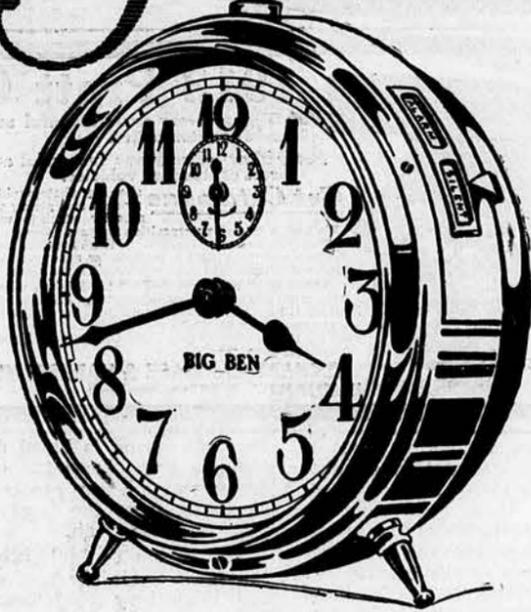
gotten into the silo, but this plan involves more labor and expense of filling.

Aside from the advantages of planting peas from the standpoint of more and better feed, the growth of this legume has a decidedly beneficial result on the soil on which grown, and from this viewpoint alone Kansas farmers can afford to give more attention to the cow peas.

Object of Cow Testing.

The object of the cow testing association is to enable each member to know more about the producing ability of his cows. There is no suggestion at what may be called fancy dairying or book farming in the arguments for the cow testing association. We know in a general way that it is profitable to keep live stock, that a farm is not a farm without cows, and that we can make a few extra dollars by milking a cow and selling the cream. If cows are to be kept, fed and milked, we are justified in knowing whether or not we are making money from those cows. We are justified in knowing this to the same extent that we are justified in figuring whether or not we can afford to fatten a bunch of hogs when corn is worth \$1 a bushel. With corn at such prices a farmer would certainly figure long and hard and determine for himself whether or not he could make more money feeding that corn than he could by selling it. The same principle exactly applies to the operations in the dairy. The cow testing association is the most ready and economical and convenient means of determining the value of the dairy to the farm. Dickinson County and Leavenworth County have cow testing associations. These are the first in Kansas. Other states have them by the scores. The testing association has in every instance opened the eyes of its members. It has been responsible for a higher product per year per cow and has been the direct cause of an improved class of dairy cows. Its result can be none other than improvement in dairy practices and more money for the man who milks cows.

Big Ben



Use Big Ben All Day Long

Big Ben not only gets you up on time every morning, but he serves the whole family all day long as a reliable clock to tell the right time by.

He's really two good clocks in one—a crackerjack of a time-keeper—a crackerjack of an alarm.

He can ring you up in the morning just when you want, and either way you want—five straight minutes or every other half minute for all of ten minutes.

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

Then when you're up and doing, carry Big Ben downstairs into the living room so that the whole family

can use him to tell the right time by. He stands tall and his great big open face can be seen distinctly across the largest room.

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

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



"Can't-Sag" Gates Save You

Cost only one-third as much as ordinary iron, wire or gas pipe gates, but last twice as long. Neat in appearance—best and strongest gate made—light, easy to handle, opens both ways. Boards are double bolted between eight angle steel uprights and double truss braces, guaranteed never to sag.

Cost Less Than All Wood Gates—Last 5 Times as Long

Can't-Sag Gates are furnished complete, ready to hang, or just the Gate Steels which include everything except the boards. Patent self-locking hinge feature—reinforced two piece malleable hinges. Six Triangular Truss Braces make gates extra strong.

Improved Elevating Attachment permits the gate to be raised full length from 5 to 30 inches, so small stock can pass under, and to swing over snow.

30 Days Free Trial and 5 Year Guarantee

Catalog shows both complete Gates and just the Steels, at prices you can't afford to miss. Send for my new catalog with free 30 days' trial and freight prepaid offer. Alvin V. Rowe, Pres. ROWE MANUFACTURING CO. 695 Adams St., Galveston, Ill.



BIG MONEY



The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE OFFICERS.

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 Lecturer.....L. S. Fry, Manhattan
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 Chairman of Committee on Education.....
 E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence
 Chairman of Insurance Committee.....
 I. D. Hibner, Olathe
 Chairman of Women's Work Committee.....
 L. Mabel Waters, Berryton

Treated by the Grange.

The Manhattan Grange gave a reception and banquet to the Manhattan Motor Club as a token of appreciation for the club's generosity during the state meeting of the Grange here, says the Manhattan Nationalist. Chicken pie and other good things were served. Speeches were made by J. G. Matter, Doctor Colt and Rev. A. Docking.

After the banquet the Grange installed the following officers: J. G. Matter, master; Harvey Signor, overseer; Harold Munger, steward; A. B. Shafer, assistant steward; Mrs. Harvey Signor, lady assistant steward; E. W. Westgate, chaplain; Mrs. C. W. Emmons, lecturer; Mrs. J. G. Matter, Ceres; Mrs. Dribler, Pomona; Mrs. Swingle, Flora.

The matter of leasing space and establishing a farmers' market in Manhattan was discussed.

Ritualistic Work.

How much depends upon first impressions! Instinctively one likes or dislikes a stranger at first sight. Instinctively one likes or dislikes the appearance of a farm, a town or a crowd at first sight. This is especially true of the Grange, or any other order having rites of initiation. The manner in which the degree work is done makes a lasting impression upon the candidate and one which he will never forget. If the work has been well done he is pleased and becomes an enthusiastic member. If the work is poorly done, the impression is unfavorable and the candidate may remain a member from other motives, but never because of his first impression.

When the Grange elects its officers it compliments them and expresses its confidence in them. They are under obligation to make good. If they fail to memorize their several parts in the degree work they should make some other provision. If the officers fail or refuse to memorize the degree work and confer the degrees in a proper and impressive manner they have failed to meet their obligation to the Grange.

This work could be done by a trained degree team which would confer all degrees, but this team must be composed of persons who have filled the various positions in which they are to act and who have full authority to confer degrees.

This lack of efficiency on the part of the officers who confer the degrees is one of the things which demand immediate attention. Let's get busy and train our officers or degree teams so that the first impressions of the candidate may be good ones. Nothing will increase the attendance like good degree work.

The Grange.

The Grange is now approaching its fiftieth birthday, and the question arises as to whether it is 50 years old or 50 years young. That the Grange has done a vast amount of good, particularly in securing national legislation, goes without saying. Some of the most important things which we now enjoy under authority of national law have been secured directly through the united action of the Granges in the different states. It is not necessary to enumerate these, as we are all more or less familiar with them. The "oleo" law, by which farmers are protected from fraud in the sale of imitation butter; the rural free delivery and the newly-installed parcel post are illustrations of the work that has been accomplished in the way of national legislation.

When we come to our own state, however, it is less easy to point out beneficial legal enactments for which the Grange is directly responsible. The Grange has been behind all movements that are of direct value to the farmers, but its influence in Kansas has perhaps not been so potent with the state legislature as the united influence of all the Granges has been with the national legislature. Still we are proud of results.

The influence of the Grange is greatest upon the members of the subordinate bodies. Perhaps the social features should be put first, though the intellectual and financial are so nearly evenly balanced with it that it is difficult to decide which is the greater.

In the building up of our insurance

Tone

That's where the Victor-Victrola is pre-eminent

You might be able to build a cabinet that outwardly would resemble a Victor-Victrola. You might even copy the inside construction and details, if they were not protected by patents. But there is no copying the superior Victor-Victrola tone-quality.

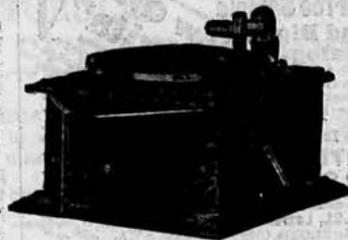
That represents years of patient experiment—with various woods, with different proportions, with numerous vibratory surfaces—and it is simply astonishing how slight a variation in size, in shape, in position, seriously affects the pure tone quality.

No, the Victor-Victrola tone can't be equaled! Even though the eye could take in every detail of construction, there is still that same indescribable "something" which makes the Stradivarius supreme among violins, which gives to the Victor-Victrola the wonderfully sweet, clear and mellow tone that has established this instrument as pre-eminent in tone quality.

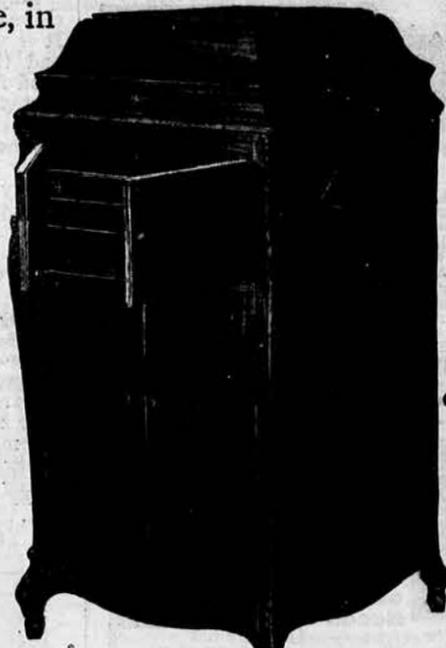
Hear the Victor-Victrola today at the nearest Victor dealer's—you'll spend a delightful half-hour and come away with a greater love for music and a more thorough appreciation of this superb instrument.

Write for the handsome Victor catalogs, showing the different styles of instruments and portraits of the world's greatest artists who make records only for the Victor.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.
 Berliner Gramophone Co., Montreal, Canadian Distributors.
 Always use Victor Machines with Victor Records and Victor Needles—the combination. There is no other way to get the unequalled Victor tone.



Victor-Victrola IV, \$15
Oak



Victor-Victrola XVI, \$200
Mahogany or quartered oak
Other styles \$25 to \$150

department and in other ways the State Grange has been of immense value to its members as well as to the state at large, while each community wherein a Grange has existed for any length of time will show more benefit to the individual members than anything which could come through the acts of the State Grange.

These are only a few of the methods in which the Grange can be enormously influential for the general good, but this good cannot be accomplished by the passing of resolutions only. Actual work is necessary. The subordinate Grange can and should take action on those problems which concern its immediate neighborhood first. The care and improvement of the road, the keeping of bridges in repair, the trimming of hedges and trees and the draining of the highways and the moving of weeds along the roadside are important because everyone has to use the highway and because the isolation of farm life is increased by bad roads and road conditions and decreased by good roads.

Our country schools are sorely in need of attention and intelligent direction. The course of study is too often provided by men and women whose sole object seems to be to fit the children for high school instead of for life. Most of the children who attend the primary schools do not go to high school or college, and the training which they receive in these primary schools should have at least some bearing upon the problems of life instead of being altogether devoted to a preparation for some higher school. The attempt to teach agriculture in the common school is and must be a farce until the teachers know something of agriculture themselves. There can remain no good excuse for having all of the problems in our arithmetics devoted to affairs which concern city life only, and all of the articles in the school readers deal with conditions which the child can not know and may never experience. Something is due to the farm in our text books, and from no phase of human life can be selected a larger foundation for arithmetical problems or a richer fund for articles in our reading text books than is to be found in the daily life of the farm.—I. D. G.

Happy Days, Fellows!

A pretty girl, a sleigh, a smooth road, and a pipeful of Velvet! Can you think of a better combination than that?

But whether you have the girl and sleigh or not—there's lots and lots of pleasure in a big, red tin of Velvet. It's so mild and rich and fragrant that you can't help but enjoy it. And snow, rain or shine—winter or summer—you can always have this delightfully smooth tobacco.

Don't go without it. Ask your storekeeper for Velvet today. You want the best.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Full-size
2-ounce Tins
10c

Also in one-pound
glass humidior jars.



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

DWARF Straight Neck MILO MAIZE

DROUGHT RESISTING
 Yields 60 to 100 bushels to the acre and stands greater drought than any other sorghum. Earlier and more productive than Kaffir Corn or ordinary Milo Maize. Thoroughly acclimated. Grown from stock seed obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture.

Free Sample and Big Catalog
 of 106 pages with hundreds of illustrations. Write for "Bar-teldes Cultural Guide." It is FREE.

A New Grain "Feterita"
 Harvested early 35 days earlier than Kam-Corn, makes fine abundant fodder and yields 50 to 80 bushels to the acre. Fine and not subject to rot. Grown in Kansas and Oklahoma and raised from stock seed obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture. Write for sample and catalog.

BARTELDES SEED COMPANY,
 Oldest Seed House West of the Mississippi River.
 606 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kas.
 627 W. Main St., Okla. City, Okla.
 189 Seed Bldg., Denver, Colo.

HORTICULTURE



Annual phlox is easily grown and stands a lot of neglect when once established. It will self sow. To save seed you must gather when the little balls turn a light green, as they burst as soon as fully ripe.

Polly Rose and Early Snow are both good early white chrysanthemums, but the flowers are not so large as Mrs. Robinson or White Bonnafon, nor so fine in form. Mrs. Perrin is a good pink and an easy grower.

Major Bonnafon is one of the best chrysanthemums for amateur growers. It is yellow, with huge incurved flowers, and the plant grows naturally into a good form. It is rather dwarf and compact.

When winter closes in your violets are ready to give you pleasure all the long dreary days to follow. Lift a clump after the first freeze and they will bloom freely in a cool window. Be sure they get one freeze or you will get leaves instead of flowers.

Why not grow a few show chrysanthemums this year? The first thing is to get good strong plants, plant early as the ground can be well worked and danger from frost is past, then cultivate after every rain, stirring in a little rotted manure around the plants. Give plenty of room and stake to keep from falling over. Later we will tell you how to trim and disbud so as to get the big blooms.

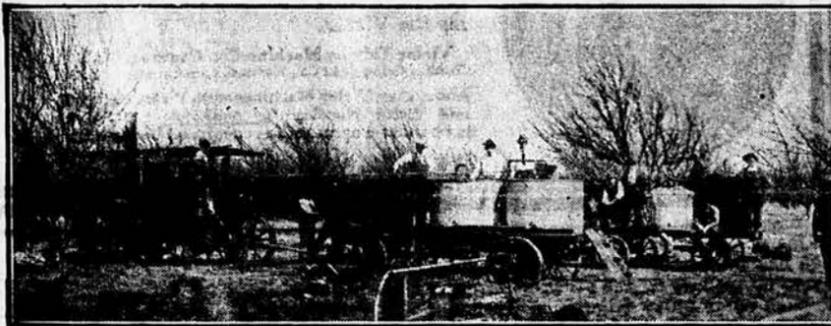
Those fruit men who have always used Bordeaux can well afford to apply the lime sulphur solution to, at least, a part of the orchard and note results.

Next week we will give a number of spray formulas with minute directions for making. Many farmers complain that, in giving instructions of this kind, experimenters take for granted that the farmer is possessed of more information than the facts of the case will bear out. It will be well to preserve the copy of KANSAS FARMER containing this information.—GEORGE O. GREENE, Horticulturist, K. S. A. C. Extension Division.

Get Ready to Spray Orchard.

It is now time to have everything ready for spring spraying. The pumps and machinery can be overhauled and repaired much more cheaply now than a little later when the work is actually in progress. All valves should be cleaned and the suction parts repaired. If the valves leak at all, it shows that one cannot keep up an adequate pressure. Any pump that cannot keep up a pressure of at least 100 pounds or more is out of repair and needs a good overhauling. A continuous pressure of from 100 to 250 pounds should be the first test for new pumps.

Materials for spraying can be purchased as cheaply now as later in the season. Prices should be obtained on all materials and the materials purchased in February or early in March. By the middle of February the firms dealing in spray materials will be swamped with orders. The orchardist who has the



LARGE ORCHARDISTS CAN AFFORD SPRAYING EQUIPMENT LIKE THIS. SPRAYER FOR FAMILY ORCHARD WILL BE SHOWN NEXT WEEK.

The finest chrysanthemum I ever saw was grown by an amateur and with no place convenient for it either—not even a bay window to bring it into in the fall. It was kept on the porch when possible and moved into the house when too windy or cold. It was a pure pink incurve with 27 flowers as large as the finest greenhouse-grown, fully 6 or 7 inches across. Each flower was on a long stem with fine foliage.—L. H. COBB, Valley Falls, Kan.

Farm Flowers.

Your shady border is incomplete without a few clumps of the hardy Russian Violet. The color is a pure deep blue and they bloom freely both in the spring and fall.

Lime Sulphur or Bordeaux?

Did you notice a dropping of the leaves in your orchard last spring caused by Bordeaux Burn? If this drop was early in the season and of any considerable consequence, you need not be surprised of the set of fruit buds is correspondingly low for this year. Should the weather prove to be rainy or damp during the spraying or immediately following, much damage may easily result from this cause, especially in orchards sown down to grass or poorly fed from any cause.

Experiments at the Ohio Station have shown a marked difference in the yield between orchards sprayed with lime sulphur and Bordeaux mixture where rainy weather followed the spraying. Complete results are set forth in Ohio Experiment Station Bulletin 240. Every orchardist should write for a copy.

In the eastern half of Kansas, especially where rainy weather is rather the rule during the spraying season, the safest method to follow is to apply lime sulphur for the first two sprays and follow with a summer spray of Bordeaux mixture.

name of being forehanded has his materials ordered now.

Look over the files of all farm papers for ads for spray materials and send for prices now. If you expect to use Bordeaux mixture as a fungicide, get the earliest possible quotation on copper sulphate. If you use the lime sulphur mixture, get prices on the commercially boiled mixture now. If you boil your own mixture you should now have on hand both the lime and the sulphur. Get prices for only the best grades of lead arsenate for your insecticide.

If you cannot find the addresses of the people dealing in these chemicals, drop a line to the horticultural department or to the extension horticulturist at Manhattan and a list of dealers will be furnished.

The time is short now and one cannot be in too great haste in laying in all spray machinery and spray materials.—GEORGE O. GREENE, Horticulturist, Kansas State Agricultural College, Extension Division.

Strawberry Culture.

There are several requisites to successful strawberry production, three of which stand out as pre-eminently essential, namely, a variety suitable to the climate, strong, thrifty plants, and thorough cultivation.

For quick returns it is well to select a variety that has been thoroughly tested in your own locality. Plants must be taken from the runners of a new bed—that is, a bed that was set the year before and not allowed to fruit. The rootlets should be trimmed to two inches to conserve the strength of the plant for vigorous growth and the plants set 18 inches apart in rows that admit the use of a hand cultivator between.

A deal of hand work will be found necessary during the summer to insure

TREES

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1913 Illustrated Fruit Book just off the press; brim full of things you ought to know. It's FREE. Drop a card for it today.

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or send 20c and we add the wonderful New Harvest Red Riding Hood Tomato—alone sells at 15c. Catalogue and Premium List FREE.

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General line of nursery stock including apple, peach, pear, cherry, plum, apricot, quince, grape vines, berry plants, roses, shrubs, rhubarb, asparagus, etc., also black locust. Certificate of inspection with each shipment.

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For Choice Pure-Bred Seed Corn and all kinds of farm seeds in bulk, also garden seeds, send to the **Lawndale Seed Farm.** Catalog free.

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 The Farmer Seedsman, Hiawatha, Kansas.

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For sprouting goats for laying hens. Also starts GARDEN PLANTS quickly. A useful machine for every farm. Send for free information. **CLOSE-TYPE & CO., Colfax, Iowa.**

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Free Book! Write for our handsome new book, illustrated and colored, contains important information about grafting and many facts valuable to fruit growers. **Business and Mt. Hope Trees sent free.**

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the best results. Runners should be encouraged to take root by pressing portions of them into the soil and covering to the depth of an inch or more, thereby causing a multiplicity of new shoots and runners that cover thickly all vacant spaces.

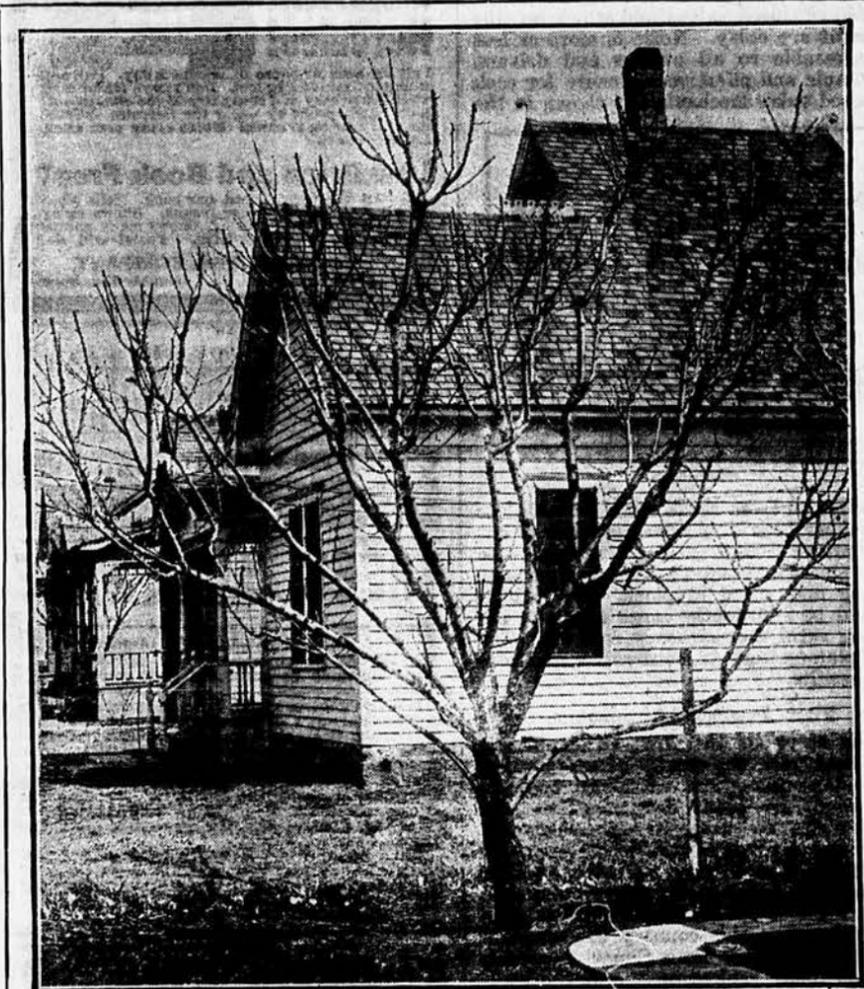
The more petting and coaxing the young plants receive, the more extensive returns will be forthcoming at fruiting time.

Aside from the three essentials mentioned, other important minor considerations enter naturally into the equation. Soil rich in humus, with plenty of moisture, adds to the size and quality of the berries, and prolong the season of bearing.

A bed of less than one-fourth of an acre, thus treated, here in the fruit dis-

tricts of Canon City, during the season of 1911 produced \$111 worth of young plants and afterwards bore \$222 worth of fine large berries. The new plants were taken from between the rows in April and the berry season was prolonged through the month of June.

Another smaller crop was gathered during September and October, a sample of which took first premium at the county fair. The bed was a year old and set on ground that had previously been in alfalfa. This is in the irrigated district, of course, but I see no reason why every Kansas farmer may not enjoy the luxury afforded by a small strawberry patch as well as that of the kitchen garden, even if he has to supply the moisture from the windmill tank.—CLARA A. GEBHARDT, Canon City, Colo.



SAME PEACH TREE AFTER BEING PROPERLY PRUNED.—SEE PAGE 10.

In General Regarding Alfalfa

Subscriber A. C. B., who does not give his postoffice address but lives in southeastern Kansas, writes: "Four years ago I sowed a patch of alfalfa. I cut it four times this year and it yielded 6½ tons per acre. The foxtail is getting bad in this patch. Will disking destroy the foxtail? Will it do to top-dress alfalfa with manure? I intend sowing 30 acres of alfalfa this fall. Is it best to sow it broadcast or with a drill? Should it be sowed in the spring or fall? Is millet a good crop to precede alfalfa? My ground is bottom land."

A few years ago disking alfalfa fields each spring, and even after each cutting, was considered good practice. Disking is not now so much in favor. Many farmers who disked claim their stands were ruined. We personally believe that such disastrous results were due more to the way and the conditions under which the disking was done. It is our idea that disking in an excessively dry spell, or disking followed by unusually dry weather, is damaging, while the same disking followed by a reasonable amount of moisture is beneficial. Spring disking to destroy foxtail is not advantageous further than that the growth of the alfalfa may be stimulated and the growth of the foxtail accordingly retarded.

It is good practice to top-dress alfalfa with manure. The manure should be well rotted or at least fine and not more than five or six spreader loads to the acre used. The object, of course, is not using coarse manure is that the quality of the hay may not be made poorer by the coarse manure being raked into the hay when the crop is cut.

Drilling, as a rule, insures a better

stand than broadcasting and less seed to the acre is required on account of the better covering and the increased surety of more seed growing. Satisfactory results can be obtained from broadcasting if the seed is well covered and weather conditions following seeding are favorable. We prefer the press drill for seeding.

We believe that it is impossible to designate either the fall or the spring as the best time for seeding alfalfa except as the condition of the seed bed may govern. If in the spring the soil is not well supplied with moisture and the seed bed cannot be compacted and made firm and fine, we would not seed but would wait until fall to obtain these favorable conditions. If, on the other hand, we intended to seed in the fall and the favorable conditions did not prevail, we would wait until spring. In other words, the successful seeding of alfalfa does not, in our judgment, depend so much upon the season of the year as upon the conditions prevailing at seeding time and those likely to prevail following seeding.

We would not follow millet with alfalfa. We have noticed in our own experience a greater tendency to foxtail following millet than when the alfalfa was preceded by oats. We have been laughed at because of this view. However, we believe still that millet degenerates into foxtail or something similar thereto, and do not believe it a good crop to precede alfalfa. If the millet is needed for feed, then oats can be substituted for millet with better results if the oats are cut early and fed as hay. The field—whether sown to millet or oats—should be well plowed and the crop cut before weeds can mature.

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Write for our interesting Catalog 165 and arrange for a Free test right under your own roof. The people who ask questions are the ones who buy Tubulars.

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FREE TO FARMERS AND FRUIT GROWERS

YOU KNOW that when you plant inferior seed in either field or garden, you reap but lightly. When you breed stock from scrubs you get no "blue ribbons" at the county fair. You should know that when you plant fruit trees of unknown parentage, it will take you from 5 to 8 years to discover what you have, and whether your trees are worth anything or not. But when you sow pure bred seed, breed to prize winners or plant

Pedigreed Trees

Grown from Healthy Trees that regularly produce Big crops of flawless fruit

you know beforehand that when they mature you will have something worth your while. Pedigreed Fruit Trees grown under the "Moncrief System" grow as true to name as Berkshire, Clydeale, or Alderley. Plant Moncrief Johnstons and you get Johnstons, which will repeat all the good qualities of the mother trees. You don't have to guess when you plant "MONCRIEF PEDIGREED TREES."

The day of experiment for the orchardist and fruit grower is over. It has been proven beyond doubt in thousands of cases that Pedigreed trees bear quicker, bear oftener, and the fruit is better in both shape and flavor. It sells better and for more money. Every beginner may now have a fine orchard in a few years. The old orchardists are now planting Pedigreed Trees. This wonderful common-sense system which guarantees success is explained in the beautiful illustrated book we send FREE. It shows trees in bearing the second year planted. We supply all the popular fruits from Pedigreed trees. Be sure and get this valuable information before buying.

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If you are not buying your trees direct from the grower you are paying twice what you ought to. Are you getting an absolute guarantee with every tree you buy? You ought to have this also. For guaranteed high-grade stock at LIVE and LET LIVE prices, see my last CATALOG and GUIDE. It is sent free on request.

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Why don't you take advantage of our Special Service Department? All Advice Free to You. We send you free the best scientific methods of preparing your soil for biggest profits; show you how to prune your trees, give you best methods of Stark cultivation; how to spray the Stark way. We make your orchard a winner and a big money maker. Write us at once for Stark Year Book, complete fruit tree literature and statistics. Write today.

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Address Box 7, RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa.

FARM AUTO

For the Farm Auto Owner

Inquiries and Suggestions Solicited

Subscriber's Auto Expense.

D. Y., Wakefield, Kan., writes KANSAS FARMER: "I am driving a 1912-13 Overland touring car and here is my experience reduced to figures: Gasoline by the barrel cost me 16 cents per gallon and 5 gallons are required for 100 miles in carrying four passengers over fair roads. One-third gallon lubricating oil is required for the same distance. My tire expense per 100 miles is 2.8 cents on 2,000 miles traveled to date. I have had no other expenses."

The Electric Self Starter.

The electric starter which has this season come into quite general use is in reality quite an old device. It was used as long ago as 1898, not primarily as a starter, however, but as an aid to the motor in climbing hills. At that time motors were not powerful enough and not well enough constructed to carry both the load of the car and the electric motor besides. With the refinement and development of the gasoline motor and almost equal improvement in electric equipment the combination of the two is now practical and is being satisfactorily used.

Effective Priming Device.

The bane of the automobile driver is difficult starting in cold weather. A convenient method of obtaining more easy starting is the placing of a priming cup in the bend of the intake manifold at the point at which it divides and goes to each set of cylinders. Procure a large priming cup and insert just below the division. Place in the cup cotton moderately well packed. Upon starting squirt gasoline liberally onto the cotton. Open the cock in the cup and let the gasoline filter through the cotton into the manifold. This will produce a rich gas which will materially aid easy starting.

Radiator Protection.

A motorist writes that at the expense of twenty-five cents the radiator may be protected from freezing throughout the winter. At night he draws out the water and runs into the radiator a quart of denatured alcohol. When ready to start the machine the next morning he draws off the alcohol into the bottle and refills the radiator. Each night the operation is repeated. The denatured alcohol mixes with the water which condenses in the radiator as it cools and which at the time of emptying the radiator could not be drawn off. To make the drawing off of the alcohol easy, he has a little rubber tube which he slips over the radiator pet cock and leads the alcohol to the bottle.

Motor Efficiency.

When men shall have learned to appreciate the finer points of their motors, and the finer points of their tires, it will mark a great day for the automobile industry. For then men will put oil in their gears and air in their tires, and the petty motor car annoyances, which are for the most part avoidable, will be done away with. There will be no dissatisfaction with the motor car.

Most men learn about their cars from experience, which is entirely too costly. Education, rather than costly experience, is what is needed. It is the manufacturer's duty to educate the dealer, and it is the dealer's duty to teach the consumer. The dealer should take care of the man before he has trouble rather than afterwards, although he should do both. Never before in the history of the industry have dealers displayed such willingness to give "service" as they do today. This is doubtless due to the fact that manufacturers everywhere are joining in their efforts to have consumers obtain the utmost service.

Better Gas From Carbide.

Many users of the ordinary carbide generator obtain poor lighting results because of the mixture of moisture with the gas. It is of course impossible to operate a carbide generator without moisture. As generators become old and more or less imperfect in their operation, there is an increased tendency to the water being carried into the tubing. To obviate the inconvenience resulting therefrom, reconstruct the tubing in such way as to make the gas turn two sharp corners, one turn being downward and the other upward. Here the moisture will settle to the lowest point and the gas rise to the top. The insertion in

the gas line should be an enlargement in the tubing to allow for the condensation of the moisture. In the bottom of the enlarged portion a drain cock can be placed and this opened each time before the generator is put in operation so that the accumulated water may be drawn off.

Quieting Noisy Valves.

Modern motors have enclosed valves. There are many motors in use which do not have closed valves and which on this account are noisy. Noise is more or less disagreeable to all owners and drivers. A simple and effective enclosure for each exposed valve mechanism is shown in the

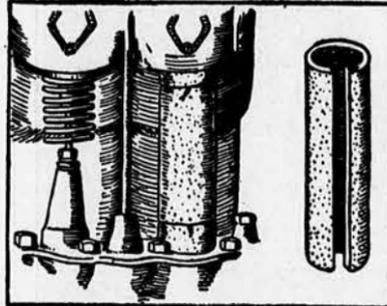


Fig. 5—A Method of Quieting the Action of Noisy Valve Mechanisms

illustration from the Motor Car. A piece of rubber hose of proper diameter is cut the proper length and split lengthwise and placed around the valve stem and spring and wired in place. The tubing should be sufficiently large to allow the spring valve the necessary freedom. Try this plan on your exposed valves and note the results.

First American Automobile.

The story of the first automobile is identical with the stories of every other important invention. A small boy, an ambition, an idea, determination and willingness to work are the elements which have given us the locomotive, the telegraph, the sewing machine, electric motor, and automobile. The young man with ideas so far in advance of his time and who gave this country the automobile was no other than Elmer Apperson, who is today ranked as one of the leading automobile manufacturers of the world. His was the first American-built gasoline automobile. What matter if it gave a few gasps and died on the first effort to try it out? It was eventually a success, and a very few days after it made its initial bow to the startled populace of Kokomo, Indiana, it was sent on a cross-country trip of nearly 50 miles.

The success of this car was so great that it attracted the attention of the world to the little town of Kokomo, and the man of finance—Elwood Haynes by name—went into a partnership with the Apperson Brothers to build motor cars. Of course many improvements had to be made upon this first car, so that the first sale did not come until the spring of 1897. Then they followed in such rapid succession that the Haynes-Apperson Automobile Company, with Elmer Apperson as the directing genius, was organized in 1898.

Women Demanded Complete Equipment.

Woman demanded and has been accorded her place in motordom, just as she has demanded and been given nearly everything else necessary to her comfort or well being. And because of her unflinching success in taking what she desires, woman has wrought a revolution in the motor car industry. Because of her, the day of complete equipment for automobiles was materially hastened and she may sit back now in complacent satisfaction at having accomplished an important achievement.

There is not an automobile manufacturer or dealer today who will dispute the statement that woman is one of the largest factors in the task of selling cars. In a majority of cases it is the final decision of his wife, sister or sweetheart that settles for a man the question which car he will buy when making his first purchase. And the number of women drivers of every class, size and style of car is growing by leaps and bounds. Therefore it is no more than natural that the desires and needs of the woman have been considered in manufacturing and marketing, and now complete equipment is supplied by practically all automobile manufacturers.

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positively destroys and prevents flax wilt, all grain smuts and growths, also scab and black-leg on potatoes. Destroys disease germs in stables, kennels, chicken houses—kills flies. Endorsed by the U. S. Dept. Agriculture. The best Formaldehyde bears the Perth Amboy Label—35 cents in pound bottles at your dealer, with complete directions. We will send you a 32 page illustrated book, FREE.

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"The House that Pays Millions for Quality"

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Free Homesteads In the new Districts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, there are thousands of Free Homesteads left, which to the man making entry in 3 years' time will be worth from \$20 to \$25 per acre. These lands are well adapted to grain growing and cattle raising.

Excellent Railway Facilities In many cases the railways in Canada have been built in advance of settlement, and in a short time there will not be a settler who need be more than ten or twelve miles from a line of railway. Railway Rates are regulated by Government Commission.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS. The American Settler is at home in Western Canada. He is not a stranger in a strange land, having nearly a million of his own people already settled there. If you desire to know why the condition of the Canadian Settler is so prosperous write to any of the Canadian Government Agents and send for literature, rates, etc., to

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If you are thinking of planting trees or shrubbery this spring, be sure to send for this book.

We have been right here 35 years supplying the farmers of the middle west with the best trees that skill and experience can produce. Recently we published a little book on "Transplanting and Managing Trees, Shrubs and Vines," giving much valuable information and instructions as to the proper methods of planting and caring for trees, also formulas for spraying and the proper time to spray.

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First prize six consecutive years at Manhattan State Corn Show—proves I have best strains Seed Corn in the West. Red's Yellow Dent, Boone Co. White, fire dried, tested and guaranteed. Pure Red Texas Oats, Clover, Timothy and Alfalfa Seed. Write for free catalog.

S. G. TRENT,
Box K, Hiawatha, Kansas.

Seed Corn Reld's Yellow Dent, Boone County White

Strictly pure bred, grown on our own farms from extra choice seed. Quality, good as the best. We won first in Capper Corn Contest for best single ear in state and first for best 20 ears at Missouri State Corn Show, 1912. Guaranteed to please you. Send for samples and prices.

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Sell 10 packs Smith's Hair Tonic & Dandruff Remedy at 10c each. WE TRUST YOU When sold send money and we'll send 4 rings or choice from our premium list.

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PURE-BRED YELLOW SEED CORN.

Mammoth Drouth-Proof, Early Monroe, Sunflower, Hildreth, Hiawatha. Big yielders, grown by me in central Kansas with the greatest success for the past six years. Write for prices.

A. E. WHITZEL, Farmer, Sterling, Kan.

BUY AT WHOLESALE Forty Fruit Trees \$5.00

100 Strawberry plants 75 cents. Charges prepaid. Send for further information and Catalog. Address, **HOLSINGER BROS., Box 63, Rosedale, Kans.**

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One Filling to a Hatch

Fill RAYO oil tank once, with one gallon oil—the RAYO, with automatic lamp-flame regulator, completes hatch. No trouble, dirt or worry. It's the simple incubator—easiest to run, least work of any; it's the economical incubator—uses least oil of any. Soon pays for itself in oil and labor saved. Makes biggest hatches—fine chicks.

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See eggs and thermometer thru double glass top, which raises for airing, cleaning and turning eggs. Lamp under egg chamber gives perfect radiation. Regulator acts on flame—no heat wasted. Automatic ventilation. Turn eggs without touching tray. Clean lamp without removing chimney or tank. Oil tank holds 5 quarts, month's supply. Red-wood case, steel-covered, mahogany-enamelled—fire-proof, handsome. Hatches every fertile egg. On market 6 years—thousands of enthusiastic testimonials from satisfied users. RAYO hatching chart and \$1.50 Tyson hypothermometer FREE. Low direct prices—freight prepaid. Investigate the perfect incubator. Ask for Free RAYO INCUBATOR CO. 943 So. 13th St. Omaha, Neb.

HOME CIRCLE



BRAD'S BIT O' VERSE.

The Tattler.

The tattler went forth at the break of the day and took all the scandal that drifted that way; all the gossip and lies, all the censure and shams, all the sly innuendoes, the knocks and the flams, then mixed in some venom to keep them alive, and scattered them broadcast to flourish and thrive. And they spread like the brambles, destructive and wide, choking all the sweet roses that grew by their side; for gossip, though idle, is thrifty and strong; and a small word, well planted, may cause endless wrong. The tattlers belong to no tribe, class, or clan; they infest every rank in the species of man; they poison the world with their venomous darts, they reek with the life blood of innocent hearts; they ought to be banished to some lonely isle where none but themselves would be hurt by their guile. All things in creation, no matter what grade, are thought for some purpose or use to be made. But why is the tattler? 'Twould lighten our woes if we'd haggle such fiends with our scythes and our hoes.

To keep china milk pitchers sweet-smelling, add soda to the water to scald them in.

If the baby is restless when putting him to bed, warm the bed with a hot water bottle before putting him into it.

A good many sprinkle fried apples with sugar just before serving. Next time try using salt instead. It gives quite a different flavor to the apples.

If you wish to keep a pancake griddle hot for late comers, slip it into the oven and close the door. When the griddle is needed it will be hot and ready for use.

A teaspoonful of camphor added to a quart of soft water will kill earthworms in house plants. The plants should be quite dry when it is applied.

To remove the bitter taste from cranberries just before taking from the fire add a pinch of baking soda. Then skim off the green scum and put through a sieve and they are ready for use.

If you find your eggs are frozen, put them in cold water to draw out the frost. If you wish to boil an egg that has been frozen, put salt in the water in which it is to be boiled and it will not run out of the shell.

Oftentimes the odor of fish will cling to the forks. To overcome this, wash the forks first in hot water and then rub them over with a small piece of butter. Wash again and no odor will remain.

A good way to freshen vegetables which have become wilted is to let them stand in a pan of cold water, to which the juice of a lemon has been added, for an hour. This is especially good for lettuce, spinach, celery and parsley.

Sometimes, when cows are fed on dry feed, the churner finds that her butter will not gather. It is said that a little soda added to the cream when this is the case will almost always cause the scattered bits of butter to gather in a mass. This will not injure the quality of the butter.

A simple contrivance for holding the twine ball in the kitchen is a tin funnel. To make this still more convenient, cut a small notch in the small end of the funnel, where the end of the twine comes through, and sharpen the edges of the notch. In this way the twine may be easily cut.

By way of variety the next time you are using canned pears, drain off all the juice from the can, put the pears in a serving dish, and pour over them the juice of two oranges, mixed with half a cupful of sugar. This adds a piquant flavor.

Savoring Rice With Ham.

Boil a cupful of rice in two quarts of salted water for 20 minutes, having the water at a galloping boil when the

rice goes in. Drain and add a cupful of hot milk, into which you have stirred two raw eggs, two tablespoons of grated cheese, and a tablespoonful of butter. Mix well, add half a cupful of boiled ham, chopped fine; put into a greased mold and steam for an hour and a half. Turn out on a flat dish and pour over it a sauce made by cooking together a tablespoonful each of butter and flour with a cupful of milk, and when these are smooth, stirring into it a tablespoonful of grated cheese. Salt and pepper to taste.

Kodak Films Developed Free.

Send a roll of films to J. C. Wolcott, Topeka, Kan. They will be developed free for you, to show you his high grade work. Write for price list, sample print and catalog.—Adv.

Green Peppers With Cheese.

Remove the stems and seeds from two large green peppers and mince fine with one large onion, and a large tomato or some solid pieces of canned tomato. Fry in a little butter or oil until well done. While frying, season with salt and plenty of paprika. Add two ounces of sharp cheese chopped fine, stirring constantly until it melts. Serve on toast.

This dish must be eaten as soon as prepared, or the cheese will become tough and difficult to digest.

New Piano Offer.

A specially attractive piano offer is now in effect which means the saving of \$100 to \$200 to the first purchaser in every neighborhood of the famous Merriman piano. This instrument has been standard of high quality for 28 years, and heretofore has been sold only through dealers. Now it is sold direct under the same binding guarantee it has always carried. Liberal free trial is cheerfully given and any terms of purchase can be arranged for. This is an unusual opportunity to secure an elegant, refined and permanently satisfying piano at a remarkably low price on the purchaser's choice of terms. Write Merriman Piano Factory Branch, Topeka, Kan., for full particulars.—(Adv.)



6046

No. 6046—Misses' and Small Women's Coat. No more attractive model for a long coat could be selected than this pleasing design which is for the miss and small woman. The big cape collar is a pleasing feature, and this is nicely trimmed with fur or it may be finished plain. Any of the popular coating fabrics may be employed. The pattern, No. 6046, is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size requires 3 1/2 yards of 54-inch material and 4 yards of fur. Price of pattern, 10 cents.



Don't forget that Calumet Baking Powder is not an experiment—it is not a new product. Millions of housewives the country over are using it—and would use nothing else, because of its purity—wholesomeness—and its certainty to produce best results—

And don't forget that

CALUMET BAKING POWDER

is a wonderful saving over the high price kind. It is moderate in cost—economical in use—a joy to the cook. Insist on Calumet. If you don't get it you don't get the best.

RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS
World's Pure Food Exposition,
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You don't save money when you buy cheap or big-can baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's more economical—more wholesome—gives best results. Calumet is far superior to sour milk and soda.

White Plymouth Rocks

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

THOMAS OWEN,
Station B, Topeka, Kansas.

SILK REMNANTS

Wonderful Bargains in Pound Boxes of beautiful Large Silk Remnants for fancy work, quilts, portieres, pillows, etc. One pound will make a grand bedspread. Send 10 cents for a big package of lovely samples. If not delighted, return them and get 25 cents for your trouble. AGENTS WANTED.

HAMMOND SILK CO., Box 36, Spangler, Pa.

Beloit Seed House

White Cap, Boone County, and all leading varieties seed corn. Alfalfa, millet, and full line of garden seeds. Write for catalog.

BELOIT, KANSAS.

COUNTY MANAGER WANTED

We want a reliable manager in each county to secure and look after local canvassers to sell Mills Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, etc. (which are well known everywhere). Canvassers report to the county manager and he reports to our office. Easiest kind of work to look after. It requires only a few days to establish a county manager and will take only a small portion of time afterwards.

Excellent opportunity. Any reliable person over 21 years of age, located in the city, village or country, who can qualify, will be acceptable as our manager. If interested apply quick for full particulars, naming county desired.

Address
Mills Seed House, Dept. 66, Rose Hill, N. Y.

Be A Good Indian

Every boy wants an Indian Suit. Let us tell you how to get one complete in less than an hour, without costing you a cent.

Address,
Indian Boy—CARE—
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The most beautiful Garden Path is through Vaughan's 1913 Catalogue

For 36 years we have supplied florists and gardeners the best flower and garden seeds we could import or grow. Each year finds our good stocks better and the best ones cheaper. The quantities we use reduce the cost. You get the rarest and newest from Vaughan's at no more than regular prices.

This Catalogue, Gardening Illustrated, covering the four departments of Gardening mailed FREE. Don't plan your garden without it. Write to-day.

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By Attorney for Bender Women at Trial. Complete story—Facts, not fiction. Read it. Learn their fate. Ready soon. Order now. Cloth \$1. Paper 50 cents. Kan.-Okla. Co., Box 356, Wichita, Kansas.

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LAND and Water Fowls. Farm-raised stock, with eggs in season. Send 2c for my valuable illustrated descriptive Poultry Book for 1913. Write Henry Pfile, Box 621 Freeport, Ill.

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Every man, woman, boy and girl interested in poultry to write for Johnson's new book—Free!

Over 400,000 people are making chicken profits with the Old Trusty Incubator. It is so simple, nearly anybody can successfully operate it. Men, women and even boys and girls, in all parts of the country are doing it. Why don't you? Investment is less than \$10 for genuine Old Trusty—freight prepaid east of Rockies and allowed that far if you live beyond.

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WRITE

Send me a postal right now. I want to send you the most remarkable World's Championship facts ever published—show you how to get into the prize-winning class, how to make more money at least expense. I'll quote you my sensational direct-from-factory price on the 6-time winner—the

World's Champion Belle City

—Less Than Losers Cost I want to tell you how Belle City won in 10,000 hatch-contests year after year—facts about the winners, how they did it and how you can do it.

I'll give you 1, 2 or 3 months to test my home test, 10 year guarantee, freight prepaid offer and my low price proposition. I'll send you all this information free if you just write me a postal now for World's Champion hatching facts.—JIM ROHAN, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co., Box 18 Racine, Wis.

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55 BREEDS Pure-Bred Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, also Incubators, Supplies, and Collie Dogs. Send 4c for large Poultry book Incubator Catalog and Price List. H.N. HINIKER, Box 57 Mankato, Minn.

\$80 Per Month Straight Salary and expenses, to men with rig, to introduce Poultry Remedies. We mean business. Eureka Poultry Food Co., D. 604, East St. Louis, Ill.

POULTRY



There is something analogous in "chicken fever" to spring fever.

The persons that are subject to spring fever have a hankering after moist earth, and with a spade, a hoe, a rake and a package of garden seeds, they find a cure.

Those that are afflicted with chicken fever see visions of fresh-laid eggs and spring fries, and nothing less than a new chicken house and a flock of pure-bred poultry will satisfy their craving.

Neither of these fevers is an obnoxious disease, though they are contagious and long-enduring.

The chicken fever is now on in full blast, being a forerunner of the spring fever. Warm weather and bright sunshine are its harbingers.

If you are stricken with poultry fever, read the poultry ads of KANSAS FARMER, select the breed that suits you best, and send for some pure-bred chickens.

But don't imagine you can buy pure-bred stock for the same price as mongrel stock, for you cannot do it. The poultryman must be paid for his prime quality of stock, and for the extra care and labor he has bestowed upon it.

If you cannot spare the money to buy pure-bred stock, then do the next best thing: Buy some pure-bred eggs for hatching and you will derive lots of pleasure in the raising of them and profit in the selling of them.

A great many letters that the poultrymen receive these days ask for prices on a dozen or two hens or pullets, just as if they could be bought at common stock prices for three or four dollars per dozen. The writers also demand hens of pullets that are laying at the present time. They forget that a hen that is laying, of any of the standard breeds, is worth a great deal to the owner. Each egg that she lays is worth from 10 to 50 cents, and how long at that price would it take her to earn \$5 for her owner? From \$2 to \$5 each for hens or pullets is not an unreasonable price, and \$5 to \$10 for a good cockerel is a fair price. Remember that the owner has kept them since last spring, without receiving any remuneration, and that feed has been high-priced. And don't forget that in the first place he had to pay a good round price for his foundation stock. It would therefore be folly for him to sell such stock at mongrel prices.

White Pekin Ducks Wanted.

A subscriber, Mrs. C. J. Cody, Clearwater, Kan., writes to ask some of our readers who have Pekin Ducks for sale to please write her, giving prices and descriptions.

50-Cent Poultry Book For 10 Cents. KANSAS FARMER has just printed a new poultry book. It is edited by Thos. Owen, the veteran poultry editor, and for so many years secretary and later president of the Kansas State Poultry Show. The title of the book is "The Practical Poultry Manual, or Common Sense in the Poultry Yard."

The title fairly describes the book. After you have read other poultry books and poultry publications, and then find yourself asking, "How shall I go about it to be sure I am right?"—send for this book. It contains the full answers written in the Kansas language. It has no frills, but is chock full of solid meat. The regular price is 50 cents per copy.

The first edition is going out readily. While the present supply lasts, you can secure one for 10 cents, by renewing your subscription to KANSAS FARMER at \$1.00 for a year, and sending 10 cents extra for the Poultry Book—\$1.10 in all. If you are paid ahead, you can pay another year in advance and get the book sent to you for the same amount, \$1.10. Orders addressed plainly to KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan., will get immediate attention.

National Egg-Laying Contest.

Director Quisenberry states that this contest this year is much more satisfactory than the first contest. The

English pen of S. C. White Leghorns leads with 263 eggs; Silver Wyandottes second with 217, and white Wyandottes third with 185 eggs. He further says:

In connection with our egg-laying contest, we are trying out ten different methods of feeding. The birds used in this test are one-half Buff Orpingtons and one-half White Leghorns. The Orpingtons are all of the same breeding, all pullets, and as near the same age and weight as we could get them. The White Leghorns are composed of four pullets and one hen in each pen, of the same breeding, same age and practically same weight. The exact method of feeding one of these pens will be announced each month. You can make note of the formula used and watch the results. You can be your own judge as to the practicability of each method. We expect to also be able to determine the most economical method for use in this section.

CONNECTICUT METHOD—PEN 61.

- Scratch grain mixture:
 - 60 pounds cracked corn.
 - 60 pounds wheat.
 - 40 pounds heavy white oats.
 - 20 pounds barley.
 - 10 pounds Kafir.
 - 10 pounds buckwheat.
 - 10 pounds coarse beef scrap.
- Dry mash mixture:
 - 200 pounds coarse wheat bran.
 - 100 pounds corn meal.
 - 100 pounds gluten meal.
 - 100 pounds ground oats.
 - 75 pounds standard middlings.
 - 50 pounds fish scrap.
 - 50 pounds beef scrap.
 - 25 pounds low grade flour.

A Norwich Automatic Feeder is used for the grain and the birds are allowed to feed themselves, except during the long summer days it may be necessary to close the grain feeder a part of the time. The dry mash is kept in a hopper or receptacle for that purpose. The mash, as well as grit, shell and charcoal, are kept continually before the birds. Succulent food consisting of apples, mangel, wurtzels, green cut corn, or dried beet pulp, may be used. The dry beet pulp is used principally, and is soaked in water (and usually warm) for about an hour before being fed. It consists when dry of about 8 per cent of the dry mash by weight.

In the feeding test, in pen 68, where feed of 28 different kinds is kept before the birds at all times, these pullets made a rapid gain on the other pens toward the last of this month. Our prediction is that they may have been or are being stimulated to high production and may keep it up for a time, but will finally become over-fat, drop off in egg production and break down in health. It is going to be interesting to see just what they will eat, the greatest quantities of what they like best, and what the final results will be as to their general health and the number of eggs laid under this method of treatment. More pullets are now laying in this pen than any other. We also keep buttermilk and water before them at all times and record the amount of each consumed.

We are feeding ground meat and ground mustard to one pen—Number 66—but so far it has not made much of a record.

The farmer's method of feeding where the hens get a very simple ration, the yield thus far indicates that it might pay the average farmer to buy a little beef scrap, alfalfa meal, and a few other ingredients to add to his rations.

These one hundred pullets used in this feeding test are laying many more eggs daily than two hundred of their full sisters on the outside which are not being fed as heavily as these in the tests. This is but another proof that if you want eggs in winter, your hens must be fed liberally.

HATCH SOME EARLY CHICKS.

If you want a few pullets to lay in the fall when the old hens are moulting, if you want a few birds to win prizes for you at the early fall fairs and shows, if you want a few pullets to enter the next egg-laying contest and have them ready to lay from the very beginning, we would advise hatching at least a few early chicks. We think this is one mistake which most of the western breeders make, they do most of their hatching in May and some even much later than



Earn Money, Boys!

There's a nice chance to pick up some money among the neighbors with a Rumely Watts Corn Sheller No. 2

AND A Rumely Olds Engine 4 1/2-H.P.

You can do your own shelling at home—save half the cost of contract shelling and do it when it should be done. Then when work is slack—work for the neighbors.

The engine comes skid mounted or portable so you can take it anywhere. This sheller will be a money maker for you. Working with a Rumely-Olds Engine 4 1/2-h.p., it will handle from 100 to 150 bushels an hour.

Send for Sheller Data-book No. 351; Engine Data-book No. 344.

RUMELY PRODUCTS CO. (Incorporated) Power-Farming Machinery Kansas City, Wichita and Dallas 546

\$2842.00 Profit In 70 Days on Ensilage Fed from Champion Silos

This remarkable record made by C. L. Hurd, Watwright, Okla., shows the possibilities of ensilage feeding. It proves that the Champion Silo is best in material, construction, improvements and a real profit maker worth investigating.

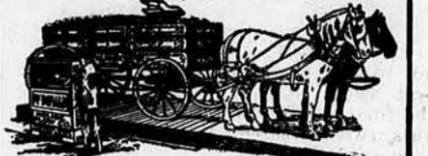
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WESTERN SILO CO., 135 11th Street, Des Moines, Iowa

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Weigh your grain, stock and coal yourself and know positively you're getting a square deal.



The McDonald Pitless Scale weighs accurately every day in the year. Protected bearings cannot freeze. No pit required—everything above ground. Steel frame—steel joists—10 year guarantee. U. S. Standard. Used for weighing U.S. Mails. Flying Dutchman Dealers sell them. **FREE BOOKLET.** Write today. **MOLINE PLOW CO.** Dept. 4 MOLINE, ILL.

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We Pay Highest Cash Prices We are the oldest established Fur House in Kansas City—have been paying highest cash prices and always giving our customers a square deal on every shipment since 1870. Ship us all your

FURS

We need all you can send, right now. We pay the prices we quote; give liberal assortment, do not undergrade, and remit cash in full same day shipment is received. We charge no commission. Send today for our free price bulletin quoting highest cash prices which we actually pay, free tags and full particulars.

M. Lyon & Co., 238 Delaware St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

I Guarantee to Do the Finest Custom Coat and Robe Work in the West.

One thing, I hold my trade, and I could not do so if I did not do their work on the square. My trade is increasing by recommendations of pleased customers. Write for my price list—it will suit you. We do not split the hide, but dress entirely by hand.

HENRY HOLM, Prop. LINCOLN TANNERY 724 Q Street Lincoln, Nebraska

GEM POULTRY FARM

C. W. Peckham, Haven, Kansas. High Quality. **BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS PROLIFIC LAYING STRAIN** Eggs—1st pen, \$3.15, 15; \$5. 30; 2nd and 3rd pens, \$2. 15; \$3. 30. Utility flock, \$4. 100.

this. The eggs are usually a little larger earlier in the season, the hens have not been laying long and they fill the egg full of meat and vitality, the chicks hatched from them are stronger and grow more rapidly. In this section of the country we always have less trouble in raising the earlier chicks. One of our largest and most successful farms never hatches anything after April 15. The result is they have a lot of mature pullets which lay in the fall and winter when eggs are high. The poultry farmer should endeavor to have his pullets blossom just at the right time, when eggs are high, just as the florist has his flowers blossom and ready to supply the demand at Easter time. He doesn't have them blossom a month before nor a week after, but they are ready just at that season. You can't do this, neither can you win at the fall fairs, nor can you win in egg-laying contests unless you hatch some chicks in time to mature by fall. One of the biggest and most successful breeders in this country said to me, "I make more out of my early-hatched stock than from any other. I

hatch them early, then I have them for sale when the other fellow hasn't got them. They are not so particular about the quality of the early show birds, for as a rule at the fall fairs and shows the big bird will win over the smaller one of better quality." If you started out on a five-mile run, you would start out fresh, you would be quick and active, and it would be no effort for you to run, but the farther you go the weaker you would become, and at the end of the five miles you would be "all in." Just so with the hen. In the early part of her laying period she is fresh and vigorous and stores all the vitality in the egg and germ that her constitution permits, but later on she is weakened. She hasn't the vitality she had earlier in the season, and her weakened condition does not permit her to store the vitality into the germ and the egg that she once did. Much of the trouble which we have with sick, weakly, runty chicks is due to this very thing. The destiny of the chick is largely determined by the vitality of its parents. Hatch at least a few early chicks.

Spanish Peanuts for Kansas

Continued From Page Six

ger of the ground around the seed drying out and the young plant is protected to some extent from the wind, providing the furrows run at right angles to the prevailing winds. Unless special machinery is available it will be necessary to plant the peanuts by hand and the method is practical only where small areas are grown. The most practical way to plant them is by means of a corn lister, providing a modern implement with press wheels on which the seat is attached is available. Remove the planter box and in its place adjust a shallow pan or box with an opening at the rear end just above the grain spout. The box should be large enough to hold at least a peck of peanuts. Put a small funnel in the grain spout. The peanuts can then be slipped out of the box into the funnel by hand and at regular intervals—something after the manner in which the corn is dropped by the planter box. After a little practice the peanuts can be dropped at the proper intervals to secure any desired stand. An assistant to drive the team is required and it is necessary to drive slowly. Planting in this way has the advantage over planting by hand in that the seed is dropped down in the moist ground and covered immediately with moist earth, thus avoiding the drying out of the soil during the operation of planting. Care should be taken not to get the lister furrow too deep, as best results will not be obtained unless the furrows are shallow. Cover the peanuts two or three inches deep. Cultivate sufficiently to keep the ground in good tilth and keep the weeds down. During the later cultivations throw the soil to the plants in order to provide a loose layer of earth for the pods to form in. It is important that the soil be in a mellow condition at this time—the time that the peanuts are "pegging." After a blossom is fertilized, a little stem-like root develops somewhat after the nature of a brace root to corn, although the function of this root is of an entirely different nature. These stems or roots penetrate the ground two or three inches and a peanut develops at the end of each one. This process is known as "pegging." If the ground is hard and crusted it will not be possible for these stems to enter the ground and as a result the peanuts will not develop. The vines should not be disturbed after they begin "pegging." The crop should be harvested before frost. The usual method is to plow the vines out and bunch them up in small cocks to cure and then stack later. An ordinary plow with the moldboard removed is a very satisfactory implement for this purpose. The pods have to be separated from the vines by hand.

Spanish peanuts were tried in northern and western Kansas and eastern Colorado during the past year under field conditions for the first time. They have been grown in garden patches many years in various localities, but the first serious effort to make them a part of the cropping system, for feeding purposes, came in 1912, as a result of the campaign begun by the agricultural department of the Rock Island Lines. The first year's results are further proof of the fact that the crop can be made a profitable one in practically all of the region in Kansas north of the Kaw Valley merging gradually northwest from Salina to include the corner where Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado meet, thence extending westward into Colorado, almost to the eastern slope of the Rockies.

Spanish peanuts were grown at Manhattan and Hays, Kansas, and at several points in Colorado, notably around Seibert and Stratton. The results were encouraging. Fielding & Sons, who have a seed farm at Manhattan, planted five acres from seed obtained at Denison, Texas. Enough nuts matured to give them home grown seed for 1913, and five big hayrack loads of feed were hauled to the barns, each load carrying about 2,500 pounds of nutritious peanut hay.

The peanuts were planted about May 29. The nuts were dropped into the lister furrow and they made good growth, the vines reaching a height of 14 or 15 inches. The field presented a beautiful appearance at the beginning of September, although there was but half a start, due most likely, to the fact that the seed had been southern grown. An unusually early severe frost visited all of the region from the Kaw valley to the Rocky mountains from September 14 to 15. In eastern Colorado a considerable fall of snow accompanied the storm. At Manhattan the frost was killing. The tops of the peanut plants blackened and went down half, at a time when the nuts were maturing. Perhaps half of the nuts that had formed on the plants on the Fielding place were matured at that time and everything indicates that, in a normal season, they would have fully matured.

But even with these untoward conditions there was a lot of good feed, which is being used for hogs and work stock. Matured nuts were picked to save for seed for next season's planting, for Fielding & Sons will continue the test, believing that the crop can be made a paying one in that locality. The field is bottom land with a sandy loam soil, well adapted to peanut growing.

The Kansas Experiment Station tried Spanish peanuts in a small way, a 300 foot row being planted at Manhattan. No official report has been made on the results, but the writer learned by inquiry at the farm, that the results were not very satisfactory. However, enough of the nuts were matured to provide seed for another planting and the experiment will be continued.

A more complete report was obtained at the Hays branch station in western Kansas, from Acting Superintendent George K. Helder, and it follows:

"We secured seed from the Barteldes Seed Company at Lawrence, Kansas. Planting of one-tenth acre was accomplished June 4. The soil was in good physical condition, due to abundance of winter moisture and early spring and (Continued on page twenty-eight)

The most practical way to market Spanish Peanuts is to cut and stack the vines and let a bunch of hogs root out and feed upon the remaining peanut, thus saving the expense and work of harvesting them. The peanuts have a high feeding value and hogs fatten on them very rapidly. It is claimed that a good crop of peanuts will produce as much pork per acre as a crop of corn. This may be true in a locality especially adapted to the production of the peanut, but it remains to be demonstrated whether or not this crop will be of value as a pork producer in this state.—C. C. CUNNINGHAM, Assistant in the Farm Demonstrations, Kansas Agricultural College.



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WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WINNERS at Missouri State; Little Rock, Ark.; Western Missouri, Jefferson City and Warrensburg shows. Cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets at reasonable prices. A. E. Glass, Harrisonville, Mo.

BARRED ROCKS BRED FOR WINTER laying for 28 years. Show quality. Eggs, \$1 for 15; \$2.50 for 50; \$4.50 for 100. O. E. Skinner, Columbus, Kan.

CHAMPION BARRED ROCKS; 97 PRE-miums, Topeka, Lawrence, Manhattan, Blue Springs, Ottawa. Cockerels, \$2.50 up; eggs, 15 \$2.00. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

SHELLEY BROS.' BARRED ROCKS WON 82 premiums; 35 firsts, specials and sweepstakes at Kansas' largest shows. Stock and eggs. Circular free. Box 7, Elmdale, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—MY BIRDS win at the state shows. Stock and eggs for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Flowercrest, Holt, Mo. Mrs. J. W. Porter.

BARRED ROCKS—BRED FOR BEAUTY and profit. Sixty-four premiums, Topeka, Manhattan, Clay Center. Cockerels, \$3 and up. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS—COCKER-els at \$3 and \$5 each; pullets at \$2 each. If you want better birds, I have them. Write for list of recent winnings. T. H. Lucas, Pattonville, Mo.

PRIZE WINNING BUFF PLYMOUTH Rocks. Bred for utility and standard of excellence. Send for my circular telling all about them. Prices right to you. Henry Nelson, De Kalb, Ill.

BUFF ROCKS—COCKERELS, HENS, pullets, eggs, bred successfully 15 years. The very best. Lowest cost. J. H. Kelley, Altoona, Iowa.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, THOMP-son Ringlet strain, cockerels \$2 each. Eggs for hatching, \$3 for 50; \$5 for 100. A. F. Siefker, Defiance, Mo.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, FIRST prize winners, score 92 to 96%. Extra high class. Sell for half value. Will Curtis, St. James, Minn.

E. B. THOMPSON STRAIN BARRED P. Rocks and Moore & Moore's strain S. C. R. I. Reds. Prize winners at State Poultry Show, 1913. Eggs from utility stock, \$1.50 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. A. Ogden, 1205 South Wichita St., Wichita, Kan.

PURE BRED POULTRY

LANGSHANS.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS FOR sale. Charles Genter, Anthony, Kan.

48 EXTRA FINE BUFF AND BLACK Langshan cockerels, \$1.50 to \$3 each. J. A. Lovette, Mullinville, Kan.

FOR SALE—WHITE LANGSHAN COCKERELS, \$1.50 and \$2 each. Eggs, 15 for \$1; 100 for \$5. Henry Neidig, Madison, Neb.

BLACK LANGSHANS EXCLUSIVELY. Cockerels from stock scoring 96. Eggs in season. Mrs. D. A. Swank, Blue Mound, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN AND HOUDAN cockerels, \$1.50 to \$5 each. Write for mailing list. E. D. Hartzell, Rossville, Kan.

EXTRA BIG-BONED GREENISH glossy black-eyed Black Langshans, three for \$5. Also prize winners. Guaranteed. H. Osterfoss, Hedrick, Iowa.

DUCKS AND GEESE.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS \$3.00 for 11. Mrs. W. G. Prather, Eureka, Kan.

CORNISH INDIAN GAMES AND TOULOUSE Geese for sale. Eggs in season. Prices reasonable. A. A. Ohlendorf, Route 1, Marshall, Mo.

J. C. KULLMAN, BREEDER OF BUFF, White and Black Orpingtons, the kind that win. Stock for sale. Eggs, \$3 for 15 eggs. Life member A. P. A. Towanda, Kan.

FISHEL'S WHITE INDIAN RUNNER Duck eggs, \$3 for 12, express prepaid; fawn and white, 16 for \$1.50, delivered. National Duck Farm, Letohatchee, Ala.

INDIAN RUNNER DRAKES—FAWN and White; both light and dark strains, \$1.50 to \$3 each. Pure bred Buff Rock Cockerels, \$1 and \$1.50 each. Mrs. Annie E. Kean, Rt. 1, Carlton, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNERS, AMERICAN AND English. Greatest layers. Also Silver Wyandottes. Eggs, \$2 for 15, postpaid. Orders booked now. Mrs. Ed Bergmann, Route 9, Paola, Kansas.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS—FAWN and white, both light and dark. Heavy layers of white eggs. \$1.50 for 13 eggs, \$5, \$6 and \$7 per 100. Mrs. Annie E. Kean, Route 1, Carlton, Kan.

SEVERAL BREEDS.

BUFF COCHIN COCKERELS, \$2.50 to \$5. Pullets, \$2. Housel, Smith Center, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, BUFF ROCK cockerels, \$1 each. George Wasson, Anness, Kan.

BREEDER AND JUDGE OF ALL LAND and water fowls. Terms and catalog free. C. W. Brehm, Route 4, Harvard, Neb.

SARVER'S NARAGANSETT TURKEYS and Buff Wyandottes. Sarver's Poultry Farm, Mt. Moriah, Mo.

THOROUGHbred POULTRY—SIXTY varieties. Catalog free. Jordan Poultry Farm, Coffeyville, Kan.

STOCK EGGS FOR HATCHING AND baby chicks of all the leading varieties. All as good as the best. Write Lee P. Harris, College View, Neb.

QUALITY CHICKS—LEADING VARIETIES. Prices reasonable. Request folder. Capacity, 15,000. McCune Hatchery, Southeast, Ottawa, Kansas.

HARRY INMAN & SONS, ROUTE 1, KEOKUK, Iowa, can furnish you eggs for hatching from Black Javas, Reds, Hamburgs, White Polish Bantams and Indian Runner Ducks. Write for mating list.

SMITH'S POULTRY REMEDY WILL cure roup, colds, and keep chickens in good condition. If not satisfied, money refunded. Price, 25c, 50c and \$1 per box. W. H. Smith, Box 1065, Wichita, Kan.

43 VARIETIES, POULTRY, PIGEONS, ducks, geese, water fowl. Incubators. Feed and supplies. Catalogue 4 cents. Missouri Squab Co., Dept. C. V., Kirkwood, Mo.

BABY CHICKS AND EGGS FOR HATCHING from all leading varieties of poultry ranged on separate farms. Our coal heated hatchery is the largest in Nebraska. Maplewood Farm, Exeter, Neb.

55 BREEDS PURE-BRED CHICKENS, ducks, geese, turkeys, Collie dogs. Catalog free. Belgrade Poultry Farm, Mankato, Minn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE 8-months-old Collie bitch and several pups sired by Imp. Ornskirk Sample. Want poultry or offer, no \$5 dogs. A. G. Hillman, Red Oak, Iowa.

SIXTY VARIETIES FANCY GESE, ducks, turkeys, chickens, pea fowls, guineas, pigeons, pheasants. Stock and eggs cheap. 60-page catalog, 2 cents. F. J. Damann, Farmington, Minn.

EGGS AND STOCK FROM CHOICE S. C. W. Orpingtons, S. C. W. Leghorns, also English Penciled Indian Runner Ducks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. R. H. Rhodes, Maize, Kan.

FOR QUICK SALE—EGGS—STOCK from Moore's Partridge Columbian Silver Penciled Buff, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks; Cochlin Bantams. Eggs prepaid. Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

LEON MOORHOUSE, WRIGHT, KAN., breeder of 25 varieties of poultry. Eggs from \$1.50 to \$5 per setting. First class stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circular.

BOOK YOUR ORDERS FOR EGGS OF Barred, Buff, White Rocks, White and Brown Leghorns, Wyandottes, Langshans, Brahmas, Orpingtons, R. I. Reds, Geese, Ducks, Turkeys and Guineas with the Monroe Poultry Yards, Monroe, Iowa.

OUR BIRDS AGAIN DEMONSTRATED their high quality at this season's shows. Very best laying strains. Pens mated for the coming season. Send for descriptive circular. Pen eggs, \$3.00 per 15. Utility eggs \$4.00 per 100. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

Profitable Beef on High-Priced Land

IN making beef at a profit, the first thing necessary is to have cattle of the right kind. And I will say here that the proposition of securing good cattle is becoming a more difficult one each year and will in all probability continue so for some years to come.

The time has arrived when the farmers in the corn belt can afford to raise and finish high-class beef, but it must be of a quality to command a considerable premium over ordinary cattle.

While a few farmers buy good bulls, the average farmer balks at paying as much for the right kind of a sire as he would bring on the open market for beef if properly handled and fed out as a yearling steer. All men who breed registered cattle well know that it costs at least one-third more to handle a bull than to handle a steer, therefore the man who is desirous of producing cattle which will sell near the top of the market when finished must make up his mind to give a reasonable price for the bull that is to sire his market toppers.

In regard to the breed, would say that any of the beef breeds will do all right if you buy a good bull every time and of the same breed. The breed you love the best will make you the most money, although I would advise you to try and love a Shorthorn, as they handle a little more quietly, get just a little heavier at a given age, and bring about the same price per pound.

From the above I do not mean to infer that it does not pay to buy cattle to feed. It is a well known fact that the ranchman who has used pure-bred bulls for a long term of years produces a much better class of cattle than does the average corn-belt farmer. However, these good range cattle are rapidly becoming scarcer in number and higher in price from causes with which you are all familiar.

Having the cattle, the first thing that confronts the feeder is the method of handling and feeding. It has always been a difficult task for me to make a great deal of money feeding in a dry lot. I doubt if the average farmer fully appreciates the importance of grass in making beef economically.

I have handled many more registered cattle than beef steers and have observed that a calf or a yearling running on good grass and given a very little grain in addition for ten or twelve months make a wonderful growth and carried high flesh. From this observation I reasoned that a steer of good quality, handled in like manner, would by taking a little more time and forcing him to eat more grass, pay a bigger profit than if fed on full feed for less time.

One of the most successful steer feeders I ever knew over in Illinois where I was raised used to say that a bunch of cattle on good grass and one half the corn they would eat would put on nearly as much as would the same cattle on full feed and the same grass, although they would of course eat more grass and make a cheaper gain. Working on this theory I will state very briefly my experience in feeding two loads of cattle.

In the fall of 1908 I bought 20 head of whitefaced yearling steers weighing 678 pounds per head, run them on blue grass for 60 days, fed them ear corn very lightly for 60 days, after which I full fed them a ration of shelled corn, 3 pounds of linseed meal per head per day for 9 months, they had the run of 40 acres of blue grass while on feed and were fed all the alfalfa hay they would eat. They consumed nearly one-half bushel of corn per day per head. Shipped them to Chicago and exhibited them at the International of 1909, where they sold at \$10.50 per hundred, making a gain of 700 pounds per head, during the 13 months I kept them.

I should have stated that these cattle were also shown at the American Royal which I consider cost them 100 pounds per head in weight as they stood in the yards a week, shrinking considerably, and it took them some time to recuperate and get back on feed after getting home.

They were weighed, as is the custom with the International show cattle, without water, which cost them another 50 pounds per head. They of course made some money but it was a very expensive feed.

March 15, 1912, I put in 20 head of Shorthorn calves of extra quality, weighing 565 pounds per head. Fed them a little alfalfa hay until grass got good, also 2 1/2 pounds of cold pressed cotton seed per day per head until July 15, when it was increased to 4 1/2 pounds per day until October the 15th, when they were started on new corn. They have been on full feed of corn for less than 60 days and have made a gain of 480 pounds per

head, in 9 1/2 months on the very light ration started. They are still running on the 40 acres of grass and get what alfalfa they will eat in addition to 12 pounds of silage per head per day.

However have only been feeding the latter for a week but am of the opinion that it is a wonderful feed and will greatly decrease the feed bill from now on. If fed 100 days longer they will have made nearly as great a gain as the first load mentioned in about the same time at one-half the cost.—D. L. DAWDY, Arrington, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

Farms at Auction.

The practice of selling farms at auction is growing in popularity because of its almost uniform success. Col. Lefe Burger of Wellington, Kan., reports that he sold a farm of 160 acres near Argonia, Kan., for Mr. H. Fisher for \$13,600 at auction, and he also sold Durocs at an average of \$50.90 for the entire bunch.

Bred Gilts All Sold.

R. P. Wells, the good Duroc Jersey breeder of Formoso, Kan., says his bred gilts are all sold and asks us to change his card to fall boars and gilts. He has about 25 very choice ones sired by his great herd boar, Tat's Chief, a grandson of Tatarax. Write Mr. Wells about these choice fall pigs.

Golden Rule Durocs Sell Well.

Leon Carter's annual bred sow sale, held at Asherville, Kan., January 30, was well attended, as it always is. The day was bad, but the crowd assembled and bought the Durocs high just the same. It was Mr. Carter's best offering, and a large number of the best buyers were his old customers. The ladies of the church prepared and served dinner for Mr. Carter and the entire crowd, and the sale proceeded rapidly and without a hitch under the good management of Colonel Brennen, ably assisted by Will Myers of Beloit. Rinehart & Son of Smith Center, Kan., topped the sale at \$100, buying the outstanding good sow, No. 1, sired by River Bend Colonel and safe in pig to Dreamland Colonel for an early litter. Following are some of the leading sales:

- 1—Rinehart & Son, Smith Center...\$100.00
2—W. T. Fitch, Minneapolis... 65.00
3—S. R. Steele, Asherville... 50.00
4—Frank Kadel, Scottville... 49.50
5—Pete Parrot, Beloit... 47.50
6—W. E. Monnesmith, Formoso... 49.00
8—Grant Hutton, Beloit... 50.00
10—Adam Peterson, Beloit... 40.00
11—Clarence McGee, Asherville... 42.50
12—N. B. Price, Mankato... 62.50
13—Jack Evans, Asherville... 66.00
14—Ira Jones, Asherville... 46.00
15—John McNamare, Beloit... 50.00
17—J. M. Gaddis, Barnard... 43.00
20—W. E. Monnesmith... 50.00
22—Peter Anderson, Beloit... 47.00
31—D. O. Bancroft, Downs... 37.50
34—Rinehart & Son... 49.00
47—Cy Partelson, Beloit... 47.00
40—J. W. Overman, Asherville... 39.00
57—C. C. Grau, Asherville... 43.00
45—Floyd Segrest, Beloit... 46.00

Horton & Hale Make Good.

The offering of Duroc Jerseys presented to the public in the sale of Horton & Hale at Rushville, Mo., on February 1, was a good one. The real value was greater than the average price of \$35.25 would indicate, and yet this average was fairly satisfactory. If the sale had been made under cover it would have added to the buyers' comfort and probably increased the average selling price. The breeders were out in goodly numbers and bought freely of the good offering, while the farmers were an element that helped to make the sale a snappy one throughout. The hogs were offered in good condition and showed extra growth. The quality was indicated by the even prices they brought. R. W. Murphy of Cosby, Mo., topped the sale at \$50, while C. A. Wright of Rosendale and Guy Jones of Bigelow, Mo., were liberal bidders. Following are representative sales:

- 1—C. A. Wright...\$39.00
2—W. S. Ferrel, Weston, Mo... 35.00
3—W. F. Kidwell, Rushville, Mo... 34.00
4—J. H. Reisher... 35.00
5—F. P. Myer, Highland, Kan... 33.00
6—W. F. Kidwell... 32.00
11—R. W. Murphy... 30.00
12—R. W. Murphy... 31.00
14—S. S. Lantz, Rushville, Mo... 33.00
15—W. S. Lewis, Rushville... 45.00
16—George Davis, Rushville... 31.00
17—Roy Pierce, DeKalb, Mo... 35.00
18—W. F. Kidwell... 33.00
19—John Park, Rushville... 31.00
22—C. A. Wright... 42.00
23—Guy Jones... 37.00
24—J. K. Searles, Farmington, Kan... 38.00
29—R. W. Murphy... 50.00
37—Guy Jones... 45.00
38—E. J. Fenton, Rushville... 45.00
39—Earl Martin, Rushville... 40.00
41—M. S. Lawrence, Rushville... 43.00
41—C. A. McLain, DeKalb, Mo... 42.50

A New Sale Record for Western Kansas.

At their combination Poland China sale held at Norton, Kan., Saturday, January 25, J. W. Leeper of Norton and J. F. Foley of Onoquo, Kan., big-type Poland breeders, made a new record for this part of the country. Never before within the history of Norton County or this part of Kansas has such a sale been held. About 300 men faced Col. John Brennen when he arose to make his opening talk, and Colonel Brennan, who has made more than 2,000 hog sales in his time, announced that this was the third largest crowd he ever saw at a hog sale. Fully 100 Norton County farmers were present who did not buy because they went beyond their reach. A. H. Krumme of Arapahoe, Neb., topped the sale at \$80. The entire offering of 47 head averaged \$41.70—about 35 cents per pound. Following is a partial list of sales:

- 3—C. C. Ingram, Bloomington, Neb...\$38.00
18—Peter Luff, Almena, Kan... 54.00
4—Wirt Kyle, Mankato, Kan... 50.00
7—Cowan & Son, Athol, Kan... 46.00
1—A. H. Krumme, Arapahoe, Neb... 80.00
8—George Wegener, Deshler, Neb... 47.00
34—A. H. Krumme, Arapahoe, Neb... 78.00
5—David Najar, Onoquo, Kan... 50.00
25—George Goodman, Lenora, Kan... 55.00
2—A. C. Foley, Norton, Kan... 50.00
14—L. P. Nichols, Kirwin, Kan... 55.00
10—George Wegener, Deshler, Neb... 44.00
25—George Huffmeister, Norton, Kan... 53.00
11—L. P. Nichols, Kirwin, Kan... 40.00
15—Charley Whitney, Almena, Kan... 57.00
12—A. L. Hicks, Norton, Kan... 39.00
35—Wills & Son, Prairie View, Kan... 67.50

PURE BRED POULTRY

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

OFFICIALLY SCORED ROSE COMB RED cockerels. Farmer's prices. C. Thompson, Orlands, Okla.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels. Prices reasonable. Louis G. Roth, Holyrood, Kan.

S. C. REDS, EGGS AND BABY CHICKS from prize winners. Mrs. F. D. Spohn, Inman, Kan.

S. C. RED MALES, \$2; FEMALES, \$1. Excellence combined for size, eggs, color and vigor. O. G. Welch, Ipava, Ill.

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS—Score card furnished. Gertrude Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

THOROUGHbred SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Red cockerels for sale. Mrs. Clara Helm, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

ROSE COMB B. P. ROCKS, NO FROZEN combs. Adapted to all climates. Wins blue. Originated 1894 by G. W. Lightner, St. John, Kan.

R. C. E. I. RED COCKERELS FOR SALE. Eggs for hatching. Mrs. Maggie Glinerich, Michigan Valley, Kan. Maple Leaf Poultry Farm.

S. C. E. I. REDS—WINNERS WHEREVER shown. Stock for sale. Eggs from \$1.50 to \$4 per setting. R. S. Steele, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS, PATRIDGE Rocks, Golden Wyandottes. State Show winners. Stock and eggs. Prices reasonable. C. E. Florence, Eldorado, Kansas.

ROSE COMB REDS—DARK RED COCKERELS for sale. Prices reasonable. Write soon. Mrs. John Buchanan, Route 2, Solomon, Kan.

R. C. REDS, EGGS FOR SETTING booked now. Pen 1 scoring above 90. \$4.00 per setting. Pen No. 2, 3 and 4, \$2.50 per setting. F. C. Wood, Fairmont, Neb.

ROSE COMB E. I. REDS—SECOND cockerel, Leavenworth; first cockerel at Atchison and Kansas City. Prize winning females. Eggs, \$2 to \$5 per setting. Dr. W. B. Myers, Leavenworth, Kan.

WHITELEY'S LAY-MORE STRAIN S. C. R. I. Reds won first pen, second cockerel, third cock, third hen, fourth cockerel, fifth pullet. First time in show room. Send for mating list. Clyde C. Whiteley, 1406 S. Wichita, Wichita, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—ALSO ORPINGTONS, White and Buff. Males and females, eggs for hatching, and baby chicks for sale. Extra good stock, priced right for ready sale. C. W. Landrum, Carthage, Mo.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS—From pens headed by roosters costing from \$10 to \$30 and out of splendid hens. These are very choice matings. Fifteen eggs, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50; 50, \$4, and 100, \$7.50. W. R. Huston, Prop., Americus, Kan.

REMEMBER MY SINGLE COMB RUBY Reds are the foundation stock of some of the best red farms in the midwest. I have cockerels, pullets, hens with score cards at \$2 and \$5. Eggs, \$1.50 to \$5 per 15; \$5 per 100. Buff Orpington ducks, the real buffs. Some stock. Eggs, \$2 and \$3 per 12. Brightwood Poultry Yards, Brighton, Ill.

TURKEYS

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. W. F. Hirsch, Ellinwood, Kan.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS and Indian Runner Drakes for sale. Sadie Litton, Peabody, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$5 to \$6. Hens, \$4 to \$5. Mary & M. D. L. Gibson, Eureka, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FOR sale. Winners at Wichita State Show. Also registered Scotch Collie dogs. I. P. Kohl, Furley, Kan.

PURE-BRED HEAVY BONE MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys. Write for prices and turkey pointers. Mrs. Henry Bachelder, Fredonia, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, FIRST prize winners at Kansas State Show, 1913. Toms, \$5.00 and up. Eggs in season. Mrs. E. D. Ludwig, Waynoka, Okla.

MAMMOTH BRONZE AND WHITE HOLLAND Turkeys, scored by Branch; won all firsts at Higginsville. Mrs. E. B. Powell, Higginsville, Mo.

BRONZE AND BOURBON TURKEY eggs. Setting, \$2.75. Light Brahmas, White Wyandottes, Indian Runner Ducks. Setting, \$1.50, prepaid. Orders booked now for later shipments. Mrs. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

FOR SALE—HIGH-GRADE BOURBON Red Turkey Toms, \$5 each. I also have several fine farms for sale very cheap. Good land for less price than anywhere else in the United States. Price, \$20 to \$40 per acre. Write for list. F. M. Kern, Springville, Ind.

PIGEONS.

HAROUNEX, CARMEAUX, ITALIANS, Homers. Large squab breeders. J. J. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan.

- 13—O. D. Hershiser, Norton, Kan... 40.00
22—George Goodman, Lenora, Kan... 60.00
16—J. W. Gregory, Devises, Kan... 60.00
6—A. S. King, Onoquo, Kan... 69.00
21—J. W. Leggett, Almena, Kan... 61.00
9—A. H. Krumme, Arapahoe, Neb... 75.00
24—C. C. Ingram, Bloomington, Neb... 34.00
20—C. D. Hershiser, Norton, Kan... 45.00
26—George Wegener, Deshler, Neb... 36.00
23—T. W. Fawcett, Norton, Kan... 50.00
36—J. W. Gregory, Devises, Kan... 40.00
29—J. W. Gregory, Devises, Kan... 40.00
30—O. D. Hershiser, Norton, Kan... 37.00
32—G. Hoffmeister, Norton, Kan... 29.00
31—Mr. Van Engle, Norton, Kan... 27.50
33—J. W. Gregory, Devises, Kan... 21.00
49—Fred Hutchinson, Bellaire, Kan... 30.00
37—Cone & Son, Athol, Kan... 20.00
40—Carl Behrent, Onoquo, Kan... 20.00
41—Carl Behrent, Onoquo, Kan... 20.00
48—Carl Behrent, Onoquo, Kan... 20.00
42—Carl Behrent, Onoquo, Kan... 20.50
50—David Foley, Norton, Kan... 20.50
18—I. L. Robbins, Norton, Kan... 28.00

BARGAINS IN LAND

FOR SALE—Improved 160 acre farm at \$35 per acre. J. H. King, Cawker City, Mitchell Co., Kan.

BARGAINS in Ness County land, large and small tracts. Write now for lists and literature. C. H. Brassfield, Ness City, Kan.

CORN, WHEAT AND ALFALFA LANDS and stock ranches, \$10 to \$15. Also city property. Winona Land Co., Winona, Kan.

FOR SALE—Good farm, 160 acres, 2 1/2 miles good town. Can all be cultivated. Fine farming country. Good improvements. Fine orchard, plenty water. A bargain. John Golden, Route 1, Furley, Kansas.

Nine stone apartment houses within two blocks of postoffice, modern, bringing an income of \$1,632.00 per year. Will sell at bargain. For particulars write **HARRY PIERCE, Junction City, Kansas.**

OUR RED LETTER SPECIAL. Will trade your property. Get into touch with live wires. Guaranteed deal. List today. Write for particulars. **MID-WEST REALTY EXCHANGE, Riverton, Nebr.**

ARKANSAS FARM—318 1/2 acres within 250 yards of Prairie Grove, on the Ozark branch Frisco. Splendid for live stock and unsurpassed for all the cereals. Worth \$100 per acre. Present price, \$20,000. **DAVID W. ADAMS, Prairie Grove, Ark.**

A HOME BARGAIN. 80 acres, well improved, 2 1/2 miles from town and graded school; good alfalfa land. Price \$6,000. Write for list. **V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kan.**

FOR QUICK SALE. 40 a., imp., 2 mi. from Mansfield; good road; \$1,000. 50 a., imp., 5 mi. from Mansfield; good road; \$1,500. 120 a., some imp., 7 mi. from Mansfield; \$1,200. **C. L. BEACH & CO., Mansfield, Mo.**

KINGMAN 1,120 a. solid body, 350 cult., 500 COUNTY bot., fair bids, near market; **KANSAS** price \$32.50, half cash, bal. at 6 RANCH per cent. **JOHN P. MOORE LAND CO., Kingman, Kansas.**

BARGAINS. 160 acres.....\$25 per acre
160 acres.....\$20 per acre
80 acres.....\$30 per acre
J. D. BENEAU, La Cygne, Kansas.

FINE 160 A. FARM, lime stone soil, good house, barn, etc. Nicely located. Will produce wheat, corn, clover, alfalfa. Part cultivated, balance pasture, meadow. Close to Fredonia, Kan., in oil gas belt. Will take \$40 a. and is worth \$75. Address **Owner, Lock Box 807, Fredonia, Kan.**

FOR SALE. 240 acres all in cultivation; 2 sets of improvements, all choice land, well watered. \$100 per acre. 280 acres good improvements all in cultivation. Price \$80.00 acre. 600 acres near this city. A stock farm. \$50,000. Send in your wants, I will try to please. **G. W. STONER, Cameron, Mo.**

MUST SELL. 160 acres, half mile from good R. R. town, in Ness Co., every foot tillable, all good soil free from stone or gravel; 120 acres in cultivation, 20 acres grass. Price \$2500. Terms on part. **V. E. West, Real Estate, Ransom, Kansas.**

MONEY MAKERS AND GOOD HOMES. Lands in Oklahoma, Texas and Kansas for sale. No trades. But city property and stocks of merchandise to exchange. Special bargain list. **J. F. BRADSHAW, Lenexa, Kansas. P. O. Box No. 46.**

Virginia Farms and Homes
Free Catalog of Splendid Bargains.
R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

MAKE MONEY in the Dairy and Poultry business. Come to Mountain Grove, Wright County, Mo. The coming Dairy and Poultry country of the southwest. Good farm land cheap; mild winters, fine water, fine grass, good health. Write for descriptive literature. **NEIGHBORS & FRISBEE, Mountain Grove, Missouri.**

SOUTHERN LANDS—Farm and timbered lands in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. Delta lands, the richest yet the cheapest lands in the United States. For prices and particulars write **D. H. BALFOUR & CO., 1501-1517 Central Bank Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.**

TWO DICKINSON COUNTY BARGAINS. 160 Acres, well improved, 4 miles from Abilene; fine farm, good location. Also half section, 4 miles from good town; well improved. Both for sale at a bargain. Write for particulars and list. **Briney, Pautz & Danford, Abilene, Kan.**

Irrigated Farms Old established water right, no bonded debts. Farms that pay owner net from \$15 to \$25 per acre. Prices from \$75 to \$150 per acre. We have a few exchanges. **Longmont Realty Co., Longmont, Colo.**

ALFALFA - WHEAT - CORN
Nice little 640-acre ranch; 500 acres in wheat, 35 acres alfalfa, balance sandy creek bottom pasture, 10-room house with closets, bath room and pantry; cement cave, water storage tank, granary, stable for 18 head horses, cattle sheds. This is a dandy all-purpose farm. Price, \$36,000. Terms on part. No trades considered. This is close to good town. **Paul Resing, Protection, Kan.**

Eastern Kansas Farm Bargain
Eighty acres, 4 miles from Osage City, Kan.; 45 acres in cultivation, family orchard, native grass pasture and meadow; 4-room house, good condition; good cellar, stable for five horses, corn crib, hen house, buggy house, good water, close to school, R. F. D. Price for quick sale, \$3,200. **J. C. RAPP & CO., Osage City, Kansas.**

FOR SALE QUICK
Well improved 285-acre farm, 4 miles of Garnett, Kan., at \$36 per acre. Also 166-acre farm, 2 1/2 miles of Garnett, Kan., at \$7,200; good improvements. Must be sold at once. Don't wait to write.

ACT QUICKLY FOR THIS.
SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kan.

WRITE New Home Land Co., Springfield, Mo., for lists of farm lands.

E. R. BOYNTON HAY CO., Kansas City, Mo. Receivers and shippers. Try us.

160 ACRES, improved, \$5,000. Only \$1,000 down. A snap. Other farms. **FRED A. REED, Salina, Kan.**

FIFTY JACKSON CO. FARMS—The never failing part of Kansas. Well improved, \$75 per a. and pu. **Wm. Harrison, Whiting, Kan.**

CHOICE BARGAINS
Now in irrigated, alfalfa, shallow water, wheat and ranch lands. Extra fine ranch, 5,397 acres, \$10 per acre, good terms. Write for particulars. **J. W. WAMPLER & CO., Garden City, Kan.**

WRITE TODAY.
I have two good half sections in Western Kansas for sale on ten years' time at 6 per cent interest. Send for particulars. **Jas. H. Little, The Rush County Land Man., La-Crosse, Kan.**

80 ACRES 1 mile from Easton, good soil, lays good; 70 acres in cultivation; 50 acres in wheat; fair set of improvements; \$6,000 terms. **E. C. Seales, Easton, Leavenworth County, Kansas.**

FOR SALE—560 acres, 10-room modern house, good outbuildings; 110 acres alfalfa; no waste land; 7 miles woven wire fence; close to market. **NEAL A. PICKETT, Arkansas City, Kan.**

EASTERN KANSAS BARGAINS.—Improved stock and grain farms, \$30 to \$65 per acre. Write for list free. **J. E. CALVERT, Garnett, Kan.**

BIG INCOME TRACT—4,000 acres. Good improvements. In famous bluestem belt. Well watered, in rain belt. Bargain. Also well watered grass tract, cheap. **J. W. KEIMER, Eureka, Kansas.**

The Truth About South Mississippi, from bulletin published by the state. Send for it and be convinced that this country offers a great opportunity to the man with small means. **E. L. ELY, Wiggins, Miss.**

ALFALFA and wheat land for sale or trade. Good smooth quarter, \$2,000; \$800 cash, balance time. Half section shallow water land, 3 miles from Scott City. \$40.00 per acre. Write us. **R. H. CRABTREE, Scott City, Kansas.**

140 ACRES ALFALFA LAND. 100 in cultivation, all fenced, 25 acres in alfalfa, cuts four crops a year, all in cultivation. Will be in alfalfa this fall. One mile from Chetopa, Kan. 65 acres in wheat; no buildings. \$50 per acre. Easy payments. **J. B. COOK, Owner, Chetopa, Kansas.**

TWO BARGAINS. 100 acres near Olathe, well improved, fine, \$110.00 per acre. Fifty-seven acres, improved, best of Kaw bottom land, greatest bargain in the county. **AT KANSAS CITY'S DOOR.** Write for lists. **T. H. MILLER, Olathe, Kansas.**

150 THOUSAND ACRES
Black and chocolate loam farm land in Texas. Price, \$7.00 to \$10.00 per acre. Full description and testimonials furnished free. Write me today. **E. M. GIFFEE, Blossom House, Kansas City, Mo.**

CHANCE FOR YOU, MR. RENTER. \$20 acres unimproved, 1 1/2 miles town; all good land; 140 cultivated. Price, \$25.00 acre; only \$400.00 down, balance crop payments. Have improved farm close can rent you. **Buxton Land Co., Utica, Ness Co., Kan.**

NEAR STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. For Sale—A good business netting \$4,500 a year. Make money while educating your children. A bargain, so write now. Quick cash price. Address **1114 Fremont St., Manhattan, Kan.**

\$1.75 PER MONTH
For ten months buys level, well located lot in Plains, Kan. A gilt-edge proposition for those who act promptly. Only a few to be sold at this price. Send \$1.75 first payment, or write for complete list. **ACT QUICK. JOHN W. BAUGHMAN, Drawer B, Plains, Kan.**

EIGHTY ACRES

Located 5 miles of Ottawa; 25 acres blue-grass pasture, 4 acres timber, rest of land in corn; never-falling water; 7-room house and small barn. Price, \$52,500 per acre. **MANSFIELD, OTTAWA, KAN.**

FLORIDA FARM LANDS

I have many improved farms from 40 acres up to \$10 to \$20 per acre, in Suwannee County; one-fourth to one-third cash, balance on easy terms; come and see or write for descriptive circulars. **C. P. Dickert, Live Oak, Fla.**

The Best Live Stock Region in the World, right here in Greenwood County. Pasture lands or improved farms at paying investment prices. Two sections of pasture at \$22.50, good terms. Watch this space each week and write me. **A. F. DOVE, Hamilton, Kansas.**

CLOSE TO COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL. 25 acres nice smooth land, fenced, and fine well of water, two blocks from above school at Altamont, Kansas; fine little town of 800 choice people. Land no better situated, \$150 per acre. Our price, \$1,800. Write for new list. **D. H. Wallingford, Mound Valley, Kan.**

IRRIGATED land in Gulf Coast Country, Nueces Co., Texas. Near Corpus Christi on Corpus Christi Bay, a tributary to the Gulf of Mexico. A winter and summer health resort. We have some splendid bargains here in small and larger tracts. Excursions every first and third Tuesday of each month. Call on or write Kaw Valley Exchange, 104 East 6th St., Topeka, Kan.

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the **SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB, Topeka, Kansas.**

SPANISH PEANUTS FOR KANSAS.

(Continued from page twenty-five)

summer tillage. A stand of about 66 per cent was secured, some nuts being taken by ground squirrels, and some not germinating satisfactorily.

"June gave four inches of rain; July one inch; August three and a half inches; September one and forty-hundredths inches, which, it would seem, was sufficient for a drouth resistant crop to prosper upon.

"Frost came about September 20 and a hard freeze September 28. Upon digging the peanuts we found that about 10 per cent had not more than set and about 12 per cent were but half matured. The yield was inconsequential for the area grown and amount of seed planted. The land was second bottom, not the highest prairie—a productive, medium light loam, with a trace of sand.

"In my judgment, the damage to the seed by squirrels; a period of drouth from June 25 throughout July, and the early frosts of September operated against a successful test this season. The foliage produced was small in quantity. It seemed to be stunted when the July dry weather prevailed."

W. C. Whitney at Agra, Phillips County, Kansas, planted two acres of Spanish peanuts to test the crop and his results are given as follows:

"The yield was only moderate. The rains came thick and fast in June, and the weeds grew so fast and I had my corn to cultivate, so that I could not take the time to hoe them as much as they needed. But I did hoe out four rows, which did very well. June, July and August we had an abundance of rain, but after August 21 we had no more rain and the peanuts stopped growing. On September 20 we had a frost that killed everything. At this time there was about half a pint of nuts on each vine, a fourth of which were fully matured. I had shotes running out and it was a long time before they would eat any nuts, but on November 22 they had dug them all. We only pulled up a few of them. I think our season was very unfavorable for peanuts and I believe that our ground is not sandy enough. I am going to try again next year."

Thirty bushels an acre is the record yield for Spanish peanuts in Kansas in 1912. That is the estimated average of the 20 acres grown by W. B. Kraft, at Urbandale, on the Arkansas Valley Interurban, about six miles north of Wichita. Threshing had not been completed when the writer saw the big stacks on the Kraft place, early in December, but it was apparent that the estimate of 600 bushels of threshed nuts was not overdrawn.

The writer saw small peanut fields south of Stratton, Colo., and around Seibert, at an altitude of about 4,500 feet, during the month of August. The plants had then reached a height of about eight inches, and while the stand was thin due to seed that had not been acclimated, there was promise of a fair yield.

The Spanish peanut stands drouth as well as Kafir, milo or cotton and a good acreage should be planted for feed by every farmer in Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana. Its chief use will be for fattening hogs and for feeding brood sows and growing pigs. It is one of the best milk forcing feeds and is valuable as a feed for fattening steers and sheep, for work horses and for poultry.—**H. M. COTTRELL, Agricultural Commissioner, Rock Island Lines.**

Riebel's Seed Corn.
Over at Arabela, Mo., F. M. Riebel & Son have been raising and selling pure-bred seed corn for a number of years. In the past eight years they have won over 60 prizes, including two sweepstakes cups, at state fairs and state corn shows. They raise Reid's Yellow Dent and Boone County White. Of particular interest to corn growers is the fact that two years ago, after the Riebels had started advertising their then supply of seed corn, they retested it and found it of low vitality. They at once sent out stop orders on the advertising and refused to sell any of that stock for seed. What orders they got they returned, together with remittances, and later sold their corn at the elevators at elevator prices. It is worth while always to deal with men who are honest from choice instead of from necessity.

Successful Incubators and Brooders.
Never before since incubators and brooders are so universally in use has so much quality of material, so much carefulness in the construction been offered at such low prices in incubators and brooders as is now being done by the Boone County Incubator Co. of Des Moines, Iowa—at least this is the contention of the manufacturers. This firm is now entering its nineteenth year of business and is enjoying a greater demand for its incubators, brooders and supplies than ever before. This is no doubt due to their everlasting ambition to retain the good will of their customers by giving more than value received for the money, their very reasonable prices and their wonderfully successful hatching and artificial mothers. It would prove a good investment for you to send for their 128-page beautifully illustrated catalog which is full of incubators, brooders and chicken facts. This great book is sent free if you mention this paper.

STOCK FARM FOR SALE

The well known Prairie Dell Farm, property of the late R. L. Lee, the home of Robert McGregor and Jackdaw, and other famous horses, is now on the market. It consists of 240 acres of land, 3 1/2 miles west of Topeka, Kan. 120 acres in cultivation and 120 acres in bluegrass pasture and timber; running water and living springs on the place. One mile to gravel road and two miles to macadamized road; school house 1/2 mile; 1/2 mile to church; store, 1/2 mile; 1/2 mile to station on Rock Island road.

Land of the best quality and in a high state of cultivation. This is an ideal stock or dairy farm. No barbed wire on the place. Nine-room stone house, in good state of repair. Hay barn and large stone barn with box stalls, and other outbuildings. For further particulars address **J. V. ABRAHAMS, TRUSTEE, Security Building Topeka, Kansas.**

FOR SALE—80 Acres of Land, 1/4 mile from this town. For quick sale I will take \$25 per acre. It will make some one a fine dairy farm. Ten acres in bluegrass; good spring on it. **D. L. Max, Niangua, Mo.**

FOR SALE
Nine head mammoth jacks, all but one Kansas raised, from weanlings to 16 1/2 hands, seven years old. Best stock. Fine, proved, and good getters. Write or come see them. Reference, Protection State Bank. Now is the time and here the place to buy. **MARK BROTHERS, Protection, Kansas.**

FOR EXCHANGE
WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYWHERE. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

EXCHANGES EVERYWHERE. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. **Graham Bros., El Dorado, Ks.**

QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE in Kansas City, Mo., well located, strictly modern, to trade for small farm. Write **TRIPLETT LAND CO., Garnett, Kansas.**

We Can Save You Time and Money if you buy, sell and exchange property with us. All kinds of properties for sale. **Donwell, 3621 Wyandotte, Kansas City, Mo.**

GOOD TRADE—Eighty acres improved, 4 miles of Cuba; 35 acres in cultivation, balance timber; good farm and pasture land. Price, \$2,000. Want small farm or town property. **A. LONG, Cuba, Mo.**

Live Trades Would you trade if you list of snappy exchanges and listing blank. Describe property first letter. **Eberhard & Mellor, Whitewater, Kan.**

HARDWARE FOR EXCHANGE—A good clean stock of hardware, implements, bugles, wagons, harness, gasoline engines. Will invoice \$10,000. Want a good farm of equal value or would give as much as \$5,000 cash difference. This hardware is located in a rich part of the state and is doing a good business. **W. C. Bryant, Elk City, Kan.**

EXCHANGE—Will trade my equity in 80 acres, Salina County; 6-room house, barn, well and mill, cistern, chicken house, some fenced hog-tight, 50 acres cultivated, 1 1/2 miles to school, 3 1/2 miles to two towns; mortgage, \$3,500, at 6 per cent. For live stock, hardware, or clear rental. **ED. A. DAVIS, Minneapolis, Kansas.**

Drug Store For Sale or Trade
Good drug store in Cawker City, Kansas, to sell for less than cost, or will trade for clear farm. Invoice \$4,000.00. Black walnut fixtures, \$2,000.00, and I own the one story, stone, store building worth \$2500.00. Will trade all clear. Will sell any part of all at a big discount. Good business. Good reasons for disposing of same. Address **W. S. Quisenberry, Cawker City, Kan.**

THE STRAY LIST

J. W. THORNBURGH, COUNTY CLERK Hodgeman County. Taken Up—By W. C. Salmans, Burdette, Kan., one white-faced steer calf, about one year old; red; branded with R or K on hip.

H. N. KINKEAD, COUNTY CLERK Ford County. Taken Up—By Fred Brungton, Dodge City, Kan., on the 28th day of December, 1912, one black mare, 2 or 3 years old; no brands; wire cut on right front foot. Value, \$30.00.

C. C. STOTLER, COUNTY CLERK, WA-baunsee County. Taken Up—One red white faced steer, age about 1 1/2 years. Underb in right ear and silt in left ear. Brand I dim, supposed to be "I." Appraised value \$30. Taken up by Daniel C. Paxton, Alma Kan.

C. C. STOTLER, COUNTY CLERK, WA-baunsee County—Taken up—by W. R. Banks, Wamego, Kan., on January 27, 1912, white faced steer, about 3 years old, 1 feet, 3 inches high. Dulpia cut down, branded "Z" on left side. Appraised value \$50.

Linscott Jerseys.
R. J. Linscott, the Jersey cattle specialist of Holton, Kan., changes his card this week and calls special attention to one of the great young bulls that he has for sale. The calf is nearly twelve months old, was sired by Mr. Linscott's former herd bull, Eminent Cornet, a bull that will have a number of Registry of Merit daughters. He was sired by the noted Eminent 2d, a bull with 7 tested daughters, while his sons are found at the head of many great herds. Ten of his daughters sold for an average of \$1,723.50 and his offspring have sold for over \$130,000. The dam of the bull which Mr. Linscott offers is the fine young cow, Sultana's Golden Tipsey, now on official test and which will enter the Register of Merit class this coming May. Her dam, Golden Tipsey, sired by Sultan's Jersey Lad, made 160 ounces of butter in seven days with her first calf and has since given 10,500 pounds of milk and 740 pounds of butter in one year. She is now owned by the Kansas Agricultural College and is their greatest producing cow. This young bull is a nice solid fawn color and a splendid dairy type. It is doubtful if a better bred young bull can be found anywhere than he is. Write quick about him. Mr. Linscott also has a nice lot of young cows and heifers for sale. The entire herd made an average of 400 pounds of butter last year, official test.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week; 8 cents a word for two weeks; 13 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks. Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 3 1/2 cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms, always cash with order.

SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted free of charge for two weeks, for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark., to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

WANTED—RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS. Many needed for parcels post. Entrance salary now \$75. rapid promotions. Write Ozment, 44 R., St. Louis.

SALESMEN WANTED—FULL OR PART time as you prefer. Work small towns or country. The Lawrence Nurseries, Route 8, Lawrence, Kan.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS WANTED—\$900 first year, promotion to \$1,800. Examinations May 3 in every state. Common education sufficient with my coaching. Full information free. Write for booklet V809. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D.C.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 300,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for Booklet A-809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED FOR GOVERNMENT positions; \$90 month. Thousands of parcels post positions open. Annual vacations. No "layoffs." Common education sufficient. Influence unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. K85, Rochester, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—POSITION ON FRUIT FARM, by month; experienced orchardist; small family. J. O. Woolsey, Fallsade, Colo.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT ON FARM with farmer that can give employment 12 months in the year. Reference given. Write D. D., Box 272, Abilene, Kan.

WANTED—WORK ON FARM FOR share or by month. Man and boy with team. Apply to O. M. Solomon, Route 3, Robinson, Kan.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GUERNSEY bulls. John Bogner, Mount Hope, Kan.

FOR SALE—3 DOUBLE STANDARD Polled Durham bulls of serviceable age, 4 that will be soon. Inspection invited. C. M. Albright, Overbrook, Kan.

FOR SALE—AN ENTIRE DAIRY HERD of 40 cows, Jerseys, Guernseys and Holsteins; all young, with milk records. Will sell reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jack Hammel, 215 Adams St., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—30 HEAD OF REGISTERED Guernsey females and 8 May Rose bulls, 5 of them ready for service. Wilcox & Stubbs Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

EIGHT YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS from high class sires and A. R. O. dams. Choice individuals, well grown, all registered, attractive prices. Sunflower Herd, Oskaloosa, Kan. F. J. Searle, Prop.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED JERSEY cattle, Berkshire hogs, Bourbon Red turkeys and Buff Rock chickens. C. S. Hart & Sons, Milan, Mo.

HOLSTEIN CALVES—SIX CHOICE Holstein heifers and one bull, fifteen-sixteenths pure, three to four weeks old. \$20 each, crated for shipment anywhere. All nicely marked and from heavy milkers. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE No. 1 DAIRY cows, Jerseys, Holsteins and Guernseys; 3 to 6-gallon cows, 3 to 7 years old. Price, \$50 to \$80, or a special price for the herd. O. N. Himelburger, 405 Filmore St., Topeka, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES.

SHETLAND PONIES—WRITE FOR prices. Charles Clemmons, Coffeyville, Kan.

ONE IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION for sale or trade for cattle, coming eight years old. John Krasnicka, Banner, Kan.

GOOD PERCHERON STALLION, BLACK, weight 1,700 pounds. Good Jack, 15 1/2 hands, 6 years old, weight 1,000 pounds; extra good breeder. Will trade for good dairy cows or young stock. John M. Rollins, Basehor, Kan.

HONEY.

CALIFORNIA HONEY, FINEST QUALITY and flavor. Freight prepaid anywhere on trial before paying. Three grades, 10 1/2, 11 1/2, 12 1/2 c pound. Sample, 10c. Leaflet free. Agents wanted. Good profits, steady orders. Spencer Aplanies Co., Box 159, Nordhoff, Cal.

TYPEWRITERS

OLIVER VISIBLE TYPEWRITER FOR sale cheap. Perfect condition and does nice writing. Could send on trial. Charley Rickart, Route 5, Rosedale, Kan.

WANTED

SIX BOYS WANT TO WORK IN WHEAT harvest the coming season. L. Brown, Agricultural College of Mississippi, Box 528.

FOR SALE

CATALPA FENCE POSTS—HAVE A few cars of thoroughly seasoned catalpa posts. The United States Bureau of Forestry says of catalpa, "Without doubt, therefore, one may say that for fence posts this wood has no equal." Write us now for delivered prices in car lots. Yaggy Plantation Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

80, 120, 240-ACRE FARMS. FOR PRICES and description write P. J. Murta, Cuba, Mo.

TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE SELLING land. List yours with us. Chaney & Co., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—2-ACRE TRACT NEAR Agricultural College, Manhattan. No trade. L. Adams, Cambridge, Kan.

HALF SECTION GOOD LAND IN WELD County, Colorado; well fenced, smooth, all tillable; good soil and close to railroad. \$500 secures relinquishment. S. E. Fowler, 408 Mack Bldg., Denver, Colo.

SOUTHERN NEW YORK FARMS ARE increasing in value every year. Our late catalog free. Billings Farm Agency, Apalachin, Tioga Co., New York.

SECURE CASH FOR YOUR PROPERTY, no matter where located. To buy or sell, write for particulars, giving full description. National Property Salesman Co., Dept. 10, Omaha, Neb.

MANITOBA—SECTION 5-5-28, W 1, Level, no post holes nor scrub. A steam plow proposition. Close to half dozen elevators. \$15 terms. Discount for cash. Mrs. Cleveland, 53 E. 60th St., North, Portland, Ore.

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

90 ACRES, IMPROVED, 4 MILES STATION; 36 rye and timothy; all tillable; splendid dirt; on main road; dandy location. Mortgage \$2,300, 6 per cent, 5 years. Price, \$4,500. Will trade. King Collier, Realty, Marionville, Mo.

FOR EXCHANGE—IMPROVED 80-ACRE farm in Pottawatomie Co., Kan., for residence or merchandise or one thousand cash and long time on balance. Near school and town. Price \$5,500. Kaw Valley Exchange, 104 East 6th St., Topeka, Kan.

BEST 70-ACRE HOG AND DAIRY FARM in Kansas, adjoining railroad town with high school, creamery, bank, etc., near Topeka; 40 acres under cultivation, balance bluegrass pasture with 15 acres fine timber; 4-room cottage, barn for 6 horses. Worth \$100 per acre. Owner says sell at \$75. One-half cash, immediate possession. Can fit you out in any size farm desired. Address J. E. Thompson, The Farmer Land Man, Tecumseh, Kan.

HOGS.

FOR SALE—BIG MULEFOOT SOWS bred to 1912 grand champion boar. Also seed corn. John Dunlap, Box 416, Williamsport, Ohio.

PEDIGREED POLAND CHINA FALL pigs and bred gilts for March farrow. Bargains. Catalog free. Lawndale Herd, Hiawatha, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILL SELL FINE ORGAN, GOOD shape. Address J. C. Moore, 106 E. Fourth St., Topeka, Kan.

ROOFING COMPOSITION, SLATE, TILE, sheet metal, tinwork. Rinner & Warren, Topeka, Kan.

WE PRESS, CLEAN, DYE, MAKE AND repair clothes. Glenwood Cleaners, Topeka, Kan.

H. W. BOMGARDNER, FUNERAL DIRECTOR. Excellent new chapel. Best attention. Topeka, Kan.

MAIL PRESCRIPTIONS TO GIBLER'S drug store. Filled correctly, sent parcel post. Topeka.

DOGS.

HOUNDS WILL TRAIL AND RUN UNTIL holed or killed. Fox, Wolf, Coon, etc., pedigreed. Sent on 10 days' trial. R. F. Johnson, Assumption, Ill.

PATENTS

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET, ALL about patents and their cost. Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 500 R. Victor Bldg., Washington, D. C.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

FIRST CLASS HOME GROWN ALFALFA seed. Inquire of D. Badger, Eureka, Kan.

FOR SALE—SWEET POTATO SEED, all kinds, suitable for all climates. For information write D. Chiles, Oakland, Kan.

MAMMOTH BLACK HULLED WHITE Kafir, hard threshed, selected 17 years for earliness. J. G. Mitchell, Lafontaine, Kan.

FOR SALE—RECLEANED ALFALFA seed at \$8 per bushel. Send for free sample. L. C. Markley, Belle Plaine, Kan.

POULTRY.

ALL VARIETIES OF LEGHORNS, Rocks, Orpingtons, Reds, Langshans, etc. A-1 pure quality; low prices. Kansas Farms, Virgil, Kan.

CHICKENS WANTED

8000. Both sexes; any pure variety. Pay 60 cents each and express. Write E. MILLER, Madison, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

Brood Sow Management.

To produce strong healthy litters it is not only necessary that the sows be fed correctly upon feeds that furnish sufficient muscle, bone and energy making materials, but that they be handled wisely during the period of gestation.

The mother sow needs food for three important purposes: First, for her own maintenance; second, for growth on her own body; and third, for the nourishment of the fetal pigs. Corn lacks muscle and bone formers and in addition is too concentrated—not bulky enough for breeding swine. Tankage, meat meal, linseed oil meal, skim milk, buttermilk, bran, oats, middlings, shorts, soy beans, clover and alfalfa are the logical supplements to corn in the middle west. At the Iowa station we have found that most excellent rations for gilts carrying litters are:

1. Corn 88 to 90 per cent, meat meal or tankage containing 60 per cent protein, 10 or 12 per cent.
2. Corn 75 per cent, finely cut clover or alfalfa 25 per cent.
3. Corn 80 per cent, oats, chopped clover or alfalfa 10 per cent, meat meal or tankage 10 per cent.

For old sows the proportion of meat meal or tankage can be cut down practically one-third to two-fifths and still get excellent results.

Stronger, healthier litters having more hair, more color and more bone have been the result whenever we added a suitable protein and ash supplement to corn. When we selected our supplements wisely we also got cheaper pigs. At present prices for purchased protein and ash supplements, meat meal and tankage are our cheapest sources.

Above all things, excepting the food supply only, an abundance of exercise is most important. All classes of pregnant animals do well only when abundant opportunity for exercise is allowed. The general tone and vigor of the mother is reflected in the offspring; the better the general health and condition of the dam, the stronger and more vigorous the young. Range on pasture is perhaps the best of all. Allow the sows to follow cattle for a while but be sure to remove them when they tend to become clumsy and heavy. Scatter the feed over the ground, such as sheaf oats, soy bean hay, etc., and let the sows gather it. Feed on the side of the field opposite the sleeping bunks. Allow hay in racks, the eating at which is conducive to light exercise. Shut the sows from the houses in the middle of the day rather than allow them to huddle up and snooze peaceably. Schemes to induce exercise cost little, yet the returns are considerable.

Warmth, dryness, ventilation and sunlight are the essentials of an ideal hog house. Such conducive conditions can be secured with a little forethought. Good dry bedding is needed, and to be kept dry must be changed regularly. Arrange the houses so as to avoid draughts and heavy winds, preferably placing them in sheltered nooks. Although the hog can stand considerable cold, yet the breeding hog does not have the fat which would ordinarily keep the fat hog warm, neither does the breeding sow have such a warm coat as the horse, for instance, that roughs it. We have found in our experience that sensible shelter saves many cents.

We hog men cannot afford to feed our hard-earned corn and other grains to lice and worms. Crude oil is cheap, costs not more than \$4 a barrel, is easily applied, and does the lice up brown and black, hence why hesitate? It kills the nits at one application and can be used in winter, because it is an oil and does not evaporate. An old broom, a sprinkling can and a couple of hurdles handled by two active men is sufficient equipment for ridding the farm of hog lice.

Laxativeness of the bowels is highly desirable as costiveness is a menace. Plenty of exercise combined with laxative feeds such as tankage, oil meal, bran, alfalfa, hay, etc., will largely solve the problem. However, if it does not, a week before farrowing an emergency remedy of an ounce of epsom salts per hundred pounds of hog will help considerably.

The essentials of brood sow management may be briefly summarized: Provide suitable food, but do not overfeed. Emphasize the protein and ash constituents. Keep the sow growing nicely, but do not fatten. Devise schemes to induce exercise. A dry, warm, well ventilated bed in a sheltered house is in order. Kill off the lice and drive out the worms, because you cannot afford to feed parasites. Avoid constipation by natural feeding management, but resort to emergencies if necessary. Practice gentleness with your brood sows, speak kindly in their presence, recalling always that good treatment bespeaks con-

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

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I have an exceptionally good lot of jacks for sale. They are from 2 to 6 years old from 14 1/2 to 16 hands high, black with white points. They are all big boned mammoth jacks, priced to sell. Come and see them. Lawson is 38 miles from Kansas City.
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HORSES AND MULES

REGISTERED JACKS

For Sale—Big, heavy-boned, smooth, well marked fellows. Some of them sired by the noted \$2,000 Missouri King that I formerly owned. Also have limited number of Jennets for sale. We claim to own and have on our farm one of the best Jennets in America. If we fail to convince you that ours are as good as can be found anywhere, railroad fare will be refunded. Fullest guarantee with every sale.

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PRIVATE DISPERSION FOR SALE PRIVATELY

One extra heavy-boned black herd jack, 15 1/2 hands high; one yearling jack; two large, fine Jennets, and three registered Percheron mares. This stock is first class and will be priced for quick sale.

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Prize-winning jack, Black Dillingham. Also extra good 2-year-old jack, four extra good Jennets, one Percheron stallion, and the great stallion, Sir Roderick, a grandson of Assistus, the sire of many fast ones. Also the great saddle stallion, Top Squirrel. Livery stock for sale. All priced right to close out.

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33 head of mammoth jacks and Percheron stallions—33. Jacks from 2 to 6 years old, from 15 to 16 hands high. Percherons from 2 to 5 years old weighing from 1,800 to 2,000 pounds. Farm and sale barn on 21st, one mile east of union stock yards.

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Nine black, mealy-nosed, heavy-boned fellows, 6 months to 7 years, weighing up to 1,000 pounds, and 15 hands high. Also 15 Jennets, all ages. Inspection invited.

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

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For sale, from 8 to 20 months old. Also a couple of good heifers. These seven bulls include the two bull calves I was showing last fall, both taking second, one in the open and one in the state class, at Topeka Fair, and second and third in state class at the Hutchinson Fair.

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Lord Mayor 3d 249943, 8 years this spring, weight 2200, on pasture alone. Three years in show ring, won 22 championships. His calves never defeated. Price \$200. Lords Duplicate, May Calif. Good all over. Show prospects. Price \$150.

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

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

C. J. WOODS, CHILES, KANSAS.

FIELD NOTES

signment was sired by Gold Coin, first in state class at Nebraska State Fair in 1908. Mr. Garrison's cow herd represents some of the best Shorthorn families. They have plenty of size and all of them have several Scotch tops, many of the foundation cows coming from the Col. Casey herd. Write at once for catalog of this sale. Mention Kansas Farmer and plan to be present at the sale.

Peckham Sells February 20.

R. J. Peckham, one of the best known and most successful of Nebraska's big type Poland China breeders, will hold his annual bred sow sale on the farm near Pawnee City on Thursday, February 20. The offering consists of 37 spring gilts, every one sired by the great breeding boar, Blue Valley Gold Dust by Blue Valley Expansion by Whatts Ex. His dam was a daughter of the noted Big Hadley and out of the famous sow Tecumseh Gold Dust. The writer takes great pleasure in recommending this great and uniform lot of gilts to the prospective buyers of the corn belt. They are uniform and growthy and have all the good points for great sows. Their mothers are in the 700-pound class and daughters of a great line of boars including O. K. Chief, a son of the noted first prize winning boar, Price We Know; Big Hadley, noted everywhere for his great breeding qualities; Look Grand by Grand Look, with strong blood lines of Johnson's Chief, Expansion, Major Blain, etc. Several out of the great sow Nan Staterson by Major Blain. Mr. Peckham is cataloging as attractions three extra valuable tried sows, including the great sow Tecumseh Gold Dust, one of the most valuable sows that ever lived from the standpoint of what she has produced in the way of outstanding breeding sons and daughters. One of her sons heads the A. R. Enos herd at Ramona, Kansas, and one, until recently, headed the A. B. Garrison herd at Summerfield, Kansas, and Mr. Garrison is now using one of his sons. A daughter of this sow owned by J. W. Leeper of Norton, Kan., won first at Nebraska state fair in 1911. She goes into this sale in her prime as a producer, having raised a great litter for Mr. Peckham last spring. Two of her daughters by Big Hadley are being retained in the herd. No breeder that really wants to buy the best can afford not to be represented at this sale. Write at once for catalog and if unable to attend send bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Peckham's care at Pawnee City, Neb.

Hart Will Sell Shorthorns.

On Monday, February 24, M. F. Hart of Summerfield, Kan., and A. B. Garrison will hold a joint Shorthorn sale. The sale will be held on Mr. Hart's farm near Summerfield. The sale will contain 50 head, of which 35 head will be furnished by Mr. Hart, eleven of them choice young bulls, ranging in age from 18 to 25 months of age. Three were sired by the great breeding bull Secret Prince that formerly headed Mr. Hart's herd and was shown successfully by him at the Nebraska State Fair in 1906. He was a very large roan ton bull and a sire of wonderful prepotency, very blocky and of herd bull material. One of them is out of the Secret Prince cow Birdie Gloster 4th, making him a straight Scotch inbred Secret Prince bull. A number of the cows are daughters and granddaughters of old Secret Prince. They have lots of scale and are all good milkers. A few are daughters of imported Hampton Prince. Eleven choice heifer calves, coming yearlings and four of the younger bulls were sired by the herd bull My Choice, bred by Bellows Bros. and a grandson of Choice Goods. He is a half brother of Diamond Goods, champion bull at leading shows the past season. The cows and heifers of breeding age will all be bred to this bull or have calves at foot by him. Almost two-thirds of Mr. Hart's consignment will be nice roans in color. Among the attractions will be the cow, Merry Maid, sired by Secret Prince, a fine breeding cow and a prize winner in her yearling form at Nebraska State Fair. Birdie Gloster 4th, the Secret cow, dam of the choice two-year-old bull, is also included. Her yearling heifer bull, is also included. Her yearling heifer also goes in. An attractive lot of Mr. Hart started with good foundation stock and has built up one of the good herds of Kansas. This sale represents the natural accumulation of the herd and will be appreciated by those who attend the sale. Write at once for catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

S. J. Miller's Percheron and Jack Sale.

Attention is called to the advertisement of S. J. Miller in this issue of Kansas Farmer. On March 6 at Kirksville, Mo., Mr. Miller will sell one of the outstanding offerings of imported and American bred Percheron stallions and mares, also a choice offering of jacks and Jennets. The offering will consist of 24 head of Percheron stallions and mares, selected from Mr. Miller's string. The extra string of mares of Robert Locklin, of Kirksville, and an outstanding lot of stallions and mares from the fine herd of Deardoff Bros., of Hale, Mo. The offering of stallions will include two extra good ones from the Deardoff Bros. string, the great 4-year-old stallion, Introvuable, a 2,500-pound stallion, and incident, one of the best stallions ever imported by Mr. Miller. Among the mares will be three of the best of Deardoff Bros.' herd. They are extra good ones. From Mr. Locklin's herd will be the great mares Majestic and Rose O'Grady, sired by the celebrated Echanson imported by S. J. Miller and the stallion he has always refused to price. Lady Roberta, sired by imported Kaldor and now safe in foal to Echanson. Rose of Grady is safe in foal to Comber, another horse that Mr. Miller has refused to price. The jacks and Jennets to go in this sale are an outstanding good lot, mammoth bred. They are not only big, but have the quality. They are the tops of the herds of Mr. Miller and Deardoff Bros. and all jacks of serviceable age are well broke. This offering was selected by Mr. Miller who is a judge of horses and jacks and considered second to none and his selections for this sale were made for an extra high class offering. Catalogue now ready. Write for one at once. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Genasco Roofing.

The famous roofing advertised in this paper, Genasco, is made of Trinidad Lake Asphalt, the natural waterproof material from the famous Asphalt Lake in Trinidad. It is guaranteed sun-proof, wind-proof, rain-proof, heat-proof, cold-proof, spark-proof, alkali-proof, and acid-proof. It is undoubtedly cheaper in the end because it needs no yearly repairs and lasts longer. One of the best things about it is that it is easy to put on. For Genasco smooth surface roofing, there is the Kantleak Kleet that comes with it, and where the seams are joined it makes the roofing like one piece and prevents nail-hole leaks. Ask any roofing dealer, or write Barber Asphalt Paving Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for full information.

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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.
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The only herd in Kansas that makes and keeps official records. FOR SALE—Two extra choice yearling bulls sired by Imp. Oakland Sultan. They are out of tested 500-pound cows. Also 25 choice heifers and a few tested cows. Inspection invited.

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

W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kan.

GOLDEN RULE JERSEYS.

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

Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan.

WINELAND FARM JERSEYS.

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

50 HEAD Solid fawn colored, registered Jersey cows and heifers; a nice lot of springers; Forfarshire, Imp. Stockwell, Fox and Guenon Lad breeding. Three light fawn bull calves, St. Lambert blood.

S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL.
BLUE BELL'S BOY No 75800, half-brother to Noble of Oaklands; 5 years old; gentle. Price reasonable.

J. S. TAYLOR, Iola, Kan.

JERSEY BULLS.

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

GALLOWAY CATTLE

SMOKY HILL GALLOWAYS

A carload of yearling and 2-year-old bulls for sale.

E. J. GUILBERT, Wallace, Kan.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

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

ED GREEN, Howard, Kan.

ROCKFORD BELL SHROPSHIRE

Thirty extra quality registered Shropshire ewes for sale. Sired by imported Buttar and Dakin rams. All safe with lamb to imported rams. Write.

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GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM.

Some good September and October pigs at \$30 a pair. Strictly big type breeding. Don't forget our February 22 bred sow sale. Write for catalogue.

A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

A's Big Orange For Sale

Sired by the noted Bir Orange, one of the best Big Type Poland Boars living. Will sell at a discount. Immune and fully guaranteed. Also 25 fall pigs and choice young Shorthorn bulls and a few bred heifers.

S. R. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kansas.

STRAUS SPOLAND CHINAS

Model Bill 54634 heads our herd, assisted by Model Wonder, one of the largest yearling boars of the breed. Fifteen spring boars for sale, priced to move them.

O. E. STRAUSS, Route 1, Milford, Kan.

12 BIG POLAND BOARS 12

I still have a dozen extra choice spring boars, including two out of the great sow, Tecumseh Goldust, and sired by Blue Valley Goldust. Special prices for one week.

R. J. PECKHAM, Pawnee City, Nebraska.

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POLAND CHINA HERD BOARS.

For Sale—One or both of my herd boars, Big Bone Pete and Chief Price Best by Chief Price Again. Both young, good individuals, and will be priced reasonable.

J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kansas.

HERD BOAR FOR SALE.

Because I cannot use him longer I will sell my herd boar, Colossus Pan, a son of Colossus and out of the noted Expansion sow, Queen Over Pan. Also fall pigs, either sex.

Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.

FALL BOARS FOR SALE—Sired by First Quality and First Prize, a Moww bred boar, out of such sows as Lady Goldust by Goldust. Hadley bred sow sale February 6.

James Arkel, Route 4, Junction City, Kan.

SPRING AND FALL BOARS.

Twenty-five good ones, sired by "Blue Valley, Jr." and "Hartman's Hadley." Will not hold fall sale. Special prices for twenty days.

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Herd Boars For Sale

Five outstanding good ones. Three for sale, including Mogul's Monarch and Prince Hadley.

J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kan.

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.

For sale, 12 young boars, will make herd headers; 30 choice gilts; 100 spring pigs. Prices reasonable.

W. A. BAKER & SON, Butler, Mo.

RYDAL POLAND CHINAS.

Headed by Rydal Chief by Choice Goods. Sows of best strains. SPRING pigs for sale.

E. S. FARLEE, Rydal (Republic Co.), Kan.

DUROC JERSEYS

DUROC APRIL BOARS—Well built, good length, heavy bone. Gilts bred for May farrow. Summer and fall pigs, both sexes. Write me what you want to buy. Have some choice stuff. I will guarantee satisfaction on. Herd material and farmer's kind.

J. E. WELER, Faucett, Mo.

GEORGE KERRS DUROCS

BRED SOW SALE FEBRUARY 4, 1913. GEORGE KERR, Sabetha, Kan.

R. F. D. No. 1.

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

HOWELL BROS., Herkimer, Kan.

PERFECTION STOCK FARM DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

For Sale—20 Spring Duroc Jersey gilts and spring boars, pairs and trios, not related. We sell at farmers' prices. CLASSEN BROS., Union, Okla.

VILANDER'S DUROC JERSEYS.

180 spring pigs, sired by Tattarrax Chief, White House King, Carl Critic, etc. Out of mature dams. Pairs and trios not related. Ready to ship now. ALVIN VILANDER, Manhattan, Kan.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS

Young boars all sold. Sows all reserved for big bred sow sale January 30. Can spare one good herd boar December 15.

LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.

Crow's Durocs

Twenty-one good Duroc boars from 125 to 280 pounds. All vaccinated. Price reasonable.

W. R. CROW, Hutchinson, Kansas.

MARSH CREEK DUROCS.

Large growthy gilts, bred for March and April farrow. Also fall pigs, either sex, at reasonable prices. R. P. Wells, Formoso, Ks.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS



HAMPSHIRE HOGS. Bred sows, spring pigs, in pairs or trios, not akin. Pat Malony, General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable.

F. C. WITTORFF, Medora, Kan.

ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRE.



Tried sows and gilts for sale, bred for spring farrow. A few fall pigs left.

A. M. BEAR, Medora, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

Blackshere's Big Durocs. Prize winning blood and lots of it is what J. R. Blackshere of Elmdale, Kan., will offer in his sale of Duroc Jersey bred sows and gilts to be held on February 22. At the head of this herd is J. R.'s Chief, one of the best Ohio Chief boars living, and most of offering is sired by him. The sows and gilts are bred to Young Chief and Big Chief, litter brothers, and to Model Bob, all first prize winners this fall and the latter a candidate for championship honors this fall. All the offering are close up to grand champions, being either daughters or sisters or granddaughters of these winners. Here is an opportunity to get the best and at your own price. Don't forget the date and place and the opportunity.

Laudee and Sons, of Rose, Kan., 125 miles southeast Kansas City, offer for sale two very high class Shorthorn bulls—Lord Mayor 3rd, bred by P. P. Babst, by Old Lord Mayor out of Forest Daisy, full sister to the dam of New Years Delight, grand champion everywhere two years ago and grand dam of Daisy Queen, Tomson Bros.' 1911 Champion 2-year-old heifer. Lord Mayor 3rd was selected by T. K. Tomson and Sons as the best yearling bull they could find to place at the head of a young show herd; but on their deciding not to show the herd, he was sold. Laudee and Sons have used him to the limit and shown him as well as his get with remarkable success, and were it not that their herd is too small to keep two herd bulls he would not be for sale. It is a rare chance to buy a high class show and breeding bull at a very moderate price. Lord's Duplicate is by Lord Mayor 3rd and is the best bull prospect they have produced. His dam is an excellent cow of choice breeding and a good milker. He is unusually attractive and will bear the most critical examination. Write Laudee and Sons for further details.

Rinehart's Sell Durocs, February 20.

One of the public sale events of the season that should interest the best class of Kansas Farmer readers will be the big Duroc Jersey bred sow sale to be held at Smith Center, Thursday, February 20. A. M. Rinehart and son, Melvin, proprietors of the famous R. & S. Farm, are making this sale in order that nothing may be left undone that might add to the attractiveness of this, their annual sale, they have gone into the herd and catalogued 10 of their greatest tried sows; sows that up to this time have not been for sale at any reasonable price. But Messrs. Rinehart say frankly that they want the money that these great sows should bring. One can't eat the cake and still have it, so Kansas Duroc breeders will have an unusual opportunity to buy herd sows at this sale. Included are several by the great sow sire King of Kant-Be-Beat, including the big show and breeding sow, R. & S. Model No. 6, one of the best Duroc sows to be found in the west. Other tried sows are daughters of W. L. A.'s Choice Goods, Pearl's Golden Rule and Golden Ruler, a son of Pearl's Golden Rule. The 53 spring gilts are very growthy with strong backs and about the best footed lot the writer ever saw. These were sired mostly by the herd boar Rambler's Wonder, he by Norris Wonder, an Iowa State Fair winner. The tried sows are bred for spring litters to Ramblers Wonder and Model Hero by Golden Model 2nd, the sire of most of the winning young hogs at last fall fairs. The gilts are nearly all bred to fall fairs. The gilts are nearly all bred to young herd boar R. & S. Crimson Wonder by Crimson Wonder Again and out of a dam by Valley King. This breeding is good enough to please the most exacting and the individuality back of it and the guarantee and standing of the men making the sale should be taken into account. Sale will be held under cover and everyone taken care of. Come and spend a pleasant day as guests of Rinehart & Son whether you wish to buy or not. Bids may be sent to Jesse Johnson in care of Rinehart & Son, Smith Center, Kan.

Hartman Sells Polands February 24.

On Monday, February 24th, Mr. J. J. Hartman, of Elmo, Kansas, will sell a select draft of bred sows from his splendid herd of strictly big type Poland Chinas. Elmo is located in Dickinson county, 14 miles south of Abilene and about 7 miles west of Hope, which town is on both Missouri Pacific and Santa Fe. This sale will be held on the farm 3 miles from Elmo and about 12 miles west of Gypsum City. The offering of 40 head is an extra choice one consisting of tried sows, fall yearlings, spring gilts and a few summer boars. Mr. Hartman laid the foundation for this herd some years ago by making purchases from the best herds in two states. His present herd boars, Hartman's Hadley and Blue Valley Jr., are a pair of outstanding good sires. They have lots of scale and extra heavy bone combined with good feeding quality. About all of the fall yearlings and spring gilts are sired by them or bred to them and the young A Wonder boar now having a place in the herd. He has a son of A Wonder's Equal by old A Wonder. The offering includes some very desirable tried sows that have made good in Mr. Hartman's herd and are now just in their prime. Most of these are daughters of Mr. Hartman's former herd boar King Elmo, a splendid breeding boar weighing over 800 pounds. These sows or sons of their type bred to Hartman's Hadley and Blue Valley Jr., have produced gilts even more promising than their dams. Mr. Hartman understands fully the art of developing the pigs for best results and this offering, while lacking somewhat in flesh, will be just right to go out and give best results as breeders and producers. Write at once for catalogue, mentioning this notice, and if unable to attend send bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Hartman's care at Elmo, Kan.

Garrison's Shorthorn Sale.

A. B. Garrison, of Summerfield, one of the best known stockmen in northeast Kansas, has joined forces with G. F. Hart, also of Summerfield, and the two will offer jointly a select draft of their good Shorthorns. The sale will be held on Mr. Hart's farm Monday, February 24. Mr. Garrison consigns fifteen head in all, eight of which are nice young bulls sired by Gold Coin, a very large roan bull, a son of Secret Prince. These bulls range in age from 1 year to 18 months. They are good, strong fellows and promise to make splendid sires. Three coming yearling heifers also by Gold Coin and four 2-year-old heifers bred to Mr. Garrison's herd bull, My Choice, the bull formerly owned by Mr. Hart and now heading the Garrison herd. My Choice is without doubt one of the best bulls now heading any Kansas herd, a grandson of Choice Goods and of regular show yard type and frame for 2,500 pounds; low down and blocky and good at both ends and in the middle. Two of the bred heifers were sired by Orange Duke 2nd. Everything else in Mr. Garrison's con-

POLAND CHINAS

50 HEAD POLAND CHINA SOWS FOR SALE 50

WE WILL not make a public sale and we are offering 50 of the best big-type sows ever listed at private treaty. Among these are prize-winning sows, yearlings, spring gilts and matured sows. These are bred to our 1,024-pound boar, Chief Price Again 2d, and W's Wonder. Bred for January, February, March, April and May farrow. Write us at once.

WIGSTONE BROS. STANTON, IOWA

C. S. NEVIUS, GLENWOOD HERDS

The Designer kind of large type Poland Chinas and Searchlight Short-horns

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

C. S. NEVIUS, Chiles, Kan.

Dean's Mastodon Polands. The big-boned type, will weigh when mature 800 to 1,000 pounds. Boars, Bred Sows and Gilts for sale. ALL IMMUNIZED BY DOUBLE TREATMENT AND ARE IMMUNE. Phone, Dearborn; Station, New Market, and Postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MO.

WRAY & SON'S BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Herd headed by Sterling Prince, one of the largest and best 2-year-old boars of the breed. Assisted by Chief Price's Wonder, one of the best sons of the great breeding boar, Chief Price Again. Young stock for sale. Better than your grandpa ever raised.

B. T. WRAY & SONS, Hopkins, Mo.

Hillwood Herd of Hampshires

Twenty head of choice gilts sired by the great boars, Earlinger, Pirate and Edward's True Bell, the prize winning boars, bred to Sure Shot and Taft for March and April farrow. Priced right for quick sale. Have no room for them.

J. Q. EDWARDS SMITHVILLE, MO.

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.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS AT BARGAIN PRICES.

On account of shortage of ensilage crop on my New York farm, I am shipping west 300 head of high grade Holstein cows and heifers, 2 to 5 years old. These are arriving in lots of 50 every week and I will make attractive prices to parties that can use car-load lots. All tuberculin tested and bred to registered bulls. Also 30 registered bulls for sale.

ROCK BROOK FARM, Station B, Omaha, Nebraska.

M. E. MOORE & CO.

Cameron, Missouri. A special bargain in registered young bulls, sired by our herd bull, and tuberculin tested. Could spare a few very high-class cows.

MISSOURI HOLSTEINS.

Largest herd of Holsteins in the state. Nothing but registered stock for sale. Eighty head to choose from. Twenty-five bulls, all ages. Will sell one to a carload. Write us just what you want and we will describe and price same to pick from.

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

Pure-Bred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE The Greatest Dairy Breed. Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.

Holstein-Friesian Association, Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

CHENANGO VALLEY GRADE HOLSTEINS

Fifty extra fine, well bred, nicely marked young cows to freshen in two months. Also high grade, well bred heifers coming two and three years old and bred to registered bulls.

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

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.

Fifty head of registered heifers and bulls; also 75 head bred heifers and young cows, \$58.50 up. Come and see them.

M. F. KNUDSEN, Concordia, Kan.

CORYDALE FARM HERD.

Holsteins. Three registered bull calves. Also offer one high-grade Shire Stallion and two span young Draft Mares for sale.

L. F. COREY, Belleville, Kansas.

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

GUERNSEY CATTLE

GUERNSEYS FOR THE DAIRY.

Dairying will be the salvation of the grain farmer and the stock raiser, and Guernseys are the most profitable dairy cows, grades as well as pure-breds. For building up a dairy herd from common stock there is none to compare with the Guernsey pure-bred sire. Send for our special list of young bulls, 8 months to 2 years old, from celebrated strains, for \$75 and up, to make room. A rare opportunity.

HELENDALE FARMS, Office 704 Cedar St., Milwaukee, W.

Erhart's Big Polands.

A. J. Erhart & Sons, Adrian, Mo., offer some very attractive bargains in fall pigs, pairs or trios. They say "Don't forget our big type bred sow sale on February 22. The catalogues are ready."

POLAND CHINAS

MULE FOOT HOGS

WE PAY THE FREIGHT

On a pair or trio of the kind which grow large and cost little. 30 late fall pigs—both sexes. Prices reasonable. Write.

MULE FOOT HOGS The Original Families Bred Sows—For Sale—Bred Gilts SULTAN STOCK FARM R. 7, Bloomington, Ind.

Mulefoot Hogs at Public Auction

Sale February 15, 1913. Fifty head of pure-bred gilts. Young stock for sale at all times. Breeding stock recorded in the National Mulefoot Hog Record. Write for catalog and information.

JOHN A. WILLIAMS, Route 6, Box N, Eaton, Ohio.

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

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

MAPLE LEAF O. I. Co. Service boars all sold, but am breeding a splendid lot of gilts. Choice yearling sows and a few tried sows for sale. Special prices on fall pigs.

R. W. GAGE, Route 5, Garnett, Kan.

O. I. C.—125 Head Hogs

Pigs in pairs. Bred sows, and 40 boars ready for service. Fifty fall gilts.

W. H. LYNCH, READING, KAN.

WOLFE'S O. I. C. SWINE.

Large, prolific kind, March and April boars. Gilts bred or open. Fall pigs. Prices low. Pedigrees free. Write your wants.

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

O. I. C. PIGS.—H. W. Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

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

RED POLLED CATTLE

PHILIPS COUNTY RED POLLS.

For Sale—Cows and heifers, sired by the great Launfal and bred to Cremo 22d. Five excellent bulls from 8 to 16 months, some out of 60-pound, 5 per cent cows.

Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

Coburn Herd of Red Polled Cattle and Percheron Horses.

25 extra good young bulls and 7 first class young stallions for sale at bargain prices. Also young cows and heifers.

GEO. GROENMILLER & SON, Pomona, Kansas.

FRANK IAMS' SHOW STALLIONS

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 "up to the minute" and 10 years in advance. They are the "drafty, big-boned type"—"nifty, big black boys"—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 are in the "pink of condition" and ready for a "good selling." "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." 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" 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 pounds, 80 per cent blacks, 50 per cent ton horses. All branded, "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." "Georgie, dear," Iams made a "big killing" by buying his horses in Europe in October, 1912. "War scare," "dry weather," "bad crops," "close money" 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 the "rippers" at "knockout prices." Iams will give his customers the benefit of his "good buy." "Ikey boy," "come on down town"—see Iams—"Everybody Is Doing It."

Get Into Iams' "Get Rich Wagon" and Save \$1,000 on a "Top Stallion"

(and you wear the diamonds). Iams is a "big fly in the jelly" in the horse world. "He keeps the gang guessing." Iams sells "imported horses only"—(they win 90 per cent of prizes at big horse shows). No American-bred full bloods—no "auction stuff" or "peddlers' horses"—only "choice drafters" of big size, bone, quality and finish. 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. 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 make 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' 1913 horse

Catalog Is An "Eye Opener." It Has a "Laugh" and a \$1,000

bargain in every line. A "bunch of gold" to stallion and mare buyers. It is full of the real "peaches and cream" stallions. It is the finest, most elaborate and original up-to-date horse book in the world. 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 \$4,000. 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. Iams buys and sells every stallion himself. Saves buyers \$1,000 in middlemen's profits. He buys stallions by "train load." He speaks languages—(saving 20 per cent). He is not in the "stallion trust." No partners to share profits. He "pays cash" for his horses—and sells "top notchers" by "hot advertising" and having "the goods." "Big 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 Nat'l and Omaha Nat'l. Banks, Omaha; Packers Nat'l. 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.

ST. PAUL, NEBRASKA

SHORTHORNS AND DUROC JERSEYS AT AUCTION

At Farm Six Miles Due West of Alida and Eleven Miles Southwest of Wakefield, Kansas,

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1913

30 Head of Pure Bred Shorthorn Cattle

Twenty-five of which are registered or can be, comprising 20 choice cows with calves at foot or in calf to Wayside Baron or Lord Rose by Lord Barmpton, a pair of outstanding good breeding bulls. Wayside Baron weighed 2,100 and Lord Rose will be fully as large when matured. The remainder consist of very choice heifers and young bulls out of the bulls and cows already mentioned. The cows have lots of scale and milking qualities and are for the most part descended from the Young Mary and Rose Mary families. Among them are daughters of Archer 205640 and Orange Champion, grandson of Gifford's noted Red Knight.

DUROCS

Thirty head of nice registered Duroc Jersey gilts and a few tried sows, mostly bred for spring farrow. These are richly bred and carry a big per cent of the noted Colonel breeding.

I will also sell about 15 head of horses and nice young mules. Sale begins at 10 a. m., dinner at noon. Write early for catalog, and if you can't come, send bids to the representative of this paper.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer.
Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.

E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kansas

Peckham's Blue Valley Gold Dust Poland China Sow Sale

At Farm Near Pawnee City, Nebraska

Thursday, February 20, 1913

40 HEAD

37 Spring Gilts

40 HEAD

The gilts were every one sired by Blue Valley Gold Dust, the greatest breeding boar I ever owned, a son of Blue Valley Expansion. This offering of gilts, for size, smoothness, good backs and feet, cannot be excelled in this or any adjoining state. Besides, they are uniform and have for dams some of the greatest big-type dams ever known to this breed. They will all be bred for spring farrow to Looks Choice by Look Grand.

Among the attractions will be the great tried sow, Tecumseh Gold Dust,
Leonard Bros., Auctioneers.
Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.

the sow that topped John Blain's dispersion sale. She is the dam of A. R. Enos' great Nox All Hadley and Leeper's noted 800-pound show sow. She is just in her prime, straight and all right in every way. I am saving two of her daughters by Big Hadley and put her in for an attraction. In the pedigrees of this offering appears the names of Big Hadley, Blain's Tecumseh, Johnson's Chief, Major Blain, and Expansion. If you fail to attend this sale we both lose. Catalog upon request. Free entertainment at Pawnee City. Come or send bids to fieldmen in my care.

R. J. PECKHAM, PAWNEE CITY, NEBRASKA

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.



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.

Stith's Model Duroc
Bred Sow Sale

Eureka, Kansas

Thursday, Feb. 20, 1913

40 Head Chocicely Bred Sows and Gilts 40

2 Extra Choice July Boars by Model Duroc 2

Fourteen Sows and Ten Gilts bred to Model Duroc, one of the great boars of the breed. Exceptional size, extreme finish, with an ideal head, ear and color, and reproduces size, finish and color.

Fifteen Gilts and One Sow bred to Stith's B. & C., a fine yearling son of the great show and breeding boar, B. & C.'s Col.

The sows are daughters and granddaughters of such sires as Tatarra, G. M.'s Carl Col., Ohio Chief, Kant-Be-Beat, and Commodore.

The gilts are sired by Stith's Dewdrop Commodore and Hattie's Model by Model Duroc, Stith Commodore by Top Commodore, dam Dewdrop Maid by Ohio Chief, both sire and dam grand champions.

Send at once for catalog describing the offering. Sale will be held in heated pavilion. You are cordially invited to be present. If you cannot conveniently attend, mail your bids to auctioneers or fieldmen.

Chas. Stith

EUREKA

KANSAS

Cols. Lon Smithers, John D. Snyder and George Drybread, Auctioneers.

O. W. Devine, Fieldman Representing Kansas Farmer.

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.**

FIELD NOTES

Erhart's Brood Sow Sale.
 On February 22, A. J. Erhart & Sons at Adrian, Mo., will sell 100 head of big-type brood sows and gilts, 40 head that will average 500 pounds and bred to Major B Hadley, the grand champion at the American Royal, 1911. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in the catalog are full sisters. They are sired by John Long 3d and out of Shambaugh Bell. No. 4 in the catalog is Pawnee Queen, a half sister to Major B Hadley. No. 5 is a Moss Rose sow by King Blain. No. 6 is Hadley Queen by Big Hadley. All of these sows are attractions and will please any breeder looking for sows with size and quality. The writer has carefully inspected this herd and can truthfully say that this offering will probably be the best bunch of sows to be sold in Missouri this spring at public auction. Every lover of Poland China hogs should send at once for the nicely illustrated catalog and arrange to attend the sale. Write today for catalog and kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

George Wedd & Son's Poland China Sale.
 On February 20, 1913, the well known firm of George Wedd & Son will sell 50 head of carefully selected Poland China bred sows and bred gilts. The offering will consist of 10 tried sows, 18 fall yearling gilts, and 25 spring gilts, all well grown out with plenty

of size and quality and bred for March and April litters to such herd boars as Wedd's Expansion, Wedd's Long King, and Black Prince, three very valuable herd boars of strictly big-type breeding. The offering is first class in every way and should attract buyers' attention. George Wedd & Son are a very reliable firm to deal with. They make every statement and guaranty good. They raise a good kind of Poland China hogs, not the extreme large type, but the big medium. Their sale announcement appears in this issue. Please read it and send for a catalog and arrange to attend the sale. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Mount Hope Nursery Book.
 The advertising of the Mount Hope Nurseries appears in this paper. It merits careful consideration because of the trustworthiness of the establishment. A rather liberal education is in store for every one who will write for the Mount Hope Nurseries book. It is especially complete in its descriptions of the 500 varieties it lists. It is by an old hand at the business—a Kansas man in a Kansas work—one who has made his name famous for fair dealing and good stock wherever men have planted trees, especially fruit trees. Write the Mount Hope Nurseries, 408 Missouri Street, Lawrence, Kan., and ask for their big offer to our readers.



ROBISON'S
PERCHERONS

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

J. C. Robison, Towanda, Ks.

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

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.



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.

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.

CEDARSIDE STOCK FARM, WAVERLY, IOWA

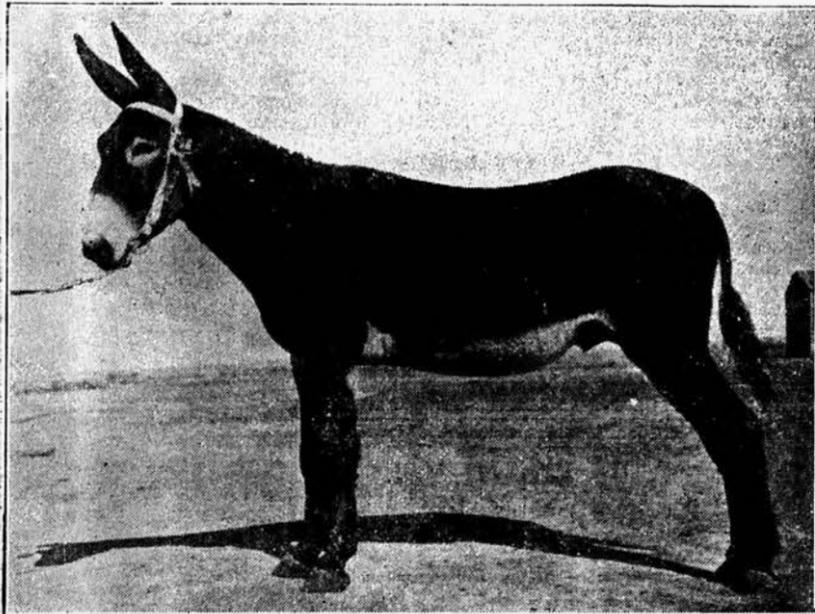
wants to sell you some nice OXFORD ewes; also, 15 rams; all from imported rams and part from imported ewes. The ewes will be bred to a 400-pound ram. Some nice HOLSTEIN bull calves, with several 30-pound records backing. Get busy and write me. **C. A. NELSON.**

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

40-Jacks and Jennets-40

At Sterling, Kansas, Feb. 25th, 1913

25 Tried Jacks, mostly two years old.
15 Jennets—several are bred.



THE JACKS WILL CONSIST OF SEVERAL TRIED JACKS OF VERY FASHIONABLE BREEDING.

- 2 Two-year-old Jacks sired by Orphan Boy.
- 2 Two-year-old Jacks sired by Hightide.
- 1 Two-year-old Jack sired by Missouri Chief.
- 1 Two-year-old Black Jack—an extra good Jennet Jack.
- 2 Four-year-old Black Jacks, nicely broke.
- 2 Three-year-old Black Jacks, nicely broke.
- 1 Six-year-old Jack—herd jack.

All the Jacks are nicely broke and sold with an absolute guarantee. This offering comes from two of the best herds of Jacks in Kansas, headed by Hightide and Pharaoh. Write for illustrated catalog and come to the sale.

D. J. HUTCHINS
Sterling, Kans.

H. T. HINEMAN
Dighton, Kans.

Auctioneers—Col. R. L. Harriman, Snyder & Potter.

Kyle's Giant Chief Price Bred Sow Sale

AT MANKATO, KANSAS,

Wed. Feb. 12, 1913

40 Head of Mighty Big Smooth Poland China Sows and Gilts
The Utility Kind

TWENTY FALL YEARLINGS AND TRIED SOWS
TWENTY SPRING SELECTED GILTS

Practically everything in the sale was sired by the great GIANT CHIEF PRICE except the tried sows. For size, smoothness and brood sow conformation the gilts by this boar are hard to excel. He is one of the greatest sons of the noted Long King, and his dam, Lady Giantess, was one of the great big sows of the breed. The tried sows will be bred to this boar. The sows included and dams of gilts that go in the sale were sired by such boars as K's Hadley by Mogul Chief, Mogul Chief tracing to Mogul's Model, first prize boar at Nebraska State Fair and full brother to Mogul's Monarch. Others are granddaughters of Big Hadley with Pawnee Chief crosses. This is, we think, one of the best offerings ever put in a sale this far west. You will like the way we feed them. Write for catalog giving full information and either come or send bids to fieldman for this paper.

IRA KYLE & SON

Mankato, Kansas

Auctioneers, John Brennen, N. S. Hoyt. Fieldman,
Jesse R. Johnson.

S. J. Miller's Percheron and Jack Sale at Kirksville, Mo., March 6, 1913

Twenty-Four Head of Imported and Home-Bred

Percheron Stallions and Mares

Including such imported stallions as Incident and Introuvable and others equally as good. The mares are a lot of prize winners and are bred to the best Percheron stallions now in service. Fifteen mammoth bred jacks and an equal number of mammoth bred jennets. Will also sell saddle stallions and mares at private sale, Kentucky bred and registered. Catalogs now ready. Write for one at once.

S. J. MILLER, KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI
Colonel Bellows, Auctioneer.

LaFAYETTE JACK FARM

HIGGINSVILLE, MISSOURI

MAMMOTH JACKS AND PERCHERON STALLIONS



TWENTY JACKS—Three to six years old; 14½ 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 1,800 pounds; good breeder; fine disposition.

ONE SADDLE STALLION, Three years old, 16 hands, weight 1,100 pounds; dark bay, goes all gaits, 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

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. F. depot.

W. H. RICHARDS, - - EMPORIA, KANSAS

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

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 15½ 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.

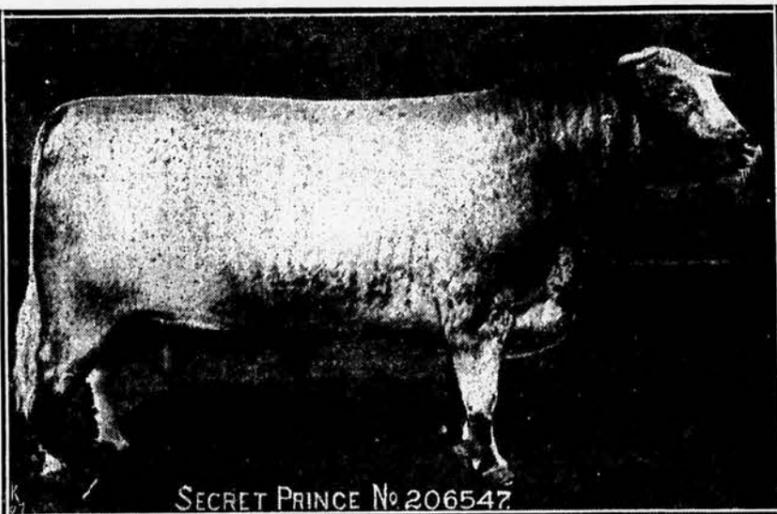
Combination Shorthorn Cattle Sale

At the G. F. Hart farm, 3 miles West of Summerfield, 10 miles North of Beattie, Kan., and 10 miles South of Liberty, Nebr.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1913

50-- Head of Scotch and Scotch-Topped Cows, **--50**
 Helpers and Choice Young Bulls

NINETEEN BULLS—In age from 10 to 25 months.
TWENTY-TWO COWS AND HEIFERS of breeding age with calves at foot or bred to My Choice.
ELEVEN CHOICE YEARLING HEIFERS—Sired by My Choice and Gold Coin.



Half or more of the offering are nice roans. The cows and heifers were sired by Secret Prince, first prize bull at Nebraska State Fair, 1906; Gold Coin, winner of first in class same year; Imp. Hampton Prince and other great bulls. The young heifers and bulls are by My Choice, grandson of Choice Goods and Gold Coin. Included are three choice two-year-old bulls sired by Secret Prince, all roans and one of them a pure Scotch bull out of Buddy Gloster 4th by Secret Prince. Two cows were sired by Orange Duke 2d and out of Casey bred dams. For catalog write G. F. Hart, Summerfield. Sale under cover and no postponement on any account.

G. F. Hart, Summerfield, Kansas
A. B. Garrison, Summerfield, Kansas

Auctioneers: George Bellows, F. E. Kinney. Fieldman, Jesse Johnson.

R. & S. FARM

Sale of Registered Duroc Jerseys

At Smith Center, Kansas

Thursday, Feb. 20, 1913

Ten of Our Best Tried Sows.

53 Choice Spring Gilts Bred and Fed for Best Results.



Hats Off to a Good Herd of Duroc Jerseys.
 Rinehart & Son, Smith Center, Kan.

Sired by such boars as King of Kant-Be-Beat, W. L. A.'s Choice Goods, Pearl's Golden Rule and Golden Ruler. Gilts sired by Rambler's Wonder and Model Hero by Gold Metal 2d. The tried sows are bred to the last named boars and the gilts mostly to our young boar, R. & S. Crimson Wonder by Crimson Wonder Again.

Many who have seen our brood sow herd say we have as great a bunch as they ever saw. We have been several years and spent lots of money in assembling them and they look good to us. The tried sows go in as attractions and more especially for the money they should bring. We went through the cholera last year and learn from good authority that our herd is now immune. We feel that we are entitled to a good sale, having been to considerable expense for feed the past year to keep these antee every representation and invite youseed hogs in the country. We guar to send for catalog and be with us sale day or send bids to fieldmen in our care.

A. M. Rinehart & Son, Smith Center, Kan.

Auctioneer, John Brennan. Fieldman, Jesse Johnson.

40 Head Duroc Jersey Bred Sows 40

GOOD AS GROW

FROM BLACKSHERE FARM
 ELMDALE, KANSAS

Saturday Feb. 22, 1913

Twelve Spring Yearlings, Seventeen Fall Yearlings, and
 Twenty-One Spring Gilts.

Most of the offering is sired by J. R.'s Chief, best breeding Ohio Chief boar in the West, out of Lincoln Model, greatest producer of show stuff of any Duroc sow living.

The offering is bred to Young Chief and Big Chief (litter brothers) and Model Bob (by J. R.'s Chief and out of Model A, first prize sow 1910), all first prize boars this year, and Model Bob is an outstanding candidate for championship honors this fall.

Special Attractions: Daughters and granddaughters of Top Notcher Rose, grand champion sow, 1909; half sisters to Rose Tatarax, grand champion sow, 1910; sisters and half sisters to Wonder Lass, grand champion sow, 1911; daughters of Top Notcher Girl, one of the few Top Notcher sows living, also a few daughters of King's Surprise, one of the best brood sows ever on my farm.

There will be as much, or more, champion blood in this sale than can be found in any sale offering in the West. Every animal is in fine breeding condition, having run to the alfalfa stacks all winter with a liberal grain ration. All sows will show safe in pig.

I invite my brother breeders and farmer friends to be my guests February 22. I believe in my hogs. Please write for catalog.

J. R. BLACKSHERE
ELMDALE KANSAS

Auctioneers: Cols. Lafe Burger and Crouch & Woods.
 Fieldman, O. W. Devine.

Geo. Wedd & Son

POLAND CHINA SALE

At SPRING HILL, KANSAS

Feb. 20, 1913

50 Head of Bred Sows 50
and Bred Gilts 50

10 TRIED SOWS—Bred for early litters.
 18 FALL YEARLINGS—Bred and safe for early litters.
 25 SPRING GILTS—Bred for March and April litters.

Fifteen head are bred to Wedd's Expansion 53485. Twenty-five head are bred to Wedd's Long King 62411 by Long King's Equal. Ten head bred to Back Prince 63423 by Prince Ito.

Most of the offering is sired by Wedd's Expansion, Kansas Wonder by Blain's Wonder, and other good boars. The entire lot is an even bunch and immunized. We invite all breeders and farmers wanting good hogs to attend this sale. Our catalogs are ready to mail out and we would be pleased to send you one. We have only a small mailing list. We kindly ask all to write us at once for a catalog. If for any reason you can not attend, bids sent to fieldmen or auctioneer will be carefully handled. O. W. Devine, fieldman representing Kansas Farmer. Come and spend a day with us.

Geo. Wedd & Son.,
Spring Hill, Kansas

Auctioneer, Col. R. L. Harriman.

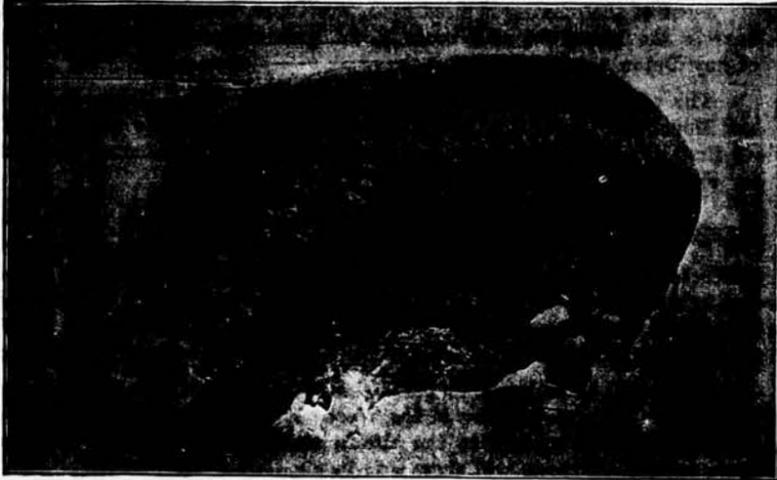
BLANK AND WEBB Joint Duroc Sale

AT OXFORD, KANSAS

FEBRUARY 15th, 1913

Ten tried Duroc Sows bred for March and April litters.
Twenty-five Spring Gilts bred for March and April litters.

They are large and growthy and will make large sows. Five gilts sold open. Three August boar pigs, one fall yearling boar, and one herd boar. The herd boar is Ohio Eagle, sired by Ohio Chief, and probably the



only Ohio Chief boar doing service today in Kansas. He is strong and vigorous, a sure breeder of large litters, and a number of the sows in this sale are sired by or bred to this great hog. The entire offering is strong in the blood lines of Ohio Chief, Crimson Wonder and the Col. family. The catalogs are ready to mail out. Send for one today and arrange to attend our sale. For catalog write

A. BLANK, OXFORD, KANSAS.

Send Bids to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer.
Auctioneer—Col. Lafe Burger.

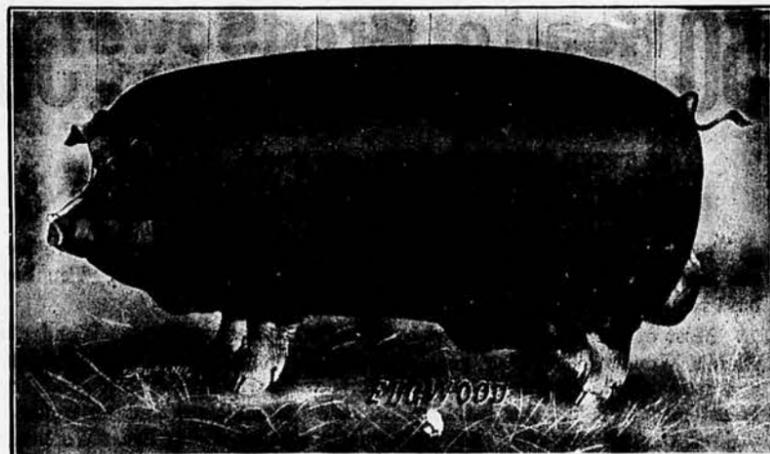
C. M. Prater POLAND CHINA SALE

AT OXFORD, KANSAS

FEBRUARY 14th, 1913

Four Tried Sows Bred to Master Stroke by Meddler 2d.
Eleven Spring Gilts Bred to Edgewood by Sentinel.

All sows are bred for March and April litters.
FIFTEEN FALL PIGS.



I am leaving the farm and selling all my herd and farm stock. Every one invited and will be welcome. My catalogs are ready to mail out. Please send for one. Bids may be sent to O. W. Devine representing Kansas Farmer.

C. M. PRATER

OXFORD, - - - - - KANSAS

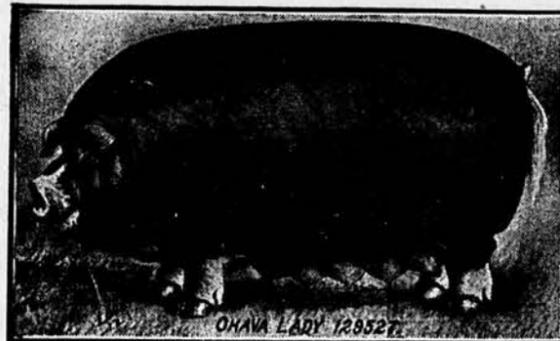
Auctioneer—Col. Lafe Burger.

Walter's Immune "Expansive" Poland China Auction

Under Cover on Farm Near Effingham, Kansas,

FRIDAY, FEB. 14th, 1913

50—The Last Chance to Buy Expansive Sows—50
13 Tried Sows. 28 Summer and Fall Yearling Gilts.
5 Spring Gilts. 4 Choice Summer Boars.
Fifteen of the Yearlings are Daughters of the Great Expansive.



(INCLUDED IN SALE)

Tried sows include one by A Wonder and the high priced Guy's Best by Guy's Price 2d. She is the dam of several boars heading good herds including my boar Expansive Chief. All females bred for March and April farrow to Long King's Best, Expansive Chief and Referendum. The offering is high class from every standpoint and I believe will be sec-

ond to none sold in the corn belt this winter.

Every Animal Is Immune as a Result of Double Process Vaccination.

There has been no cholera on the farm for over a year, and there is not a particle of doubt as to the certainty of my entire herd being immune. I am revising my mailing list and would like the name of every active big-type Poland breeder in the territory. Write for catalog giving complete information about the hogs and sale and my experience in vaccinating hogs. Bids may be sent to Mr. Johnson, representing this paper.

H. B. WALTER

EFFINGHAM, - - - - - KANSAS

Auctioneers—Col. H. S. Duncan, Col. C. A. Hawk.
Fieldman—Jesse R. Johnson.

CLOSING OUT SALE

Saddle-Harness and Draft Horses

AT GARNETT, KANSAS

WED., FEB. 19th, 1913



BLACK SQUIRREL.

Black Diamond 51087—Five years old; Percheron stud; sound.
Hero 8349—Seven years old; Shire stud; sound.
Dick Vincent 12215—Shire stud, six years old; sound.
Champ Clark—Black Jack, five years old; sound.
Bud Piper 2396—Black Jack, ten years old; sound.
Black Squirrel—Saddle stud, by Black Squirrel Jr.; sound and a show horse. Any lady can ride or drive him. Eight years old. Black.
Diamond Dick—A two-year-old standard-bred trotter, by Volo. Bay and well broke and shows lots of speed. Sound.
Dollie S—Sorrel mare, standard bred, by Superior. Eight years old, sound, and a lady's horse. City broke, not afraid of anything, and has lots of speed.
Kewanee Spade 51807—By Kewanee Boy 14082, a black stud and well broke, and has lots of speed. Three years old, coming four.

There will be one span of work mules, weight 2,600; five mules coming two years old; one four-year-old saddle and driving horse, weight 1,200, can trot a mile in 2:40 and pace a mile in 2:35; well broke, sound; four farm-bred mares.

There will also be several others sold that we have not the space to describe, but will say this stock is all high class in every respect, and it will pay you to attend this sale, for it must be sold.

A. J. KING

GARNETT - - - - - KANSAS

C. E. BEAN, Auctioneer.

L. M. MONSEES & SONS'

35th AUCTION SALE

At Limestone Valley Farm
TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1913

65 HEAD OF HIGH CLASS REGISTERED JACKS & JENNETS

TERMS CASH

We guarantee this the best offering of the year from any firm, breeder or company.

Nothing priced or sold before the sale. Every animal guaranteed as represented. Sale under cover with comfortable seats and fire. Special train from Sedalia to Smithton and return on day of sale. Free conveyance from Smithton to sale.

If interested, please write for fine illustrated catalog, as we can send catalogs only to those who write for them.

Limestone Valley Farm is located 189 miles west of St. Louis and 99 miles east of Kansas City, main line Missouri Pacific and M., K. & T. Railroads; six miles east of Sedalia and two miles north of Smithton, Pettis County, Missouri.

Write for catalog and come to this great sale.

O. W. Devine, Fieldman.

L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.

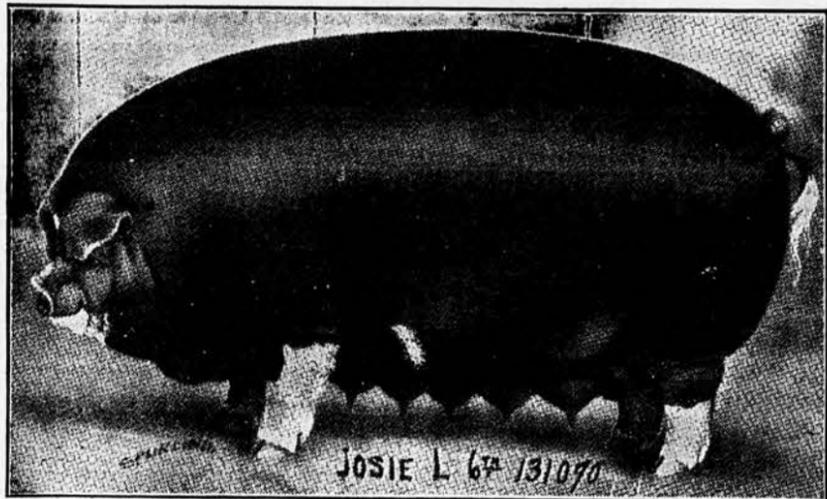
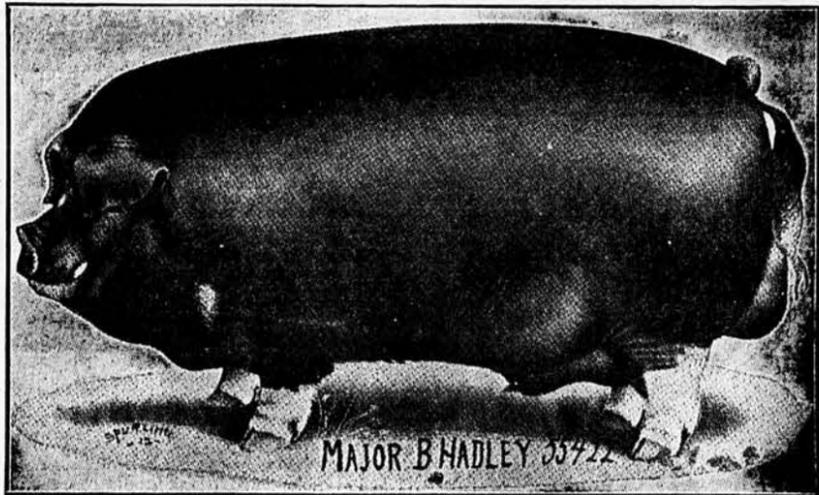
A. J. Erhart & Sons Bred Sow Sale

At ADRIAN, MISSOURI, FEBRUARY 22, 1913

100 Bred Sows and Bred Gilts 100

THE BIG KIND WITH QUALITY

40 head that will average over 500 lbs., a large per cent sired by or bred to MAJOR B. HADLEY, The Grand Champion at The American Royal, (1911) a 1025 pound hog at two years old.

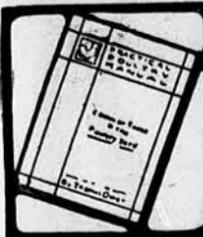


Write for Catalogue and Come to Sale

A. J. ERHART & SONS
 ADRIAN, MISSOURI

Send Bids to O. W. DEVINE, Representing Kansas Farmer

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY



Practical Poultry Manual

A new book that is different and more useful to farm poultry raisers than any yet printed.

The Practical Poultry Manual or Common Sense in the Poultry Yard, by Thomas Owen. Of the author of this book, T. A. Borman says:

"Mr. Owen is a practical poultryman—makes his living that way. He is the most experienced poultry writer in Kansas. He has had 40 years' experience on his own hook raising poultry, and as long a time writing about it. He has profited from everything worth while anyone else has written, and from it he has learned how to make poultry raising on Kansas farms pay better.

"In this new book Mr. Owen has used the every day Kansas language. Every one can read and easily understand all of it. What is more, it is all so practical as to be easily applied by any poultry raiser.

"If you have been unable to find the answers to your poultry questions in other poultry books or papers—or from other poultry raisers, get this great little poultry."

Costs only 50 cents, postpaid. Send orders with remittance to

THOMAS OWEN, Topeka, Kan.
Station B, Route 7.

Colonel Price and His Durocs.

One of the very likeable young fellows one meets when making the circuit of the pure-bred sales is Col. N. B. Price of Mankato, Kan. Colonel Price is not only a successful auctioneer, but backs up his arguments for registered swine by buying liberally at about all of the sales where he is employed. At several of the sales held last week he bought the top animal sold. Colonel Price earns his salary in this way and earns it again in his good work, selling either on the block or in the ring.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

Higgins Makes Good Sale.

The John T. Higgins sale of Registered Duroc Jersey bred sows held at Abilene, Kansas, Friday, January 24, was well attended and the prices received were in keeping with the high quality of the offering. The sale was held in the pavilion at the fair grounds where every arrangement had previously been made for the convenience and comfort of the audience. Those connected with the sale did their part well and faithfully and there was not a hitch in the program from start to finish. Col. Rupert of Indiana was the auctioneer. Some of the best known breeders of the state were at the ringside and freely complimented Mr. Higgins on the results of his seasons work in producing such a good bunch. A. M. Rinehart, the veteran breeder of Smith Center, Kan., topped the sale at \$100, buying No. 28, the choice April gilt, Golden Lady, sired by Golden Model 11th. The entire offering of catalogued animals averaged \$47.25. A number of others, not catalogued, sold at prices ranging from \$35 to \$50. Following is a partial list of sales:

No. 1—G. Hammond, Manhattan, Kansas.....	\$52
No. 2—Wm. Warnick, Harris, Kan.....	47
No. 3—Lewis Ackers, Junction City, Kansas.....	39
No. 4—J. D. Sheppard, Abilene, Kan.....	79
No. 5—C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Kan.....	64
No. 6—E. B. Lanning, Abilene, Kan.....	49
No. 7—L. Koenig, Solomon, Kan.....	56
No. 8—L. Malgren, Falun, Kan.....	52
No. 9—Jas. B. Haley, Hope, Kan.....	46
No. 10—E. B. Lanning, Abilene, Kan.....	42
No. 11—E. B. Lanning, Abilene, Kan.....	44
No. 12—E. G. Munsell, Herington, Kan.....	42
No. 13—E. G. Munsell, Herington, Kan.....	46
No. 14—Lewis Ackers, Junction City, Kan.....	46
No. 15—Samuelson Bros., Cleburne, Kan.....	43
No. 16—F. Fulton, Mentor, Kan.....	44
No. 17—Searle & Son, Topeka, Kan.....	50
No. 18—Wm. Warnick, Harris, Kan.....	40
No. 19—Thompson Bros., Garison, Kan.....	40
No. 22—N. E. Guideon, Emmett, Kan.....	59
No. 24—E. G. Munsell, Herington, Kan.....	42
No. 27—Sam Drybread, Elk City, Kan.....	57
No. 28—Rinehart & Son, Smith Center, Kan.....	100
No. 29—W. Whitehair, Abilene, Kan.....	41
No. 32—Samuelson Bros., Cleburne, Kan.....	41
No. 35—John Whitehair, Abilene, Kan.....	41
No. 39—W. H. Funk, Quinter, Kan.....	48
No. 40—Sam Stone, Leonardville, Kan.....	41
No. 47—John Snyder, Talmage, Kan.....	45
No. 41—L. Koenig, Solomon, Kan.....	52

Stith's Model Duroc Sale.

On February 20, Charles Stith of Eureka, Kan., will sell 40 head of choice bred Duroc sows and gilts. They are all from the best blood lines known to the breed and as individuals there are none better. Charles Stith has bred and shown Durocs for a number of years and knows how to feed and develop the right kind. Most of the sows are bred to Model Duroc, one of the best Duroc boars doing service in Kansas today. He is a full brother to the prize boar now at the head of the Duroc herd at Manhattan College, and as an individual he ranks equally as good. There will be ten gilts sired by Stith's Commodore bred to Model Duroc and 15 gilts by Hattie's Model, bred to Model Duroc, bred to Stith's B. & C. Col. out of a Pilot Wonder sow. Don't fail to read the ad in this issue and send for catalog. It might pay you to arrange to attend this sale. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Under Hyman, "keep on smiling"—1913 is the year of "golden opportunities" to stockmen and farmers of "push and hustle." They have yards full of horses, cattle, sheep, and bins full of corn, wheat and other farm products, all bringing big prices in "real money." They can all reach down in "their old tobacco box" and pull out a big roll of "long green." We have \$300,000,000 more money than one year ago. We are counting \$125,000,000 annually. "Mr. Buyer," take "my tip," put your real money, your "certificates of deposit," into an imported stallion and four mares of lams, the "square deal" horseman. They will make you 40 per cent on the investment and be good for twenty years. The stallion will make \$1,000 annually in service fees and be good for twenty years. Then your bank account will be safe. The demand for big "draft horses" is larger than the supply and at larger prices than before, and will be for twenty years. Farmers, "get into lams' band wagon," breed big drafters. All railroads lead to the lams' "stallion and mare emporium" at St. Paul, Neb. He is the largest individual owner, importer and breeder in the United States. Send him an order for a stallion and two mares; you will buy better horses for the money than you would select yourself. He is selling "peaches and cream" stallions at "special prices," saving buyers \$1,000 on a "top-notch" stallion. He guarantees to show you the best bunch of big, sound, young imported stallions and mares owned by one man in the United States and horses you will wish to buy, or pay you \$500 for your trouble to see them. Lams' "town of barns" are filled to the roof with new, fresh importation of 100 Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares, two to six years old, weight 1,700 to 2,500 pounds, 80 per cent blacks, 50 per cent ton horses, all inspected, branded and registered. Lams' imported stallions and mares are "business propositions" that "jar the cherries" on a "wide-awake" "horseman's hat." Lams' "peaches and cream" "black boys" are "eye" They are "diamonds" sold at "50 cents on the dollar." Winners of forty prizes and medals at Paris and Brussels and European horse shows. "Sit up and take notice." Lams sells his "show horses" annually. He has the best bunch of big-boned, big drafters of quality and finish in the United States, and in the "pink of condition." Lams is a "big fly in the ointment" in the "horse business." He "sets the pace" for all competitors. "Billy boy," buy an imported stallion of lams, the horseman "who does things." Lams is the only horseman who really has "the goods as advertised." Write for lams' "horse catalog and eye opener." It has a \$1,000 bargain on every page. Mr. Stallion Buyer, "come on down town." See lams' "horse show." New importation of eighty medal-winning and business Percheron and Belgian stallions—is opened up for sale (not seen before). All of lams' 1912 "gold medal Paris prize winners" at Paris and Brussels and leading European "horse shows" and forty "topnotchers" bought for 1913 horse shows in the United States. They are all in his barns and for sale at reduced prices. Visit lams. "Everybody's doing it."

Remember H. B. Walter's Sale.

Every progressive farmer in the territory and every big-type Poland China breeder in the West should be interested in the H. B. Walter Expansive sale to be held at Emingham, Kan., 18 miles west of Atchison, on Friday, February 14. This will be the last chance to buy daughters of old Expansive in numbers. The offering is made up almost entirely of fall yearlings and tried sows, and every animal is immune from cholera, having been made so by the double process vaccination. If you can not come, send bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Walter's care at Emingham, Kan.

Harter's Sow Herd at Auction.

No Poland China sale of the year will contain a larger per cent of tried herd sows than will the J. H. Harter sale to be held at Mr. Harter's farm near Elaine and Postoria, Kan., on Tuesday, February 18. The breeders and farmers of this and adjoining states should avail themselves of this great opportunity to buy tried sows with splendid blood lines and big breeding records back of them. Bids may be sent to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Harter's care at Westmoreland, Kan.

Amcoats Buys Herd Bull.

S. B. Amcoats, Shorthorn breeder of Clay Center, Kansas, writes us that he has just purchased from Bellows Bros., of Marysville, Mo., the bull Secret's Sultan. Bellows Bros. have been using this bull in their herd for some time and have a number of calves by him besides having the biggest part of their cows now in calf to him. He was sired by Misses Sultan, a grandson of the great White Hall Sultan and his dam is a very fine Secret cow sired by Victor Allen. Secret's Sultan will make a 2,300-pound bull. Mr. Amcoats also asks us to change his card so as to include his young herd boar A's Big Orange by Big Orange, his dam Big Hadley 2nd. This breeding is of the best type. He is a good one and will be priced worth the money.

Stark Bros.' Year Book.

The famous year book of Stark Bros.' Nurseries and Orchards Co. of Louisiana, Mo., is now being sent out for 1913. This book is one of the finest examples of fine printing and illustrating that any one ever printed. The cover of the book is a work of art, making the fine colored fruit almost to speak right from the pages and tell how good it is. A feature of the book is a fine appreciation of Judge James Stark by the Hon. Champ Clark. Every farmer who owns his farm should read the 1913 Stark Bros.' Year Book. It has so much in it of interest that it begs any attempt at description here. The book itself is sent free, so a 1-cent or a 2-cent stamp to write for it will bring it by return mail. Its reading is worth dollars to every land owner, besides giving a lot of satisfaction in the large amount of creditable information furnished.

A Successful Auctioneer.

With this issue of Kansas Farmer, Col. Will Myers of Beloit, Kan., becomes a regular advertiser and asks for the business of all readers of this paper. Mr. Myers is a young man of unusual energy, resourceful, and a student of both men and pedigree. He has a strong but pleasing voice, and makes friends wherever he goes. He engaged in the business about two years ago when he was 28 years old. The first year he made 56 good sales, and his second year will show double or more that number. He has made as high as three sales for one man. Colonel Myers was born and reared on a Mitchell County farm and still owns and runs a farm. His daily work, both winter and summer, keeps him in close touch with the live stock industry. Write him about your next sale.

Clary Sells Jacks.

J. E. Clary & Sons of Sheridan, Mo., have claimed March 12 as the date of their annual jack and jennet sale. They will also sell an extra good lot of horses and mules, a fine lot of cows and brood sows. Watch for their announcement in Kansas Farmer.



IAMS AND SECOND PARIS WINNERS AT PARIS, CHARTRES AND NOGENT LE ROTROU—LARGEST THREE HORSE SHOWS IN FRANCE—AND IT TOOK THE \$10,000.00 STALLION TO PLACE HIM SECOND, AND HE IS THE BEST FIVE-YEAR-OLD PERCHERON IN THE UNITED STATES—WEIGHT, 2,150. IAMS HAS 100 MODELS OF THIS TYPE—ALL FOR SALE.

Deming Ranch Poland China Sale.

On February 25 Mr. C. H. Hay, manager of the Swine Department of the Deming Ranch at Oswego, Kansas, will present 50 head of bred sows and gilts for the inspection of prospective buyers. They now have 700 head of hogs on the ranch and the 50 head offered in this sale are some of the very best and represent the blood lines of the most prominent large type families and bred to such boars as Receiver by Big Wonder, the 1,000-pound hog, and also an Iowa State Fair champion; also All Hadley by Big Hadley's Likeness; Top-notch by Logan Ex; Deming Chief by Bell Chief and other good boars of strictly big type breeding. This being the first public sale for the Deming Ranch, they have no mailing list, and it will be necessary for breeders and farmers to send for the catalog. The offering is a high class lot and should interest farmers and breeders who want good hogs. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Beloit Seeds.

This week we start advertising for the Beloit Seed House, located at Beloit, Kan. This firm has issued a nice catalog, which is free for the asking. They meet all competition for both quality and prices on all leading varieties of seed corn, alfalfa, millet and garden seeds. They are making a

Prater's Poland Sale.

The fifteen spring gilts in C. M. Prater's Poland China sale to be held at Oxford, Kan., on February 14, are by Master Stroke and are simply great. They will weigh from 250 to 300 pounds and are bred to Edgewood, a Nevius bred boar. The fall gilts are also by Master, and Colonel Berger says that the whole offering is as good a bunch of Polands as were ever sold in a Kansas auction ring and as good as he ever sold anywhere. Ask for catalog and mention Kansas Farmer.

They Liked Monnesmith's Durocs.

The crowd of farmers and breeders that gathered at the W. E. Monnesmith farm last Wednesday was in hearty sympathy with Mr. Monnesmith's methods of breeding and conditioning Durocs, as is evidenced by the good even range of prices received. There were no record breaking prices, and none sold low enough to cause alarm on the part of any breeder engaged in the production of good Durocs. An elegant dinner was prepared and served by Mrs. Monnesmith, the day was ideal, and everyone present enjoyed himself immensely. Col. N. B. Price of Mankato, Kan., topped the sale at \$90, buying No. 6 1/2, a very choice fall yearling sired by Mankato Colonel. The entire offering of catalogued animals averaged \$46.50. Colonels Brenner and Price were the auc-

CENTRAL SHORTHORN BREEDERS MEET

The Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association will hold its annual meeting in the hall of the Stock Yards Exchange building, Kansas City, Mo., on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 11 and 12, 1913. Everybody come.

specialty of their White Cap seed corn, a very early and quick maturing variety. Write for catalog.

Remember the Kyle Sale.

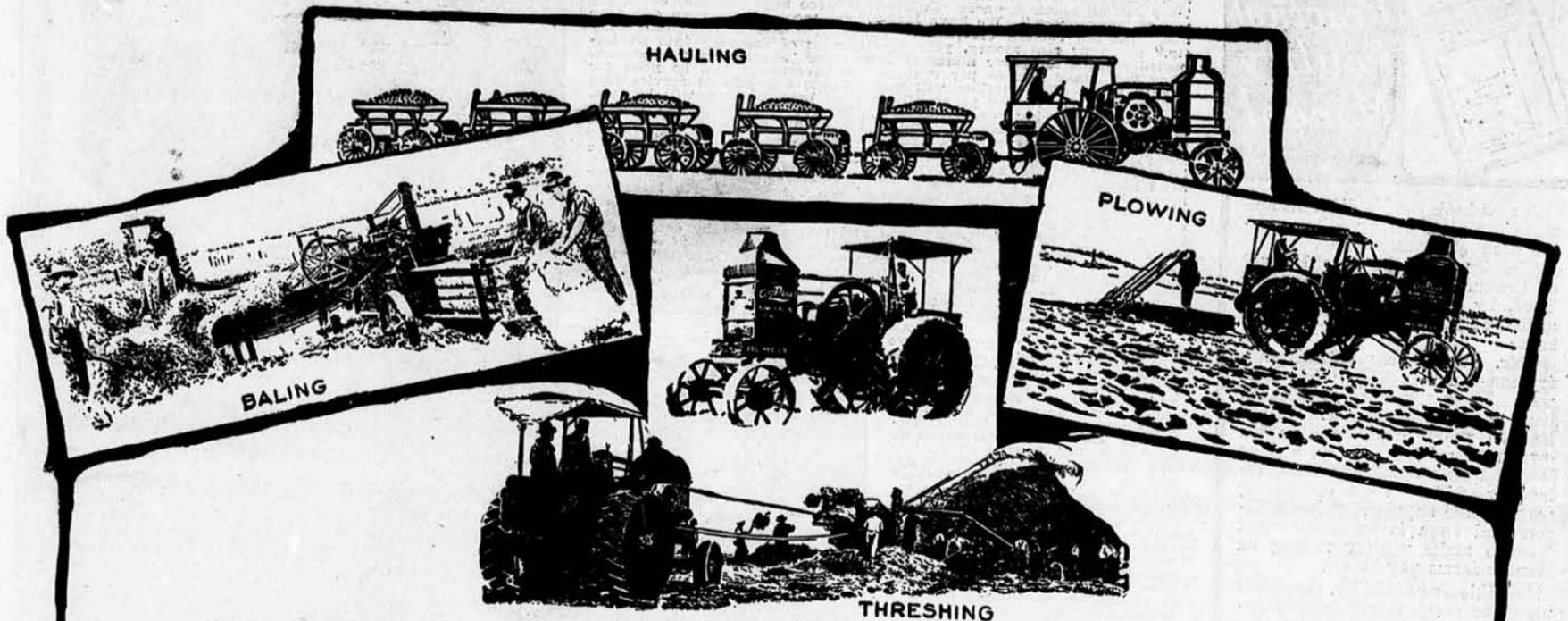
The Ira Kyle & Son sale, to be held at Mankato, Kan., Wednesday, February 12, should be largely attended, especially by that class of breeders and farmers who are looking for more size and new breeding for this section of Kansas. The offering is in reality a Giant Chief Price offering, a big per cent of it either being bred to or sired by this big Iowa bred boar. Either attend or intrust bids to Jesse Johnson, in care of Ira Kyle & Son, Mankato.

In awards of State Poultry Show last week there was an error in the winnings of J. P. Bridges, Douglass, Kan., on Dark Cornish. He won second and fourth cock, second and third hen, first and third cockerel, and first pen.

tioneers, assisted by Colonel Landreth. Following is a list of representative sales:

1—O. E. Monnesmith, Formoso.....	\$72.00
2—O. E. Monnesmith, Formoso.....	63.00
5—John Elghimy, Montrose, Kan.....	60.00
6—John Elghimy, Montrose, Kan.....	68.00
6 1/2—N. B. Price, Mankato.....	90.00
8—C. A. Rickard, Belleville.....	50.00
9—Thomas Moore, Republic.....	31.00
12—O. E. Monnesmith, Formoso.....	48.00
14—C. C. Thomas, Webster.....	51.00
15—Leon Carter, Asherville.....	42.00
16—Chris Whitney, Agona.....	31.00
17—George Phillips, Lebanon.....	43.50
18—John McMullen, Formoso.....	50.00
20—R. F. Smith, Jewell City.....	38.00
22—Ray Johnson, Mankato.....	58.00
26—D. O. Bamcroft, Downs.....	64.00
27—Everett Platt, Montrose.....	52.00

Alvin Vilander, the big Duroc Jersey breeder located at Manhattan, Kan., has a choice lot of bred sows and gilts for sale. They were sired by such boars as Tatarax Chief, White House King and Carl Critic. Write him now for prices and better descriptions.



AN ALL-WORK TRACTOR

Man did his first plowing with a wooden stick. If you plow with horses, this looks queer to you. But the farmer with a tractor looks upon working horses as queer too—except for small jobs—to him it means waste.

Get these Tractor Facts in your mind

One man's work on a farm with one horse is limited to 25 acres—one man with a tractor handles 400 acres. You can't afford to plow and till as deeply with horses—nor as well. It costs too much to keep a lot of horses standing idle most of the time.

A tractor will save \$1 an acre in plowing—besides it will harrow, haul, thresh, bale, saw, etc.—pull any machine or drive it with a belt. A horse eats 10,000 pounds of food a year. One acre out of every five under cultivation goes to feed farm horses.

A tractor works 24 hours a day if necessary—a horse 10 hours at best. Horses get sick—tractors don't. A plague struck Kansas last year—20,000 horses died in six weeks. To plow an acre is a day's work for a man and one horse—30 minutes' work for a man with a tractor. The tractor is as far ahead of the horse as the railroad is ahead of the stage coach.

Here is the whole tractor argument: **LESS WORK—BETTER CROPS—MORE PROFIT!**

It makes a Difference what Tractor you have

Some prove costly—some cheap. We build a tractor the right way. For simplicity, power and adaptability, it is the equal of any tractor. For strength and cheapness of operation, it has no equal. It really costs less because it lasts longer.

For all-round tractor ability pick the



It is the only tractor that burns kerosene successfully under all conditions of climate and load. It is built with the right idea—to use cheap, abundant fuel—and make it give the same results as gasoline.

Think of the saving in fuel cost—\$1.50—\$3.00 every day you use it.

Here are some OilPull Facts

FUEL—The OilPull burns any liquid fuel. It will burn kerosene in any climate—at any load. **ENGINE**—The O.P. 30-60 h.p. is a four-cycle engine with two cylinders of ten-inch diameter and twelve-inch stroke. O.P. 15-30 h.p., a single-cylinder engine with same diameter cylinder and same stroke. **CYLINDERS**—The cylinders are singly cast and have individual heads. **CARBURETER**—The Secor-Higgins Carbureter is used—which regulates the supply of fuel under all conditions: There are no springs nor internal mechanism within the carbureter. **IGNITION SYSTEM**—Low tension make-and-break ignition with standard magneto.

LUBRICATION—A combination forced and splash system of lubrication is used. **GOVERNOR**—The governor is actuated by bevel gears which are driven by reduction shaft within the crank case, affording perfect speed regulation without stopping to readjust carbureter or governor.

GENERAL—The material and design of the gearing, crank shaft, crank case, valves, axles, etc., is of the best. All working parts are accessible and still thoroughly protected. The OilPull combines endurance, dependability, simplicity, and low running cost with the fullest capacity for self-regulation.

OilPull is made in two sizes—30 tractive h.p., 60 brake h.p., and 15 tractive h.p., 30 brake h.p.

The Dreadnought Steering guide, which makes the tractor self-steering, is furnished with every OilPull.

We are also able to furnish a complete line of power-farming machinery—gang-plows, threshing outfits, automatic balers, saw mills, etc.

Write for data-book on the OilPull

RUMELY PRODUCTS CO.

(Incorporated)

Power-Farming Machinery

Kansas City, Wichita, Dallas

