

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

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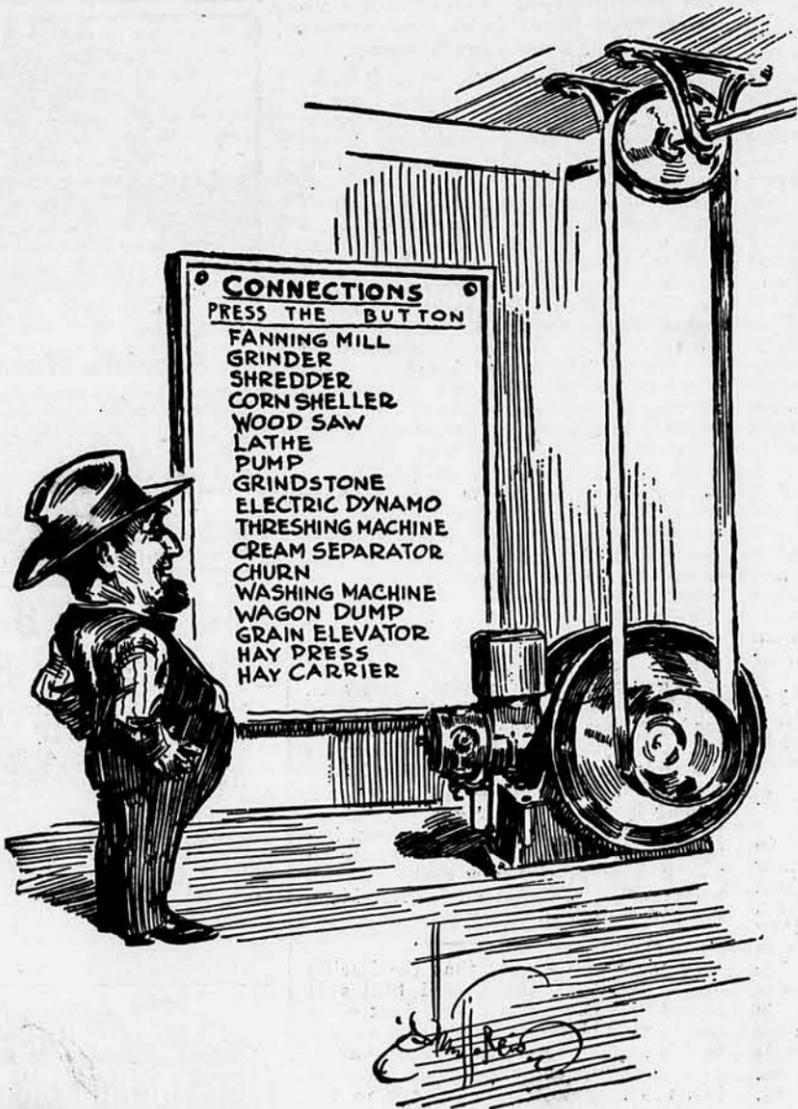
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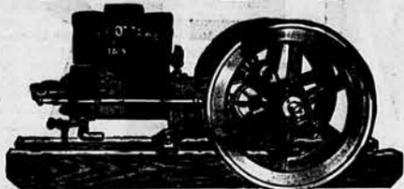
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Horse Trade Cheers Breeders

The Trend of the Markets, by KANSAS FARMER'S Own Market Correspondent

A CAREFUL study of the market for horses at Kansas City and other important distributive centers reveals a situation encouraging to producers. True, the horse population of America is larger than ever before, and the use of the automobile is on the increase, but the need of the animals is as great or greater than at any other time in the history of the United States.

Although feed, even including roughage suitable for a maintenance ration, is very high, the tendency of farmers to market their surplus horses is far from being as pronounced as anticipated. There is no dumping of animals, for instance, such as is apparent in the hog market. Here and there in Kansas, of course, there are farmers with very limited supplies of feed who are rather eager to part with some of their work animals. On the whole, however, horse buyers in the country report farmers holding their animals firmly. They held them with remarkable tenacity throughout the dry weather. This alone is an important price factor. At Kansas City, the confident attitude of producers is reflected in rather unusual fluctuations in receipts, the runs from week to week there increasing or decreasing with demand and prices at the auctions.

Southerners, a class of horses which are becoming less numerous in Kansas and other corn belt states each year, are the feature of the present market. They are selling at prices as high as were ever paid at this season, ranging from \$25 for the smallest plain ponies to \$165 for the better grades, which are on the order of drivers and saddlers. The demand for southern horses, which comes from the southern cotton states, has been and is still exceptionally good on account of the very high prices planters are receiving for cotton. This staple is bringing about 14 cents per pound, or three or four cents higher than a year ago. This means about \$70 per bale of 500 pounds, or \$15 more than in 1912. The high prices will more than offset the reduced yield this year. The better prices, of course, are increasing the purchasing power of the South.

Shippers who buy horses in Kansas for sale at Kansas City, St. Louis and other primary markets, are happy when trade in southerners is active. This is because the Kansas farmer is usually more willing to dispose of these light horses than any other class. And not a few Kansas farmers do not appreciate how highly the South prizes southerners. The shipper knows, but he likes to buy as cheap as possible and sell as high as possible—which is only good business. The farmer, though, should also sell at top prices.

Southern horses range from 13.2 to 15.2 hands high and weigh from 800 to 1,100 pounds. The most popular grades are from 15 to 15.2 hands high, weighing from 900 to 1,100 pounds. These are bringing from \$100 to \$165 per head at Kansas City. Quality commands a slightly higher premium than a year ago, due to the fact that the largest yield of cotton this year is being obtained by Georgia, Alabama and other southeastern growers, who are more discriminating purchasers of horses, and mules, too, than the farmers of Texas and the other western cotton states. Mares, as usual, command a premium of from \$5 to \$10 over geldings similar in type.

September, October, November, December, January, February and March are the principal months of the year in the trade in southern horses. There is, therefore, still plenty of time for disposing of southern horses in the present season.

Drafters and chunks, the classes to which horse breeding operations are now being confined almost exclusively, hold second place in Kansas City and St. Louis for the present. At Chicago they are first, because the Windy City is farther from the cotton states than her competitors, so its southern horse trade is less important. But the present is not the active season in the markets for draft horses. The demand for them is usually broadest from January to June. On good draft horses and good chunks, prices are holding up fairly well, however. Flesh and quality are insisted upon by buyers. Prices on draft horses in Kansas City range up to \$290. Chunks are selling from \$100 to \$240, the prices depending upon the conformation, weight and age.

A point about the horse market, present and prospective, which cannot be

emphasized too strongly, is the extraordinary spread between prices on thin animals and prices on fat animals. Farmers are doubtless unaware of this spread. If they knew about it, complaint from country buyers and dealers over the unmarketable condition of the horses in Kansas and other states would not be so loud. It may surprise the farmer, but it is a fact that work horses in good flesh, the fatter the better, are bringing \$25 to \$90 per head more than work horses of the same breeding and same age that are thin and without glossy coats of hair. And the spread between a fat southerner and a thin southerner is as much as \$30 in favor of the former.

Feed is so scarce and so high that farmers are giving their horses scant rations. This is false economy with horses intended for market, and explains why the bulk of the horses reaching Kansas City are thinner than in many years.

Why not put some flesh on the horses you are thinking of marketing in the near future? Appearance counts for much in the horse business, and it would pay farmers well to at least put their surplus animals in a barn and feed some bran or cottonseed meal to improve their hair, if not add flesh.

GAIN IN KANSAS CITY RECEIPTS.

Kansas City received approximately 68,000 horses and mules the first ten months of this year, compared with 63,126 in the same time in 1912 and 73,638 in 1911. Kansas City is the only important market in the country showing an increase over 1912 in the number of equines received. Kansas contributes probably 55 per cent of the horses received at Kansas City. Although the bulk of the horses marketed by the Sunflower state each year pass through the Kansas City market, many move direct from the farms of country dealers to outside buyers. Colorado, for instance, sometimes buys in the western half of the State. Wichita and other Southern Kansas points sell horses to buyers from the cotton states. Even Chicago receives some horses direct from Kansas.

THE BUYERS OF KANSAS HORSES.

Kansas horses go into many different states. Principal demand for them is coming now from Georgia, Tennessee, the Carolinas, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. The foregoing take southerners. Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Illinois buy heavy grades. Colorado and California were formerly heavy purchasers, but are taking very few now. Many of the horses sold to Pennsylvania are thin feeders, which go to Lancaster County, one of the leading horse feeding districts of the United States. A majority of the drafters and chunks bought at Kansas City for the East are shipped by express on passenger trains. It costs \$400 to send a car of 28 horses by the express to Boston or New York. The express rate on a car to Philadelphia is \$375. After adding to the purchase price at Kansas City the cost of shipment, the buyers' expenses, and allowing for profits and fatalities, Kansas horses are mighty expensive to eastern users.

The equines produced by the Sunflower breeders are held in higher esteem than ever at Kansas City, as well as at Chicago and other eastern points. Improved blood, combined with the unsurpassed feed supplies of the state in normal years, are just what is needed to make desirable draft horses for service in the big cities. And Kansas farmers are raising horses of better quality. There is, however, room for tremendous improvement. Buyers of horses prefer to pay a high price for a choice animal, rather than to obtain an inferior horse for a few dollars.

In view of the fact that the Pacific Coast region of the United States is as yet undeveloped in a live stock sense and in view of the fact that land owners in this region as well as in Latin America and the Orient are rapidly awakening, not only to the value, but to the absolute necessity of pure-bred live stock, the Panama-Pacific International Exposition will mark an epoch in the live stock industry of the country. New lands will be opened up and new markets developed for the breeders and no exhibitor need return his animals for want of an opportunity to sell at remunerative prices.

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**TAKE EVERY CHANCE.**

Throughout Kansas can this fall be seen the results of the disposition on the part of the farmer to be stampeded when the weather is dry and the winds are hot. This is especially noticeable in the case of the live stock farmer—the man who has been keeping 20 to 25 head of cattle on a quarter section farm. In a great many instances all the cattle have been disposed of except the milk cows, and in some instances milk cows as well as stock cattle were sold early. At the time of sale it was felt by the owner that he would not have the feed necessary to carry his little herd through the winter and since cattle brought a good price the herd was sold.

This shows how the farmer becomes stampeded and how at the very beginning of adversity he becomes down-hearted, gets the blues and takes to cover. Many a man has, the past summer, disposed of his surplus stock with the idea that on account of the feed scarcity cattle would be cheap before spring and that he could replace the cattle sold at a less cost than the selling price and so, perchance, make money by the transaction. The futility of such an opinion is, we think, quite plain. Cattle prices have not only been maintained but as a matter of fact the price of stockers and feeders has steadily advanced and this is a condition due, first, to the scarcity of cattle, and second, to the growth and availability of more feed than the early outlook seemed to warrant, and also because of the abundant volunteer and sowed wheat pasture. The man who hung on to his herd; the man who got into the ground some of the so-called catch crops as suggested and recommended by KANSAS FARMER, at a time when the conditions were most favorable, has in most instances been able to grow a sufficient feed crop with which to winter his cattle.

On a recent trip no less than fifty KANSAS FARMER folks personally thanked the editor for his suggestions and persistence in urging the planting of late crops. They expressed themselves as feeling that there was no chance to get feed enough to winter their stock but they took the chance—and won. It is worth while to take a chance always, even though you lose. The more pressing the need, the greater advantage in taking the chance. Had the late sown feed crops of this year been an absolute failure, we would not have been met by the gratitude of the few readers above mentioned. We would have been put down in a "dub" list. Nevertheless, late sown crops following seasons such as last, make fair feed more times than they fail. It is certain, too, that the chances for a crop are worth the labor and the seed.

It does not pay to give up when things begin to break on the wrong side. It pays to hang on and hope against hope. As a rule, one extreme in this as well as in other countries, follows another. In Kansas it is safe to gamble on a wet fall following a dry summer. In farming we think it pays to study the records of the weather bureau. For instance, when we were talking and urging our readers to plant late crops, we gave them the average date of the first killing frost for the different sections of Kansas, our information having been prepared after an exhaustive study of the weather bureau records for the state. We will guarantee that seven of every ten subscribers were surprised to know that the average date of the first killing frost was not at least ten days to two weeks earlier than the date shown by the records. On this evidence alone, we have been advised that readers planted late crops and as a result grew the feed they needed. This is mentioned for no purpose other than to demonstrate to the farmer that he should study and view his business from the weather recorder's viewpoint as well as from other points of view. KANSAS FARMER prides itself in the fact that it is able to see a few weeks ahead for its readers and help them in things of which they do not think.

The farmer, as well as the man engaged in any other business, must stand his ground in adversity. Adversity teaches a lot of lessons. It makes men out of a lot of fellows who otherwise would not have become men. Adversity will make good farmers out of many poor farmers if the latter will learn the lessons adversity teaches. This season has taught two important lessons: first, the lesson of accumulating at least a year's feed supply. Farming is a poor business and something is wrong with it if one dry year is permitted to put the farmer out of business. The other lesson is that of hanging on and never quitting. It is the lesson of putting seed in the ground and having it there when the rains come—as they never fail to come in Kansas.

The North Dakota Better Farming Association has made for itself a great record. The association was first supported by contributions from business interests and later partially supported by tax levy by such counties as wished to avail themselves of the benefits of the organization. At other times in these columns references has been made to the work of this association. Within the last few weeks the association has been consolidated with the agricultural college and experiment station of North Dakota. The extension work, farm experiment and county inspection work, such as has been carried on by the Better Farming Association, will be continued by the experiment station. By this plan all farming agencies of the state are unified and placed under a single head. The objects of the merged organizations are worthy and the work can be standardized and the prestige of the experiment station will add much to the accomplishments. Thomas Cooper, director of the farming association, will continue at the head of the combined institutions. It is altogether likely that the effectiveness cannot be increased, but nevertheless the work is now in the hands of the organization in which it belongs.

It is too bad that the district demonstration work in Northwest Kansas along the Rock Island, has been discontinued. The work of the demonstration agent during the past twelve months, it seems to us, has been worth four or five times its cost. If the agent had done nothing more than assist in the construction of the pit silos which last fall were built in that district, he would have been well worth his hire. As a matter of fact, the agent accomplished as much if not more along other lines as in silo building. The second year would have brought greater results than the first year's work. This demonstration work is cumulative. The full benefits cannot be realized the first, second, or even third year. Clyde McKee, the demonstration agent, has gone to Iowa as assistant professor of farm crops at the State College.

There is no denying the fact the rented farms are on the increase in Kansas. However, most of the farms rented are owned by men who have been able to so financially fix their affairs that they can move to town and lead a life of comparative retirement. The rental system is looked upon as the bane of agriculture, generally. It is considered that the agriculture of a country declines in just the proportion that the number of tenant farmers is increased. However, it is our belief that tenant farming generally throughout Kansas is today much better farming than it was fifteen to twenty years ago. This is because tenants as a class are generally better farmers than formerly, and second, because land owners are better realizing what to expect of a tenant and how to handle the tenant and their land so that the tenant may be more prosperous and better satisfied and that the owners' income from the higher priced land may be increased. Farm leases are becoming more specific relative to farm

methods and the way the land shall be handled. The tenure of leases is becoming longer also. The good tenant of today can secure an indefinite lease if he is a good farmer. The better farming the tenant does, the more profitable farming is to him and the fewer times he will have to move.

This is certainly a day of silos. An exchange says: "A year ago the silo changed the sky line of Kansas, and this year new silos are making it look still more ragged." While many silos have been built in Kansas during the last three years, there is still only a sprinkling here and there. The silo is its own best advertiser and promoter. Nearly every user you meet is enthusiastic relative to the use of the silo, and the man who has a silo and who is not enthusiastically exploiting it, is the man who built this year and who has not yet begun feeding silage. It must be kept in mind that in all probability there will be some disappointment at the hands of those who are having their first silo experience. Generally the crops put into the silos this year were not as good as they should have been and the silo will not increase the feeding value of these crops. The silo can add nothing to the feeding value of the roughage placed therein, so that feed mediocre in quality when it went into the silo will come out in the same condition. However, the man who filled a silo this year can rest assured that he will obtain from the feed placed in the silo, its maximum feeding value. The man who put ten tons of green forage into the silo will be able to feed nine and one-half tons to his stock, which is a big saving as compared with the feeding of the same forage from the shock. One other advantage several thousand Kansas farmers will this year experience through the silo, is that of having their feed handy and which can be fed in bad weather with little exposure and inconvenience. The man who has his silo filled need not hitch up his team every night and morning, fair days and stormy, and drive a half mile or farther to the field, dig the fodder shocks from the snow or mud. This is an economy in time and labor which will go a long way toward the cost of building the silo.

The newspapers are printing wonderful stories of the cash income per acre of alfalfa fields this year. The last of the big stories coming to our attention is that of Jesse Langford of Reno County, who has in the last four years produced and sold \$3,575 worth of alfalfa seed from twenty acres of land, or \$178.50 per acre. This is in addition to about \$1,000 of hay per year, or according to his figures, a total income of \$7,575 worth of hay and seed in four years from this little alfalfa patch. This tract is in the Arkansas River Valley where the alfalfa is sub-irrigated by the underflow. The important point in connection with most of these alfalfa stories, is that they are true. The alfalfa plant in a year, favorable for hay production, cannot be outdone by any other crop as a money crop, and in dry years—such as the past one and which are favorable to seed production—alfalfa cannot be excelled. In the eastern two-thirds of Kansas and to some extent in the western one-third, are thousands of acres which will grow alfalfa and which should be seeded. Most of all we need the hay. It is the one hay combining the constituents of feed in such proportions as are necessary and essential to the profitable and most economical production of milk in the case of the dairy cow, and growth on the young animal and fat in the case of the finished porker or beef steer. Our Kansas farms are short on a protein hay and we will never be able to produce the milk or growth or the meat we should, until we have provided in some way for alfalfa or its substitutes, namely, cowpeas, soy beans, or Spanish peanuts, each of the three latter being better adapted than alfalfa to the high lands of the dryer sections.

THE FARM WOMAN.

Secretary Houston of the Federal Department of Agriculture is to be commended for using his department as a vehicle of uplift and improved conditions for the farm woman. The farmer's wife has been the most neglected factor in the rural problem, and it is strange that she should have been so long overlooked. Secretary Houston has asked a great many farmers' wives throughout the United States for their opinions as to the manner in which he, as head of his department, can be helpful to them. It is certain that their replies will be interesting and it is likewise certain that they will give valuable hints for the campaign that the Federal Department of Agriculture is about to wage in their behalf.

While the farm woman has been a neglected factor in the rural problem, nevertheless it is true that she has been an important factor in the general farm operations. The day has not been too long nor the kitchen too warm for her to perform her full duty—and then some. On many farms her duties have not been confined to the house. There is no objection if she prefers to work outside, but she should not be expected to spend her time out of the house and by burning the candle at both ends of the day still make a hand outside. There are thousands upon thousands of women who have worked inside and outside without ever a word of complaint, and their strict allegiance to duty and their interest in the welfare of the farm has done as much if not more to build the permanency and prosperity of their homes than any other one factor.

The manufacturer has done much to lighten the burden of the farm woman. He has provided a thousand and one conveniences by which her work may be made easier and more pleasant—but it requires money to install these conveniences, and the farm woman with her devotion to the common welfare has not insisted upon their purchase because probably there was a new plow or a gasoline engine or something else to be bought that things on the farm might move along more rapidly and more efficiently—so she waited and is waiting still.

Modern homes are as possible on the farms today as they are in the cities. There are many such homes on the farms, too, but they are not so common or so numerous as they should or can be. The modern home, lighted, heated and watered as the city home, will go a long way toward making the farm woman's life easier and so give her greater time to think and work out along with the head of the house, the big problems on the farm. Thousands of farm women are capable of assisting in the solution of big farm ideas and could so do had they the time and the opportunity to think and talk them over and help along in their execution.

Large and interested audiences are this week attending the meetings of the Santa Fe Agricultural Train operated this week throughout southwest Kansas. The keynote of the addresses is silos and live stock. The train consists of several flat cars containing model silos and silage cutting machinery, several lecture cars and coaches for the speakers. The lecturers accompanying the train are: J. H. Miller, dean of the extension division of the college; Edward C. Johnson, superintendent of institutes and demonstrations; A. S. Neal, in charge of silo construction; H. M. Bainer, agricultural demonstrator for the Santa Fe; Lee Gould, demonstration agent for southwest Kansas. G. C. Wheeler, associate editor of KANSAS FARMER is also accompanying the train and is lecturing on the topic of more and better live stock and the feeding methods which will best apply to western Kansas conditions. Lectures were delivered at 45 train stops.

One of the most important happenings at the International Dry Farming Congress last week was the election of H. J. Waters, Kansas, as president.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

J. B. DOBBS, of South Dakota, a long time friend and reader of *KANSAS FARMER*, writes as follows in commenting on an article which recently appeared on the subject of dehorning dairy cattle. According to Mr. Dobbs, all cattle should have their horns removed. He says our advice to use a good sharp handsaw may answer the purpose fairly well, but if he had much work to do he would get a regular narrow-bladed saw especially made for dehorning purposes. He also says that in the dehorning of cattle as commonly practiced a dozen have their horns cut too far from the head where one has them cut too close. Our correspondent's advice is to always cut close enough to leave a little of the skin on the horn. It heals better, and leaves a much smoother and neater head. The stub of the horn should never show. Mr. Dobbs formerly lived in the cattle country of Marion County, Kansas, and during the early 90's dehorned thousands of cattle. He says that in all his experience he never had any bad results. He even practiced the dehorning of cows at or near calving time without any harmful results.

Government Whitewash Again.

Subscriber J. P. J., Dickinson County, asks for the recipe for government whitewash.

We have printed this recipe time and again. Slack a half bushel of lime with water, covering the lime while it is slacking in order to confine the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer. Add a peck of salt previously dissolved in warm water. Boil three pounds of ground rice to a thin paste and stir in boiling hot. Add a half pound of powdered Spanish whiting and a pound of glue which has been previously dissolved over a slow fire. Add to the total mixture five gallons of hot water, stir well, let stand for a few days. Cover the mixture so that it will be protected from dirt. The whitewash should be put on hot.

A pint of the mixture, when properly applied, will cover a square yard. It is best applied with a good-sized paint brush. The whitewash made as above may be used for outside or inside work, and its brilliancy will be retained for years. Coloring matter may be added to produce any shade effect desired.

It is suggested that the subscriber, as well as others who may think they will need a good whitewash, preserve this recipe.

Fourth Cutting Alfalfa for Horses.

A. B., one of our subscribers from Dickinson County, has just mowed a ten-acre field of alfalfa and wishes to know whether it will make suitable hay for horse feeding. The old notion prevailing was that timothy or prairie hay were the only ones suitable for feeding to horses. Through the alfalfa sections of our country it has been demonstrated time and again that when properly handled alfalfa makes a thoroughly satisfactory feed for the horse. It must be used with judgment, however, and as a rule the last cutting in the fall is not as suitable for the feeding of horses as the earlier cuttings. Horsemen usually find that it is better to use hay from the earlier cuttings, and it is also advisable to allow the alfalfa to become somewhat more mature than where it is to be used for cattle feeding. The last cutting is inclined to be watery and is quite laxative in its effect. If fed to horses it must be measured out to them in definite quantities. It would most certainly give bad results if fed to them in the careless manner often followed in feeding hay to horses. Hay of this last cutting is especially valuable for feeding milk cows, brood sows and stock hogs. If our correspondent has no stock on his place to feed but horses, he might make some exchanges to good advantage and get hay more suitable for horses.

Frosted Kafir and Cane.

Since the killing frost of October 22 many subscribers have asked if there is danger in feeding frost-bitten kafir or cane. The frost on the date mentioned caught thousands of acres of each of these crops not matured but far enough along to produce good feed. There is no danger in feeding the frost-bitten forage as silage or cured. It should be cut or put in the silo as soon as possible after being frosted. In either event the frost was an advantage. Had the very green growth been placed in the silo in

advance of frost, the silage would have been extremely sour. This, because of the excess of the juices. Had the crop been cut for roughage to be fed as fodder, it would have been extremely difficult to cure, for the reason that the curing process is slow in the late fall. The freezing had the effect of breaking down the cells of the leaf and so causing the juices to pass off more rapidly and consequently the freezing, in so far as the reduction of the percentage of juices in the plant was concerned, had the same effect as greater maturity would have had. While the freezing did not improve the feeding value, nevertheless it resulted in improving the conditions under which the feed was harvested, and since there was little, and in fact no chance for maturity before frost, the freezing at the stage generally attained by these forages was advantageous.

There is no change in the condition of the plant resulting from the freezing which will in any way prove harmful to the stock eating the silage or the fodder from the frosted crop. Farmers generally should consider themselves fortunate that the late fall was favorable to the growth of a considerable—and in some localities large—tonnage of these crops. In Southeastern Kansas, where we recently made a visit, there are, in

farmer to be safeguarded with a season's supply of good feed on hand.

It is altogether probable—although he does not so say—that the subscriber will replenish his cattle herd between this time and grass. He can obtain the cattle for replenishing his herd as cheaply and in fact we believe more cheaply now than at the opening of the pasture season. We would recommend that our subscriber begin right now to pick up animals here and there for re-establishing his herd. He can purchase milk cows and start his income at once. A good many farmers throughout Kansas who early in the season disposed of the herds, as did this subscriber, have since bought sheep or cattle to consume the feed which grew in the late fall.

However, should it not be the desire of our subscriber to feed either cattle or sheep, and should he not desire to replace his herd before spring, he will be carrying from this season into next year a silo full of silage which will enable him early next fall when pastures become dry and consequently poor, to begin feeding silage, thus maintaining the milk flow or putting extra growth and flesh on the animals which have been pastured. In case the silo is not empty at the time the next crop is ready, then he can refill the silo. He might see his

that by shredding this fodder I could winter more cattle which I can buy. Will it pay to shred, and will the shredded fodder keep?"

We believe that this is a good year to shred fodder because the character of the stalk is such as will, after shredding, result in a minimum of waste. When the corn stalk is large and hard, the breaking up of the stalk as is done by the shredder results in a much smaller saving of feed than when the stalk is not so large and not so woody. The corn stalks generally, this year, are neither large nor hard.

The Kansas and Missouri stations have not been favorable to shredding. The experiments of these stations indicate that as a result of the shredding there was almost as much waste as when the fodder was fed whole. Several northern stations have reported a greater feeding value for the fodder when shredded. The difference in results is probably due to the conditions above stated and because the corn stalk in Wisconsin, for example, is not the heavy, hard, coarse stalk of Kansas and Missouri. At the Wisconsin station in three tests 3,500 pounds of shredded fodder had a feeding value equal to 4,600 pounds of fodder, or 24 per cent in favor of shredding.

The shredding of corn fodder is not a general practice in Kansas. However, there are feeders here and there who shred year after year and who consider shredding a profitable operation. Their claim is that the waste is materially reduced and the manure is easier to handle. It is the experience of these feeders, too, that large quantities of shredded fodder do not keep well. The shredded product molds. This, because at the time of shredding the fodder was not thoroughly dry. When the fodder is sufficiently dry to keep without molding there is considerable waste of leaves in shredding because the leaves break badly and many of them are ground to a powder and in which condition much of the best of the fodder is lost in feeding. The best plan is to shred not more than a week's feed at a time and shred when the fodder is damp enough that the leaves will not break badly. It is not difficult to find fodder in this condition. It is more difficult to find it perfectly dry.

It has become the custom on many feeding farms on which there are silos to fill a silo with shredded fodder or with fodder put through a silage cutter, just so soon as the silo is emptied. On the big Deming ranch in Labette County, which we visited in October, the silo was being filled with shredded fodder. The shredded product was, of course, being made thoroughly wet and will produce what may be best described as corn fodder silage. This method of handling corn fodder is more advantageous than shredding and feeding dry. The added water has the effect of softening and making more palatable the woody parts of the fodder.

From the above our subscriber will be able to draw his conclusion as to whether or not he cares to shred and what he can expect in making his this year's corn crop take care of more cattle.

Pure Bran vs. Bran and Screenings.

The federal department looking after the purity of feeding stuffs has decided that the mixing of screenings and bran is not bran and must be sold as bran and screenings. The millers of the country in their interstate commerce transactions have made a strenuous effort to change this ruling. They desire the privilege of mixing wheat screenings with wheat bran and labeling the mixture "bran." Feeders will not deny that screenings have feed value, but since screenings contain the weed seeds, chaff and straw in the wheat when originally shipped, the mixing of bran with screenings reduces the feeding value very materially, and from no standpoint can it be considered the equal of pure bran. Farmers should buy pure bran and not a mixture of bran and screenings at the price of bran.

From the eagerness with which stockers, feeding cattle and sheep are being taken by the Middle West, it would appear that there is little apprehension in this direction at least that the importation of foreign meat will seriously effect the meat-producing business in this country.



EXHIBIT OF 1913 GROWN FARM PRODUCTS BY FRANKLIN COUNTY AT STATE FAIR, TOPEKA, LAST SEPTEMBER.

our judgment, thousands of acres of each of these crops which will not be fed to live stock. This, because at the time the dry weather had reached its height and the feed outlook was discouraging, thousands of head of cattle were sold, leaving in the country no cattle to consume the feed which was grown by the late rains.

Crop for Silage but No Cattle.

Subscriber A. L. P., Washington County, says he has a good silo, but foolishly disposed of his cattle at a time when it looked as though there would be no feed. Later the rains came and he has a sufficient acreage of lightly seeded but frosted kafir to fill the silo, and asks whether or not he should put it into the silo.

If the editor were this subscriber he would fill the silo with the available kafir, even though he does not need the feed this winter. Should he desire to sell the silage, it is altogether probable that before spring he could sell it and so convert his kafir crop into cash. If he does not need the money or there is no opportunity for selling, he would have a silo full of feed which would be equivalent to a year's supply of feed ahead. It is worth while for any

way clear, next fall, to build another silo, filling this with next year's crop, and under which arrangement he would be able to carry one season's feed ahead from year to year.

Since the subscriber has disposed of his herd—which is unfortunate from our viewpoint—he now is placed in rather a fortunate position. He can, if he will, fill this silo, replace his cattle between now and grass, and go into next season with a silo full or one winter's feed ahead. This might be the starting point on this farm for a better system of feeding than has heretofore prevailed on it. The farmer who keeps live stock cannot afford to conduct his affairs in such way that he will be put out of business by one year's short feed crop. If this subscriber will fill this silo with the feed he now has, and will next year build another silo which he can fill from crops grown next year, he will have provided himself with the feed insurance necessary to make live stock farming profitable and permanent.

Shredding Corn Fodder.

Subscriber J. F. H., Allen County, writes: "I have enough corn fodder, if fed in the ordinary way, to take my cattle through the winter. I thought

ITS WORK AND HISTORY

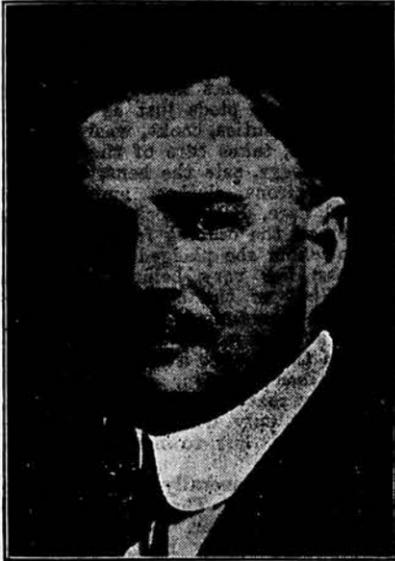
The Kansas Agricultural College Celebrates Fiftieth Anniversary. Has Educated Thirty Five Thousand Young Men and Women



BUILDINGS OF KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE IN 1897.—IT WAS DIFFICULT FOR LAST WEEK'S VISITORS TO REALIZE THE GREAT IMPROVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE PAST SIXTEEN YEARS.

By Prof. J. D. WALTERS

OF THE many devices for uplifting American agriculture and the American industries none have been more effective than the agricultural colleges, the so-called "land grant" schools, founded by Congress in 1862. These institutions, about sixty in number, have generally had such a phenomenal growth compared with that of the classical universities, that at present



H. J. WATERS, PRESIDENT OF K. S. A. C. SINCE 1907.

they enrol over 80,000 students, or half of all the students in the five or six hundred higher institutions of learning in America.

Though founded and endowed by the same act, each college went its own way and developed its own methods of solving the difficult problem of scientific and practical education for the farm and the workshop, but Kansas generally occupied "the middle of the road" and today the state may be proud of the fact that its agricultural college, located at Manhattan, stands in every respect close to the top of the galaxy of "land grant" institutions. Its enrollment last year was over 2,500 and its inventory reports fully two million dollars worth of real estate and personal property. The school has educated to date over 35,000 young men and young women from all parts of the state and the great west and counts among its students men from every quarter of the globe, including China, Japan, Russia and Italy. It has conducted not only hundreds, but actually thousands of farmers' institutes, has given instruction and expert advice concerning modern methods of farming, stockraising, horticulture, building, engineering, home economics, veterinary science, etc., to all who asked for it, and its professors have written and distributed stacks of scientific bulletins and timely press articles. Their pamphlets and paragraphs are found on the reading table of every progressive farmer and mechanic from Sharon Springs to Rosedale.

The institution had its origin in the Bluemont Central College, a school established in Manhattan under the control of the Methodist Episcopal church. The corner stone of this was laid on May 10, 1859, and instruction began soon after. Three years later, a bill passed the Legislature establishing the State University at Manhattan, the Bluemont Central College building to be donated for this purpose, but this measure was vetoed by Governor Robinson, who was a citizen of Lawrence and

wanted this institution located in his home town.

On July 2, 1862, President Lincoln signed the so-called "Morrill Act," "a law donating public lands to the several states and territories which would provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts." This gave to the state of Kansas, 90,000 acres of land as a nucleus of an endowment fund. Because of the nature of this land endowment, the institutions founded in accordance with the Morrill Act are generally known as the "land grant" colleges. It may well be said that this was the most far reaching and statesmanlike stroke of educational policy that any government ever initiated. Kansas promptly accepted this gift and on February 16, 1863, the Governor signed the act which permanently located the college at Manhattan, that is at Bluemont College, about one mile west of the present site of the institution.

The organic act creating the agricultural colleges was subsequently augmented by four other acts which provides for extending the work of the land grant institutions. The first of these, the so-called "Hatch act," passed in 1887, established an experiment station at the college and appropriated \$15,000 a year for this purpose. Up to this time the expenses of making such experiments were met entirely by the college from scant appropriations made by the legislature. In 1906, a supplementary measure was passed, the so-called "Adams Act," which provided "for the more complete endowment and maintenance of the state experiment stations" a sum beginning with \$5000 and increasing each year by \$2000 over the pre-

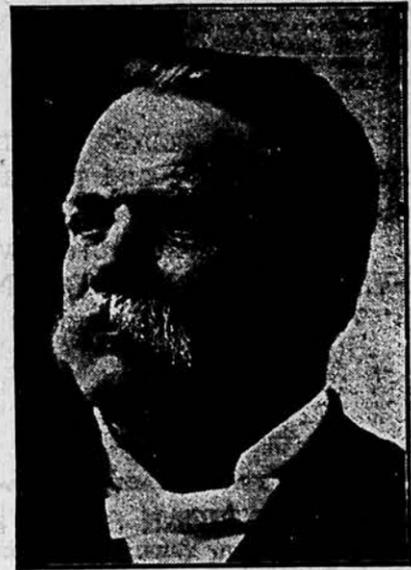
ceding year for five years, after which it should be made \$15,000 a year.

Another act, known as the "Second Morrill Act," was passed in 1890. This provided that all state agricultural schools organized under the first "Morrill Act" should receive from the Government the annual sum of \$15,000 and that this sum should be increased annually to the amount of \$1,000 until the total would amount to \$25,000 per year. It contained the proviso that the whole of this appropriation should be spent in agricultural and engineering instruction.

A fifth act of Congress, called the "Nelson Bill," passed in 1907, increased the annual income of the several land grant colleges to the amount of \$5,000 per year with an increase of \$5,000 for each of the four succeeding years, that is, it added \$25,000 to the appropriations of the second Morrill Act. This law contained a provision authorizing the agricultural colleges to use a portion of the federal appropriation for the special preparation of instructors for teaching agriculture and the mechanic arts. In addition to these liberal contributions, Congress in 1900 gave the college the east half, that is about 3500 acres, of the old Fort Hays reservation. This is now being rapidly converted into a model experimental and demonstration farm for testing trees, grains, grasses and vegetables, with regard to their fitness for the semi-arid regions of the great west.

Of the many state laws effecting the work of the college, the following may be named: An act locating the State Dairy Commissioner at the college, and a similar act creating a State Entomological Commission and making the professor of entomology an ex-officio mem-

ber. A law creating a Live Stock Registry Board consisting of the dean of agriculture, the head of the veterinary department and the professor of animal husbandry of the college. To this board is assigned the registry of pedigrees of stallions, and authority to pass on such pedigrees. The suppression of tuberculosis in cattle is also delegated to the Agricultural College. Another law



J. D. WALTERS, FOR 37 YEARS A PROFESSOR IN K. S. A. C.

passed in 1909 establishes a division of forestry here and provides for publishing forestry bulletins. The state has also placed the college in charge of the execution of the laws concerning the manufacture and sale of concentrated feeding stuffs, and of fertilizers. Another important law adds a department to the Experiment Station of Milling Industry, and still another locates the State Highway Commissioner at the college. These many auxiliaries have made the Agricultural School of Kansas a great center of systematic scientific research and a clearing house of theories pertaining to agriculture and the mechanic arts.

Having outlined the laws creating and endowing the college, we may now say a few words concerning its work and growth:

When the Bluemont Central College was transferred to the state, it was a small institution of the classic type, the curriculum resting upon Greek, Latin and mathematics, and the conversion into the State Agricultural College involved merely a change in name. The classical studies remained until 1873, when Hon. John A. Anderson, who during the eighties represented the Fifth District of Kansas in congress, was elected president. He built a mechanical work shop, moved the institution from its old site at Bluemont to the present location nearer the city, abolished Latin and Greek, greatly increased the work in chemistry, physics, botany, entomology, drawing and agriculture, added a daily hour of shop work or farm work to the curriculum, and organized a domestic science course for women. The new education was not popular at first. Strong opposition was encountered in Manhattan and all over the state, but Anderson and the board remained firm. Thus the college became in fact what it had been in name.

From 1879 to 1897, that is, during the presidency of George T. Fairchild, no

(Continued on Page Seven.)

PROGRAM OF THE K. S. A. C. "GOLDEN JUBILEE"

ON February 16, this year, the Kansas State Agricultural College was fifty years old. That birthday was celebrated last week. The occasion was a "Golden Jubilee" and it was in fact a "jubilee." All classes were dismissed on Tuesday for three days and class and student spirit ran high.

The student parades and demonstrations were to have been given on Tuesday. This was designated as "College Day." However, these parades were not until Wednesday. The divisions of agriculture, home economics, general science, and engineering provided the spectacular features.

Wednesday was "Kansas Alumni Day." E. T. Hackney, president of the board of administration, presided. Governor Hodges opened the program. Others making addresses were: W. D. Ross, state superintendent of public instruction; Dr. Frank Strong, chancellor of the University of Kansas; Dr. Thomas W. Butcher, president of the Kansas State Normal School; Dr. Henry Coe Culbertson, president of the College of Emporia; George B. Ross, president of the state board of agriculture, and Mrs. Cora G. Lewis, representing the state educational board of administration; E. R. Nichols, president of the Kansas Agricultural College from 1899 to 1909; Frank Waugh, '91, professor of horticulture in the Massachusetts Agricultural College; Dr. E. O. Sisson, '86; Dr. J. D. Walters, in his thirty-sixth year as a member of the faculty of the Agricultural College; Mrs. Emma Haines Bowen, '67, and W. E. Blackburn, an ex-president of the board of regents.

"National Day" was Thursday. Congressman Helvering of the Fifth District opened the program with an address, "Rural Credits." Dr. Eugene Davenport, dean of the College of Agriculture in the University of Illinois, followed with an address on "The Outlook for Agriculture." David Fairchild, '88, representing David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, delivered "A Message from the Department of Agriculture." The afternoon program began with an address, "A Quarter Century of Agricultural Experimentation," by Dr. A. C. True, director of the office of experiment stations, United States Department of Agriculture. Dr. Winthrop E. Stone, president of Purdue University, spoke on "The Land Grant College in a State System of Higher Education." Mrs. Nellie Kedzie-Jones discussed "Woman's Birthright."

Following the above program was a drill by the military department of the college, reviewed by the governor, the board of administration, and other distinguished guests. A reception in the evening was given to all friends of the college.

The "jubilee" was attended by farmers, merchants, doctors, lawyers, editors—everyone of whom was proud of the opportunity to participate.

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The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE

- OFFICERS. Master.....A. P. Reardon, McLouth. Overseer.....J. L. Heberling, Wakarusa. Lecturer.....L. S. Fry, Manhattan. Secretary.....A. E. Wedd, Lenexa. Treasurer.....W. J. Rhoades, Olathe. Chairman of Executive Committee.....W. T. Dickson, Carbondale. Chairman of Legislative Committee.....O. F. Whitney, North Topeka. Chairman of Committee on Education.....E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence. Chairman of Insurance Committee.....I. D. Hibner, Olathe. Chairman of Women's Work Committee.....Adelia B. Hester, Lone Elm. NATIONAL GRANGE OFFICERS. Master.....Oliver Wilson, Peoria, Ill. Lecturer.....N. P. Hull, Diamonddale, Mich. Secretary.....C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, O. Sec'y.....C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, O.

The October meeting of Equity Grange Woman's Work Committee was held at Sister Roy Buchanan's home, where the tables were bountifully and beautifully spread for 44 persons, including guests. The fine papers by Sister Howarter, Sister Myers and Sister Ferguson brought out lively discussion. The following roll call sentiment gives the key to the day's work: "Sisters, set your standard high, the same for either sex." —A. B. H.

A Successful Lecturer.

- For the successful lecturer there is but one standard: 1. He must be an angel for temper. 2. A chameleon for adaptation. 3. A diplomat for tact. 4. An optimist for hope. 5. A hero for courage. 6. Have India rubber nerves. 7. Cheerfulness to trust a large part of his reward to some other world than this. 8. He must have the prudence of Franklin. 9. The inventive genius of Edison. 10. He must have the wisdom of Solomon. 11. The meekness of Moses. 12. The patience of Job. 13. The administrative ability of Cromwell.—BEN WILSON.

National Master's Greeting.

To Patrons Everywhere:—On November 11 the National Grange will convene for ten days in annual session at Manchester, N. H., for the greatest gathering this order has ever held. Interest and enthusiasm will run high, many of the great questions affecting the life of this country will be discussed and the action taken thereon will have large bearing upon the future of the nation. I desire to urge the Patrons from every state, so far as possible, to plan to attend the Manchester session, in order to carry home a large measure of its spirit for the good of the local Granges in all the states. Nothing can do the order more good for the future than a large attendance of the members at Manchester. Begin at once to plan to go. Even if it means some sacrifice to do it, it will prove an investment that will yield large returns for the future. Come and meet thousands of fellow Patrons from every state, mingle with the finest people in the world, and go home rejoicing in all the blessings the session will surely bring you.—OLIVER WILSON.

Suggested Grange Program.

This program is suggested by Adelia B. Hester, chairman of the Grange Woman's Work Committee. Secretary D. S. Houston writes: "The Department of Agriculture is in receipt of a letter in which the writer said 'The farm woman has been the most neglected factor in the rural problem, and she has been especially neglected by the Department of Agriculture.'"

"This letter was not written by a woman, but by a broad-minded man so thoroughly in touch with the agricultural and domestic needs of the country that his opinions have great weight. The Department of Agriculture certainly wishes to render directly to the women of the United States the full service which their important place in agricultural production warrants. Because we believe that these women themselves are best fitted to tell the department how it can improve its service for them, I respectfully request that you give careful thought to the matter," etc. Hence this first question:

Paper, "Woman's Work in the Grange."

Discussion, "What Shall the Women of Kansas, as Citizens, Undertake First to Do?"

Suggestions, "How Can We Bring All Grangers' Wives into the Grange?" Intersperse with music, recitations, etc.

I wish to suggest that these papers on how the Department of Agriculture can improve its service for rural women be sent to the Secretary of Agriculture. I would also suggest that the letters on "Woman's Work in the Grange" be sent to KANSAS FARMER for publication, or to the chairman of the Woman's Work Committee.—A. B. H.

The Grange—Its Objects and Results. Selections by A. B. Hester from address of Prof. S. B. McFarland at State Grange.

Your speaker knows partly from observation and partly from experience the ups and downs of farm life, the gain and losses, the hopes living and dead, success and failure. He has seen the patient, earnest effort of man and wife and believes that in the long run the wife of the farmer has more to endure and more to suffer than the man, and if this paper leans strongly and persistently towards the side of woman it is because the writer thinks that many a farmer does not realize the loneliness to which the good wife is subject. Yet she does not complain, but carries her heavy burden while her lips are sealed. If the principles of the Grange can be carried to their legitimate end and the farmer's wife comes to realize in its truest and fullest sense the purposes for which the organization was intended, then will a brighter day and a happier time come to many an over-burdened housewife and mother.

When the busy farmer goes to the mill or to the post office and feels the better for it, what about the patient, quiet wife who plods just as diligently in household duties, cooks, washes dishes and apparel, takes care of the children, hunts the eggs, sets the hens, dusts the furniture, irons clothes, smooths out wrinkled care, darns socks and thrills with joy at the echoing footfalls of the man to whom she pledged her love, her happiness, her very being? What of her? What of the children? Change from the monotonous duties of daily cares is a relief to the overtaxed housewife. In the Grange a pleasant hour of informal conversation, interchange of views about matters of common interest, improve not only what pertains to domestic affairs, but to mental development.

The man is generally considered the head of the house. That is pure fiction. He is lord and master. Such statements belong to the musty past, to the absurdities of the dark ages. The Grange puts all on an equality. To your speaker the social feature of the Grange is its strongest element, for from it flows the greatest good. "To enhance the comforts and attraction of our homes" is an object of the Grange. Make the bedrooms so that they will invite sleep and bring joy to the beholder when he wakes. Lavish all the beauty and comfort you can afford upon the family sitting room. Stop manual labor at nightfall and devote the evening to reading and conversation. Have the kitchen so that the fewest steps possible will be required of those who pass most of the time there. Have fuel and water supply convenient. If you are an ideally developed Granger these things will be done.

As to the surroundings: Let the house stand amid generous acres, planted with tree and shrub and bush and flower. Imitate nature. Have trees for use and ornament, forest, evergreen and fruit. Plant generously and take care judiciously. Have walks and drives and nooks of unexpected beauty and here and there a seat in the cool shade. Take time from your work to wander together in the twilight. Stop, pluck and eat the fruit your labor has produced. Thus love and labor joined will live an ideal farm life. If you cannot realize your highest hopes, make the attempt. It is ours to make the world better, and in Kansas to make two trees, two shrubs, two flowers to grow where erstwhile there was but one. Besides these external surroundings there is something else needed for the highest ideals of home. It is the mutual respect and forbearance of the occupants. Remember this is earth. Be blind to faults; chide not. It is mortal to err, divine to forgive. Seek to make life pleasant and joyous. Scatter sunshine, moonbeams, starlight. Then you will have one Granger's ideal home. Know you that to earn bread by the sweat of your face is heaven's benediction.

Give your farm a name and then read the special offer to KANSAS FARMER readers on another page.

ITS WORK AND HISTORY

Continued From Page Five

radical changes were made in the course of study, but the work was systematized and strengthened in many directions. The college rapidly became a model technical high school of recognized standing and the pattern for many other agricultural schools. At the close of this period the enrollment had increased to 734 and the faculty to 12 professors and twice that many assistants and instructors. Experiments in seed and variety testing, feeding, etc., had been well started and the farmers' institute had become a regular feature of the college. Much valuable work was being done in scientific research in lines of crop production, entomology, horticulture and cattle feeding.

In the spring of 1897 a new board, the result of the Populist movement, inaugurated many radical changes by laying great stress upon the study of financial, economic and social problems and by organizing the curriculum into four professional courses: agriculture, mechanical engineering, domestic science and general science. President T. E. Will, who occupied the executive chair for two years, was a man of strong conviction and his presidency marks the beginning of an era of broadening and diversification of the lines of instruction, a policy that has been adhered to till this day.

In 1899, political changes set aside the then existing administration, and elected Prof. E. R. Nichols president. During the ten years that followed, the institution experienced a period of uninterrupted growth that gained it recognition and influence, not only in Kansas, but in all parts of America. The college greatly increased its means of illustration, organized full courses in electrical engineering, civil engineering, architecture, horticulture and dairying, erected buildings of a substantial character and started to improve the magnificent experiment farm of 3,500 acres at Hays in Ellis County. It also established a poison laboratory for eradicating the prairie dog and the pocket gopher, and a serum plant for preparing blackleg vaccine. Both of these were highly suc-

cessful from the start. It has been estimated that sixty millions of prairie dog were killed during the past dozen years by poison sent out by the college, while the blackleg epidemic that used to prevail all over the state has practically been eradicated. Some years over four million doses of the blackleg serum were distributed by the college plant.

In 1909 President Nichols resigned and Dean H. J. Waters, of the Agricultural College of Missouri, was elected chief executive. The three years of his presidency have been a period of intense growth in every direction. The number of students increased from 2,308 in 1909 to 2,523 in 1912, and the graduating class from 133 to 204. This year the enrollment will probably reach the 2,650 mark, and there will be over 250 graduates. Yet the growth has not simply been an increase in numbers. Several new four-year courses and a well attended summer school were organized, all the courses were strengthened, the college extension work was trebled, and the faculty have at present worked out complete plans for a vocational school connecting with the eighth grade of the common schools of the state and covering three years, an increase of the entrance requirements to fully 15 points, and the further raising of the standard of the seventeen or more courses so that the young man or young woman who graduates will have received the most complete scientific and practical education that may be obtained in any institution in America. During the presidency of Professor Waters, the college has built a beautiful new \$125,000 gymnasium, a substantial stock judging pavilion, a wing of the new agricultural building that will cost half a million dollars, the "mechanical wing" of the new engineering building and several barns, together with a large number of cheaper building improvements, here and at Hays Experiment Station. The equipment of nearly every department has been greatly increased, an extensive engineering laboratory has been provided, and a serum plant has been established that has engaged in a successful combat with the destructive hog cholera.

FARM CLEAN-UP DAY

WHY not a "Farm Clean Up Day?" That question came to W. L. Nelson, assistant secretary of the Missouri Board of Agriculture. The idea so impressed him that he has asked the governor, the county school teachers, the county demonstration agents and every farmer to cooperate with him in devoting one day to a general farm clean up from one end of Missouri to the other.

Now, while Kansas farms compare most favorably in point of cleanliness, beauty and order, with those of any state, there are many farms that need cleaning up. It may be that the woodpile has spread over most of the lot; that the barnyard is such as to suggest that various old vehicles and farm implements had from time to time taken sudden fright and ran into the corners with others of their kind; that somewhere not far from the house is a "morgue" where old shoes and rags and almost everything else has been piled "just to get it out of the way," or that there are ill-smelling, disease-breeding, fly-brooding outhouses and lots that need attention.

There are so many things we could do on a farm clean up day. Buggies, wagons and cultivators are expensive. Still we would better, after we have saved all the old iron that is salable or usable in discarded stuff of this kind, use it to stop gullies or for wood and kindling, rather than keep it just for the sake of its society, or as a monument, often to our neglect. If in the spring or summer, there is always white-washing to do, or maybe there is a weed patch which if left uncut may seed many an acre; and in the fall time prove a menace to health. Has the good wife grown tired of trying to patch up the fence around the flowers? If so, attend to this on clean up day. It may be possible for her to get more pleasure from flowers that require but a few hours' work than from anything that the money that could be earned during the same time would purchase. If there is a gate that needs fixing up, fix it on clean up day. If the roadside along your farm needs mowing, mow it on clean up day. If the stable, henhouse, pig pen or privy needs cleaning, do it on clean up day. Just now one appropriate way of observing a farm clean

up day would be by making a start at cleaning out some empty well, cistern or pond. In short, do those things about the place that need most to be done—do whatsoever your hand finds to do. Then see to it that following a faithful observance of clean up day, your farm name is placed on or near the front gate. Show your pride in your place and your profession. Here, in the belief of Mr. Nelson, are some of the things a clean up day will do:

It would promote pride in the home place and might result in thousands of country-born boys and girls remaining on the farm. God intended that in the country there should be cleanliness and beauty, and in the hearts of our children be implanted a desire for these things.

It would have its influence in the lives of our children. "Boys and girls absorb environment." Slovenliness is contagious. In time we come to look like the place where we live.

It would teach us a valuable lesson in economy by calling our attention to discarded farm implements and machinery, some of which we might have been using yet, had it been properly housed, oiled and painted.

It would mean that many little jobs of the until-I-get-the-time kind would be attended to without further delay and vexation.

It would result in burning of refuse and rubbish, the cutting of weeds, perhaps the draining of some stagnant pool, the cleaning of outhouses, pig pens or stables—in short, fewer flies, less typhoid, better health for the farm family.

It would impress upon us the value of order and cleanliness, and once we had put the farmstead in good shape we would try to keep it so.

It would mean the gathering up of loose boards, some with dangerous nails in them, and might mean the saving of a horse from injury, or what is of vastly more importance, the saving of some member of the family from lockjaw, blood poison, or perhaps death.

It would enable us to get rid of rat harbors and insect breeding places—to get ready to grow a big crop next year and to save it.

It would make the farm, now the best place to live, a still better place.

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THE FARM



It is always interesting, and should be helpful, at the close of a growing season of such a year as this, to know just how the fellow fared who is credited with having superior ability along the line of his operations. It is human nature to expect more of the man who makes a certain line of farming his specialty than of the man who is not considered skilled in his calling and who plugs along doing the best he knows and the best he can. Hoping that we might learn something of benefit to KANSAS FARMER readers, we recently wrote a number of the most successful corn growers in Kansas to ascertain whether or not they grew a crop of corn this year and if so, what special attention, if any, was given the crop. You will realize that if a good corn man grew corn a season like this and his neighbors grew none, there should be a cause for one man's success and the other man's failure, and to locate the cause of the successes, if such there were, was our effort on behalf of KANSAS FARMER folks. So soon as the replies began coming in we were pleased that we made the inquiry, because the very first letter contained points to be observed by corn growers everywhere every year, and which points do not have the general consideration they warrant. The first letter came from the Miller Brothers' ranch in Oklahoma. KANSAS FARMER readers will recall that early last spring we commented upon the corn-growing methods employed on that farm and which methods have been successful in producing corn when the ordinary methods of the Oklahoma farmer failed. The letter says: "The season of 1913 has been as severe as we have ever had. Notwithstanding the fact, we have grown a very fair crop of corn, especially of the hardy, early-maturing varieties we have improved and developed.

"We were fortunate last winter in having at our disposition all of our show draft horses—about 150 in number—which we used all winter, commencing November 15, in plowing our corn land deep and thoroughly. This land remained rough all winter and just before planting time we worked it down to a mellow smooth surface. The greater part of the land was then planted with a lister. The ground had thoroughly settled so that the listers worked in firm land. Some of our land we harrowed deeply, disked and planted with a check row planter with a furrow-opening attachment. During the winter and early spring we had a great amount of moisture and this deep-plowed land conserved it. The result was that our corn stood green during the hot summer months when the corn of our neighbors was burned and in many instances killed by the dry weather. We filled four large silos—about 1,500 tons—with corn perfectly green, while our neighbors were filling their silos at the same time with dry corn and running an inch stream of water into their cutters.

"We attribute this success to the fall and winter deep plowing and the careful selection of our seed and varieties. Of course, our cultivation during the growing season was intense. We cultivated as often and as thoroughly as possible. "We used the spike-tooth harrow for two cultivations, then we cultivated four to six times with the combined tooth-disk cultivator. The drier the weather the more we cultivated. At one time we had cultivated our corn three times without a drop of rain." For the man who will figure it out, it seems to us there is an important lesson in the methods described in this letter. The beneficial effect of deep fall plowing, creating a big reservoir for storing every drop of available moisture during the fall, winter and spring, and the thorough and frequent cultivation preventing the evaporation of that moisture, is the lesson taught. Could a corn-growing method be more logical, more simple or better illustrated? Miller Brothers are regarded by their neighbors as successful farmers. It is certain that they are large farmers. Every condition surrounding the operation of their ranch indicates prosperity. They have always been good corn farmers, and they grow from 5,000 to 7,000 acres of corn per year. This is a large acreage, but not so large, however, but that

they find the time to do a thorough job of preparing the field before planting and exercise great care in proper planting and believe in thorough shallow cultivation during the growing season.

From S. G. Trent, Brown County, president of the Kansas Corn Breeders' Association, we received only a brief letter. We wish he had written at greater length because we know he is a good corn grower and wherever we have met him or heard him talk he has given some valuable pointer. He writes: "I will have a limited supply of the two varieties of my favorite corn to sell for seed this year. This was grown on new bottom ground and is good seed for this season."

While Mr. Trent's letter is short, it seems that it also teaches a lesson. He says his corn was grown on new land. Just what does this mean? To this editor, at long range, it means two things: That the new land was so well supplied with humus or decayed vegetable matter that it took up a greater amount of moisture during the fall, winter and spring preceding than did ground which has been cropped for a number of years and in which the humus supply is short. The humus in this new land not only had the effect of absorbing more moisture than does land not so well supplied with humus, but the presence of the moisture had the effect also of making more plant food available than would have been possible in fields not so well supplied with decayed vegetable matter. Another thing the excess of humus in the new land did, and that was to prevent the rapid evaporation of the moisture stored in the soil. For further information regarding humus and the necessity thereof, there is a good article in the two columns under our farm heading in last week's issue. The chances are, too, that the new land was more fertile than land which had been cropped for years, so there is the effect of new land, plainly shown for KANSAS FARMER folks. May be you do not have new land. Then work barnyard manure, green manuring crops of cow peas, red clover, etc., and other vegetable matter into the old land. The advantages of humus and the increasing, or at least the maintenance of soil fertility are two things we cannot escape if we would produce crops of any kind.

John Ziller, of Brown County, says his was the best corn in the neighborhood and that the showing made in his fields this year firmly convinces him of the value of pure seed. He writes:

"I had some corn on a new piece of alfalfa sod that was a total failure. I planted it with the furrow openers and it did not stand the drouth on account of the sod drying out. I am getting all my ground covered entirely with barnyard manure and am going to try to raise the equal of two crops of corn on the same field next year. Should the wheat sown this fall prove a failure next spring, it will only make the seed corn situation more complicated because the corn acreage would then be much above normal. I would advise every farmer who has to buy his seed corn to buy early to be sure that he will not be left without seed at planting time."

It would seem from the above that Mr. Ziller, a good corn grower, is not afraid to plant on manured land. You may have heard people say not long ago that manure could not be safely placed on land because so to do would result in the land drying out and a hundred and one other objections being entered against the use of manure. It may not be just the right thing to refer to the past in a matter of this kind. Nevertheless, the editor remembers very well when the farmers of Kansas—almost without exception—believed that it was a detriment to land to manure it. Of course we have gotten over that idea, generally speaking, but Mr. Ziller is figuring on next year being a favorable year for corn and he is manuring the land which he will next spring plant, in the expectation that he may get double the normal yield.

There is another point deserving some attention in this letter, and that is the fact that the corn planted on the alfalfa

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sod was almost a total failure because the land dried out. Of course, Mr. Ziller does not state when the alfalfa sod was broken, and our diagnosis of the case may be wrong. However, the chances are that the sod was not broken until spring and dry weather following, gave no opportunity for working the sod down so that it would conserve such moisture as was in the soil or so that the broken sod would unite with the furrow bottom so as to permit the passage of moisture from the subsoil upward and so make more moisture available for the plant. There was probably also another condition existing which mitigated against the production of a corn crop and that was the fact that the growing alfalfa had in all probability drawn heavily on the supply of moisture in the soil and the alfalfa land at crop planting time was much drier than other land on this account. In other words, the alfalfa land had not been cultivated, the land had not been in condition to take up the precipitation falling between the growing seasons and because of the growing alfalfa such moisture as there was had been used. It seems to us that this is a most excellent illustration of a condition which will operate against the growth of a corn crop. It is our idea that alfalfa sod should be plowed in the fall of the year immediately following a cutting of alfalfa, and should be worked down by disking or harrowing. Sown to rye, wheat or oats for fall pasture will prove good practice. If by such methods as are employed the alfalfa sod has not worked down into a good seed bed, the best crop results cannot be expected.

"We select our seed corn early in the fall as soon as the corn is dry. This is stored in a perfectly dry place. Before planting each ear of corn is tested," writes W. L. Wright, of Morris County. His methods of planting and cultivation are:

"Corn ground should first be well prepared by disking. I double-disk, then plow from 10 to 12 inches deep during the winter or early spring. About the middle of May I list deep, covering seed about 2 1/2 inches deep in the well pulverized dirt. When the corn is nicely through the ground I consider it ready to 'starve,' as we call it; we generally starve our corn twice, then we put on the four-horse disk—sometimes using four horses, sometimes two horses, according to condition of ground and the difficulty of doing a good job. After disking, I go over the corn once with the spike-tooth harrow, then cultivate once with shovel cultivator and once with disk cultivator. If there are a few scattering weeds, they are chopped out. "I consider that this method will lay by corn in good condition, and it requires going over the corn only six times. Last year—1912—my corn averaged 50 to 80 bushels per acre. This year I believe I have some corn that will make 60 bushels per acre, some less."

Mr. Wright is a farmer. He is not a seed corn grower in the commonly accepted meaning of that term. The amount of work he puts in his corn ground is worthy of note. Only such preparation of ground before planting and good cultivation resulting in a clean field and in moisture conservation could result in a crop in his county a season like that just passed. Vigorous seed of a good yielding acclimated variety also had much to do with the crop. There is no one thing, except abundant rain, that will alone make a corn crop. Mr. Wright's statement above is further proof of those several things mentioned above which distinguish good corn farming and an almost certainty of a crop from corn farming and a doubtful crop. Mr. Wright has written KANSAS FARMER a corn letter each year for several years. He has developed a variety of corn well adapted to his soil and climate, and by his methods of seed saving, testing, planting and cultivation, points the way to good corn culture.

Speaking of the advantages of home-grown seed, E. H. Fielding, of Riley County, writes: "We should keep away from northern-grown seed corn. It is our experience in growing corn from the northern states that it requires about three years to get a crop, and we think the farmers of Kansas need a good yield of corn as soon as they can get it and will get much quicker results from Kansas-grown seed." This is a brief statement of the real situation existing with regard to seed for planting. We have come to know the value of good seed more and more each year. In a recent farmers' institute meeting in Southeast Kansas and which was attended by this editor, in response to a call as to the number of farmers in the audience who had this year grown their seed, at least

a dozen farmers arose. Conversation with several of these revealed the fact that they were practically the only farmers in their neighborhood who had grown passably good corn this year, and they attributed their good fortune largely to proper selection of seed—saving the early-maturing ear and planting only such of those as showed high and vigorous germination. Such corn is able to withstand seasonal hardships better than the planting of weak seed. Several weeks ago we reported that the commercial clubs of Cowley County had provided a fund of \$10,000 with which to purchase such home-grown seed as was available in that county. The clubs were buying here and there the seed of all spring-planted crops and probably that county will take good care of itself, but many other counties have not so done. We believe that Kansas seedsmen, and particularly our seed corn growers, should do this. Of course they cannot vouch for purity, yield, etc., but they can sell such seed for what it is and so have done their patrons a favor. The seedsman has the facilities, the capital and the ability to get together all the available Kansas-grown seed.

On Feeding Sheep.

The feeding of sheep for market is being practiced more and more on the small farms. There is probably no other class of live stock which give more profitable results when properly handled than sheep. The sheep feeding industry has largely been in the hands of the professional or speculator feeder who has handled sheep by the thousands. Farmers who handle a carload or two each winter are gradually taking up the business to a greater extent. Hundreds of such farmers have fed sheep for the first time during the past two or three years. To those who are beginning in this way a reliable and practical source of information on the subject of feeding sheep for market would be of great value. There have been some few bulletins written on sheep feeding, but the field has been practically untouched.

The most practical book of the present time covering this subject is one entitled "Sheep Feeding and Farm Management," written by Prof. D. H. Doane of the Missouri Agricultural College and published by Ginn & Co., of Chicago. This book was written as the result of several years personal investigation carried on by the author covering farm practices in various parts of the United States relative to the feeding of sheep for market. This book is not prepared as a scientific treatise. It gives simple discussions of practical sheep farm practices as they have been found in successful operation in different sections of the country. The author has found here a little and there a little, one man adding a word and another affirming it, and so on to the completed and rounded whole. To the beginner in the feeding of sheep for market, this book is especially commended.

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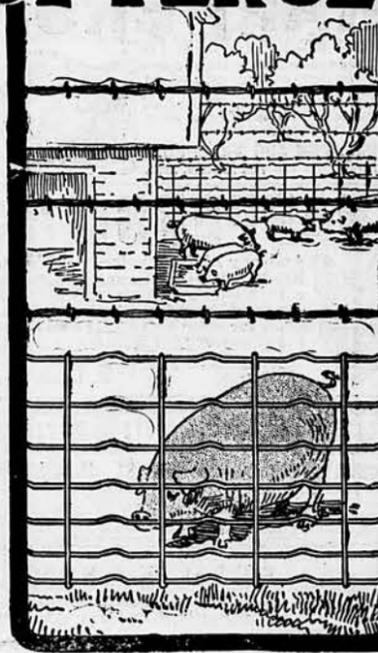
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LIVE STOCK



Live Stock Liability.

Under the conditions prevailing at the present time the limited liability of railroads for stock injured or destroyed in transit oftentimes works a hardship on the shipper of beef cattle. For years railroads have enforced the arbitrary signing of a contract limiting the liability to \$50 per head. Many carloads of steers go to market now worth from \$100 to \$125 per head. Other classes of merchandise, when destroyed, are paid for at something like their real worth. It would seem that it was time for the shippers of beef cattle to demand that the railroads withdraw this limited liability clause from the freight contract when handling beef cattle. Shipping and handling of live stock is one of the big sources of revenue for the railroads, and it is certainly to their interest to be fair to the live stock men in every particular.

Canada Short on Beef Cattle.

From items noted in the public press it would appear that Canada is becoming alarmed over the depletion of their beef herds. They are discussing the matter of legislation to prevent the slaughter of female calves, etc., as we are in the United States. A great many calves, yearling and two-year-old heifers, are coming into the Winnipeg market. American buyers are greedy for these heifers. Canada is having practically the same experience as the United States has had. For a considerable period of time conditions have been such that breedings herds have been liquidated and now they are beginning to see the necessity of stocking up again if the demand for beef in the future is to be met. Getting back into the cattle business is a slow process. Many men desirous of increasing their breeding herds find they have to practically stand by and wait for them to be grown. There is great encouragement in this to the breeder of beef cattle.

Illinois Live Stock to Kansas.

One of our Illinois subscribers, J. M. P., who is contemplating moving to Kansas, writes to ask regarding the movement of cattle and horses from Illinois to this state. We would advise our correspondent by all means to bring the live stock to Kansas with him. High-class milk cows are in great demand in this state, and are difficult to obtain. The difference in climate need cause but little concern.

The regulations of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of Kansas require that all cattle to be used for dairy purposes, or pure-bred or registered cattle to be used for any purpose, shall be accompanied by a certificate of a satisfactory tuberculin test before being admitted to the state. This test may be made by the veterinary inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, or by a veterinarian whose reliability is certified to by authorities charged with the control of the health of the live stock of the state from which the stock are to be moved. The state veterinarian of Illinois, Dr. O. E. Dyson, Live Stock Building, Stock Yards, Chicago, would be the proper person to confer with regarding securing the proper certificate for these animals. Horses also must be accompanied by a certificate of health, including the Mallein test for glanders.

Management of Breeding Sheep.

A. H., one of our readers from Decatur County, Kansas, has just purchased a small flock of registered Shropshire sheep. He seems to feel the need of a little advice regarding the breeding and handling of these ewes. It is usually the practice of regular sheep farmers to begin mating the sheep in September or October. Most breeds of sheep do not breed during the warmer weather. The period of gestation in the ewe is about 147 days. The time which it is desired to have the lambs come—in the spring, of course—must be considered when turning the ram in with the flock. Where good warm quarters are available, it is desirable to have the lambs come early. If bad, stormy weather occurs at this time the sheep farmer will find he must be constantly alert and on the job if he would save a large percent of his lamb crop. It is sometimes desirable to have the lambs come on

the pasture, since they will require much less attention at this time.

It is usually customary to turn the ram in with the flock at the time it is desired to begin breeding, and let him remain with them throughout the winter. Some flock masters make a practice of keeping the ram up and turning him with the flock at night only. As a rule it is not desirable to have the rams running with the flock during the summer season, especially where the lambs were dropped early. This practice might result in inbreeding and the young lambs so bred would not grow out and develop properly.

Ewes which are to produce lambs should not be allowed to run down and become thin and emaciated during the winter season. In the desire to economize in feed there might be a tendency in this direction, and owing to the fact that the heavy fleece makes it difficult to observe how thin the sheep may be, the ewes might become badly run down before the owner was aware of the fact. The ewes must come to lambing time in good, thrifty condition, or there will be practically no secretion of milk and the ewes oftentimes will refuse to own their lambs. On the other hand, breeding ewes should not be pampered and kept confined closely. On every bright, clear day of the winter they should be turned out to range over the pastures and fields. If they do not have abundant opportunity to exercise and range about over the fields, the lambs will almost invariably be born weak and puny.

It is the usual practice to shear sheep in the spring. If warm quarters are not available, the fleece should not be removed until the weather becomes warm enough so that the sheep will not suffer from the cold. Where the lambs come early, the ewes are usually not sheared until the lambing season is over. If sheared before lambing time the ewes must be handled carefully.

There are so many things for the new beginner to learn in the handling of sheep that it is always desirable to secure some good books on the subject. For the beginner in handling breeding sheep we have often referred to the book entitled "Sheep Farming in America," written by Joseph E. Wing, of Ohio, and sold by the Breeders' Gazette, Chicago. "Sheep Farming in North America," by the late John A. Craig, one of the best live stock men of the country, is another splendid book for the beginner in sheep. This book is published by the MacMillan Company of New York and is sold for \$1.50.

Developing the Draft Colt.

At our central horse markets the price of good horses still remains high. High-class drafters in Kansas City sell rapidly at from \$235 to \$290. Even good chunks bring from \$185 to \$200. Horses of this kind are the result of proper breeding combined with proper feeding. Many colts which by breeding have the possibility of developing into sixteen or eighteen hundred pound horses fail to reach this size from a lack of proper feeding during the growing and developing period. Well-bred draft colts, as shown at the numerous colt shows over the country, present an exceedingly attractive appearance. They are admired by all, and many expressions of the possibilities of these colts are heard from those in attendance. A well-bred colt that has had a reasonably good chance always looks good up to weaning time. This period is oftentimes a trying one, and improper treatment may easily take 200 or 300 pounds off the finished weight of the horse.

The colts should become accustomed to eating grain and have a regular allowance before weaning time arrives. Colts usually begin by stealing a little grain from the mare, but this is not enough. Provision must be made for their receiving a regular allowance. Oats or a combination of corn, oats and bran, make an ideal grain ration for the growing, developing colt. The sudden change from a liquid food to dry feed only is bound to produce more or less of a shock, but the colt that has had his regular allowance of grain previous to this will be much less affected than the one which has depended entirely upon his dam for food supply.

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ful horsemen to use sweet skimmed milk at this time in the ration of the colt, the colt being taught to drink the milk or a small portion of milk combined with a grain ration. The colt which has become unthrifty can oftentimes be given a start by using a little blackstrap molasses in the grain ration. This has a stimulating and appetizing effect and will work wonders with the colt which is run down and out of condition. Good bright clover or alfalfa hay makes an ideal roughage for colts at this time. These roughages have an abundance of protein and mineral matter, and supply just the nutrients required to give the colt its bone and muscle-building material.

Better results are always secured where several colts can be handled together. A single colt will get lonesome and fret and worry a great deal more than where several are kept together. A good tight box stall should be supplied for stabling the colts, and they should have an abundance of outdoor exercise at all times.

A well-bred draft colt which has been given an abundance of bone and muscle building feeds, combined with plenty of outdoor exercise, should weigh from 800 to 1,000 pounds as a yearling. As a rule the colt at a year old has attained about half of its mature weight. If it has been stunted during this growing period—and there may perhaps be a strong tendency this year to economize on feed—the colt will never reach the size which might be expected as a result of its breeding.

The training of the colt should not be neglected during this period. The colts which have been properly handled from birth up need never go through that process commonly known as "breaking." It should be broken to the halter before weaning time. It is a comparatively easy matter to train the colt to halter when it can be tied alongside its mother. It should be treated at all times with kindness, but should be taught from the start that man is its absolute master, as well as its friend. The colt which has been taken care of and grown out along the lines suggested will return big money for the feed and care put into it.

In all probability horses will next year be as high as, if not higher than they are at the present time. In spite of the various scares which spring up from time to time, threatening to wipe the horse out of existence, they are becoming more and more necessary in connection with the great growth and development of the country. The horse, as a source of motive power, is still the great earning factor on American farms. In many cases revenue produced by the horse is drawn upon in purchasing automobiles and paying the expenses of operating them.

In Kansas there will doubtless be a tendency this season to sell horses off more closely than is ordinarily the practice, owing to the great shortage of feed. Horsemen should not overlook the fact that the demand for horses will continue and that doubtless many who have reduced the number of their horses will find it necessary to secure additional horseflesh in order to carry out their farming operations successfully the coming year. The man with good mares should by all means breed these mares the coming year in order to be able to supply the demand for work horses.

Feeding Tankage.

From Sedgwick County comes the inquiry as to whether tankage should be fed dry or wet. It apparently is the purpose of this correspondent to use tankage in supplementing corn and other grain in the feeding of his hogs this winter. Tankage is a packing-house by-product that has thoroughly demonstrated its great value as a hog feed. The ordinary method of feeding hogs corn or other grain as the sole ration does not result in the most economical returns from the grain fed. Corn alone is an unbalanced ration, and from 50 to 75 per cent larger gains can be made by combining with this corn five to eight pounds of tankage to each 100 pounds of grain. This tankage contains over 60 per cent digestible protein, and if fed in reasonable quantities is greatly relished by the hogs. It seems to stimulate the appetite with which they eat and digest the whole ration. In the handling of stock hogs it is equally valuable, although much smaller amounts of concentrated feeds should be fed to this class of stock. It may be fed either dry or mixed in the swill or slop and fed in troughs. When fed dry it should be carefully distributed in a clean trough or on a clean feeding floor in such a manner as to prevent any one hog getting more than his proper allowance.

In times when grains are as high in price as they are this season it would probably be more economical to grind

all grains and carefully mix the ration before feeding. Every hog feeder who has given tankage a fair trial, being especially careful to use it in small quantities, has been convinced of its value as a supplementary feed.

Wheat Straw as Feed for Calves.

Our subscriber, J. J., of Harvey County, reports to us that he fears he will not have sufficient silage to carry through the entire bunch of yearling calves which he has on hand, and wishes to know to what extent he can use wheat straw in the wintering of these calves. The calf during its first winter should have more than a maintenance ration. In other words, the practice of roughing through cattle, as it is called, should not be followed in wintering calves or young stuff. Older cattle can oftentimes be carried through the winter on low-grade feeds which simply supply a maintenance ration. A limited ration of silage and wheat straw with one pound of cottonseed meal per 1,000 pounds weight of animal has been very satisfactorily used in wintering mature breeding cows at the Hays Experiment Station. These cows during the 100-day feeding period gained one-half pound daily. Such a ration would probably not supply quite enough growing matter for a calf. It would probably be suitable for yearling cattle, providing the silage was of good quality and contained a little grain. A little cottonseed meal or cake is almost essential in connection with the proper wintering of calves and yearlings on straw and silage.

Cottonseed Meal and Molasses.

One of our subscribers from Osage County writes to inquire as to the relative feed value of cottonseed cake and molasses. When corn and other feeds are as scarce and high in price as they are the present season, the farmers who handle live stock are much more interested than ordinarily in studying the feeding values of the various commercial feeds on the market. Cottonseed meal, which some 40 or 50 years ago was absolutely a worthless waste product, has assumed a great importance in the feeding of live stock.

Before the feeder can study the comparative value of feeds intelligently, he must have a knowledge of the digestible nutrients which they contain. Prime cottonseed meal as sold on the market at the present time contains 37.6 per cent digestible protein, 21.4 per cent digestible carbohydrates, and 9.6 per cent digestible fat. The cold pressed cottonseed cakes contain approximately 25 per cent digestible protein, 23 per cent carbohydrates, and 6 per cent fat. No cattle feed on the market supplies so much digestible protein per hundred pounds as does cottonseed meal, and for that reason it is oftentimes the most economical feed that can be purchased to supplement the cheaper feeds of the farm, which are as a rule deficient in digestible protein. Molasses, such as is sold for feeding purposes contains 1.5 per cent digestible protein, 59.2 per cent digestible carbohydrates and no fat. In experimental work which has been conducted at various experiment stations, it has been found that where used as a portion of the ration blackstrap molasses has had a value fully equal to corn, pound for pound. At the Texas Experiment Station a very successful ration for full feeding steers was made up by using through a feeding test of 120 days an average ration consisting of 6.6 pounds of molasses, 8.6 pounds of corn, 3 pounds of cotton seed meal and 12.6 pounds of cotton seed hulls. The molasses replaced part of the corn of the ration and the necessary protein to properly balance the ration was supplied by the cotton seed meal.

With normal prices for grains, molasses cannot be looked upon as a feed for replacing any considerable amount of grain except in the south where it is much cheaper than in the north. In a year when economy in feeds of all kinds is necessary, molasses may be used as a means of stimulating the consumption of low grade feeds which would ordinarily not be eaten.

Various molasses feeds which are on the market are simply combinations of grains, oftentimes material of inferior quality having been used, such as mill sweepings, etc., and molasses. Some of these feeds give splendid results and great use of them is made by cattlemen when corn and other feeds are scarce. Owing to the fact that some of these feeds are inferior, it is well to consult with the department of the experiment station having charge of the analysis and registration of feeds of that character before making extensive purchases. The farmer who wishes to make his own mixtures can buy the molasses and by diluting it with water, sprinkle it over his hay and other feed in the feed bunks.



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Right now is the time to feed Dr. Hess Stock Tonic, because it's the cow in the pink of condition that fills the milk pail, the steer with an appetite that lays on fat, the horse that digests its dinner that pulls on the bit, the hog that is well and worm-free that gets to be a 200-pounder in six months.

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DAIRY



The week of October 20 to 25 the editor was assisting in farmers' institute work through Labette County, under the auspices of the Labette County Bankers' Association. This organization planned a week of small town and school district meetings in which meetings H. J. Bower, district demonstration agent for Southeast Kansas; E. J. Macey, county demonstration agent for Montgomery County, and W. E. Watkins, demonstration agent for Allen County, and the editor of KANSAS FARMER participated. If there is a county in Kansas in which dairying is needed from the standpoint of improving the conditions of general farming, it is Labette County. This is a county of rich soil and likewise a county of heavy rainfall, having, of course, its occasional dry year. The southeastern counties are the counties in Kansas of the heaviest rainfall. The conditions for the production of wheat and corn have been extremely favorable and the county has been, since its settlement, a grain county. Wheat and corn are not now doing so well as formerly, and there is recognized the need of a change from grain farming to live stock, and dairying is a phase of live stock farming. In Labette County, as in every other grain county, farmers generally are slow to take up with live stock, for the reason that they have not learned of its advantages either to the pocketbook or for improved grain farming. Pasture land is scarce, the land having been broken out and cropped for years and years past. They are not familiar with the class of feeds necessary for the economical production of live stock. They have not learned the value of alfalfa, clover and cowpeas—not alone from the standpoint of their value in producing milk, beef and pork, but from the standpoint of improving the physical condition of the soil or from the standpoint of maintaining or increasing soil fertility. On many farms and in fact on a considerable of the county's acreage, certain methods must be pursued for the successful growth of alfalfa and red clover which are not required in other sections of the state. These methods will be touched upon in a future issue. Briefly they are liming, drainage and inoculation. With this practice followed, Labette County can be made to blossom as the rose, and with her live stock population increased to near the carrying capacity of her farms, she can as well as not become the most prosperous agricultural county in Kansas. The conditions with regard to alfalfa, clover and live stock, is common to a number of other counties in the Southeast. Happily the answer has been found and when this becomes of common knowledge it is certain that more dairying will be done.

The big farmer of Labette County—and in every county, for that matter—is taking care of himself, and he is already in or is getting into live stock. The small general farmer in this as in other counties is the man who needs such assistance as can be given him. Such farmer, as a rule, has an eighty or a quarter section of land. He is the man who needs money each week throughout the year and the man who cannot, without incurring debt, wait for the twice-a-year marketing of hogs or the once-a-year marketing of grain or cattle. It is the farmer who, wherever he may be located, who is in this situation, who should realize the advantages of dairying or the milking of a few cows. Farmers in this condition exist in Kansas by the thousands, and in each county by the several hundred. Labette County has no larger proportion of farmers who could profitably devote themselves to the milking of a few cows than have other counties in the state. The rank and file of farmers everywhere in considering the milking of cows, should view their milking operations from the standpoint of their relation to good farm organization. The most profitable organization of the farm is a matter of so correlating the several almost inseparable farm industries so that the land will be best used for the purposes to which it is best adapted, keeping in mind the help available, the profitable distribution of labor throughout the year and the financial conditions and financial demands of the owner. Well

balanced farm organization is, in our opinion, the one outstanding essential to improved farm conditions, so we discussed in this series of institutes the same general ideas which have heretofore been presented in these columns, namely, that farm dairying should be viewed as an important factor in the execution of the farm plans which will provide the best insurance against the unprofitableness of the so-called lean years and which if so followed will result in a greater farm profit in the best of the good years and a weekly succession of cash income every year.

The milking of a few good cows, it seems to us, should be considered primarily and when first introduced into the farm operations, from the standpoint of supplying the necessary available capital for the conduct of the farm and for the living expenses of the family. It is a matter of general observation that the farmer who has been milking eight or ten cows as an adjunct to his general farming, for a ten or twelve-year period, is the man who is not worrying about credit of any kind. If he should need a little borrowed money he can get it more easily than can the man who is not dairying. Bankers, merchants and others who have business relations with the farmer, realize almost without exception that cow-milking on the smaller farms induces a prosperity not gained through any other source. This is not because of the large amount of money actually made in milking cows, but because the sale of cream supplies a weekly cash income which buys the groceries, pays for the wearing apparel and takes care of the purchase of nails, bolts, hinges, plow sharpening, harness and wagon repairs, etc., thereby eliminating the accumulation of bills and which accumulation takes place on all farms on which there is not a cash income.

Recently in conversation with a Western Kansas banker he said that the men in his county who stuck to their cows were the men who did not owe anybody. This man is encouraging his customers to buy cows and is helping them in the purchase. In those counties in which the most cows are milked will be found the greatest number of well painted and cared-for farm residences and the largest red barns. The farm on which cows have been milked for a considerable period is, in most instances, the most orderly, the best kept and the best improved farm. Make a canvass of your neighbors and see if this is not so. The steady income which takes care of the little bills above enumerated and which leaves the money derived from the sale of hogs, calves or grain in a lump sum to be applied on the mortgage, on the purchase of more land, on the building of a barn or house, is responsible for this condition. The cow is not directly responsible for the well improved farm and out-of-debt farmer, but by supplying the needed cash she has enabled the other industries of the farm to make the improvement, and it is from this standpoint that the milk cow counts for so much in improved farm conditions.

In the beginning, or at the time of entering upon the cow-milking business, it is not a question as to whether the cow is dairy-bred or a "scrub," the latter term being used in its generally accepted sense and meaning the common cow, so far as breeding is concerned. There is a preponderance of evidence showing that our common cows are capable of producing \$40 to \$45 per year per cow. A herd of ten cows, therefore, giving a cash income of \$400 to \$450 a year, or approximately \$1 to \$1.25 a day, is the result to be obtained from very ordinary and commonplace handling of very ordinary cows. The better of our common cows, better fed from the standpoint of milk production, and given reasonably good farm care, will yield \$45 to \$60 worth of butter fat per year. Fresh in our mind are the records of four Western Kansas farm dairy herds, there being 43 cows in the four herds. The lowest income per cow was \$42.50 from one herd, and the highest income was \$61 per cow from the best herd. This will give the reader an idea of the

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amount of money to be realized from the milking of common cows, not figuring the value of the calf or of the skim milk used in growing the calf or fed to pigs and not considering the value of milk, cream and butter used on the table. It must be remembered that in obtaining the incomes above mentioned these cows were not crowded for milk production. It is reasonably certain that not one penny's worth of feed was bought for these cows. It is probable, too, that the stabling was not of the very best. This was milk which was produced on the feeds grown on the farm and mostly roughage which had no actual cash market value. However, it was marketed through the cow with the above results. It must be recalled that on almost every farm, whether or not any special effort is made in the growing of suitable cow feed, there is grown roughage which makes cow feed and which is grown as a by-product or by virtue of dry years is a sort of residue from the grain-growing operations. From the above we think it is apparent that the man who really has a desire to milk a few cows can do so to his profit without in the beginning worrying about the kind or breed of cow he is to milk. The milking of cows appears to us as extremely easy on this account. It is easy to get into the cow-milking business because the farmer can begin with the cow he now has on his farm. In most instances will be seen the advantages of milking the best cow, and from that point on improvement in the individual by selection and by breeding will naturally follow.

Our readers will recall the results of a dairy census published in the March 15 issue of KANSAS FARMER of this year and in which instance a number of herds in the several parts of the state were investigated. These were considered as dairy herds, or at any rate cows bred and selected for milk. One herd of registered Jerseys at Agricola, Kansas, yielded \$85 worth of butter fat per cow per year. A Holstein herd gave an annual income of \$77 per cow. This herd was located at Lewis, Kansas, in the southwestern portion of the state. A herd of grade Jerseys at Centralia, Kansas, yielded an annual income per cow of \$60.25. A herd of grade Jerseys at Belmont, Kansas, yielded \$75 per cow for the year. From Coldwater, Kansas, was obtained a report of a herd of Shorthorn cows bred and selected for milk and which yielded an average income of \$50 per cow per year. It is certain that no so-called fancy dairying was employed in these herds. It goes without saying, however, that the cows had good farm care and had been more or less selected. There are herds in Kansas which are yielding from the sale of butter fat alone in excess of \$100 per cow per year, and when one engages in the breeding and selection of dairy-bred cows for milk production the possibilities are practically unlimited. It is certain that the product of the herd can each year be increased by better breeding and by eliminating from the herd the poorest cows. It must be kept in mind that in the above herds the figures given are for butter fat sold only, none of the by-products of the dairy being included.

The results given from the above two classes of cows will give the reader a good idea of the possibilities he may attain when he engages in cow milking. We have a feeling that many a farmer hesitates to engage in the milking of a few cows and so loses the benefit therefrom, because he has an idea that his common cows cannot be milked with profit and because not in position financially or does not have the disposition to buy grades or pure-breds of the dairy breeds he does not get into the business. We have hinted above that at the outset it is not so much a question of getting from the cow all the milk she will give when fed upon such grains and roughages as are available on the farm, so creating a cash market for unsalable roughages and enabling the farmer to avail himself of a daily cash income which is so much needed in his business. In the case of milking the best of our common cows, we are confident that an income of \$40 to \$45 per cow per year can be realized without a feed expenditure in excess of \$10 of that needed to keep the cow in first class good stock or breeding condition. On farms on which alfalfa or clover hay is the prin-

cipal roughage for stock cattle, the excess of feed above that given the cow when maintained as a breeder or stocker may be still smaller than the amount named, or feed of the same value may be given with an additional income. It is not unusual, in discussing the milking of cows, that the question is raised as to what it costs to feed a milk cow, and the idea uppermost in the mind of the man who asks the question is that the amount of milk received from the cow will not pay for the feed consumed. It is remarkable how, when you begin to talk cow milking, the farmer pricks up his ears and apparently for the first time in his life it has occurred to him that it costs something to feed a cow. If the dairy herd is kept as the principal industry of the farm, if a considerable investment has been made in the cow, if she is maintained for her milk and her production is forced to the highest point possible by all the good feed she will consume, the matter of feeding becomes important. On those farms on which cows are kept because the farm would not be considered a farm without a cow, and the cow would be maintained for her calf and the increase in value of herself, then for these purposes she consumes feed which should not be charged against her as a milk cow. What she consumes as a milker over and above that she would consume if kept for other purposes, only, is chargeable against the milk. In our opinion there is no good ground for the farmer hesitating or refusing to milk the cow he has on the farm because of the cost of feed. The milking of a few cows does not interfere with the general farming operations. The farmer can grow as much wheat and corn and feed as many hogs and grow as many colts when he is milking a few cows as he can or will if not milking cows. The milking only becomes an added chore, requiring possibly an hour's more choring night and morning than if the cows were not milked. It is our observation that the man who has the most chores is the man who gets along best. The fellow who has the most calves, pigs, colts and chickens to feed is the fellow ordinarily who is the most prosperous. The addition of a little choring on account of the cow will increase his prosperity to a greater extent than would the same hour expended in the wheat or corn-field, except, possibly, at a time when the grain is ripe and harvest time is on. The crop growing season occupies a comparatively few months of the year. Between planting and harvesting is a season when it is difficult to convert labor into cash, and it is during this time that the milking of cows appears to its best advantage from the standpoint of profitableness and the supplying of a cash income which pays the farm bills and prevents an accumulation of debts.

The dairy cow is a payer of bills. She is a home-builder; she is a prosperity-builder. In times of adversity, in Kansas as elsewhere, in the past, she has been milked that the revenue derived therefrom might supply the money needed to keep the "wolf from the door." If she is worthy of patronage in adverse years and when cow feed only grows, it is reasonable to assume that she would be as valuable and as great an aid to the farmer and his family in more prosperous times. We really think that on at least seven of every ten quarter section farms there should be a herd of milk cows maintained and fed from the every-day farmer feeder's standpoint. There is ample room for the specialized dairyman. However, the man who knows how to breed and select and feed a herd of large-producing cows will take care of himself. His kind will be comparatively few anyway. The milking business of the country, and particularly of the West, is done by farmers who milk cows purely as a side issue and who when they realize the advantages of dairying do not give it up until they are ready to retire from the farm. There is sufficient evidence to establish the advantages of cow-milking to every small general farmer. The milking of cows is only one branch of the live stock business, and most farmers have come to realize the advantages and the necessity of maintaining more live stock. The man who would get into the live stock business cannot so do by a better route than by the milking of ten or a dozen of the best common cows he can obtain and the accumulation of their offspring.

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ONE OF KANSAS FARMER'S 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.

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.

HOME CIRCLE



If an article has become mildewed, it may be bleached by soaking it in buttermilk.

When cooking very sour fruit, as cranberries, if a little salt is added it will require only about one-half as much sugar as is generally needed.

Green cucumbers are said to be good to destroy cockroaches. Cut them up at night and place them around where the roaches are troublesome. Remove the cucumbers in the morning and renew them at night. Do this for three nights and they will disappear.

To prevent iron pots or skillets or tinware of any kind from rusting, treat them as follows: Before using them rub them well with fresh lard, heat thoroughly, and wipe dry with cloth or tissue paper. If treated in this way they will not rust.

I have found that by first stitching with the sewing machine close to the edge of any article to be cut on a circle and requiring a narrow hem—such as round collars, peplums, and so on—then turning as usual, I can make a much neater hem. I also stitch all edges which it is desired to keep from stretching.

To Remove a Scorched Taste.

If, by chance, your vegetables or preserves scorch while cooking, remove the vessel instantly from the range, and set it in a pan of cold water, letting it remain there for 10 or 15 minutes. At the end of that time you will find that the scorched taste has all vanished from the food, leaving it as nice as before.

A Religious Innovation.

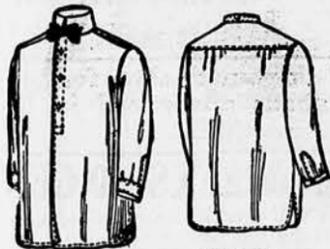
A certain well brought up little girl yawned at the breakfast table one Sunday morning and volunteered a polite proposition to her mother.

"I really don't feel at all like going to church this morning," she remarked. "Can't we just send cards?"

Utilizing Green Tomatoes.

When the tomato vines have been killed by frost, pick off all green tomatoes and put those that are turning red or are whitish in appearance in a dry, sunny place to ripen. Those that are very green will not be first class when ripened in this way, so they should be prepared for use green.

Every woman is familiar with the preservation of green tomatoes in chow chow, piccalilli, plain and sweet pickles, but there is usually a surplus after these products are finished, and these should be canned to be used later in making pies, marmalade, butters, mince meat, or simply as a vegetable.



5895

No. 5895—Boys' Negligee Shirt. Many women make the shirts for the men and boys of her household and the task is certainly an easy one when such splendid models as the one here shown are given. This shirt can be made with the regulation or coat closing. It can be finished with an attached collar or with a neckband for wear with separate collars, and with attached straight or rolled-up cuffs or wrist bands for wear with separate cuffs. Pattern No. 5895 is cut in sizes 10 to 12 years. Medium size will require 3 3/4 yards of 27-inch goods or 2 1/2 yards of fabric 36 inches wide. The pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

About New Linoleum.

Even with the best grade of inlaid linoleum, heel marks are apt to cut holes in the glazed surface, and in time dirt settles in them and cannot be washed entirely out. For this reason it is wise to select a pattern which is not too light, as these darkened holes are very conspicuous on white or pale blue. A pattern with several shades of brown, or brown and green, is better than one with a design of white squares alternating with a color, though the latter is temptingly pretty at first. A mottled inlaid linoleum, or one with an imitation oak flooring design, is especially serviceable.

To prevent new linoleum wrinkling and to eliminate the possibility of dust collecting under the edges, proceed in this way: The linoleum should be cut one-half of an inch smaller than the size of the room. This will leave a space one-quarter of an inch wide on the four sides to allow for stretching, which always occurs with new oil cloth of any kind. This gap is covered with a three-quarter-inch quarter-round moulding, nailed to the floor around the edge of the room, overlapping the linoleum. As there are no tacks around the edge, the linoleum is free to move one-quarter inch in all directions. At the same time the moulding prevents the dirt from working in between the floor covering and the wall.

An excellent yet inexpensive filling for sofa pillows can be made by taking as much cotton as is needed and placing it in a hot oven. Pull it until light, and keep turning it until it is brown all over. Treated in this manner it does not wad as ordinary cotton does, and is as light and fluffy as feathers.

Do Your Own Butchering This Fall—It Will Pay

Good, pure, well-seasoned country sausage—city people are just crazy to get more of it. Instead of shipping all your hogs on the hoof, do your own butchering and get retail prices for the meat. Sausage is easy to make, and there is no danger of spoiling when you use an

ENTERPRISE

Sausage Stuffer and Lard Press

Cylinder Bored True

with the patented corrugated spout. Makes sausage that keeps because it stuffs casings free from air bubbles—the only machine that fills casings perfectly. You will find it a great convenience to own an Enterprise Meat AND Food Chopper—a machine especially made for chopping meat. Chopping is done by knives—an exclusive Enterprise device. Insist on your dealer showing you these machines. Their advantages are so great you cannot afford to be put off with substitutes. Say "Enterprise," and insist upon it.

Invest in a 200-recipe book for your wife. Handsomely illustrated and full of splendid suggestions for the table and kitchen. We have just printed a new edition of this book. "The Enterprising Housekeeper."

THE ENTERPRISE MFG. CO. OF PA.
Dept. 56, Philadelphia, Pa.

When wanting Fruit or Wine Presses, Cherry or Raisin Squeezers, Coffee Mills, Bone Mills, etc., it is worth while to see that they are stamped Enterprise.

All sizes, hand, steam and electric power.
No. 5, Family Size, \$1.75.
No. 10, Large Size, \$2.50.
No. 25, Farm Size, \$4.50.

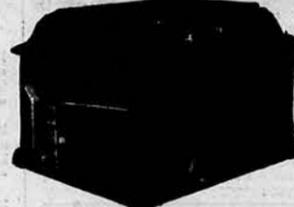
WHAT IS OFFERED THIS WEEK?

D ID it ever occur to you that the most tactful and considerate way in the world for a merchant to present his proposition to you is through a newspaper advertisement? The advertisement never intrudes, never bores, never insists. It awaits your convenience and is satisfied with whatever attention you may wish to bestow upon it. But when you are ready, there you will find it, with its truthful information about something some man has for sale. Before you lay the paper aside, look over the advertisements and see what is being offered this week.

READ KANSAS FARMER'S CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING PAGE FOR READY BARGAINS



Victor-Victrola IV, \$15
Oak



Victor-Victrola VIII, \$40
oak



Will there be a Victrola in your home this Christmas?

You can search the whole world over and not find another gift that will bring so much pleasure to every member of the family.

Any Victor dealer in any city in the world will gladly play any music you wish to hear and demonstrate to you the wonderful Victor-Victrola. Write to us for catalogs.



Victor
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.
Berliner Gramophone Co., Montreal, Canadian Distributors

Always use Victor Machines with Victor Records and Victor Needles—the combination. There is no other way to get the unequalled Victor tone.



Victor-Victrola X, \$75
Mahogany or oak

\$15 \$25 \$40 \$50
\$75 \$100 \$150 \$200

Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over 200,000 readers for 4 cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 40 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.

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

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS OF about 200,000 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 32, Rochester, N. Y.

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 SALE OR TRADE FOR STOCK, \$40 acres near Pueblo. H. L. Nichols, 109 West C St., Pueblo, Colo.

FOR CATHOLICS, CITY HOMES; ALSO 20, 30, 40 acres. Write T. J. Ryan, St. Marys, Kan.

COMING TO FLORIDA? LET ME IN- vestigate your land proposition. Bank references. Lawrence Roberts, Melbourne, Fla.

FOR SALE—COLORADO LAND, GOOD farm land cheap. That's all. Maher & Hanks, Deer Trail, Colorado.

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 \$200, filling fees and all. J. A. Tracy, Kimball, Neb.

SPLENDID ALFALFA, WHEAT AND corn farm, 2 miles from Great Bend. Special price. Eighty acres growing alfalfa, good improvements. P. Young, Great Bend, Kan.

BIG FARM BARGAIN—110 ACRES BEST river bottom alfalfa land; 40 acres fine alfalfa; well improved. Only three miles from Emporia, Kan. Price, \$100 per acre. Easy terms. G. W. Hurley, Emporia, Kan.

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

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

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.

A SNAP AT \$10 PER ACRE—NO FAIL- ures. 160 with running water, loam soil, 30 a. cultivated, good log buildings, 6 miles to station on new Soo Railway; new school, telephone line, 2 miles to store and post office; easy clearing. One-half down. Write Howard Jackson, Webster, Wis., at once.

OWNER WILL SELL ONE OF FINEST quarters, nicely improved, Atchison County, \$2,000 cash, balance 6 per cent. Might consider some exchange. This farm can produce 12,000 bushels corn in one crop. Lock Box 286, Topeka.

CAN FURNISH RETIRED BUSINESS men, clerks, bookkeepers and others, fine farms, five acres and up to 1,000, near railway stations and good markets, cheaply and on easy payments. Write for particulars to Stephenson Land & Lumber Co., Oconto, Wis.

AT A BARGAIN—160 ACRES NEAR TO- peka. Eighty acres cultivated, 30 acres prairie hay, 40 acres pasture, 10 acres orchard and yard, 8-room house; barn 30x40, cow barn 16x60, carriage and tool house, chicken house, good wells. Priced low. Address X, care Kansas Farmer.

DOGS.

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

HONEY.

FOR SALE—FINEST GRADE EX- tracted honey in 60-pound cans, \$3.50 per case of two 60-pound cans, f. o. b. Merino, Colo. Write for prices on car lot. W. A. Cheek, Merino, Colo.

HONEY—PURE EXTRACTED 60-POUND can clover, \$6; two cans, \$11.50; 60-pound can heartsease, two cans \$10. f. o. b. Center Junction. Quality guaranteed. W. S. Pangburn, Center Junction, Iowa.

POULTRY.

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

FAWN WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS \$1.09 each. Gertrude Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

TURKEYS, CHICKENS, DUCKS, GEESE, Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

PURE BOURBON RED TURKEYS, L. K. Hazlett, Kinsley, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, from my prize-takers. Prices reasonable. W. J. Roof, Maize, Kan.

SEVERAL FINE BUTTERCUP COCKER- els for sale, \$2 and \$3 each if taken soon. C. D. Haffa, Russell, Kan.

DURING NOVEMBER, ENGLISH PEN- cilled Indian Runner Ducks, 75 cents each. Mrs. Henry Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

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

CHOICE AMERICAN STANDARD RUN- ner Ducks, \$1.50 each; drakes, \$1.00. Maud Fagan, Minneapolis, 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 COCK- erels 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. E. Baker, Box 2, Abilene, Kan.

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

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

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, FAWN AND White Ducks and Drakes, \$1.00 each. Ducks are now laying. H. D. Williams, Brunswick, Mo.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD 6 1/2 x 8 1/2 VIEW camera and outfit complete for good mated Homer or Carneaux pigeons. Kansas Poultry Co., Norton, Kan.

GOOD CORNISH COCKERELS, PUL- lets from state show winners. Dollar each and upwards. Eggs in season. L. C. Horst, Newton, Kan.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN CHOICE EARLY hatched Rose Comb Brown Leghorns cockerels during November only. Mrs. Thos. E. Topham, Red Cloud, Neb.

A NICE PEN OF SEVEN BUFF OR- pingtons, \$15.00. Very best White Orpington and Buttercup eggs in season. John R. Blair, Russell, Kan.

S. C. R. I. REDS—WE HAVE EXTRA nice old and young birds with size and color at reduced prices. Moore & Moore, Wichita, Kan.

BUFF AND BLACK COCHIN BANTAMS. We have several choice pairs and trios. Special prices. Caskey & Fowler, North Topeka, Kan.

WHITE IVORY ROCKS—GREAT WIN- ners at all the state shows and fairs. Have some extra nice birds on sale in young and old. Write me. Chas. C. Fair, Sharon, Kan.

LARGE 6 TO 8-POUND COCKERELS for sale, from best Rose Comb Reds, from \$2 to \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write quick. E. H. Hartenberger, Route 4, Newton, 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.

BUFF LEGHORNS, BLUE ANDALU- sians, Silver Pencilled Wyandottes, Red Cap Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks, Geese, Bronze Turkeys. Always winners at leading state fairs and state shows. Special prices for quick delivery. Hanson's Poultry Farm, Box K, Route 2, Dean, Iowa.

HOGS.

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

SHEPHERD 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.

POULTRY

After the fowls are confined in their houses, it would be a good plan to purify the yards by sprinkling airslaked lime over them. This will kill all disease germs that may be lurking in the soil.

If you intend selling some of your chickens or turkeys for Thanksgiving, it will pay you to pen them up for a couple of weeks and fatten them. They will not only weigh more, but will be better in quality.

The early hatched pullets should now be laying, and with proper care should continue laying during the winter when prices are highest. But don't let them stop laying if you can help it. If a very severe spell of cold weather comes, see that they get an extra warm meal in the morning and that they have plenty of litter wherein to scratch, so as to keep themselves warm.

When feeding mash to your hens this winter don't forget to salt them. Salt, in aiding digestion, keeps the whole system of the fowls in good working order. The blood is kept free from impurities and the birds will be less apt to suffer from colds, canker or roup. Also the gizzard worms will find it impossible to live in salt-fed food. There is a belief among some people that salt is fatal to chickens, but this is so only when given in inordinate quantities. Rightly used, salt is necessary to the health and well being of all fowls.

Some folks will call their chickens together in the morning and give all they will eat of whole corn. This is not a wise way of feeding, for the hens after such a feeding are liable to hang around all day until more corn is given them. If instead of this corn a quantity of oats or small grain has been scattered in litter, the hens would have scratched for it nearly all day, being benefited by the exercise. The heavy feed of corn had better be given at evening, for the hens have all the night wherein to digest it.

If you began your poultry work with a poor strain of fowls, or with mongrels, and the results have not been entirely satisfactory, the wise thing for you to do is to get some better stock and make a new start. With first class birds in your yards you will take much more interest in them, and consequently they will repay the extra care by giving you more eggs. This will help to keep you enthusiastic and the natural increase in your flock will in time give you as large a number of handsome and profitable birds as you may desire.

The White Plymouth Rock pullet, Lady Showyou, that made a record of 282 eggs a year at the national egg laying contest a year ago, has been heard from again. Her owner says, "She is the most remarkable hen I ever saw. She has never been in good plumage, has not gone broody and has been laying right along. I hatched 101 chicks from 112 of her eggs. She is laying now an egg every other day. She has laid over 170 eggs already. She has not been sick a day. It seems as though she delights in being alone. She is continually on the go, from morning till night. She has never gone broody in two years. Broodiness is one thing which it will pay anyone to try and breed out of his flock as far as possible if he expects to breed up a good laying strain of fowls."

Every poultry house should be provided with a dust bath for the chickens to wallow in, and if your dust bath is all right the hens will keep themselves free from lice, and freedom from lice means many more eggs in the nest boxes. You must rid yourself of the notion that hens are not bothered with lice in the winter, for they are, and if you will examine them you will be convinced of the fact. The hen needs a dust bath worse in the winter than in summer, for during summer she can find places outdoors to dust in, but when she is confined to a small house there is no place for her to dust herself unless you provide it. Fine fresh earth is the best possible thing for them to dust in. This should be placed in a box where the birds can get in, but where the litter is not apt to be scratched in. The box should be a foot deep at least. Lousy hens will never do well at egg production, for when annoyed by lice they are in a continual state of unrest. Make it your business to see that the birds have a place where they can dust themselves and so keep themselves free of parasites.

CATTLE.

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.

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—POLLED Durham bull, Challenger \$38159. Three years old. Second prize at Topeka Fair, 1911. Frank Wassenberg, Sr., Marysville, Kan.

FOR SALE—22 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.

IDYLWILD STOCK FARM, GLASCO, Kan., offers 15-day special on "Ester's Lad," and four of his choice sons, Ester's Lad dropped Dec. 14, 1913, sire Oakland's Sultan, grand sire Sultan of Oakland's dam Ester of Jersey Hill, direct descendant of Hood Farm Peigs and Brown Bessie. This ad will not appear again.

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.

SEND 20 CENTS IN COIN OR STAMPS and get beautiful mouth organ sent post-paid free. Chas. Clarke Co., 324 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

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

TAKEN UP OCTOBER 4, 1913, AT SYCA- more Springs, Brown County, Kansas. One dark red heifer which appears to be between one and two years old, by J. Slusser, Sabbath, Kansas.

WANTED—POSITION AS FOREMAN ON ranch. Myself and two sons can take full charge. Recently had charge of farm at Lansing penitentiary. References. A. J. Gilbert, Lansing, Kan.

TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

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

FETERITA SEED—FIRST-CLASS FET- erita seed at \$3 per bushel. Chas. Gelst. Aline, Okla.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE AND YELLOW Teaming seed corn. White corn third year from Agricultural College, \$2.50 per bushel. A. R. Williams, Marysville, Kan.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED.

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.

White Plymouth Rocks

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

Station B. **THOMAS OWEN,** Topeka, 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 clear, 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.

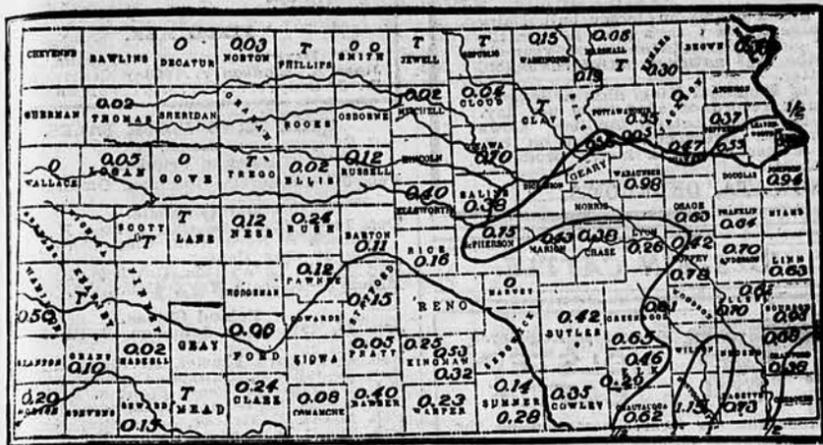
Ask your dealers for brands of goods advertised in KANSAS FARMER.

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.

KANSAS CROP REPORT

FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 1



Rain Chart prepared by T. N. Jennings from reports collected by the Weather Bureau. UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORT BY COUNTIES.

Allen—Snow fell on the 28th and 29th. Low temperature on the 29th and 30th. Killing frost on the 27th.

Barber—No bad results caused by the cold wave. Pastures good. Stock doing nicely.

Butler—Killing frost on the 29th. Farmers are saving what kafir stalks they can.

Chase—Heavy frost on the 23rd and trace of snow on the 19th.

Cowley—First snow on the 28th. Ice and killing frost on the 20th.

Doniphan—Remarkably cold for October.

Elk—So much cloudy, damp weather that it is hard to get alfalfa and kafir cured.

Gove—Killing frost on the 29th. Wheat in best condition it has been for many years. Sowing nearly all done. Some being pastured.

Greenwood—Wheat looking fine. Too cold to cure alfalfa.

Harper—Hard freeze on the night of 28th and 29th. Wheat conditions continue favorable.

Jefferson—Variable weather with snow and rain, freezing and then thawing. Considerable fall plowing being done. Ground in good condition for wheat.

Kearney—There is sufficient moisture for fall plowing and seeding of wheat. More rain needed, however, for best conditions. Stock of all kinds in good condition and doing well.

Lane—This week has been dry and windy. Some wheat fields have started to blow.

Logan—Conditions for fall work never better. Some are yet plowing wheat. Wheat acreage sown larger than for years. Stock looking well on the range.

Marion—Stormy week. Lots of kafir and alfalfa frozen.

Marshall—Fall seeding in good condition. Farm work generally well up.

Mitchell—Warmer weather needed for fall pasture and for work.

Morris—Heavy rain last week followed by freeze Sunday night, causing heavy loss in feed.

Morton—Stockmen selling cattle. Fall wheat being put in to quite an extent. Most feed is cut up. Dry and windy.

Nemaha—Weather unseasonably cold. Farmers fall plowing and buying corn shipped in from Kansas City. Oats scarce and high.

Phillips—Great deal of cloudy cold weather for the time of year, but no snow yet.

Pottawatomie—Week unusually cold.

Republic—A good many apples froze in the orchards. Plenty of moisture for wheat.

Russell—Have had first snow of season past week. Cattle doing well on wheat. Weather cool.

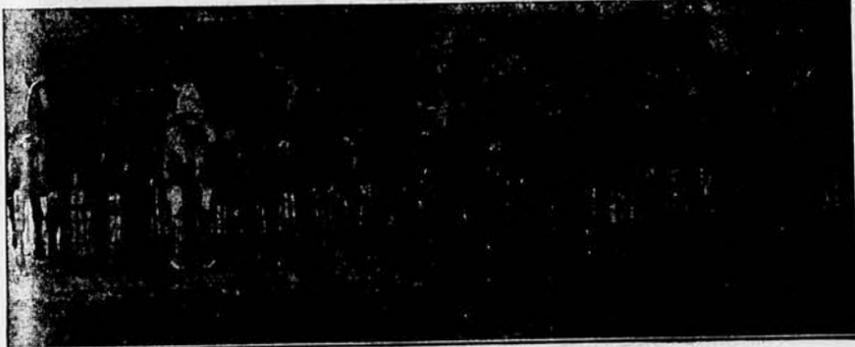
Saline—Unseasonably cold on 29th and 30th. Inch of snow on 28th.

Smith—Alfalfa badly nipped by frost. Wheat doing nicely, but rain would help a great deal.

Smith—Week extremely cold for this time of the year, with considerable wind.

L. R. Wiley, Emporia, Kan., is offering 125 head of Percheron, Belgian and Shire stallions and mares. He is the largest importer in the West, and his offering is one of the best collections imported in recent

years. Breeders wanting strictly high-class stallions or mares should inspect this offering before buying. They will find prices reasonable, and Mr. Wiley gives a perfectly safe guarantee with every animal.



Group of Imported Stallions at L. R. Wiley's Barns, Emporia, Kansas.

FARMERS AND STOCK BREEDERS, ATTENTION!
THE TOPEKA MUTUAL LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY
 Home Office, Topeka, Kansas. (Not an Assessment Company.)

INSURES LIVE STOCK AGAINST DEATH FROM ANY CAUSE
 At a less rate and under more favorable conditions than heretofore offered to the Kansas farmers and stock breeders.
 This Company writes a Blanket or "Herd" Policy covering all ordinary live stock on farm, and pays amount insured in case of loss.

FOR BLOODED AND PEDIGREED STOCK
 This Company has a Specific Policy that is more liberal and costs you less money than that charged by outside companies.
 This Company was incorporated by about 100 of the leading farmers and stock breeders of the State for their own protection and has compiled with the State Laws of Kansas and is licensed by the Insurance Department.

READ THIS.
 To Whom It May Concern: This is to certify that I carry \$10,000.00 insurance, a blanket policy, on all my live stock against death from any cause, in The Topeka Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company, Topeka, Kansas. That on October 2 I reported a loss on a valuable colt. Their inspector investigated by loss and I received a check today for \$175.00 in full payment of same. This is a company we should all patronize. I cheerfully recommend the same. Very truly yours, (Signed) ADAM BECKER.

For full particulars as to insurance or agency, address
C. L. SHARPE, STATE AGENT, Central National Bank Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

The West's Largest Importer and Breeder of
Percherons, Belgians
And Shires
Stallions and Mares

125 Head. The Best collection in America. Determine this by inspecting them yourself.

Prices Lowest and Safe Guarantee. Write Us.
L. R. WILEY, EMPORIA, KANSAS

NOTICE TO JERSEY BREEDERS

I expect to hold a big sale of Registered Jerseys at either Hiawatha, Kansas, or Falls City, Nebraska, some time this fall or early spring. About 50 head of choice Jerseys have been consigned, and I would like 100 head more. Nothing but good clean cattle from reputable breeders will be accepted. No old "broke downs," non-breeders or trashy cattle will be accepted. Write today if you would like to consign to this sale.

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

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

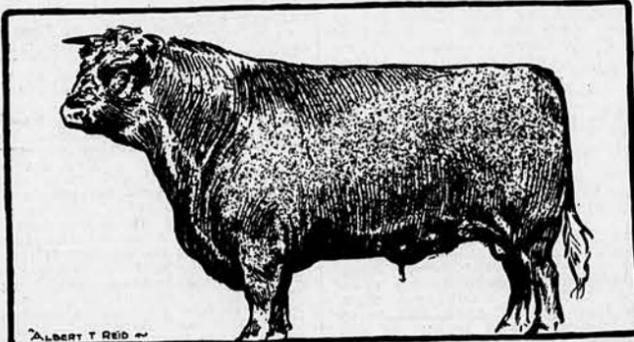
Fifty head to select from. Let me know your wants. **C. W. LAMER, Salina, Kan.**

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, GULFORD, MISSOURI.**

FIELD NOTES
Milking Shorthorns.
 This week we start advertising for Joseph Seal, Wakefield, Kan. Mr. Seal is one of the pioneer Shorthorn breeders, having established this herd of milking Shorthorns over 30 years ago. The herd was started with strongly-bred Bates cows and he has always bought the very best Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls, recently buying a very choice double standard Polled Durham bull

which he calls Red Raven. Mr. Seal offers eight very choice young bulls and the same number of heifers. These bulls and heifers are nice reds and are coming yearlings. They are out of the heavy milking cows in the herd and were sired by the bull, Seal's Gauntlet, a grandson of Red Gauntlet, former herd bull at the head of the Gifford herd. They will be priced reasonably. Mrs. Seal breeds Buff Plymouth Rocks and White Holland turkeys. When writing, please mention Kansas Farmer.

THE BEST LIVE STOCK CUTS
 WE HAVE THE BEST STAFF OF ARTISTS TO BE FOUND ANYWHERE IN THE WEST AND ARE THEREFORE PREPARED TO FURNISH YOU WITH THE BEST CUTS OF YOUR STOCK
KANSAS FARMER - TOPEKA



JERSEY CATTLE.

Register of Merit Jerseys

The only herd in Kansas making and keeping official records. They offer a choice of bred good producing young cow in milk and bred to Oakland's Sultan 78528, Register of Merit No. 157, for \$150.00.

E. J. LINSOTT, 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.

W. M. 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 Best, world's record Jersey cow that gave 18,782 pounds milk and 1,132 pounds butter one year.

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 in December. Write any time for catalog.

S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

GOLDEN RULE JERSEY HERD

Headed by the Island-bred bull, Cleora's Rochette Noble. We are consigning choice heifers bred to this bull to the S. S. Smith sale to be held here December 10; also heifer calves and bulls of serviceable age. Ask for catalog.

Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kansas.

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.

E. A. GILLILAND, Mayetta, Kansas.

JERSEYS FOR PROFIT

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

BENFER JERSEY CATTLE

A few bull calves for sale, sired by Sultan by Comfortholm Dams of Golden Land breeding. Also high scoring S. C. White Leghorn cockerels.

E. L. M. BENFER, Leona, Kansas.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Pearl Shorthorn Herd

Sixteen choice coming yearling bulls, reds 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.

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.

Alvin Tennyson, Lamar, (Ottawa Co.) Kan.

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.

DUAL SHORTHORNS—HORNLESS. 5,415 1/2 pounds butter sold 1911. Infant ram. J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Missouri.

SEAL'S MILKING SHORTHORNS.

Eight choice young red coming yearling bulls, sired by Seal's Gauntlet, grandson of Gifford's Red Gauntlet. Same number of choice young heifers. Attractive prices for a short time. Joseph Seal, Wakefield, Kan.

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.

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.

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE

YOUNG BULLS Eight to 13 months, weight 700 to 900. Big-boned growthy fellows, nicely bred. Four or five nice cows and heifers. Either bulls or females, \$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, Ill. Co., Kansas.

OUT OF THE BEATEN PATH

Away from crowding to city barns where price has to be higher or stallion plainer, take a little trip on the quiet to my farm and see big bunch registered Percheron studs, weanlings to four years; growthy, useful money makers for you.

FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Eighty large-boned black mammoth Jacks, 15 to 16 hands standard, guaranteed and priced to sell. The kind all are looking for. Also good young Percheron stallions. Reference, banks of Lawrence. Forty miles west of Kansas City, on Santa Fe and U. P. Railroads.

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.

HALLOREN & 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.

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.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

BUTTER BRED HOLSTEINS.

For Sale—Some choice bull calves. Prices very reasonable. Write me your wants today, as these bargains will not last long.

J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.

H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.



Pure-bred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE

According to figures compiled by the department of animal husbandry of Illinois University a cow must produce 4,000 pounds of milk and 160 pounds of fat a year to pay for feed and labor. Every 1,000 pounds above this brings a yearly profit of \$10. Thus a 5,000 pound cow earns \$40, but when production reaches 10,000 pounds the profit is \$63.

Holstein-Friesian Assoc., 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 record, prove it.

F. J. SEARLE, Prop., Okaloosa, 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 Kordyke.

S. W. COOKE & SONS, Mayville, Mo.

HOLSTON'S HOLSTEINS.

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

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

40—BERKSHIRE BOARS—40 Cholera Proof (Hyper-Immune) Big and growthy. Ready for service. Prices, \$25 to \$50.

SUTTON FARMS, Lawrence, Kansas.

FIELD NOTES

Smith Changes Jersey Sale Date.

S. S. Smith, Clay Center, Kan., announces that he has changed the date of his Jersey cattle sale from November 18 to December 10. Johnson & Nordstrom consign a few head to this sale. Catalogs will be issued in due time. Write for catalog at any time, and mention this paper.

R. W. Baldwin, Conway, Kan., is offering Duroc boars at \$15 that are strictly high class.

Also Model Again bred gilts at \$35 per head. Ohio Chief, Kant Be Beat, Red Wonder, Macon Chief, Carl's Colonel, Orion Chief, and Price of Colonels, all grand champions, are represented in this herd.

Fred G. Laptad of Lawrence, Kan., owner of Laptad Stock Farm and also of one of the high-class herds of Duroc Jersey hogs, recently purchased a fine herd header prospect from C. O. Anderson, Manhattan, Kan. The boar was farrowed in April and is by Red Boy by Tatarax, and is out of the show sow, Baxter's Model, the highest-priced sow in Baxter's 1910 sale. He is one of the high-class kind and is in every way a prospect for a great herd header.

Last Call for Lomax & Hurst Sale.

Poland China breeders should not overlook the Lomax & Hurst sale of big-type Poldars at Leona, Kan., November 15. They will sell eight fall yearling boars, and ten fall yearling gilts that are the big, mellow, easy-feeding kind. They will also sell ten big-type spring boars and fifteen spring gilts. They have a big-type offering that will interest breeders. For catalog address Dr. J. H. Lomax, Station B, St. Joseph, Mo., mentioning Kansas Farmer.

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. Dec. 10—S. S. Smith, Clay Center, Kan., and Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan. Sale at Clay Center.

Dec. 11—E. L. Axelson, Garrison, Kan. March 5—Everett Hays, Hiawatha, Kan.

Poland Chinas. 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—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.

Feb. 12—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo. Feb. 12—H. E. Fesenmeyer, Clarinda, Iowa. Feb. 18—(Night sale)—L. R. McClarnon, Braddyville, Iowa.

Feb. 19—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo. Feb. 20—V. E. Carlson, Formoso, Kan. Feb. 22—A. R. Reystead, Mankato, Kan.

Feb. 14—J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan. Sale at Norton, Kan. Feb. 15—L. E. Klein, Zealand, Kan.

Feb. 19—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.

March 3—George Wedd & Son, Spring Hill, Mo. March 4—L. V. O'Keefe, Bucyrus, Kan. March 4—John Kemmerer.

Duroc Jerseys.

Jan. 23—John T. Higgins, Abilene, Kan. Jan. 27—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.

Jan. 29—N. B. Price, Mankato, Kan. Feb. 4—Mosser & Fitzwater, Goff, 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. 3—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Marshall County, Kan. Feb. 9—E. A. Trump, Formoso, Kan.

Feb. 10—Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan. Feb. 11—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.

Feb. 12—J. A. Forterfield, Jamesport, Mo. Feb. 12—Edw. Fuhrman & Sons, Oregon, Mo.

Feb. 20—John Emigh, Formoso, Kan. Feb. 21—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.

March 5—R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan. March 13—Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kan.

Attention is called to the card advertising Sutton Farms Berkshires. This is one of the famous Berkshire herds and they are offering 40 big growthy boars, ready for service. These boars are hyper-immunized and therefore cholera-proof. Look up their card and write them, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

J. E. Weller, Faucett, Mo., has a few choice Duroc spring boars and gilts left that he is offering at reasonable prices. Some of the boars are herd header prospects. He is also offering one extra good Shorthorn bull calf, a descendant of Flora Dora, the champion butter cow owned by the Nebraska Experiment Station. Mr. Weller sends out only high-class stock and his prices are reasonable. He ships hogs on approval.

Jersey breeders should look up the advertisement of B. C. Settles, Palmyra, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Settles is one of the most successful sale managers now engaged in the business, and for a number of years has been managing sales for the leading Jersey breeders. He expects to hold a big Jersey sale at Hiawatha, Kan., or Falls City, Neb., in the near future, and Jersey breeders with only a few to sell will have a chance to consign them to this sale.

Dana D. Shuck, the Duroc Jersey breeder of Burr Oak, Kan., reports all his fall boars sold. He has some extra good spring boars on hand, also some spring and fall gilts by Model Chief, grandson of the great Ohio Chief. These gilts will be sold bred or open. Mr. Shuck has some summer pigs also, which he is offering at extremely low prices. He can supply them in either sex or in pairs not akin. Write Mr. Shuck for prices and description, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Belgian Mares and Stallions. W. H. Boyles, Blue Mound, Kan., has just returned with 25 head of the best two and three-year-old Belgian mares and stallions that ever came to Southeast Kansas. The mares are in matched teams and anyone wanting a first-class team of young imported Belgian mares can find them at the Boyle farm. The stallions are large two-year-olds, coming three in the spring, and are about the best lot we have seen. They are the low-down wide-out kind, with all the quality needed to make a first-class horse. Please watch for advertisement of these horses in a later issue of Kansas Farmer.

The Surprise Party at Lem Simpson's. Life was getting tedious at Crossroads Center. At least, that's the way it seemed to Bob Brown, who lived in the big, white farmhouse at the top of the hill. Crops had been good, and this meant an extra hard harvest season. "It was about time," he reasoned, "to spice in a little variety." He revolved a number of amusement projects in his mind. "I've got it," he finally thought. "We'll get up a straw ride and drive over to Lem Simpson's and give him a surprise. Saturday will be a good time." Next he made up a list and was relieved to note that most of the folks had telephones. This would simplify matters a lot, as Saturday was only two days away. Then he went inside and picked up the phone receiver. "Three-quarters of an hour had passed before he had enlisted an enthusiastic crowd and arranged just who was to take what, in the way of eatables. "What a jolly good thing it would be to have a dance, too," he thought. It was a tired but happy crowd that drove away in the big wagon the following Sunday at precisely 12:30 a. m. Needless to add, Bob never returned the Victor he had taken on trial. It filled too big a niche in his life. Learn where the nearest Victor dealer is. Go to his store and hear what this wonderful instrument can do. Don't put this off—go soon. Or you can write to the Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J., and they will send, postpaid, a free copy of the latest Victor catalog, containing portraits of the world's greatest singers and musicians, together with much interesting musical information.

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.



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 Poland. Priced to sell quick. Look 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.)

ERNHART 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 E. Hadley the Grand Champion, American Royal, 1911. Young Hadley—Giant Wonder—by A. Wonder. Write today. We want 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.

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.

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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.

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POLAND CHINA GILTS FOR SALE.

20 Yearling gilts, bred. Sired by a son of A Wonder and Model Look dams. Inspection invited. 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.

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BIG ORANGE BRED BOARS.

Fifteen extra choice ones, sired by Ott's Big Orange, weighing from 165 to 260 lbs. Some by other noted boars. \$20 to \$50 each. Fully guaranteed.

J. F. FOLEY, Oronoque, Norton Co., Kan.

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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.

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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.

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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.

POLAND CHINAS

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.

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Hildwein's Big Type Poland

Herd headed by Gold Standard Junior and Wonder Ex. Herd sows representing best blood lines. Fall sale October 23.

WALTER HILDWEIN, Fairview, Kan.

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Twenty spring boars for sale, sired by Beatrice Exception, 1,020-pound boar. Dams are large, roamy sows. Prices right.

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Sired by Peter Mow 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, Malberry Grove, Illinois.

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Heads our herd, mated with Utility, dam of the noted 580 litter; Colossus, O. K. Price and Gold Metal. Fine lot of pigs out of these sows, most of them sired by Melbourne Jumbo. Inspection invited.

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A Few Registered Poland China Gilts and Boar Pigs

at \$10.00 each, for quick disposal. "Best Bred," extremely good quality.

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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 Poland. Write your wants. Address

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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, Dor's Expansion 1st, and Union Leader. Stock for sale.

E. 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, EILEY, KANSAS.

POLAND CHINAS. Spring pigs, one yearling boar Meddler breeding. All immune.

Sable & White Stock Farm, Seward, Kan.

J. H. BROWN, OSKALOOSA, KANSAS.

Spotted Poland, Bred Gilts and Boars for sale.

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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.

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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.

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Twenty March and April boars for sale. Also three show boars weighing from 300 to 500 pounds. All prize winners. Prices reasonable. Address

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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.

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Large, smooth and prolific. Our stock and prices are right. Write us your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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O. I. C. PIGS, \$15 a pair. Young herd (4), \$30.

HARRY W. HAYNES, Meriden, Kansas.

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HAMPSHIRE SHEEP. For Sale—14 choice ram lambs, also ewes from lambs to five years old. All stock registered or eligible.

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SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

SMALLEY & SONS SHROPSHIRE

Registered yearling and two-year-old rams by a son of Carpenter 432, winner of Pettifer cup, 1908. Choice breeding and quality, priced right.

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SHROPSHIRE RAMS

A choice lot of yearlings and two year olds for sale. Also one imported Dakin ram. All going at dry weather prices.

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HIGH QUALITY HAMPSHIRE.

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

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ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRE.

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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

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

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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.

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Extra fine boars for sale, including one senior March yearling, one junior September yearling and two outstanding March boars, all sired by King of Coles. 2d 22851 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.

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The kind with size and quality. One extra fall yearling boar, two fall yearling gilts, choice spring boars. Description guaranteed, prices reasonable.

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Gilts bred or open by Model Chief. Summer pigs, pairs, no kin, priced worth the money. Write for prices and descriptions.

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MODEL AGAIN Duroc Boars, \$15. Bred Gilts, \$25.

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Twenty-three 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.

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.

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Twenty spring boars, tops of entire crop. Sired by Dreamland Col. and River Bend Col., out of big mature sows. Priced to sell.

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Choice boars of spring farrow, also fall pigs, either sex, at low prices. No calls shipped.

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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.

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Herd headed by Quivera 106611 assisted by M. & M.'s Col. 111095.

E. G. MUNSELL, Prop., Herington, Kansas.

IMMUNE DUROCS—Fifty big-type sows and gilts, fall boars and spring pigs. Choice breeding and guaranteed immune from cholera. Inspection invited.

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CLEAR CREEK DUROCS

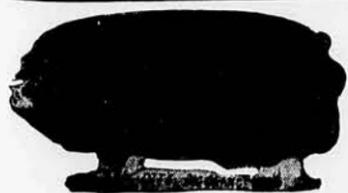
Headed by Clear Creek Col., grandson of Dreamland Col. Forty choice alfalfa-raised pigs to select from. Thrifty and healthy and priced worth the money.

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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, BRADYVILLE, IOWA.





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*Completely equipped
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*With Gray & Davis
electric starter and
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50,000 cars—Not enough!

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On the other hand our dealers in the large centers would take 500 cars apiece *right now* if we could supply them. But 150 a day is the very best we can do at this time. And these 150 per day we are carefully and equally distributing all over the country.

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that the Overland is the most economical and practical buy on the market.

And why not? Look at the *increased* value and the *decreased* price!

The motor is larger—*but the price is lower.*

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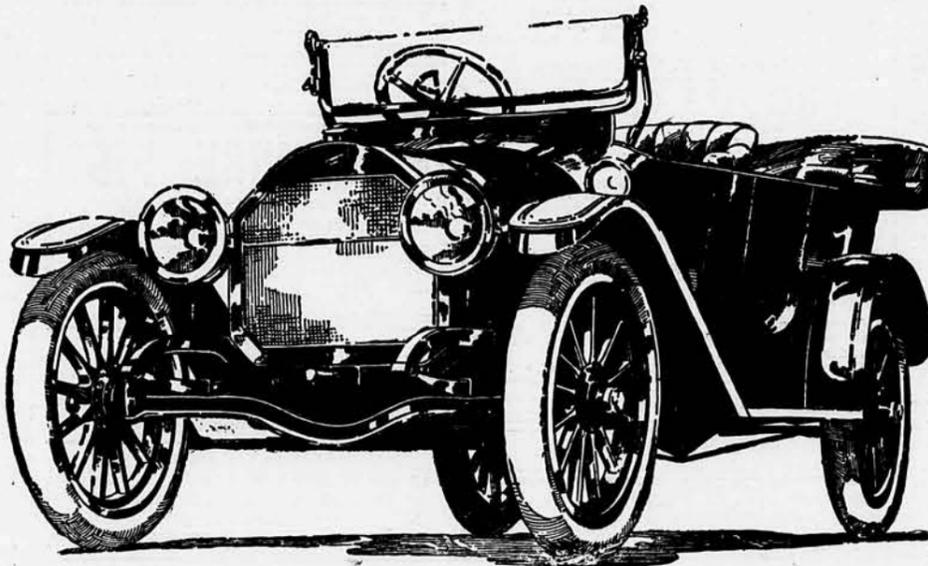
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