

KANSAS FARMER

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT



OF THE FARM AND HOME

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At this season, when the heavy wagons rumble to the barns with the summer-grown treasures of orchard and field, and our acres lie bare of the harvest they yield; when our crops from the storm are safe sheltered away, like the manna that fell from the heavens each day, let us think of true friendship and render our praise to the Giver of all—the Ancient of days.

—I. D. G.

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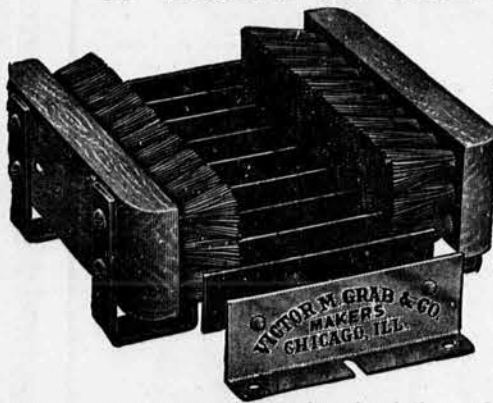
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or old, sending \$1 for a year's subscription and 25 cents extra for express. Sent absolutely free to anyone sending four new trial subscriptions to Kansas Farmer for three months, at 25 cents each. Address,

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

No farmer ever got poorer by improving his soil, his live stock, or his methods, but many a farmer has got poorer by trying to fool himself by accepting that which is only tolerably good. A tolerably good bull is like a tolerably good egg, and the same thing applies to seeds and machinery and methods. Good seed will not only germinate well and develop good plants, but much less of it is required. Good

live stock not only produces better than poor, but is ready sale at any time.

California will market some 4,000,000 sacks of lima beans this year. This will bring in \$5,250,000 to the state for this one product, although only about 55,000 acres were planted, and that in the southern part of the state. It pays to specialize. Kansas began to get rich when she started alfalfa culture.

BROOM CORN PRODUCTION

The recent high prices which growers have received for broom corn has been the means of arousing a widespread interest in this crop. Inquiries are numerous, and in order to give some definite information concerning this industry, we enter into detail regarding its production.

Broom corn belongs to the same family as sorghum, Kafir corn, milo maize and Jerusalem corn, all of which are classed botanically as *Andropogon Sorghum*. It differs from the other members of this group in having the seed heads with much longer, straighter, stronger straws, or branches. These form the brush which is the valuable portion of the plant.

Broom corn growing now is and will always remain a small industry because the demand for the brush is not only limited, but small. This crop then is not a profitable one to include in a system of general farming. According to the best authorities the world's consumption of brush is less than 50,000 tons, and as this brush is used but for one purpose, there can be no sudden increase in the amount required. The total world's supply could be produced on 130,000 acres and the territory and men equipped for and engaged in broom corn growing already could easily double the present production if the demand warranted.

Novices and those unacquainted with recognized methods of production, even though they might plant extensively, are at so serious a disadvantage that all they could hope to realize would be a working knowledge of the crop. Before one can hope to include broom corn in a system of regular farming and expect it to become a profitable crop, one should first visit a broom corn district and fully acquaint one's self with the particulars of the industry.

The preparation of the ground for broom corn and the cultivation given are much the same as for corn, with the exception that the preparation of the seedbed must be much more thorough. Good seed, too, is absolutely necessary for satisfactory production and a failure to provide seed that has been stored under proper conditions often results in a very unsatisfactory crop. Clean seed of good quality will weigh from 50 to 54 pounds per bushel, and a bushel will plant about 20 acres. Broom corn will not stand as much cold, unfavorable weather as corn. It must, therefore, be planted later and after the soil has become thoroughly warm. The seed is planted with a regular corn planter, rows 3½ feet apart, but the seed should be drilled about 3 inches apart in the row. The regular planter is equipped with broom corn plates to do this.

As the seed is small, a complete and careful preparation of the seed-bed is imperative. Weeds must be induced to sprout and must then be killed before planting takes place, since the seed germinates slowly and the young plant is far from a rapid grower. If a poor stand is secured, the crop cannot be of good quality, since it will not be uniform.

Cultivation must begin early and be persistent. Weeders and large harrows can most profitably be used while plants are very small, and shovel cultivators later. If the plants once attain a height

of a foot without serious interference from weeds they will then grow rapidly and may be cared for with the ordinary corn cultivating machinery. The season of cultivation over, the crop requires no attention until time of harvesting.

Harvesting comes at a time when ordinary farm work is somewhat slack. The market demands a green brush, and therefore the corn must be gathered before the seed is ripe. It is of the utmost importance that this work be done rapidly. The crop may be ruined by a few days of bad weather, and the harvesting requires a high degree of special knowledge and skill. Because the work of gathering must be done in a very short time it requires an immense force of laborers. In the broom corn districts the harvesting season attracts to the community as laborers a swarm of most undesirable characters. These characters, too, know full well their value and the precariousness of the crop, therefore they never scruple to strike for exorbitant wages at the most critical period of harvest. If their demands are not met, they go to another locality, where the same scheme is worked. The grower is helpless and rather than lose the crop he is compelled to submit to this method of highway robbery.

Harvesting comprises no less than seven stages: Tabling, in which the stalks are broken over in the field, so that two rows form a bench, or table, from the edges of which the brush projects. Cutting, which is the removal of the brush from stalks and the laying of it on the tables. Hauling, the collecting of the brush from the tables and conveying it to the thresher. Sorting, the selection of the brush into crooked and straight. Threshing, the removal of the seed from the brush. Drying, the placing of the threshed brush in the specially constructed crib or dry house; and, finally, the baling or operation of putting the dried brush in compact bales ready for shipment.

While the preparation of the land and the planting or cultivation requires practically no special tools or machinery which differ from those used for the growing of corn, the harvesting requires a considerable outlay. The knives for cutting, while inexpensive of themselves, are the beginning, and these are followed by the dump wagon, for hauling, the thresher, the drying shed and the baler, an equipment costing anywhere from \$500 to \$1,000, and which is of little or no value for other purposes. Broom corn, when its production is understood and the equipment for its production is available, often serves a very good purpose by giving a crop that may take the place of a crop of corn or oats that has been drowned out earlier in the season. The late planting of this crop allows of its being used for this purpose.

In the growing of broom corn any soil suited to the production of corn would be serviceable. This being true, the silt loam soils of the central Mississippi valley are probably the best suited for heavy production of any soils in the world. Central Illinois produces from one-half to three-fourths of all the broom corn of the world, while Kansas, Oklahoma and southern Texas make up most of the remainder. The standard corn is grown chiefly in Illinois, while Kansas and Oklahoma contribute the dwarf varieties.

WEED SEEDS IN FEEDS

In a recent bulletin of the Connecticut State College is emphasized the danger of the introduction of weeds by the use of feeds made up in part or in whole of grain screenings and similar materials, which, as a rule, contain a large amount of weed seeds. These screenings vary a good deal in quality. Thus an analysis recently made of wheat screenings showed about 33 per cent of flax and shrunken cereal, 15 per cent of foxtail, 8 per cent of bindweeds and pigweeds, 15 per cent of weed seeds of other species and 21 per cent of dust, broken seed and sand. Even such a mixture

is much better than many others which often contain very little, if any wheat of flax. Examinations of a large number of feeds in which such materials were used showed that "every pound of each of these mixtures brings to the farm from 5,000 to 86,000 seeds, of which, in some cases, 100, in others more than 22,000, are alive." Among the weeds of which seeds were found in the feeds were false foxtails or bottle grasses, pigweeds or lamb's quarters, knotweed or bindweed, black mustard, charlock, ragweeds, Panicums, sorrel, dock, common and Canada thistle and catchfly.

I am much pleased with Kansas Farmer and think it an all around good paper. I want to thank the man who first brought it to my attention.—J. M. GOODNIGHT, Breeder of Red Polled Cattle, Kentucky Jacks and Shropshire Sheep, Goodnight, Mo.

KANSAS FARMER

EDITORIAL

HAS THIS TIME COME?

A standard authority states that, as the majority of our crops are grown in the surface foot of the soil, this upper 12 inches was analyzed to determine the amount of fertilizer naturally contained therein.

This foot of soil was found to contain from 5,000 to 10,000 pounds of nitrogen; 1,000 to 9,000 pounds of phosphorus, and 3,000 to 18,000 pounds of potash to the acre. As an average of crops will consume from 25 to 100 pounds of nitrogen and phosphoric acid and from 30 to 60 pounds of potash, it is estimated that the natural supply of these three most important elements will last from 40 to 400 years, with an average of perhaps 200 years.

This statement, when made with no qualification, is very deceptive, for the reasons that a chemical analysis will show the whole content of each element in the soil whether it is available to the plant or not, and also it is well established that only a small proportion of any one of these elements is available at once.

Again, while there may be an abundant supply of these elements in the soil, as shown by chemical analysis, they may be actually so scarce because of improper methods of tillage or the bad physical condition of the soil as to cause crop failures.

Kansas is now 50 years old, and in her brief history very much has been trusted to the inexhaustible qualities of her soil. According to the authority quoted, this period has been long enough to deplete the soil of one or more of these three essential elements, and if only one of them is used up, or is in such condition as to be unavailable to plants, the result is the same, the soil is impoverished.

When soil becomes depleted and begins to fail of its productiveness it becomes a big undertaking to get it back into shape. Where the yearly application of barnyard manure will improve its physical condition and indefinitely prolong its productiveness, the lack of it will hasten the time when some one or more of these necessary elements will give out or become unavailable.

The only other way to help the soil is by a rotation of crops, and even this should include manure as a necessary feature. Small grains are almost entirely removed from the soil when harvested, though there is the stubble and aftermath which returns a little humus, so that these crops may be said to be neutral in their effect so far as humus alone is concerned.

Alfalfa, clover and the like are actual soil builders, and not only add humus, but nitrogen as well.

Cultivated crops, like corn, are very destructive of both humus and the elements of fertility, and the larger the crop the greater the need for manure for subsequent crops. If crops are properly rotated it is possible to practice a successful agriculture for many years, and if barnyard manure or commercial fertilizers are added the land should grow better instead of worse.

AGRICULTURE IN HIGH SCHOOL.

The progressive schools of Kansas are finding that they must include agriculture and household economics in their curricula. The demands of the times, as well as popular sentiment, require this in the city high school as well as in the rural districts. The times demand vocational instruction, and there is no human occupation that touches all others and all branches of human knowledge as does agriculture. For this reason its educational value is very high.

Holton is a progressive city, many of whose people have lived on the farm and know its value. This city has a regular course in agriculture for the students in the high school and, in addition, it conducts weekly classes for farmers. The farmers' class meets every Saturday, and the work is meeting with much encouragement.

As an aid to this work for the youth of the city as well as for the farmers in active life, KANSAS FARMER has been made a part of the equipment of the high school.

Prof. George Edmund Myers, the newly-elected principal of the Pittsburg Manual Training School, was formally installed into office on November 18. This important institution is one of the units which forms our great educational system and its friends predict a newer and larger life for it under the new administration so pleasantly inaugurated.

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.
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CONTRIBUTIONS—KANSAS FARMER is always glad to have correspondence on all farm, live stock or household subjects. Your name should be signed to all communications and they should always be addressed to

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

WATERS ELECTED.

The State Teachers' Association held its most successful meeting in Topeka last week.

President H. J. Waters, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, was elected president by a unanimous vote. In this action on the part of this great association there are several features of special significance.

President Waters is as yet a new man in Kansas and his election is a recognition of the remarkable success which has attended his work here.

His election pays a special tribute to vocational education, for which he has always stood. His election not only pays a high tribute to his personal qualities, but is an endorsement of his urgent work in favor of the betterment of the rural schools.

Five years ago Kansas had only five public schools teaching agriculture, and none teaching domestic science. Today, out of 7,886 rural schools, there are more than 7,000 teaching agriculture. Out of 500 high schools more than 400 are teaching agriculture, and 200 are teaching domestic science.

According to President Waters these wonderful results are due to the patient, loyal work of the thousands of women teachers in the rural schools of the state.

But it is also true that these teachers have looked to the State Agricultural College for their information and their inspiration, so far as agriculture and domestic science is concerned, and that college was never more efficient than since it was placed under the guiding hand of President Henry Jackson Waters.

Ex-Governor Norman J. Coleman, of St. Louis, died on November 3. In 1885 he was appointed United States Commissioner of Agriculture and, on the passage of the new law erecting this position into a cabinet office, he became the first Secretary of Agriculture.

Work on such problems will be done by the individual farmer as a matter of course, but an increasing dependence upon the experiment stations must be had for their solution. It is much cheaper for the individual farmer to pay a few cents each year in taxes, or even dollars, if that ever becomes necessary, to have investigation work done by experts with experiment station equipment than to try to do it himself. He can do much for himself in the organization and maintenance of granges and farmers' institutes, where the exchange of ideas with his fellows affords a valuable source of information.

OCCUPIED, NOT FARMED.

In his speech before the National Conservation Congress at Kansas City, President Taft stated that continental United States includes about 1,900,000,000 acres of land, of which about 950,000,000 acres are capable of cultivation, and of the latter 873,729,000 acres are now in farms. This leaves about a billion acres which cannot be utilized for farming purposes and shows that practically all of the available farm land is already occupied.

Doubtless much of the land which is already listed as farms is not really valuable for cultivation, while it is also true that a vast share of really good farm land is occupied, but not farmed to advantage.

In almost any neighborhood there may be found tracts of land which are held by speculative owners, and in all neighborhoods may be found land which is not working to its full capacity. Experts estimate that the land already under cultivation, and that which is available, is fully capable of supporting double the present population of the United States.

Too much of our land is occupied, but not farmed.

At the recent meeting of the Kansas State Teachers' Association there was organized a new department of work. This is the section of Household Economics, which has been so badly needed. The section is well officered and its usefulness is assured. Dr. Edna Day, of the department of Household Economics at the State University, presented a very important paper on "How to Obtain a Uniform Course in Household Arts," and Prof. Mary Pierce Vanzile, dean of women of the Kansas Agricultural College, gave an address on "What Work in Agriculture and Domestic Science Can Best Be Done in Our Public Schools."

The North-Central Kansas Teachers' Association will hold its annual meeting at the Kansas Agricultural College during the Christmas holidays. As this will be the time of the state farmers' institute, there will be a busy time at K. S. A. C. This action on the part of the teachers is significant. It indicates their sympathy with the objects for which the college is maintained and their desire to personally inspect this great engine of vocational training. Other associations with other objects and purposes will find it profitable to hold their meetings at the agricultural college. It has something of worth for every citizen of Kansas.

Personally I have been a reader of Kansas Farmer for a number of years, and find it to be one of the leading farm papers of the country. I have also had some very satisfactory advertising through your columns, due to your wide circulation. In the work of teaching agriculture in our high school I shall put forth every effort to promote the reading of such papers by our students and farmers.—
J. M. McCRAE, Principal High School, Holton, Kan.

FORESTS AND RAINFALL.

The Department of Agriculture is making an exhaustive study of the whole problem of forest effects on climate and stream flow. It has always been a popular belief that forest growth has a direct relation to rainfall and to climatic conditions, though this is very vigorously denied by many who claim that no act of man, such as the planting of trees or the plowing of land, can effect any cosmic change. The question as to whether the forests are there because of the necessary rainfall or whether the rainfall comes by reason of the existence of the forests is much like that of the egg and the chick. Does the egg exist to produce the chicken, or does the chicken exist to produce the egg?

It is generally admitted that the planting of trees and crops and the necessary cultivation which goes with their growth will moderate climatic conditions in a local way. Trees afford windbreaks so that the farmer does not feel the blasts of bores as he would without them. Cultivation, in some degree, is necessary for the growth of these trees, and it has long been contended that if both trees and cultivation could become general over the great central plains the climate would be greatly improved.

It is even claimed by many that the settling up of Kansas and other plains states has already modified the climate and that we no longer have the hot winds and drouth conditions of the early '70s.

However, this may be, it has always remained a disputed question, and one which the department is now attempting to solve.

The need for farmers' meetings is imperative. Much of the progress which has been made in railroading, banking, manufacturing and the professions has come from each individual learning from his fellows. Their business naturally brings them together more or less, but each class has its associations for mutual benefit. The farmer is the only important business man who does not take advantage of this unity of effort. No banker could hope to succeed for any great length of time who did not attend bankers' meetings and keep up to date in his business, and yet he only works along one line. The farmer, with his great diversity of interests, has even greater need than the banker for such aid as comes through a community of interest and of work.

The amount of farm lands improved during the last ten years increased 15.2 per cent, the product per acre increased 1 per cent each year, or 10 per cent, while the population of the country increased 21 per cent. At the present rate of increase the population will double in the next half century, and these facts show why we cannot afford to wear out our farm lands by poor methods and why these lands must be made to produce a greater yield per acre or our people cannot be fed from our own farms. In solving this problem a reduction in the cost of production will have equal claim to public attention with an increase in yield per acre.

A Frenchman has devised a method of cooking food in paper bags which is said to have already become very popular in England and is getting to be a fad in America. Paper bags of suitable quality are provided, and into these is placed the meats or other food to be cooked. Water is added in small quantities and the mouth of the bag is folded shut and fastened with paper clips. The bags are then laid on wire racks in the oven and a slow fire applied. The claim is made that the use of these bags not only conserves all of the flavors of the food, but avoids the chore of washing greasy cooking dishes.

Recently a prominent business man said that if merchants, manufacturers, bankers or other business concerns did business as carelessly as do the majority of farmers there would be a panic in two days and ruin would stare every man in the face. Every merchant has the cost price and the selling price marked on every piece of goods, and can tell the amount of his profit or loss at a glance. He is not reproved for his book learning, and why should the farmer who attempts to conserve his own business interests in like manner be derided in that manner?

Live Stock And Farm Management

Grain Farming May Be Profitable for a Time, But Never for Long

By PROF. H. W. MUMFORD, ILL.

That there is a live stock situation on in Illinois, and to a lesser extent throughout the corn belt, is evident to all who have taken sufficient interest in the matter to give it serious thought. The writer has given the subject much consideration and the object of this paper is to set down some facts and observations which may assist in clearing the vision and pointing the way to a rational increased interest in animal affairs.

A comprehensive inquiry among farmers throughout the state of Illinois conducted under the direction of the writer shows conclusively that on the whole there is a wide-spread tendency to abandon live stock production. Briefly stated the causes which have most largely contributed in bringing about this condition are:

1. For brief periods grain farming has been more profitable than live stock production because, temporarily, the price of feeds used largely in the production of live stock have been relatively higher in price than animal products. These relatively higher prices for grain have caused a very material extension of grain growing, especially of the acreage devoted to corn. To secure additional areas for corn farmers have been plowing up old blue grass pastures. Elimination of pastures from a system of farming is quickly followed by a very pronounced reduction in the number of live stock.

2. The most profitable production of meat animals has hitherto been associated with cheap lands. The opportunities for stock raising offered by these cheap lands in various sections of the west, southwest and northwest have lured many successful stockmen from the state. The opportunities of these newer sections as compared with Illinois for the exclusive grain grower have not been equally attractive, hence there has been a tendency for a large exodus of live stock producers, while the grain growers have more largely remained.

3. The great difficulty of securing tenants who have had a successful experience in live stock management tends still further to decrease the number of live stock kept. This is an important consideration, for the impression prevails that there is a strong tendency toward landlordism and tenantry.

4. The extensive exploitation of a simple system of exclusive grain farming that when properly followed looks toward a permanent agriculture.

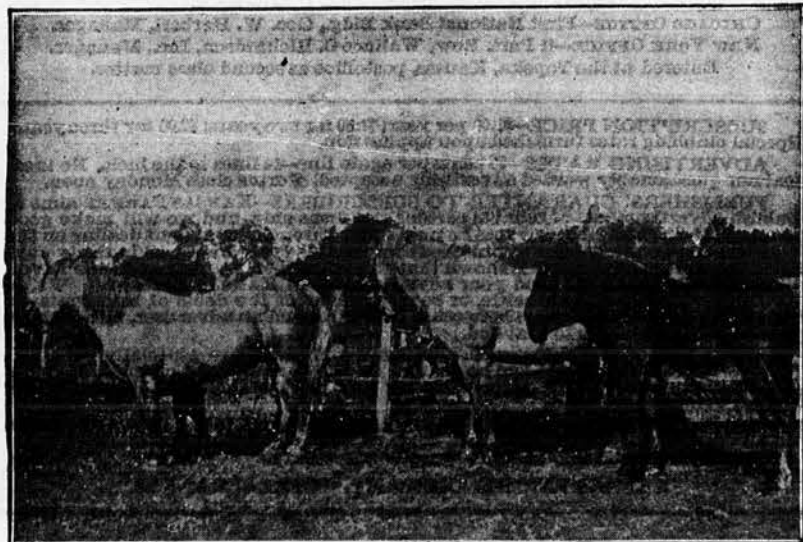
5. There has been and still is a very general lack of appreciation of the value of farm manure produced by live stock on the farm.

These are weighty considerations and, operating together or singly, it is no wonder that they should have a profound influence in bringing about radical changes in systems of farming.

The agriculture of the United States is relatively new. It can not be said that any system or systems of farming have become permanently established. Agricultural policy and practice is largely tentative. Rapidly changing economic conditions will force correspondingly great changes in agricultural practice. Farmers ought not and doubtless will not long allow their progress to be retarded in any large way by stereotyped methods and a circumscribed outlook.

Every effort should be made at this opportune time, therefore, to get as broad a vision and as keen an appreciation as possible of the current trend on the one hand, and on the other the higher possibilities of agricultural development under rational systems of farming. In a country whose agriculture is new there are few agricultural questions which are either difficult or complicated. As an agriculture becomes older the number of problems arising increase rapidly and their solution becomes correspondingly difficult. The agriculture of the United States will be shortly called upon to settle some of the most far-reaching questions which have ever been presented.

There is a newness about most agricultural problems that is fascinating, and while the agricultural successes and failures of other and older nations furnish valuable data and are highly suggestive there is a sense in which the farmers' problems of this country are peculiar to the United States. With our numerous agricultural colleges and experiment stations, national wealth, intelligent and well-to-do farmers, and with our vast but rapidly wasting agricultural resources, the United States has the opportunity to establish an agricul-



NO PERMANENT SYSTEM OF AGRICULTURE IS POSSIBLE WITHOUT LIVE STOCK.

ture that will clearly outrank that of any other nation. To do this will require the prompt, well directed co-operative effort of all who can in any way contribute to this end.

Agricultural betterment is a larger question than that involved in any single branch of agriculture. It frequently happens, however, that circumstances which affect an important branch of agriculture may also directly or indirectly affect other phases of the business.

No important branch of agriculture has experienced and survived more vicissitudes than live stock production. Farmers have frequently become panicky over it. A suggestion of such a condition now threatens the industry.

As has been noted there has been a growing tendency to abandon live stock production for exclusive grain growing. Reasons for this movement have been stated. Conditions have favored this change. The fact should not be lost sight of, however, that some of these causes will not continue to operate with the same force. On the other hand it is safe to assume that new difficulties will arise.

If there ever was a time when the farmers of a commonwealth were warranted in largely discontinuing live stock production, that time has passed and for the following reasons:

1. Intelligent live stock husbandry is more profitable than grain growing. The multiplicity of kinds and methods of live stock production and the variations in market value, both of feeds used and animals involved, preclude the possibility of publishing here a comprehensive and detailed account of the profit-making possibilities of the business. In this connection some experimental data of the Missouri Experiment Station, where various forage and grain crops were consumed by hogs, is given as an ex-

ample. The hogs used in the investigation weighed at the beginning about 100 pounds each. The corn, where used as a supplement to forage crops, was charged against the hogs at 60 cents a bushel; the gains on hogs were credited at \$6 per hundred weight. Nothing was charged for labor and no credit given for fertilizer. An acre of blue grass in the season of 1908, when pastured with hogs at the rate of 14 hogs per acre for a period of 140 days, was worth, after deducting the value of the corn used to supplement the pasture, \$18.80. An acre of clover pastured by 12 hogs 90 days under similar conditions yielded \$37.59; rape, oats and clover in 1909, 10 hogs for 78 days, \$22.02; cow peas, 12 hogs for 32 days, \$17.71; corn and cow peas, 10 hogs for 32 days, \$35.40. These figures speak for themselves. Similar work will be conducted at the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

While it is true that at times and under unusual conditions, which have been practically unfavorable for profitable live stock production, exclusive grain growing has seemed as profitable and in some cases more profitable. It is not true today, nor is it likely to be true until the demand for corn, clover hay, alfalfa and other foods largely used in the production of meat, come into more general use in the human dietary. These crops, admittedly the most natural and profitable on Illinois farms, are suited primarily to live stock production, and as long as they are grown they, together with the by-products of many other farm crops, will be used largely for live stock production either in this or other states or countries.

If, according to the popular belief, the increase of population eventually forces live stock production out, Illinois lands may be forced to produce crops which are primarily suited for human food, but not those which now seem best

MORE THAN SILENT ACCEPTANCE

"I think there are many extra good features in Kansas Farmer, and I eagerly read its contents every week. There are many features that deserve more than a silent acceptance. I keep a complete and indexed file of Kansas Farmer and from it I have learned many things. Among them: That management, and not acres, makes the farm.

"As the knowledge and skill of the farmer increases so will the capacity of the farm.

"Poor management will wreck any size of farm.

"Science and practice, working as co-operators, increased the capacity of my farm, while my neighbors remained land poor.

"Largeness' is a big word which can wrap up a small farm filled with skill where brain controls muscle, but it will not cover any farm managed by muscular energy alone.

"Not the dollars and cents which the farmer may handle, but the percentage of profit, determines success.

"The line of farming is only a factor. Results are what count.

"A man may cultivate virgin soil many years and still be a squatter.

"Nature opens many pages in her text-book, and he who fails to read is locked out.

"These are but a few of the very many ideas gained by a 72-year-old farmer from Kansas Farmer.

"H. LOWATER, Rock Elm, Wis."

adapted to our soils and climate. Illinois farmers, however, are not likely to be benefited by such a change in farm practice. Because live stock production has been on the wane in the state and because it has been assumed that live stock must eventually be crowded out by the increase of population, some have felt that the time has come when live stock production should be abandoned. The causes for the waning interest in live stock production have been noted elsewhere.

There has been a very decided improvement in quality of the live stock in the various countries named. A small number of animals now with their increased efficiency equals a large number in former years. An increase in numbers as well as an increase in their efficiency is doubly significant.

There is a sense in which it is true that the live stock per capita decreases. It is in the early history of a country when the population is small and extensive systems of live stock production largely constitute the agriculture of the country. In such instances population frequently increased more rapidly than live stock. When, however, the conditions demand the establishment of intensive forms of agriculture it appears, as in Germany, France, Denmark, Holland, Italy and the British Isles, that there is a tendency, with but few exceptions, for live stock per capita to increase rather than decrease.

A thorough test has been made in this country and it has been pretty well demonstrated that farmers will not indefinitely convert crops of the farm into meat unless adequately remunerated. If there is a shortage of meat animals, as there seems to be, it is due as much or more to the fact that live stock producers are not satisfied with promises of profits. A distinct shortage stimulates prices. A distinct advance in prices stimulates production. There is no likelihood, however, that live stock production will be overdone, as the area that can be devoted exclusively to live stock production is rapidly disappearing. Then, too, the meat eating population is increasing more rapidly than live stock production. Please note that I use the expression "meat eating population." I do so advisedly.

To be sure it will take a little time for people generally to appreciate the fact that for many years in this country they were able to buy meat at a price which was but little above the cost of labor involved in its production. It is to be expected that until the cost of producing meats is more generally understood there will be occasional "boycott" demonstrations. There is no need of alarm that federal or state investigation of the present high cost of living will reflect to the discredit of the stock raiser, providing, of course, that such investigation shall be conducted along scientific and practical lines by thoroughly informed and adequately trained men. Let no one be deceived that the present high prices for foodstuffs is temporary. All that the consumer can justly demand is that foodstuffs shall be available at prices which represent a fair profit above the costs of production and distribution.

It is good policy for a nation or a state to encourage intelligent agricultural production. The most effective way of encouraging agriculture is for prices to be maintained on a stable basis which represents a reasonable profit to the farmer above the cost of production. The government eventually will be forced to protect producers as well as consumers, for the time is rapidly passing when any necessary factor in the business of the production and the marketing of foods will long thrive at the expense of any other.

Intelligent systems of live stock husbandry are the most profitable systems of farming under conditions likely to prevail for a long series of years and doubtless indefinitely. Then, too, in considering a question of such significance, only averages extending over a series of years equally favorable to grain growing on the one hand and live stock production on the other, should be considered conclusive. In these comparisons, live stock production is likely to lose much in light of the fact that our crops are produced by men who are primarily successful grain growers, involving relatively simple operations and who are more or less deficient in their knowledge of successful live stock management which presents numerous complicated and involved processes. Because

(Continued on page eleven.)



550 STEERS EATING SILAGE IN FEED LOT OF A. D. SHAW, MEDICINE LODGE, KANSAS.

Silage for Beef and Horse Feeding

Three Kansas Feeders' Experience With Silage for Steers and Horses

By JOHN BOWER

[This article was written by John Bower, expressly for KANSAS FARMER. Mr. Bower visited the feed lots of the gentlemen named and writes from personal observation. The data was gathered and photographs made during February, 1911.—EDITOR.]

There are two ways of making money on the farm. One is by getting high prices for products. The other is by producing things cheaply. The Kansas farmer has been profiting by high prices. The consumer, however, has been kicking, and kicking with such good effect that prices rule lower. The shrewd farmer looks about to find where he can produce cheaper. Among these shrewd men none are more capable or intelligent in the economic production of beef than A. D. Shaw, one of the many big feeders that Kansas is proud to own. He, with the help of his brother, G. W. Shaw, runs a feed ranch down where Carrie Nation for twelve years called home, near Medicine Lodge.

The feed lot and farm lie only a short distance out of town. Here are to be found four large silos 26 feet in diam-

eters and 36 feet in height, with a capacity of 1,300 tons of feed. Here were found the sheltered feed lots with their long rows of feed troughs, their large watering troughs where only a few weeks ago 1,100 head of prime beef stuffed their sleek hides with the feed and drink so carefully provided. But it was not the troughs, it was not the watering basins, nor the location, that interested the writer, but the cost of feeding, and more particularly the silo in its relation to that cost, that required investigation.

Upon inquiry the writer was informed that beef feeding last year was not a profitable business. Not even the silo could save the feeder from loss. That the silo was used by Mr. Shaw was one reason why these losses were not so heavy as they might have been. For the benefit of the feeders in the state, such a description of methods of feeding and rations fed will be given as shall give him a conception of the silo in its relation to profitable beef production. In addition will be given some of the advantages of the silo to the Kansas farmer.

HOW THE SILAGE WAS FED.

Silage was fed to the cattle in the regular feed bunks. A special box was made to fit the wagon, three feet high, eighteen feet long, extending slightly over the wheels. The wagon was backed up to the silo and box nearly filled with silage. It was then drawn over to the corn bin and additional corn added. At another spout a definite amount of oil meal was added and some molasses finished the feed. These were mixed together and fed directly to the steers. Oil meal and molasses were bought by the carload.

At Mr. Shaw's place six men and three teams did the feeding, two men to a wagon. As there were 1,100 head in all, it took one man only for 183 head. Asked if it saved labor, Mr. Shaw was of the opinion that if grain alone was fed it did not, but, he added, if the corn and sorghum had to be fed and handled from shocks in the field, it would have taken nearly three times the force.

SILAGE AND DIGESTION.

"One of the advantages of the silage," said Mr. Shaw, "is that it is possible to crowd the animals a little more. Heretofore we have had to be careful lest they get off their feed. Such a condition we did not meet in last winter's feeding. We figured at times that we fed more pounds of corn per day when

the corn in the ensilage was considered with no ill effects on the health and appetite of the animal. This is especially important when it becomes necessary to crowd animals for the market."

As nearly as he could figure it, his cattle were eating on the final finishing period in concentrates: Silage, 25 pounds; corn, 5 pounds; molasses, 3 pounds; oil meal, 2 pounds. Besides, the steers had free access to racks where alfalfa was provided.

SAVING ON ALFALFA.

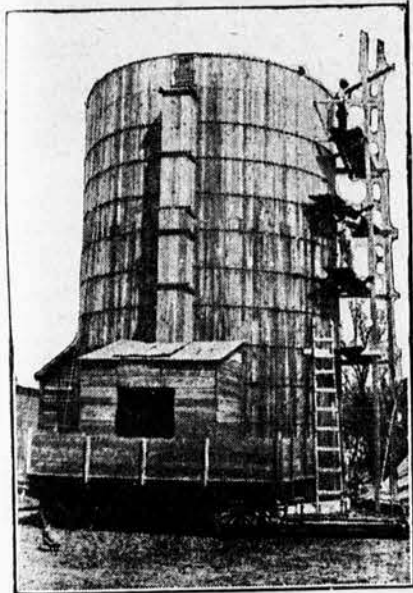
The feeding of the silage meant a great saving of alfalfa. A great deal of this is grown on Mr. Shaw's own

IS SILAGE PERFECT FOOD FOR AN ANIMAL?

Asked if corn silage was a complete food for any animal, Mr. Shaw replied that he thought not. "Its chief advantage is," he said, "that it furnishes an economic feed ration by supplying a cheap roughage as the basis of feed. With a small amount of alfalfa it will keep animals in excellent condition, but when daily gains of flesh are required you have to feed more grain and more alfalfa. I would have had to feed much less corn had our corn crop been other than a failure in the past summer. We practically doubled the value of the feed grown as corn because we got all that was grown and did not, as in former years, leave half of it in the field to dry up as corn stalks. The cutting of the corn for fodder was also a very wasteful method. Nowadays if a man is to make much money by steer rearing he cannot afford to waste a valuable portion of the plant, the stalk and the leaf.

GROUND REQUIRED TO FILL SILO.

When asked how many acres it re-



ONE OF A. D. SHAW'S SIX 250-TON SILOS AND HIS WAGON FOR HAULING SILAGE TO FEED LOT.

quired to fill those 1,300 tons of capacity, Mr. Shaw smiled. "A good many. I believe it took close to 100 acres to each silo. Of that, 150 acres was Kafir. Kafir made excellent silage and gave a better yield last year than did the Indian corn. It is a dry land plant, and produces lots of feed per acre. I expect, however, that there are parts of the state where 10 to 15 tons per acre can be grown. Here we usually get a good deal less, but whether we get 5 tons or 10 tons, we get all there is and, with the silo, save all there is."

"What about profits from the steer feeding?" was asked. "Well, they were not very big. When one buys prime stockers at 6 cents, fits them for four months, and then places them on a market that has been gradually weakening, a market that is not as discriminative as to quality as it might be, the cards seem to be stacked against you. All the silo can do in that case is to save the feeder from heavy losses. In a more favorable year, profits will be made on a small margin between buying and selling price. This has been my first year's experience in the use of silos. I can see where I can use it to better advantage another year."

TIME REQUIRED TO FILL THE SILO.

Mr. Shaw did not know just what the cost of filling the silo was. "I had some trouble with the cutter," said Mr. Shaw. "Thought at first it was the fault of the cutter. A 14-inch blade cutter was used. At first this was driven by an eight-horsepower gasoline engine. It did not seem to work well. When a twelve-horsepower threshing engine was procured they could not get the corn to the cutter fast enough." Mr. Shaw kept two men in the silo all the time it was

(Continued on page nine)



YEARLING AND TWO-YEAR-OLDS OF A. D. SHAW, PROVING VALUE OF SILAGE AS HORSE FEED.

ranch, but considerable quantities have to be shipped in, usually in the form of alfalfa meal. In using alfalfa Mr. Shaw recognizes the value of a protein feed in connection with the silage feed. He also recognizes that alfalfa is the cheapest form in which this may be fed. It was figured by Mr. Shaw that the feeding of silage affected a great saving in his alfalfa bill. In the winter of 1909-1910 he fed 500 head, and the 1,100 head fed in 1910-1911 ate slightly less alfalfa. If each animal ate one-half ton in four months' feeding, or less than 10 pounds a day, there would be a saving of 300 tons; at \$10 a ton, a total saving of \$3,000 was effected.

Advantages of the Silo for the Kansas Farmer

- It provides a green, succulent, palatable, digestible food at all seasons of the year.
- It saves half the corn crop.
- It saves labor.
- As a building to store food, it is by far the cheapest.
- By and through its use more stock can be fed, consequently more manure and better crops.
- It is the best insurance against the failure of grain crop.
- If cows are milked, the silo provides the feed during the summer drouth and winter storms.
- It makes possible winter dairying when prices for dairy products rule high.
- To the beef man it provides a cheap ration as the basis of feeding.
- By feeding more roughage in the form of silage some alfalfa may be sold.
- It decreases the cost of production and keeps young stock in a thrifty condition.

FARM POWER

DEVOTED TO GASOLINE ENGINES, TRACTORS TRUCKS, AUTOMOBILES AND MOTORCYCLES

It takes more power to propel a man through the air in an aeroplane than in any land vehicle. Here, then, is the key to air navigation. Unless the power can be reduced it cannot compete commercially with land vehicles.

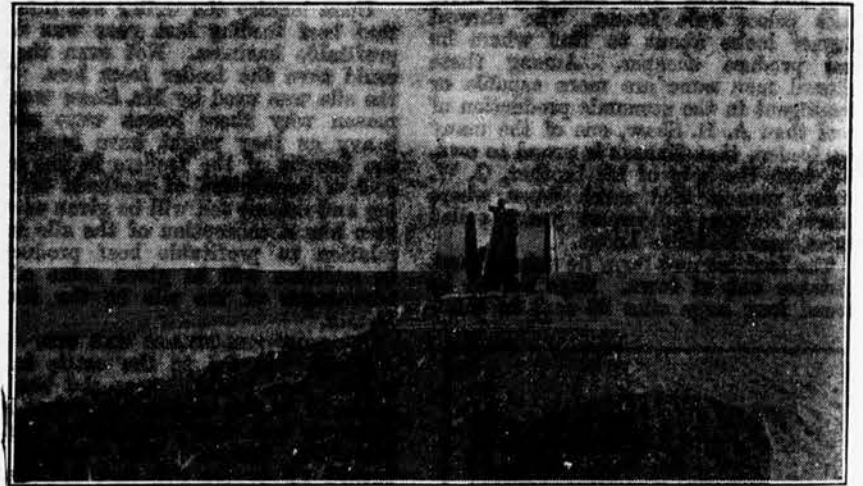
It is estimated that the average automobile owner has only three repairs for punctures during the summer. This estimate was secured for a tire manufacturer by an Akron newspaper correspondent.

A Topeka man while in Chicago recently examined a recently patented automobile wheel using a solid rubber tire. The spokes of the wheel are two-inch flat leaf springs, which are curved just enough to give the correct "spring" to make riding easy. The rim also is of steel and the springs are secured to the hub and the rim by bolts. The tires are the ordinary solid rubber sort. The weight of the automobile flattens the wheel slightly and the springs take up the bumps and jars.

The motorcycle has attracted the attention of the U. S. war department, and it will try out a number of motorcycles for army use in a test trip from New York to the Pacific Coast. A de-

to market. To do all this it must have free access to the highways, and the highways must be improved to accommodate it. In England, a great deal of heavy hauling is done by steam tractors that are fully as heavy as those built in this country, and no trouble is experienced in keeping the roads in good shape. This shows that the roads can be built and maintained. The principal argument for good roads is that such roads will cheapen transportation, which is true, but to be most effective in this way they must be open to power machines that can haul heavier loads than can be transported by horses.

Horse-hauling as figured by competent experts averages 25 cents per ton per mile. Properly applied power haulage by the same authorities costs 5 cents per ton per mile. Here is a contrast decisively and strikingly in favor of power haulage, yet there is still another element by which power-delivery claims its place in the economy of business. The power-driven truck or delivery car, because of its speed and ability to work any number of hours per day, materially extends the area of operation, and justly deserves at this time to be considered to a decided degree as a productive factor instead of on the



TRACTOR-DRAWN PLOWS IN OPERATION NEAR COLBY, KANSAS.

tachment from the engineering corps will make the trip and will start some time this month. While very little information is being given out by the officials in charge of the run, it is understood that the route passes through Kansas.

The general idea of the automobile world seems to be that for draught work one needs a specially built shop car or truck. It is interesting to note, therefore, that the Holy Cross Cemetery, San Francisco, has found a unique use for its Cole 30 roadster, which proves the practical utility possibilities of the pleasure vehicle. This cemetery keeps its lawns trimmed with a large horse mower which formerly kept eight horses busy. The Cole car is now hitched on the mower, however, and is doing the work of the entire eight horses. It is also found that an automobile is less injurious to the lawn than were the hoofs of the eight horses.

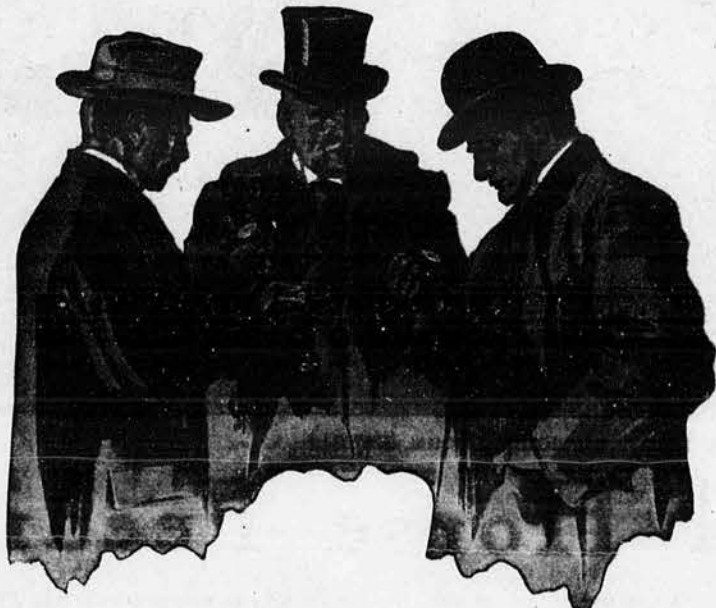
Fred Gehres, Cando, N. D., has a 400-acre farm and uses a gas tractor exclusively for plowing. He writes: "I plowed about 300 acres with it last fall at a cost of 70 to 80 cents per acre for gasoline and oil and plowed six inches deep. I run the rig without any help most of the time. I finished breaking 150 acres recently. We pulled only four plows and made from 10 to 15 acres per day and used about 3 1/2 gallons of gasoline per acre, which is much cheaper than horses could do it at the present cost of feed. I have never had any trouble with my engines that I could not remedy myself by doing a little brain work."

There is no question but that the farm tractor will continue to grow in popularity. It is the hope of the new agriculture and holds greater promise of cheaper food than Canadian reciprocity or any other social, economic or political movement before the people at the present time. It is needed to plow the land, plant the crop, harvest and thresh the grain, and finally to transport the crop

same basis of "overhead," as with horse-haulage.

Valuable Book for Power Users.
Mechanical power in factories and transportation has wrought our marvelous industrial progress. Applied to agriculture in the next generation it will force a readjustment of the whole organization of the farming communities. "Power and the Plow" is the first exhaustive publication of the status of mechanical power in rural industry. The book is written by L. W. Ellis, formerly of the United States Department of Agriculture, and Edward A. Rumeley, of the Rumeley Co., La Porte, Ind. The book, with its full discussion of the plow for all forms of power, should interest many farmers. The shift to more efficient methods, the use of greater power to draw larger yields from the soil, and the re-establishment of manufacturing processes on the farm further to increase its returns, all intensify the demand for an understanding of mechanical power as applied to the oldest of the productive industries. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, are the publishers.

Big Chunk of Wisdom.
William Hawley Smith said in part in a lecture pertaining to schools as follows: "You will go out three times a day to see how the hogs are getting along, but you will not go into the school from September to June to see how the children are getting along; and yet the children are all that makes life worth living. There is no power that wields so great an influence on the minds of your children as the public school, and what is done there you ought to know. Gentlemen, I know you are busy, but you should have a little time to loaf in the school room. Ladies, you are busy, but take your work and call on the schools; go and sit down with the teachers and the children. It will do them good, and do you good. Don't go to criticize, or to annoy them, but go in a friendly way. It will be worth while."



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Every HOWARD Watch is fitted in its own case at the factory—tined and adjusted in that case. HOWARD movements and cases are never sold separately.

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"I have been using your Spavin Cure for years for Spavin and Ringbone, and would not be without it, because it never fails." Let us send you other letters. Get a bottle of Kendall's at once. You may need it today. At your drugstore, a bottle 50c. Ask for "Kendall's Spavin Cure" or write to Dr. E. J. Kendall Co., Kansasburg Falls, York, Mo., U.S.A.

Engine vs. Horse Power.

As I have been using a gas tractor for two seasons I will give the advantages and disadvantages as I see them of the gas tractor or engine plowing over horse plowing. The engine with two men all the time and the third man with a team part of the time take the place of 22 horses and five drivers.

At the present prices there is a saving of about one-half for horse feed and oil in favor of the engine. Besides this, two extra hands. The engine may be used for driving a separator, a corn sheller or for any belt work desired, and when done with these, may be put in the shed until needed again without further care and attention unless repairs are needed. The engine is not pestered with flies nor delayed in its work by hot weather.

Now, in favor of the horse: If the farmer invests in good brood mares instead of the engine, and these are judiciously used, he may have a bunch of young horses coming on which will require a great deal of feed, care, etc., but which yet will be a source of income, while the engine constantly decreases in value. There is a demand for the horse for seeding, cultivating and hauling, which, however, may be done by mechanical power, but as yet such machines are very little used.

As to the efficiency or quality of work done, this depends on the power of the engine or horse, the efficiency of the plow and the ability of the operator. The time and depth of plowing with proper tillage and quality of seed sown has more to do with results than the horse or the engine.

However, the man who is farming extensively enough to require the number of horses to do the work of an engine should have the engine to do the heavy plowing, to do it quickly and early while the moisture is sufficient to do good work, then use the horses in disking, harrowing, seeding, etc., farming intensively as well as extensively, and thereby getting the best results and returns from the amount of work and expense invested.

With a 22-horsepower tractive Hart-Parr gas engine I plow an average of 25 acres per day. I commence plowing stubble as soon as possible after the header or binder, the shocks being removed as soon as they are ready to thresh or stack. The stacks of headed grain being very little in the way for plowing. The field being expeditiously plowed about seven inches deep in July if there is sufficient moisture for plowing. I then start the disc harrow and smoothing harrow after each successive rain until sowing time. The Campbell sub-surface packer which I attach to the engine and plow is a great factor in reserving moisture and preparing the seed bed. For spring crops such as oats, barley, emmer or spring wheat, the same time for plowing and same method of cultivation is given the soil except it is left until spring for seeding. If there has been rain to settle the surface it is very lightly disced or harrowed before planting.

The difference between early plowing and late plowing is greatly in favor of early plowing, providing the weeds and volunteer grain are kept down and no crust allowed to form. Also the difference between early fall plowing and late spring plowing for spring crop is greatly in favor of fall plowing, sometimes the difference between a good crop and no crop.—For KANSAS FARMER, by Mr. H. H. DUNNHOOD, Rogerstown, Tex.

Feeding Calves.

"As a reader of your valuable paper and a strong believer in the principles it teaches, I would like a little information. I am arranging to feed 25 spring calves. I thought of starting them on crushed corn. I mean corn and cob crushed together. I would give them plenty of alfalfa hay, and want to know how much of this feed to use per head as a starter and how much to increase daily. Would you give them all the alfalfa they could eat? After they are on full feed will they make larger gains on whole corn, or would you advise leaving the cob in? How soon can I get them on full feed? I only aim to make a short feed. How many 100-pound hogs will be required to clean up after these calves?"—F. P. PAGE, Dawson, Neb.

These questions were referred to Prof. G. C. Wheeler, expert in animal husbandry at the Kansas Agricultural College, and he gives the following reply:

"If it is your object to finish these spring calves for baby beef, I fear you will not secure the results expected by making a short feed. It requires a longer feeding period to make a calf prime or finished for market than mature cattle.

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1 1/2 Miles in	1:55 1/2
2 Miles in	1:56
14 Miles Averaging	1:56 1/2
30 Miles Averaging	1:57 1/2
45 Miles Averaging	1:58
73 Miles Averaging	1:59 1/2
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For over 25 years I have been guaranteeing that "International Stock Food" as a Tonic purifies the blood, aids digestion and assimilation so that every animal obtains more nutrition from all grain eaten and produces more nerve force, more strength and endurance. Over Two Million Farmers strongly endorse superior tonic qualities of "International Stock Food" for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs. It Always Saves Grains. Dan Patch 1:55 has eaten it Every Day, mixed with his grain, for over Eight Years, just as you cut the medicinal mustard, pepper, salt, etc., mixed with your own food. Minor Heir 1:59 1/2, George Gano 2:02; Lady Maud C 2:00 1/2, and Hedgewood Boy 2:01, have eaten it Every Day for past Two to Four Years and they have all lowered their very low records during this time which is additional, indisputable proof that "International Stock Food" as a Tonic gives more speed and more strength and more endurance because everybody thought these Five Horses had reached their speed limits before I got them. It will also keep your Work Horses fat and sleek and in Extra Strength to do More Farm Work or Heavy Hauling. It Always Saves Grain.

ASK MY DEALER IN YOUR CITY FOR MY STOCK BOOK. International Stock Food is a high-class, medicinal, vegetable tonic and is equally good for All Kinds of Live Stock. I feed it every day on my "International Stock Food Farm" of 700 acres to my 200 Stallions, Champions, Brood Mares, Colts, Work Horses, etc. You can test 100 lbs. or 500 lbs. at my risk. Over 200,000 Dealers sell it on a Spot Cash Guarantee to refund money if it ever fails to give paying results. Its Feeding Cost is only "A FEEDS FOR ONE CENT."

Dan Patch is the Great World Champion of all Champions that have ever lived. He Also Has 42 in Official Speed List.

He has paced more Extremely Fast Miles than all the Combined Miles of all the Pacers and Trotters in the World's History.

The tendency is for the calf to grow, and the finishing process naturally takes a longer period, since a portion of the food consumed is always used to supply the material for growth. In order to produce baby beef satisfactorily it is necessary, first, that the calves be strongly bred along quick-maturing beef lines. Calves put on feed in the fall are very seldom prime and ready for market before June or July the following summer. It is the aim of the most successful producers of baby beef to retain, as far as possible, the calf fat or "bloom" of the young calf. This makes it desirable to have the calves receive grain before they are weaned, if possible, so that there may be no period of shrinkage between the weaning and putting on the full feed ration later.

"I would advise you to get these calves onto a full grain ration as quickly as possible, using the corn and cob meal at the beginning and practically all the alfalfa hay they will consume. As the feeding period progresses, I would advise you to feed shelled corn as a part of the grain ration, gradually replacing a portion of the corn and cob meal with the shelled corn. At the present prices of feed I think you will find it profitable to secure some prime cotton-seed meal and add not to exceed one pound daily per calf to the ration. It may take a month or six weeks to get the calves on a full feed. They should consume by that time from eight to ten pounds per head daily of corn, and a pound of the cotton-seed meal. In getting them onto full feed care should be taken that they are given just enough grain daily so that they will clean it up and still have a little appetite for more. In other words, it is not advisable during this period to allow them to have feed left over very often, as this will tend to get them "off feed." It will not require more than six or eight hogs to follow after this number of calves, since the calves chew their grain far better than mature cattle. It might be well to place a few more hogs in the yard and give them a little extra feed, as you will get better results from the standpoint of pork produced by balancing the ration of the hogs to some extent by the addition of a little nitrogenous feed, such as shorts and tankage."

Paraffine was first used to improve the appearance of cheese. This occurred about 10 years ago. Later it was found that the paraffine was a splendid protection against loss by evaporation. When the cheese is coated with it, a better appearance is presented and the cheese is protected against drying out. Paraffine is now almost universally used by cheese makers.

The Corn Stalk Disease. "I have noticed in the columns of your paper an inquiry from a subscriber about cause and cure for corn stalk disease among cattle.

"Now, I do not know that what I say will profit this party, or anyone else, but I own a farm and about 25 head of registered Shorthorn cattle, and I usually have on hand a bunch of graded steers. I have had to deal with this corn stalk disease, and while I am no veterinarian I had experience on this line of treatment a few years ago. It was during a short corn crop year when I brought the herd from the hills and turned them into one stock field and on the alfalfa. They tried to kill themselves the first few days, and one evening when they came up, one duck-legged cow was so full she looked like she would explode, and she could not stand up nor lie down and be comfortable. She groaned and made much ado. I knew something must be done or she would die for want of wind, though she seemed to have a large surplus stored in the wrong part of her anatomy. I have seen the trocar used many times but, having none handy, I just opened my knife and stuck it into the large bulge in front of her left hip. I don't remember just what took place for a few minutes, except one blaze of her hind foot knocked the wind out of me, and when I had sufficiently recovered to take notice of her case again she was standing looking at me in amazement as much as to say: 'What are you trying to do?' And the gas was hissing out of that hole in her paunch like a steam engine and she was all right next morning and thereafter. I turned them into the field only for about two hours per day for some time, letting them on the green wheat also a short time each day and allowing plenty of water and salt to be handy at all times, and I lost none of them that year.

"The next year I purchased some steers, mostly yearlings, and hired a stalk field, put them into it and before a week I lost one. His paunch was hot and caked inside with shucks and straw, and the opening from the paunch into the intestines was inflamed and swollen shut. These dry stalks plugged him up, and at the same time we found another steer plunging and staggering over the field like he was on a drunk, and I called in a negro veterinarian and we hauled the steer home, placed him in the barn in charge of the old negro, who said he could cure him.

"I watched his first treatment. He got a small quantity of tartar-emetac and powdered ginger, made powders by taking pieces of newspaper about 10 inches square, putting on each a tablespoonful of ginger and a very little of

the emetic in each dose, then folded each paper up carefully, pulled the calf's tongue out as far as possible, slipped a powder down his throat, let loose the tongue and the calf had his medicine.

"I profess I didn't think much of this kind of treatment, but within a week the calf was eating with the others.

"I took the cattle off this field and fed a little cottonseed meal when the fields were snowed under and this oily laxative seemed to keep all in good health.

"Now, just 10 day ago, a man living near by, came into my office stating he had lost two cows and they had only a few days before been turned into his stock field. I went to his farm and found in this field only dead crab grass and small stalks with a few nubbins on, which were nearly all shuck, having a very small, wormy cob and a little corn on the inside, and this was just what was killing his cattle, and the absence of any salt cut some figure I believed. I told him to get plenty of salt and feed a little cottonseed or oil cake and he would lose no more. He has complied with my request, and no more have died.

"Horses in this same field were not affected because they could not eat the small, heavily shucked nubbins, but one mule I saw pulling at a nubbin by holding it with his forefoot, could extract some of the wormy corn, and he had the scours badly and looked tough and now, since he has been taken out of the field, is getting along all right.

"Plenty of corn stalks or shucks and no oilmeal and not much salt, and you are in for trouble. Green wheat fields take the place of the cotton or oilmeal as a rule."—R. J. CONNEWAY, Orlanda, Okla.

A great commercial company announces that, in addition to its numerous refrigerator cars provided for the carrying of eggs, dairy products, meats and fruit in the summer season, it will now install a line of "heater" cars for the carrying of perishable articles in the winter. While these cars were first suggested for the potato trade, they will be equally valuable for any articles likely to be damaged by frost. It is probable that refrigerator cars will be modified to suit both purposes.

First time you are out in the corn field just count the number of stalks to the hill on a few rows. Then count the number of ears to the hill and compare results with your idea of a perfect stand. Too many stalks in a hill are as bad as too few, while stalks with no ears are not worth while. Your observations will probably give you some valuable information in regard to the use of good seed and your methods of planting.



In the Bell Democracy

Membership in the telephone democracy of the Bell System means equal opportunity for every man, no matter who he is or where he is.

Each member of this Bell democracy has the same chance of communication, limited only by the distance the voice can be carried.

However remote, whether in the adobe house on the Rio Grande, on the Montana sheep ranch or in the isolated New England farmhouse, the Bell telephone is an open doorway to the Universal Bell System.

From each Bell outpost run lines that connect it with the central office—that nerve center of the local system.

Long distance and toll lines connect these nerve centers and furnish clear tracks for telephone talk throughout the land.

12,000,000 miles of wire are the highways over which 20,000,000 telephone talks are carried daily.

The Bell System binds together the social and business activities of a people in a shoulder-to-shoulder march of progress.

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There is nothing to take your mind off the game if you shoot a Winchester Self-Loading Rifle. The recoil does the reloading for you, which places complete control of the gun under the trigger finger, and permits shooting it as fast as the trigger can be pulled. These rifles are made in calibers suitable for hunting all kinds of game. They are safe, strong and simple in action; easy to load and unload and easy to take down.

Ask your dealer to show you one, or send to the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven, Connecticut, for a catalogue describing

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The United Factories of 659 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo., is making an offer to send a Wonder Burner which fits **FREE** your old lamp free to one person in each locality in the U. S. who will show and recommend this marvelous new incandescent 100 candle power oil lamp burner. Simply send your name and address for their offer.

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THE FARM



Mark A. Corleton, Cerealist, of the United States Department of Agriculture and a former Kansas boy, is the author of a very interesting bulletin on Winter Emmer. This is Farmer's Bulletin No. 466, and may be had free by addressing the department.

Up to November 1 of this year the government report of fatalities among hunters numbered 45. These men were shot by being mistaken for deer. More of such fatalities occur during this month than at any other season, because the open season, or same part of it, occurs in every state during November.

The government, in order to help along its reclamation projects, is offering special inducements to settlers. It is now advertising for some one to establish a creamery in the lower Yellowstone valley. This is under the lower Yellowstone project in Montana and covers an area of 66,000 acres, much of which is good alfalfa land.

Another Silo Argument.

C. E. Sanoorn, of Oklahoma Agricultural School, writes: "The silo is really one of the insect's worst enemies, since by its use corn and sorghum fodder is entirely removed from the field before bugs and other insects are ready to go into winter quarters. The result is that no good winter quarters, such as corn and fodder shocks, are left in which they can seek protection. Furthermore, the vegetation which may be left in the field can all be easily buried deeply by fall plowing."

Too Early Calving.

It is not a gain to have a heifer drop a calf at or before 2 years of age. Not even a Jersey can stand such a strain without depreciation. At that age a properly fed animal is making its most rapid growth. Producing a good flow of milk and making growth at the same time mean failure, either as a future milk cow or the animal will be stunted. In either case, such animal is undesirable.—HARRY P. LOWATER, Rock Elm, Wis.

To Test Betting Law.

Attorney-General Dawson has brought a suit in the supreme court to test the right of Kansas fairs to allow betting on horse racing. That there are conflicting provisions of the present Kansas law was discovered while fairs were in progress last fall. Several county fair associations, which had entered into contracts with pool sellers, were restrained from fulfilling contracts by county attorneys. To finally dispose of the question a quo warranto suit has been brought, and it is hoped that a decision will be rendered before fair season next fall.

Kansas Has 7.9 Per Cent Total Corn Acreage.

The report of the United States Department of Agriculture for October 9 shows that Kansas has 7.9 per cent of the corn acreage of the United States this year. It shows that the condition of corn in this state is 49 per cent, as compared with 62 per cent last year. The average for ten years has been 68 per cent. The condition of corn in Kansas as given by the department September 1 was 53 per cent. The average condition for the United States is 70.4 per cent. The only states having greater acreages of corn than Kansas are Illinois, Iowa and Texas.

Revive Hog Killing Day.

With the purpose of restoring "hog killin' day" and the old-fashioned smoke house to the farm and thus save the farmers of Kansas millions on meat every year, President H. J. Waters of the Kansas State Agricultural College has inaugurated plans for a course in butchering to be offered farmers' sons attending the college. According to President Waters \$5,000,000 is paid annually to the packers for meat by the rural population of the state.

"The strength of the nation depends upon meat," said President Waters the other day. "Every successful nation, every great fighting nation, is or was a nation of meat eaters. Every farmer should produce his own meat supply. The boys should be taught to kill and cure the meat for the family's use as in the olden time."

An architect has been instructed to draw up plans for a model farm slaughter house where instruction will be given in the care of meats.

Tenant Farming.

Prof. Massay tells of a Maryland merchant who made money by renting farms to tenants who operated under his direction. He bought a farm and rented it to a farmer on shares. The farm was to be cultivated on a plan laid down in the contract, the tenant furnishing all the stock, teams and labor and paying for half the fertilizer used. The landlord furnished a comfortable dwelling and barns, also paint and whitewash, which the tenant applied. He furnished fencing material and the tenant built the fences. The tenant must sow a certain amount of clover seed every year, and all the forage and fodder was his to feed, but if he sold any hay or fodder he must pay half to the landlord. Of course the tenant fed it and made all he could, since all the stock was his, and he also owned half of the grain crops. Cultivated in the planned rotation the farm maintained its productivity and increased in value. The merchant bought farm after farm and rented each in the same way until at the time of his death he had about twenty-four square miles divided into fifty-six farms. Tenants have been on these farms for thirty years and some have handed them down to their sons, for the tenancy is lasting so long as the farmer does well.

The estate is still kept together by the founder's son. Men living on these rented farms have bought other farms, which they are renting out on the same principle.

National Dairy Show Meetings.

At the National Dairy Show held in Chicago there were a number of conventions which added greatly to the interest and value of the occasion. Three spacious convention halls were provided for morning and afternoon programs of the various conventions and meetings, which included those of the National Creamery Butter Makers' Association, the Chicago Department of Health conferences, meeting of Illinois Live Stock Breeders, National Dairy Union; meetings by the various cattle clubs, official dairy instructors' association, National Dairy Women's conference, American Dairy Farmers' Association, International Milk Dealers' informal meeting, American Dairy Cattle Congress, Creamery Owners' and Managers' Association, American Dairy Institute, and the Chicago Milk Producers' Association, the program for the latter including a farmers' cow judging and a farmers' milking contest.

TO SHAWNEE COUNTY GRANGES.

Shawnee county stands first in Grange membership in the state and should be fully represented at the State Grange meeting which will be held in Topeka on December 12, 13 and 14. Every member who has attained the fourth degree is entitled to a seat in the State Grange and to participate in its proceedings. Let Shawnee county members turn out in full strength, and welcome the visiting members. We owe this to ourselves, our county and the Order.

Silage for Beef and Horse Feeding

Continued From Page Five

being filled. The excellent condition of the silage showed the wisdom of this. A search all over the surface of the immense silo failed to reveal any spoiled silage except an almost negligible quantity by the door.

SILAGE AS HORSE AND MULE FEED.

Asked about the feeding of horses and mules, Mr. Shaw replied that he had been feeding horses and mules with excellent results, but reading in some paper that it was dangerous to feed ensilage to stock of that kind, he discontinued the practice. When he took the matter up with the company which sold him the silo, they declared that if there were any ill effects from the feeding of ensilage to his horses the silos would not cost him anything. He resumed the feeding of ensilage, and is particularly gratified with the results. In fact, he would never have stopped feeding it if his own observations alone were considered. He finished fattening twenty head of mules in an incredibly short time. There were twenty-two brood mares about the feed trough looking for more silage, and they were in splendid condition. A couple of three-year-olds weighing together 3,600 pounds were among the bunch about the feed bunk. A black Percheron stallion, imported, was also among the animals that showed the good effect of ensilage feeding. Thrifty, well-fed colts, yearlings and two-year-olds were grouped about quite unlike the half-starved kind that are seen on many Kansas farms where silage is unknown.

Another stock feeder and silage user was also found at Medicine Lodge. This was P. Skinner. The writer found Mr. Skinner in a box car sweeping out the last few grains of corn. Asked how much the corn cost per bushel, the writer was informed that it cost in the neighborhood of 50 cents laid down in cars at Medicine Lodge. There were over \$60,000 worth of corn shipped into the Lodge this year. The corn crop of 1910 was

poorer than usual, Mr. Skinner added.

When questioned about steer feeding, Mr. Skinner, like Mr. Shaw, was not jubilant over the result of past season's experience. Prices were far from what they should have been. Good stockers were bringing almost as much as the finished animal. I could have sold my steers as stockers here at Medicine Lodge for as much as they brought at Kansas City in the finished condition," he added.

"How much margin should a man have?" was asked.

"At least two cents," was the reply, "on sixty days feeding period."

"How about the silo?" was the next query.

"Silage is all right. I only fed about 15 pounds of ensilage daily. I would like to have had double that amount to feed. I bought nine silos 24x36, with capacity of 300 tons, but only used six of them this year. Silage makes the best of feed for steers. It keeps the animals in good condition, besides saving on the amount of alfalfa required. In 1910 I finished 2,200 head and required 500 tons of alfalfa. This year 1,500 head were fitted, and 250 tons were used. Less alfalfa would have been needed if more silage was available."

The ration fed by Mr. Skinner on full feed was approximately as follows: Ensilage, 15 pounds; alfalfa, 5 pounds; Champion molasses, 8 pounds; corn, 15 pounds.

The writer drove out to Mr. Skinner's farm east of Medicine Lodge and had a talk with the herdsman, Mr. J. E. Yankee. Mr. Yankee was enthusiastic about the value of ensilage as a feed. At this farm 365 yearling heifers were fed ensilage, along with some cottonseed meal, with access to alfalfa. These heifers made excellent gains. "If ever I feed cattle," declared Mr. Yankee, "I certainly will not attempt to feed them without ensilage."

Uncle Sam's Growing Dairy Plant

A preliminary statement of the general results of the thirteenth census of establishments engaged in the production of butter, cheese and condensed milk has just been issued by Census Director Durand. It includes summaries comparing the general figures for 1904 and 1909, and showing the different products by kind and quality, but does not embrace statistics of butter and cheese made on the farms; these are not yet available for 1909.

The summary shows increases in all the items at the census of 1909 as compared with that for 1904, except in the number of establishments, which decreased from 8,926 in 1904 to 8,479 in 1909, or 5 per cent.

The capital invested increased 51 per cent; the gross value of products, 63 per cent; cost of materials, 65 per cent; value added by manufacture, 54 per cent; average number of wage earners employed during the year, 18 per cent; amount paid for wages, 32 per cent; number of salaried officials and clerks, 44 per cent; amount paid in salaries, 161 per cent; miscellaneous expenses, 108 per cent; primary horse power, 8 per cent.

The capital invested as reported in 1909 was \$71,284,000, a gain of \$24,028,000, or 51 per cent, over \$47,256,000 in 1904. The average capital per establishment was approximately \$8,000 in 1909 and \$5,000 in 1904.

The value of products was \$274,558,000 in 1909 and \$168,183,000 in 1904, an increase of \$106,375,000, or 63 per cent. The average per establishment was approximately \$32,000 in 1909 and \$19,000 in 1904.

The cost of materials used was \$235,546,000 in 1909, as against \$142,920,000 in 1904, an increase of \$92,626,000, or 65 per cent.

The value added by manufacture was \$39,012,000 in 1909 and \$25,263,000 in 1904, an increase of \$13,749,000, or 54 per cent. This item formed 14 per cent of the total value of products in 1909 and 15 per cent in 1904. The value added by manufacture represents the difference between the cost of materials used and the value of products after the manufacturing processes have been expended upon them. It is the best measure of the relative importance of industries.

The miscellaneous expenses amounted to \$8,480,000 in 1909, and \$4,074,000 in

1904, an increase of \$4,406,000, or 108 per cent. Miscellaneous expenses include rent of factory or works, taxes, and amount paid for contract work; and these items, as well as such office and other expenses as can not be elsewhere classified, will appear separately in the final reports.

The salaries and wages amounted to \$14,672,000 in 1909 and \$9,789,000 in 1904, an increase of \$4,883,000, or 50 per cent.

The number of salaried officials and clerks was 5,056 in 1909 and 3,507 in 1904, an increase of 44 per cent; their salaries increased from \$1,376,000 to \$3,591,000, or 161 per cent.

The average number of wage-earners employed during the year was 18,431 in 1909 and 15,557 in 1904, an increase of 18 per cent; their wages increased from \$8,413,000 to \$11,081,000, or 32 per cent.

The number of pounds of butter produced was 624,764,653 in 1909 and 531,478,141 in 1904, an increase of 18 per cent. Of these amounts, 410,692,616 pounds were packed solid in 1909 and 364,432,996 pounds in 1904, an increase of 13 per cent; 214,072,037 pounds were made in prints and rolls in 1909 and 167,045,145 pounds in 1904, an increase of 28 per cent.

The number of pounds of cheese produced was 311,126,317 in 1909 and 317,144,872 in 1904, a decrease of 2 per cent. Of this amount 297,913,775 pounds were reported for full and part cream cheese in 1909 and 239,652,634 in 1904, a gain of 24 per cent; 7,770,812 pounds consisted of skimmed cheese in 1909 and 3,459,582 in 1904, an increase of 125 per cent.

The slight decrease in total number of pounds of all kinds of cheese is credited to a deficiency of material due to the better price received by the milk raiser for his cream at the butter factory than for the milk at the cheese factory. The separated cream can be transported with greater ease than the bulky milk, and the milk raiser also has the fresh skimmed milk for feeding purposes.

The number of pounds of condensed milk produced was 494,796,544 in 1909 and 308,485,182 in 1904, an increase of 60 per cent. Of these amounts, the sweetened consisted of 214,518,310 pounds in 1909 and 198,355,189 in 1904, an increase of 8 per cent; and the unsweetened of 280,278,234 pounds in 1909

and 110,129,993 in 1904, an increase of 154 per cent.

The number of pounds of skimmed milk sold in 1909 was 352,594,574, and in 1904 1,161,114,457, a decrease of 60 per cent.

Of casein, dried from skimmed milk, 13,018,298 pounds were reported in 1909 and 11,581,874 in 1904, an increase of 12 per cent.

Galloways in Kansas.

The latest volume of the American Galloway herd book shows that Kansas has more Galloway breeders, who are members of that association, than any other state. Kansas has 65 breeders; Missouri, 55; Iowa, 54; Illinois, 38, and other states in decreasing numbers to Kentucky, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia and West Virginia, each of which has but one member.

This shows that this splendid breed is well adapted to the corn belt, and especially good in the prairie states.

The official board of this association has a Kansas breeder as its president and another on its board of directors.

Approved Stallion Pedigrees.

During the year 1910 the Kansas Live Stock Registry Board has approved 2,599 pedigrees. The records show that the state had these stallions in 1910:

Belgians	133	Percherons	1342
Cleveland Bay	15	Saddlebred	16
Clydesdale	41	Shetland	9
French Coach	35	Shire	114
French Draft	261	Standard	553
German Coach	38	Suffolk	1
Hackney	12	Thoroughbreds	12
Moreau	17		

Seventy per cent of the pedigrees of pure-bred draft horses recorded, it will be noticed, were Percherons.

Cottonseed Cake.

"Will you kindly give me some information in regard to the feeding value of cold pressed cottonseed cake? How does it compare with corn? In what form does it come to the feeder, in large flakes or in small pieces so it could be fed to sheep? Would it be a good thing to feed with alfalfa hay? Would you advise me to use some corn? How much of this cake should I feed and how should it be fed?"—C. J. COVER, Rocky Ford, Col.

Cold pressed cottonseed cake is the by-product remaining after the whole seeds have been crushed to extract the oil. It differs from the ordinary cottonseed cake in that the latter has the hulls and lint removed, the kernels heated and placed between cloths, and then pressed to extract the oil.

Cold pressed cake contains the hulls and short lint, while the ordinary cake does not. For this reason the ordinary cake is richer in protein.

The cake is ground into meal for feeding purposes and, while the animals could doubtless eat the cake if broken up, it pays well to grind it.

Being very rich in protein, cottonseed cake is always used as a concentrate and cannot be compared with corn, which is not.

It is an excellent concentrate with which to balance up a ration for almost any farm animal, and alfalfa hay is one of the best things to feed with it.

As cottonseed meal cannot be used for a grain ration, corn or some other grain should be used with it.

The best ration reported by the Illinois station for steer fattening was composed of 16.6 pounds of corn meal; 2.9 pounds of oil meal, and 8.7 pounds of clover hay. On this ration the steers made a gain of 2.4 pounds per day in a test of 186 days on 1,000-pound steers. Alfalfa hay can be substituted for clover hay.

In feeding sheep a Scottish test showed the best results from a ration composed of .8 pounds of oil cake; .4 pounds of hay, and 13.5 pounds of turnips, on which the sheep gained .36 pounds per day. Sugar beets could be substituted for turnips by feeding a smaller quantity.

A Michigan test was made with .9 pounds of dried beet pulp or molasses beet pulp; .3 pounds of oil meal, and 1.3 pounds of clover hay, on which the sheep gained .34 pounds per day. Alfalfa hay can be substituted for clover in any ration by using a somewhat smaller amount.

Cottonseed meal is a valuable concentrate with which to balance up the ration for beef or dairy cattle, hogs, horses or sheep, and the rations given above are average rations. Begin the feeding period with a small amount of cottonseed meal in the ration and gradually increase it. Fattening steers may begin on 1 pound per day and increase to as high as 6 or 8 pounds.

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YOU get a shoe with a reputation behind it when you buy the "Patriot," and you know you are getting a shoe that's honestly made of good, solid leather. No substitutes for leather are ever used. "Star Brand" shoes are made in over 600 styles—in all leathers and shapes to suit every taste and pocket-book. The "Patriot" is our special pride among our fine shoes for men. The "Patriot" is a genuine Good-year welt shoe—made in 50 styles—all leathers—by the most skilled men in our big force of 5000 expert shoemakers. Only the finest materials are used in the "Patriot" and the result is a better shoe for dress or business than you have ever worn before.

The "Patriot" sells at \$4.00 to \$4.50. They fit perfectly and feel as easy as a glove from the day you put them on. Get a pair today and you'll know why

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LIVE STOCK



Artichokes were formerly held in high esteem for hogs, but they do not seem to be included in the Kansas farmer's scheme of things. They are easily grown, are excellent for hogs, and the hogs can harvest them.

Too many men forget that the hog is a grazing animal. Shoveling 50-cent corn into a hog for six months does not meet either the demands of the hog or his owner's pocketbook. Alfalfa hay will greatly aid, but ensilage or roots will make sure.

John M. Goodnight, of Goodnight, Mo., states that he has heard that there never was but one bald-faced jack, and yet he has one that is not only bald-faced, but has four white stockings and a white tip to his tail. He is a July colt and is said to be very odd in appearance by reason of his peculiar markings.

Woven wire is too cheap to be without. A good woven wire fence protects stock, controls their actions and makes good neighbors. Its use between pastures enables one to recover while the other is being used; between the farm and the highway it prevents stock from straying and protects against loose animals, and between neighbors it prevents any question or ill feeling ever arising over trespass.

An Illinois visitor quoted a home merchant as saying that he formerly had a fine trade among the farmers who did business with him "on tick" until the college professors got among them and taught them the value of cowpeas and clover. Now they are all rich and buy where goods are cheapest. Prior to this change the farmers had been raising single crops. Now they have live stock and prosper.

"The Supreme Court for Stockmen" is what Manager B. H. Heide very aptly calls the International Live Stock Exposition which will open its doors in Chicago on December 2 next. Here it is that only the choicest animals that have demonstrated by their superior quality their fitness for competition in such company are placed on exhibition. It is a gathering of the champions of the show ring, and only those who win here can claim a right to the world's championship.

Experience With Serum.

"We vaccinated 88 head of hogs on October 10. There were 25 small ones which we did not vaccinate, because we did not have enough serum. Our herd was sick at the time of vaccination. At least half of them showed sickness. We saved 46 of the vaccinated hogs, while all of the 25 pigs not vaccinated died. I believe if we could have gotten the serum two weeks sooner we would have saved practically all our herd. The 46 hogs that we did save are all doing fine.

"We lost the herd boar and some fine brood sows, but also saved some of our best sows and some fine gilts. I believe we would have lost all if we had not vaccinated. The disease is not yet under control. There are two or three cars of hogs shipped from Beloit every week which would have been Galley Four—Farmer Rich held and fed longer if it had not been for fear of the disease."—J. M. RODGERS, Secretary Mitchell County Breeders' Association, Beloit, Kan.

Mr. Rodgers does not state whether these hogs were given the serum simultaneous treatment or who did the vaccinating. As the Mitchell County Breeders' Association is one of the most successful of its kind in the United States, its methods are watched by other breeders with interest.

Had these hogs been given the simultaneous treatment they would now be immune for life. As this work was probably done by the state veterinarian, it is likely that this was the treatment given, and the fact that these hogs are forever immune will give their owners, as well as the neighbors, a good deal of satisfaction. The successful vaccination of any herd is just that much done towards eradicating that disease.

National Association Meetings.

Time and place of meeting of the various breed associations which hold their annual meetings in Chicago during the International:

Monday, December 4.—Percheron Society of America, Exposition Hall, 7:30 p. m.; American Tamworth Swine Record Association, Red Cross Hall, 8 p. m.

Tuesday, December 5.—International Live Stock Exposition Association, Assembly Hall, 7:30 p. m.; American Milch Goat Record Association, Red Cross Hall, 2 p. m.; American Shire Horse Association, Exposition Hall, 7 p. m.; O. I. C. Swine Breeders' Association, La Salle Hotel, 7 p. m.; American Shropshire Association, Wool Growers' Hall, 7:30 p. m.; Hampshire Swine Record Association, Association Hall, 8 p. m.; American Oxford-Down Record Association, Registry Office, 8 p. m.; American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders' Association, Red Cross Hall, 8 p. m.; American Berkshire Association, Assembly Hall, 8:15 p. m.

Wednesday, December 6.—American Poland China Record Association, Exposition Hall, 10 a. m.; Continental Dorset Club, Wool Office, 2 p. m.; Red Polled Cattle Club of America, Red Cross Hall, 2 p. m.; American Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders' Association, Kaiserhof Hotel, 7 p. m.; American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses, Exposition Hall, 7:30 p. m.; American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Grand Pacific Hotel, 8 p. m.; American Hampshire Sheep Association, Wool Growers' Hall, 8 p. m.; American Shorthorn Association, Grand Pacific Hotel, 8 p. m.; National Lincoln Sheep Breeders' Association, Red Cross Hall, 8 p. m.

Thursday, December 7.—American Galloway Breeders' Association, Galloway office, 7:30 p. m.; American Southdown Breeders' Association, Wool Growers' Hall, 8 p. m.; Polled Durham Breeders' Association, Grand Pacific Hotel, 8 p. m.; National Association of Stallion Registry Boards, Red Cross Hall, 8 p. m.

Corn Silage for Steers.

While the country is clamoring for cheaper beef and the beef producer finds himself deprived of the great ranges on which to produce it, the main problem to be solved is that of a reduction in cost.

To effect this the silo offers the easiest and most satisfactory solution, as heretofore the feeder has had to risk the chance of small gains through the high price of feeds as well as of actual loss through having bunched steers, those with poor feeding qualities and others.

A farmer states that he has actually made 98 cents a bushel on his corn by feeding it with ensilage when the market price of corn was 40 cents a bushel. He says that every feeder of experience will testify that the most economical way to feed steers is to give them corn silage, ear corn, a few pounds of hay and linseed or cottonseed meal. Then he should have two shoats to follow each steer.

The Kansas station demonstrated, many years ago, that a thrifty steer would cost at least one-half cent a pound less on the same feed than would an unthrifty one, and it follows that when ensilage is fed, all the steers are more likely to be thrifty.

The Indiana station fed two bunches of steers for 180 days, with the following results:

	10 steers ate in 180 days	10 steers ate in 180 days
Hay	17,078	53,555
Silage		28,175
Corn	31,280	5,113
Cottonseed meal	5,434	9,229
Weighted at start	9,660	14,280
Weighted at close	13,750	1,635
Hogs followed, gained	1,670	3,570
Hogs at additional corn, lbs.	3,570	

This would give the corn silage a feeding value of \$4 to \$5 per ton, according to the cost of the other feeds.

When silage, or any other feed for that matter, is fed to young steers the resulting gains are greater and made more rapidly. Also the gain costs less per 100 pounds than that made on older animals.

There is probably no building which can be erected on the farm at anything like an equal cost which will pay as big dividends as will the silo.

Live Stock and Farm Management

Continued From Page Four

systems of successful live stock production present not only more, but also more complicated problems than systems of grain growing, adequate provision should be made for the investigation of these problems and the wide dissemination of the results of these investigations.

A system of permanent agriculture exclusively devoted to grain growing has been worked out and because of its relative simplicity is being widely adopted and widely exploited. This, as far as I am able to judge, is admirable for the farms which are especially adapted to grain growing and where, for various reasons, live stock production seems impracticable.

There is a marked tendency, however, to adopt this system in localities and on farms naturally better adapted to live stock production than grain growing. Also where live stock production is entirely practicable, but conditions favorable for grain growing. The fact should not be lost sight of that where profitable systems of live stock farming are practicable, they are preferable to systems of exclusive grain growing. It will be time enough to abandon live stock production on Illinois farms when conditions have so radically changed that grain farming is more profitable. The state has put adequately but relatively large amounts of money into the study of soil fertility and as a result the Agricultural Experiment Station has developed a system of grain farming which is certainly profitable and almost as certainly permanent. No one believes, however, that Illinois should rest her future, agriculturally speaking, on a single system of farming. There are several systems of live stock husbandry which are believed to be even more profitable than the systems of grain farming referred to and which are equally permanent. These systems are yet to be worked out and exploited. What the state has done for exploiting a system of grain farming should now be done in a larger way in establishing and exploiting systems of live stock husbandry.

While it is true that the fertility of a farm cannot be maintained simply by returning to the farm the manure made by live stock fed upon the crops grown on that farm, it still remains true that most systems of live stock farming call for the purchase of less plant food than any system of grain farming.

It would seem, therefore, that the easiest and most logical procedure in developing a permanent agriculture would be to work out a variety of systems of live stock husbandry which would retain as much as possible of the fertility removed in cropping, supplementing whatever lack of fertility there may be by the purchase of mineral fertilizers, or the purchase for feeding purposes of the large supplies of grain produced and bound to be produced by grain farmers. This buying of grain to feed need not be done without the thought of building up the stock farmer's farm at the expense of their neighbors, but in a public spirited and economic sense assist in making a good market for the grain produced by those who for personal reasons prefer to remain farmers who do not need the fertility in the crops they sell because they may follow a carefully planned and scientifically sound system of grain farming—of permanent agriculture without live stock.

Exact statistics showing the amount of farm products shipped out of the state and those used for manufacturing purposes are not available. It is believed, however, that the amount of corn reserved on the farms for feeding purposes would fall considerably short of 50 per cent of the total production of the state. Illinois produced in 1908 approximately 300,000,000 bushels of corn. Assuming that one-half of this is shipped off our Illinois farms, we wish to call attention to the fact that the 150,000,000 bushels so shipped would fatten each year over 2,500,000 steers, or their equivalent in other live stock, and that the fertilizer produced by this feeding would increase the annual possible production of the state \$15,000,000. But it is argued that Illinois is primarily a grain growing section and that its agricultural development lies along grain growing lines. Undoubtedly grain growing is to be a leading and permanent branch of the agricultural endeavor of the state, but there are several systems of live stock farming that are not incompatible with grain growing and that

are necessary for its permanent success. I believe the time will come when it will be considered bad economics to transport numberless car loads and ship loads of grain to far distant lands for feeding purposes. It may be even practically impossible for transportation companies to handle such traffic. Already railroads are having difficulty in handling the present volume of business. The necessity of keeping the cost of foods within reach of the masses, that is, at such a level that the laboring man can be well nourished and highly efficient, will eventually demand that the distance between the producer and consumer be shortened.

One statement will doubtless be sufficient to illustrate the point. In most, perhaps all, European countries food-stuffs are offered consumers at a price which is noticeably closer to the price which the producer receives than is the case in this country. There are some legitimate reasons perhaps to account for part of the discrepancy, but by no means all of it.

Live stock farming furnishes the opportunity to many intelligent workmen for continuous remunerative work in the country. In other words, live stock farming calls for greater intelligence and skill in the farm laborer, while such systems of farming distribute the work to be done more evenly throughout the year. Some systems of live stock farming, especially the more intensive forms, like dairying, furnish a greater amount of work. Looking at the subject from the standpoint of public good, therefore, it would seem highly desirable to encourage systems of live stock production, particularly as population increases.

I do not wish to be understood as pleading for the extension or even the preservation of particular systems of live stock farming that do not fit the time and conditions. Some forms of live stock production should and will be abandoned; others, noticeably dairying and poultry raising, will be greatly extended.

Contrary to the opinion that has been frequently expressed, it is not true, except in minor instances, that older agricultural countries like Germany, France, Holland and Denmark, are abandoning live stock production because of increase in population. In most instances live stock bear about the same relation to population that they did several generations ago. Whether or not live stock will ultimately disappear from the farms of the United States is largely a matter of conjecture. Such an exigency is so far removed from being a present day problem that its consideration should be deferred for several generations.

It is reasonably certain, however, that it is not absolutely necessary and that the highest type of agriculture is not possible without live stock. If the highest type of intelligent citizenship is to prevail in this country, it will rest largely upon the possibility of developing standards of living among country folk which will necessitate systems of agricultural practice which constitute the highest type of agriculture. In other words, it is possible to build up an enduring civilization around systems of farming which not only profitably utilize to the fullest extent the agricultural resources of the United States, but develop an intelligent and influential yeomanry.

A system of exclusive grain farming will necessarily find a large place in our agriculture and no one should rejoice in this fact more than the live stock producer. Exclusive grain growing increases the available supply of feeds used in animal production on the one hand and on the other, removes increased competition and the probability of an over-production of live stock. It should not be forgotten that live stock husbandry is the most important factor in the corn market. As nearly as can be estimated 80 per cent of the corn produced in the United States is fed to live stock. Then, too, there are large areas where the production of live stock will long prove not only the most profitable, but also practically the only use which can be made of these lands. This is a fact which should not be overlooked in any effort looking toward the development of the agricultural resources of all the state. Intelligent systems of live stock production are feasible and profitable, not only on lands not adapted for grain growing, but upon lands especially suited to grain grow-

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ing. If, therefore, an individual adopts a system of exclusive grain farming he does so from choice and not because systems of live stock farming are not profitable.

Hogs need free range, but this does not mean range over the neighbors' land nor in the public highway.

A prominent business man, who also operates a large farm and takes a keen interest in farming, has announced a program for the coming season which may be worth while. He plans to place his first crop of alfalfa in the silo, and thus avoid danger of loss from bad weather. This ensilage he proposes to feed out by the middle of September and then fill the silo again with alternate layers of corn and alfalfa. One of his neighbors used silage made of alternate loads of corn and alfalfa last winter and reports that his cattle never did so well. The use of the silo for caring for the first crop of alfalfa will be watched with great interest.

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DAIRY



Most dairy farmers give cream some care with a view to keeping it as sweet as possible for delivery to the cream-buying station. During the summer they hold the cream supply can in the cellar or cave, feeling that these offer the lowest temperatures and so will keep the cream in the best condition. The facts are that as a rule the cellar and cave are the very poorest storage places from a cream quality standpoint. Usually each is poorly ventilated, the air is filled with objectionable odors which are taken up by the cream, and the temperature in most cases is not low enough to prevent cream from souring. So, in nine out of every ten instances the cellar is a poor place for holding cream.

The above not only applies to the summer conditions, but to winter as well. It is during winter that the ventilation of caves and cellars is poorest because of the desire to keep out the cold and prevent freezing. The most serious fault found by the creameries with the hand separator cream of today is that it possesses foreign flavors and odors which follow into the finished butter. Very sour cream will make what is called sour butter, but it is desirable when compared with butter which has a taste and smell of turnips, potatoes or other vegetables which contribute the greater part of the cellar flavors.

Now the reason cream takes on these or other flavors or odors is because the cream is exposed to these objectionable features while it is warm. If the temperature of the cream itself is higher than the temperature of the air surrounding, the cream will absorb the odors of the air. Hence, this is one reason that the slogan, "Cool the cream," has been sounded in your ears ever since you heard or knew anything about cream. The other reason for "cooling cream," or removing the animal heat as soon as possible after milking, is to prevent the development of lactic acid or souring. So good ventilation is an important requisite for producing cream of good quality. The cream can should be ventilated, as well as the place in which it is stored.

Cream is a poor conductor of heat or cold—that is to say, it gives off heat slowly, and once cold it takes on heat slowly. For this reason cream set away in a can in a cellar, cave, milk house or other place does not cool rapidly. It cools from the outside toward the center, and if set in a 60-degree temperature the center of the quantity would not cool to that temperature for 10 or 12 hours. This fact presents the reason for setting the cream, after separating, in cool water and stirring until the cream has reached the temperature of the water. Stirring results in the constant mixing of the cool outside and the warm center until the whole quantity is cooled. Five minutes stirring will cool the quantity of cream produced at a milking in the average farm dairy.

Well water with a 54 to 58-degree temperature will hold cream two days in very good condition, provided the cream is cooled soon after separating to the water temperature. The temperature of Kansas well water lies between these two figures. The place most convenient for cooling cream is, of course, at the well. Two coal oil barrels with the upper one-third of each sawed off, burned out so that they no longer smell of the oil, are convenient equipment. One is for holding the cream supply can and the other for cooling the cream after each separation. If the barrels set outside of a well house they should each have a cover, not tight, to turn the sun's rays. The barrel holding the cream supply can should be so connected with the pump that all water flowing from pump to stock-watering tank will pass through the barrel. The cream once cooled to the temperature of the water will thus be held at that temperature. The barrel for cooling the cream each night and morning should be so set that it can be filled with fresh water from pump conveniently. If the quantity of cream to be cooled is two gallons the two-thirds barrel of water will cool it quickly. While cooling use a

stirrer patterned after the old-fashioned up and down churn dasher. This stirrer is most effective. Five minutes of time will do this job after the equipment is arranged and the plan is working.

There is a season of the year when the temperature of the air is lower than that of well water. Then cool in the air and hold the cream either inside or outside of building. But in cooling, stir to remove the animal heat quickly. During the winter when this editor was dairying, a limb of an old cottonwood tree served a safe and convenient place for cooling the cream. The tree was opposite and only a few feet from the door of the cream separating room in the barn. A couple of stirrings before leaving the barn for the house were all that were necessary to cool the cream.

Every farm should have a milk house built close to the well, but not over the well and pump. A building 10x12 or 12x14 feet is sufficiently large. Such building can be erected at a cost to suit the pocketbook of the farmer building. The best and most complete structure need not cost in excess of \$100. It is a good place for the cream separator, the milk and cream cans, and will allow room for the cream-cooling arrangement outlined above. A milk house will save enough labor to pay a large interest on the investment every year. On farms where no special place is provided for the milk and cream, a whole lot of work is done that could be avoided if a milk house was provided. A cement floor is a necessity almost, and an entire concrete structure would provide the ideal milk house.

It scarcely seems necessary to say that in winter the cream should not be allowed to freeze. This again suggests the cellar or cave. Do not use either unless ventilated and air pure. Do not set can in kitchen—it is worse than either cellar or cave. We have tasted cream having flavor of ham, coffee, tobacco, etc., and the cream gave us a good idea of the family habits. Such cream had been held in the kitchen, possibly behind the kitchen stove. Unless the milk house is of concrete and will prevent freezing, a workable plan is that of sinking a barrel in the ground, leaving top of barrel level with surface. Drop the can of cooled cream with the cover on the can, into the barrel. In moderately cold weather throw over barrel a piece of carpet or blanket. In extremely cold weather a little heavier cover is necessary.

In Kansas, as in other states, a plan of buying cream on grade is sure to be inaugurated. Such a plan is just. Nine out of every ten farmers can sell first-grade cream if the general principles above are followed. Keeping cream in good condition requires just a little care of the right kind. The right habit once formed, and the right way becomes as easy as the wrong way. The creameries will have a work to perform when the grading plan is inaugurated. But they will do their part. They will give the first-grade cream the care necessary to get it to their creameries in good condition.

Eight or ten well balanced rations can be made up from the feeds commonly grown on the average corn belt farm. To keep a milk cow working at her best she must be comfortable, and nothing adds to her comfort so much as a well balanced ration.

The International Dairy Show held at Milwaukee was the first of its kind ever held in the United States, and it proved so successful that plans are already being laid for a bigger and better one next year.

A ton of pumpkins is worth about as much in feeding value as two-fifths of a ton of silage. If you cannot afford a silo and the necessary machinery now, you can grow a patch of pumpkins, and it does not require many of them to weigh a ton. They must be well cut up or there is danger of choking. Seeds are good feed also, and are relished by the cows.

"No Hunting" Signs FREE

I want to send you enough "No Hunting" signs to cover your whole farm. All I ask is your name, address and the number and kind of farm gates you are now using. With the signs, I will send you my Special Money Saving 1912 Proposition on



IOWA Farm Gates

I want a chance to convince you that I can save you at least \$10 on every gate you buy from me. But don't bother about that right now—just send for your signs and tell me how many and what kind of gates (wood or metal, etc.) you now have on your farm. Address me personally—
JOSEPH S. CLAY, Manager
 Iowa Gate Co., 48 Main St., Cedar Falls, Iowa.



HOW TO SPEED UP
 Or Change the Speed of a Corn Sheller

RULES for Figuring Diameters of Pulleys or Speed of Shafts. **A Useful Book Free**



Ask for Package No. C-13

GET A MARSEILLES SHELLER

Whatever kind or capacity corn sheller you may want; whether hand or power, cylinder or spring, mounted or unmounted, we will be pleased to send you full information. One and two-hole table feed hand shellers. Two, four, six and eight-hole force feed power shellers and shuck shellers with or without horse or gasoline power.

State what sheller you are interested in and be sure to ask for PACKAGE No. C-13
JOHN DEERE PLOW COMPANY
 Moline, Illinois

WITTE ENGINES

GAS—GASOLINE—DISTILLATE—NAPHTHA

Do the work at average cost of **One Cent** per horse power hour. Immense saving by our method of "pre-heating" the fuel. Built so perfectly that repairs cost less than \$1 per year average. Every valve is vertical and will not wear on the stem or slip inside. Freezing cannot injure bed, as cylinder and base are separate. Hammered steel cranks, cut gears, etc.

GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS

We are experts in engine building; have done nothing else for twenty-six years. Our reference is thousands of satisfied customers. Our prices are right. All sizes, 2 to 40 H. P. Special inducements to introduce in new localities.

Write for free catalog stating size wanted.



WITTE IRON WORKS CO.
 1027 Oakland Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

BOWSHER

(Sold with or without elevator.)
 Crush ear corn (with or without shucks) and grind all kinds of small grain, and head kaffir. Have Conical Shape Grinders. Different from all others.

LIGHTEST RUNNING

(Our circular tells why.)
HANDY TO OPERATE

10 sizes: 2 to 25 h. p. Capacity 6 to 200 Bushels.

We Also Make Sweep Grinders
FREE Booklet on "Value of Feeds and Manures."
C N P Bowsheer Co., South Bend, Ind.



FEED MILLS

KAFFIR AND SNAP CORN "CORN BELT" MILLS

Make bigger profits. Grind feed! Get the best mill. The Corn Belt grinds soft and hard corn—Kaffir and Snap Corn and small grain fastest, best and cheapest. No clogging. Ground burrs with a plow polish dot. Does not burn the feed. Has revolving knives that chop corn and cob, and burrs that grind. Get Corn Belt Mill on

20 Days' Free Trial

Prove that it means less power, less friction, less vertical feed means even distribution, lath-covered burrs mean even grinding. Burrs are easily changed in 5 minutes. Write for free book and offer NOW.

Spartan Mfg. Company
 65 Main St., Pontiac, Ill.

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE—Cheap and reliable. Write for our plan. Geo. Withers, Clay Center, Kan.

Every farmer who has them, will lose more money on poor soil, poor cows or poor methods than would be necessary to replace them with good and, besides, he doesn't get anywhere.

Hand separator cream produces more butter than that skimmed in the old way, because it represents all the cream in the milk and it is in better condition. A hand separator is a necessity in dairies of 10 cows or more and is profitable in smaller ones.

One of the best farmers in his neighborhood, and one who keeps his milk cows as a sort of side line, states that it always pays him to feed well and of a variety of feeds. Even when the milk cows are on pasture they get a little grain and they pay good interest on it.

The Guernsey cow Dotty Dimple, with a record of 1,000 pounds of butter in a year, may well excite the emulation of the other breeds. Scientific breeding and feeding have so far advanced the productive qualities of our dairy breeds that no man can say which is the best. Each man can say which is the best for him.

Whatever may be said of the creamery system, this is true. It does away with a lot of the worst kind of drudgery for the woman on the farm. Every railroad depot is now a market for the cream, and butter making on the farm, in a commercial sense, is practically a thing of the past.

Farmers are selling off their stock because of the drouth, and this is true all over the country. We say they are not to be blamed, as they could not prevent the drouth. This is true, but many of them could have provided against it by using summer silage. Silage is just as valuable in the summer dry spell as in the winter.

Blood meal was found to be an excellent thing for calves which are not doing very well. This condition is indicated by the appearance of the calves and the fact that they have scours. A teaspoonful is plenty to begin on, but, as blood meal is very rich in nitrogen, perhaps ground flax seed would be a better ration to supply the fat removed from the milk by the separator.

A neighboring dairyman reported the loss of one of his best cows caused by eating "hedge apples," or the fruit of the Osage orange. In preparing to skin the animal it was found that she had choked to death, the "apple" having lodged in her throat. Ever since boyhood, when the writer was hired to gather "hedge apples" for seed, he was taught never to allow them to remain where cattle could get them. A part of the farm boy's duty was to gather them off the place and put them beyond reach of the cattle.

The National Dairy Show included a complete artificial refrigerating plant and model ice cream plant and freezing and cold storage rooms. In the latter were displayed the premium winners out of 657 entries of creamery butter and 108 entries of dairy butter, besides the complete entries in the certified and market milk and cream classes. The refrigerator also included a most attractive exhibit of domestic cheese, which, however, was merely a side show to the big six-ton cheese which occupied a prominent place at one end of the arena.

At the National Dairy Show the machinery exhibit completely filled a hall 168x120 feet. There were 1,183 entries of cattle, the breeds including Ayrshires, 177; Brown Swiss, 115; Dexters, 23; Dutch Belted, 26; Guernseys, 310; Holsteins, 285; and Jerseys, 247. The outstanding individuals of all of these breeds were present, their value and performance being bulletined upon special exhibition stalls at either end of the immense arena. Both in quantity and quality, the dairy cattle exhibit totally eclipsed any previous show ever held in the world.

Dairying in Siberia.

The people of Siberia often buy their milk frozen, and for convenience it is allowed to freeze about a stick, which forms a handle to carry it by.

The milkman leaves one chunk or two, as the case may be, at the homes of his customers. The children of Irkutsk, instead of crying for a drink of milk, cry for a bite of milk. The people in winter time do not say, "Be careful not to spill the milk," but "Be careful not to break the milk." Broken milk is better

than spilled milk, though, because there is an opportunity to save the pieces.

Irkutak people hang their milk on hooks instead of putting it in pans, though, of course, when warm spring weather comes pans and pails are used, as the milk begins to melt.

Indian Creek Farmers' Institute.

The second annual session of the Shawnee County Farmers' Institute met at Indian Creek Grange Hall Thursday evening, November 9 at 8 o'clock, with President H. K. Evans in the chair. Music for the evening was furnished by the North Topeka Baptist choir of 40 voices. Miss Florence Rowe sang a solo and also took part in two duets. Mrs. Hoffer gave a reading. A paper, "Advantages of the Silo" was given by Mr. G. O. Compton, which was followed by discussion. Mr. F. P. Rude gave a paper on "How to Market Our Farm Products," which was followed by discussion. It was a most enjoyable and profitable program and the hall was completely filled with the audience. Friday morning, November 10, President H. K. Evans called the meeting to order at 10:45. Music in charge of Miss Mable Barker, assisted by Miss Inez Browning. Mr. W. A. S. Bird gave a practical talk on "How to Grow Alfalfa," which was followed by discussion. The Rev. Dr. Robert Gordon of the First Baptist church gave an address, "Honoring Our Calling." He spoke of four great human needs to be met and satisfied. First. The desire for knowledge. Second. The desire for usefulness. Third. The desire for sociability; and, fourth, the desire for God. Another thought given was advancement comes by co-operation and not by competition. Then followed the social hour. Friday, 1:45 p. m.—Music in charge of Miss Lottie Farnsworth, assisted by Miss Lella Retter, who gave three very attractive piano numbers. "The Farm Orchard" was ably described by Mr. Walter Wellhouse, secretary of the State Horticultural Society. "The Future of the Farm" was indeed a vision of the possibilities of farm life, as given by Mr. I. D. Graham, editor of Kansas Farmer, but still within reach. "Farm Leaks, and How to Prevent Them," was handled in a characteristic and practical manner by Mr. Joshua Browning. The question box, in charge of Mr. O. F. Whitney, served to pass a most profitable half hour. The president appointed for nominating committee, Mr. W. L. Farnsworth, Mr. W. P. Kimbal, Mrs. F. P. Rude. Friday, 8 o'clock p. m.—Music in charge of "The Topeka 4 Quartet," under the direction of Miss Jennie Blinn. Four numbers were given and a final encore, "The Old Oaken Bucket," to a cheering and delighted audience. An address by Prof. Dyche, State Fish and Game Warden, told of the great \$75,000 fish hatchery now in progress of erection at Pratt, Kan., and of the fish and game laws, much to the interest and instruction of his hearers. The session closed with an address by Governor Stubbs, who held the audience with interest while he told them of the reforms in operation in the banks, penitentiary, etc.; also, spoke of the great illegal trusts making millions of dollars of profit each year, and 350 other corporations selling misrepresented stock. He said that we should not only be farmers, but, above all, be citizens, and demand of our officers good work. Report of nominating committee: President, H. K. Evans; vice-presidents, Mr. John Curry, Mrs. D. L. Button, Mr. Nels Olson, Mr. G. O. Compton; secretary and treasurer, Miss Lottie Farnsworth.

Dairy Cow Tests.

Wisconsin, Minnesota and other states that are conspicuously dairy states have a well established custom of holding county or even state-wide cow contests, in addition to the regular practice of having cows tested for milk and cream records.

These states began with no advantage which Kansas does not have, and with a great many disadvantages when compared with this state, and yet they have each attained the front rank as dairy states, while Kansas lags behind them. Alfalfa, which is the greatest single feed for the dairy cow and which grows in Kansas with little trouble and care, is produced in those states only through the most careful methods. Corn silage can be produced nowhere more easily or more cheaply than in Kansas, while her pastures are of the best.

The reason Kansas is not a dairy state of the first rank is not because of the state, nor the cattle, but of the men. It has been too easy to make beef and pork, and it is now too easy to raise grain and alfalfa and market them to make the more particular labor of the dairy seem attractive to the Kansas farmer.

Experience will teach him that when the live stock leaves the farm, the farm itself must go with it in every load of corn and alfalfa that is marketed.

Having secured their cows and begun their dairy farming, these northern farmers found that there was abundant room for improvement. Each could test his cows and compare results with other members of his own herd, but he could not know what his neighbor was doing except by comparison, and that came only through the individual tests and the competition between herds.

The easiest way to begin such tests and competitions will be to begin with the state fair, which has already laid the foundation. If the action of the state fair officials looking towards the improvement of the dairy cattle and the dairy products of Kansas should meet with a favorable reception, the foundation for the dairy future of Kansas is already laid.

The Swine Outlook.

No matter how many questions may

Buy Some of this Stock

The Crystal River Marble Company of Colorado offers the final 95,000 shares of its Treasury Stock at the par value of \$1 per share. This opens an excellent opportunity for investment to those who are fortunate enough to buy while these shares are available.

This announcement was made in a large advertisement in last week's issue of this paper. If you didn't read that advertisement, sit down right now and write for full particulars as explained therein.

This stock is backed up by a property actually worth millions of dollars, and on which over \$400,000.00 has been expended in improvements.

There is no "blue sky" in this enterprise. It is backed by men of Kansas and Missouri whose records show that they are not "blue sky" dealers, but shrewd business men, who put in their own money to back up their judgment. They expect to earn dividends on their own money only, and demand that every stockholder shall be on an equal footing.

On account of the low capitalization of \$600,000.00, used honestly, and the stock being sold at par, \$1.00 per share to everybody, this is a very desirable investment.

This company is distinct from, and entirely independent of any other company in the marble business. Its business is to quarry and sell marble.

The demand for high-grade marble cannot be satisfied, and is increasing, while the supply is diminishing.

No substitute worthy of serious consideration has ever been manufactured.

The marble of this property is equal to the world's best product. You can see for yourself or request your friends to see the cores at the company's office, 1116 Oak Street, Kansas City, Mo.

This stock is bound to make good money for every stockholder.

If you ever had a chance to use a two-cent stamp to learn about something you really want to know about—how to invest in a safe business where returns are large—the chance is open to you right now. Don't delay.

Just send me a line, saying "Show me," and I'll give you full particulars by return mail.

DAVID HOPKINS, FISCAL AGENT
1116 OAK STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Something For Our Lady Readers Fine Cream Whip and Egg Beater Free

The accompanying miniature illustration will give you a very faint idea of the simplicity and practical value of this new household article, needed by every woman in her kitchen.

It is operated with one hand by simply bearing down on the handle and working same up and down while you hold the cup or receptacle with the other hand. It is positively the handiest, neatest and best cream- whip and egg-beater ever manufactured. No cranks or gears to get out of order and it will last a lifetime.



We send the KANSAS FARMER on trial ten weeks for ten cents. To any lady reader of KANSAS FARMER who will send us only two of these trial subscriptions at ten cents each and five cents extra for postage (25 cents in all) we will send one of these Egg Beaters, prepaid. If you don't want to solicit these two subscriptions, send the names of two of your friends to whom you would like to have KANSAS FARMER sent for ten weeks.

Address SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT, KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

be raised in regard to the future market for agricultural products, the farmer is absolutely safe to continue to raise hogs. The total number of hogs in the United States in the year 1900 was 62,876,108, and in 1910, with a large increase in population, the hog total was 58,000,632 head. There will be no surplus of hogs at any time in the future in this or any other country.

Institute All for the Farmer.

The institute is the farmers' meeting. It does not belong to the officers or the speakers. Neither is it held for town people. It is an institution for the man on the farm and his family. You cannot derive benefit from the institute unless you attend and take an active interest in it. It is up to the individual to get the best out of these meetings, not only by attending, but by asking questions. Do not wait for some one

else to ask for what you want to know. Do not blame the institute if you do not get something out of it this winter. The fault will not be that of the institute.

DAIRY CATTLE AND MILK PRODUCTION.

By C. H. Eckles, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, University of Missouri. 5 1/2 x 7 1/2 inches, 340 pages. Illustrated with full page plates and text cuts. The Ohio Farmer says: "This book was prepared for use of agricultural students and dairy farmers. It is one of the most practical books on the subject that we have ever seen. It has chapters on all the special dairy breeds and dual purpose animals. Other chapters are devoted to management of dairy cattle, water and milking requirements, the soiling system, stabling, handling manure and common ailments of cattle. Two chapters are given to the discussion of feeding for milk production. The work is a highly practical discussion by a high authority." Sent post-paid for \$1.50.

J. J. HIGGINS & CO.,
55 State Street, Boston, Mass.

POULTRY



It costs more to keep a poor hen than it does to keep a good one. More worry, more vexation, more dissatisfaction.

Next to pure air, water is the cheapest thing we can supply to our poultry. Do not forget that it must be given in order to get eggs. Reduce the quantity and the egg yield will also be reduced.

Remember, that if the hens do not have a full supply of grit the food will not pass through the gizzard as it should. The gizzard and the passageway from the crop to the gizzard become clogged and many a fowl dies simply from want of material to grind its food. Keep grit before the fowls at all times.

Eggs are still climbing in price. This week they are selling at 35 cents per dozen. The farmers don't bring in the eggs, say the storekeepers, and the farmers say they haven't got them to bring. The real cause is that the farmers do not give the hens the extra care needed to make winter seem like summer.

The Kansas State Poultry Association will hold its annual show at Wichita, January 8 to 13, 1912. The directors have secured the new Forum, the largest and best lighted hall in Kansas. Liberal premiums are offered, with the low entry fee of 25 cents a bird. Judges Rhodes, Russell and Heimlich will do the scoring. For a premium list, write to the secretary, W. B. Borders, Wichita, Kan.

Before fowls are killed they should be without food for 14 to 16 hours. If this is not done and they are full of food when killed, the carcass soon decomposes, turns the flesh green and renders it comparatively worthless. Even if the food has passed out of the crop into the bowels, the fowls will not keep very long, as the half digested food in the interior causes them to spoil and give an exceedingly unpleasant odor. Fowls to be dressed, should be dry-picked, for the weathers are worth money. Turkey tail and wing feathers are made into feather dusters and "feather-bone" manufacturers give from 15 to 25 cents a pound for them. Body feathers, used for cheap pillows and mattresses, bring from 2 to 4 cents per pound. No one who uses hot water to scald poultry should expect the best price for the feathers. They bring more if carefully sorted and shipped in bags or shoe boxes.

In view of the fact that eggs are raising in price and are liable to keep on going higher as the colder weather comes, it behooves everyone who raises chickens to try and get more eggs from his flocks. It is surprising what good care and proper feeding will do toward producing eggs; and on the other hand, no other branch of farming will show quicker losses than carelessness in handling the winter layers. Start with plenty of early hatched pullets or yearling hens. Have comfortable quarters. The hens won't lay in a very cold house. The layers want plenty of room, plenty of sunlight and ample ventilation. One cannot be too careful about ventilation. A cold draft during one night will check egg production, and likely leave several ailing hens. And remember when egg production is checked, it is a very hard matter to get it again to what it was; especially if the weather keeps very cold. Keep the hen house clean and dry as well as warm, and feed properly and you are bound to get eggs. Feed egg-making foods. On farms feed a variety of grains, with clover, alfalfa and other green stuff, and let the morning or mid-day meal be a mash of cornmeal and bran, with some green cut bone. Surprise the hens with a tempting variety of mixtures of foods; keep pure water before them and keep the hen house floor so clean that any part of it may be used as a scratching floor; that is, unless you have a scratching shed for them separate from the roosting place. Once or twice a week during cold weather, get some fresh beef bones from

the butcher and make a soup for the hens. Into this put cornmeal and bran till it gets to a crumbly consistency, and feed while warm. On other days soak some oats in water over night. In the morning put the same on the stove and feed to the hens while warm. In the scratching shed put a sheaf or two of oat straw, with the oats still on, and let the hens thresh out the oats. If you have no oat straw, wheat straw will do and into this throw a few handfuls of millet seed so as to keep the hens scratching during the day. At night feed them all the whole corn they will eat. And, if after all this, you don't get any eggs, blame the hens or the writer, or any old thing rather than yourself, for you have done your duty.

Poultry Breeders' Profits.

As in any other business the poultry breeder's percentage of profit depends quite a bit on selling costs. Poultry breeders' profits are good sometimes and sometimes they are not. At the very best the average poultry breeder never got any more than his or her due. Usually it has been less. Not because the breeders don't know their business as breeders, nor because they are not good men and women.

There is a lot of uncertainty in the poultry breeding business — elements which are beyond exact human control. When a breeder has a good lot of stock or eggs for sale, it is of the utmost importance that they be sold right. That is, that it doesn't cost too much for selling. No sensible breeder would allow the cost of raising the stock to go twice as high as necessary. But sometimes the selling cost is allowed to get too high, because the wrong means of advertising are used.

It is not good business to pay more for advertising than what is absolutely necessary, using the best means available. If one dollar in one publication will do the work of two dollars in some other publication, the one is twice as profitable to use as the other.

To pick the right publications, then, is a matter for study. It is a fact that farmers are the largest buyers of pure-bred poultry. And Kansas farmers are and have been extensive buyers. This is proven by the exceptionally large production of poultry and eggs on the 177,299 farms of the state. Manifestly then a publication whose circulation is largely or wholly among Kansas farmers is one of very little waste for poultry breeders' advertising. In this connection it is pertinent to say that KANSAS FARMER has a better circulation for the sale of poultry and eggs to Kansas farmers than any paper published. Its total circulation is more largely among the farmers of Kansas, therefore the cost of advertising to these farmers is less than in any other publication.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating." The results had by poultry breeders from their advertising in this paper tell a conclusive story of low advertising cost and quick sales at good prices. Hundreds of letters from breeders attest this. The few here printed are fair examples:

"Permit me to say that I recently moved to Kansas and only used an ad for three issues in Kansas Farmer. It entirely sold all my stock offered for sale and now most every mail I am obliged to return orders I cannot fill. I have been a breeder of fine stock for 18 years and have advertised in various papers and have advertised in Kansas Farmer. I am obliged to say I have never had such instantaneous results as I had in the poultry ad referred to."—F. E. Wentz, Burlington, Kan.

"I have been advertising in Kansas Farmer for about four years and have had good returns, far better than any other paper I have tried—more good results than from all the others I have used. I will put in a good word wherever I can."—John Ditch, Galva, Kan.

"My small Leghorn ad in Kansas Farmer quickly sold out all my stock. I have cashed 37 money orders from it and had to send back seven more—and more are still coming. Kansas Farmer certainly did quick business for me."—E. R. Grant, Kingman, Kan.

"I have ads in 21 different publications and in checking up find Kansas Farmer among the very best; have used the advertising columns of Kansas Farmer for the last three summers and find it keeps the hens hustling to keep up with orders."—Fred Kelm, Seneca, Kan.

Every poultry breeder who is interested in rock bottom selling cost of surplus stock should write KANSAS FARMER for its special poultry advertising rates, and the co-operation its experienced poultry advertising writers can give.

Take Your Choice of these 32 Special Books

Let us show you free of all cost or obligation exactly how you can save money on everything you buy to eat or wear or use in any way.

Here are a number of the special books we issue. In the entire list there may be but one or two or three that will interest you at this time. But by all means get that book or books in which you are interested.

You owe it to yourself, to your family to at least investigate this big opportunity for saving.

Check Over the List Now

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Paints | 17 Baby Carriages |
| 2 Pianos | 18 Men's Fur Coats |
| 3 Organs | 19 Sewing Machines |
| 4 Trunks | 20 Gasoline Engines |
| 5 Roofing | 21 Cream Separators |
| 6 Vehicles | 22 Building Material |
| 7 Furniture | 23 Stoves and Ranges |
| 8 Incubators | 24 Underwear Samples |
| 9 Wall Paper | 25 Automobile Supplies |
| 10 Typewriters | 26 Tricycles—Motorcycles |
| 11 Grocery List | 27 Baby's Dress and Toilet |
| 12 Feed Cookers | 28 Women's Tailored Suits |
| 13 Tank Heaters | 29 Women's Fashion Book |
| 14 Wire Fencing | 31 Raincoats—Macintoshes |
| 15 Carpets, Rugs | 32 Men's Clothing |
| 16 Building Plans | 34 Women's Furs |

Each of these books is nicely illustrated. The illustrations are true to life. The descriptions are absolutely accurate, and behind every article there is an unconditional guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded. The titles of these various books tell you the nature of the contents. Pick out the book or books that interest you, write their number in the coupon below and mail to us to-day.

Sign and Mail Coupon NOW!

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

19th and Campbell Streets KANSAS CITY
Chicago Avenue Bridge CHICAGO

Please send to my address below books Nos. absolutely free of cost.

Name

Post Office

State

Send coupon to the address nearest you



TRAPPERS GET BUSY BIG MONEY IN FURS

Over ten million dollars will be paid to trappers of fur bearing animals during the coming winter. Any man or boy living in the country can add a goodly sum to his earnings by trapping during spare moments. We furnish ABSOLUTELY FREE a complete Trapper's Guide which tells you the size of trap and kind of bait to use for the different animals, how to remove the skins and prepare them for market. We also furnish the best traps and baits at lowest prices. We receive more furs direct from trapping grounds than any other house in the world, therefore can pay the highest prices for them. Our price lists, shipping tags, etc., are also FREE for the asking. If you are a trapper or want to become one, write to us today. We will help you.

F. C. TAYLOR & CO.
GREATEST FUR HOUSE IN THE WORLD
1776 Fur Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE.

Cattle or Horse hide, Calif. Dog, Deer, or any kind of skin with hair or fur on. We make them soft, light, odorless, wind, moth and water proof, and make them into coats (for men or women) robes, rugs or gloves when so ordered. Your fur goods will cost you less than to buy them, and be worth more. Send three or more cow or horse hides in one shipment from anywhere east of Denver and we pay the freight both ways. Get our illustrated catalog which gives prices of tanning, taxidermy and head mounting. Also prices of fur goods, and big mounted game heads we sell.

The Crosby Frisian Fur Company,
571 Lyell Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

SHIP YOUR HIDES & FURS

direct to E. W. Biggs & Co. and you will get the highest prices and save all commissions. A square deal and quick returns. Full weights and honest grading. One hide, one skin or a car load. No matter whether you are a trader or trapper, farmer or dealer we can do you good and make you money. It will pay you to write us for price list and FREE shipping tags. Fur shipments held separate on request, and your fur back if our returns are not O. K. "Trapper's Guide" (free to shippers). Write today for catalogue of Trappers Supplies.

E. W. BIGGS & CO.
1444 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Largest hide and fur house in Southwest. Estab. 1853

We Pay Highest Cash Prices

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

HIDES

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

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

MARVEL SOLDER Instantly Mends All Leaks Solders Without Heat all kinds of Household Utensils—Enamelled Tin, Iron, Copper, Brass, etc. Patches All Machinery—Fine for Motorists. Send 10c for trial tube. AGENTS WANTED Marvel Solder Co., 1987 Broadway, Dept. 48 New York



Not a Rip! Not a Button Off!

No, sir! And not a buttonhole torn out! And not a pinch or a bind! You can put Ideal Overalls under most terrific strain, yet they'll come out whole every time.

No wonder! The cloth is the strongest fadeless indigo blue denim and drill we can buy. The double elastic stitch we guarantee not to rip. The roomy, comfortable fit prevents much of the "tug." We've been making overalls for 25 years—and we know how.

Ideal Overalls

You deserve the best. Don't let any dealer sell you "cheap" overalls. He knows, and you know, that they won't last.

The next time you go to town, hunt up the store that sells Ideal Work Clothes—overalls, jumpers, shirts, duck and corduroy coats—and ideal dress shirts. There is surely one in your town, for live Western dealers are quick to sell popular goods.

Examine the choice materials, the thorough make-up and the careful finish. Try on the garments, and prove their fine fit. We make them in many styles, and all sizes, for men, youths and boys. If you can't find them, tell us your dealer's name, and we'll mail you our illustrated booklet, and an interesting novelty for the children.

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S. C. Buff Orpingtons

I won first on pen at Topeka 1911 show against 12 competing pens; also won at the other leading shows of the country. I have the large, heavy-boned kind. Send for my 1911 mating list; am ready to sell you eggs for hatching.
EVERETT HAYES, R. 4, Hiawatha, Kansas.

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Poultry Business.

Don't. Don't go into the business of raising poultry unless you are satisfied you are possessed of—

- 1. A love for the work.
2. A willingness to work.
3. The power to concentrate your attention and thoughts on the work.
4. The time to attend to each little detail, no matter how trivial it may seem, with promptness.

It is not a sinecure, but is a good paying business under proper conditions.

I have known a good income to be secured from the business on two village lots, but where one man or woman could thus succeed, many others would fail.

There is no other line of work which calls for more study, application and ability.—HARRY P. LOWATER, Rock Elm, Wis.

Black Langshans.

Oberlin, Kan., Nov. 13, 1911.

Dear Sirs—I wish to fit some Black Langshan chickens for show purposes, to be exhibited December 20. Will you inform me how to fit them? Also, what are the points to observe in choosing pure-bred Black Langshans?

Please answer through the columns of KANSAS FARMER.—A READER.

Ans.—There is not so much need of conditioning black fowls for show purposes as there is for white or parti-colored birds; still there is a great deal in having them in as good shape as possible. The first thing to do before exhibiting any fowl in a show is to see that it is free from disqualifications. No matter how fine looking it may be, a single small disqualification knocks it out of the box at once. Even at the great state shows we have seen dozens and dozens of fowls thrown out for disqualifying of fowls that ought never to have been shown. The main disqualification is side-sprigs on a comb. One little side-sprig disqualifies a single-combed specimen. The disqualifications in Black Langshans are: Shanks not feathered down the outer sides; outer toes not feathered; yellow skin; bottom of feet yellow in color; combs other than single; white in any part of the plumage except the leg and toe feathers; cocks not weighing 8 1/2 pounds; hens not weighing 6 1/2 pounds; cockerels not weighing 6 1/2 pounds, and pullets not weighing 5 1/2 pounds. Any one of these disqualifications will put the bird out of competition at once, and if it is one of a pen of five birds, it will put the whole pen out of competition and the exhibitor will lose his entry fee, as well as his chance of winning a premium. The Standard weights for Langshans are: Cock, 9 1/2 pounds; cockerel, 8 pounds; hen, 7 1/2 pounds; pullet, 6 1/2 pounds. It is desirable to have them as near Standard weight as possible. For every pound they are short in weight, they are docked 2 points on the score card. Hence it would be folly to send a light-weight bird among keen competition, for a fraction of a point often decides the question as to which is a winner and which a loser. We could not print all the fine points about Black Langshans without infringing on the copyright of the Standard of Perfection, a book published by the American Poultry Association and used by all judges at poultry shows as the criterion of merit. Every fancy poultry breeder ought to have a copy, especially if he intends to exhibit his birds at a poultry show. A distinctive feature of the Black Langshan male is his lordly and majestic carriage and glossy, metallic black plumage. Another distinction is that Langshans have pink toes. The comb should be single, free from side-sprigs, evenly serrated and bright red in color. Wattles and earlobes bright red. Eyes dark brown or hazel.

In getting white birds ready for the show room, they should be washed with warm water and soap, but it is not necessary to wash black birds unless their plumage should be soiled. Their plumage should have a glossy sheen, and to get this glossiness sunflower seeds are fed to the birds. If there is any scale on the legs they should be greased until all the scale is off. Of course, it is necessary to have show birds in perfect health to have them appear to good advantage. In order to have them tame by show time they should be placed in a coop so as to get accustomed to having a person pass them or handle them. A wild, flighty bird often spoils his chances of winning a prize by not behaving himself when the judge wants

him to pose. So it is a wise plan to handle your birds quite often and get them as tame as you can.

We have said nothing about the shape of the Langshan because that cannot be very well described by writing, but remember that the Langshan, as well as every other breed of fowls, has a shape characteristic of that breed, and you should pick out fine shaped birds when sending them to the show room. The best way to find the right kind of shape is to study the ideal shape of the bird as printed in the Standard. In lieu of this, study the shape of fine Langshans as depicted in poultry journals or circulars of that breed.

"Inbreeding" of Towns Causes Their Decline.

A novel reason for the decline of prosperity and trade in small towns is advanced by Dallas S. Burch, who was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1908 and is now state dairy commissioner of Kansas, in the current number of the Wisconsin Alumni Magazine. "Inbreeding" is the term Mr. Burch uses. By this he means that a town lives too much to itself, its citizens intermarry only among themselves, innovations and newcomers are frowned upon and gradually the town drops behind and becomes "dead."

"In east central Kansas," writes Mr. Burch, "on a line where a train passes twice a day, is a town of this kind. To the drummer who drops off the train for the first time, the town 'looks good.' It is large enough to look excellent, but an investigation shows that trade is not brisk. If you take up a telephone book, you are surprised at the large number of persons having the same surname. Then comes the postmaster, who drops the illuminating remark that the town and community are all kin. Twenty years ago the town was alert and alive. Today it is filled with retired farmers—most all of them kin. The town is engaged in a peaceful existence. That's about all. The cause—inbreeding."

Winter Emmer.

In his recent bulletin on Winter Emmer, Prof. M. O. Carleton, cerealist of the Department of Agriculture, draws the following conclusions:

Emmer has been known as a profitable crop in parts of the United States for 15 to 20 years. Both winter and spring varieties are grown, but the spring varieties have been most commonly planted.

There is an increasingly strong demand for a drouth-resistant winter feeding crop in many parts of the country. This paper discusses the superior value of winter varieties for certain conditions.

Emmer is commonly but incorrectly called spelt or "speltz." True spelt is a distinct crop. Emmer has stouter, compact, and usually bearded spikes which on breaking up in threshing leave a short, pointed pedicel attached to each spikelet. Spelt spikes are more slender and loose, both bearded and beardless, and, in breaking up, the pedicel usually does not remain attached to the base of the spikelet.

All variety of emmer are considerably resistant to drouth and certain varieties are very resistant to rust. They are also considerably resistant to the effects of wet weather in humid climates, though best adapted to rather dry regions with hot summers.

Emmers are cultivated throughout southern Europe and to some extent in east-central Africa. They are very largely grown in Russia.

Black winter emmer was first introduced from France by the Department of Agriculture in 1904, and the seed has been increased and distributed as rapidly as possible since that date.

It has been tested on many of the departmental experiment farms with good results. A five-year test at McPherson, Kan., gave an average yield of 45.5 bushels, the highest yield obtained being 77 bushels in 1908. Five crops grown in the Panhandle of Texas averaged about 35 bushels per acre.

Many co-operating farmers in the western states report yields ranging from 25 to 60 bushels per acre. A seed-breeding farm in Wyoming has been selecting a strain of this black winter emmer with special reference to winter resistance. In 1909 this variety yielded at the rate of 42.5 bushels per acre, and in 1910 a 10-acre field yielded at the rate of 69.1 bushels per acre. Both crops were grown under irrigation.

Emmer withstands extremes of climate much better than any other cereal, and is well adapted for use as a general purpose crop.

Winter emmer is likely to prove of value as a feeding crop in a number of

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T. J. BROWN, Topeka, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS BEST ALL PURPOSE FOWLS IN EXISTENCE

GOOD TO LAY, GOOD TO EAT, AND GOOD TO LOOK AT.

White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45 and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

THOMAS OWEN

Sta. B.

TOPEKA, KAN.

the central, southern and eastern states where oats are not profitably grown. It will ripen earlier and yield better than oats and may furnish fall and winter pasturage also.

In the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states winter emmer will be particularly valuable as a stock feed under dry farming. The best results, so far, have been obtained in intermountain districts. It will probably not be winter resistant in the northern states east of the Rocky Mountains.

In Europe emmer is often used as human food, and in the other countries to a considerable extent in bread making.

In the United States it has been and is likely to be most used for stock feeding. In a considerable number of feeding tests conducted at different stations emmer has been found nearly, if not quite, equal to barley and oats for sheep and cattle.

In deciding the value of emmer not only its comparative feeding value, but its comparative productiveness and certainty in western dry-farmed areas must be taken into account.

Since the emmer kernel does not become separated from the chaff in threshing, emmer is more comparable to oats and barley than to wheat as a feeding grain.

The preparation of the land, the seeding, and subsequent management of the winter emmer crop are practically the same as required for rye and winter wheat.

Emmer is really a subspecies of wheat and can be readily crossed with wheat by artificial means. It is being used in this way for the purpose of adding rust resistance to wheat hybrids.

Do Not Farm Without Grass.

In attempting to farm without grasses the farmer is lifting without a lever; he is pulling a load with the weight on the hind wheels; he is cutting with a dull ax.

With grass as a basis grains, fruits, vegetables and meat, all the triumphs of farming are possible. The first thing that I would advise all those who contemplate buying a farm to look into would be its capacity to grow clover and other nutritious grasses and learn what means would be available for fertilizing such meadows.

The grass can be converted into milk and products into beef, pork or mutton and returned to the land in the form of

Advertisement for Trappers featuring a cat and text: TRAPPERS, SHIP US ALL YOUR FURS, We Can Prove We PAY MORE Than Any Other Firm, L. ABRAHAM, 261 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

Advertisement for Hides Tanned featuring a cat and text: Hides Tanned, The Gowrie way is always satisfactory, because my process leaves the hide soft and pliable and just right to make a fine, serviceable fur coat or robe. Satisfactor Guaranteed By My \$10,000 Bond, Cowrie Tanning Co., 133 2d St., Des Moines, Iowa.

manure for the grain crops, or you may sell the hay by the ton, according to the facts of your particular locality.

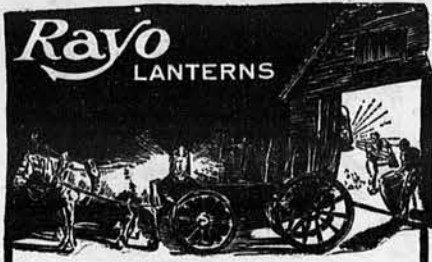
I would not advise anyone to think of buying a farm that did not have at least twenty acres of grass land that would produce at least two tons of hay per acre under favorable conditions.

The greater thrift and profit made by farmers off from their farms in ten of the leading agricultural states that I have visited during the past two years, have been made by those who make dairying and the growing of live stock their chief reliance.

The great question of keeping up the fertility of the soil for future crops can be solved in only one way, and that is by the growing of more clovers and grasses and feeding more live stock and returning all of the manure thus made to the fields.—W. R. G.

Uncle Pennywise Says: Keep a-smiling, but don't get in the boss's way when he feels grouchy.

Rayo LANTERNS




Brightest, Strongest and Best

You need the most powerful and reliable light you can get when loading the wagon for market in the early morning.

Rayo lanterns are the most powerful and reliable lanterns on the market.

They do not flicker, but burn with a steady, brilliant light. They will not blow out. They are economical, because, besides being moderate in price, they give you the greatest light value for the oil they burn.

Rayo lanterns are made in numerous styles, sizes and finishes, to suit any use. Best material and workmanship. Simple in construction, yet reliable and strong.



All Rayo lanterns are equipped with selected Rayo globes—clear, red or green as desired. Wicks inserted in burners, ready to light.

Dealers everywhere; or write for descriptive circular direct to any agency of the

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Splendid Coffee Growths



blended to bring out the full richness of the fragrant berry, roasted to the exact point of perfection, scientifically cooled—then into the box that keeps the strength till it reaches you. That's

TONE'S OLD GOLDEN COFFEE

The blend that makes the most entrancing of cups—rich, aromatic, satisfying. See that the seal is unbroken. Just ask your grocer.

35c A POUND

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There are two kinds of Spices, TONE'S and "others"

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All robes have newly invented wear-proof border—and colored robes all have natural leather.

Look for the Guarantee Bond on each robe, and woven label shown above.

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Extra High grade Colored Post Cards
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CAL. Honey on trial, freight paid, 1lb. Large sample 10c; 1lb honey, nuts, fruit, etc., free. Spencer Apiaries Co., Box 47, Nordhoff, Cal.

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Send me two 2c stamps and I'll send you 10 beautiful Christmas Cards and tell you about my big SURPRISE.

E. T. MEREDITH 185 Success Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa

HOME CIRCLE



There is no hearth so bleak and bare
But Heaven has sent some blessing there;
No table e'er so sparsely spread
But that a grace should there be said.

No life but knows some moment blest
Of sweet contentment and of rest;
No heart so cold but Heaven above
Hath touched it with the warmth of love.

So count your blessings, one by one,
At early morn and set of sun,
And, like an incense to the skies,
Your prayers of thankfulness shall rise.

Look for the love that Heaven sends,
The good that every soul intends;
Thus you will learn the only way
To keep a true Thanksgiving day.

ARTHUR LEWIS TUBBS.

It is said that a good way to freshen a room that is stale with the odor of tobacco is as follows: Put into a wide-mouthed jar a lump of salts of ammonia and a little spirits of lavender. Leave the jar uncovered.

Indian corn meal is excellent for helping to keep the hands in good condition. Keep a dish of it beside the soap dish. Every time you wash your hands, rub the meal thickly on them after soaping them. This will prevent chapping and besides will cleanse and soften the skin.

Thank God every morning when you get up that you have something to do that day which must be done whether you like it or not. Being forced to work, and forced to do your best, will breed in you temperance and self-control, diligence and strength of will, cheerfulness and content, and a hundred virtues which the idle will never know.—CHARLES KINGSLEY.

Filling for Almond Cream Cake.
Three cups rich sour cream, whipped, add two cups sugar, one-half pound blanched almonds, chopped.

Almond Cream Cake.
One cup butter, one and one-half cups sugar, two and one-half cups flour, five eggs, one-half cup milk, two teaspoons baking powder, one of vanilla. Bake in layers.

Chantilly Potatoes.
Prepare some nicely seasoned, light, mashed potatoes and mound on a platter. Beat one-half cup cream until stiff, add one-half cup soft cheese, grated and seasoned with salt and paprika. Pile lightly onto the potato and set on the top grate of the oven until the surface is nicely browned. Be sure that the oven is very hot.

Machine Hemstitching.
Few women seem to know that hemstitching can be done on the machine and done more evenly than any but an expert could accomplish by hand. It makes the prettiest finish for almost anything that must be hemmed at all, and is really not a bit more work, after the threads are drawn, than to put in a plain hem. It is a pleasure to have one's best sheets, pillow cases and underwear hemstitched, when it can be done without the tedious trial to the eyesight and the nerves that the hand-work entails.

To do it, draw the threads and baste the hem over almost to the top of the drawn threads. Use a very fine thread and a fine needle, have both upper and lower tensions unusually tight and the stitch of medium length. Then stitch just as near the edge of the hem as possible. Remove bastings and draw the hem carefully down to the bottom of the drawn tucks. Hemstitched tucks are made in exactly the same way. If, however, you wish to do the work by hand, after the threads are drawn and the hems basted run it through the machine as close to the edge of the hem as you can, without having the needle threaded; the result is a row of perforations very easy to follow, and your work will be perfectly even without the labor of counting stitches.—Journal of Agriculture.

You leave your threshing machine out under the trees all season except a few weeks, so why not leave your automobile out in the weather. The thresher costs as much or more than the automobile, and is certainly as useful in its place. It is just as good policy in one case as in the other, and it is good in neither.

8827—A Very Attractive and Pretty Dress and Hat for the Dolly.—Doll's French Dress with Tam O'Shanter Hat.

When Miss Dolly requires a new dress there is nothing nicer than a French dress as here illustrated, to be of lawn, batiste, or nainsook, with edging or lace for trimming. The hat may be of the same material as the gown. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 18, 20, 22 and 24 inches in height. It will require one yard of 36-inch material for the dress and one-half yard of 27-inch material for the hat for the 20-inch size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.



9042-9020—A Smart Coat Suit.
Composed of ladies' Norfolk jacket 9042 and ladies' skirt 9020. Reversible serge in brown and dark tan was used for this model, the plaid being employed for trimming. The sailor collar lends a jaunty effect to the coat, which has the




front and back panel lengthened by plaited sections. The jacket is cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The skirt is cut in five sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 8 1/2 yards of 44-inch material for the 36-inch size. This illustration calls for two separate patterns, which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents for each in silver or stamps.

Some people are disposed to poke fun at the weather forecasts, and yet Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, announces that every important meteorological change that occurred in the United States during the year was forecasted long in advance by the Weather Bureau. Storm warnings along the coasts and frost warnings in the important crop districts were issued and in each case successfully.

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are richer and much more enticing. It is wholesome and healthful. The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture shows by its report that coconut is an ideal food.

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The free Garden Seeds are given to induce you to try a sack, as we are satisfied that you will join the crowd of regular users if you once try it. Drop us a postal for our catalog of poultry supplies.

The Western Seed House
Salina, Kansas.

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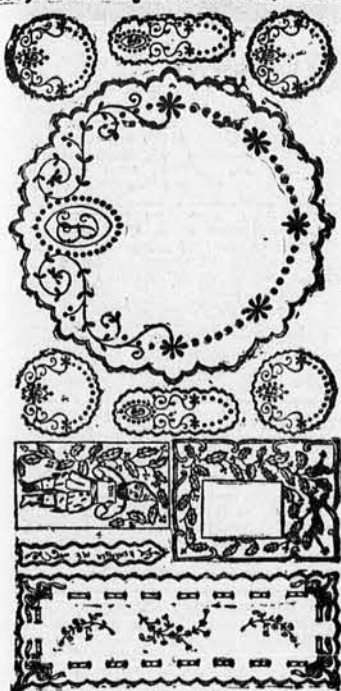
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DOUGHERTY'S

SEND 4 cents in stamps for our catalogue of special farm books. KANSAS FARMER.

18470—Holiday Bargain.

This beautiful assortment consists of one large centerpiece 17x17 inches; four dollies; two trays to match; one long



pin cushion 6x17 inches; one calendar; one book mark; one picture frame; all stamped on white imported linen; one stillto, and transfer patterns of two complete alphabets. Price, \$1.10.

APPLE IN HISTORY
By RUBY BAUCHMAN

The first emotions of the visitor at the modern apple show are aesthetic and gastronomic. But after the first delight to the eye and the watering of the mouth, the vari-tinted pyramids arouse the curiosity as to how, when, and where this delightful tickler of the appetite of humanity has been developed. For, beyond the ill-traditioned connection of the esculent spheroid with the permanent downfall of the race through the sweet tooth of our common mother, the history of the apple is not so very well known. The query of the inquisitive one leads him far afield, for the apple seems to have developed along with the human family ever since that first unhappy association in the garden.

The apple tree is often mentioned in Greek literature. According to the epic poet Homer, Tantalus was punished in Tartarus through all eternity by the sight of tempting, luscious apples which he might not pluck because the wind blew them always a few inches ahead of his grasping fingers. Theophrastus was a Greek botanist who classified and described the apple tree, wild and tame. In both prose and poetry there are many mentions of the fruit. The story of Atalanta's race is told best by Ovid. Atalanta was a beautiful maiden who had been warned by an oracle that marriage would be fatal to her happiness. So to all wooers she answered that she would wed him who could defeat her in the foot race, but that death would be the reward of him who lost. Many suitors entered under these grim conditions. It chanced that Hippomenes, a good and beautiful youth, was the judge in one of these contests. He fell in love with the beautiful girl and at the close of the race offered himself for a contest. Venus, the goddess of love, gave him three golden apples from her favorite temple garden on the island of Cyprus. In the race the wily youth dropped these, one by one, and Atalanta, moved by woman's curiosity or woman's greed, stopped to look and pick them up.

"And when he turned around to her, she lowered her face, covered with blushes, and held out her hand, the golden apple in it— He did take the golden apple and the hand."

The whole calamity of the family scandal of Paris and Helen and of the Trojan war that grew out of it, was caused by a rare golden apple of discord thrown in among the guests at the marriage of Thetis and Peleus, by a disappointed female deity who had not been invited to the function.

Then there were the golden apples of Hesperides, which sprang up to grace the wedding of Jove and Juno, king and queen of the gods. Guarded by Hesperus and a dragon and the Hesperides, they furnished a quest for many of the heroes of Greek song and story. All of this would seem to prove that with the Greeks the apple was a favorite fruit. The Romans in their turn have cele-

brated the apple tree and its fruit, both in prose and verse. Tacitus recounts how the ancient heathen German tribes to the northward included wild apples in their food. Pliny, in his encyclopaedic volume, says of trees, "there are some which are altogether wild, some more civilized," and in the latter he groups the apple. He says, too, that the apple is the heaviest of all things, and that the oxen begin to sweat at the very sight of them. This might seem to argue that either Pliny was a poor observer or that the oxen of that day were possessed of a readier brain or more sensitive sweat glands than the beasts of burden nowadays.

It seems probable that the Romans first introduced the apple—which Pliny calls the urbaniores—into Britain at the time of their conquest of the island. That our American tree is a direct descendant of the English stock is not so certain, for there seem to be two or three varieties at least which are indigenous to America. The Roman writer Palladius said, "If apples are inclined to fall before their time, a stone placed in a split root will retain them," and in another place he comments, "the ground is strewn with the fruit of an unbidden apple tree."

That the Hebrews were familiar with the apple is plain from their literature. The Bible student has read of the "apples of gold in baskets of silver." Joel mentions the apple tree along with the palm, the vine, the fig and the pomegranate. Solomon in his song says that "as the apple tree is among the trees of the wood, so is my beloved among the sons." But whether the sweet-perfumed and sweet-flavored fruit he refers to is our modern apple, or whether the Hebrew tappauch includes the apricot, which is so common and delicious a fruit in Palestine, is not very clear. Sure it is that the apple, as we know it, is better adapted to the temperate zones, growing spontaneously in every section of Europe and Western Asia except the frigid zone, but producing very poor fruit in the hot countries.

The northern peoples of Europe have known the apple from earliest days. In the legends of the Norse mythology in the Edda, Iduna, the wife of Brogi, god of poetry, keeps in a box some rare apples which the Scandinavian gods, when they feel old age coming on, have only to taste of to become young again. By this mystic fruit they perpetuate their youth till the day when the entire universe, gods and all, must be destroyed.

In ancient Wales, the Welsh, remnants of the early Britons, rewarded their poets for excellence in song by the bestowing of an apple spray, a token similar in meaning to the laurel wreath of the Romans. In Scotland, an early historian says, the apple tree was the badge of the clan Lamont, a Highland tribe.

The English, too, have left a record of many interesting customs connected with the apple. On Christmas, we read, that in ancient Devonshire, the farmers and their servants were accustomed to take a large bowl of cider, with toast in it, carefully to the orchard, where they saluted trees with much ceremonial reverence. Then they threw the cider upon the roots of the trees in order that they might bear more plentifully the next season. After they had been saturated with the liquor, the men placed the bits of toast in the branches, and circled hand in hand around the trees. The ceremony closed with drinking the following toast three times:

"Here's to the old apple tree,
Whence thou mayest bud and whence
thou mayest blow,
And whence thou mayest bear apples
enow!
Hatsful! capsful!
Bushel, bushel, sacks-full!
And my pockets full, too! Hurra!"

This is surely an improvement, from the sentimental and poetic point of view, on our more matter-of-fact fertilizing the trees with compost or manure, though the results may not be so effective.—By courtesy of Secretary Wellhouse.

The Water Garden.

How many times does one think of the satisfaction to be gained from having a water garden or a small pool in the door yard where water lilies and other water plants may be grown?

While such a pool is a matter of very general desire, it is also a matter of general neglect. Yet it is easily possible to any one who has a windmill and tank or a gasoline engine and pump.

Preparation for such a water garden or pool can best be made at this season, when other work is not pressing, and an eastern writer suggests that the small artificial pool is too small usually for any great variety of water lilies, but one will wish to have more than one

color, and it is, therefore, important that the choice should fall upon those likely to thrive and do well in a slightly crowded area as, after once becoming established, the water lilies increase rapidly.

Of course, one must have some good variety of white lily, no matter what other colors must be denied. Of the white lilies there is no better variety than Nymphaea richardsonia tuberosa. This magnificent variety has immense flowers, which it bears well above the water. N. marliacea rosea is one of the best pink varieties, and is entirely free from all disease; it is one of the freest bloomers of all nymphaeas, the plants usually being in bud when uncovered in the spring and remaining in bloom until frost. It is a desirable cut-flower variety. Marliacea chromatella is a desirable yellow variety, with the good qualities, especially as regards early and persistent blooming, of M. rosea. These three are all desirable, medium-priced varieties for amateur culture. Of course, if one cares to pay from \$5 to \$10 a root, there are many tender nymphaeas of sensational size and colorings in which we may indulge one's taste; but I doubt if they will give more real pleasure than those mentioned.

The various Zanzibariensis lilies, among which are some beautiful blue specimens showing blossoms from 6 to 10 inches in diameter, may be easily raised from seed and will bloom the first year, though the flowers will not be as large as they will be the second year.

The various lotus are always of great interest and may be grown with as much ease as the water lilies. Not the least beautiful is the Egyptian lotus, strong roots of which may be purchased for a dollar. This noble variety is of a deep rose color, with creamy white shadings at the base of the petals. A pure white lotus—N. shiroman—which has magnificent double flowers, may be purchased for \$3 a plant, while N. perkinenses rubrum plenum may be had for \$7.50; this, as its name indicates, is a deep, double red variety. The lotus should not be grown in the same pool with the nymphaeas, as they are apt to preempt all the available space, and should be given a pool by themselves or have a corner partitioned off from the portion occupied by the water lilies. The lotus requires more shallow water than the water lilies, and where grown in the same pool the lotus side should have the earth raised so that not more than six inches of water is above it, while that in the lily side may be a foot or more in depth.

In solving the farm boy problem the automobile is entitled to a big share of the credit. Not because of the pleasure it affords him, but because it practically removes the curse of distance and the isolation of farm life under which so many irk. Then it compels an interest in good roads and this leads to an appreciation of other forms of improvement and an interest in other municipal affairs.

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A PARTICULAR shoe for particular women, but better still—it's a "Star Brand" Shoe.

Made in all leathers and in many different styles over the newest lasts. Goodyear welt and hand turned soles. It's truly a fine shoe for women who care. Sold at \$3.50 to \$4.00.

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They are honestly made of good, solid leather. Judged by ordinary values they are worth much more than you pay for them.

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Twelve Big Factories
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The FARMER'S SON'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY

Why wait for the old farm to become your inheritance? Begin now to prepare for your future prosperity and independence. A great opportunity awaits you in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, where you can secure a Free Homestead or buy land at reasonable prices.

NOW'S THE TIME

—not a year from now, when land will be higher. The profits secured from the abundant crop of Wheat, Oats and Barley, as well as cattle raising are causing a steady advance in price. Government returns show that the number of settlers in Western Canada from the U. S. during the last year was upwards of 125,000 and immigration is constantly increasing.

Many farmers have paid for their land out of proceeds of one crop. Free Homesteads of 160 acres and pre-emption of 160 acres at \$3.00 an acre. Splendid climate, good schools, excellent railway facilities, low freight rates; wood, water and lumber easily obtained.

For pamphlet "Last Best West," particulars as to locations & settlers' rate apply Dept. Immig., Ottawa, Can., or Can. Gov. Agt.

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FORT PIERCE FARMS

Indian River County Saint Lucie County Florida

The finest body of prairie and hammock land in the state. Unexcelled for Citrus fruits and Truck and Field crops.

40 a. farms at \$40 per acre, one-fourth down and the balance as the land earns it. Our special car leaves Kansas City the first and third Tuesdays of each month. Come go with us on one of the trips. Get out of this cold and changeable country to a land of moderate temperature and where you can raise two crops a year.

BURNS & ROBERTS,
106 1/2 W. 5th, Topeka, Kansas

A FINE ALFALFA FARM.
160 acres, 3 miles from Medicine Lodge, Barber Co., Kan.; all bottom land, 150 acres in cultivation, 40 acres of alfalfa, 50 acres in wheat, all fenced and cross-fenced, 80 acres fenced with woven wire, 4-room house, in good repair, fine cement barn for 12 horses, large mow, granary, cribs and other outbuildings; well of good water, windmill, two cisterns, family orchard, 1 mile from school. The soil is a rich chocolate loam, with a sandy, clay subsoil; only 7 to 15 feet to water. The 40 acres of alfalfa makes a net profit of about \$50 per acre a year.

This farm is one of the very best alfalfa farms on the famous Medicine river bottoms. The price of this splendid farm for quick sale is \$75 per acre.

902 Schweiter Building. W. L. FARQUHARSON, Wichita, Kansas.

BARGAIN.
Improved 160 acres, 90 cultivated, balance pasture, 2 miles town, good water. Price, \$5,600; \$1,200 cash, balance terms. All kinds and sizes. In corn, wheat, alfalfa belts. Write for free list.
W. G. STUDEBAKER, Salina, Kan.

100 FARMS
Improved and unimproved, at bargains. Desirably located.
THOS. DARCEY,
Real Estate and Insurance, Offerle, Kan.

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75-bbl. flour and feed mill in the best part of Sumner County. Will exchange for land or sell cheap. Address Valley State Bank, Belle Plaine, Kan.

IDEAL BARGAINS
Arkansas river bottom; 80 acres, dark, sandy loam, 15 ft. to water, 4-room house, barn, mill, young orchard; 4 1/2 mi. of Wichita. Price, \$100 per acre. City property, small tracts, farms and ranches for sale or trade.
IDEAL REALTY CO., 311 East Douglas, Wichita, Kans.

Anderson County
480 acres, Anderson Co., Kan., 1 mile town, all tillable, good improvements. Price \$36,000; mort. \$8,000; equity for mdse. 160 acres, same county, 3 miles town, all smooth. Price \$9,600; mort. \$2,500; equity for gen. mdse.
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I have homes in Arkansas, Alabama and Georgia, as well as the best bargains in Kansas. Will trade for anything or any place. Write for booklets and information.
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In the rain belt, 50 miles from Colorado Springs, extra good alfalfa land. Get a good crop of seed and hay every year. Never fails. Good water and the healthiest place on earth. No irrigation. \$29 per acre. Come and see us about it. Nichols-Cockrell Realty Co., 529 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

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Here are 160 acres 8 miles Fall River, Kansas, 85 acres cultivation, balance native grass; 3-room house, common stables, orchard, good water, close school; this farm lies in nice valley; cash price \$4,000; will take \$1,000 in good work and driving teams as part pay. W. A. Nelson, Fall River, Greenwood County, Kansas.

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For Western Kansas or Eastern Colorado land, \$2500 stock, \$3,000 hardware and a \$4,000 real estate business. The land must be clear and of about equal value. 100-acre Anderson county alfalfa farm for stock of about \$6,000 general merchandise.
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Desirable farms in the Kansas natural gas belt, prices ranging from \$35 to \$75 per acre, according to improvements and quality. Address me for particulars.
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210 acres of fine bottom land, all wheat, corn and alfalfa land; good improvements; price, only \$65 per acre. Large list of farms for sale and exchange.
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50,000 Acres of rich black corn land in EASTERN OKLAHOMA, ARKANSAS and LOUISIANA for sale, trade or rent. Write
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Our printed list offers over 225 good farms located near Topeka and adjacent territory. Any size from 40 acres up. Prices range from \$25 an acre up. We also have a choice list of suburban tracts. If you are in the market for a farm or suburban tract get our list. It is yours for the asking.
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160 acres, 3 1/2 mi. to Fredonia, 60 a. in cult., 30 a. pasture, 70 a. meadow, all tillable, good rich soil, an abundance of fine water; house and barn in fair condition; good young orchard; R. F. D.; fine neighborhood. This is a big bargain. Price, \$40 per a. Write for land list. M. T. SPONG, Fredonia, Kan.

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Direct from owner; excellent stock farm; 550 a., one-half tillable; fine bluestem meadow and pasture; good soil; extra large stock and hay barn, built of stone; good 5 room house; abundance of fine water; fair orchard; 3 mi. to railroad; 6 mi. to county seat; 1 mi. to school and church; R. F. D.; good roads; fine settlement; must sacrifice at \$30 per acre; will carry part. Address
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3,680 acres grazing land, heavily grassed, plenty water, all fenced, only 9 miles of Limon; 2 sections of leased land goes with this, the one big snap. If wanting a stock ranch, see this. One-half cash, balance arranged. No trades considered. Would be a bargain at twice the price.
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80 acres 3 miles from town, 70 a. under plow, alfalfa land, 20 pasture and meadow, 5 room house, good well, barn and other buildings. \$2000 cash; rest to suit; 25 a. wheat included. Write for list. **J. J. Bishop,** Wakefield, Kan.

TO RENT—320 acres land in southwest part of Trego county; 250 acres enclosed with 2-wire fences; 50 acres along creek, sown to alfalfa; 5 acres good potato land. Implements and horses go with the land. Fences, stables and house all in good repair. This is a good location. **C. M. Bell,** WaKeeney, Kan.

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Eighty acres, 4 1/2 miles from Osage City, Kan.; 50 acres under cultivation, 2 acres orchard and grove, balance native grass pasture and meadow; farm all fenced and cross fenced, all smooth land, 4-room house and summer kitchen, good cellar, barn for 6 horses with loft, cow barn, corn crib, hen houses, hog and cattle sheds, good water, R. F. D. and phone. Price, \$4,000. No trade.
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ONE OF THE BEST PAYING RANCHES in Greenwood county, Kansas, one mile from town and shipping point; 200 acres in cult., 100 acres of which are first bottom land; 200 acres in prairie meadow, 240 acres blue-stem pasture; 2 good sets of improvements; fine protected feed lots with living water; black limestone soil; cheap at \$36 per acre; corn on this ranch this year will make 50 bu. to the acre. **J. C. Talbot,** Eureka, Kan.

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One of the best farms in eastern Kansas; highly improved; large buildings; six miles southwest of Topeka; macadam road; touches station of proposed railroad. Drouth did not affect this farm. Exceptional low price for settlement of estate. 360 acres at \$30 per acre. Takes \$20,000 to handle. **John W. Harrison, Executor,** 614 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

WILL EXCHANGE 160-acre newly improved farm, 5 miles from Ransom, all tillable but 5 acres; 60 acres now in cultivation. Five churches at Ransom, including Catholic. Price, \$5,000; inc., \$1,000, runs three years. Will trade for town property. 160-acre improved farm, 2 miles from Ransom; 120 acres level, cultivated land, balance pasture; fine soil, no rocks. Price, \$4,500; inc., \$1,000. Will trade equity for merchandise or hardware. Send description and price of what you have to trade.
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FREE LAND.
Another allotment of very choice valley fruit land is now ready for distribution. Write immediately to the Jantha Plantation Co., Block 1625, Pittsburg, Pa., for application blanks. The only requirement is that five acres be planted in fruit trees within five years. Authorized improvement companies will plant the trees at reasonable prices, and market the fruit for the owners on shares.

\$15 GIVEN AWAY In order to locate the best seed field corn, Kafir corn and wheat in the United States and the Canadas, I will give \$5.00 in cash for the three largest and best kernels of field corn; \$5.00 for the ten largest and best kernels of Kafir corn, and \$5.00 for the ten largest and best kernels of wheat. Three of the leading citizens of Palms, California, have agreed to judge the samples received, and the money has been placed in the hands of S. C. Ferrine, editor of the local paper, "The Palms News," who will pay it to the winners as announced by the judges, and winners' names will be published in this paper. All samples must reach us not later than February 1, 1912, and be accompanied with statement of number of bushels of seed from which sample was secured, available for purchase. Address all communications to J. J. Halseh, Palms, Los Angeles County, California.

LOOK HERE 2 good 160, all smooth, just listed, \$40 a. Terms. Write for list.
SEVERNS & WATTS, Williamsburg, Kan.

NO. 65—280 ACRES, adjoining Coldwater 200 lb. wheat, 1/2 goes, second bottom land fine for alfalfa, full set improvements. For quick sale \$45 per acre. Easy terms on half.
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STAFFORD COUNTY, KANSAS. One of the best farming sections in the state; write me for descriptions and full particulars about some of the fine farms I have for sale in this section; good crops all the time.
A. L. McMILLAN, Stafford, Kansas.

SOUTHEAST ARKANSAS is the best farming section of the state. I have for sale several good places, as well as a fine plantation, near Eudora, in Chicot county. For further information address Dr. S. A. Scott, Box No. 99, Eudora, Ark.

FINE HOME, 48 a., one mile of this city, about 38 a. now in cultivation, bal. pasture, 6 room house, new barn 32x60 and hay loft; good orchard and all second bottom land. Priced to sell at \$5,500 cash. **E. F. Dewey,** Blue Rapids, Kan.

OKLAHOMA FARM LANDS.
Improved and unimproved land in Central Eastern Oklahoma for sale at prices ranging from 25 to 50 per cent less than selling price elsewhere for land of equal value. Fine climate, abundant rainfall, great variety of crops, cheap fuel, good schools and excellent market facilities are among the numerous advantages of this new, progressive and rapidly developing section. For information, prices, etc., write
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WORTH MORE MONEY.
160 a., 2 1/2 miles from country seat, 85 a. in cultivation, 5 a. orchard, 2 a. grove, 6 a. timber, 60 a. pasture, 20 a. alfalfa, some bottom land; good well, cistern and spring; never been out of water; plenty fruit of all kinds; good 6 room house, good barn 32x40; new 100 ton, silo and plenty of other improvements; on rural route and telephone. Price, \$6,200 until Christmas.
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Official 100-page book, FREE GOVERNMENT LAND, describes every acre in every county in United States; contains township and section plats, Maps, Tables and Charts showing inches rainfall annually, elevation above sea level by counties, homestead and other government land laws, tells how and where to get government land without living on it; United States Patent, Application Blanks, all about government irrigated farms and necessary information to procure government land. Price 25 cents postpaid. Address Homeseeker Pub. Co., St. Paul, Minnesota.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PROPERTIES of all kinds in the central states. I have anything you want. Write me. **L. Saylor,** Topeka, Kan.

ARKANSAS PRAIRIE, TIMBER, RICE and general farm lands. Prices and terms reasonable. Lists free. **W. P. Fletcher & Son,** Lonoke, Ark.

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LAWRENCE CO.—RICHEST IN AGRICULTURE and horticulture of any in Mo. write me the nature of investment you want; large or small tracts; terms. **Kim Collier,** Marionville, Mo.

WE HAVE 50 IMPROVED FARMS 4 miles south of Kansas City, \$40 to \$100 per acre; fine corn, wheat, oats, timothy clover, blue grass land. Send for lists. **B. Wilson Co.,** Drexel, Mo.

60,000 ACRES IN WYOMING. WITH water rights. Completed irrigation system. Also 35,000 acres Carey Act and Deeded. Low prices. Write, Wyoming Development Co., Wheatland, Wyoming.

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

FARMS AND BUSINESS PLACES bought, sold and exchanged. I bring buyers and sellers together. If you want to buy or sell, write me. Established 1888. **Frank P. Cleveland,** 1213 Adams Express Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

CANADIAN FARMS \$10 TO \$30 A acre—long terms of payment or crop payment plan—big opportunities for homeseekers. Write today for free books and maps. **J. M. Thornton,** General Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, Alberta Land Dept., 1 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

160 ACRES OF WHEAT LAND in Kendallton Co., Kan., 12 miles south of Kendallton. 80 acres broke, balance pasture, smooth a floor, all fenced and cross fenced; good well, no other improvements. Price \$1,000 and a bargain. **McNamee Real Estate and Inv. Co.,** 225 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

Readers Market Place

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 a quarter of a million readers for 25c a line for one week; 50c a line for two weeks; 75c a line for three weeks; 80c a line for four weeks. Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 80c a line per week. Count 6 words to make one line. No "ad" taken for less than 50c. All "ads" sets 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 on this page free of charge for two weeks, for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

ONE SCHOOL TEACHER IN NORTH-ERN Oklahoma last winter made nearly as much on the side working for us as by teaching. We have a special proposition for teachers in the small towns and rural districts. Address Box 368, Topeka, Kan.

\$70 MONTHLY AND EXPENSES, TO travel and distribute samples for big manufacturer; steady work. The Southwestern Co., Topeka, Kan.

MEN WANTED FOR GOVERNMENT positions—\$50.00 a month. Annual vacations. Short hours. Steady work. Rapid promotion. Thousands of appointments coming soon. "Pull" unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send immediately for list of positions open. Common education sufficient. Franklin Institute, Dept P, 88 Rochester N. Y.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED— Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, 1473 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark. to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—A STEADY JOB ON A GOOD farm. Would like a position where a young man can work up to a place of responsibility. Would be glad to give references. John Louthian, Lorraine, Kan.

MARRIED MAN WANTS WORK AS foreman or manager on stock farm or ranch. Care Kansas Farmer.

CATTLE.

60 JERSEY COWS COMING FRESH for winter milkers; must sell 30 head. Come quick and get first choice. O. M. Himelberger, 307 Folk St., Topeka, Kan.

RED POLLED BULLS FOR SALE—6 to 10 months old. Also, Duroc Jersey gilts. All stock registered. Come and see them. I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan.

FOR SALE—RED POLLED CATTLE; cows, heifers and bulls, all registered; good ones; 30 head; a bargain if taken soon. E. B. Youtsey, Pattonsburg, Mo.

JERSEY CATTLE, COLLIES, POLAND Chinas and White Wyandottes; one Scotch Collie pup, female, 6 months old, partly trained, nicely marked, natural heeler, \$15. U. A. Gore, Seward, Kan.

FOR SALE—AT A REASONABLE PRICE, 65 head of registered Red Polled cows, heifers and bulls. Some of the cows will be fresh soon. Write for prices and description, or come and see them. Otto Young, Utica, Kan., Ness County.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE HERD OF NINE-teen Short-horn females and the double-standard Polled Durham herd bull, Scottish Baron \$21097 (X8521). Cheap for quick sale. Am changing location and must sell. Tomson, Babst and Gifford breeding. Joseph Baxter, phone Richland Exchange, Tecumseh, Kan.

POULTRY.

FINE WHITE WYANDOTTES—80c, \$1. Mrs. E. S. Louk, Michigan Valley, Kan.

FINE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER-els, 75c. J. J. Benjamin, Cambridge, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—GOBLERS for sale. Emma Avery, Woodston, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHANS FROM HIGH-scoring stock; old or young. Mrs. D. A. Swank, Blue Mound, Kan.

WAGNER'S BARRED ROCKS AND MAM-moth Bronze Turkeys, farm raised from prize winners. Hens, pullets, cockerels at a bargain. Write Mrs. E. C. Wagner, Holton, Kan.

THOROUGHbred WHITE PLYMOUTH Rock cockerels, \$1.00 each; 6 for \$5.00. Fine stock. Mrs. C. J. Hose, Osborne, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—DOZEN HENS, \$10; pullets, cockerels, 75c to \$1.50. Linnie Bond, Ewing, Neb.

PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEY hens, \$4; hens, \$3. Mrs. P. D. Briggs, Sedan, Kan.

GOOD UTILITY S.C. RED COCKERELS—11 each, 6 for \$5. Jennie Lambert, Blue Mound, Kan.

NEOSHO POULTRY YARDS—ROSE Comb R. I. Reds, Cockerels. Quality and prices that will suit you. J. W. Swartz, Americus, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, LARGE size, correct plumage. A few Partridge Wyandottes. For prices write David Morey, Nevada, Mo., Route 2.

A FEW GOOD BARRED TO THE SKIN Barred Rock cockerels at \$1.00 and \$1.50 if taken soon. Mrs. Wm. Bumphreys, Cornsok, Kan.

PURE-BRED BARRED PLYMOUTH Rock hens, 75c; pullets, 50c. Pedigreed collie pups, \$8.00 and \$5.00. Fine stock. Percy Hill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

FOR SALE—150 S. C. WHITE LEGHORN utility cockerels. Extra large and white. Prices range from \$1 to \$3. Mrs. J. C. Wels, Holton, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS FOR SALE—HARRY Cure, Atchison, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—Catherine Fraser, Haven, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS for sale. Rose Cantwell, Macksville, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON PULLETS and Cockerels. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$6 per 100. Mrs. Ella Sherburnaw, Fredonia, Kan.

PRIZE-WINNING S. C. BROWN LEG-horns—Extra quality. Write your wants. Mrs. L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS AND COLUMBIAN Wyandottes, \$2 each. A. D. Willems, Minneola, Kan.

FOR SALE—S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels and pullets. Ed Schmidt, Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BUFF ROCKS. Cocks, \$1; pullets, 75c; cockerels, 75c. Mary Conner, Cheney, Kan.

R. C. REDS AND BARRED ROCK COCK-erels. From high scoring stock, \$1.50 up. Few pullets. Mrs. W. A. Schreier, Argonia, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, ROSE Comb Buff Orpingtons, Rose Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels, hens and pullets. Mrs. J. W. Floyd, Gentry, Mo.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels from first prize birds at American Royal, Missouri State and Topeka shows; \$2.50 to \$5. Dane Huffington, Latham, Kan.

COCKERELS, GOOD ONES—BARRED Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, Single Comb White Leghorns, Partridge Cochins, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Kansas Poultry Co., Norton, Kan.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels, pullets laying; entered five birds at Wichita fair, won 3 first out of 26 entries. Indian runner drakes. Thole R. Wolfe, Conway Springs, Kan.

40 S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKER-els, \$1.50 to \$5. Baby chicks at \$2 per doz. Geo. W. Moyers, 58 Franklin St., Topeka, Kan. Both phones: Bell 3193; Ind. 2435 blue.

SNOW WHITE ROCKS—JUST A FEW fine April and May hatched cockerels left. Close them out for \$3 each, and guarantee satisfaction. References: German-American State Bank, Topeka. Address: J. E. Spalding, Potwin Station, Topeka, Kan.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN 1911 BLUE RIB-bon winners at Topeka State Fair and K. C. Royal; 1-year-old hens, cockerels, both scored and unscored, for sale. Mrs. H. A. Stine, Rose Lawn Farm, R. F. D. No. 4, Holton, Kan.

STANDARD BRED BARRED ROCK AND Kellerstrass strain White Orpington pullets. White Rocks, Black Minorcas—pullets, cockerels, cocks and hens at a bargain. Write for special prices. Kansas Co-Operative Poultry and Supply Co., 1005 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES—A FEW SPEN-did cockerels coming on. Mated pens a specialty. Only good birds sold as breeders; all others go to the pot. Eggs and baby chicks in season. Wheeler & Wylie Buff Wyandotte Yards, (formerly G. C. Wheeler), Manhattan, Kan.

DOGS.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE. I. P. Kohl, Furley, Kan.

COLLIES; 100; PUPPIES, BROOD bitches and broke male dogs. W. R. Watson, Oakland, Iowa.

HOUNDS FOR SALE—COON, SKUNK and opossum hounds. Rush Bros., Centerville, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIES—PUPS AND YOUNG dogs from the best blood in Scotland and America now for sale. All of my brood bitches and stud dogs are registered; well trained and natural workers. Emporia Kennels, Emporia, Kan. W. H. Richard.

HORSES AND MULES.

SHETLAND PONIES—WRITE FOR price list. Chas. Clemmons, Coffeyville, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE GOOD REGISTERED Percheron stallion, 4 years old next spring; good jack and several young registered Shorthorn bulls. C. Casement, Sedan, Kan.

REGISTERED SHETLAND PONIES FOR sale. The pure Shetland is the child's pony. Some choice weanlings. If ordered now will be shipped Christmas. Correspondence solicited. N. E. Stucker, Ottawa, Kan.

HOGS.

SOME REALLY HIGH-CLASS DUROC boars, the blood of Crimson Wonder, for sale. Write Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS, ALL AGES; also two herd boars. Correspondence solicited. Lawrence Kinsella, Caseyville, Ill.

MODEL BERKSHIRES, DIRECT DE-scendants of World's Fair prize winners. Ask for list of satisfied customers. Have some classy, perfectly marked, 150 to 250-pound boars, short, wide heads, good feet, long bodies. Price (for 30 days only), \$22.00. Harry Bilson, Eureka, Kan.

THOROUGHbred POLAND CHINA boars, 100 to 200 lbs., long bodied, growthy, big bone, cheap. A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kan.

TAMWORTH HOGS CROSSED ON OTH-ers will increase their size, quality, hardiness and grazing properties. I have bred, owned and shown the largest hogs I ever saw. Howard Pendleton, Yukon, Okla.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RICE—NEW CROP, 100 LBS., FREIGHT prepaid your station, \$3.50, \$4 and \$5. Free samples. Beaumont Rice Exchange, Box 765 J, Beaumont, Texas.

FOR SALE—FEED MILL; GRINDING capacity, 800 bushels; doing good wholesale and retail business; good town eastern Kansas. About \$2,000 will handle. Box 80, care Kansas Farmer.

WANTED—500 FAMILIES TO BUY \$50 candy course, \$2.00; learn how to make fine candy. Everything explained. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. J. W. Embree, Manhattan, Kan.

FOR TRADE—A NEW CREAMERY doing a good business in a large town, for farm or city property. Also a hotel at Pierceville, Kan., to trade for Western Kansas land. W. J. Trousdale, Newton, Kan.

HEDGE POSTS.

FOR SALE—25,000 hedge posts. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

VIOLINS.

STRADIVARIUS VIOLIN FOR SALE—Excellent sweet tone. Miss Bertha G. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kan.

GOATS.

MILCH GOATS, SWISS AND SPANISH breeds. Geo. Wickersham, 1240 St. Francis Ave., Wichita, Kan.

HAY.

E. R. BOYNTON HAY CO. KANSAS City, Mo. Hay receivers and shippers. Try us.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

VALLEY VIEW SHROPSHIRE BREED yearling ewes, ram and ewe lambs. Highest quality and priced to sell. E. P. Gifford, Beloit, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

POD SALE—80 A. ALFALFA LAND. IF interested write for list of ten 10 acre tracts near Salina. V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kansas.

EXCHANGES—ALL KINDS, EVERY-where. What have you? Overlin & Son, California, Mo.

FOR TRADE—A LARGE HARDWARE and implement stock in an eastern Kansas town, for raw western land. For information write Tomson & Coover, Topeka, Kan.

TO SELL YOUR PROPERTY, WRITE Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis.

SNAP, IF SOLD IN THE NEXT 30 days—Fine 160 a., close to Kansas line. Dr. A. R. Allen, Paonia, Lock Box 27, Delta Co., Colo.

THE STRAY LIST

W. S. PLUMMER, COUNTY CLERK, Pottawatomie County. Taken up—By James Caffery, Fostoria, Kan., one 4-year-old red, brockled-face steer. Marked—75X on left side. Appraised value, \$55.00.

W. S. PLUMMER, COUNTY CLERK, Pottawatomie County. Taken up—By J. O. Jackson, Garrison, Kan., one black mare mule about two years old; no marks. Appraised value, \$75.00. Was taken in on the first day of November, 1911. Can be found on the J. O. Jackson farm.

JOHN E. BARRETT, COUNTY CLERK, Woodson County. Taken up—One 2-year-old steer, weight 800 pounds, red, underbit and slit in both ears. Appraised value \$35. Taken up on the 15th day of July, 1911, by O. J. Tind, Yates Center, Kan.

FIELD NOTES.

O. A. Tiller Writes. "I have sold old Tom Davis 42009 to Buck & Waldo of Dewitt, Neb. I had to ship him November 1, but got a few early sows bred to him. I have five March boar pigs sired by him on hand yet, one out of the Elder sow that you bought for me. The sow is known as Col's Queen, the dam of G. C.'s Col. I am keeping one of these pigs for my own use since I sold Tom Davis. The other four pigs are out of Minnie Advance 3rd, by Valley Chief 51095. This sow is a half sister to Valley King, the champion age hog at both Iowa and Nebraska State Fairs this fall. I have decided to keep Chief's Valley since selling

Tom Davis. I wish you could see Prince Wender Col. He has made a good growth this summer and is going to make a good sized hog if nothing happens to him. I like the way he breeds. I would like to sell these pigs soon and am pricing them worth the money; if taken in this month, will take \$25. I have never sold a Tom Davis pig at private sale for less than \$25. These are as good as the pigs I sold earlier for \$35. Am making prices for quick sale."

Searle's Holsteins.

The Oskaloosa (Kan.) Independent says: "F. J. Searle sold a cow last week that was a cow—and is a cow. Holston & Son of Topeka paid \$500 for her. She is 4 years old, and came from New York to grow up with the country when she was a yearling. This is the second \$500 cow that Frank has sold within a year. Holston & Son have some way-up stock in their 'Holstein herd.' Concerning this sale, Mr. F. J. Searle writes us: 'The above item refers to the cow, Hengerveld Lyons DeKol 91841, a grand daughter of Pietertje Hengerveld Count DeKol on sire's side and a great-granddaughter on dam's side. This cow, at 1 year 11 months 22 days, produced 266.8 pounds butter from 8,431 pounds milk, test beginning just seven days after calving, which was too soon, she had two 33-pound days while in test, and wound up with over 44 pounds. Three weeks after the supervisor had left she was producing 48 pounds a day and continued near this mark for three months, showing that her junior 2-year-old form in test was far from her best."

M. L. Ayres' Percherons.

The card of M. L. Ayres, of Shenandoah, Iowa, will be found in this issue of the Farmer. Mr. Ayres is Iowa's veteran importer and breeder of Percheron horses, and the Ayres farm, near Shenandoah, has been famous for years as the home of high-class Percheron horses and breeding stock. From this farm has been shipped to breeders in almost every state in the Union, and large numbers have been shipped to Canada during the last few years. Mr. Ayres' offering to breeders this year includes over 20 head of outstanding good young Percheron stallions sired by the best stallions in the famous Ayres herd. They are a fine lot of big, rugged, high-quality youngsters—the type that makes the best Percheron stallions. A number of them are show horses. Breeders wanting good horses are invited to inspect this offering, and, if unable to visit the farm, write Mr. Ayres at Shenandoah and describe as near as possible what you want. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Roeifson's Percheron and Standard Sale.

On Wednesday, November 29, J. F. Roeifson of Maryville, Mo., will sell at public auction a consignment of 43 head of Percheron and standard bred stallions and mares. Having been in the pure-bred horse business for many years, Mr. Roeifson is well able to judge the kind of horses needed and to meet the demand for them. At the head of his Percheron stud is the dark dapple gray stallion Phenix 42215, which has gotten a splendid lot of uniform and stylish colts of the best draft type. At seven years he now weighs over 2,100, and never failed to win the championship in any show in the circuit last season, and these shows included Missouri State Fair, Interstate at St. Joseph, and the American Royal. Most of the Percherons in this sale were sired by him or are in foal to him. All the standard-breds are bays and possess the best blood known to the American Trotting Registry. Ed Herschel 41021 is a splendid sire of fine action and disposition, and is only put in the sale because so many of his fillies are retained on the farm. He would be an attraction in any sale. Another attraction is the big bay son of Constantine 2:12 1/2 and out of Princess Laura by Dexter Prince, sire of 72 in the list. There are also six younger stallions and 12 mares in the standard-bred list. Read the advertisement, mention Kansas Farmer, and ask for a catalog.

Test for Wrought Iron and Steel.

Answering Fostoria subscriber: The following test will serve to indicate the difference between wrought iron and steel. The sample to be tested is cleansed of grease and scale by scouring, and is then immersed in a solution composed as follows:

- Water 9 parts
- Sulphuric acid 3 parts
- Muriatic acid 1 part

The acids are poured into the water and allowed to cool. A glass or porcelain vessel is used. The specimen is allowed to remain in the solution for 15 to 20 minutes, when it is removed, rinsed in water and dried with a cloth.

The fibers should now show plainly; but if not, the specimen is returned and allowed to remain longer. As iron is made up of a series of fibers, with slag between, it is a simple matter to distinguish it. Soft steel dissolves uniformly and without the fibrous structure found in wrought iron.



Use A. KANSAS FARMER SAFETY RAZOR

With 12 Blades Complete for only \$1.00

This Razor is not silver or gold plated. It IS heavily nickle plated and will not rust. It will not clog up, as many safety razors do. It is made for every day use. No delicate parts to get out of order.

Guaranteed unconditionally to shave as good as any razor made, none excepted at any price.

Packed in a neat box. An embossed, plush lined, leather case does not improve the cutting edge of a razor.

Sent free to any subscriber, new or old, sending \$1.00 for a year's subscription and 15 cents extra for shipping. If extra blades are desired, add 10 cents for each three or 35 cents for one dozen.

Throw away your old razor and enjoy a clean, easy shave, and no chance of cutting your face. Address,

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES

DR. W. H. RICHARDS

Importer of DRAFT HORSES

Importation arrived September 10, 1911. I have selected them personally, and have the pick of Belgium and France's 2- and 3-year-olds. All were selected for good breeding, soundness, bone and individuality. All good colors and will make ton horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. Anyone looking for a first-class STALLION at very REASONABLE price should come and see them before buying. Barns Four Blocks from Santa Fe Depot. EMPORIA, KANSAS.



JACKS AND JENNETS

20 large Jacks from 2 to 7 years old. 25 head extra good Jennets priced right. Come and see me. PHIL WALKER, Moline, Elk Co., Kansas

JACKS and JENNETS

Six large jacks, from 2 to 5 years old, 3 extra good jack colts, 14 head of extra good jennets, 1 Clyde stallion, 1 German Coach stallion, 1 registered saddle stallion. For quick sale, this stock will be priced worth the money. Will sell the lot or singly. Will consider a trade. Write us. YATES BROS., Faucett, Mo.

Al. E. Smith Stock Farm

Black mammoth Jacks and Jennets, Percheron Horses. You will find what you want in large boned, registered, 15 to 16 hands standard. Special prices on all sales. Both phones. AL. E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kan.

PERCHERON HORSES.

M. I. Ayres, Shenandoah, Iowa, importer and breeder of high-class Percheron horses. Our offering at this time includes 20 head of outstanding good young stallions—a string of youngsters that will interest breeders who want the best. Come and inspect our offering if you want a high-class stallion. We have them. M. L. AYRES, Shenandoah, Iowa.

J. F. BRYANT, NETTLETON, MO.

Breeder of high-class Jacks and jennets; 10 high-class, registered Jacks for sale, 8 of serviceable age. Also, 16 high-class jennets. All stock traces back to Florence No. 4. On account of age, I wish to retire and will price stock 10 per cent under actual value for quick sale. J. F. BRYANT, NETTLETON, MO.

PERCHERONS, SHIRES, BELGIANS.

Prospective buyers should see our 60 head of big, heavy-boned, drafty stallions and mares. Two importations this fall. We have a fine lot of American-bred Percherons that will suit, both in quality and price. All stock registered and guaranteed fully. Come to the barns or write. SKOOG, REED & DECOW, Holdrege, Neb.

REGISTERED HORSES

O. K. BARNES, SAVANNAH, MO., W. E. Price, Proprietor. Dealer in registered horses. Three very fine stallions to SELL AT ONCE. Also the best stud colt in the state. Write for description of stock. I can suit you.

PERCHERON HORSES, HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.

Up-to-date Poland China hogs. Write your wants. H. N. HOLDEMAN, Meade, Kans.

Best Imported Horses

One thousand each. Home-bred registered draft stallions—\$250 to \$650 at my stable doors. A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Ia.

Home-bred Draft Stallions

\$250 to \$600 imported stallions—your choice, \$1,000. F. L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.

JERSEY CATTLE

I AM OFFERING a few young bulls, some of Oxford's Masterpiece, a son of Oxford Lad; Oxford's Brigadier, a son of Gamboe Knight; Merry Maiden's Golden Lad, a son of Merry Maiden's third son; and Eurybia's Exile. I have but a few of these calves that are ready for service. Will sell them reasonably while they last. Write for prices and particulars. W. N. Banks, Independence, Kan.

LINSCOTT JERSEYS

Only Register of Merit Herd in Kansas. A few bulls of serviceable age, sired by a Highly Commended first prize winner of Island of Jersey, out of tested cows. R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

COMFORT'S REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE.

Carry the blood of the most noted sires. For quick sale, nine choice bulls, nearly all of serviceable age, including two by Imp. Oakland's Sultan, a prize winner on the Island. Others by Gold Boy's Guenon's Lad. Out of high producing dams. Nice colors and good individuals. Write for price and descriptions. F. W. COMFORT, Westmoreland, Kan.

FOR QUICK SALE—A seven-weeks-old Jersey bull calf, solid color. Nice individual, sired by Omeris Eminent 85865 and out of Decanter's Queen 227573, a choice cow of combination breeding. Price, \$40. Recorded and transferred free. Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kansas.

7—CHOICE JERSEY BULLS—7 from 4 weeks to 12 months, sired by a son of the noted Sultan Jersey Lad and out of excellent dams. HENRY E. WYATT, Falls City, Neb.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

FORT LARNED RANCH

REGISTERED GALLOWAYS for sale. Fifteen choice registered bulls 10 to 20 months old. E. E. FRIZELL, Larned, Kansas.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butter-fat record 608 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.

GUERNSEYS. For Sale—High-grade Guernsey bull and heifer calves. "Materna" strain. MRS. HELEN DONNELLY, Manitowoc, Wis.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Houx's Polands and Shorthorns 50 big type Poland Chinas. March and April pigs, sired by two extra heavy boned boars. Priced at farmers' prices. Ready to ship, order now and get choice. Description guaranteed. Also a few choice Roan Shorthorn bulls to offer. Sired by King Challenger 312040, a son of White Hall King, 222724. Prices reasonable. Come or write. W. F. HOUX, JR., Hale, Mo.

Pearl Shorthorns

40 BULLS, 6 to 20 months old; straight Scotch and Scotch topped—mostly red. Can spare a few females, same breeding. C. W. Taylor, Enterprise, Kan. R. R. Station, Pearl, on Rock Island.

GREENDALE SHORTHORNS.

Double Champion (by Choice Goods) at head of herd. Six good red bulls from 16 to 25 months old for sale cheap to get the room for winter. Also, have a select bunch of calves. ED GREEN, Florence, Kansas.

WILLIAMS & SON'S SHORTHORNS.

Herd headed by Scottish Gloster 236978 and Harry 243633, a grandson of Choice Good and Russilla. Young stock of both sexes for sale. WILLIAMS & SON, Hunter, Kan.

GLEN HALL SHORT HORN HERD

Headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebo Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Herd header, Prospects. JOHN O'KANE, Blue Rapids, Kan.

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORN CATTLE

Bred for beef and milk; breeding as good as the best; of Scotch and Bates lines. We use them as dairy cows and find them very profitable. A few young bulls and some females for sale. Write E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kansas.

ALFALFA SHORTHORNS

Young stock for sale. Seven choice bulls, 6 to 15 months. Some heifers. JOHN REGIER, E. I. Whitewater, Kansas.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

31 LBS.—BUTTER—31 LBS. The four nearest dams of our two herd bulls average 31 lbs. butter, 614 lbs. milk in seven days' official record. No other farm in the west owns two bulls of such high record ancestry. We are offering some very choice cows and heifers bred to these great bulls. Also bull calves sired by them, many of them out of high record cows. Write us, let us tell you more about this great herd. WOODLAWN FARM, Sterling, Ill.

Rock Brook Holsteins

20 bulls ready for service at \$75 to \$100. Bull calves \$40 to \$75. Pedigreed and tuberculosis tested. ROCK BROOK FARMS, Station B., Omaha, Neb.

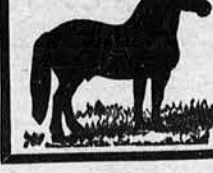
Purebred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The Greatest Dairy Breed Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets. Holstien-Friesian Asso., Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

FIFTY—Sunflower Herd Holsteins—FIFTY

\$50.00 will buy a choice bull for next spring service. Also a few young service bulls at attractive prices. I want to sell my bull crop in next 60 days. A few choice cows in calf to my 30-lb. herd bull for sale. F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kansas.

40 STALLIONS AND MARES.



My barn is full of good Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions. Priced to sell. I mean business. Come and look them over. If you want good horses, we can deal. My prices are from \$400 to \$1,000. Come and see me before you buy. Then be your own judge. Barn right in town. Joseph M. Nolan, Paola, Kan.

SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS

Twenty head of high-class Scotch and Scotch topped bulls for sale; yearlings and 2-year-olds; all bred right and good individuals; also herd bull Victoria Prince Second 238026—a herd bull with a record as a breeder; all will be sold; worth the money and descriptions of stock guaranteed. GEO. A. ROBINSON, Prescott Ia.

DUAL - PURPOSE - SHORTHORN - CATTLE

Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE. To move them quickly we will, quality considered, price them right. We must reduce our herd. We also have a few extra choice quality bull calves for sale, sired by that premier sire, Pletje Count. Several of his sons from large producing dams at prices very cheap. CASPAR A. GANTZ, King City, Mo.

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HOLSTEINS FOR SALE. Some very choice young bulls for sale, mostly sired by Prince Ormsby, now owned by Nebraska Agricultural College. His dams on both sides for four generations average 20 lbs.; he has 30-lb. sisters. J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kansas.

M. E. MOORE & CO., CAMERON, MO., breeders of Holstein Friesian cattle. Five head of high-class cows for sale, also young stock, both sexes. Herd headed by Sir Johanna Colantha Fayne 42146, assisted by Sir Karmdyke Imperial 53683.

WOODCREST HOLSTEIN HERD. Registered bulls for sale. Dams A. R. O. or of A. R. O. breeding. On Rock Island, 30 miles east of St. Joseph, 1/2 mile from station. Inspection of herd invited. S. W. COOKE & SON, Maysville, Mo.

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

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RED POLLED CATTLE. The only dual purpose cattle and the most profitable for the farmer. Choice bulls for sale. U. E. HUBBLE, Stockton, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE. The champion beef and milk producer of the age; bred and for sale by the undersigned. Write for prices or come and see the red beauties. J. B. RESER, BIGELOW, KAN.

AULD BROS. RED POLL CATTLE. Herd numbers 50, headed by Prince, a ton bull in condition; 10 choice young bulls and a few cows and heifers for sale; farm one mile from town. AULD BROS., Frankfort, Kan.

RED POLLED BULL FOR SALE—Major 21577, calved Feb. 15, 1910, sired by Bowman 21576, dam Molly 21705. Both sire and dam are from the best beef, as well as the best milk producing herds of the breed, and Major is an A-1 individual. Will offer him during October for \$100. Also have a few choice O. I. C. hogs for sale. MILTON PENNOCK, Route 4, Delphos, Kan.

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HUNT'S ELM CREEK DUROCS. Twenty-five Choice March and April Boars ready to ship. JOHN O. HUNT, Marysville, Kansas.

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DUROC BOARS—Fine individuals, cherry red, straight hair, elegant head and ears and nice conformation; 150 to 200 lbs., by Bell's Chief. Dams by Frank's Prince by King of Cols. II; 500 to 700-lb. sows. Ohio Chief breeding. \$25 to \$35 until November 10. S. S. Smith, Clay Center, Kan.

25—DUROC JERSEY BOARS—25 Sired by Ohio Col., grand champion of Kansas, 1910. Chiefs Orton by Ohio Chief, third prize aged boar Kansas, 1909. Blue Valley Chief, by the \$4000 Valley Chief, out of sows of the very best breeding. Priced to sell. We have pleased others, we can please you. THOMPSON BROS., Garrison, Kan.

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25—DUROC JERSEY SPRING BOARS—25 By such sires are King to Be and G's Col. out of the greatest sows of the breed. Also two fall boars sired by Neb. Wonder, and a few spring gilts. Will not hold fall sale.

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A number of 300-lb. fall boars now ready. They are the big, mellow kind, with 7 1/2 inch bone. To move quick, will sell at from \$50 to \$85. Also an extra lot of spring gilts and boars, will weigh 200 lbs. A number of herd leaders. Can sell you young pigs if you want to save express. Offering sired by Mastodon Price and Columbia Wonder. CLARENCE DEAN, Weston, Mo. Phone, Dearborn, Mo. R. R. Station, New Market, Mo.

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The largest registered herd of Spotted Poland Chinas on earth. Have sold 120 spring pigs Sept. 1. 200 good ones that will be sold in the next 90 days. Write at once if you like the kind of our forefathers. H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, JAMESPORT, MO.

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Forty big, stretchy boars and gilts for sale sired by the most noted boars, Big Hadley, John Ex., King Hadley and John Long 2d, and out of strictly big type sows. Write at once: 200 head in herd. CHAS. Z. BAKER, Butler, Mo.

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Predominate in my herd. Herd boars: Hutch Jr. by Big Hutch and King Hadley 2d by Big Hadley. Among sows are Grandetta, litter sister to Bell Metal; Pan Princess, weight 725 lbs.; Mollie S., 750 lbs., and Jess Corwin, the dam of Expansion See, the biggest boar ever owned in the West. 30 choice pigs farrowed to date. Visitors always welcome. C. W. JONES, Solomon, Kansas.

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Herd boar young Mastiff. The first and grand champion at Topeka, Kansas, State Fair, 1910. A few choice spring boars and gilts for sale, all large type. Priced reasonable and guaranteed. D. M. GREGG, Harrisonville, Mo.

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20 choice individuals, sired by Bell Expand. Same number of gilts. Will also sell Bell Expand cheap. 12 choice Short-horn bulls and a few cows and heifers, bred. S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

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The biggest of the big. Wonder and Mastodon strains. Herd headed by Big Osborne. Pigs raised under natural conditions and no overfed. I have bought seed stock from the best herds in Iowa and have new breeding for Kansas. Write for information about the kind I breed. Visitors always welcome. JOHN W. NOLL, Winchester, Kans.

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Twenty choice spring boars of strictly big type. Low prices in order to make room for fall pigs. J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

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20 choice Poland China summer and fall boars. The big, smooth kind. Priced to sell quick. Herd headed by Grandeur and Blain's Wonder Son. MOTT ALTON, Erie, Kansas.

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75 choice early farrowed pigs to select from; the blood of Hutch, Commander and other big sires; sows selected from many leading herds. A. R. REYSTEAD, Mankato, Kan.

10 - Poland China Spring Boars - 10

11 full yearling gilts, 6 tried sows for sale. Good, smooth, heavy boned individuals. A. L. ALBRIGHT, Waterville, Kan.

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Ten ribbons at Topeka State Fair. The big, smooth kind. Pigs or bred sows for sale. JOSIAS LAMBERT, Smith Center, Kan.

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Headed by M's Giant Wonder by Price Wonder, dam by Orange Chief. Sows of Expansion and Hadley breeding. Choice boars and gilts for sale. JOHN T. CURRY, Winchester, Kan.

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Tried sows with or without litters; gilts bred or open; weanling pigs, either sex; biggest of the big; also medium type; best prices. Phone Idaho 5822. W. C. MILLIGAN, Clay Center, Kan.

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sows for sale to farrow latter part in Sept. and first in Oct. Also two yearling herd boars, Colossus Boy 56709 and Col. Thomas 57055. H. C. GRANER, Lancaster, Kansas.

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100 spring pigs ready to ship. Either sex, boars not related. Prices reasonable and quality first class. Breed both big and medium type. J. D. WILLFOUNG, Zeandale, Riley County, Kansas.

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60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires as can be found in the west; dams of pigs carry the blood of nearly all big sires. GEO. W. SMITH, Burchard, Neb.

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One hundred choice spring and fall pigs. Can furnish pairs not related, best of breeding. Sired by Jackson Chief 2d, Ken Garnett 2d and Bode's Model. Priced right. W. H. LYNCH, Reading Kan., Box 36.

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Am closing out herd. Have some extra good herd headers and sows. Also, a fine lot of weanling pigs, from \$15 to \$20. Can furnish pair no kin. G. S. LAWSON, Ravenwood, Mo.

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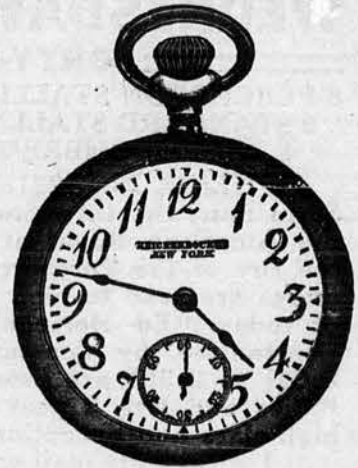
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Registered Percheron and Standard-bred Stallions and Mares, in Auction, from Roelofson's Stud,

MARYVILLE, MO.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29, 1911

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8 PERCHERON STALLIONS, 14 PERCHERON MARES, 8 STANDARD STALLIONS, 12 STANDARD MARES, 1 THOROUGHBRED MARE—ALL GOOD ONES.

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I carefully selected each and every one of these horses in person, and I assure you it is gratifying for me to show them to the most critical judge. Not the cheapest in the world but the best.

When I bought these horses it was not my aim to have the kind that I could sell every time a man bid on them, but it was my intention to buy the best in France, the kind that would start the foundation for a family of horses,—the point we are all striving to meet.

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SIXTY (60) HEAD of Imported and Home-Grown PERCHERON and French Draft STALLIONS and MARES.

—At Public Auction—

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1911.

C. W. Lamer, Salina, Kan.



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Bishop Brothers have 25 big boned stallions that weight 1,700 to 2,100 pounds that they can and will sell for less money than any firm in the business, quality considered. Write us what you want.
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HORSE SALE**

AT

Moran, Kansas

TUES. DEC. 12, 1911

Nine Stallions and six Mares; five Percheron Stallions, one 6 years old weighing 1750; one four years old weighing 1700; one 3 years old weighing 1600; two yearlings weighing 1400; one French Draft Stallion weighing 1750, 7 years old; one French Draft 10 years old weighing 1800; four Percheron Mares, safe in foal to the Imported Percheron Stallion,



Reistant No. 35227 (65578), a ton Stallion and a good one; one pair Percheron Mares 5 years old, weight 1700; one 9 year old brown Percheron Mare weighing 1700; one 11 year old gray Percheron Mare 1700. I also will sell one imported French Coach Stallion, 10 years old, with good style and action, and one high-grade black Morgan Stallion, 6 years old; one black Jack, 15 hands high; with heavy bone and a good breeder. I will not issue a catalog, but will furnish all pedigrees on date of sale. Remember, sale will be held at my farm near Moran, Kan.

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Wednesday, December 6, fifty Aberdeen Angus cattle. For catalog, write Charles Gray, Secretary, U. S. Yards, Chicago.

Thursday, December 7, fifty Selected Shorthorns. For catalog, write B. O. Cowan, Assistant, U. S. Yards, Chicago.

Friday, December 8, fifty High Class Herefords. For catalog, write R. J. Kinzer, Secretary, Kansas City, Mo.

On Tuesday, December 5, Rambouillet sheep sale. For catalog, write Dwight Lincoln, Secretary, Milford Center, Ohio. Also on Thursday, December 7, Hampshire hog sale. For catalog, write E. C. Stone, Secretary, Peoria, Ill.

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FIELD MEN.

Wayne Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse F. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Percherons.
Dec. 20—C. W. Lamer, Salina, Kan.
Dec. 28—Whitewater Falls Percherons, J. C. Robinson, Towanda, Kan.

Holstein-Friesians.
Feb. 7-8.—H. C. Glissman, Station B., Omaha, Neb.

Jersey Cattle.
Feb. 17—F. W. Comfort, Westmoreland, Kan.

Herefords.
Dec. 19—J. W. Naylor, Alta Vista, Kan.

Poland Chinas.
Nov. 28—J. D. Willoung, Zeandale, Kan.
Jan. 2—Robert I. Young, St. Joseph, Mo.

Feb. 17—A. R. Enos, Ramona, Kan.
Jan. 23—T. J. Meisner, Sabetha, Kan.
Jan. 24—A. L. Albright, N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kan.

Feb. 24—James G. Long, Harlan, Ia.
Jan. 24—A. L. Albright, Waterville, Kan.
Jan. 25—J. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock, Neb.

Feb. 27—A. C. Lobough, Washington, Kan.
Jan. 29—R. M. Bunnell, Atchison, Kan.
Feb. 1—W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

Feb. 2—Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo.
Feb. 3—Baker Bros., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 6—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Feb. 7—G. M. Hull & Bean, Barnett, Kan.

Feb. 7—Albert Smith & Sons, Superior, Neb.
Feb. 8—T. J. Charles, Republic, Kan.
Feb. 9—S. N. Hodgson, Parker, Kan.

Feb. 10—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.
Feb. 14—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 14—George Wedd & Son, Spring Hill, Kan.

Feb. 12—Oak Hill Stock Farm, Esbon, Kan.
Feb. 15—Dr. John Gildow & Sons, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 15—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.

Feb. 16—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Feb. 17—Fuller Bros., Gault, Mo.
Feb. 15—Horton & Hale, DeKalb, Mo.

Feb. 17—Ernest W. Beery, Shambaugh, Ia.
Feb. 20—E. E. Logan, Beloit, Kan.
Feb. 20—J. R. Nave, Gardner, Kan.

Feb. 21—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.
Feb. 22—C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan.
Feb. 23—A. J. Erhart, Adrian, Mo.

Feb. 23—J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Feb. 24—C. H. Pilcher, Glasco, Kan.; sale at Concordia, Kan.
Feb. 27, 1912—L. R. McClarnon, Bradyville, Mo.

March 2—F. W. Barber, Franklin, Neb.
March 6—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.
Jan. 20—Horton & Hale, DeKalb, Mo.
Jan. 25—J. R. Blackshire, Elm Dale, Kan.

Jan. 30—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.
Jan. 31—W. E. Monasmith, Formosa, Kan.
Feb. 1—Geo. Phillippi, Lebanon, Kan. Sale at Esbon, Kan.

Feb. 7, 1912—Frank Elder, Green, Kan.
Feb. 2—Rinehart & Son, Smith Center, Kan.
Feb. 3—W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kan.

Feb. 8—Samuelson Bros., Cleburne.
Feb. 9—Samuelson Bros., Blaine.
Feb. 13—Grant Chapin, Green, Kan.

Feb. 12—J. O. Hunt, Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 14—Edward Fuhrman & Sons, Oregon, Mo.
Feb. 14—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.

Feb. 16—Grant Chapin, Green, Kan.
Feb. 17—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.
Feb. 27—R. P. Wells, Formosa, Kan.

Feb. 27—W. T. Fitch, Minneapolis, Kan.
Feb. 28—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.

Albright's Big Spring Boars.
Mr. A. L. Albright of Waterville, Kan., has for quick sale 10 selected big type Poland Chin. boars that are dandies. They were sired by Mr. Albright's Big Hadley boar, and all of them are out of big, mature sows.

E. J. Manderscheid Sells December 16.
On Saturday, December 16, Mr. E. J. Manderscheid will sell a draft of his Poland Chinas. The advertisement will appear in next week's issue. Please look for it and send your name in early for a catalog and arrange to attend this sale. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Shawnee Alfalfa Club.
The regular monthly meeting of the Shawnee Alfalfa Club will be held on Saturday, November 25, at 2 o'clock p. m., in the Commercial Club rooms. Dymnating program will be the principal topic for discussion, and ex-Governor Samuel J. Crawford has been invited to give an address upon this subject. Everybody is invited, and everybody is welcome.

J. F. Ware Sale Averages \$25.50.
The first annual sale of J. F. Ware at Garfield, Kan., was not quite up to the average for the class of Poland that were offered. However, this being Mr. Ware's first sale it was a good advertiser, and everyone that bought got real bargains. The Commercial Club of Larned did themselves proud in serving an elaborate banquet in honor of Mr. Ware's hog sale. But owing to a very light corn crop in this locality, the local support was not strong, and many of the real well bred ones went for half their value. For lack of space we are omitting the report in full.

Last Call for Miller-Novinger Sale.
Horsemen should not overlook the Percheron sale of S. J. Miller and A. Novinger & Sons, to be held at Kirksville, Mo., November 28. This will be a great offering of imported stallions and mares of home-bred, registered stallions and mares. The imported horses were personally selected by S. J. Miller, Missouri's veteran sportsman, which is a guarantee that they are the right kind. The home-bred stock are sons and daughters of the best stallions Mr. Miller ever imported, and includes Springer & Sons' prize-winners at Missouri State Fair and Royal at Kansas City, 1911. Write for catalog.

There will be a big Shropshire sale on December 6 at 10 a. m. in connection with the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago. This will give Kansas farmers an opportunity to get some pure-bred animals of the most popular breed of sheep for this country.

Shorthorn Herd for Sale.

A herd of 19 Shorthorn females and a double standard Polled Durham bull, Scotch Baron 321097 (X1097) is offered for sale by Joseph Baxter of Tecumseh, Kan. Note his card in the Readers' Market Place and write. A change of location makes this sale necessary. There is a bargain here.

Galloway Herd Book.

Volume 18 of the American Galloway Herd Book is just off the press and ready for distribution. Secretary R. H. Brown, 817 Exchange Avenue, Chicago, will be glad to supply copies. Each member will be sent his copy at once, while non-members should remit \$1.25 each to the secretary for this book.

Morton's Ohio Durocs.

Morton & Curtis, Fletcher, Ohio, are offering some very choice Duroc Jersey gilts of spring farrow at very reasonable prices. These gilts are of the very best blood lines in Ohio, and it will pay you to read their advertising card and write about them. Hogs will be scarce in the spring, and the man who has a stock to go into the next season will make money. Get good ones. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Indiana Silos.

The Indiana Silo Company, Anderson, Ind., manufacturer of the famous Indiana silos, announce that, in the future, they will sell their own silos in the west through their western factories at Des Moines, Ia., and Kansas City, Mo. A new advertisement of this company begins in this paper. Look it up, and if interested in a silo for the coming year you will be interested in getting the information to be had from this company, merely for the asking. Write the nearest address, and kindly mention this paper when writing.

Taylor's Spotted Poland.

George and Ollie Taylor of Cameron, Mo., write: "We want to thank Kansas Farmer for all its kindness to us, and to promise that we shall surely remember you in the future. We have some of the nicest big-boned, broad-backed, lengthy spotted pigs we ever saw. These are entirely from our own crossing of the spotted Poland China hogs. We have heard that reports have been circulated to the effect that we bought our foundation stock. This is not true, and such reports do harm. Our hogs are of our own breeding and methods of selection."

Harter Has Boars for Sale.

J. H. Harter, the well-known Poland China breeder of Westmoreland, Kan., has for quick sale some very choice spring boars of late farrow that, he says, are about as good as he has ever raised. Mr. Harter also has for sale spring gilts, bred or open. These boars and gilts are out of extra choice mature dams and sired by Mr. Harter's great boars, Mogul's Monarch and Prince Hadley, one of the best sons of old Big Hadley. Mrs. Harter has a very choice lot of pure-bred Barred Plymouth cockerels. When writing, please mention Kansas Farmer.

Wilson & Stream's Percherons.

The cards of A. Latimer Wilson and F. L. Stream, of Creston, Iowa, will be found in this issue of the Farmer. The offering of Messrs. Wilson and Stream this season consists of 150 head of imported and registered home-bred Percherons. They report business good and their sales far ahead of former seasons up to this time. Their sales last week were 17 head. Their offering this year is a fine lot and customers can find what they want either in mares or stallions in their barns at Creston. Write them for prices and describe what you want. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

A Good Investment.

This paper does not, as a rule, print financial advertising because it does not have the time or the means to make a personal investigation of all the investment enterprises for which advertising is offered. An exception to this rule was made last week and this week when the advertisements of the Crystal River Marble Company of Colorado were printed in this paper. This is a worthy undertaking, and the investors who hold stock in this company are assured of competent management and with the market demanding the fine product of these marble quarries it is a foregone conclusion that, with the lapse of a short time, every dollar invested in the development of this property will multiply itself largely, besides earning good dividends. Full particulars should be had by everyone with spare money. David Hopkins, Fiscal Agent, 1116 Oak Street, Kansas City, Mo., will gladly answer questions, either in person or by mail.

Percheron Horse Sale.

On December 12 at the home farm, L. W. Sloan, of Moran, Kan., will sell a number of Percheron stallions and mares. They are a useful lot of horses and have had good care and treatment. Mr. Sloan has raised all the mares on his farm. They are broken to work and are regular breeders. The stallions are a class that would be a good lot to select from. Please read the advertisement on another page and arrange to attend this sale, as it is a clean bunch of mostly home-grown Percherons with good pedigrees. All are registered in the Percheron Society of America or the Studbook of the Percheron Society of America. No high prices are expected, and we would urge our readers to attend this sale if interested in good horses. For further information write L. W. Sloan, Moran, Kan.

Fesenmeyer's "A Wonder" Offering.

The card of H. Fesenmeyer of Clarinda, Ia., will be found in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Every Poland China breeder knows of A Wonder, Mr. Fesenmeyer's great herd boar, and one of the greatest Poland China boars living. As a breeder he has a record that has seldom been equaled, and every breeder of Poland China hogs is familiar with that record, and a number of the best big type herds are now headed by sons of that famous boar. Mr. Fesenmeyer has eight litters of fall pigs sired by A Wonder, and from his best big type sons he is also offering 10 spring gilts, Gritters and Allbrook breeding, and bred to A Wonder, and 15 A Wonder gilts bred to his great young boar, Big Joe, by Smooth Price 2nd, dam Big Mollie. Big Joe is a splendid young boar and is all that his name implies. He is big boned, deep and mellow, good back, good head, stands up straight and is an all-around good big type youngster with plenty of class. The bred gilts offered by Mr. Fesenmeyer are a choice lot; they are the kind that make great brood sows and will all be sold at private treaty. They are a lot of fine ones that should not be overlooked by breeders who

FESENMEYER'S A WONDER OFFERING.

Eight litters fall pigs, sired by A Wonder. Will book orders for both boars and gilts. Ten spring gilts. Gritters and Allbrook breeding, bred to A Wonder. Fifteen A Wonder spring and fall gilts bred to the great young boar, Big Joe. All for sale at private treaty. A great offering of A Wonder pigs. Description of stock guaranteed. H. FESENMEYER, CLARINDA, IOWA.

want big ones of the right type. Remember, they are A Wonder gilts or good ones bred to A Wonder. The eight litters of fall pigs sired by A Wonder and offered at this time are a lot of youngsters that are hard to equal, and breeders wanting a young prospect can find them in this lot. See Mr. Fesenmeyer's card in Kansas Farmer. Write him and describe what you want. If it is the high-class, big type, he can suit you. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

A Book About Pianos.

The homes into which Kansas Farmer goes who desire to buy a piano should send for the style book which gives practical information with regard to pianos, which J. B. Thierly, of Milwaukee, Wis., has issued. Mr. Thierly has built up a big business in selling pianos direct to the consumer. He pays the freight to the buyer's station and makes a very fair proposition to those desiring to purchase. He offers to send a Thierly piano to you, of your selection, on 30 days' free trial. He does not require any money in advance or any deposit, and if the piano is not satisfactory after you have had a chance to try it, all you need to do is to send it back at his expense. If you want to buy it after you



J. B. Thierly, The Piano and Organ Man.

have tried it, and pay the cash price therefor, he will quote you a very low cash price, or if you would like to buy the piano and pay for it in monthly or quarterly installments, Mr. Thierly will sell you one on that basis, giving you two years' time in which to pay for it. Mr. Thierly points out that he is not offering you something cheap and unreliable, but a quality piano, at a fair price. When he makes one sale in your neighborhood, he expects to make many other sales. He tells about his piano business, and of selling in a full page advertisement on the back cover page and particularly requests that Kansas Farmer readers read over this advertisement and write him for his piano style book and catalog. Either a postal card or letter request will bring it, or you can use the coupon which the advertisement contains. Mention Kansas Farmer.

The E. R. Morgan Sales.

The big dispersion sales of Hereford cattle, Percheron horses, and Duroc Jersey hogs made by E. R. Morgan at Blue Rapids, Kan., November 15 and 16, brought big crowds of interested stockmen from many parts of Kansas and other states. The Herefords sold the first day were bid on quite freely, considering the scarcity of feed in many localities. The cattle lacked fitting and were not sold at halter, as they usually are, but were just driven through the ring. The breed cows averaged almost \$100 per head and the younger stuff around \$50. Following is a partial list of buyers:

Table with columns: No., Buyer, Price.
1.—Emil Schwandt, Onaga.....\$60
2.—M. L. Beckman, Winkler..... 65
3.—William Curry, Herkimer..... 105
4.—J. R. Harding Hamlin..... 75
5.—P. Kerrington, Frankfort..... 80
6.—J. R. Harding..... 75
7.—John Hay, Manhattan..... 85
8.—J. R. Harding..... 75
9.—M. L. Beckman..... 70
10.—E. J. Brown, Blue Rapids..... 75
11.—John Hays..... 75
12.—J. R. Harding..... 160
13.—Emil Schwandt..... 145
14.—J. R. Harding..... 80
15.—Ed Tezuren, Cleburne..... 70
16.—John Hays..... 100
17.—E. J. Brown..... 75
18.—Julius Ray, Winkler..... 90
19.—M. J. Boyle..... 90
20.—Ed Tezuren..... 100
21.—John Kramer, Manhattan..... 135
22.—A. J. Schwandt, Wamego..... 160
23.—M. J. Boyle..... 90
33.—Nelson Bros., Keats..... 80
36.—E. H. Gifford, Lewiston, Neb..... 135
37.—Julius Ray..... 75
38.—John Kramer..... 100
45.—C. J. Ballou, Blainphos, Kan..... 155
47.—Ed Malone, Blaine..... 255
56.—C. J. Ballou..... 255
The Percheron mares were very much in demand and sold well considering the fact that every one of them had done a season's work on the farm and were sold without a bit of fitting. The stallion, Holver, sold for \$600, going to Wes Goldsberry of Beattie. Following is a complete list of sales:
Linda—G. F. Brown, Lawrence.....\$350
Ethel—George Hunt, Blue Rapids..... 415
Carrie—C. J. Johnson, Solomon Rapids..... 460
Edessa—C. J. Wmpe, Seneca..... 515
Ada—F. E. Ware, Burlington Junction, Mo..... 510
Florence—W. H. Tibbets, Blaine..... 415
Etoile—J. D. Hogan, Greenleaf..... 450
Roselle—F. E. Ware..... 510
Nelle—George Hunt..... 415
Prude—Charles Drennen, Blue Rapids..... 140
Fancy—J. C. Wmpe..... 205
Holver—Wes Goldsberry, Beattie..... 600

Stodder's Shorthorn Sale.

That Shorthorns have not lost anything of their popularity, and that it pays to breed good ones, were both shown by the results of the sale held by J. F. Stodder at his Silver Creek farm near Burden, Kan., on November 14. Another thing shown by this sale was the wonderful evenness of the cattle, as shown by the even range of prices. Nothing sold very high and few sold below a fair valuation. The Captain Archer calf, Captain Foxglove 334377, topped the sale at \$300, and finds a new home at the Kansas Reformatory at Hutchinson. This was a moderate price for this bull, bred as he is. The sales were as follows: No. 1, Henry Burline, Caldwell, Kan., \$145; No. 2, C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan., \$285; No. 3, C. S. Nevius, \$115; No. 4, Harriman Bros., Pilot Grove, Mo., \$300; No. 5, H. H. Holmes, Great Bend, Kan., \$140; No. 6, Joseph King & Son, Potwin, Kan., \$125; No. 7, H. E. Holmes, \$130; No. 8, J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan., \$150; No. 10, H. H. Holmes, \$125; No. 11, C. S. Nevius, \$75; No. 12, Fred Cowley, Columbus, Kan., \$130; No. 13, Holcomb & Calahan, Zenda, Kan., \$110; No. 14, Holcomb & Calahan, \$165; No. 15,

100—HOLSTEINS—100

I HAVE FOR SALE 100 HEAD OF HIGH grade Holsteins, consisting of two and three-year-old springers, a few fresh now; also a few cows and young bulls. This is a first-class bunch of young cattle, well marked and very uniform in quality. A large per cent of them will freshen in 80 days. Will sell one or all. Special price on car lots. None reserved. IRA ROMIG, Station B, Topeka, Kan.

THOS. DARCEY

Real Estate and Live Stock Auctioneer. Eighteen Years' Experience. Offerle, Kan.

Fred Applegarde, Winfield, Kan., \$210; No. 16, L. Eckhart, Winfield, Kan., \$245; No. 17, Henry Burline, \$125; No. 18, J. W. Near, Burden, Kan., \$130; No. 19, Inas Girard, Cambridge, Kan., \$140; No. 20, Joseph King & Son, \$195; No. 21, Ernest Girard, \$125; No. 22, L. Eckhart, \$185; No. 23, J. C. Robison, \$140; No. 24, N. H. Woodward, Glen Elder, Kan., \$90; No. 25, J. W. Near, \$70; No. 26, F. Leidy, Leon, Kan., \$120; No. 27, R. A. Stevens, Atlanta, Kan., \$95; No. 28, N. H. Woodward, \$110; No. 29, Holcomb & Calahan, \$160; No. 30, Joseph King & Son, \$120; No. 32, F. Leidy, \$135; No. 33, J. C. Robison, \$200; No. 34, R. A. Stevens, Atlanta, Kan., \$170; No. 35, Ernest Girard, \$115; No. 36, Ernest Girard, \$80; No. 37, F. Stephens, \$100; No. 38, J. T. Nelson, Winfield, Kan., \$110; No. 39, Ernest Girard, \$100; No. 40, J. C. Robison, \$105; No. 41, Kansas State Reformatory, Hutchinson, Kan., \$300; No. 42, Holcomb & Calahan, \$160; No. 44, E. A. Allen, Chillico, Okla., \$125; No. 45, Holcomb & Calahan, \$150; No. 46, Sherman Wingert, Atlanta, Kan., \$90; No. 48, C. E. Belmont, Atlanta, Kan., \$75.

C. E. Conover's Sale.

The sale of Poland Chinas recently held by C. E. Conover of Stanberry, Mo., was well attended. Mr. Conover's offering this year was an extra good one but, on account of unfavorable conditions, the average was only \$20, which was low for the high-class offering. The following is a list of purchasers at \$20 and over: N. A. Boston, Stanberry, Mo., \$22; Charles Dakan, Stanberry, Mo., \$26; Joseph Leigh, Clyde, Mo., \$24; R. A. Turner, Stanberry, Mo., \$25.50; U. S. Chilton, Stanberry, Mo., \$25; William Ketchum, King City, Mo., \$23; N. A. Boston, Stanberry, Mo., \$22; E. A. Summers, Stanberry, Mo., \$22; Clarence Dakan, Stanberry, Mo., \$32; Judge Corley, Stanberry, Mo., \$20.50; N. B. Webster, High Hill, Mo., \$26; N. A. Boston, Stanberry, Mo., \$20.50; Robert Cogdill, Clyde, Mo., \$22.

Naylor's Hereford Dispersion.

Mr. J. W. Naylor of Alta Vista, Kan., announces a big Hereford dispersion sale for December 19. The offering will consist of about 100 head of registered cattle, nearly half of which are Double Standard Poll Herefords. Mr. Naylor located at his present location, 6 miles northeast of Alta Vista, over 30 years ago and soon after engaged in the Hereford breeding business, buying foundation stock from the best breeders that time and always pursuing the policy of buying the very best breeding animals. His herd is rich in the blood of the most noted sires of the breed, and there are few breeders that have discarded inferior females to the extent that Mr. Naylor has. The first of this year he sold a carload of his older breeding, and the females that go into this sale are an outstanding lot of good, useful and young stock. There will be a nice line of extra choice young bulls, nearly half of which are Double Standard and have no horns, including the present herd bull that gets more than 50 per cent without horns.

Schneider Has Good Sale.

Joe Schneider of Nortonville, Kan., writes: "I had a very good sale, considering everything. The 62 head offered were all of spring farrow but 10 head, and sold for an average of \$23.75." The following is a list of buyers paying \$20 or more: No. 1, F. A. Tripp, Meriden, \$31; No. 2, J. J. Bodde, Boyle, \$22; No. 4, Peter Steim, Valley Falls, \$24; No. 5, David Corkil, Nortonville, \$24; No. 6, David Corkil, \$21; No. 9, J. W. Spence, Valley Falls, \$21; No. 10, L. Hazlett, Valley Falls, \$23; No. 11, Frank Schrick, Ester, \$23; No. 12, W. L. Van Horn, Nortonville, \$35; No. 13, John Meier, Nortonville, \$41; No. 14, G. Van Horn, Nortonville, \$21; No. 15, Charles Kolterman, Onaga, \$32; No. 16, M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, \$28; No. 17, C. Dixon, Nortonville, \$26; No. 18, Henry Ode, Lowmont, \$26; No. 18 1/2, Frank Schrick, Potter, \$23; No. 19, David Figgs, Nortonville, \$23; No. 22, Frank Schrick, \$27; No. 23, Edd Ellerman, \$25; No. 25, L. Hazlett, \$21; No. 24, L. Hazlett, \$23; No. 29, A. J. Demler, Winchester, \$22; No. 30, John Bankford, Valley Falls, \$33; No. 32, Frank Schrick, \$35; No. 33, Edd Ellerman, \$33; No. 35, David Corkil, \$27; No. 36, Edd Ellerman, \$24; No. 27, L. Hazlett, \$22; No. 38, Frank Schrick, \$40; No. 41, Edd Ellerman, \$23; No. 43, Frank Schrick, \$26; No. 44, C. F. Wagner, Nortonville, \$30; No. 45, Frank Schrick, \$30; No. 46, H. Bodde, \$31; No. 47, David Corkil, \$23; No. 56, G. F. Wagner, \$22; No. 51, Frank Temp, Lowmont, \$23; No. 58, Charles Heller, Nortonville, \$26; No. 59, C. C. Tuckling, Boyle, \$22; No. 61, J. R. Matthews, Valley Falls, \$21.

HIDES AND FUR MARKET.

(Furnished by Jas. C. Smith Hide Co., 108 East Third Street.)
HIDES—Salt cured No. 1, 1 1/2 c; No. 2, 1 1/4 c; side brands, over 40 lbs., per lb., 1 1/4 c flat; side brands, under 40 lbs., 10 1/2 c flat; bulls and stags, No. 1, 10 1/4 c; No. 2, 9 1/4 c; glue hides, 7 c flat; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.00 @ 3.50; No. 2, \$2.00 @ 2.50; tallow, No. 1, 6 c; No. 2, 5 c; sheep pelts, 35 @ 85 c. Green uncured hides, 1 1/2 c less than same grade cured. Green half cured, 3/4 c less than cured. Green frozen hides grade as No. 2.
FURS—Mink, Central: No. 1 large, \$5.50 @ 4.50; No. 1, medium, \$4.25 @ 3.50; No. 1, small, \$3.00 @ 2.00. Raccoon, Central—No. 1, large, \$2.00 @ 1.25; No. 1, medium, \$1.25 @ 1.00; No. 1, small, 90c @ 65c. Skunk, Central—Black, prime, \$2.00 @ 1.25; short, prime, \$1.25 @ 90c; narrow prime, 95c @ 70c. Best prime, 40c @ 25c; best unprime, 35c @ 20c. Opossum, Central—No. 1, large, 60c @ 40c; No. 1, medium, 40c @ 25c; No. 1, small, 20c @ 15c. Muskrat, Central—No. 1, large, 50c @ 35c; No. 1, medium, 38c @ 30c; No. 1, small, 25c @ 20c. Fox, Red and Gray—No. 1 red, \$5.00 @ 1.25; No. 1, gray, 75c @ 2.00. Wolf, Prairie and Timber—No. 1, prairie, \$4.00 @ 75c; No. 1, timber, \$6.00 @ 1.00. Cat, Wild and House—No. 1, wild, \$1.00 @ 25c; No. 1, house, large, black, 20c @ 10c; No. 1, house, medium, colors, 10c @ 5c. Civet, Central—No. 1, 45c. Badger—No. 1, \$1.00 @ 30c. Early caught furs at value.

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

Read What Buyers Say

Wm. Hahn, Clarkeson, Nebraska, writes: "My Thiery Piano is as good as any of the Pianos ever sent to this section costing more money."

E. C. Atkins, Waltonville, Illinois, writes: "One of our local dealers wanted us to send the piano back to you but we are convinced that it is the sweetest toned piano in this town."

Geo. Mahanes, Eureka, Kansas, writes: "In a few words our idea of the Thiery Piano is that it is not only a beauty but just as perfect in tone and workmanship as it possibly could be."

H. M. DeWitt, 208 4th Ave., Gallipolis, Ohio, writes: "My daughter says that you could not have the piano back for twice as much as we are paying for it so you can just imagine how well we are pleased."

Jacob Frey, Leighton, Pennsylvania, writes: "I have saved at least \$100.00 by buying from you and I would not give your piano for any other in our neighborhood because it excels in both tone and finish."

Robert S. Harvey, Tigerton, Wisconsin, writes: "If you have any customers around here who are in doubt about the quality of your instruments just tell them to write to me."

Mr. Harry Eide, R. F. D. 2, Granton, Wisconsin, writes: "I have saved at least \$150.00 by buying from you instead of from my local dealer. I would not trade my Thiery Piano for any other instrument in this section."

M. R. Dilley, Magnolia, Iowa, writes: "The Thiery Piano cannot be beat by any of the higher priced pianos in this town. We figure that we have saved \$100."

P. E. Wells, Rockford, Iowa, writes: "My Thiery Piano has attracted considerable attention. I do not believe the equal of this piano is offered here within \$100.00 of the price."

J. W. Clifton, Spring Ranch, Nebraska, writes: "We tested the Thiery Piano aside of another instrument costing \$150.00 more money and your instrument was pronounced much the best."

H. C. Seide, Nicollet, Minn., writes: "I have saved over \$100. by buying piano direct from you."

Read What Buyers Say

L. Braden, Maroa, Illinois, writes: "The Thiery Piano which you sent to us is so much better than other instruments sold at similar prices, that we are sending you check in full for the instrument without waiting for the thirty days trial."

Fred Furious, St. Onge, South Dakota, writes: "Enclosed find check in full for Thiery Piano style 10. We would not trade it for any other instrument in this locality costing \$100.00 more than we paid for it."

A. H. Jung, Elliott, North Dakota, writes: "We compared our Thiery Piano with other pianos sold in this locality and consider our piano worth double what we paid for it."

Jacob Timpe, Grand Ledge, Mich., writes: "The Thiery Piano, costing \$125, less than a piano one of my neighbors has, is considered far superior."

E. C. Adamson, Konawa, Oklahoma, writes: "Piano all O. K. Everybody likes it. You need never expect me to send it back."

C. C. Hammond, Brenham, Texas, writes: "We received the Piano all O. K. and are well pleased with it and will forward you cash in full in a very few days. Your instrument deserves much praise."

F. Osberg, Ft. Russell, Wyoming, writes: "We are so well pleased with the fine Thiery Piano that we desire to pay for it right away instead of waiting 60 days time."



Above is a wood engraving of the Thiery Art Upright Style "40." It does not begin to show its beauty. Nothing but the instrument in your parlor on thirty days trial could show it to you as it really is. This piano stands four feet, 10 inches high; five feet, four inches long and weighs about 900 pounds. It is made in the finest fancy figured mahogany. The case is double veneered both inside and out. It has a full metallic frame, double repeating action, full copper over-strung strings in the bass. The keys are the finest genuine ivory with solid ebony sharps. I'll ship this piano to any home in America at my expense and my customer receiving it can compare it with any other piano made."

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When you order a Thiery Piano you can expect to save \$75.00 to \$150.00—when you place the instrument in your parlor the proof is before you. And from a Quality standpoint—if you don't stamp every detail with your O. K.—merely ship it back at my expense!

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