# KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 51, Number 44. TOPEKA, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 1, 1913. Established 1863. $1 a Year


WHEN Joseph in Egypt produced the wonderful corn crops which made that country the master of the commercial world, his people marveled and thanked their gods for turning the open mouth of the cornucopia toward them. Such crops were so unusual that they became historical and found mention in the Bible. They grew but once in that land of hand labor, and the people remained poor. Their gods failed them and the cornucopia was turned away to remain immovable.

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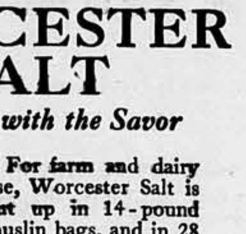

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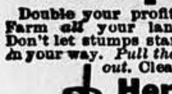

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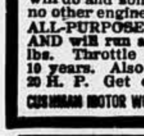

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# TREND OF THE MARKETS

## *Trade Prospects in Live Stock, Grain and Hay—Exclusively For Kansas Farmer*

BUYERS of corn will be more numerous than sellers in Kansas during the next year—due, of course, to the drouth of the past summer. How much corn Kansas will need to purchase from outside sources is uncertain, but the total will be large. One Topeka grain dealer asserts that every town in the state will be in the market for corn from now on, taking from one car to as many as 200 cars. Other Kansas grain men predict that the Sunflower State will purchase an average of 100 cars, or 120,000 bushels, of the grain daily from outside producing points in the next five or six months.

According to the latest estimates of the National Department of Agriculture, which is considered reliable for this season, the 1913 corn crop of Kansas will amount to only 25,000,000 bushels. The State Board of Agriculture estimated the Kansas corn crop in 1912 at 156,499,382 bushels. In 1911 the yield was 105,047,068 bushels; in 1910, 152,819,884 bushels, and in 1901, when Kansas also had a severe drouth, the crop amounted to 42,605,672 bushels. Kansas is usually classed among the surplus corn states, but with the lightest yield since 1871 it is only natural to expect her to be a buyer, instead of a seller, in the next twelve months.

That Kansas will be confronted with high asking prices when they enter the market for corn in the next year appears rather certain. The question is, will prices in the course of the coming year advance above the present level, or will the market recede? With cash corn selling around 70 cents in Kansas City now, or higher than at Chicago, and nearly 15 cents per bushel over the price of a year ago, moderate declines would not make the grain cheap.

Among the potent factors that will determine prices the coming year are: The reduced yield, the extent of live stock feeding, the action of live stock markets, the economy practiced by feeders, the substitution of other feeds, the severity of the winter, the imports from Argentine, and the attitude of farmers in sections where a surplus is available.

The corn crop in the United States this year is generally placed at 2,373,000,000 bushels, which compares with the record production of 3,125,000,000 bushels in 1912, 2,531,488,000 bushels in 1911, 2,886,260,000 bushels in 1910, and 1,522,520,000 bushels in 1901. The deficiency in the harvest this year, together with the reduced crops of hay, cottonseed feeds and other feeding stuffs, is, in itself, it seems, enough to insure high prices.

Of course, if Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and the other states having surplus corn this year, and the other live stock handlers feed less live stock for market this season, the reduced corn consumption that will follow will offset to a degree the shortage in production. But statistics of the primary live stock markets indicate, to the surprise of most stock men and grain dealers, that the Middle West has absorbed practically as many cattle and sheep the past three months as during the same time in 1912. Of course, there will be a reduction in cattle feeding in the Middle West, but indications are that the decrease will not be as liberal as anticipated. Feeding of corn to hogs may be reduced. If live stock prices develop a bullish undertone, corn feeding will expand, while declines in fat stock will discourage the feeding of this cereal. Live stock prices will also have an important sentimental effect on both corn buyers and sellers.

When corn was worth 25 to 30 cents a bushel, feeders dumped it into live stock indiscriminately. Not so today, however. Kansas farmers are substituting ground wheat and rye, some mule feeders are substituting oats, and other stockmen are using roughages and cottonseed feeds—anytning to hold the corn bill down. Oats are taking the place of much corn, being relatively cheaper. The yield of oats this year is 1,122,139,000 bushels, the third largest crop on record. The 1912 oats crop was 1,418,000,000, the record for the United States. For this reason much is heard in grain circles of a probable narrowing of the difference between corn and oats—the former may decline and the latter advance. Cottonseed feeds are several dollars per ton higher than last year, the crop in the South being lighter. Hay is higher, but it is being fed so economically that the market is weak. Wheat is cheap—so cheap, in fact, that even corn meal consumers in the South are turning to wheat flour.

Admitting extraordinary economy in feeding, one must not overlook the possibility that a severe winter, like that which came after the drouth of 1911, for instance, may force heavy feeding of corn. If the winter is mild and if the wheat fields in the Southwest provide as good pasturage as now indicated, demand for corn will be lessened.

Considerable interest has been displayed in the probable influence of Argentine exports on the corn market. There is even talk of bringing Argentine corn into Kansas, but that is hardly likely. Before the Underwood tariff went into effect a duty of 15 cents per bushel was levied on all corn brought into the United States. The Underwood law permits the free importation of corn, so Argentine has already contracted some corn for export to this country. Some of the South American grain, which is flinty, arrived in New York a short while ago in poor condition, being hot. It is reported that the Argentine supply at present is only about 12,000,000 bushels, some of which will be taken by England; and, as the next Argentine crop will not be matured before May, 1914, this country cannot expect liberal importations this winter. The corn crop of Argentine in a good year is only about 175,000,000 bushels, but most of it is exported.

As the Underwood law cuts duties on mill feeds in half and permits the free entrance of bran and shorts from countries not taxing the American products, it should have a slight indirect bearish effect on corn.

In good years the proportion of corn entering commercial channels, where prices are established, is very small. This year promises to witness the movement of more than an average proportion of the crop from farms. So the attitude of those who have corn to sell is interesting. Just now the claim is made that Illinois farmers are holding for 70 cents at shipping points, or about 5 cents more than present values. The state of the weather, which affects roads and marketing, will, for the same reason, play an important part in price fluctuations.

Iowa, Illinois, Northern Nebraska, Minnesota and South Dakota will probably supply Kansas with corn the coming year. Whether Kansas farmers will pay prices higher or lower than now current hinges upon the shaping of the main value-determining factors. The extensive corn buyers in the South are making contracts for deferred delivery—they hold that present prices are so high that the shortness of the crop is more than discounted. The southern buyers, however, have an unfavorable reputation as corn market judges.

### THE NEW TARIFF AND CATTLE.

What effect will the removal of duties of 1½ cents per pound on fresh meats and 27½ per cent ad valorem on cattle have on the American cattle industry?

More interest is manifest in the answer to this question than at any time since the enactment of the new Underwood tariff law, October 4. There is plenty of basis for the interest, the cattle market having declined 25 to 75 cents per hundred weight in the last fortnight—partly, at least, because of the importation of beef from Argentine and a temporary rush of cattle from Canada.

Kansas City has shown the effect of the rush of Canadian cattle by a hesitancy on the part of feeder buyers. Reports indicate that Canadian stockers went, last week, into Ohio and Pennsylvania districts which ofter obtain supplies from Kansas City. A cessation of the Canadian movement is imminent, however, the Dominion having no great surplus of cattle. Imports of cattle to the United States from Canada the last ten years have been between 1,041 and 25,537 head annually, a comparatively small number.

There has been no important movement of cattle from Mexico to Texas since the new tariff, with its free trade provisions, went into effect. Conditions are too disturbed in Mexico to permit of extensive exports. Some of the Constitutionalists there are levying a tax on all cattle passing through their lines. Mexico is the biggest exporter of live cattle to the United States, having sent the record number of 391,477 head here the last fiscal year. Mexico's exports of cattle to this country have ranged from 11,573 to 391,477 head annually in the last decade, having been increasing from year to year despite the duties heretofore imposed.

(Continued on Page Nine.)

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

T. A. BORMAN, Editor in Chief; G. C. WHEELER, Live Stock Editor.

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## SIZE OF FARMS AND METHODS.

It is the result of the investigation of the West Virginia agricultural school that the diversified farm of twenty-five to thirty acres is the least profitable type or size of farm. This conclusion is reached after a detailed survey of farm conditions in several sections of that state. The investigation nearly always shows that on the small farm or farm of such acreage, some specialized form of agriculture such as trucking, dairying, fruit growing, poultry raising or some other similar line, is followed. Farms of such size and on which some specialty is followed, were generally found to be profitable. On the small diversified farm and which is unprofitable, the farmer's energies and skill are so scattered and so little ability shown along any particular line that these reasons are given for the unprofitableness of the small diversified farm.

In a report of the United States Department of Agriculture, W. J. Spillman says: "In Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Ohio, the census tables show that farms of three to nine acres and of ten to nineteen acres are increasing; undoubtedly they are mostly truck and fruit farms organized in an entirely different way from those devoted to standard grain crops. The next two sizes of farms—twenty to forty-nine acres and fifty to ninety-nine acres, are decreasing. They are too large for gardens and not large enough for farms under the average conditions in these states. In the older states farms of these sizes are on the increase because their organization has been better worked out. The next three sizes, farms of one hundred to five hundred acres, are all increasing in the corn belt states because their size lends itself to easy organization on economic lines with the enterprises that are best adapted to that region. In this region of corn, wheat or oats and timothy and clover, the hundred twenty-five to hundred sixty acre farm is not only increasing in number more rapidly than any other size, but it is already by far the most numerous. With the farm of twenty to ninety-nine acres, with forty to fifty acres of arable land devoted to ordinary crops, it utilizes neither the farmer's time nor his equipment to its full capacity. To make such farms profitable it is necessary to add some such industry as dairying, fruit or vegetable growing."

The above stated results of investigation by the two sources support the contention of those who have carefully looked into the conditions of general farming in states like Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Oklahoma. A quarter section is the common and most generally acquired farming area. In a considerable proportion of instances the total area is not adapted to crop growing so the acreage for crops is as a rule considerably less than the total land owned or operated. As an exclusive grain farm the 160-acre tract is not large enough and is not sufficiently profitable to justify its operation on such basis. This is one of the important arguments favorable to the establishing of a herd of live stock on each farm. The work required in the care and feeding of the live stock gives the farm owner profitable employment through those months when there is no work in the grain field, and after all it is the lack of year around employment on the part of the farmer and his help, his inability to use his horses and other farm equipment during the late fall and winter and early spring, which has the result of consuming the summer's profits realized from grain.

As we view it, our farms must be larger than the quarter section if grain is to be the mainstay. If the farm is to remain a quarter section or less, then the tendency must be to some specialty or specialties, running principally to live stock, and which will give year around employment on a profitable basis. The statement generally made that all farms in Kansas must grow smaller, is not warranted by the facts. It is our idea that there will be more large farms than now and likewise a greater number of smaller farms and the latter must and will exist, even in the western part of the state in which the large farm might be most easily acquired and considered the most practical. The big farm on a grain basis can be maintained only where grain production is reasonably certain. The big farm in the West must be a cattle ranch or other live stock farm. The smaller farm in the West must be run to live stock as the mainstay. So whether large or small, in the uncertain grain growing sections live stock must be had.

## FALL PASTURE.

Our correspondents report that not before in many years has the fall pasture been so abundant and that thousands of cows throughout Kansas are now milking on sowed and volunteer wheat pasture, rye or a combination of rye and oats. Cows cannot help but do well when such pasture is available, but hundreds of farmers will be disappointed in the performance of their cows even though the pasture is good. This disappointment will be due to the fact that the pastures dried up early and the cows were not given the kind of feed necessary between prairie grass pasture and fall pasture to maintain the milk flow. Consequently, the great majority of summer milking cows are going on to wheat pasture practically dry, and there is no method of feeding or no pasture so good that it will make dry cows give a large flow of milk. This is a point showing the necessity for maintaining the milk flow by proper feeding following the loss of the summer pasture and until fall pasture is available. The farmer who is depending upon the milking of a few cows cannot afford to be caught again without feed to supplement short pastures if he can possibly avoid it.

A farmer is not providing feed as he should unless he is prepared to take care of the period between pasture and the winter feeding season. We in Kansas are inclined to prepare to feed only from the time that frost kills the native grass pastures until those pastures again furnish the feed necessary. Almost every year there is at least a month or six weeks between good prairie grass pasture and the fall feeding season in which the cows are poorly fed and the milk flow is allowed to shrink. This is a poor feeding condition which should not prevail. The fall fresh cow which is going onto the pasture now will produce abundant milk, and just so soon as that pasture is no longer available she should be supplied with plenty of the best kind of feed and kept milking heavily during the winter. The flow thus well maintained will be large when that same cow goes onto grass next spring. By having the cow fresh in the fall and maintaining a good flow through the winter, she will be almost equal to the spring fresh cow when pastures are again available.

It is estimated that Kansas has this year produced two million bushels of kafir and four hundred thousand bushels of milo for feed and seed. These figures come through the State Board of Agriculture and have recently been published. When it is considered that for all practical feeding purposes ten pounds of kafir or milo are equivalent to nine pounds of corn, it will be realized at once how important a factor two and one-half million bushels of kafir and milo is in the feeding operations on Kansas farms. Furthermore, when it is considered that in those counties in which this yield of these grains has been obtained there is probably not more than 10 to 15 per cent of a corn crop, it at once becomes apparent how much more dependable kafir and milo are than is corn. The significance, therefore, is that kafir and milo should be more generally grown. It must be remembered that under favorable conditions for the production of corn, kafir and milo should be more generally grown. It must be remembered that under favorable conditions for the production of corn, kafir and milo will yield a corresponding increase and that even in the best years the feeder does not sacrifice anything in having kafir or milo planted in the place of corn. If the season is dry the chances are strongly in favor of kafir and milo outyielding corn on even the best lands. The possibilities for increased production of kafir and milo—the former particularly—through the use of better seed, will make kafir a heavier-yielding and a more dependable crop even than it now is. The fact that the kafir grain is equal to corn in feeding value, and the further fact that kafir silage is equal if not superior to corn, should have the effect of an increased acreage throughout the state, and with this should come an increased feeling of security on the part of the stockman. As the years go by there is every evidence that it is possible in Kansas to safeguard against those exceptional years of short grain and forage and so enable the farmer to engage in the growing of pork and beef and in the production of milk and cream at a greater profit and with a greater degree of certainty than he has heretofore believed possible.

## OFFICE OF MARKETS.

The Office of Markets which was recently created in the Department of Agriculture has already taken up some of the problems concerned with the transportation and handling of the various perishable market products. It has just been announced that the Department of Agriculture through this office will begin at once a thorough study of what happens to farm produce from the time it leaves the producer until it reaches the consumer. A specialist on marketing perishable produce will investigate prices received by the producers, cost of transportation and storage, change of ownership, accumulated charges, profits and other factors entering into the problem. This specialist will follow this investigation with a study of the conditions in various parts of the country from the standpoint of determining the feasibility of a market news service dealing with perishable products. The plan is to work out the very best methods possible of making statistics of supply and demand useful to the farmer or truck gardener.

Other specialists in this office are to give attention to the study of co-operative organizations of producers and consumers including co-operative marketing associations of farmers and buyers, co-operative stores, etc. They will make intensive studies of typical communities dealing in special products and will assist in the formation of new co-operative enterprises. An expert in co-operating accounting will afford assistance to such organizations in keeping their books and records effectively, helping them to establish cost systems and follow-up methods of handling products en route and on sale.

Co-operating with these various investigators there will be specialists in transportation—men who have had as much railroad shipping experience as division freight agents, who will assist producers in securing proper freight rates and also take up the question of extending facilities, determination of rates, proper routing and other matters concerned with the speedy and cheap moving of produce to centers of wholesale and retail demand.

What crop is making a better showing than alfalfa this year? This season's record ought to result in an increased alfalfa acreage. Every field this season gave a good first cutting and most of the fields in the eastern half of the state yielded a good second cutting. Throughout the state either the first or second cutting was followed by a record-breaking seed crop and this followed by another cutting, the third or fourth now being harvested or almost ready for harvest. Truly alfalfa is a great plant. It deserves more general patronage than it receives. Every acre of land in the state of Kansas which will produce alfalfa should be seeded.

## SUPPLYING NITROGEN.

Inquiries regarding crop rotation are more frequent than a few years ago and at present the interest in a rotation of crops is most confined to the eastern one-third of Kansas. In the alfalfa growing sections the inquirers in almost every instance desire a rotation which will include alfalfa. The tendency toward a rotation involving alfalfa in this state, however, is not so persistent as in parts of Illinois and in which state the land has been longer farmed and more heavily drawn upon in plant food because of the uniformly larger crop yields, but the recommendations made for Illinois will generally apply to Eastern Kansas.

In answer to an inquiry for a crop rotation with the idea of permanently maintaining nitrogen, the expensive element of plant food, Doctor Hopkins in a speech, recently said: "To provide nitrogen in the Illinois system of permanent agriculture requires the use of common sense and positive knowledge, the same as in providing limestone and phosphorus. For the live stock farmer I would suggest a five-field system—a four-year rotation of corn, oats and clover grown upon four fields for five years, while the fifth field is kept in alfalfa. At the end of the fifth year the alfalfa field is brought into the rotation and one of the four fields seeded to alfalfa for another five-year period, and so on. If the crop yields are fifty bushels of corn and oats, two tons of clover and three tons of alfalfa, if the straw and half the corn stalks are used for bedding and all other produce for feed, and if 60 per cent of the nitrogen in the manure is used for the production of crops, then a system is provided which will permanently maintain the supply of nitrogen. For the farmer who sells grain and hay, a 25-bushel wheat crop may be substituted for the first corn crop, clover being seeded on the wheat for plowing under the next year before planting. If fall and spring growths of this clover aggregate one and one-half tons and if only the grain and clover seed and alfalfa hay are sold, all clover stalks and straw being returned to the land, this will also provide a system for permanent maintenance of nitrogen."

The two systems above described, it will be noted, are for live stock farming or for grain and hay farming and should be considered as suggestive only of a basis for solving the nitrogen problem. In live stock and grain farming—which is the common farm condition— a combination of these systems will be preferable. The important point is that the land owner know the essential facts relative to soil requirement and base his practice upon them in order to provide a permanent fertility.

Make the most of the remaining warm days in doing things that cannot be done in the winter time. When the cold winter winds begin blowing, you will be glad that you made this or that improvement to your buildings. By doing this at the right time you will save yourself both money and trouble. Many people wait too long about making repairs, and when they find it actually necessary they go at it, only to discover that the thing has been allowed to go on so long that it will take twice the material and labor that it would if it had been done at the right time.

Hog cholera is more prevalent in Iowa, Illinois and Missouri, than for years. Kansas, however, has never been so free from this dread disease. The splendid work which has been done by the Agricultural College in the way of educating farmers and hog growers in the use of serum, and supplying assistance in its proper administration, may in part be responsible for this condition. With the coming of the immune breeding hog upon many breeders' farms it may be that we are about to see the end of the widespread losses often resulting from outbreaks of cholera.

# GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

## *Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments*

SUBSCRIBER T. F. G., Douglas County, asks how he can best take care of his corn land.

We recommend first that our subscriber not burn the corn stalks. These should be broken, cut with a stalk cutter and worked back into the soil. Besides, the manure produced on the farm should be gotten on to the fields. This should be distributed with a spreader and should be done systematically. That is to say, that the portion of the field next to or nearest to the feed lots should not be given all the manure. By the use of the spreader the work of manuring may be begun on one side of the field and when the season's manure hauling is done it is well enough to set a stake showing where the work was discontinued at the last spreading and where it should begin at the next spreading. In addition to the use of manure, our subscriber can do nothing better than to seed the corn ground to cowpeas, sowing the peas in the corn field at the last cultivation. KANSAS FARMER only recently printed a picture showing a luxuriant growth of cowpeas sown in corn in this way. The peas were at least two feet high and had so thoroughly covered the ground that walking through them was difficult. If the corn is cut and put into shock, the cowpeas can be plowed under during the fall of the year as they should be. If the corn is not placed in shock or in the silo, it should be husked and the cowpeas plowed under while yet green. The green plant makes the best manuring crop. However, if the peas cannot be plowed under when green and they are overtaken by killing frosts, they can be turned under any time during the early or late fall with much advantage to the ground. In fact, even if the cowpeas were harvested for hay, the ground would be all the better for haying had on it a crop of peas.

The peas, manure and corn stalks will supply the ground with organic or decayed vegetable matter which is essential to practically all of the soil of the older Kansas counties. The corn should be rotated also, with other crops. It is not a good plan to follow corn with corn and it is not necessary so to do on most farms in Kansas and on which farms a considerable diversity of crops are grown. We do not believe that our soils are generally deficient in the several elements of plant food and so do not need commercial fertilizers to build up fertility. Over long cultivated fields are shut off decayed vegetable matter, however, and the above suggestions will help overcome this deficiency and will make the fields more productive.

### Frost Bitten Alfalfa.

Subscriber C. W. H., telephoned from Berryton, Shawnee County, to inquire if frost bitten alfalfa could be safely pastured.

We have not known of any bad results following the pasturing of frost bitten alfalfa. We know that farmers throughout Kansas have no hesitancy in pasturing following frosts. In fact on Sunday following the first killing frost in Shawnee County we made a drive into the country and noted that the alfalfa was being pastured on practically every field dry enough. Had frost held off a few days longer the last crop would have been cut for hay. Since it was not saved that way it is now being saved by the pasture route.

In our own experience we invariably pastured off the last crop. It gave a world of green feed after everything else green had been killed. However, it should not be too closely pastured. Enough growth should be left to catch the snows and to protect the crown from severe weather.

The reports of alfalfa bloat the past few weeks have been unusually numerous. Readers are cautioned to look out for loss from this source. The late growth has been especially juicy and succulent and these may be conditions which cause bloating. We would look out for bloat but would not worry about the effects of frost.

### Rye Not Objectionable to Cream Quality.

E. B. H., Sumner County, says he has 30 acres of rye ready for pasturing but that he has not before pastured rye and some of his neighbors have hinted that the Wichita creamery to which he is selling cream, will not want cream having the "rank" flavor of this green feed.

Our subscriber need not worry about his cream being turned down by his creamery because rye is fed. We will guarantee that the creamery to which he is selling as well as all other other creameries in Kansas—and for that matter in any other state—would be glad to have all the cream they could get from cows which are feeding on rye. If the growth is luxuriant it is altogether probable that the rye will flavor the cream but this will not be objectionable. In the spring, when grass first comes on, all cream has the grass flavor. So-called full grass butter is very desirable on the butter markets of the country.

We regret that there are not thousands upon thousands of farmers who can at this time pasture their cows on rye. We have had occasion to remark during the last two months that the Kansas farmer, generally speaking, has neglected to reap the advantages of fall pasture. We recommended the seeding of rye or rye and oats mixed, for pasture this fall, in the belief that favorable growing conditions would prevail and that the dry feeding season would be shortened several months by pasture this fall and next spring. We think farmers generally can well afford to give more attention to fall and spring pasture crops. They need not worry about the creameries refusing to accept cream produced on such pasture.

### Sweet Clover Seeding Again.

F. G., Allen County, asks when he should seed sweet clover and where the seed may be obtained.

The seed may be had from seedsmen advertising in the columns of KANSAS FARMER or from farmers who use our classified advertising columns. In KANSAS FARMER of August 30 was an article by C. C. Cunningham in charge of cooperative farm experiments carried on by the Agricultural College with numerous farmers throughout the state, and which article was a resume of sweet clover cultivation from a Kansas standpoint. The above subscriber, as well as others interested in sweet clover, should refer to the above issue and read the article carefully. In that article Mr. Cunningham says that sweet clover sown at this time of the year will remain in the ground during the winter and germinate in the spring, although a few plants may be found in the fall. It may be seeded, he says, any time from January to the last of May, with equal chances for success. In the eastern one-fourth of the state it may be seeded successfully with a nurse crop of oats or barley, provided the seed bed is not too lose and open and a rather thin stand of grain is grown. In favorable seasons, however, a good stand may be obtained by seeding with fall wheat, the seed being sown in the spring in the same manner as red clover is usually seeded. Twenty to 25 pounds of clean or hulled seed is required per acre. When the unhulled seed is used the amount should be increased five pounds. The comparatively large amount of seed is necessary because of the fact that only about one-half of it germinates the first season and therefore is practically useless the first year of seeding.

### Precaution in Buying Corn.

A. D., Linn County, inquires what precaution he can exercise in being certain of the delivery to him of the grade corn he buys from commission grain dealers.

Our subscriber should buy his corn from reliable dealers. There are many such and several are advertising in KANSAS FARMER. In making the purchase he should specify that the corn bought is to be subject to Kansas state grain inspection and notation to this effect should be made by the shipper on the bill of lading. However, in writing his letter or placing his order, the subscriber should designate plainly that the corn is to be subjected to the Kansas state grain inspection and he should be careful to note that in the letter of acceptance of the order by the commission firm it agrees to ship the grain subject to Kansas state grain inspection. If the corn was bought as number two corn subject to Kansas state grain inspection, the shipper will know exactly the quality of corn necessary to comply with the Kansas standard.

A great deal of poor quality grain has been shipped into Kansas this fall. So far as KANSAS FARMER'S complaints are concerned, practically all of this grain has come from Texas and in many instances the effort to perpetrate a fraud was plainly apparent. An inspector of the Kansas Grain Inspection Department can at any time be had for making the inspection and he has authority to make an inspection of grain at any point he may find it provided that grain is billed to any Kansas destination point. The Kansas grain inspection law is not a good law. It needs revision in order to give Kansas farmers and stockmen the protection they deserve. It has been the effort of the grain exchange doing business in Kansas, to take advantage of the weakness of the Kansas law and if possible rob it of such protection as it gives under its present form.

State Grain Inspector Ross believes in a plan of compulsory grain inspection by the federal government with a uniform system of grading applying to all parts of the country. Mr. Ross attended a meeting of the National Convention of State Grain Inspectors at New Orleans and that convention adopted resolutions favoring national inspection. The convention was attended by the heads of the grain inspection departments of nineteen states. Regarding the matter, State Grain Inspector Ross says: "As it is now, no one can feel certain what he is buying when he buys wheat graded as being of a certain grade number. Different states have different requirements for the same numbered grade. Number two in one state does not mean the same kind of grain as it does in another and then perhaps the boards of trades have different classification in the same state. The result is turmoil and confusion. A committee was appointed to work for federal grain inspection legislation."

### Figuring Tons of Silage Again.

C. B., Jackson County, asks how he can arrive at the amount of silage contained in a silo partly full. He contemplates selling this silage.

Had our subscriber given us the diameter of the silo and the depth of the silage, we might have figured this for him giving approximately correct results. We have several times printed the rule for the figuring of the contents in tons of both square and round silos. The silos in common usage are round and the rule to apply for finding the contents is as follows: Square the diameter and multiply by .7854; this will give the area of the circle described in square feet and fraction thereof; multiply the result obtained by the height of the silo or the depth of the silage, which will result in giving the contents in cubic feet of the whole silo or of such portion as is filled with silage.

It is well known that the weight of silage per cubic foot varies with the depth of the silo or the silage, a cubic foot of silage in the bottom or half way between the top and bottom weighing more than a cubic foot at the top. In other words, the weight of silage per cubic foot increases as the depth of the silo or silage increases. The weight of a cubic foot of silage in the first foot of depth beginning at the top, is considered as 18.7 pounds; the weight of a cubic foot 10 feet below the top is regarded as 33.1 pounds; 20 feet below the top, 46.2 pounds; 30 feet below the top, 56.4 pounds; and 36 feet below the top, 60.1 pounds. It is considered that the average weight per cubic foot of silage for a depth of 10 feet is 26.1; the average weight of a cubic foot 20 feet deep is 33.3 pounds; and for 30 feet deep, 39.6; 36 feet deep, 42.8 pounds.

If in selling silage from a silo which has been full, the silage sold should be the last ten feet in a 30-foot silo, the average weight to be figured, therefore, would be 39.6 pounds, that being the average weight of such silage, this quantity in the settling period having been subjected to the weight of the silage the full depth of the silo and so correspondingly heavier than the silage above it or that part fed out. By this last statement we mean that in case a farmer had filled a 30-foot silo and had fed therefrom the top 20 feet, he would not be justified in applying 26.1 pounds as the average weight of the silage left in the silo, but should apply 39.6 pounds, that being the average weight of a cubic foot of silage subjected to the pressure of the 20 feet above the last 10 and which upper portion had been fed out.

This is about as plain a statement as the editor can make in cold type. A careful reading and possibly re-reading of the above, however, will give the reader a good understanding as to how to arrive at approximately the amount of silage contained in any portion of the silo and from which he might want to sell.

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**Do not forget the seed for next spring's planting. If seed is scarce, begin looking for it now. The crop depends largely upon the seed quality.**

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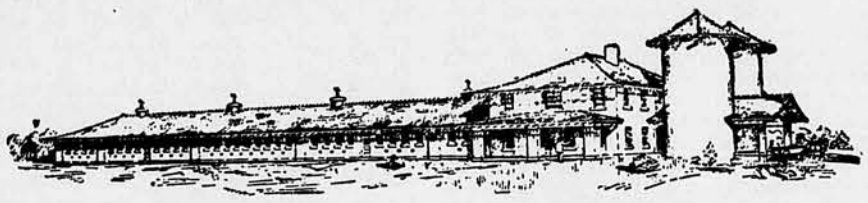
**Most every man knows better than he does. Why should he not do better, then?**

## *MODEL HOME FOR STATE COWS*



NEW DAIRY BARN FOR TOPEKA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

THE cows supplying the milk for the State Insane Hospital at Topeka will have a model barn. It is said that it will be the finest west of the Mississippi River and exceeded by only one or two barns in the Eastern States. If built by contract, the barn would cost about $20,000. It will actually cost the state between $7,000 and $8,000, as practically all the labor will be that of insane patients who are better employed at suitable labor than left in the rooms and wards of the big hospital.

The barn will be entirely fireproof, built of steel, concrete and tile. The walls and floors will be of concrete, the roof supported by steel trusses and the roof itself or red tile. There will not be a single post in the entire barn, the trusses carrying the entire roof. The barn will have stanchions for 120 cows. At the front appears the porch or loading dock between the silos. The silos will hold about 200 tons each.

The barn proper is 37 feet wide and 237 feet long. There is a big window everywhere one can be placed without endangering the roof by making the supporting walls too light. In the roof there are big ventilators which make it possible for the air to be changed in the entire barn every two minutes. The floors are all of concrete, the stanchions are set in concrete and there are concrete feed boxes. The water troughs and feed boxes are so arranged that they may be washed out every day by hose lines. There are two rows of stanchions and back of the cows against the wall are hot and cold water faucets for washing udders and hose connections for cleaning the floors. There are litter carriers also along the walls. Between the rows of stanchions are the feed carriers. The carriers will be filled with silage and the bran or meal portions and as one man pushes the loads another will dump the proper portion of feed for each cow.

One of the main features of this barn is that not a straw or wisp of hay will ever enter it. All roughage will be fed in racks outside.

# STORING APPLES ON FARM

## *Constant Temperature—Proper Ventilation Important Factors in Storing Fruit*

By D. E. LEWIS, Assistant in Horticulture, K. S. A. C.

THE possibilities of good or common storage for the apple crop and the profit that a good storage room might enable the grower to secure, are often neglected. A good storage room would enable many growers to supply a local market for a large part of the apple season. Many small towns in orchard districts are poorly supplied with apples during the winter months because the growers depend upon the commercial storage houses which are located only at the larger towns. The cost of handling and shipping to and from storage may be saved in many cases by providing storage rooms that are clean and well ventilated and in which the temperature may be well controlled. In seasons of heavy crops there is often a glutted market during the fall months and a good demand a few weeks later. This demand the local grower should plan to supply.

The first requisite for successful storage is clean, sound fruit, picked before it begins to soften, carefully handled and placed in storage with as little handling and delay as is possible. The grower should take every advantage of cool nights to get the temperature of his room as low as possible, closing all openings when the temperature outside is higher and opening when the outside temperature is lower than it is inside. Fruit picked on a hot day may well stand in the shade until the next morning when it will usually have cooled a considerable number of degrees.

In the fall of 1911, the Horticultural Department constructed an outdoor cellar for the storage of fruit, and in selecting the site for the storage cave and also in its construction, an effort was made to provide for good ventilation and a constant temperature. A northeast slope, having a fall of about two feet in ten, was available and offered an advantage both in construction and in temperature. Excavation showed a ledge of rock at such a depth that it would furnish a solid foundation and was used for this purpose, a rather thin coating of concrete being run over this in order to form a smooth floor and to exclude moisture. Since the completion of the cave it seems that the rock ledge upon which the cave was constructed offers a disadvantage, as the lack of subsoil drainage causes wet soil in contact with the cave walls and under these conditions enough moisture passes through the concrete to cause the formation of drops of water on the interior of the walls.

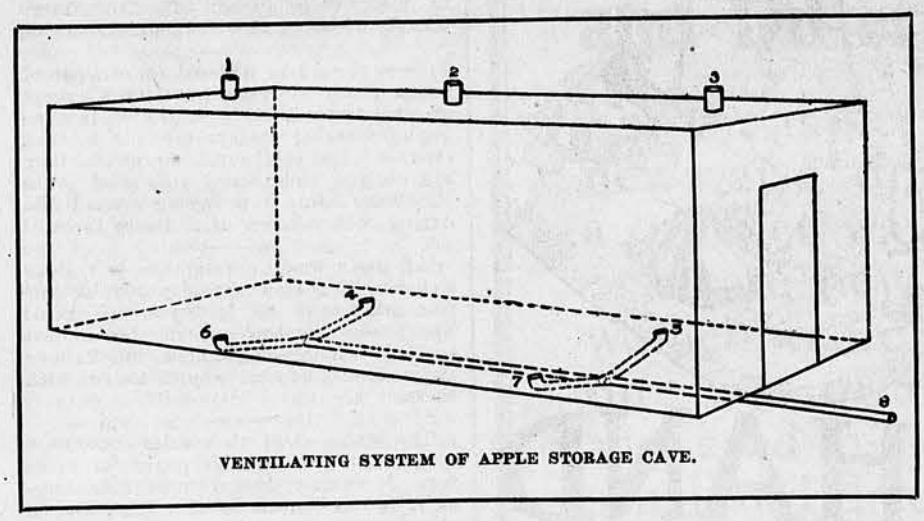
Storage experiments have established the fact that good ventilation, especially for a short period following the placing of fruit in the storage room, is one of the most important factors governing its keeping. With this in mind, a system of ventilation was planned which would allow for ample change of air during the time it was most needed, the intention being to regulate the ventilators according to the needs of the storage room.

An 8-inch tile was placed under the floor of the cave and laid as for ordinary drainage, opening at a distance of fifty feet from the storage room. This exterior opening was covered with a heavy wire screen to prevent small animals from entering. This tile was placed about two feet under ground and had sufficient slope to serve as a drain from the cave as well as a ventilator. Under the cave floor the 8-inch tile was connected with two 4-inch cross tiles. By means of elbows these 4-inch tiles were brought to the surface of the cave floor, making four openings located seven and one-half feet from the ends of the cave and two feet from the side walls. In order to complete the ventilation three 10-inch tiles were imbedded, flange down, in the roof. Covers were provided for these tiles by nailing boards together "A" shaped, and leaving the ends open. In this way water was excluded but the passage of air was not materially lessened. One tile was placed in the center of the roof and the others three feet from either end, all being located in a line dividing the width into equal parts. By this arrangement the upper ventilators were placed in position to draw the air entering below, through the entire area of the storage room. (See drawing.) A good draft was secured at all times, starting immediately upon the closing of the cave door and being especially strong when the temperature of the cave was above that of the air outside.

The following drawing indicates the manner of locating the ventilators:

No's 1, 2, and 3 are the upper ventilators and No's 4, 5, 6, and 7 the position of the lower ventilators in the floor of the cave. No. 8 is the 8-inch tile connected with the lower ventilators.

The cave was made twenty-four feet long, twelve feet six inches wide and seven feet high, inside measurements.




VENTILATING SYSTEM OF APPLE STORAGE CAVE.

The side walls were eight inches in thickness, of concrete made of one part cement, three parts sand and five parts crushed stone. The inside of these walls received a finish coat one-half inch thick, of one part cement and one part screened sand and troweled smooth with a steel trowel.

The slab forming the top of the cave was made eight and one-half inches in thickness, of concrete made of one part cement, two parts sand and four parts crushed stone, re-inforced with five-eighths inch square twist bars, spaced four and one-half inches on centers and imbedded three-fourths inch above the bottom of the slab. The floor was made three and one-half inches in thickness as follows: Base three inches in thickness made of one part cement to four parts sand and the top coat one-half inch in thickness made of one part cement and one part screened sand and troweled smooth with a steel trowel.

The top contained the three tile ventilators and the bottom four ventilators as previously described and the front contained a door four feet by six feet. This door was made in two sections, having a dead air space of four inches between them. Each section was made of two thicknesses of flooring nailed together at an oblique angle after the manner of an ice house door.

This cave was constructed by contract and cost complete, not including excavation, approximately three hundred dollars. Where sand and stone could be easily obtained, a fruit grower could probably construct a similar cave for a less price.

The construction of the cave was delayed owing to weather conditions and the slowness in setting of the concrete and the fruit could not be placed in it until the latter part of November. The apples were picked and sacked as they ripened and for want of a better storage were placed in tents in the orchard. Hay and straw were used for insulation, but it was impossible to attain anything approaching a storage temperature. Unseasonable cold weather during the middle of the month made it necessary to use stoves in the tents to prevent the fruit from freezing. At other times the temperature was considerably too high. Under these unfavorable conditions occasional instances of soft rots were observed, being so severe in some cases that the box had to be opened and the fruit resorted.

The prediction of near zero weather made it seem best to place the fruit in the cave the last of November, even though the concrete was not yet entirely cured. The temperature at that time, within the cave, was about 40 degree F. and was gradually lowered during the next four weeks until a storage temperature of 32 degree F. was reached and retained with little variation the remainder of the season.

The fruit was frequently examined during the months of December, January, February and March, and was found to be in almost identically the same condition as when placed in storage. The moisture from the green cement caused a slight molding of the boxes near the walls, but even in these boxes the fruit did not decay. When such a box was opened the apples had a musty smell and taste, but after standing in the open air for a time this disagreeable odor was little noticed.

The last of the fruit was removed and sold during the latter part of March and its condition was such that few boxes required resorting. Approximately eight hundred bushels had been carried through the winter with less than five per cent loss, a remarkable result considering the condition of the fruit at the time of storage.

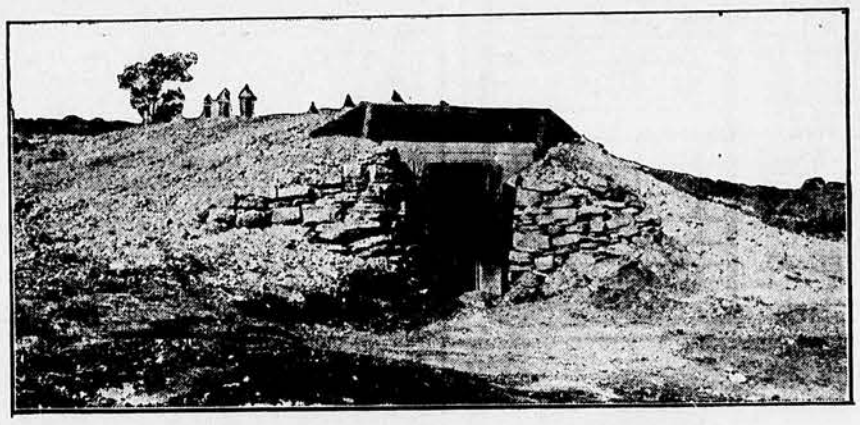
During the latter part of the summer of 1912, a cave corresponding in every detail to the one constructed in 1911, was made. It was located directly in front of the first cave, and was used especially for the storage of windfall and inferior apples and for potatoes. Both caves were ready for use by the time the fall apples were ripening, and although the temperature was not low it was gradually reduced until by the middle of December it reached 33 degrees F. and thereafter was retained fairly constant until the first of March when the fruit was sold. Considerable more care was necessary in reducing the temperature of the two caves than had been required for the first, but after the proper degree was reached it was retained without difficulty. Some trouble was again experienced with moist walls, drops of water occasionally forming on the walls of the rear cave, due to its passing through the concrete from the wet ground outside. The new cave was much drier, due probably to better drainage of the soil surrounding it.

About twelve hundred bushels of fruit were stored in these two caves during October. Over seven hundred bushels were carried until the first of March. A little greater loss was experienced in the fruit carried through the entire season than resulted the year before. A large per cent of loss was experienced in the bruised and inferior apples stored in the new cave, and occurred early in the fall before the best storage temperature was secured.

It appears from the experiments of the past two years that fruit can be successfully kept from the time of glutted markets in the fall, until a more favorable selling time, in a well constructed cave. Under favorable conditions and by careful regulation, it seems possible to carry a good grade of handpicked apples until the first of March or later without serious loss. If the storage cave is located near the house so that it may receive constant attention, a storage temperature of 35 degrees F. or lower, can be secured by the first of December and frequently much earlier than that. To secure this temperature the cave door must be opened each night that the temperature drops low, and closed again early in the morning. Several cold nights are required before a constant low temperature can be secured, as the cave walls being considerably above the temperature of the air admitted, will cause a gradual inclination to return to the original temperature. Constant, careful attention should be given the cave in order to have it about 40 degrees F. when the fruit is ready for storing, and to lower the temperature to 23 degrees F., or slightly lower, within the following two or three weeks. If the cave is well banked, little trouble will be experienced in retaining a low temperature after it is secured.

Fruit kept in a cave usually remains more firm than when stored in a dry place, too much moisture however, is to be avoided. By constructing the walls in such a manner that they will contain a dead air space of two inches or more it has been suggested, might eliminate this trouble. Good drainage around the cave is of great importance, both for the surface and subsoil. The surface waste can be run off by means of shallow ditches on either side of the cave.

The advantage of this storage cave over those ordinarily in use is largely in the method of ventilation. Such a cave could be used not only for apples but for Irish potatoes and vegetables as well. The potatoes stored with the apples in these experiments kept well and indicate that further experiments along this line would be desirable.



THOROUGHLY SUCCESSFUL OUTDOOR CELLAR FOR STORAGE OF FRUIT.—CONSTRUCTED BY HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION, MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

### Regarding Wagon Roads.

Wagon roads are to the farm what the railroads are to the town and city. What would happen to a city if it had such railroads that they would have to charge two or three times as much for freight and passenger traffic as to some other city otherwise equally well situated; or the road bed so poor that only slow time could be made; or that the roads would be impassable during parts of the year? We know that no city could maintain itself under these conditions.

These are preposterous statements to make of a railroad; but they are the conditions that often maintain on country roads where the expense of hauling is in many cases two or three times what it should be, where the road is such that it takes two or three times as long to get to market as it should, where the roads are not in condition for hauling loads at all times. This works to the detriment of the farm and its industries just as much as that kind of railroad would work to the detriment of a town or city.—W. C. PUTNAM, North Dakota.

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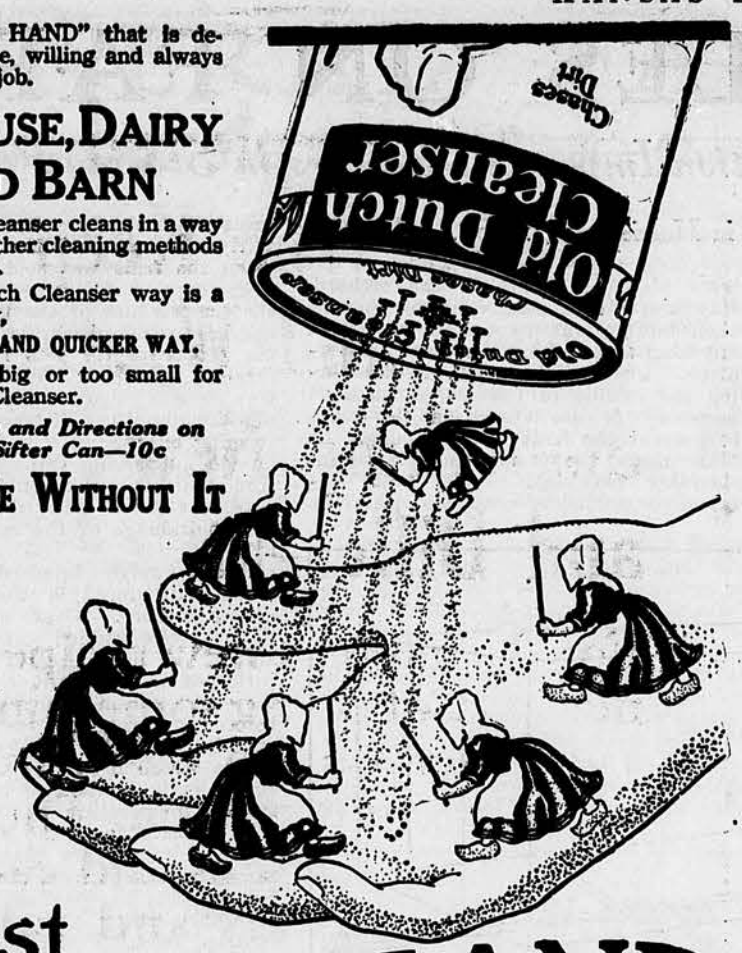


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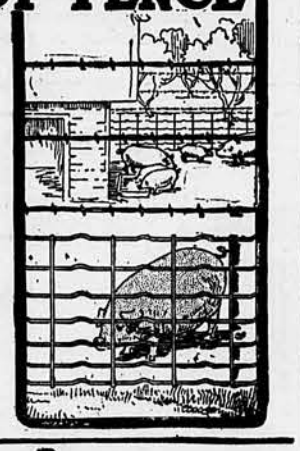

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# POULTRY

The chickens should now be in their permanent winter quarters. Don't leave them roosting in the trees till snow comes.

Oats and wheat are desirable grains, and may be used to some extent to give variety to the ration; but are more expensive feeds than corn unless one is in a section of the country where they can be bought or produced much more cheaply than at the commercial centers.

Hens should be allowed to run out of doors freely during the winter except at such times as they might be in danger of freezing their combs. They can stand a lot of cold weather provided they are obliged to exercise for what grain they may eat. It is laying around idle during cold weather that hurts them.

All grain and no roughage is neither a balanced ration nor a profitable ration wherewith to feed your chickens. The grains are too concentrated a food to feed alone. The hens must have green food in some shape to go with them.

The Maine station's results show that corn is a most valuable grain for poultry. It cannot, however, be fed alone, as it is too concentrated a feed, and is also deficient in protein; but when combined with feeds rich in protein, and some bulky material, such as cut clover, it makes a most satisfactory ration.

The feed bill may be lessened if when vegetables are cheap, potatoes, turnips, carrots or beets are cooked or ground up in a root cutter and fed raw. If a little corn meal is scattered over the vegetables the hens will eat them quicker. Care should be taken not to feed decayed vegetables. Decayed potatoes are almost sure to cause ptomaine poisoning, which gives the chickens what is called "limberneck" if partaken of in any great quantity.

It is utterly impossible to breed out the defects of a flock of chickens in one season. Even with careful mating and selection, it will take several seasons, but when you are through you will have something worth while, and you can breed from then on with some degree of certainty. Whenever you see a hen that is not up to your standard, mark her for the boiling pot. You can be doing this all through the winter and by spring you will have nothing but high class birds for the hatching season.

If you have started in pure-bred poultry to make a business of it, and have started right, you will have something to sell. What are you going to do about it? Sell it to your friends and neighbors? You will find that they will be willing to pay about half what it is worth. Or maybe they will want to trade birds with you or swap eggs. The thing to do is to advertise your stock. Start in on a scale of advertising in line with your business. Don't plunge and then find that you have not stock enough to do business with, but start in on a small scale and increase your advertising as your trade expands. You will be able to find buyers for the choice birds you have, and if you sell them at low figures at the start it will be worth something to you for advertising, for the party who gets the bird will tell others, and soon you will be getting good returns from that kind of advertising. Remember that people will never know what you have to sell unless you tell them, and the only way you can tell them is by advertising in some good paper. KANSAS FARMER will be found to be the very best medium for the beginner to advertise his surplus stock.

### Feeding Animal Food.

Bulletin No. 149 of the New York Experiment Station, upon the subject of animal food, gave some excellent pointers, from which we take the following extracts: That it is desirable to feed animal matter in some form has been long taught by scientific feeders, but great utility of such feeds has probably never been so plainly shown as in experiments made by the station at Geneva. Two rations were compounded, each of foods in ordinary use, approximately equal in nutritive value, but in one the protein or nitrogenous materials was supplied wholly from grains with some skim milk; while in the other about two-fifths of the protein came from dried blood, animal meal and fresh bone. Upon these rations the station fed two lots of chicks until they were about five months old, one lot starting at birth and the other at six weeks of age—one pen in each lot receiving the grain ration, and the other the meat meal ration. With each lot the meat-fed birds grew faster, reaching maturity earlier, ate less food for each pound of gain, and produced a pound of gain at less cost. Pullets among the meat-fed birds also began laying four weeks earlier than any among those receiving vegetable foods. With cockerels fed the contrast rations the differences in favor of the animal meal were quite marked during the first part of the test, but when the birds attained full size and began to fatten, the benefit from the meat seemed to cease, showing that its great advantage lies in promoting rapid, healthy growing, not in fattening power.

With ducks the results were even more striking, for the grain-fed birds remained stunted, scrawny and feeble, several of them dying before the test ended, while the meat-fed ducklings grew well, remained perfectly healthy and weighed three times as much, per bird, as the others at the end of ten weeks.

It is the nitrogenous property in meat that makes it desirable. In the process for preparing commercial meat scraps or animal meal, the meat is said to be first pressed with powerful machinery, in order to extract all the oil, and then ground. In order to derive all the oil, the meat is thoroughly heated, steam being used for the purpose, and the pressure applied while the steam passes through the meat, which thoroughly cooks it. The bones are allowed to remain with the meat, as the marrow is also extracted, so what the poultryman purchases is just what is needed—the nitrogenous matter.

Animal food goes hand in hand with vegetable food, to supplement and fortify the grain ration.

A well balanced ration is a powerful aid to the health of poultry. In that ration one of the requirements is a certain portion of animal food, which fowls on a range have no trouble in getting in the bugs, grasshoppers and insects they capture. An anonymous writer some years ago cited an instance in his own experience when his supply of meat scraps gave out. The egg yield fell off very sharply, indeed, almost ceased, and it was only a short time before roup broke out in a severe form in all the flocks, of which he had several. His idea was that the food being thrown out of balance gave the poultry less power to resist disease germs.

### TO GIVE AWAY THREE SHETLANDS.

**They Will Be Christmas Presents to Three Boys or Girls.**

KANSAS FARMER is going to give away three fine gentle ponies and outfits to boy and girl friends of this paper just before Christmas. Any boy or girl living in Kansas is entitled to enter this contest, which is announced in a full page advertisement in this issue. KANSAS FARMER has already given away 68 fine ponies and outfits to Kansas boys and girls, and finds that it is a good way to advertise the paper. Nothing that you could get for a child would give more pleasure than a Shetland pony. The exercise of riding and driving is just what most children need, and children with Shetland ponies grow up healthy and happy and with a true love of all dumb animals. You cannot lose in this contest. Each child who sends in his or her name will win a Shetland pony or be paid in cash in proportion to the amount of work done for KANSAS FARMER.

This will be pleasant work. The contest is short, and if you know of some boy or girl that you would like to see the owner of a nice Shetland pony and outfit, send in their name and address today on the blank in the page announcement on page 20 and you will be doing the child a kindness and a favor to KANSAS FARMER, too.—(Adv.)

# Demonstration Work in the Southwest

*Things Done and Shown by Demonstration Agent in The Southwest—By E. C. Johnson, K. S. A. C.*

THE district farm demonstration work in Southwest Kansas will be continued. G. E. Thompson, demonstration agent for this region, who has been co-operatively employed by the Kansas Agricultural College, the Santa Fe Railroad, and the United States Department of Agriculture, who resigned his position October 1 to become field superintendent of the Kansas sub-stations, has been succeeded by Lee H. Gould, a graduate of the Kansas Agricultural College in the class of 1912. Mr. Gould has managed a large farm since his graduation, and also an elevator and general store. He entered upon his duties October 1.

Mr. Thompson was very successful in his work, and the plans which he started will be followed by Mr. Gould. Most of Mr. Thompson's time was devoted to encouraging better handling of the soil so as to conserve moisture, and to prevent soil blowing; to encouraging and helping in the building of silos, promoting the growing of forage crops instead of wheat and corn, giving information in regard to better cultivation and handling of the crops grown, and encouraging the handling of more and better live stock. He advocated only those practices which the Kansas Experiment Station and its sub-stations or long experience in the region had proved to be adapted to Southwest Kansas. All the time he has been careful to encourage diversified farming rather than the growing of any special crop.

As examples of definite results of the work may be cited the stopping of blowing of the soil on a 90-acre field on the farm of C. A. Calkins, Syracuse; on the farm of D. F. Jones, Cimarron, and on many other farms in the region. The value of early blank listing for corn was shown on the farm of H. L. Cudney of Belpre. On this farm about five acres were left without any preparation. The blank listed area had a sufficient amount of moisture to germinate the corn properly and a full stand was secured; while the ground which was double disked contained more moisture than that which was not worked. The advantage of blank listing and double disking was apparent throughout the entire season, although none of the plots had moisture enough during this very dry season to make very much grain.

Mr. Thompson was also able to pick out excellent examples of the value of summer fallowing and of early listing for milo on the farm of J. E. Kendall, north of Cimarron. On that farm a field of dwarf milo on summer fallowed ground made about 20 bushels of grain an acre this year. In a field adjoining this, on ground on which millet was planted last year, the milo did not produce seed enough to be worth heading, although it produced considerable fodder. Adjoining this field again there was another field which was disked in the winter and blank listed early in the spring. This field made about 12 to 14 bushels per acre in addition to a very good crop of fodder. A striking demonstration, indeed, of what proper handling of the land will do even in a year as dry as 1913.

The most striking result, perhaps, of Mr. Thompson's work in this district was the concerted fight on the grasshoppers which was started through his initiative, and the building of a large number of silos, which will stand as memorials in the region for years to come. Through the efforts of Mr. Thompson the county commissioners of Ford County organized a grasshopper poisoning campaign. George A. Dean, head of the department of entomology, was called upon for advice and direction as to how to prepare the poison. His directions were followed and large quantities of poison were distributed throughout Ford County. The success of the work was so striking that other counties followed this example and through the active work of the department of entomology of the Agricultural College and of the district agents in Western Kansas, grasshopper campaigns were organized in 12 counties and 874 tons of poison bran mash were distributed. This poisoning resulted in the extermination of 75 to 95 per cent of the grasshoppers and the saving of many fields of sorghum, kafir and alfalfa. Farmers and bankers from each county where this campaign was carried on have reported that several thousands of dollars worth of crops that otherwise would have been destroyed, were saved. This lesson will be remembered in Western Kansas for years to come.

Mr. Thompson also was partly or wholly responsible for the building of 30 silos of various types in the seven counties of the district. As a result it is believed that hundreds of silos will be constructed the coming year, and even at this late date, October 10, a number of silos are being constructed in order to be ready for next year.

The Santa Fe Railroad and the United States Department of Agriculture have been actively co-operating with the Agricultural College in supplying funds for the work in this region, and some of the bankers and commercial clubs in towns in the territory have helped in paying the local expenses of Mr. Thompson. The Santa Fe Railroad and the government will continue to co-operate in the support of Mr. Gould's work, which it is believed will result in permanent good to the region.

# Laying Concrete Floors

Too much care cannot be exercised in preparing the foundation for a concrete floor. This should always be well drained and firm to a depth of from six to eight inches below the concrete.

It pays to thoroughly tamp this foundation before putting on the mixture. If the soil contains a great deal of clay, it may be necessary to remove part of it and to fill in with broken stone, gravel or cinders to within four or six inches of the proposed finished surface, depending on the thickness of the floor. Blind drains of coarse gravel or tile may be laid from the lowest points in the excavation to carry off any water that may accumulate beneath the structure.

For the construction of the ordinary stable or barn floor, whcih is not to carry any great weight, the following proportion is to be recommended for the concrete base: One part cement, two and one-half parts clean, sharp sand and five parts loose gravel or broken stone. This should be finished on the surface with a one to one and one-half inch layer of a mixture of one part cement and one and one-half to two parts clean, sharp sand. The total thickness of this floor must be from five to eight inches, depending upon the load it has to carry.

For engine foundations, floors or driveways over which heavy loads pass, the following proportion is to be recommended: One part cement, two parts sand and four parts broken stone or gravel.

For all large floors it is advisable to place the concrete in sections not to exceed six feet square. This may be done by placing a two-inch plank of a width equal to the desired thickness of the floor on edge as a box, in which the concrete is tamped until water begins to show on top. Make several of these forms, holding the plank in place by means of stakes driven into the under surface. These stakes should be driven on the outside of the form, so they may be easily removed after the concrete has set and the planks have been taken out. Fill alternate forms at first, tamping the concrete thoroughly, especially the edges. On the same day, as soon as the concrete has set, remove the crosswise plank and fill in the forms not filled at first. Mark the side plank to show exactly where the points come.

Do not trowel the surface too much until it has begun to stiffen, as it tends to separate the cement from the sand and injures the wearing surface.

Protect the new floor from the direct rays of the sun, currents of air and frost, and keep constantly moistened for several days. Water is very important in the curing of concrete constructions and must be used liberally.

The floor should be constructed with slope enough to carry all liquids to certain point from which they may be drained.

Use nothing but the best cement that can be obtained. The sand should be clean, sharp and not fine; it should be free from loam or clay, as these will tend to destroy the adhesive quality and retard the setting of the cement. Use clean, pure water for mixing. Mix thoroughly. Tamp thoroughly. Water thoroughly.


# 28,000 Perplexed Women Who Keep House and Wanted Something New and Different

For the table, a new recipe, a new way of doing something, a quicker way to wash, iron or clean; new menus. These women wrote to us and each one was quickly and fully answered by mail in a personal and direct way.

Thousands of women wanted to know how to buy or cook or serve more economically: how to meet the high prices of food: how to feed their men folks or their children—in short, all the problems of the housewife.

Naturally, this is a strong and leading department in the work of a magazine like *The Ladies' Home Journal*, and there has been perfected back of the magazine one of the most effective domestic-economy services possible, with two expert household authorities as editors. And these stand ready to smooth all perplexities of the housewife who doesn't know or who has become weary and wants something new or different: a new impulse: a new idea: a thought: a help. What housewife doesn't, after keeping house for years?

And the help is given quickly by mail: direct, personal and fully. And nothing is charged for it to any reader of *The Ladies' Home Journal*. A booklet, entitled "The Story of 600,000 Invisible Hands," tells something about this service. A postal-card request will bring a copy.

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

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
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# Easy on Man and Team

**Low Down**
**Short Coupled**

There is no argument as to the value of the Manure Spreader, neither as to the saving in time and labor nor in the increase in yield, resulting from proper spreading of fertilizer.

The most profitable investment you can make is—

## The Flying Dutchman Spreader

A Steel Frame, Low Down, Close Coupled, Endless Apron Spreader, of the most modern construction, greatest convenience and lightest draft.

**Easy to Load**—The top of the Box being only 42 inches high, it is easy and quickly loaded, without that back-breaking lift.

**Runs Easy**—The box being higher in front than in rear, the apron runs down hill, giving lighter draft—you know it's easier to pull a load down hill than up. It is also equipped with Roller Bearings—reducing friction.

**Wheels Under the Load**—Just where they should be to secure the lightest draft—most convenience in turning and plenty of traction power on the rear wheels, without the use of lugs.

**Clearance**—The Endless Apron has 18 inches between its lowest point and the ground—6 inches more than most others.

### Steel Frame, Steel Wheels, Steel Beater, Chain Drive

No other Spreader is so strong and well built. The Apron runs on three sets of steel rollers, safely carries 5,000 pounds without sagging.

**Easy to Handle**—One Lever operates the entire machine—a boy can handle it as well as a man, with no chance of breaking the machine. Being close coupled, it is convenient around the barnyard.

**We also build the MOLINE SPREADER which is of the same general construction, except it has a Return Apron.**

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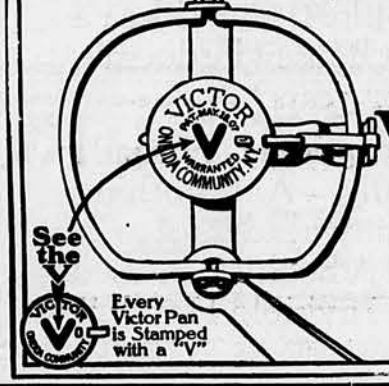


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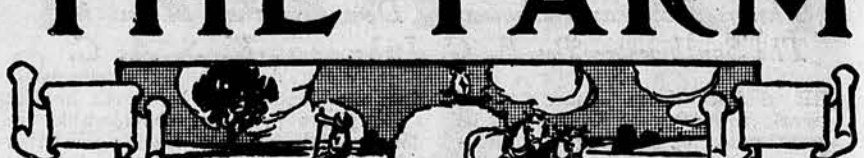
# THE FARM



At every farmers' institute held in Kansas during the fall, winter and spring, the keynote of the program will be "More humus in the soil." You probably know that the farmers' institute covers Kansas like a blanket and that through the institute the best farm practice can be most intelligently and convincingly brought to the attention of the farmer. The farmers of Kansas are attending institutes more generally now than ever before in the history of the state. The guiding hand of the farmers' institute in Kansas is E. C. Johnson, superintendent of institutes. It might be said that Johnson is the "state farmer." He determines the central thought of institute programs with a view to the thing or things most needed to improve general farm conditions. He is also the responsible head of the county farm demonstration agent system in the state. To be sure he is not a tyrant in the manner of his work. He takes advice as well as gives it. Before he determines a definite line of action he considers it from all the view points from which it may be presented. At any rate he is the acknowledged leader and the guiding hand in the agricultural improvement campaign so well under way in Kansas. The need of more humus and why is not new to KANSAS FARMER readers. It has been discussed frequently in these very columns but never so completely in a single article or so clearly as in the following paragraphs by Mr. Johnson:

* * *

Humus is decaying vegetable matter in the soil, such as corn stalks, straw, manure, and refuse of all kinds. The virgin soil is well supplied with this material, but as it is cultivated from year to year the humus content of the soil is reduced. Humus is absolutely necessary if the soil is to hold water; for instance, 100 pounds of sand will hold 22 pounds of water when saturated; 100 pounds of clay will hold 55 pounds of water when saturated, while 100 pounds of humus will hold 143 pounds of water when saturated. Think what humus means to a state like Kansas in which drouths occur occasionally.

* * *

In the soils where humus is not present the little moisture that is present is soon evaporated. Where humus is present it takes much longer to evaporate the moisture, as there is much more of it and the soil holds it much better. A soil containing humus is sponge-like and absorbs water much more rapidly than a soil without humus, so that there is much less run-off after torrential rains where humus is present than where it is absent. Humus, therefore, saves moisture in two ways: it absorbs it when it comes and it holds it after it has been received.

* * *

Humus also is extremely important in another capacity. It is the home in which the greater part of the beneficial soil bacteria do their work. In soils without humus, bacteria are very few; in soils with humus they occur in great abundance and the work of nitrogen-fixing bacteria is there most rapid. Humus, therefore, is the life of the soil; without it the soil is dead.

* * *

How can the humus be maintained? We have already seen that it is formed by vegetable or other organic matter which is incorporated with the soil. All the organic matter produced on a farm that cannot be used for feed should be returned to the soil in order to maintain the humus supply. Corn stalks, straw, barnyard manure, and refuse of all kinds should be worked into the soil and not destroyed by burning. If the humus cannot be maintained sufficiently in this way, it is absolutely necessary to grow green manure crops, such as cowpeas, sweet clover, soy beans, red clover, rye, or sorghums, and to turn them under. Sweet clover, perhaps, is the most valuable of these, as it will grow on almost any soil and produce an abundance of green material to be turned under. It also has the capacity of adding nitrogen to the soil, as it is a legume plant. It is estimated that a good crop of sweet clover when turned under will add as much humus as 15 tons of barnyard manure.

"Humus is the chief supply of nitrogen," says L. E. Call, head of the agronomy department of the Kansas Agricultural College. "Humus, when decaying, makes available plant food from the store of unavailable plant food in the soil. It acts as a sponge and increases the water holding capacity of the soil; it makes the soil more mellow and granular; it binds together the soil particles and thus prevents the soil from drifting by wind or washing by rain; it permits air to enter heavy clay soils more readily; it makes the soil darker in color; it furnishes food for countless numbers of bacteria that are beneficial for plant growth."

* * *

Recognizing that humus is more vital to crop production than any other one thing, a campaign will be made in all the farmers' institutes of the state to arouse the state to the necessity of increasing the humus supply. Every printed program will carry this motto, "Humus is the life of the soil. It can be maintained permanently by the proper use of straw, barnyard manure, and green manure crops." A four-page folder on humus, prepared by Professor Call will be distributed at every institute in the state. This folder contains the salient facts about humus and shows graphically its value in holding moisture and how it may be placed in the soil. In addition, every institute poster carries a picture of the turning under of a green manure crop, labeled, "Humus in the Making." Let every one help in this campaign for more humus.

* * *

The farmer has, in times past, heard much about moisture conservation. He has never studied the methods by which water can be stored in the soil—such being governed by the condition of the land during those seasons when the precipitation takes place. In this, as in other instances, the demonstration is most effective. A soil auger is a simple and inexpensive implement and should be found and used on every farm. Its use will demonstrate much of value. It will by "showing," teach its user many things he never before believed. Here is what an auger in the hands of W. A. Boys, demonstration agent at Hays, Kansas, reveals: In one such test it was learned that the water, which had fallen recently, had not penetrated more than eight inches deep in stubble ground, while on stubble that had been disked immediately after harvest the moisture had reached a depth of eighteen inches. In corn stubble land the moisture had soaked twenty-four to thirty-six inches in the ground, while on potato ground that had been kept clean and well worked, the water had penetrated thirty-six to sixty inches. Mr. Boys believes that this simple demonstration is one of the most effective ways to teach moisture conservation, by early preparation of the land.

* * *

On October 11 there were 200 farmers' institute meetings at which were discussed ways and means of reducing the damage done by chinch bugs. These institutes were attended by no less than 8,000 persons—that being the figure reported to the head of farmers' institutes for Kansas. With this number of persons knowing about the successful methods of waging war on the chinch bug it would seem safe to say that he will be led a merry chase during the next month or six weeks. Early and thorough burning is the essential feature in the chinch bug fight. Get busy and help your county organize. Since we all know to our sorrow how the chinch bug blasts hopes each year and causes us to pay an annual toll in excess of what it costs to run our state institutions and state government for a twelve months' period, it would seem that we would take notice of the means to effect the saving. We dislike to admit that generally farmers do not do as well as they know but when we submit to placing our crops at the mercy of the chinch bug in the face of proven protective measures, it seems that the admission is justified.

* * *

Farmers in Leavenworth County are convinced of the value of late wheat sowing to avoid injury from Hessian flies. P. H. Ross, county agent for

Leavenworth County, reports gratifying results from his efforts to have wheat sown after October 1. Not more than fifteen per cent of the wheat acreage of that county was sown prior to that time this year, Mr. Ross says. The lesson is sinking into those who have wheat up at this time, as the flies have been working a great deal within the last two weeks and are the leading topic of conversation among wheat growers. Mr. Ross started this work last year and those who followed his counsel at that time report much less injury from the Hessian fly than those who disregarded it.

**Opportunities for Wintering Cattle.**

Opportunities for wintering large numbers of stock cattle are still being offered to KANSAS FARMER readers through letters received at this office. With the great shortage of cattle which exists, those having stock should use every means possible to carry it through. Pastures cannot be restocked cheaply next season.

Clarence Beach, Route 2, Soldier, Jackson County, Kansas, has 130 tons of good corn silage containing about 300 bushels of corn; also 30 tons of good bright alfalfa hay at $15 per ton. Corn fodder can be bought cheap near. He will furnish 30 acres timber and feed lot and 100-foot cattle shed, man and team to haul feed, at $3 per day. Has plenty of good water for 200 to 300 cattle.

O. N. Delaney, Route 6, Box 67, Parsons, Labette County, Kansas, has 100 tons of corn and kafir silage which would have yielded 5 to 20 bushels of grain per acre, cut fine and free from weeds, no waste. Price, $10 per ton. Will furnish water and good feed lot.

## *Trend of the Markets*

(Continued from page 2.)

Argentine and Australasia, particularly the former, are the most formidable competitors of American cattle producers. Argentine is the world's leading exporter of beef and Australasia the world's leading exporter of mutton. The Argentine exports of frozen and chilled beef are now equal to about 1,000,000 cattle annually, and Australasia's to about 125,000 cattle. Practically all of this meat has been going to Europe, but July 1 amount to nearly 4,000,000 the shipments to the United States since pounds, which compares with the preceding record imports of 3,967,000 pounds for the entire year ending June 30, 1913.

Here are the latest statistics on the cattle population of the countries which are exporting to the United States: Argentine, 28,000,000; Australasia, 11,300,000; Canada, 7,000,000, and Mexico, 6,000,000. The United States is credited with 36,000,000 beef cattle, but it has far more consumers than the foregoing countries.

With the duty of 1½ cents per pound eliminated, stockmen are wondering whether or not Argentine and Australasia will send heavy quantities of beef here. Europe has been absorbing practically all of the Argentine and Australasian surplus, but the more prosperous consumers of America are able to pay better prices. This may induce the foreign exporters to divert shipments to the United States. Still, Armour and Swift are interested in packing plants in Argentine and Australasia. Sulzberger & Sons are reported as having arranged to build two plants in South America—one in Brazil and one in Uruguay. To the surprise of stockmen, Armour and Swift have already brought some Argentine beef into New York. However, the big, powerful packers may decide to protect the United States from foreign competition.

The frozen and chilled beef of Argentine and Australasia is inferior to that of the United States, the foreign producers feeding no grain. But their beef is cheaper. Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, who has just returned from South America, reports high-grade alfalfa-fed Argentine beef selling at 8 to 9 cents per pound in England.

Imports of cattle or beef—large or small—reduce the demand from American producers. If the imports expand, cattle prices here may be affected permanently. What will happen remains to be seen. The situation, considering high feed prices, is such as to warrant close watching. It is evident that the position of American cattlemen as regards foreign competition is less comfortable than that of a year ago, when the Payne tariff law was in effect.

**Smut in Corn Silage.**

Subscriber W. H., Jefferson County, writes that in the corn he siloed there was considerable smut and he wonders if there will be any danger in feeding such silage to sows.

This inquiry was answered in our reply to an inquiry regarding the feeding of cane affected by grain smut. Briefly, there is no danger in feeding either cane or corn silage that has considerable smut therein. As stated in our answer to the inquiry above mentioned, cows have been fed liberally of corn smut daily with no injurious results. The small amount of smut found in the silage of our correspondent will be inconsequential as compared with the total volume.

**Fall Plowing for Insect Pests.**

Fall plowing is one of the most effective remedies known for insect pests. It is, however, more of a preventive than a cure, for the insects destroyed by this method are, for the most part, in a dormant or resting stage, doing little or no damage, but getting ready for the next season's depredations. This remedy alone is not to be relied upon for the complete eradication of any insect, but as a supplementary method of combat it is of considerable value, and against some insects it is the remedy of first importance.

All of the following insects, recognized as more or less injurious to various crops in our state, can be controlled to a considerable extent by fall plowing.

The corn ear worm is the common injurious worm found in ears of corn in all parts of the country. When fully grown the worms drop from the ear to the ground, where they remain over winter just beneath the surface. The very best treatment for this pest is fall plowing, which turns some of them to the surface, where they are killed by exposure to the weather, while others are turned under and crushed.

Cut worms are more or less injurious to most all kinds of garden, field and orchard crops. They work mostly at night, and hide in the soil during the day. They winter in the ground. Fall plowing will not only kill many of these cut worms, but will also destroy any weeds upon which they might feed the next spring. In this way any worms not killed outright will starve the next spring or have to move to other land to obtain food.

Grasshoppers lay their eggs in the fall in the uncultivated ground and along the roadsides and fenceways. Wherever the grasshoppers have been plenteful the past summer the land should be fall plowed to turn under the eggs and thus prevent a crop of grasshoppers the coming year.

**Veterinarian's Certificate Not Guarantee.**

Answering Subscriber F. M. B., Sedgwick County, cattle affected with tuberculosis cannot be legally shipped into Kansas. Our laws require that all animals shipped into the state must be free from disease before they can be legally admitted.

Rule No. 10, taken from the rules and regulations of the live stock sanitary commissioners of Kansas, is as follows:

"No cattle to be used for dairy purposes, or pure-bred registered cattle to be used for breeding purposes, shall be admitted into Kansas unless accompanied by a certificate of satisfactory tuberculin test showing them to be free from tuberculosis, applied within 30 days prior to movement, by a veterinary inspector of the bureau of animal industry or by a veterinarian whose competency and reliability are certified to by authorities charged with the control of diseases of domestic animals in the state where the cattle originate. One copy of such certificate shall be given to the owner or person in charge, one sent to the live stock sanitary commissioner at Topeka, and one to the common carrier to attach to the way-bill."

The purchaser should require from the seller a veterinarian's certificate showing that the animals are free from disease. This requirement, of course, is not an assurance that the animals will be free from tuberculosis, and the only further assurance possible is that of purchasing from a reputable breeder. There have been cattle brought into Kansas with veterinarians' certificates certifying that they were free from tuberculosis, but immediately after being unloaded on the purchaser's farm were tested and found to react and so condemned. This situation is the result of either carelessness or indifference in applying the tuberculin test or collusion with the veterinarian and the seller in an attempt to defraud.

The poultry houses should be watertight and windproof, for dampness and drafts are fatal to chickens. If your houses are in good shape you will be albe to prevent many serious illnesses among your flock.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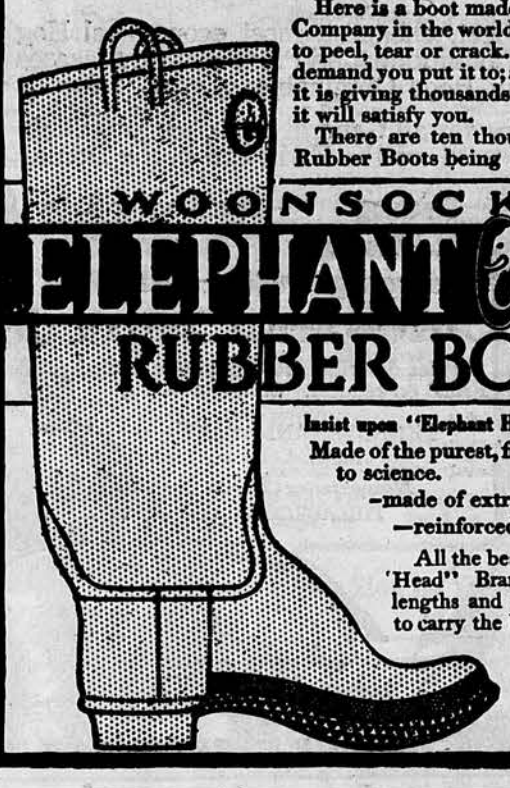


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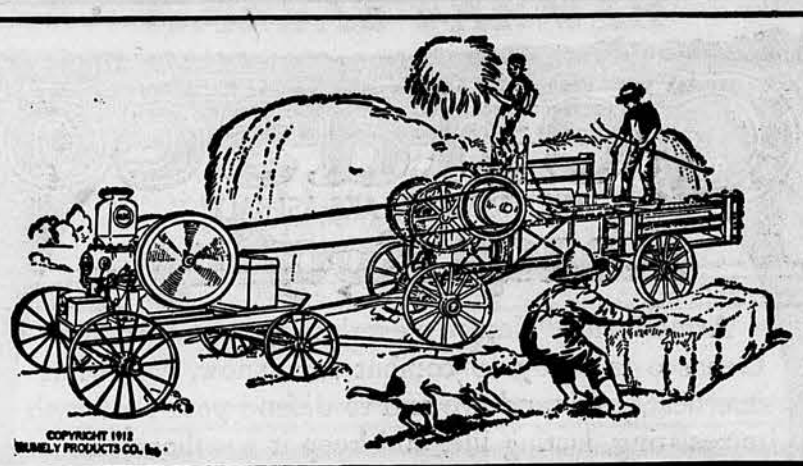


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# LIVE STOCK

### Stock Breeders' Association Has New Secretary.

To the breeders of Kansas the annual meeting of the Improved Stock Breeders' Association with its splendid program is one of the events of the winter. Breeders of improved live stock have a most important place to fill in building up our agriculture. Already plans are under way for the program at the meeting which will be held this coming winter, January 12, 13 and 14.

I. D. Graham, who for many years has been the efficient secretary of this organization and who in a large measure has been responsible for the excellent programs prepared in the past, offered his resignation the past summer on account of his appointment as assistant to D. O. Lively, chief of the live stock division, Panama-Pacific Exposition. To fill the vacancy until the regular election of officers in January, President H. J. McAfee appointed the present associate editor of KANSAS FARMER, G. C. Wheeler. We urge that all farmers and stockmen make their plans to be present at this meeting. The program which will be presented will make it well worth while to make some special effort to be on hand.

### Hogs and Alfalfa.

Alfalfa has again given evidence of its great value to the live stock farmer by producing a remarkable growth in a comparatively short period of time. The abundant rains which have prevailed during the fall season have produced a condition more like spring than fall. The writer, who recently made a trip through some of the leading alfalfa counties of the state, could not help but be impressed with the great value to the live stock farmers of this remarkable crop. On every hand were observed hogs, horses and mules reveling in the luxuriant growth of alfalfa which has sprung up following the copious rains. While farmers and stockmen have undoubtedly reduced their live stock to the minimum, pure-bred breeders at least have made strenuous efforts to hang onto a part of their breeding stock. Probably at this time alfalfa is all the feed many of the hogs are getting. An abundance of alfalfa will maintain breeding hogs in splendid condition without corn. This same fall growth of alfalfa cured in hay form can be used in feeding the brood sows through the winter. Special effort should be made to reserve this last cutting for this purpose. Owing to the greatly reduced number of hogs in the country there will be a heavy demand for breeding stock to restock the farms next year. With the shortage which exists this is bound to make high prices.

### Government Will Encourage Cattle Raisers.

Secretary Houston, who recently appeared before the committee which is considering the passage of the Lever Bill, made the statement that the only way in which the beef supply of this country can be increased is to encourage the raising of cattle by the smaller farmers. He also stated that the reason the smaller farmer is not raising cattle now is because he does not regard it as profitable as the raising and marketing of grain crops. Secretary Houston struck the nail on the head when he pointed to the necessity of making beef production profitable to the farmer if we are to expect any great increase along that line. Too many of the theories advanced for increasing meat production have failed to consider this important fact.

The Department of Agriculture feels that the agricultural colleges of the country and the Department of Agriculture have on hand much information that will be of value in placing the cattle business upon a paying basis, and the passage of the Lever Bill is being urged by the Secretary in order that this information may be placed in the hands of the farmer.

The Department of Agriculture has quite an extensive program planned whereby it hopes to be of service in increasing the American meat supply. Among some of the more important are the following: First, the establishment of municipal abbatoirs throughout the country; second, encouraging the raising of stock on the smaller farms; third, the formation of co-operative live stock associations by the farmers of the Central West and also the Southern and New England States; fourth, the formation of boys' pig clubs similar to the boys' corn clubs which have been fostered with such splendid results by the government for the past several years.

If the farmer can be assured of a steady dependable market for his beef such that the results of his efforts will be a source of profit to him, he will be open to receive all the assistance that can be supplied as to better and cheaper methods of growing and producing meat products.

### Cost of Raising Horses.

Reports have been received from about ten thousand correspondents of the bureau of statistics of the department of Agriculture upon the cost of raising colts on farms to the age of three years. The average for the United States is found to be $104.06; or, if we deduct the value of work done by the horse before he has passed his third year, namely $7.52, the net cost is $96.54; this is 70.9 per cent of the selling value of such horses, $136.17.

The cost varies widely by states, from an average of $69.50 for New Mexico, $71.59 for Wyoming, and $82.47 for Texas, to $156.60 for Rhode Island, $149.98 for Connecticut, and $141.80 for Massachusetts.

Itemized, the cost is made up as follows: Service fee, $12.95; value of time lost by mare in foaling, $10.06; breaking to halter, $2.04; care and shelter, first year, $4.98; second year $5.36, third year $6.35; cost of grain fed, first year, $4.98, second year $7.14, third year $9.56; hay, first year $4.14, second year $6.61, third year $8.48; pasture, first year $2.56, second year $5.41, third year $6.21; other costs, $5.01; total, $104.06.

The total cost for all fed is $56.30, being $21.68 for grain, $19.23 for hay, $14.18 for pasture, and $1.21 for other feeds. The total cost of care and shelter is $16.69. Of the total cost, 54 per cent is charged to feeds, 16 per cent to care and shelter, and 30 per cent to other items, as enumerated above.

### Glen Elder Colt Show.

J. M. Rogers, the genial secretary of the Mitchell County Improved Stock Breeders' Association, has just reported on the splendid colt show recently held at Glen Elder in that county.

Mitchell County has long been known as the home of good horses. Shows of this kind have a splendid effect in stimulating the interest in horses of a better type. More can be learned on the breeding of horses by studying closely the results of a colt show than any other class of horse show. The influence of a high-class pure-bred sire is nowhere so strongly apparent as when the youngsters are brought together as they are in a show of this kind. Such a show furnishes a most striking object lesson to all in attendance. Mr. Rogers writes as follows in speaking of the Glen Elder colt show:

"Owing to the absence of Doctor McCampbell on account of sickness, R. G. McKinnie, Will Myers and myself were called on to place the ribbons, and I want to say it speaks well of the kindly spirit and patience of the Glen Elder people when I say we all three arrived home safe and sound.

"It was my first attempt acting as a horse judge, and when thirteen splendid grade weanling colts were led into the ring—not a poor one in the bunch—we had to do some close work, as also when twelve fine mule colts were shown.

"There was a good showing of pure-bred Percherons and grade colts, pure-bred roadsters and grade roadsters, and the weanling mules, making between 30 and 40 fine colts shown in the five classes, also a class of registered Percheron mares. I was very much surprised at the interest taken in this show. It seems to me that the young stuff is what interests the average farmer, and I believe it is a good sign—a prophesy of better things to come."

### Increasing Beef Production.

The farmers of this country have great possibilities before them in the

way of beef production and undoubtedly many in the near future will produce profitably much more good beef than they are now doing. This problem of increasing beef production must be worked out from a strictly commercial standpoint. Many theories have been advanced regarding the necessity of increasing our beef production in order to reduce the cost to the ultimate consumer, but most plans offered ignore this fundamental fact: The farmer cannot be compelled to continue in a business which is not returning him a definite assured profit. When he was producing beef and selling it on the market at a loss we heard nothing from these people about educating the consumer to the point of paying the farmer the cost of producing his product with a smaller margin of profit. There have been times when corn was so cheap on the market that it was actually burned as fuel, but no organization was laboring to boost its price by legislation so that the farmer could raise and market it profitably.

Recently a speaker from New York City, representing the butchers of the country, proposed at a meeting of the American Meat Packers' Association that the soldiers be turned into cowboys and put to raising beef on government lands, turning this beef over to the packers at cost in order to increase the production of this commodity and reduce its price to the consumer. This proposition seems as ridiculous to the farmer as the suggestion that a law be passed to compel him to refrain from selling veal calves on the market, in order to increase the supply of beef in the country.

It is undoubtedly true that much cheapening of the cost of production might be brought about by the introduction of improved methods and more improved live stock. Many organizations at the present time are endeavoring to bring about a wider distribution of such knowledge and apparently all have taken the viewpoint that the reduction of the cost of the product to the ultimate consumer is the important thing to consider. Approaching the matter from this standpoint will not appeal to the farmer. The various organizations at work must get the farmers' viewpoint before they can hope to secure his attention.

The farmer has no objection to the cost of living being reduced to the consumer, but his own particular problem is how to get more money from his own investment of capital and labor. If he can be shown that larger returns from his investment will come from certain methods of procedure, he will most assuredly take up with the suggestions made. The recent proposition of the packers to spend $500,000 for the purpose of educating him in the production of beef at the least cost will be viewed with suspicion by the farmer who has been up against the proposition of dropping into the market with the results of his entire year's feeding at a time when a temporary excess of beef was in sight and has seen the packers take advantage of this fact and hammer down prices until his profits have been entirely wiped out.

### South American Beef.

Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry, has just returned from his tour of investigation in South American beef-producing countries. Doctor Melvin was sent to these countries by the Department of Agriculture to secure first hand information as to how the beef of these countries was being handled and placed on the market. This action was taken not from the standpoint of encouraging the introduction of foreign beef into this country, but in order that the Department of Agriculture might have first hand klowledge as to the inspection methods practiced and be able to formulate its policies in preparing such regulations as would insure the same high-class handling of such products as prevails in this country.

A great deal of fear has been expressed by the stockmen of the United States as to the effect of throwing down the bars to South American beef. Doctor Melvin's observations along that line have considerable interest to cattlemen of this country. There is undoubtedly little danger at the present time that South American beef will come in direct competition with high-class beef in this country. The leading cattle countries of South America are already exporting to Great Britain practically all of their surplus beef. Doctor Melvin seems to have been greatly impressed with the great undeveloped resources along the line of beef production which these countries possess. It is also a significant fact that the United States has immense resources along the line of beef production as yet undeveloped. Human nature is pretty much the same the world over. South America has already developed a tendency to go into grain farming to a considerable extent, since this is more immediately profitable than the handling of beef. In all probability these South American countries will have about the same history as the United States has had along this line.

Under the stimulus of remunerative prices many intelligent farmers of the United States have taken up the problem of producing beef on the farms. With the immense amount of money invested in the handling of meat by the packers of this country we can be sure that these great interests will use their utmost influence along the line of increasing beef production in order that their plants may have an abundance of these products to handle. Already they have signified the alarm they are feeling on the decrease in beef production by appropriating $500,000 for the purpose of stimulating the increased production of beef. If the packers will but appreciate the fact that remunerative prices are the great stimulus to increased beef production, and will utilize their educational efforts along that line, there will doubtless be a great increase in the amount of beef produced on the farms of the Middle West in the near future.

### Chinch Bug Burning Campaign.

It has been with a good deal of satisfaction that KANSAS FARMER has had opportunity to present to its readers the plans or organization perfected in Cherokee County last fall for the destruction of the chinch bug. Two articles on this subject have appeared. We are just advised by W. H. Shaffer, proprietor of Center Farm, that county, and who was last year active in the burning campaign, that his county will again this year organize and fight the chinch bug to a finish. He is satisfied that the results of last year are quite apparent, but recalls that a late date was set and a light snow fell the day before, resulting in the grass and trash being too damp to burn well.

The plan is to burn early in November this year, and the organization will again center around the Anti-Horse Thief Association. This association has branches throughout the county and has supplied a most advantageous nucleus for the organization. We have given space to the success of the Cherokee County enterprise, first, because the activity of the good farmers of Cherokee County deserves special mention, and second, because the plans of organization are worthy the consideration of all counties the crops of which have been the past few years affected by chinch bugs. Be it remembered that counties without an A. H. T. A. are not helpless. The plans can be successfully worked out by the farmers' institute or the Grange, and in the event of the absence of either or both of these, then the township and county officers afford an effective nucleus around which to build an organization for burning over the entire county. The more acres it is possible to burn over and the more effective the burning, the better will be the results.

### Clip the Udder.

It is not uncommon among dairy cows to find the udder covered with a dense growth of long hair; which, although they may be of some protection to the udder, nevertheless, from the standpoint of sanitation and comfort to the cow during milking are a detriment. Under ordinary farm conditions they are generally covered with filth, and even in the best kept dairies, unless clipped, collect some dust and filth. Furthermore, because of their location, it is highly probable that some of them will find their way into the milk pail during milking. In order that such conditions may not occur these hairs should be clipped close once or twice each year, thereby preventing collection of filth and permitting greater ease in washing the udder.

It has been my experience that "kickers" are also developed when breaking heifers to milk because of these long hairs. When the milker grasps the teats during the milking, the surrounding hair is included, and with each stream drawn the hairs are given a vigorous pull. Is it any wonder that the heifer kicks you, pail and all, into the gutter?

A common pair of horse clippers are best suited for the clipping of the hair. If a large herd is to be clipped, a hand-power machine should be provided. The clipping should extend over the flank and thigh on the right side, as this will make it easier to keep the side above the milk pail clean. It will help to eliminate much filth, which means better milk, and better milk eventually means better prices.

E. Myers, President, E. Myers Lye Company.

# No More Hog Cholera —No Hog Worms— Bigger Pork Profits

## By Feeding Daily Merry War POWDERED Lye

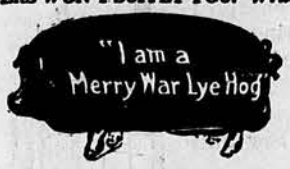
Are you going to wait until there is an outbreak of hog cholera in *your* neighborhood—when it spreads from herd to herd killing off hogs like flies—or will you take steps *right now* to *prevent* any possible outbreak in *your own* herd? You need have no fear of hog cholera wiping out *your* pork profits if you will feed a little *Merry War POWDERED Lye* twice *each day* with the regular rations. *It costs only 5c per month per hog*, and thousands of farmers can tell you it *prevents* hog cholera. This awful disease may be raging in a neighborhood, but hogs that are on a *Merry War POWDERED Lye* diet, are conditioned against it, as surely as a vaccinated person is protected against smallpox. Besides it destroys hog worms, keeps the digestion in such perfect condition that every pound of feed is changed into firm flesh thus preventing feed waste and greatly increasing pork profits.

The use of *Merry War POWDERED Lye* as a hog remedy, conditioner and fattener is *not* an experiment. It is a *specially prepared, powdered* lye that has been *tried* and *proven safe* and *effective* for those purposes. Full directions on every can. Don't experiment with an untried, old fashioned, ordinary lye. Get *Merry War POWDERED Lye*—the *time-tried* remedy that *actual experience* has *proved* to be the safest, surest preventive of hog cholera the world has ever known.

**These Hogs Could Not Take Cholera**

"We have had hog cholera all through our district. Those who have been using *Merry War POWDERED Lye* have missed it. One man in particular, who buys it by the case, has cholera all around him, but so far his hogs have escaped." C. M. COOPER, Proprietor of "The Right Place" Dawson, Neb.

*Make a test for yourself. Merry War POWDERED Lye comes in 10c cans (120 feeds per can). It is convenient to buy in case lots—4 dozen cans for $4.80 at Grocers', Druggists' or Feed Dealers' Everywhere. There are no substitutes. WE WILL SUPPLY YOU DIRECT, $4.80 FOR 4 DOZ. CANS, IF YOUR DEALERS WON'T SUPPLY YOU. Write for our valuable booklet "How To Get The Biggest Profits From Hog Raising." Sent FREE for the asking.*

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Here is the **most unusual** and most liberal offer ever made by any paper—a genuine **heavy rawhide Buggy Whip**, 70 inches long, FREE during the next thirty days.

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Any KANSAS FARMER subscriber who fills out the coupon below, ordering a renewal subscription for himself for one year and a year's subscription for a new subscriber, both for $1.25, within the next 30 days, will receive this genuine Rawhide Buggy Whip free and postpaid upon payment of that amount to the rural route carrier or postmaster when the whip is delivered. Each whip sent **without wrapping** and guaranteed to reach you in first class condition. This is a $2.00 value in subscriptions and a Rawhide Whip **ALL FOR ONLY $1.25.** Whip is sent Parcel Post, C. O. D. $1.25.

We know you will like the whip the minute you see it or we wouldn't send it this way. Order at once before the offer is withdrawn.

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**FILL IN THIS BLANK AND MAIL TODAY.**

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Gentlemen:—I accept your offer to renew my subscription for one year and to send KANSAS FARMER one year to a new subscriber, both for $1.25, including a genuine Rawhide Buggy Whip. Send Parcel Post, C. O. D. $1.25.

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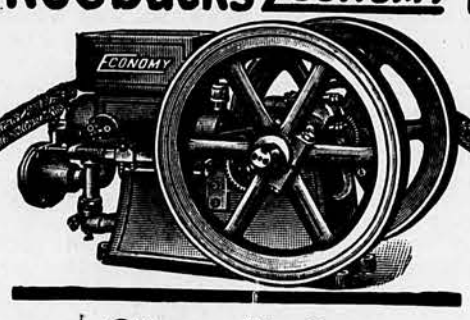


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GUARANTEE
Your money back at any time if you are not perfectly satisfied.


READ KANSAS FARMER'S CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING PAGE FOR READY BARGAINS

# DAIRY

The legal standard for whole milk in Kansas is: Total solids, 11.75 per cent; solids, not fat, 8.5 per cent; fat, 3.25 per cent. Skimmed milk must contain 9.25 per cent total solids, and cream must contain 18 per cent of butter fat.

The increased income from stock farming over grain farming amounts to 18 per cent in Illinois; 24 per cent in Missouri, and 48 per cent in Iowa, the percentage of increase being dependent upon the extent of cow milking. The following statistics show the average income per acre from grain and stock farms in several middle western states and also the average for the United States: Illinois, grain $10.60, stock $12.54; Missouri, grain $7.69, stock $9.50; Iowa, grain $8.88, stock $13.17; United States, grain $7.72, stock $11.99.

Oklahoma dairy breeders are forging to the front. It has not been many months since the first Register of Merit Jerseys were entered from Oklahoma. There are a number of good Jersey herds in that state. The owners have rerently organized a Bryan Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association with J. Q. Adams as secretary. Bryan County is running strongly to Jerseys, and if the county association has the effect it should have and the effect that many other county associations have had, the interest will be still greater, the breed will be improved and dairying will reach a higher plane.

The value of skim milk for feeding poultry is given a high value by a correspondent to Hoard's Dairyman, who says: "It is generally conceded that a hen must have protein from some animal source for egg production. The skim milk seems to furnish this better than any other farm product except buttermilk. We convert all skim milk not needed for calves into cottage cheese, which is fed to hens and growing chicks. We have accepted the estimate of $1 per hundred weight as made by investigators as a proper value for skim milk so used, but think that in view of the present high prices of grain it might be rated higher."

There is one thought that is not usually considered by dairy writers and speakers in presenting the advantages of the large-yielding cow. The farmer in figuring the income of the cow producing 200 pounds of butter fat as compared with one producing 400 pounds of butter fat takes into consideration only the increased value of the additional 200 pounds of fat. He does not take into account the fact that the 400-pound cow produces each of the 400 pounds of fat at a less expense per pound than does the cow producing 200 pounds of butter fat, so that the large-yielding cow is more profitable from the standpoint of pounds of butter fat produced and also from the standpoint of the cost of each pound produced.

J. J. Hill, railroad builder, under the guiding hand of Prof. Thomas Shaw, the peerless advocate of the dual-purpose cow, has purchased 26 head of cows and three bulls of the dual-purpose or milking Shorthorn type for his farm near St. Paul. The cattle were imported from England. It is our belief that Mr. Hill will give this class of cattle a thorough trial from the combined dairy and beef standpoint. The report of Mr. Hill on the performance of these animals will be watched with interest. We will guarantee that the cows obtained by Mr. Hill are capable of producing more than 6,500 pounds of milk a year, the figure which, as reported in the last issue of KANSAS FARMER, Professor McKay gave as being the production of the biggest and best milking Shorthorn herd in England.

A good many Kansas heifers will freshen this fall. Her first milking period should be long. She should be milked, in fact, just about as long as she will give milk up to within a few weeks of freshening again. In fact it is our judgment that the heifer should not be fresh the second time under about 14 months, making possible a 12 to 13 months milking period for her first milking. We need persistent milking cows. We need long milking cows. The cow which milks only four or five months of the year, even though during that time she gives a large flow, is at a disadvantage as compared with the cow which will milk eight or nine months. The long milking period of the heifer is conducive to the habit of persistent milking. The greater demand made upon the animal for milk the more inclined she will be to answer the call by giving milk. It has been said that heifers handled in the above manner are almost invariably of more size and depth than heifers not so handled, and their increase in production is very satisfactory.

In a good many respects Nebraska does not get to the front as does Kansas, but when that state does act it is usually in a way that attracts much attention. The first dairy train for Nebraska was operated the latter part of September. The train made a circuit of 1,500 miles through the northwestern, western, and southern portions of the state. Fully 50,000 people visited the train during the two weeks of its itinerary. Four different breeds of cows were taken on the train and which cows were used in demonstrating the talks of the various lecturers. On the train was also an exhibit car which attracted unusual attention and the exhibits of which were highly educational. Illustrations of food values were shown, a large number of samples of grains, silage and alfalfa were exhibited. The modern cream separator was shown, Babcock tester, scales for weighing milk, sanitary pails and strainers, etc. The unqualified success of the train has established the fact that farmers of Nebraska are awakening to the value of the dairy industry. Kansas has been running dairy educational trains for many years, but none of these trains has made such an extended trip as did the Nebraska train.

We do not care to have our readers feel that we are unnecessarily harping upon the subject of fall pastures. However, the early seeding of rye or wheat or oats will most years result in some good fall pasture for the cows and calves. The land seeded to such pasture can and should be the land which will be planted to spring crops. In this way there is no waste or enforced idleness of land. The early plowing and cultivation of the land immediately after harvest in order to seed the pasture will prove beneficial to the spring crops. It will take up the moisture of the fall and winter and will have stored in it more moisture than the land not plowed, and this will more than pay for the plowing. The land will be benefited by having been so treated, because there will be more or less vegetation to plow under in the spring, so it can be figured safely that the pasture has cost nothing. In the early day fall und spring pasture was depended upon to a much greater extent than it now is. This method of pasturing is one of the good things of the past which we have forgotten or overlooked in the present. The farmer should recall that as a feed he has not yet been able to replace good pasture, although good silage comes as near replacing it as any other available feed.

The fall calves should be dehorned this fall, and not next spring. The dehorning should be done within a few days after birth, by the use of caustic potash and not by sawing off the horns when the calves are ready to go to pasture. Within three or four days after the calf is born the button-like horn can be felt. Just as soon as it can be detected the potash should be applied. With the scissors trim the hair off close to the skin around the button. The potash should be moistened slightly and rubbed over the skin which covers the point of the button until the skin is white. Two or three treatments are sufficient to prevent the growth of the horn. Sometimes one treatment will suffice. The following precaution should be taken: The caustic should be wrapped in heavy paper to protect the hand of the operator. It should not be moistened too much or the liquid will run down the side of the calf's head and cause unnecessary pain. The calf's

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A Swift Current, Saskatchewan farmer writes:—"I came here on my homestead, March, 1906, with about $1000 worth of horses and machinery, and just $35 in cash. Today I have 900 acres of wheat, 300 acres of oats, and 50 acres of flax." Not bad for six years, but only an instance of what may be done in Western Canada, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

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**Book of 1,000 Farms,** etc., everywhere, for exchange. Graham Bros., El Dorado, Ks.

**BUY or Trade** with us—Exchange book free. **BERSIE AGENCY, El Dorado, Kan.**

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240-acre stock farm; 65 under plow. Good investment at low price. Write.
**W. C. WHIPP & CO., Concordia, Kansas.**

**LAWRENCE REALTY COMPANY**
The Home of the "Swappers," handles exchanges of all kinds with agents or owners. Write us for particulars.
**Lawrence Realty Company, Lawrence, Kan.**

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

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

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We have many fine creek and river bottom farms, also splendid upland farms for sale. Soil deep rich black loam, producing the big corn, wheat and alfalfa. Our prices are reasonable. Write for terms and list.
**Briney, Pautz & Danford, Abilene, Kan.**

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**Eighty-Acre Farm,** 7-room house, large barn, orchard, grove, well and wind mill, land all fenced hog-tight, close to school, church and town. An ideal home. For full particulars of this and other Franklin County farms address
**ALLEN MANSFIELD, Ottawa, Kan.**

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ALFALFA LANDS—ANTELOPE VALLEY, only 70 miles from Los Angeles, on S. P. R. R., 40 to 640 acre tracts, $10 to $45 per acre. Ten years' time. One-tenth cash. Ask for pamphlet. Please mention this paper.
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Also good livery stock for sale in Eastern Kansas town of 2,500 inhabitants.
**W. L. WARE, Garnett, Kan.**

**TO TRADE FOR LAND IN ARKANSAS.**
320 acres 9 miles north of Dodge City, Kansas; 90 acres in cultivation, new house 16x28. Stable room 28 head stock. Shed barn. Well and windmill, chicken house, good granary. Rural free delivery and telephone. Price, $4,800. $1,500 against land due 2 years. Will trade this for a farm near Sheridan, Arkansas.
**H. B. BELL LAND COMPANY, Room 5 Commerce Building. Phone No. 2 - - Dodge City, Kansas.**

**Fine Butler County, Kan., Stock Farms.**
360 acres, 4 miles from county seat; 100 acres first-class first bottom and 100 acres finest smooth deep soil second bottom in cultivation and alfalfa; good improvements, timber, abundance water, 160 acres pasture. Price, $20,000. No trade.
**160 acres,** five miles county seat; 70 acres finest bottom and second bottom, 40 acres fine alfalfa, 70 acres best alfalfa soil, 40 acres wheat, abundance water, timber, highly improved, beautiful home. Price, $11,500. No trade.
The above are two of the best farm propositions in Southern Kansas for the money, no exception. **V. A. Osburn, El Dorado, Kan.**

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is better than the one in which you live. Some parts of it may not suit you but there are many places along the Union Pacific System Lines where you can locate and be satisfied.

Write me and tell me what kind of land you want—Irrigated, subirrigated or dry farming, for general farming, stock raising, fruit raising, etc.,—in the climate that best suits. I will send you the information that will help you locate in the place best suited to your needs.

**R. A. SMITH,**
Colonization and Industrial Agent,
Union Pacific Railroad Co., Room 2427 Union Pacific Bldg.,
OMAHA, NEBRASKA.


head should be securely held to avoid applying the caustic anywhere except over the horns. One stick of caustic potash, if preserved in a tightly corked bottle, will serve to dehorn many calves. The potash method of dehorning is the humane and effective way of dehorning. More than this, the neat, trim appearance of the head is not destroyed.

These are the mornings when, on account of the lower temperature, the oil in the bearings of the cream separator will be chilled and the machine will turn hard, and the chances are that throughout Kansas from this time on most separators will be run at a lower speed than during the summer when the machine turned easier and running conditions were most favorable. The slowing down of the speed of the separator will result in imperfect skimming of the milk and the loss of butter fat. Milk will not be as abundant this fall and winter as it has been other seasons. This, because feed will be scarcer and because the cows are going into the winter with a greatly decreased milk flow. This is a time for economy in the dairy as well as in all other departments of the farm operations. Now, the separator should be turned at the proper speed in order to avoid a loss of butter fat in the skim milk. The boy or the girl or the hired man should be cautioned to maintain the speed and should be watched to see that they do it. The speedometer, advertised in KANSAS FARMER columns, will at all times show the speed at which the machine is being run, but of course the speedometer cannot compel the operator to run the machine at the required speed. However, the person who operates the cream separator should be anxious to maintain the proper speed, and the speedometer will show when that speed has been reached. The speedometer on the cream separator will tell the operator whether or not he is doing his work as it ought to be done, but will not compel him to do it right. For example, your watch will tell you when it is time to go to dinner, but it will not make you go to dinner when it is noon.

### July Butter Fat Dickinson County Cows.

This is the report of the Dickinson County Cow Testing Association for July, 1913, including only such cows as have produced 30 pounds of butter fat or over:

| | Breed. | Pounds of Milk. | Per Cent Fat. | Pounds Fat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Holstein. . . . . | 843 | 3.6 | 30.34 |
| 2. | Shorthorn. . . . | 1,011 | 3.6 | 36.40 |
| 3. | Shorthorn. . . . | 819 | 3.8 | 31.12 |
| 4. | Holstein. . . . . | 1,200 | 3.2 | 38.40 |
| 5. | Holstein. . . . . | 1,050 | 3.2 | 33.60 |
| 6. | Holstein. . . . . | 1,311 | 2.88 | 37.82 |
| 7. | Jersey. . . . . | 951 | 4.4 | 41.84 |
| 8. | Holstein. . . . . | 870 | 3.9 | 33.93 |
| 9. | Angus. . . . . | 954 | 3.6 | 34.34 |
| 10. | Holstein. . . . . | 1,086 | 3.5 | 38.01 |
| 11. | Shorthorn. . . . | 921 | 5.1 | 46.97 |
| 12. | Shorthorn. . . . | 723 | 4.5 | 32.53 |
| 13. | Shorthorn. . . . | 633 | 5.0 | 31.65 |
| 14. | Holstein. . . . . | 909 | 3.3 | 30.00 |
| 15. | Shorthorn. . . . | 870 | 3.9 | 33.93 |
| 16. | Shorthorn. . . . | 969 | 3.1 | 30.14 |
| 17. | Holstein. . . . . | 897 | 3.7 | 33.19 |
| 18. | Hol.-Jer. . . . . | 1,287 | 3.0 | 38.61 |
| 19. | Holstein. . . . . | 1,113 | 2.8 | 31.16 |
| 20. | Holstein. . . . . | 1,422 | 3.2 | 45.50 |
| 21. | Holstein. . . . . | 882 | 4.3 | 37.92 |
| 22. | Jersey. . . . . | 624 | 5.9 | 36.82 |
| 23. | Holstein. . . . . | 1,653 | 2.8 | 46.28 |
| 24. | Holstein. . . . . | 975 | 3.6 | 35.10 |
| 25. | Shorthorn. . . . | 861 | 4.0 | 34.44 |
| 26. | Jersey. . . . . | 1,050 | 4.24 | 44.52 |
| 27. | Jersey. . . . . | 894 | 4.2 | 37.55 |
| 28. | Jersey. . . . . | 729 | 5.6 | 40.82 |
| 29. | Jtrsey. . . . . | 846 | 4.6 | 38.92 |
| 30. | Jersey. . . . . | 804 | 4.8 | 38.59 |
| 31. | Jersey. . . . . | 861 | 4.7 | 40.47 |
| 32. | Jersey. . . . . | 666 | 4.7 | 31.30 |
| 33. | Jersey. . . . . | 686 | 5.0 | 31.80 |
| 34. | Jersey. . . . . | 675 | 4.9 | 33.08 |
| 35. | Jersey. . . . . | 738 | 4.3 | 31.63 |
| 36. | Jersey. . . . . | 615 | 4.96 | 30.50 |

The cows as numbered above belong to the following members of the Dickinson Cow Testing Association: Numbers 1 and 2, R. E. Hershey; 3, J. H. Kohman; 4, 5 and 6, George Lenhert; 7, S. Goldsmith; 8, Alvan Engle; 9 and 10, Dave S. Engle; 11, 12 and 13, S. Rohrer; 14, E. S. Engle & Son; 15, J. N. Engle; 16, Dave Sheets; 17 to 23 inclusive, A. B. Wilcox; 24 and 25, John Lesher; 26 to 36, J. R. Sterling.

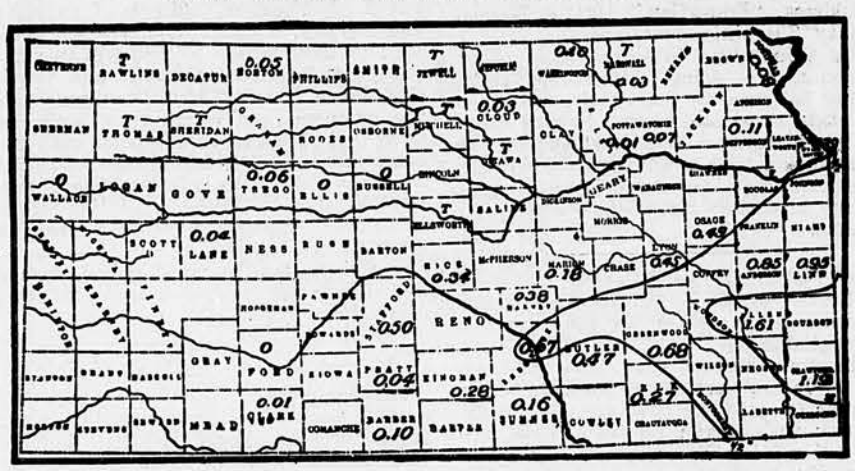
### World's Coldest Town.

Where the rivers freeze to the bottom and small trees snap off from the biting force of the cold, stands the coldest inhabited city in the world—Verkoyansek, in Northeastern Siberia.

It is a place of some size, stands 150 feet above the sea level, and in winter boasts of a temperature 85 degrees below zero. Its annual average temperature is three degrees above zero.

The Russian government owns the town, and is interested in having an administrative center where clever and industrious Yokuts, fur-trading Jews of Siberia, carry on their operations.—The American Woman.

# KANSAS CROP REPORT
## FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 25




Rain Chart prepared by T. N. Jennings from reports collected by the Weather Bureau.

UNITED STATES WEATHER OB SERVER'S REPORT BY COUNTIES.

Allen—Rain plentiful. Wheat making good growth. Fall pastures much improved. Killing frost on 20th and 23d.

Anderson—Good rain on fall sowing of wheat and grass.

Barber—Good wheat pasture. Only little damage to vegetation by frosts.

Butler—A good portion of week cloudy. Alfalfa not damaged by frost. Ground too wet to cut corn.

Chautauqua—Everything continues growing.

Clark—Cold raw wind about 3 p. m.

Cloud—Killing frost on 20th. Wheat up and looking fine.

Coffey—Good rains bringing forth good pasturage.

Decatur—Farmers still putting in wheat. Probably 30 per cent more being sown than ordinarily. Early sowing covers the ground. Good pasture and stock in good condition.

Elk—Frost the 20th, but did not do much damage. Farmers cutting kafir, but little grain on it. Some cutting alfalfa, which was not hurt by the frost.

Ellsworth—Wheat looks good. Some alfalfa being cut. Frost on 25th but did little damage.

Gray—Largest wheat acreage ever in history. Doing fine. Farmers finishing silo filling. Seventeen silos built this year.

Greenwood—Wheat never looked better. Cutting alfalfa.

Jefferson—Severe frost on 24th, killing vines and causing leaves to fall early. Warmed up last of week with good wheat weather. Freeze did not kill alfalfa. Some sowing wheat yet.

Jewell—Wheat looks fine. Third crop of alfalfa just good for pasture on account of frost.

Johnson—Weather ideal. Acreage of wheat planted greater than other years. It looks fine. Pasture was not injured by the frost the 20th. Grass not injured.

Lane—Weather continues fine. Wheat about all drilled and early drilled wheat being pastured some.

Marion—Wheat still growing. Frost two nights the past week. Farmers cutting sorghum and alfalfa.

Marshall—Farmers gathering corn where there is any. Ice formed 20th and 21st, but the first killing frost came the 23d. Fall seeding all done and coming up good. Gathering apples, but only have light crops.

Mitchell—Good wheat weather. First snow on the 12th. Frosts nearly every night.

Norton—Nearly everyone has finished sowing wheat. Wheat coming up and looking fine. Feed being stacked.

Ottawa—Fall sown grass growing fast and makes fine pasture. First killing frost on 20th. Conditions fairly good for wheat and rye, but ground is not wet down deep enough for best results.

Pottawatomie — Wheat seeding done. Mostly up and looks fine. Killing frost on 20th. The fourth cutting of alfalfa is being secured and is a fair crop.

Phillips—We had our first killing frost the 19th. Farmers about done sowing wheat. Kafir all cut.

Republic—Wheat and alfalfa growing fine. A little wheat being sown with the ground in excellent condition.

Rice—Killing frosts on the 20th and 23d. No damage done as there was no feed or corn to hurt.

Russell—First killing frost. A cool, dry week. Wheat and pasture very good. Alfalfa is rather light crop. A very bad dust storm this afternoon.

Sedgwick—Heavy frost on 23d. Hurt tender plants some. Danger of early wheat growing too big before cold weather.

Seward—Ground in excellent condition. Most of wheat already in. This is the best fall for wheat we have ever had.

Sumner—Woods still green. Were it not for the dead cornstalks it would look like summer. Cannot see the ground in early sown wheat. Cold north wind on 19th and frost.

Thomas—Fine week for all farm work. Farmers busy cutting feed. Large shipments of stock shipped in for wintering—5,500 sheep. Wheat very fine.

Washington — Splendid wheat weather. Wheat growing nicely.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Mr. Elliott Shaw, of Dublin, Pa., writes: Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y. — I used one bottle on the sprung knee; it has straightened the leg. Send another bottle, so as I can cure the foot. By the results obtained caused the sale of two bottles, one for spavin and the other for curb; in both cases it brought the results. It is certainly the greatest medicine I ever used

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Again prove their superiority as egg layers in the National Egg-Laying Contest, one White Rock hen laying 281 eggs; 645 hens competing. 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.

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# TELESCOPE

Here is a valuable, practical gift to our farmer and stockmen friends—a powerful five-section telescope, 42 inches long extended, and made by one of the world's best known manufacturers. It is built of the best materials throughout and is brass bound. With each telescope we furnish a solar eye-piece for studying the wonderful sights in the heavens. The eye-piece is a powerful magnifying glass too, and can be used to study insects mentioned in crop bulletins, fungus growths on plants, and for a sun glass.

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The lenses in these telescopes are made by experts and are carefully adjusted. Objects can be seen many miles away that are indistinct to the naked eye. Farmers and ranchmen find these telescopes very valuable in watching stock or people 5 or 10 miles away. By watching the clouds with this telescope some can tell the approach of a storm early and prepare for it.

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We will send one of these great telescopes free and prepaid to all who send $1.50 to pay for one **two-year** subscription to **Kansas Farmer,** or for one renewal and one new subscription each for one year, both for $1.50. We will refund your money if you are not entirely satisfied. All orders filled promptly. Address

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Chairman of Insurance Committee.....I. D. Hibner, Olathe
Chairman of Women's Work Committee.....Adelia B. Hester, Lone Elm

NATIONAL GRANGE OFFICERS.

Master.....Oliver Wilson, Peoria, Ill.
Lecturer.....N. P. Hull, Diamondale, Mich.
Secretary..C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City,
Sec'y....C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, O.

## Grange Doings.

A. P. Reardon, State Master, reports a new Grange, to be known as Sorghum Valley No. 1552, in Neosho County. Since the first of the present year Mr. Reardon has organized 18 Granges.

G. B. Robinson reports Pleasant Hill No. 1549 organized by him in Linn County.

A. M. Bunge reports Oak Vale No. 1550 and Ottumwa No. 1557 organized by him in Coffey County.

According to a recent report from C. M. Freeman there have been 411 Granges organized and 20 reorganized from October 1, 1912, to September 30, 1913.—A. E. WEDD.

## Pomona Grange.

On October 11 Anderson County Pomona Grange was right royally entertained by the Ozark Grange at their home in Colony, where a beautiful dinner was served to 144 persons. Fifteen members were initiated into the fifth degree. Music throughout the day was fine, especially the cornet solos by two high school boys of Colony. The program was as follows:

Lecture, "Patrons' Duties to Each Other," Brother Axtell.

Report of committee on co-operative buying and selling with Co. man. General discussion.

Reading, "Get Together," Sister Bidwell.

Paper, "What of 1913?" Brother Burley.

Paper, "Co-operation," Brother McClure.

Address, "Education," Hattie Woods, County Superintendent.

We would like to know what other Pomonas are doing. It seems there should be some tie that binds. All over the state we should know what we want and pull together for it. That is the co-operation that would put the Grange in a position to lead the children of agriculture into their birthright.—ADELIA B. HESTER.

## Grange Co-operation in Burlington.

Silently so far as the outside world is concerned, modestly, for they are not trumpet blowers, but very effectively, Burlington, Kansas, has been making history in the work of the Coffey County Pomona Grange this past summer. Early in May they began to project the organization of a Farmers' Supply Company, the headquarters store to be located in Burlington. Capital was raised and a strong board of directors chosen. This board then elected four very efficient officers, L. E. Wentz, president; F. W. Evans, vice-president; Ivy Allen, treasurer, and H. L. McIntyre, secretary and manager. They were fortunate in securing F. P. Zschiele, an experienced salesman, as assistant manager in charge of the store. Later, in July, a creamery man of experience was employed to look after the growing cream business. They were chartered with an authorized capital of $10,000, as a co-operative cash store. Two expressions indicate their relation to the communities in their territory: "If we haven't what you want, we will get it for you"; and "Dealers in general merchandise and everything that farmers buy or sell."

The cash receipts on Saturday, July 12, opening day, were $99.11, and nearly eleven cases of eggs—$39.60—and nearly $10 worth of butter. Cash receipts August 9, just four weeks after opening, were $233.49, 21 cases of eggs, and 165 gallons of cream, upon which last named a commission is received. September has shown strong cash receipts and growing produce trade. Just five weeks after opening the demand was such that a stock of shoes was purchased, also staple dry goods and men's common garments. Arrangements were also made to take the next room, 25 feet front, and thus use three store rooms. Two salesmen have been employed all the time, and six on Saturdays. Average daily cash sales, outside of cream commissions, for 17 days in July were $48.26, and for 26 days in August, $82.11. September sales are climbing up still higher.

Upon 5,000 pounds of binder twine bought by Secretary McIntyre before the store was opened, two cents a pound was saved. About the same time a buggy was bought for a stockholder at a very good saving. Saturday afternoon, September 6, a meeting of stockholders was held in the Burlington Opera House to discuss corn and coal buying for this fall's needs. Orders were taken for 3,600 bushels of corn, saving to the members 6 cents per bushel, or $216. A car of coal was also ordered, but will be handled in the regular profit and pro-rated business.

It is anticipated that with the new lines of September supplies the average business will run over $100 per day. The business is done strictly for cash. It is thoroughly co-operative, based upon the Rochdale plan, and has some modern features that tend to draw patrons. Twenty school districts have been visited recently in the endeavor to have the business thoroughly understood and to get plenty of capital to assure its occupancy of the field in supplying the needs of the farming communities. A spirit of loyalty prevails everywhere. Men have come to the secretary saying that they did not want rebates until the capital was ample, and that if another $50 was needed to assure enough he was to call upon them. The bond that unites these co-operators of Coffey County Granges has reached more than even they yet realize. It has been a learning to "do team work," a union of forces that shall reach out into every line of possible community progress. Personally I may say that I have never faced a finer body of workers than the farmers and farmers' wives I met in the Burlington Opera House early in May, and again recalled to meet them in their beautiful park by the river on July 4. They are setting a pace that any community may follow if the principles of the Burlington movement are adopted. Those principles are an assured opening for such a store, sufficient capital to begin, a good board of directors, officers of capacity and fidelity, a cash basis, the Rochdale plan of distribution of net profits after expenses, interest on stock, and provision for a surplus have been made, to the customers on a pro rata basis, no "war" of prices in competition with the other stores, but a dependence upon the rebate dividend to win and hold customers. Besides these, a partial rebate is allowed to customers who are not stockholders. Adhering to these principles there can be nothing but success if members are loyal.—ALFRED DOCKING, Manhattan, Kan.

## Mitchell County Holds Good Fair.

Although many counties through the central part of Kansas cancelled their fairs for this year, Mitchell County went ahead and held their just as though nothing had happened. The breeders of this county have been generally recognized as among the most progressive in the state and they have held a good many successful fairs. The Mitchell County Improved Stock Breeders' Association has been a most important factor in holding the breeders together and maintaining an interest in the improvement of live stock.

The fairs at Beloit have always emphasized the educational feature in their exhibits. The associate editor of KANSAS FARMER has been present at a number of previous fairs and has conducted classes in colt judging for the boys in attendance and also assisted in the stock judging test for boys which has been an important feature of this fair. This year Mr. Crabtree of the Extension Division of the Agricultural College was present and gave very instructive talks during the fair.

One of the most interesting things about the fair this year, to the board of managers at least, was the fact that after all the bills were paid, $1,000 remained in the treasury. This is a splendid record for a county fair in any year and coming as it does in a year when conditions have been less favorable than ordinarily, it is especially gratifying to the fair management.

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Prices. This lot consists of every known make of roofing—Galvanized, 2¼c per sq. ft.; Corrugated Steel, 1¼c per sq. ft.; Rubber Surfaced Ajax Roofing 62c per square, etc. We now own the Chicago House Wrecking Company and incorporated for $10,000,000; this tremendous purchase is the first result—nothing like it ever before attempted by anyone. Every dollar's worth of the roofing guaranteed brand new. Every quality. Write for free samples and remarkable prices.

HARRIS BROS. COMPANY Dept. BM-49 Chicago, Ill.

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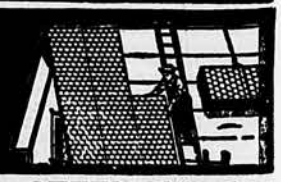

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Low Prices! Sold direct from factory at low prices, freight prepaid. Postal brings Factory Prices and Free Book No. 11363. If possible, give size of roof and get price on complete job. Send postal today—get everything by return mail. (130)

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Our Improved "Safety" Breeding Crate is the cheapest, strongest and best crate on the market. Ask any breeder — anywhere. Price $15 f. o. b. Sioux City. Send for circular. Can ship same day order is received. Safety Breeding Crate Co., 411½ W. 7th St., Sioux City, Iowa.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

# HOME CIRCLE

To launder lingerie waists and dresses, first wash, rinse, blue and dry the garment in the usual way, but do not starch. When perfectly dry, put into a bowl and pour boiling water over it. Wring out as soon as possible, roll in a dry cloth, lay it away for two or three hours and then iron. Laundered in this way a white waist will look and wear like new, without that glossy appearance which starch gives.

### Potatoes and Cheese.

Two cups of chopped cooked potatoes, 1½ cups of white sauce, 3 or 4 tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, 4 tablespoonfuls of craker crumbs, 2 tablespoonfuls of melted butter.

Make the white sauce and stir into it the potatoes and cheese. Pour into a buttered baking dish. Melt the butter and stir into the crumbs and spread over the top of the potato mixture. Set in a hot oven long enough to brown the crumbs. This dish may be served when dinner without meat is desired.

### A Way They Have.

Mrs. Flint came for a visit to her sister's home, and her little niece, Charlotte, was delighted to see her.

"What has become of the black kitten that you had when I was here before, dear?" asked Mrs. Flint.

"Why, don't you know?" asked Charlotte, much surprised.

"I haven't heard a word," replied the aunt. "Was he poisoned?"

"No ma'am," said Charlotte.

"Drowned?"

"Oh, no."

"Stolen?"

"No, indeed."

"Hurt in any way?"

"No, ma'am."

"Well," said Mrs. Flint, "I can't guess, dear. What became of him?"

"He growed into a cat," said Charlotte.—October Lippincott's.

### The Magic Glass.

A laugh rippled over the lips of the older woman.

"Oh my dear, my dear!" said she; "you are looking at life through the wrong sort of glasses. Once upon a time a dear old lady, who used to relate the most wonderful fairy tales to us children, told a story I have always remembered. It seems the queen of the fairies was invited to be god-mother to a little child, and everybody thought the most wondrous gift would be forthcoming and there was much disappointment when the fairy queen presented her godchild with a small glass, framed in silver and mother of pearl, to be sure, but possessing little of the magnificance that might reasonably have been hoped for from such a source. It was a magic glass, however, as subsequent events proved. When troubles came its possessor had simply to view them through one side of the glass and they at once dwindled into insignificance and presently faded away completely; on the other hand, the reverse side was to be turned upon blessings, which were magnified wondrously by the means. And because of this fairy gift, which was always used as directed, this fortunate little godchild lived a long and happy life—and is living yet for aught I know to the contrary."

Once more the cheery laugh; the young woman, however, did not even smile as she said: "You're so funny! What has an old-fashioned fairy story got to do with me? Nobody believes in such stories nowadays, not even the children."

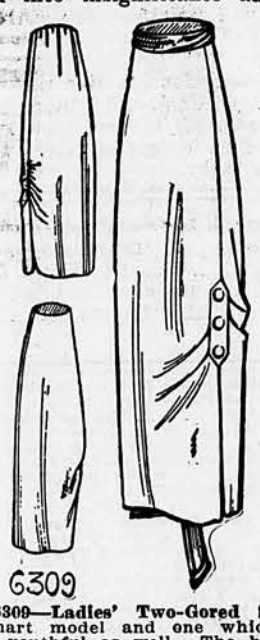
"No," answered the other; "and it seems a pity. But we all possess the magic glass, just the same, and with it the power to magnify our blessings and minimize our troubles. To the greatest extent we can control or change our point of view—our way of looking at things—and that means everything, dear child, everything."—The American Woman.

### Canning Green Tomatoes.

Remove stems, wash, and drain the tomatoes. Pare them and remove all inedible parts. Slice or chop them and put in an acid-proof vessel, adding one level teaspoonful of salt for each pint of tomato.

Set the vessel on the back of the range or in a mild oven, where it will receive only a moderate amount of heat. Add no water, but allow the tomatoes to cook in their own juices, stirring occasionally to prevent sticking. They must cook until thoroughly done, not less than an hour.

Have the jars sterilized and the rubbers on. Keep them hot until the tomatoes are ready; then fill the hot jars with the hot fruit, seal tight, and when cold wipe and set away for future use.




No. 6309—Ladies' Two-Gored Skirt. A very smart model and one which is extremely youthful as well. The high waist line is used with a few gathers in the back and a bit of drapery at one side seam, held by a strap of material. Serge, crepe materials, faille, messaline and all soft fabrics are suitable for this skirt. The pattern, No. 6309, is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2⅝ yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.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The great popularity and the heavy demand for the famous Martha Washington Comfort Shoes made only by the F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co. of Milwaukee, have caused dishonest dealers to sell cheap and inferior imitations to their customers when the genuine Martha Washington was wanted and asked for.

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IN the large cities one may find great department stores, where merchandise of a thousand kinds is assembled for inspection and selection. Yet, such a store is not more convenient, as a shopping guide, than the advertising columns of KANSAS FARMER. Here you will find hundreds of manufacturers, in all parts of the country, describing and picturing their wares for your convenience.

You can sit down in your own home and buy direct from a factory a thousand miles away, or you can go to your nearest town and find the things advertised.

Advertising simplifies the matter of buying goods and at the same time indicates the reliable and enterprising firms.

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

STANDARD BOOKS FOR THE FARMER AND BREEDER Address, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

"Brought you home something good, Mother"

Sunshine L-W. SODA CRACKERS

Give your wife a treat. Save her some of the drudgery of housekeeping. Bring her one of those big, economical, family packages of Sunshine L.-W. Soda Crackers.

They taste so good you'll be eating them all the way home. They've got so much nourishment they make muscle. They're so easily digested they're just the thing for the children.

The Big Package

Try these crisp, flavory and flaky crackers, made under ideal conditions of cleanliness by the makers of the famous Sunshine Biscuits. And always fresh in their triple-sealed, air-tight cartons, 25c.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY

Bakers of Sunshine Biscuits

SUNSHINE L-W SODA CRACKERS

Sunshine Biscuits

25¢

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**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 per week.** No "ad" taken for less than 60 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.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED.—Make $125 monthly. Free living quarters. Write Ozment, 44F, St. Louis.

AGENTS—NOVELTY KNIVES AND RAzors are lightning sellers. 100% profit. Exclusive territory. Goods guaranteed. Novelty Cutlery Co., 163 Bar St., Canton, Ohio.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN FOR government positions. Examinations soon. I conducted government examinations. Trial examination free. Write Ozment, 44R, St. Louis.

MANAGER WANTED—MUST BE A LIVE wire with interest towards dairy stock and one who is able to interest himself financially. Give references. The Springdale Stock Ranch, Concordia, Kan.

AGENTS—SNAPPIEST HOUSEHOLD line on earth. Red hot sellers; steady repeaters. Over 150 different articles. Good guaranteed; 100% profit. Write quick—Hurry! E. M. Feltman, Sales Mgr., 5741 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN OVER 18 for U. S. Government positions, $65.00 to $150.00 month. Thousands of appointments this year. Pull unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Common education sufficient. Write for free booklet of positions open to you. Franklin Institute, Dept. T 82, Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMAN—TO SELL HIGH GRADE guaranteed groceries at wholesale direct to farmers, ranchmen and all consumers. Earn $4 to $10 and up per day. A big chance to get into business for yourself. Save the buyers the retailer's profit. Every customer is a permanent one. Demand constantly increasing. Latest plan. K. F. Hitchcock Hill Co., Chicago.

OREGON STATE PUBLICATIONS FREE—Oregon Almanac, Oregon Farmer and other official books published by State Immigration Commission, telling of resources, climate and agricultural opportunities for the man of moderate means. Ask questions—they will have painstaking answers. We have nothing to sell. Address Room 54 Portland Commercial Club, Portland, Ore.

## REAL ESTATE.

WANT TO BUY GOOD FARM, FROM owner only. Give price and description. Dromberg, Box 754, Chicago.

FOR CATHOLICS, CITY HOMES; ALSO 20, 80, 160 acres. Write T. J. Ryan, St. Marys, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

HOMESTEAD LAND—MAP SHOWING location of over 200,000 acres, greatest fruit and stock country in the world, for 25 cents. Ozark Land Office, Dept. B-5, Harrison, Ark.

FOUND—320-ACRE HOMESTEAD IN settled neighborhood; fine farm land; no sand hills. Cost you $175, filing fees and all. J. A. Tracy, Kimball, Neb.

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

WHAT KIND OF A FARM ARE YOU looking for? Can sell you good little farms from $20 to $40 per acre, and good ranches from $18 to $30. Ask me and see if I haven't the farm you are looking for. F. D. Greene, Longton, Kan.

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.

SECURE A HOME IN VIRGINIA.—Ideal climate for farming or fruit growing. Short winters. Abundant rainfall. All crops do well. Big markets near by. Good farm lands, $15 an acre up. Easy terms. Information gladly given. F. H. LaBaume, Agl. Agt. Norfolk & Western Ry., Room 259 N. & W. Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

CHEAP FEED FOR KANSAS. WE HAVE a hundred cars of fire-damaged barley and oats, kiln dried, such as Middle States feeders have used for years. For car lot feed buyers this is an opportunity to solve the feed problem. If you want good feed, send for information and order before it is all gone. Also screenings for sheep men. C. E. Dingwall Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

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FOR SALE — FINEST GRADE EXtracted honey in 60-pound cans. $9.50 per case of two 60-pound cans, f. o. b. Merino, Colo. Write for prices on car lot. W. A. Cheek, Merino, Colo.

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REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE FOR sale by C. S. Hart & Sons, Milan, Mo.

WELL BRED GRADE HOLSTEIN BULL calves crated at $20 per head while they last. Arnold & Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN HEAD OF DEEP red Shorthorn heifer calves, 8 to 10 months old, $35 per head as long as they last. Walter T. Vickery, Route 1, Lancaster, Kan.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN HEAD OF TWO-year-old and 15 head of one-year-old high-grade Jersey heifers. R. F. Hodgins, Topeka, Kan.

TWO PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULL calves ready for light service in the spring. Extra well bred. Priced reasonable. Carl Snyder, R. F. D. No. 7, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—A REGISTERED HOLstein-Friesian two-year-old heifer, in calf. For breeding and number address Dr. W. H. Webster, Baldwin, Kan.

WANTED — HOLSTEIN OR JERSEY heifers with calves. Want them near Victoria or Russell, Kan., if possible. Walter Rajenski, Route 1, Victoria, Kan.

FOR SALE — REGISTERED BROWN Swiss Bulls. Will make attractive prices on several heifer calves. Write your wants. Dahlem & Schmidt, Route 2, El Dorado, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—POLLED Durham bull, Challenger 338159. Three years old. Second prize at Topeka Fair, 1911. Frank Wassenberg, Sr., Marysville, Kan.

FOR SALE—32 HEAD HOLSTEINS, Shorthorns and Jerseys, all bred from winter cows. Good young stock. Owned by dairymen going out of business. Sell all for $60 a head. Jack Hammel, 215 Adams St., Topeka, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIES; FEMALES — OLD and young for sale. J. C. Starr, Vinita, Okla.

## POULTRY.

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

FINE BURBON RED TURKEYS. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

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

CHOICE AMERICAN STANDARD RUNner Ducks, $1.50 each; drakes, $1.00. Maud Fagan, Minneapolis, Kan.

ATTENTION. — BLACK LANGSHAN cockerels at $1 each until November 15. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON S. C. BROWN LEGhorns. I have some extra nice birds for sale. G. F. Koch, Jr., Ellsworth, Kan.

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

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

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

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

TEN GOOD BUFF COCHIN BANTAM cockerels to sell or trade for good mater Homer or Carmeaux pigeons. Kansas Poultry Co., Norton, Kan.

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

BUFF ROCKS—CUT PRICES TILL DEcember, to reduce stock. Pullets, 50 cents up; cockerels, $1.00 up. A. Casselman, 650 Hiram Ave., Wichita, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS—CHOICE EARLY hatched utility cockerels from winter layers, $1.50 to $2.50 each. J. W. Chas. Williams, Palco, Kan.

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

WHITE WYANDOTTES, NONE BETTER in state. Have shape and color and great layers. Write your needs. Alford & Talbott, Yards 823 Fourth, Hutchinson, Kan.

A FEW EARLY HATCHED SHOW birds for sale. Single Comb White Orpingtons and Silver Laced Wyandottes. W. G. Langehennig, Jackson, Mo.

EXTRA BIG-BONED GREENISH glossy dark-eyed Black Langshans, high scoring, $5.00 each. Good breeders, three for $5.00. H. Osterfoss, Hedrick, Iowa.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—GREAT winnings at Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson. Stock for sale. Write me. Dr. E. P. Cressler, Peabody, Kan.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE LEGhorn hens and cockerels, 75 cents and $1 during October. Higher later. Jennie Martin, Frankfort, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS.—I HAVE SEVERAL cockerels from my state show birds for sale. Write me. A. T. Edwards, Plains, Kan.

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

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

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

WHITE WYANDOTTES — SAME OLD story. Made clean sweep and also all firsts in sweepstakes. We have the grandest flock of birds this year we have ever raised. If you need some good birds, write me. N. Kornhaus, Peabody, Kan.

### Narrow Tires Destructive to Roads.

In the destruction of public roads there is a situation in Iowa that is not found in any other state with the possible exception of Kansas. I refer to the general use of narrow-tired vehicles under heavy loads, so destructive to our highways. In fact, they are responsible for nearly all the damage done to them. Many kinds of road construction which would be successful in Nebraska and most of the other states would be absolutely failures in Iowa, owing to the use of narrow tires. Nebraska is saving her macadam and other roads with the use of wide-tired wheels. No load with less than four-inch tired wheels is allowed upon the road between Omaha and Florence, Nebraska.

Many wagons with ten-inch tires are sent from Omaha into Illinois, besides a large number with four-inch tires, while but few are sold in Iowa except to railroad contractors, to whom you could not give a narrow-tired wagon to be used for heavy hauling.

Other than regular pavement, what road construction can support a narrow-tired wagon loaded with two tons of weight (not an unusual load), each wheel having a pressure upon the road bed of more than five hundred pounds to the square inch? They will destroy any road construction, with the exceptions mentioned, in a very short time, without constant repairs. The silly argument that a narrow-tired wagon loaded hauls easier than a four-inch tired one has been proven wrong by every test that has been made, including those at Ames and those by the United States government in connection with their field artillery. The latter made a thorough test, and adopted four-inch tires. It is strange to me that the people of Iowa are generally so indifferent regarding this, as a narrow-tired wagon used to any extent for hauling heavy loads upon our roads costs the tax payers in injury to their roads more than twice each year what it would cost to furnish its wheels with four-inch tires which would last at least three times as long as the narrow tires. A four-inch tired wagon loaded with two tons weight has a pressure of two hundred pounds per square inch—or more than the best road roller.

Nothing could be devised that would so effectually contribute to the maintenance of our roads as the general use of wide tires and the occasional use of the road drag to obliterate the tracks, thus causing the travel to spread over the surface of the road. When this system is adopted, we shall have ideal roads in Iowa, costing but a small sum to maintain compared to what they do now.

Narrow tires are not only destructive to dirt roads, but to all road constructions, and most of all to macadam. There is no move that could be made for the improvement of the highways in Iowa so practical and effective as to take from the road fund a sufficient sum to create factories in different parts of the state to convert narrow-tired wheels, used as described, into wide tires, as all they need are new felloes and tires, costing not to exceed ten to twelve dollars per wagon. Iowa should not be behind all other states in this respect.—W. F. Baker, in Wallace's Farmer.

E. A. Trump, the successful Duroc Jersey breeder located at Formoso, Kan., authorizes us to claim February 9 as the date for his winter bred sow sale. Mr. Trump is the oldest Duroc Jersey breeder in his part of the state, having bought his first Durocs more than twelve years ago. The herd now numbers over 100 head, and is headed by the outstanding good boars, B. & C. Col. Chief and Defiance 2d. The first named is a son of the great state fair winner, B. & C.'s Colonel, and his dam was but a few places removed from the great boar, Ohio Chief. Defiance 2d combines the blood and is closely related to the noted boars, Kant Be Beat and Tip Top Notcher. These boars both have lots of scale, and the gilts sired by Defiance have wonderful length and the strongest backs possible. These boars are assisted by a very promising young boar, a son of Model Top, by the great Golden Model. The Trump sow herd is noted for scale and evenness of type, and there is in the herd one of the finest bunches of spring gilts to be found in Kansas. They are being reserved for the winter sale. Remember the date and plan to attend.

Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan., the well known breeders of Hereford cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs, have recently purchased from McFarland Bros. a richly bred boar, a grandson of the grand champion of the American Royal. He is also a grandson of the grand champion sow of the world, Dotie. Howell Bros. have been on the lookout for a high-class boar for some little time and consider themselves fortunate indeed to be able to secure this boar to head their herd. Most of the females in their winter sale will be bred to this boar. They also have added a splendid young boar to their herd, which they purchased from Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan. The dam of this young boar won the grand championship of the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson this year. The fall yearlings and the spring gilts on the Howell farm have developed exceptionally well. They have had access to unlimited range with plenty of alfalfa pasture, and handled in this way they will be in the pink of condition when breeding time arrives.

## TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

TREES AT WHOLESALE PRICES. Fruit book free. Address Wichita Nursery, Box P, Wichita, Kan.

FETERITA SEED—FIRST-CLASS FETerita seed at $3 per bushel. Chas. Geist, Aline, Okla.

FOR SALE—GOOD FEED AND SEED business. Carry large stock and have good trade. Powell's Feed Store, Arkansas City, Kan.

## HOGS.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE PIGS FOR sale, 75 pounds, $15.00. Will Woodruff, Kinsley, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS—THE BIG SMOOTH fellows; both sexes. For sale, will guarantee. J. L. Boner, Lenexa, Kan.

HERD BOAR—BIG BONE WONDER BY Red Chief Wonder, after November 15. Also few boars of best strain. Elder Grove Farm, Route 1, Box 25, Columbus, Neb.

## HORSES AND MULES

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

STALLION AND JACK—A REGISTERED Percheron stallion and a black jack with light points for sale or trade. Come and see them. H. M. Stephens, Munden, Kan.

## PATENTS

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

## MISCELLANEOUS.

PLACES FOUND FOR STUDENTS TO earn board and room. Dougherty's Business College, Topeka, Kan.

WANTED—POSITION AS FOREMAN ON farm or ranch. Very best of references. A. J. Gilbert, Lansing, Kan.

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

SEND 20 CENTS IN COIN OR STAMPS and get beautiful mouth organ sent postpaid free. Chas. Clarke Co., 334 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

BOOKKEEPING OR SHORTHAND course easily mastered. Easy terms. Write for Book 75. Great Northern College, Freeport, Illinois.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT AND SEND you absolutely free a 6-lb. pair feather pillows as an introduction along with your order enclosing ten dollars for our famous 36-lb. feather bed. New feathers. Best ticking and equipped with sanitary ventilators. Satisfaction guaranteed. Delivery guaranteed. Agents make big money. Turner & Cornwell, Dept. 91, Memphis, Tenn., or Dept. 91, Charlotte, N. C.

## TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

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

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

**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.

## TEN WEEKS-10 CENTS

We will send KANSAS FARMER on trial 10 weeks for 10 cents. Could you do five of your friends a greater favor than to introduce them to KANSAS FARMER by sending it to him for 10 weeks? To anyone sending us five trial subscriptions we will send, free, one of our three-page wall charts, containing a large map of Kansas, the United States, World, Insular possessions, a fine new map of the Panama Canal, and hundreds of statistical facts of interest, last census of cities, towns, countries, etc. Send us your club today.

**To reach the well-to-do Farmers of Kansas and surrounding Territory with a Heart-to-Heart Business Talk, use our Classified Columns. Ready buyers at a low cost.**

### Walter Made His Annual Sale.

In spite of high-priced corn and a very limited demand, H. B. Walter made a very good sale at his farm, November 21. The offering was the usual good one and fully appreciated, although the demand was not strong enough to make prices what they should have been. H. C. Graner topped the gilts, buying No. 41 for $80. No. 20 was the highest priced boar sold, going to O. P. Monroe. Col. C. A. Hawk did the selling, assisted by Cols. Scott and Tripp. A partial list of sales follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1—Floyd Royer, Circleville, Kan. | $27.00 |
| 2—P. C. Furkelson, Everest | 36.00 |
| 4—Willis Belte, Effingham | 32.00 |
| 3—A. G. Valentine, Effingham | 30.00 |
| 11—Joe Schneider, Nortonville | 45.00 |
| 16—H. C. Kaut, Seneca, Kan. | 35.00 |
| 25—A. Stalpene, Everest | 39.00 |
| 21—J. D. Mahan, Whiting | 32.50 |
| 46—J. D. Mahan | 35.00 |
| 48—U. S. Byrne, Saxton, Mo. | 40.00 |
| 49—James Gregg, Lancaster | 40.00 |
| 50—James Hawk, Monrovia | 34.00 |
| 32—Dan Moyer, Hiawatha | 41.00 |

## FIELD NOTES

O. I. C. breeders should not overlook Crystal O. I. C. herd, owned by Dan Wilcox, Cameron, Mo. He is offering young stock sired by Frost's Buster, a sire of prize winners, and is pricing stock reasonably.

**Of Interest to Trappers.**

This week we start advertising for Fred White, the Kansas fur man, located at Beloit, Kan. Mr. White is in position to pay the highest prices for all kinds of furs. He pays freight and gives quick returns.

Austin Smith, Dwight, Kan., still has a few extra good big-type spring boars for sale, also a fine lot of September pigs that he expects to offer at weaning time. Mr. Smith's Polands have the size and quality, and breeders wanting the easy-feeding kind will find them in this herd.

**Duroc Jersey Boars.**

In this issue Hammond & Buskirk, Newton, Kan., are offering spring boars now old enough for service at very reasonable prices. They are sired by Tatarrax, G. M.'s Tat. Col., and Tat's Top. These pigs are large and thrifty and worth the price asked. Please look up ad and write your wants. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

**Poland China Gilts.**

Thurston & Wood, Elmdale, Kan., are offering a choice lot of Poland China gilts bred for spring litters. They are sired by a son of A Wonder and bred to a son of Big Orange. They are bargains at the price asked. If interested, write today and get first choice. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

**A Pleased Customer.**

Here is a sample of a letter of a kind often received by one of our advertisers at Clay Center, Kan.: "Dear Mr. Amcoats: The seven gilts arrived in good condition. They are not fat, but that suits me better. They are very thrifty, and I expect just as good results from them as from those bought of you last year.—William Sharp, Muskogee, Okla."

**Shropshire Rams.**

Col. Ed Green, Howard, Kan., has 40 spring Shropshire rams for sale at $12 each. They are good ones and worth the price. If you need some new blood, please write him your wants, kindly mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Verny Daniels' sale of big-type Polands, held at Gower, Mo., October 23, was only fairly well attended. His offering was sired by his herd boar, Daniels' Long King, one of the good sons of the great Long King's Equal. The boars and gilts sold were out of dams that make up one of the best big-type sow herds in the country. Prices for this offering ranged low for big-type Polands carrying the best blood of the breed.

**Foley Writes.**

J. F. Foley, our big-type Poland China advertiser located out in Norton County, Kansas, writes that he still has about 15 extra choice spring boars sired by Ott's Big Orange and other big-type sires. They are well grown out, weighing from 165 to 260 pounds. Mr. Foley says he has had an extra good trade, selling among others a pair of boars to F. C. Strebel, Alton, Kan. Write Mr. Foley at Oronoque, and mention Kansas Farmer.

**J. S. Kennedy's O. I. C. Sale.**

J. S. Kennedy, Blockton, Iowa, owner of one of the best O. I. C. herds now assembled, sold an extra fine offering of spring pigs at public auction October 16. On account of bad weather the attendance was only fair. Local conditions were not favorable and the high-class offering did not sell for their value. The average on the 44 head sold was $21.50, with the top at $36. Col. T. E. Deem sold the entire offering in less than two hours. Mr. Kennedy expects to have another good offering for his annual sale in October, 1914.

**Graff's Mulefoot Hogs.**

Attention is called to the card of Ernest E. Graff, Rosendale, Mo. Mr. Graff owns one of the largest herds of Mulefoot hogs in the West. The foundation stock for this herd was from the Dunlap and Scanlon herds. The head of the herd is Dodger Chief, a big high-class boar weighing 800 pounds as a two-year-old. He is assisted by the great young boar, Jo, a yearling weighing 400 pounds. The sows of this herd are the big high-class kind. Mr. Graff has 100 head of sows, gilts and boars. He is pricing his stock reasonably and guarantees description, and his guarantee is good. Write him for prices, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

**The L. V. O'Keefe Sale.**

The Poland China sale advertised by L. V. O'Keefe, Bucyrus, Kan., on October 20, was held as advertised. A number of breeders were present and bought liberally, but the local support was not strong. The offering was good and should have brought more money. Thirty-six head sold for an average of $32.70. The top was $52.50, paid for No. 21, a February 22 pig going to the Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan. The offering consisted of a few fall yearling gilts and February, March and April spring pigs. Mr. O'Keefe is claiming March 4 for a bred sow sale, at which time he will offer a splendid lot of bred sows and bred gilts.

**W. W. Oliver's Polands.**

The attention of Poland China breeders is called to the card of W. W. Oliver, Guilford, Mo. Mr. Oliver owns one of the best herds of big-type Polands in Missouri and one among the best in existence at this time. His herd is headed by A Wonder's Equal by A Wonder. Many competent judges claim that A Wonder's Equal is the greatest big-type Poland sire now living. He is one of the largest boars of the breed, has 11-inch bone, lots of quality, and as a breeder of the big easy-feeding kind has few equals. Mr. Oliver is offering some extra good boars sired by A Wonder's Equal and out of dams that are among the best of the breed. Look up his card and write him, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

**Lomax & Hurst's Sale.**

Attention is called to the sale advertisement of Lomax & Hurst in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Poland China breeders should not overlook this sale, to be held at Leona, Kan., November 15. They are offering eight head of the big mellow easy-feeding big-type fall yearling boars, ten head of big growthy fall yearling gilts, ten select spring boars, fifteen select spring gilts, and two tried sows. The fall yearlings in the offering were sired by Joseph, the big-type boar that has made good in the Lomax & Hurst herd. The spring boars and gilts were sired by their great young boar, Exalter's Pride, a big-type boar of size and great quality and an extra good breeder. The offering is out of a lot of big-type dams. The fall yearling boars and gilts will interest breeders wanting size and quality. Write Dr. J. H. Lomax, Station B, St. Joseph, Mo., for catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

**Colonel Hawk Makes Good.**

Col. C. A. Hawk, the successful auctioneer located at Effingham, Kan., renews his advertising card for another year and reports a good year in the auction business. Colonel Hawk is busy making big farm sales and either making or assisting on all the pure-bred sales in his part of the state. At the H. B. Walter sale recently held at Effingham Colonel Hawk was the principal auctioneer, and those attending the sale report excellent work on the part of Mr. Hawk. Colonel Hawk is a young man of excellent habits, a student and a gentleman on every occasion. When writing him, mention Kansas Farmer.

**Graner Made Only Fair Sale.**

The H. C. Graner sale held at Lancaster, Kan., November 22, was Mr. Graner's annual sale, and the offering was an unusually good one. The demand, however, was not sufficient to stimulate the bidding up to a point where the pigs could sell for their value. The average of a trifle over $20 was far too low for such a good bunch. Colonel Sparks, assisted by Colonels Daum and Scott, worked hard and secured every dollar possible. Following is a partial list of sales:

| | |
|---|---|
| 2—U. Bryne, Saxton, Mo. | $22.00 |
| 3—W. M. Buckley, Everest | 31.00 |
| 4—Howard North | 30.00 |
| 10—John Daum, Nortonville | 27.00 |
| 14—Aug. Schultz, Huron | 35.00 |
| 12—Rudy Wesserfellen, Baker | 43.00 |
| 21—James Gregg | 28.00 |
| 37—H. B. Walter, Effingham | 40.00 |

**Good Durocs at Formoso, Kan.**

One of the best Duroc Jersey herds in the West is located at Formoso, Kan. Mr. R. P. Wells at his farm not far from that place has been busy for the past eight years breeding and perfecting a type of Duroc that would meet with favor among his customers. Mr. Wells, in his quiet and unassuming way, has met with wonderful success, and his herd at this time stands out as one of the good herds in his part of the state. Mr. Wells has just bought and greatest young boars ever brought to this greatest young bors ever brought to this state, and has named him Crimson Defender. He was sired by I Am A Crimson Wonder 2d, a state fair winner of much note and coming from a long line of state fair winners. The dam of Crimson Defender was the great sow, Defender's Lady, by Defender. He is an outstanding individual; extra heavy bone and lots of scale, with show quality. He will make a great nick with the big-type sows in Mr. Wells' herd. The herd now numbers about 120 of different sizes. Mr. Wells reports good boar sales, but still has some choice ones for sale. He claims March 5 for bred sow sale and invites anyone interested in good stock. Mr. Wells is one of the big progressive men in the business. He is honest and fair, and a day spent in his company will interest any intelligent farmer or breeder.

**Colonel Price and His Durocs.**

The interest in good Durocs in the vicinity of Mankato, Kan., centers around the great herd owned by Col. N. B. Price. A recent visit to this herd and several hours of conversation with Mr. Price will convince anyone of the merit of the herd and Col. Price's ability as a breeder and auctioneer. The herd combines the blood of almost every well known family, and the herd boars are richly bred and splendid individuals. Bonney K., one of them has already demonstrated his greatness as a sire and has helped to make other herds famous besides this one. Overland Col., another of the herd boars, was sired by a son of the noted boar, Wonderland Col. Still another boar now doing service in the herd is a son of the great Graduate Col., making a trio of as well bred boars as can be found in any herd in the West. Mr. Price, after taking out all the culls, has about 20 extra choice spring boars yet for sale. They are big, strong, well-developed fellows, and every one immune. These boars are being offered at very reasonable prices in order to close them out soon. The gilts are being reserved for a bred sow sale. Mr. Price has one of the best sow herds to be found in this or any adjoining state, the result of good liberal buying at some of the best sales during the past two or three years. He is planning to put a number of these sows in his winter sale. Bear this sale in mind as one of the good places to make selections worth while. When writing about the boars please mention Kansas Farmer.

**Register of Merit Jerseys.**

In stock breeding, superior sales are the keynote to success. No herd of Jerseys in the West has used such prepotent sires as has the Linscott Jersey herd at Holton, Kan. They have used sons of Golden Fern's Lad and Eminent 2d, and purchased 15 services of the great bull, Gamboge Knight P. 3645 H. C., the most sensational prepotent dairy sire that has been imported to the United States in many years, and perhaps the greatest ever imported. He sold for $6,700 at Cooper's in 1911. As a sire he won the greatest honors at the 1911 National Dairy Show that were ever won by a Jersey. His daughters all over the world have shown unexcelled dairy quality, and his sons are recognized as the greatest sires in the Jersey world today. The Linscott herd offers four of his sons for sale at moderate prices. These are but a few of the most noted sires used in this herd. The cows are choice carefully selectel representatives of the most fashionable families of Jerseys, and are in every case profitable producers at the pail. Testing in this herd has always been considered of great importance, and by means of the churn and scales and later by the Babcock test this herd has been kept free from "boarders." It was the first, and is the only herd in Kansas to take up official Register of Merit testing. Cows from this herd have official tests of over 750 pounds of butter in a year. And it must be remembered that these cows are kept as a profitable paying dairy and are fed and handled as any good dairyman does, and not merely to produce phenomenal records. The get of Oaklands Sultan 78528, head of the Linscott Jersey herd, prove him to be a remarkably prepotent bull. Whether out of American or Island-bred cows, they preserve the good size, fine finish and remarkable dairy quality of their sire. Oaklands Sultan entered the Register of Merit on the records of his first daughters in milk, and is the only Jersey bull in Kansas in the Register of Merit. Subsequent records will credit him with many tested daughters, and many great prize winners amongst his get. There are also in service with Oaklands Sultan, Roses Black Fox 102229, one of the grandest bred Jersey bulls in the world; his sire a son of Eminent 2d and out of Flying Fox's greatest tested daughter; his dam an imported highly commended Register of Merit daughter of Golden Maids Prince, one of the foremost Register of Merit imported bulls and a show bull and sire of show stock of the first water. His second dam was a daughter of the great sire, Sultan, and his third dam a daughter of Eminent 2d. If in need of high-class Jerseys, write to Mr. Linscott, mentioning Kansas Farmer.


YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS
MR. A. L. CHURCHILL'S SECOND ANNUAL SALE AT
Windsor Place, Vinita, Okla.
Monday, November, 10, '13
75 Head of Registered Imported and Home Bred Jerseys

WHERE SUPERLATIVE BREEDING, INDIVIDUAL MERIT, CONSTITUTION AND UDDER DEVELOPMENT ARE PARAMOUNT.

Sale is headed by the sensational **Oxford Lad's Successor**, the youngest and best living son of **Oxford Lad**, who sold for $3,300, and sire of 25 butter test cows. His dam, **Gedney Farm Fox's Minorca**, a daughter of **Benedictine's Fox**, by **Champion Flying Fox**, who sold for $7,500, and sire of 24 butter test daughters.

We are selling a magnificent lot of cows and heifers by **The Plymouth Lad, Stockwell, Lucy's Champion, Ramgate's Champion, Brighton Lad, Noble Reminder, Fontaine's Chief, Oxford Lad's Successor, Beechland's Champion** and other celebrated sires.

Sale includes seven young bulls—some of them ready for service—by **Financial Countess Lad, Oxford Ixia's Gamboge, Stockwell's Zanzibar, Draconis of St. Saviour's** and other noted sires.

**JUST THINK OF IT!** We are selling **65** head of heifers all under three years old. This is positively the greatest lot of heifers ever led into the auction ring. An opportunity for the breeder who wants a foundation herd, or desires to buy in carload lots. These heifers are bred to the greatest sires in America, and prominent judges who have seen these heifers say they never saw a better lot in any one herd. Every animal over six months old will have tuberculin test certificates, and a **Government Inspection**, so our cattle can be shipped safely to all parts of the United States.

**We pay freight on shipments of 15 head or more bought by one buyer, and furnish feed en route.**

Write today for beautiful illustrated catalog, which will be mailed if you tell where you see this advertisement. Address

B. G. Settles, Sales Manager, Palmyra, Mo.


READ KANSAS FARMER'S CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING PAGE FOR READY BARGAINS


L. R. WILEY

Percherons, Belgians And Shires
Stallions and Mares
One Hundred Head of Imported and American Bred.
INCLUDING ALL PRIZE WINNERS
Sale Barns at Emporia, Kan.



LOMAX & HURST'S SALE
BIG-TYPE POLAND CHINAS, AT LEONA, KANSAS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1913.

Eight big-type fall yearling boars, 10 big-type fall yearling gilts, 10 spring boars, 15 spring gilts, 2 tried sows. All the big, mellow kind. Bids sent to auctioneer or W. J. Cody, fieldman for Kansas Farmer, in my care, will receive careful attention. Send for catalog. For catalog address Dr. J. H. Lomax, Station B, St. Joseph, Mo.

LOMAX & HURST, LEONA, KANSAS
T. E. DEEM, Auctioneer.



Lamer's Percheron Stallions and Mares
Filty head to select from. Let me know your wants. C. W. LAMER, Salina, Kan.



A WONDER'S EQUAL
SUNNYSIDE FARM HERD BIG-TYPE POLANDS.

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

## JERSEY CATTLE.

### Buy Jerseys

Dollar for dollar invested, the Jersey will earn back the amount paid for her quicker than other breeds because her product brings a higher price per quart or per pound. For the home she is unsurpassed, and her low cost of keep makes her most desirable. Write now for Jersey facts. No charge.

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

### Register of Merit Jerseys

The only herd in Kansas making and keeping official records. They offer a choicely bred good producing young cow in milk and bred to Oakland's Sultan 78528, Register of Merit, No. 157, for $150.00. A magnificent daughter of Flora's Golden Fern and in calf to Oakland's Sultan for $200.00. Heifers, $100.00 to $150.00. Bulls, $50.00 to $150.00. Also a son and a daughter of Gamboge Knight for sale.
R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

### JERSEY BULLS

Do you want a real good one to head your herd? Then write your wants to us. We have them sired by The Owl's Champion, he by The Owl of Hebron, and he by The Owl. It will pay you to investigate this line of breeding if you want the best the breed can produce. Also good Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens.
WM. H. BRUNS & SONS,
Route 2, Box 16, Concordia, Mo.

### BUTTER BRED BULLS FOR SALE

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

### Bank's Farm Jerseys

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

### GREEN HILL JERSEY FARM

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

### BIG JERSEY SALE SOON

We are getting ready to sell about the best lot of registered Jerseys ever included in a western sale. Sale date will be November 18. Write any time for catalog.
S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

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

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

JERSEY BULLS. Richly bred, registered and about ready for service. Several for quick sale. Also few females.
Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE

### Pearl Shorthorn Herd

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

### Six Pure Scotch Bulls

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

### TOMSON BROS.' SHORTHORNS

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

### Springdale Shorthorn Herd

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

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

# WESTVIEW JERSEY FARM

HERD BULLS—Financial Countess Lad, grand champion Jersey bull, Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa, 1912, the largest Jersey show ever held in the United States. Sold for $2,500 when 90 days old, and again as a two-year-old for $5,000. Dam, Financial Countess 155100, the 1908 national butter champion, 13,248 pounds milk, 935 pounds 10 ounces butter.

Ruby Financial Count 87211, a grandson of Financial King, dam a Register of Merit granddaughter of Financial King; milk record of 56 pounds per day.

Herd founded on Finance, Interest and Gamboge Knight families. Cows milk, as three-year-olds, 40 to 56 pounds per day. Every cow in herd on test. No dairyman ever considered a cow beautiful unless she is a heavy producer. Constitution first, production second, beauty third.

J. E. JONES, PROPRIETOR, NOWATA, OKLAHOMA.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE

DUAL SHORTHORNS—HORNLESS.
5,415¾ pounds butter sold 1911. Infant male calves. Two Oxford and one Lincoln ram. J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Missouri.

### SHORTHORN BULLS

Big-boned, growthy fellows, Scotch and Scotch-topped, 8 to 12 months old. Few cows and heifers. Prices, $100 to $150.
JEWELL BROS., Humboldt, Kan.

## HORSES AND MULES

### JACKS AND JENNETS

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

DOLLARS THAT GREW AND GREW.
Buy studs from a farmer, pay no town barn expenses, no salesman's commission. Percheron studs, weanlings to 4 years. Bone and weight with any of them. Good judgment buys early. Fast trains.
FRED CHANDLER,
Route 7, Chariton, Iowa.

JACKS AND JENNETS.
Eighty head large-boned black mammoth jacks, 15 and 16 hands, standard, guaranteed and priced to sell. The kind that buyers want. One good young Percheron stallion. Farm two miles out, 40 miles west of Kansas City, on Santa Fe and U. P. Railways.
AL E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas.

## RED POLLED CATTLE

### AULD BROTHERS Red Polled Cattle

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

### RED POLLED CATTLE

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

Coburn Herd of Red Polled Cattle and Percheron Horses.
25 extra good young bulls and 7 first class young stallions for sale at bargain prices. Also young cows and heifers.
GEO. GROENMILLER & SON,
Pomona, Kansas.

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

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

## HEREFORD CATTLE

### LANDER'S Brookside Herefords

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

### MODERN HEREFORDS

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

## ANGUS CATTLE

### ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS

Two Pure Bred BULLS Thirteen to Fifteen months old

Alex Spong, Chanute, Kan.

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Pure-bred Registered
### HOLSTEIN CATTLE

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

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

Why not keep this kind?

Send for FREE Illustrated Descriptive Booklets.

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

### Bonnie Brae Holsteins

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

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

### M. E. MOORE & CO.

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

### SUNFLOWER HERD

Kansas' greatest herd. Breeding, individuality, seven-day A. R. O. and yearly records prove it.
F. J. SEARLE, Prop., Oskaloosa, Kan.

COOKE'S HOLSTEINS.
Cows 3 years or older, $225 to $600. Nothing cheaper. No heifers or heifer calves for sale. Bulls 4 to 10 months, $125 to $175. Mostly sired by grandson of Pontiac Korndyke.
S. W. COOKE & SONS, Maysville, Mo.

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

HOLSTEIN BRED COWS AND HEIFERS
Eighty Head. Choice Individuals.
Personally selected, Wisconsin-bred, tuberculin tested, pure-bred, unrecorded and high grade females. Recorded bulls. Grade heifer calves.
ARNOLD & BRADY, Manhattan, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

## POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

### ROAN HERO

THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION, AND
ACACIA PRINCE X 8079-338156
the first prize winners, head my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. M. P. Ry. 17 miles S. E. of Topeka, Kan. Farms adjoins town. Inspection invited.
D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kan.

### POLLED DURHAMS FOR SALE

TEN HERD BULLS sired by Roan Choice, the junior champion of 1911. Prices reasonable. Come and see my herd.
C. J. WOODS, CHILES, KAN.

DOUBLE STANDARD POLL DURHAM BULLS.
Four choice individuals. Scottish Baron, my herd bull, included. Gets 50 per cent polled calves. Weighs 2,200 pounds. All fully guaranteed. Also six registered Shorthorn bulls. Prices very reasonable.
JOSEPH BAXTER, Clay Center, Kansas.

POLLED DURHAMS AND PERCHERONS FOR SALE.
Young bulls and heifers sired by a son of Roan Hero. Also some choice young stallions and fillies. Prices right.
D. L. & A. K. SNYDER, Winfield, Kansas.

# FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Holstein Friesians.
Feb. 3-4—Henry C. Glissman, Omaha, Neb.

Jersey Cattle.
Nov. 10—A. L. Churchill, Vinita, Okla.
Dec. 11—E. L. Axelton, Garrison, Kan.
Nov. 18—S. S. Smith and Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan.
March 5—Everett Hays, Hiawatha, Kan.

Poland Chinas.
Nov. 8—A. R. Reystead and John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.
Nov. 10—I. S. Young, Stahl, Mo.
Nov. 15—Lomax & Hurst, Leona, Kan.
Nov. 19—J. L. Griffith, Riley, Kan.
Jan. 20, 1914—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
Feb. 6—Edward Frasier, Archie, Mo.
Feb. 5—John B. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa.
Feb. 7—Wigstone Bros., Stanton, Iowa.
Feb. 10—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Feb. 11—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Feb. 11—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.—
Feb. 17—H. Fesenmeyer, Clarinda, Iowa.
Feb. 18 — (Night sale) — L. R. McClarnon, Braddyville, Iowa.
Feb. 19—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Feb. 26—V. E. Carlson, Formoso, Kan.
Feb. 28—A. R. Reystead, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 14—J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan. Sale at Norton, Kan.
Feb. 17—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan Sale at Manhattan.
Feb. 19—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 20—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.
Feb. 27—W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.
Jan. 23—John T. Higgins, Abilene, Kan.
Jan. 26—R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan.
Jan. 27—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.
Jan. 29—N. B. Price, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 4—Moser & Fitzwater, Goff, Kan.
Feb. 5—Samuelson Bros., Cleburne, Kan.
Feb. 6—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.
Feb. 7—Horton & Hale, DeKalb, Mo. Sale at Rushville, Mo.
Feb. 7—E. G. Munsel, Herington, Kan.
Feb. 8—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Marshall County, Kan.
Feb. 10—Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 11—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Feb. 12—J. A. Porterfield, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 12—Edw. Fuhrman & Sons, Oregon, Mo.
Feb. 20—John Emigh, Formoso, Kan.
Feb. 21—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.

D. W. Wolfe, Carrolton, Mo., is offering some extra good O. I. C. spring boars, some outstanding gilts bred or open, also some fall pigs. Mr. Wolfe owns one of the good O. I. C. herds and is pricing stock low.

Poland China breeders should not overlook the herd of J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa, when in need of breeding stock. Big Orange, Ott's Big Orange and other famous sires are in use in this herd, which is one of the best in Iowa.

N. W. Smalley & Sons, Blockton, Iowa, still have a few Shropshire rams left. They have two-year-old rams sired by a son of Carpenter, the great cup winner. They are priced low.

Shropshire breeders should not overlook the great flock owned by J. W. Elliott, Polo, Mo., when in need of breeding stock. He is selling high-class rams at prices that are very reasonable.

H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo., is headquarters for the old original big-boned spotted Polands. If you want this kind, he can supply your wants at any time. He holds the record for mail order sales.

Gildow & Sons, Jamesport, Mo., are offering a fine lot of mammoth Poland China boars and gilts. They breed the big, smooth, easy-feeding kind. They are winners in the show ring and the kind that win on the farm.

Cook & Son, Maysville, Mo., own one of the great Holstein herds, and anyone interested in Holstein cattle should investigate this herd before buying breeding stock. They have the kind that makes good.

S. D. and B. H. Frost, Kingston, Mo., are offering O. I. C. boars that are strictly high class. This herd produces winners in the big shows, and their show herd this year was a fair sample of the boars they have for sale. Look up their card and write them. They are pricing boars to sell.

J. R. Jackson, proprietor of the Clear Creek herd of Durocs, Kanapolis, Kan., writes us that he has but two boars left. One of them is a May pig by Good Enuff Again King, grand champion Duroc Jersey boar at the Kansas State Fair. The other boar is a March pig by Clear Creek Wonder. If in need of a first-class Duroc Jersey boar, write to Mr. Jackson. He also has some choice gilts for sale. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

M. E. Moore & Company, Cameron, Mo., the well known breeders of Holstein cattle, have decided to offer a few of their young cows and heifers for sale in order to reduce the size of the herd somewhat before the winter sets in. These young cows and heifers will be bargains to those who need good Holstein cattle. A splendid young bull, King Ormsby Wartena, has just been added to this herd as junior herd bull. He is by King Ormsby, sire of two A. R. O. heifers, he by Sir Ormsby Hengerveld DeKol, sire of 54 A. R. O. daughters. This young bull is out of Pearl Wartena, having an A. R. O. record of 30 pounds of butter in seven days and 102 pounds of milk in one day. This firm also has a few choice young bulls for sale.

Reser & Wagner's Good Red Polls.
Reser & Wagner, breeders of Red Polled cattle, change their advertising card in Kansas Farmer this week. Their address is Bigelow, Kansas. They live five miles southwest of that place and nine miles northwest of Blain. Their present herd bull, Waverly Monarch, was sired by Edgar, he by Chicago, a noted prize winner of the breed. The cow herd consists of females purchased from Charles Morrison, of Phillipsburg, Kan., and H. S. Pellet of Eudora, Kan., and E. P. Fruit, of Waverly, Neb. Most of the cows are being milked. Next spring they will have some fresh cows for sale, and some fine young bulls, very reasonably priced considering individuality and breeding.

## POLAND CHINAS

# ADVANCE 60548

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

## Spotted Poland Chinas

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

## ERHART BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

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

## AMCOATS IMMUNE POLAND CHINAS

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

P. L. WARE & SON'S

## POLAND CHINAS

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

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

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

**POLAND CHINA GILTS FOR SALE.**
**20** – Yearling gilts, bred. Sired by a son of A Wonder and bred to a son of Big Orange. March pigs in pairs and trios not akin, priced to sell.
**THURSTON & WOOD, Elmdale, Kan.**

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

**CLEMETSON POLAND CHINAS.**
Choice spring pigs by Major Zim and out of Gold Metal and Model Look dams. Express prepaid, $25. Herd boar, Major Zim, for sale. **O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.**

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

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

**IMMUNE BOARS CULLED CLOSE.**
Fifteen big-type Poland China spring boars, strictly tops. $20 for choice for 30 days. Also 35 gilts, same money. All immune. **Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.**

**TWO HERD BOARS FOR SALE**—One 3-year-old, a grandson of Big Hadley; one fall yearling sired by Mastiff by King Mastiff. Priced to sell. **Geo. Haas, Lyons, Kan.**

**J. H. BROWN, OSKALOOSA, KANSAS.**
Spotted Polands, Bred Gilts and Boars for sale.

**POLAND CHINAS.** Spring pigs, one yearling boar Meddler breeding. All immune. Sable & White Stock Farm, Seward, Kan.

## POLAND CHINAS

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

**ALBRIGHT TYPE POLANDS FOR SALE.**
Forty head of choice fall boars and fall gilts, bred or open, and 65 spring pigs, all sired by Cavett's Mastiff, one of the best boars now in service. Only the best of individuals offered. Inspection invited.
**A. L. ALBRIGHT, Waterville, Kansas.**

## Hildwein's Big Type Polands

Herd headed by Gold Standard Junior and Wonder Ex. Herd sows representing best blood lines. Fall sale October 29.
**WALTER HILDWEIN, Fairview, Kan.**

## C. A. Lewis Mammoth Polands

Twenty spring boars for sale, sired by Beatrice Exception, 1,020-pound boar. Dams are large, roomy sows. Prices right.
**C. A. LEWIS, Beatrice, Neb.**

**HARTER OFFERS POLAND BOARS**
No fall sale. Twtnty choice spring boars, tops of 35, best of breeding, $20 each. Also five fall boars, good ones, $25 each. Nothing but the best shipped.
**J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kan.**

**BUY EARLY AND SAVE EXPRESS.**
Fifty big kind Poland China pigs, either sex, sired by Ott's Big Orange, Big Ben and other great boars. Booking orders now to ship when old enough to wean. Pairs not related.
**J. F. FOLEY, Oronoque, Norton Co., Kansas.**

**BIG POLAND CHINA SPRING PIGS**
Sired by Peter Mouw boars. Here is where you can get big-type pigs at a low price. Never before was there such a bargain offered. Write me your wants. **Ben Rademacher, Box 13, Mulberry Grove, Illinois.**

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

**GREAT SON OF GOLD METAL**
Heads our herd, mated with Utility, dam of the noted $580 litter; Collossua, O. K. Price and Gold Metal. Fine lot of pigs out of these sows, most of them sired by Melbourne Jumbo. Inspection invited.
**AUSTIN SMITH, Dwight, Kan.**

**BARGAIN COUNTER BIG POLANDS.**
Owing to light corn crop I offer big-type spring pigs, both sexes, at $15 each, with pedigrees. Yearling herd boar, $40, and registered Holstein bull, $75.
**V. E. CARLSON, Formoso, Kan.**

**Faulkner's Famous SPOTTED POLANDS.**
We are not the originator, but the preserver, of the
**Old Original Big-Boned Spotted Polands.**
Write your wants. Address
**H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, Jamesport, Mo.**

**MELBOURNE HERD POLAND CHINAS.**
Headed by Melbourne Jumbo, one of the large smooth sires of the breed, mated with the best of big-type sows, among them daughters of What's Ex, Big Prospect, Dorr's Expansion 1st, and Union Leader. Stock for sale.
**R. B. DAVIS, Hiawatha, Kansas.**

**GRIFFITHS' BIG IMMUNE POLANDS.**
Twenty big husky spring boars, hard to match, sired by big sons of big sires; 700-pound dams. Unusual values. Write quick.
**J. L. GRIFFITHS, RILEY, KANSAS.**

## MULE FOOT HOGS

**GRAFF'S MULEFOOT HOGS.**
One hundred head, sows, gilts and boars. All ages. Prices reasonable.
**ERNEST E. GRAFF, ROSENDALE, MO.**

350 big-type Mulefoot hogs of all ages for sale, from champion herd of America.
**JOHN DUNLAP, Williamsport, Ohio.**

## OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

## FROST'S O. I. C's

Twenty March and April boars for sale. Also three show boars weighing from 300 to 500 pounds. All prize winners. Prices reasonable. Address
**S. D. & B. H. FROST, Kingston, Mo.**

**WOLFE'S O. I. C. SWINE.**
Large, prolific kind, March and April boars. Gilts bred or open. Fall pigs. Prices low. Pedigrees free. Write your wants.
**D. W. WOLFE, Route 2, Carrollton, Mo.**

## MAPLE LEAF CHESTERS

Large, smooth and prolific. Our stock and prices are right. Write us your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed.
**R. W. GAGE, Garnett, Kansas.**

**O. I. C. PIGS, $15 a pair. Young herd (4), $30.**
**HARRY W. HAYNES, Meriden, Kansas.**

## HAMPSHIRE SHEEP.

**HAMPSHIRE SHEEP.**
For Sale—14 choice ram lambs, also ewes from lambs to five years old. All stock registered or eligible.
**E. S. TALIAFERRO, Russell, Kansas.**

## SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

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

## SHROPSHIRE RAMS

A choice lot of yearlings and two year olds for sale. Also one imported Dakin ram. All going at dry weather prices.
**J. W. ELLIOTT, Polo, Missouri.**

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS

**HIGH QUALITY HAMPSHIRES.**

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

Write
**DR. E. G. L. HARBOUR, Baldwin, Kan.**
for prices on
**HAMPSHIRE BOARS AND GILTS.**
Also some fine weanlings.

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

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

## AUCTIONEERS.

## Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly that will pay as big wages. Write today for big free catalog of Home Study Course, as well as the Actual Practice School, which opens October 6, 1913.
**MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL**
**Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres., 1402-1404 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.**

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**Clay Center, Kansas.**

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Guarantees his work.

**Col. Frank Regan** Live Stock and General Auctioneer.
Esbon, Jewell County, Kansas.

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

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

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

## BERKSHIRE HOGS

## BERKSHIRE PIGS

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

## CHOICE PIGS

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

**R. W. Gage's O. I. C. Hogs.**
R. W. Gage, Garnett, Kan., is making special prices on spring pigs. They are sired by G's Model and Honest Leader. Mr. Gage has 40 spring pigs priced to sell. Please read ad in this issue and write your wants, kindly mentioning Kansas Farmer.

## DUROC JERSEYS

## Tatarrax Herd Durocs

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

## W. C. HARMAN'S DUROCS

Extra fine boars for sale, including one senior March yearling, one junior September yearling and two outstanding March boars, all sired by King of Cols. 2d 22351 and out of dams of Crimson Wonder 3d and Red Wonder breeding. They are the big high-class easy-feeding kind and are priced to sell. Description guaranteed.
**W. C. HARMAN, Route 4, Gallatin, Mo.**

**HILLSIDE DUROCS.**
**20** March boars sired by Dandy Model by Dandy Lad—Dandy Model's litter brothers won first and second at Kansas and Oklahoma State Fairs last year. Priced reasonable.
**W. A. WOOD & SON, Elmdale, Kan.**

## FALL and SPRING BOARS

Fall and spring gilts bred or open sired by Model Chief by Chief's Perfection, he by Ohio Chief. Write for prices.
**DANA D. SHUCK, Burr Oak, Kan.**

## GOOD ENUFF AGAIN KING

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

## LEGAL TENDER DUROCS

Outstanding spring boars and gilts, including herd header prospects. Also summer pigs to ship December 1. Prices right.
**J. E. WELLER, Faucett, Mo.**

## DUROCS OF SIZE and QUALITY

Herd headed by a son of B. & C.'s Col. Immune spring boars and gilts of Tatarrax, Col., Ohio Chief and Neb. Wonder breeding at farmers' prices.
**JOHN A. REED, Route 2, Lyons, Kansas.**

## LOCUST VALLEY DUROCS

The kind with size and quality. One extra fall yearling boar, two fall yearling gilts, choice spring boars. Description guaranteed, prices reasonable.
**C. D. CALDWELL, Milan, Missouri.**

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

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

**GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS.**
Twenty spring boars, tops of entire crop. Sired by Dreamland Col. and River Bend Col., out of big mature sows. Priced to sell.
**DEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.**

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

**BELLAIRE DUROC JERSEY HERD.**
Oldest in the West. Seventy spring pigs, both sexes, mostly by my herd boars, Model Topnotcher and Oakland Lad, out of richly bred dams. Also fall gilts. Everything guaranteed. **N. D. Simpson, Bellaire, Kan.**

**QUIVERA PLACE DUROCS.**
Herd headed by Quivera 106611 assisted by M. & M.'s Col. 111095.
**E. G. MUNSELL, Prop.,**
**Route 4. Herington, Kansas.**

**IMMUNE DUROCS**—Fifty big-type sows and gilts, fall boars and spring pigs. Choice breeding and guaranteed immune from cholera. Inspection invited.
**P. I. NELSON, Assaria, Saline Co., Kan.**

**DUROC March Boars $12** and up, by Model Again, Long Lad and Tatarrax Boy. **R. W. BALDWIN, Conway, Kan.**

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

## FIELD NOTES

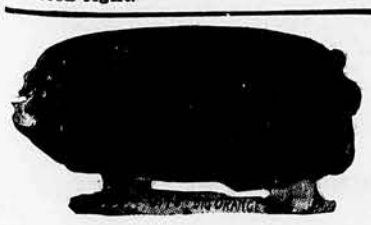
The card of C. D. Caldwell, of Milan, Mo., will be found in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Caldwell owns one of Missouri's best Duroc herds. He has the best blood lines of the breed and has the kind with size and quality. He is offering one fall boar and two fall gilts that are extra good, also some choice spring boars. If you want breeding, size and quality, look up his card and write him. He is pricing stock reasonably. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

**Twenty Colonel Bred Duroc Boars.**

Leon Carter, the successful Duroc Jersey breeder located at Asherville, Kan., changes his advertisement in this issue and offers 20 spring boars, the tops of his entire spring crop. These boars were sired by his herd boars, Dreamland Colonel and River Bend Colonel, a pair of as richly-bred Colonel boars as can be found in any state. They are out of Mr. Carter's herd sows that are known to be as good as the breed affords. They combine about all leading strains, and like the remainder of the herd, are immune from cholera. The Carter herd at this time numbers around 200, including a very choice bunch of fall yearling gilts that are being reserved for Mr. Carter's bred sow sale, along with the best of his spring gilts. Mr. Carter, when filling mail orders, gives a careful description and makes every effort to select the kind of individual suitable in type and breeding for the herd it is to head. Write Mr. Carter your wants, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

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

Herd headed by Frost's Buster 29745 by Thea 30442. Extra lot of spring boars and gilts now ready to ship. Have some outstanding herd header prospects, also outstanding gilts. Size and high quality combined. Description of stock guaranteed. Priced right.
**DAN WILCOX, R. F. D. 2, Cameron, Mo.**



# OTT'S BIG ORANGE OFFERING

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

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

# Three Fine, Gentle SHETLAND PONIES and Outfits to be

# GIVEN AWAY

## They Will be Christmas Presents to Prize-Winning Boy and Girl Friends of

# KANSAS FARMER

## You Can WIN A PONY Boys and Girls

KANSAS FARMER, this big paper you are reading now, is going to give away three fine, gentle Shetland Ponies and Outfits, Saturday, December 20, 1913, to boys and girls who are friends of KANSAS FARMER, and that means you just as much as anybody. You can WIN one of these fine ponies and outfits and it won't cost you a cent of your money. If you would like to own a genuine useful pet Shetland Pony that you can ride and drive and play with, NOW IS YOUR CHANCE to get one. Wouldn't a Shetland Pony be just the finest CHRISTMAS PRESENT you could possibly wish for? These Shetland Ponies are just as gentle and kind as they can be. They have all played with children ever since they were little baby ponies not much bigger than a Kansas Jack Rabbit and they like boys and girls. Each one is pretty and is useful, too, for they are plenty big enough to take grown-ups riding or driving and my what fun! You can hitch up or saddle up all by yourself and away you go any time you want to. DO YOU WANT ONE OF THESE PONIES? OF COURSE YOU DO. Then the FIRST THING TO DO is to write your name and address and your father's or mother's name and address on the FREE NOMINATION BLANK at the bottom of this page and send it at once to THE PONY EDITOR of KANSAS FARMER, 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas, so that he can tell you all about it. Other boys and girls just like you have won ponies that we have given away before and won easily and so can you. It will only take a little of your spare time doing something that you will enjoy doing for this big paper that gives away Shetland Ponies to boys and girls. It will only be a short time until Christmas and these ponies will be given away December 20, 1913, so the boys and girls who are the lucky winners can have them for Christmas. You will stand a better chance to get one if you send us your name and address right away on a post card or fill in the blank below and send to us. Either way will be all right just so you send it at once.

The contest will be short and it will only take a little of your spare time. It don't make any difference in what part of Kansas you live or how busy you are in school, we want busy boys and girls in this contest and the busier you are the better contestant you will be. Don't let anyone lead you to believe you cannot win a pony. You can win just like the other sixty-eight happy boys and girls did in our other contests. They started in just like you have the chance to start today, and they won.

ONE OF KANSAS FARMERS' PRIZE PONIES AND OUTFITS.

## The Prizes to be GIVEN AWAY

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

## Fathers and Mothers!

If you have children that you want to make happy, very happy and healthy, by all means encourage them to send in their names at once. KANSAS FARMER, the oldest and best known farm paper west of the Missouri River, is going to give away three fine, gentle Shetland Ponies and Outfits just before Christmas, and your boy or girl might just as well have one as not. One child has an equal opportunity with another and in this contest every child is SURE to be rewarded with a fine Shetland Pony and Outfit or CASH for the work done so YOU CANNOT LOSE. There is no easier or better way to become the owner of a Shetland. It does not cost a cent to enter this contest and when the pony is won it will be the best playmate the child ever had. The riding and driving will give the child healthful pleasure and exercise so much needed after a day in the school room and a nice Shetland pet like these we are going to give away, occupies a child's thoughts during leisure moments and exerts a wholesome influence upon the child's whole life. Idleness and lack of wholesome amusement and exercise have blighted many a child's life, but every child with a true playmate like these Shetlands, will be happy and healthy and full of fun. By nature, Shetlands are gentle and are natural pets and it is their disposition to like children. The Shetland is the child's horse and there is nothing you could give your child that would give more pleasure than one of these Shetlands. It will be well worth your while to fill in the blank below which costs you nothing and places you under no obligation to us whatever. Our most liberal plan under which many others have gotten ponies without it costing them one cent of their money, appeals to our readers and we believe you will like it too. You send no money—just fill in the name and address of one child that you would like to see the owner of one of these ponies and mail at once to the address given.

## What Other Boys and Girls Say Who Have Won Kansas Farmer Ponies

**"BEAUTY."**

"We all think a lot of 'Beauty,' and if I could win another like him, I would try it again. 'Beauty' has the nicest stall in our barn and we see that he is warm and comfortable this cold weather. We would not part with him for anything, and he knows it. I am sending you a picture of 'Beauty' and I, but it is not a very good one. The weather was so bad and cold. You can tell how we look together."—Elmer Lunz, Belpre, Kan.

**"TOM THUMB."**

"Am sending Floyd's and 'Tom Thumb's" picture. Floyd is too small to write for himself. 'Tom Thumb' is certainly a fine little pony and Floyd is very proud of him, and so grateful to his grandmother, Mrs. Coggeshall, who helped him to win it. Kansas Farmer gave him a beautiful pony."—His Mamma, El Dorado, Kan.

**"TRIXIE."**

"We have just received 'Trixie,' and we all think he is the grandest pony. The pretty tan harness just fits him and we hitched him to the fine little cart right away and I drove down town. I would not part with him for anything in the world. Papa says to thank the Pony Editor for sending me such a good pony, and to tell him to come to Larned to see us and take a ride with 'Trixie' and me."—Geo. Roberts, Jr., Larned, Kansas.

**"Don."**

"I received the pony, saddle, bridle and blanket all right, and am well pleased with them. Will send you a picture soon as the roads get better so I can take 'Don' to a photographer. We will go either to Abilene or Junction City to get one taken. Many thanks for sending me such a pretty Shetland pony, saddle and bridle."—Emil Osburn, Chapman, Kan.

**"CUPID."**

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

## Send us Your Name TODAY if You WANT TO WIN ONE OF THESE PONY OUTFITS

All Ready For a Ride.

The contest starts right away. A certain number of points will be given with subscriptions secured to KANSAS FARMER for which you will be paid in cash. At the conclusion of the contest the boy or girl having the greatest number of points will be awarded the First Grand Prize Shetland Pony, Buggy and Harness. The second and third highest will each receive a Shetland Pony, Pony Saddle and Bridle and Blanket. In the past three years KANSAS FARMER has given away sixty-eight ponies and outfits to boys and girls living in Kansas. This is certainly a strong endorsement of our splendid plan. Just read what they say about our ponies and pony contests.

## YOU WILL SURE WIN A PONY OR A CASH PRIZE

Every child will win a Pony or a Cash Prize. When you enter this contest you are sure to win a Pony and Outfit, or a Cash Prize in proportion to the amount of work you do. YOU CANNOT LOSE. This is the best part about these contests—you get paid in cash every week. We will tell you all about it just as soon as we hear from you.

Who Wants to Ride This Pony?

**FREE OFFER IF YOU ENTER DURING THE NEXT 15 DAYS.**

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

**FILL IN THE COUPON AND MAIL TODAY.**

PONY EDITOR KANSAS FARMER, 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sir:—I desire to enter your Shetland Pony Contest. Please send me **Free of Cost the Free Premium and Free Outfit** and tell me how I can win a Pony and Outfit.

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

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

Postoffice .....

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

## YOU WON'T KNOW HOW EASY IT IS UNTIL YOU START

There is no better or easier way to become the owner of a Shetland Pony and Outfit than to send in your name and address right off today. Just think, sixty-eight other boys and girls have won KANSAS FARMER ponies and outfits and won them easily but you won't know just how easy it is until you start. As soon as we hear from you we will tell you how to become a contestant for one of these ponies so you can win one and we will be glad to send you the names and addresses of any of the other sixty-eight boys and girls who have won our ponies and you can write to them. This will further convince you that we sure do give away fine Shetland Pony Prizes. Your postmaster or your banker know that KANSAS FARMER is one of the biggest papers in this part of the United States and has been published OVER 50 YEARS and we will do just as we advertise we will do. We give away these ponies to advertise the paper. We haven't room here to print any more of the pictures of the ponies or the nice letters we have from other boys and girls who have won, but we will be glad to tell you more about them when we hear from you.

Address all letters to

THE PONY EDITOR, KANSAS FARMER, 625 JACKSON ST., TOPEKA, KANSAS.