

KANSAS FARMER

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT

OF THE FARM AND HOME

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Reading Room

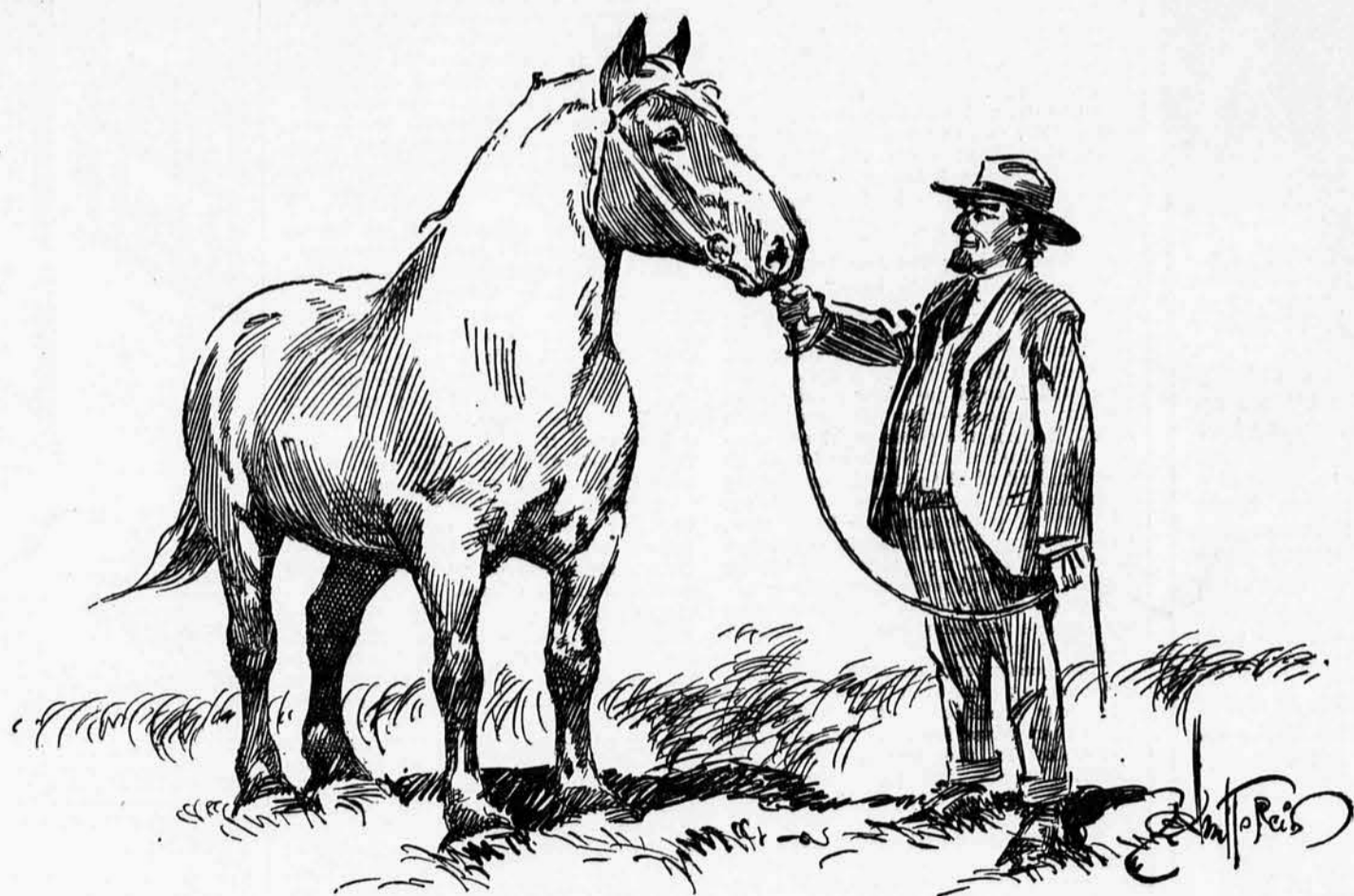
THE lure of new opportunities leads men on and away from old limitations.

In the urge of ambition, the inhuman strife of commercialism, or under the priceless spur of necessity, man finds no greater opportunities than those of the farm.

His soil is a laboratory, his crops an education and his cattle an inspiration. Responsibility comes with ownership, sympathy with kinship and culture with the care of animals. His growth is the reaction between himself and his environment. As the child needs a cat or a pony for the training they give, so man needs the pig or the Percheron.

Stock breeding is a liberal education, the farm a university, and character builded thereon is better than any career.

—I. D. Graham



Culture Comes With The Care Of Animals

Winter Tours for the Summer Stay-at-Homes

Just because it was inconvenient for you to do any traveling last summer do not stay at home now. Many persons prefer to do their sight-seeing in winter.

Take your outing now. Why not visit

California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas

or some of the many other desirable winter resorts?

Come in and let me tell you the whole story. Literature and information about fares and train service free.



T. L. KING
City Passenger Agent,
Topeka, Kansas



Rayo LANTERNS

"Light Work"

There is no needless delay about putting the horses up for the night and getting into your own comfortable home when the work is lightened—and lightened—by a Rayo lantern. Rayo lanterns give such a strong, steady light you can put your hand on what you want in a second.

Rayo lanterns are the best and brightest on the market.

Made in all kinds of styles and sizes, to suit any use.

Finest material and workmanship; most light for the oil consumed; will not blow out.

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



Standard Oil Company
(Incorporated)

50 Concord Grapes \$1 Hardy - Vigorous
10 Budded Cherrys \$1 Stock Guaranteed.
Buy from a house
that has a reputation for low prices and square dealing. Send for our Free Catalogue and 25c Due Bill.
FAIRBURY NURSERIES, Box 7 Fairbury, Neb.

Over the Editor's Table

A Story by the Advertising Man
With a Bit of Timely Comment

A FEW years ago a man having perfected an article of considerable usefulness to nearly every farmer in the country (as he thought) started out to put it on the market. All of his neighbors said he was crazy on the subject of the usefulness of his article and ridiculed his belief that anybody would care to buy it. He had no money to build a factory to make it, and those who had factories wouldn't take up the manufacture of the said article without a large guarantee in the shape of hard cash, to insure them against possible loss. Nobody except the inventor believed the thing would sell, because it was comparatively a new thing.

But the faith of the inventor was strong within him, and he wouldn't be laughed or scolded out of his belief that his article would make him rich if he could only get started. And start he did. He worked nights, as well as days, as he could find the time to make his article as best he could, with his own hands, and as fast as he had goods to sell he peddled them out himself for as good prices as he could get. The usefulness of his article proved itself very strongly to those who bought it, and presently he had calls for more goods than he could make, even with his good wife's help. When some of his neighbors saw that, they timidly extended some help, which finally gave the inventor a good start toward a small factory. When he was in position to make his article faster than he could personally peddle it out he began to advertise it in the newspapers, in a small way at the beginning. The advertising brought business and the inventor found himself busy taking care of a business that began to make him rich. In less than ten years he sold out his business to some fellows who were bound to have it, and found he had enough from the proceeds of the sale to keep him and his family in comfort the rest of their lives, and still leave a respectable heritage to the children. Up to this point this little story is not specially interesting. What follows shows how the purchasers of the inventor's business learned a big lesson at a big cost to themselves. After the new owners had run the business for three years, and lost all it cost them to begin with, and as much more on top of that, they hunted up the man who had started the business and made a success of it, and said to him, "How does it come that you made a lot of money out of this business, while we have done nothing but lose heavily?"

"The explanation is easy," said the first owner. "It lies in your advertising. While I owned the business I did the advertising. I also made the goods. I invented the article for a special purpose, and I knew just how good it was for the purpose—when it was made right. I made the goods right and simply advertised what I had, and kept up the standard of the goods to everything I claimed for them in the advertising. The buying public came to know that, and the longer I was in business the less it cost me to sell my goods, even though I spent more and more each year in advertising. The business grew faster than my expense for doing business increased. Hence my profits.

"You gentlemen," he continued, "took my business, and seem to have got it into your heads that all I had to do was to put advertisements in the papers and rake in the twenty-dollar gold pieces. In the first place, you didn't know as fully as you should what you were advertising, nor why you should do it. You knew I had advertised largely and made money out of it. You wanted the money, and because I advertised, you did. So far you knew.

"But," the inventor went on rubbing it in, "you didn't know about the necessity of keeping up the Standard of Excellence in the goods you sold. You didn't 'deliver' as you said you would. The buying public came to class you as counterfeiters, and wouldn't heed anything you advertised. You apparently believed there was a 'sucker born every minute,' and if one man wouldn't buy any more of your product, another man would in his place.

"Either intentionally or carelessly you ignored the demands of the public.

Worse than that, it seems to me you have denied to the public the right to demand honesty from you—honesty in your selling arguments, and honesty in the goods you put out in exchange for honest money. In my opinion you have gone 'bumped' very hard. The intensity of your 'bump' is measured exactly by the deficiency of your goods, and the extent of your advertising.

"The good name I gave the goods," further said the first manufacturer, "could not be sustained by the continued advertising alone. And when the goods are faulty, the more you advertise the more you lose. You misjudged the intelligence of the buying public and you didn't care much for your error. You have lost out. The advertising—the very thing you thought would make you rich, has made you poor."

"So it seems," said the subsequent owners. "Since you know the business so well, both the making and the selling of the goods, what will you give us and buy back the whole thing?"

"Nothing," quietly said the first owner. "You have wrecked it beyond rehabilitation. Not necessarily the factory buildings and the machinery, but the product itself, in the mind of the public, has become so discredited that no man on earth can bring it back again. Your wide advertising has induced tens of thousands of new customers to try your goods, and they have concluded you never had anything worth while. The old customers believe you cheapened the goods to get rich quick—to cash in on the old advertising. You could begin where I left off, but I cannot again begin where you leave off. I might win back the old customers who knew me, but those who know only you in this business wouldn't come to me or to any other man. The confidence you inspired for the goods through your advertising has been abused, whether wilfully or not, and in such a case the public simply will not come back."

So the concern went out of business. While no names are given, this is a true story. It is another illustration of a great fact, known to all successful advertisers, that quality in an advertised article must be maintained or improved or it quickly goes out of the market.

The better the article, the less it costs to sell it, simply because more people want it, and the more people who know about it the greater the possible demand.

It is a poor argument to ask anyone to buy anything because it is advertised. But it is only justice to reason that only a good article is worth advertising, and it is impossible to continually advertise a poor or worthless piece of goods except at a loss. To buy an advertised article, then, especially a "trade marked" one, is an assurance of good value and satisfaction in its use.

Moreover, it is becoming more and more impossible, for other reasons, to advertise poor or worthless goods. An illegitimate business has no right to succeed for even a day, and some newspapers refuse to run illegitimate advertising, regardless of whatever price or consideration is offered.

The present management of KANSAS FARMER takes unto itself no little pride for the advertising which has run in this paper since the control of the paper came into its hands several years ago. And it also takes pride in the fact that certain advertising offered has not been run. Quacks and fakers get no chance to do business through this paper. The supervision exercised over its advertising columns is just as careful as that given to the editorial pages. Every reader of this paper can feel perfectly free to trust every advertiser whose advertising appears in these columns. The guarantee made to subscribers, as printed every week at the top of the editorial page, means just what it says. It is printed there for a purpose—as a signboard to the unscrupulous that they need not apply here for advertising space—and as a bona fide assurance to every subscriber that this paper does not wish its subscribers to take any risks in patronizing advertisers that the paper is unwilling to share with its subscribers in so doing.

A. A. Borman

FURNITURE FOR ALL PEOPLE ALL PURPOSES ALL POCKET-BOOKS AT FACTORY-COST

Buy that Furniture you have wanted so long right now. Don't think for a minute you can't afford that chair, bookcase, couch or bed. Perhaps you can't afford to pay the price your local dealer asks you to pay, but have you seen our prices? Our values will startle you. Never before have we offered such a complete, high grade, carefully selected line of furniture at such ridiculously low prices. You do not want to miss our furniture book this year. It will be interesting reading for you. From the first page to the last it is all the same story—highest quality furniture at lowest possible prices.

JOHN A. HALL, our expert furniture buyer, has selected this line from the offerings of the leading factories of this country. In many cases he has contracted for the entire output. Thus we have obtained prices that no local dealer can hope to duplicate. This saving is yours—how much of a saving it is, a comparison of prices will tell. And just a word about the assortment. Everything (absolutely everything) that comes within the ordinary furniture needs of man, is here. We have grades and prices that will suit you, no matter what your tastes, no matter how large or how small your pocket-book. Everything is new—up-to-date and stylish in design and finish. The materials are the very best, and we show you a variety ten times as great as you will find in the average retail store.

- Let us send you the furniture book. You need it. The number is 7.
- Here is a complete list of our money-savers—we will send any of them free of charge on request. Put numbers of the books you want on the coupon.
- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Paints | 17 Baby Carriages | 28 Women's Tailored Suits |
| 2 Pianos | 18 Men's Fur Coats | 29 Circular and Drug Books |
| 3 Organs | 19 Sewing Machines | 30 Women's Fashion Books |
| 4 Trunks | 20 Gasoline Engines | 31 Rain Coats, Rubber Coats, etc. |
| 5 Bookings | 21 Cream Separators | 32 Tomatoes and Monuments |
| 6 Valises | 22 Building Material | 33 Men's Clothing |
| 7 Furniture | 23 Stoves and Ranges | 34 Women's Fur |
| 8 Incubators | 24 Underwear Samples | 35 Dry Goods |
| 9 Wall Paper | 25 Automobile Supplies | 36 Millinery |
| 10 Typewriters | 26 Bicycles - Motorcycles | |
| 11 Grocery List | 27 Baby's Dress and Toilet | |
| 12 Food Cookers | | |
| 13 Tank Heaters | | |
| 14 Wire Fencing | | |
| 15 Carpets, Rugs | | |
| 16 Building Plans | | |

Sign and Mail Coupon NOW!

158 **Montgomery Ward & Co.**
19th and Campbell Sts. Chicago Avenue Bridge
KANSAS CITY CHICAGO

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

Name

Post Office

State

SEND COUPON TO THE NEAREST ADDRESS



AMERICAN FARM GATE

You, Mr. Farmer, your wife or child (don't, don't have to lift) an American Farm Gate when you want to open it. Just release the catch, and the end rises automatically (it lifts itself). No tugging, no lugging. Works easiest, lasts a lifetime—but costs no more. Invented by the first manufacturer of steel farm gates.

Before you buy a single gate for your farm, write us for price list of American Farm Gates. It will be real economy. Steel or wood, painted or galvanized, all styles self-lifting.

AMERICAN FARM GATE CO.
4605 15th St.
Kansas City, Mo.

Lifts Itself

WANTED—RELIABLE AGENTS.



KEEN KUTTER
Farm Tools

Built for service and wear. Best materials, finest temper and workmanship. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. "The Recognition of Quality Remains Long After the Price is Forgotten."

Trade-mark Reg. —E. C. SIMMONS.
SIMMONS HARDWARE CO., INC., ST. LOUIS & NEW YORK



GUARANTEED ALL-WOOL

YOU really do get all-wool in Clothcraft clothes for men and young men: the only guaranteed all-wool line at medium prices—\$10 to \$25.

Write for name of dealer.

THE JOSEPH & FEISS COMPANY
641 St. Clair Avenue Cleveland, Ohio



SAW YOUR WOOD

RUSS EASY No Backache weighs only 41 lbs. EASILY CARRIED

With a FOLDING SAWING MACHINE, 3 CORDS BY ONE MAN IN 10 hours. Send for Free catalog No E40 showing low price and testimonials from thousands. First order secures agency.

Folding Sawing Mach. Co., 161 W. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

\$1.00 per year; \$1.50 for two years; \$2.00 for three years. Special clubbing rates furnished upon application.

ADVERTISING RATES

30 cents per agate line—14 lines to the inch. No medical nor questionably worded advertising accepted. Last forms are closed Monday noon. Changes in advertising copy and stop orders must be received by Thursday noon the week preceding publication.



KANSAS FARMER

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

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

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

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

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

OUR GUARANTEE

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



NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENT

WE are at no time short of good ideas for the advancement of the public good, particularly for the improvement of conditions and the advancement of education and better living for those who are removed from educational centers of the country. Kansas is as full of good ideas as any state, and in Kansas we are making as great headway in working out these ideas as is any state in the Union. This work comes through the department of college extension of the Kansas Agricultural College, and the fellows engaged in this department are making their work count.

Neighborhood improvement clubs for the rural, village and town communities of Kansas is the general topic discussed in a bulletin by Edwin L. Holton, professor of rural education of the Kansas Agricultural College. The work of establishing these clubs is under the direction of the public extension service of the above-named institution, Prof. J. H. Miller in charge.

The bulletin contains constitution and by-laws for these clubs, methods of work, topics for discussion and sample programs, and a list of books suggested for the club's working library, together with much other good information pointing to the success and value of such clubs.

The three rural problems as set forth in the preface of the bulletin and questions which vitally concern the welfare of our American and Kansas democracy are: (1) The trend of rural population from the open country to the larger centers of population. (2) The gradual per cent of increase in tenant farmers. (3) The ever widening gap between the per cent of increase of consumption over the per cent of increase of production of agricultural products in America. The permanency of any great democracy like ours depends upon the standard of community life in the individual neighborhoods in the open country. The last decade has been a period of 'turning on the light.'

"It has shown us that we have almost depleted some of our vast natural resources; that we have 'mined' our soil instead of tilling it; that our average crop yields are, in too many communities, decreasing instead of getting larger; that the rural and village school is not efficient—it has trained our boys and girls away from instead of toward the farm and the home, and that the high schools have been preparing the few for college at the expense of the many who should be prepared for community life; that the rural church is in a state of decadence; that the public highways are poorly kept; that we have been wasteful of human life in not looking after health conditions in the open country and villages; that there is a deplorable lack of co-operation in the country and villages.

"Each one of these fundamental problems is difficult but not impossible of solution. Each one must be worked out by the members of the neighborhoods themselves. Each neighborhood should take all the help it can get from the outside, but it will, in the main, solve its own problems through its own local organizations and institutions. A well organized community can be what it wills to be. An unorganized community is in a state of decadence."

The quickest way to be sure that you have taken steps to get rid of hog cholera on your farm is to fence the hogs away from ponds and streams that have been affected by dry weather. More cholera is transmitted by means of such sources of water supply than by any other. Kansas is free from hog cholera, as compared with other states, and those communities which have shut the hogs from low running streams and ponds are rapidly becoming free from the disease.

LIVE STOCK AND SOIL FERTILITY.

It is said that the farms of England are wonderfully fertile and that this fertility is due to the live stock kept thereon. There is little doubt that the conclusion is correct, but the English farmer carries enough live stock to produce a quantity of manure to make extreme fertility possible. Every handful of straw, hay, or anything that can be used for bedding the stables and yards is made into manure, and that is carefully cared for until it gets into the soil. The English farmer makes it his business to produce a quantity of manure sufficient to every year more than replace the fertility his crops take from the soil.

The farmer of Kansas does not at this time have manure on the farm sufficient to replace but a small fraction of the plant food he annually takes from his soil, even though every pound was placed on the land. If he were called upon to increase the fertility of every acre of a quarter section farm he would soon realize that his little manure pile was like a single sand on the seashore. For this reason under our present system of farming we should rotate the crops, grow crops which will improve the soil, and plow under an occasional green crop, in addition to the proper use of every pound of manure.

We are not keeping live stock in sufficient numbers to maintain our soil fertility. Our present system will not support enough live stock to do that thing. To keep more live stock we must get away from the idea of depending solely on pasture. The silo is the starting point for more horses, cattle and sheep. The silo with alfalfa will allow any farmer to keep all the animals he wants. When the 160-acre farm has on it 40 cows and 40 head of young cattle with the horses and hogs and all the manure going back into the land, the farmer will begin to realize how productive our broad prairie acres can be made, and he will make money as never before.

SHEEP FOR KANSAS.

Back in the '80's Kansas had about 1,500,000 sheep. Now she has less than 350,000. Why this change in a state that is admittedly one of the best adapted for sheep raising in the Union?

At a recent farmers' institute there was presented an excellent paper on sheep raising, and in the discussion which followed it was developed that practically every man who raised sheep made money on them; but it was also brought out, in a most emphatic manner, that success comes only with small flocks. In this is an answer to the question of why sheep are not so plentiful in Kansas. There are others, but this is one of them.

Perhaps it is true that the majority of Kansas farmers have not had practical experience in raising sheep, at least not lately, and the experience of the bonanza sheep men of the earlier days would be of little worth to them. Certain it is that sheep will do well and be money makers when kept in comparatively small flocks, when they would do neither in large flocks.

Animals in large numbers living together in flocks or herds are much more liable to disease, and when this attacks them the losses are very much heavier. A small flock of sheep will fit in on almost any farm, to the advantage of the farm, the sheep and the owner.

There is room for such a flock on most farms, and the good they will do in cleaning up the waste places and fertilizing the soil will practically pay for their keep and leave the increase and the clip as so much clear profit.

The evils of one crop agriculture are not to be measured in the immediate present, but in our declining years or when we turn over a worn-out farm to our children. The vast cotton fields of the south and the wheat fields of the north and west bear mute but emphatic witness of the suicidal policy of adhering to but one crop.

OCEAN TO OCEAN HIGHWAY.

An ocean to ocean boulevard that is kept in condition the year round and that will pass through Kansas is the great interest of the moment.

Advocates of good roads have long worked for such a road, and it now seems an immediate possibility. The route has been surveyed and officially approved from Los Angeles to Osage City and from New York to Kansas City. The only section which is not yet approved is that lying between Kansas City and Osage City, and the determination of this section will rest upon the extreme desirability of laying this route through historic Lawrence and the beautiful capital city or upon the purely sentimental desire for following the Santa Fe trail over that short section.

The direct benefit to the people who live adjacent to this great highway is one of the chief objects sought, but there are others of vast importance. The construction of such a road would be an object lesson for the whole state. Residents who would see or travel over it would find the immense advantages it possesses over other roads and would naturally want to build others like it. Especially will this be true when the very small cost is considered.

It has been demonstrated that such a road can be kept in condition by use of the drag on an average of once a month during the entire year, and if one of the improved drags, such as are now manufactured by enterprising firms, is used, this labor is reduced to a minimum and the work much better done.

Another feature of vast importance and one whose possibilities cannot, as yet, be estimated, is the growing tourist habit by the owners of automobiles. Many Kansans make long tours in other states, and the people of other states do the same. Naturally all these people will travel by the best road, but, just as naturally, they will want to see the places of interest along the route.

This overland tourist travel is only beginning, and is bound to increase, as it will bring to the state a well-to-do class of people who have money to invest and who are on the lookout for opportunities.

The importance of this highway to the state and the people along its route cannot be estimated now, but the highway will be built, and it is much better to have it located along a desirable route than to have regrets that it was not secured.

RUSSIAN THISTLE.

The Russian thistle is not a thistle at all. It is a tumbleweed.

Several years ago considerable excitement was stirred up over the supposed possibility of western Kansas being "taken" by the Russian thistle, and much ado was made about how to get rid of it. The legislature passed a law requiring the owners or occupants of any land within the state of Kansas to destroy Russian thistles at such times as the county commissioners should direct. Each county attorney was made responsible for the prosecution of offenders on his official bond.

Now they are making hay of it. The Russian thistle is not and never was a dangerous weed, but this law still remains in full force and effect.

The Russian thistle is an annual weed which, if not allowed to seed, will die out in one year. Cattle are rather fond of it when it is young, and if it is cut at the right season it makes fairly good hay. Large quantities of it are put up for hay in western Kansas, and what was once the terror of the farmer and what is yet under the ban of the law, is now a valuable cattle feed.

It is illegal hay, however, and every county commissioner who does not order it destroyed and every one who owns or occupies land on which it grows, commits a misdemeanor and is subject to penalties under the law.

This is only one thing which shows the need of a revision of Kansas laws.

MINERAL MATTER IN RATIONS.

A recent experiment conducted by the Wisconsin Experiment Station establishes some interesting and practical principles in regard to the ash content of rations for farm animals. The ash constituents, or the mineral matter in feeding stuffs, is composed of various elements, the most important ones of which are lime, phosphorus and potash. The work and results of the Wisconsin experiment are as follows:

Three lots of pigs were chosen. One lot was fed a well balanced ration in which there was a very small amount of organic phosphorus, about a gram. The second lot was fed a similar ration, with the exception of phosphorus content which was increased to about five grams by the addition of ground rock phosphate, while the third lot was fed a ration in which the phosphorus was supplied from the feeds. This is known as organic phosphorus and is the usual way of including this element in a ration.

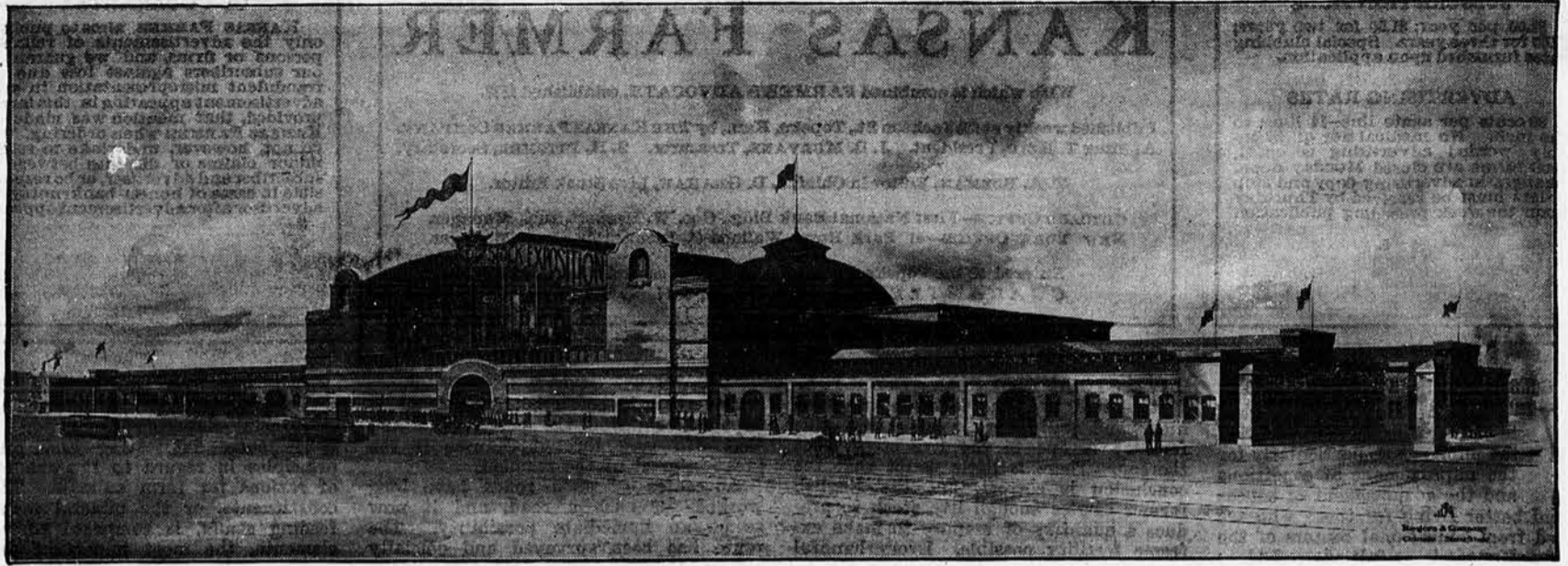
The first month of the experiment resulted in a considerable daily gain for the hogs of each lot. After that time, however, the hogs of lot one began to lose weight, to become inactive, and at the end of three months were so lifeless that they refused to come to their feed unless assisted. Phosphorus was then added to their ration and the hogs were restored to a normal condition.

The important facts to be learned from the above experiment are two; one is that a certain amount of phosphorus (from 3 to 5 grains in the case of a fifty-pound growing hog) is an absolute necessity in a ration for hogs; the second is that the phosphorus of a hog ration may be secured by including ground rock phosphate with the feeds.

Because of the high ash content of clover and alfalfa, and, in fact, all legumes, and because of the adaptability of these feeds to the digestive apparatus of sheep, cattle and horses, the feeders of these classes of animals should have no particular difficulty in supplying the mineral elements. With the hog feeder, however, the problem is quite different. He must supply his mineral matter from the concentrates, since the digestive organs of the hog are not adapted to the feeding of any considerable amount of roughage. To be sure, pastures of any of the above crops will greatly aid in balancing a ration for hogs, but, since pastures can only be had for a limited portion of each year, the hog feeder must rely on some other source. Rock phosphate can be purchased for about \$12 per ton, and the fact that hogs can thrive on a ration, the phosphorus of which comes from the above source, is of especial interest to profitable hog feeders.

The rapidity with which a young animal forms the skeleton, 40 to 50 per cent of which is mineral matter, is one great reason why those in this stage should have an optimum amount of lime, phosphorus and potash. In the experiments just related the hogs of lot one drew the ash elements needed for flesh formation from their own skeletons. Several scientists have proved that a lack of mineral matter in the ration of a milking cow resulted in the robbing of the skeleton to furnish such. The daily yield of milk demands considerable ash, particularly phosphorus and lime. In conclusion, it is only necessary to state that early maturity in any class of animals, as well as economic meat or milk production, is impossible to the feeder who ignores the question of ash content in his rations.

The farmers' institute is an agricultural school brought to your door. The Kansas Agricultural College supplies two speakers and helps you in dating and arranging the meeting. Kansas now has 350 organized institutes holding regular meetings, and 14,000 farmers are members. If your neighborhood is not one of those with an organization, arrange at once for a meeting and prepare to get your share of the good things going.



THE HOME OF THE INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION AT CHICAGO, GREATEST LIVE STOCK SHOW PAVILION IN THE WORLD.

THE WORLD'S STOCK SHOW

Echoes From 1911 International Greatest Show Ever Made

By T. A. BORMAN

The closing of the gates of Dexter Park Pavilion, Chicago, last Saturday evening completed the history of the 1911 International Live Stock Exposition. This show was international in fact, as well as in name, exhibits of the best in cattle, swine, sheep and horses being made from the United States, Canada, England and continental Europe. At this point permit me to remark that no nation has it "on" our own when the blue ribbons are placed. If we do not produce the best, we buy the best, and our long stick takes down the choicest plums. This rule held good in the exposition just closed, and has prevailed since 1900, when the first International was held. A detailed report of this wonderful show would prove uninteresting to the everyday reader, and I will write only of those things which, in my judgment, will be of interest to farm readers.

The International is not organized for profit—it has no capital stock. A life membership, costing \$100, and to which all stock men of good repute are eligible, with the admission of 50 cents at the gate, together with stall rents and income from concessionaries, support the show. The premiums are liberal and made so to dispose of all earnings except the required reserve on which to do business. The home of the show, Dexter Park Pavilion, shown above, and costing \$300,000, is close to the entrance of the Chicago stock yards, and was built for the use of the International. It is used by many other organizations for a similar purpose, notably the National Dairy Show Association, the last exhibition of which was reported in these columns. The International is under the direction of the pure-bred live stock associations and the representative breeders and feeders of this country. The roster of officers and directors is made up largely of the breeders of our best stock.

The attendance runs as high as 75,000 persons in a single day, and as many as 10,000 for the evening performances. The show is largely patronized by farmers and their families. I know of no show of any character, except the state fairs, attended by so many people who are engaged in the real work of tilling the soil, feeding and breeding live stock. Last Thursday at noone thousands of farmers' families were eating their lunches in the seats surrounding the judging ring. I think most of the farmers attending are from nearby states, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Iowa. They can run in and out of Chicago handily. But Kansas farmers can reach the show by a night's ride, and they should attend in good numbers. We Kansans need just such an inspiration as we are sure to get at this show. It seemed to me that the most interested group were farmers' sons ranging from 12 to 20 years of age. These boys just filled their eyes and minds, and they had not words to express their surprise and satisfaction.

These boys must in their lives carry the world's burdens; I pray that you prepare them for the task. The evening attendance is composed largely of Chi-

cago's 400. The evening entertainment is a horse show, and this year, in spite of the attention the automobile is attracting, the beautiful drafters, saddlers and drivers were greeted with enthusiasm never before known in this arena. The horse will long retain the respect and love of human kind.

The Iowa State College this year won the highest honors in the fat steer class with Victor, a grade Angus. This was the fourth time in the history of the International that Iowa College has turned this trick, winning also in 1902, 1905 and 1910. In 1903 Nebraska Agricultural College won and in 1909 the Kansas Agricultural College won with King Ellsworth. Indiana and Minnesota schools have each produced a winner. Of the twelve international contests, individual feeders have produced only four grand champion steers. In this year's contest Nebraska finished second. Victor, this year's champion, was said by Judge Criddle, of England, to be the best bullock he had ever handled. The steer's ration has been a mixture of corn and oats with bran and plenty of alfalfa hay. He ran out on grass all summer.

When Victor was named grand champion, his death warrant was sealed. For, according to a rule that has always been in force, the winner of the grand championship honors—and there can be only one—must be sold at auction and slaughtered before the conclusion of the show. No matter how fine or how blue the blood in his veins, his fate is sealed. The second day following his winning he will be placed on the auction block and sold to the highest bidder, usually one of the local retail meat houses. Then he will go the route that most porterhouse and sirloins go. Only it will cost something to partake of a steak from the grand champion. Last year Shamrock II, who was also the property of the Iowa institution and who was named grand champion, brought 66 cents a pound. This year it is expected that the competition for the grand champion will be so fierce that he will bring 70 or 75 cents a pound.

The Angus seemed to have things pretty much their own way in the fat class winnings. Escher & Ryan, Irwin, Iowa, won the grand championship of the car lot show with a load of Angus yearlings, which was first in the yearling class. The reserve championship was also won by Escher & Ryan's two-year-old Angus. In the three-year-old class J. R. Weeson, Tipton, Iowa, was first with another load of Angus.

G. P. Arnstom, Spring Hill, Minn., won grand championship of the car lot hog show with a load of Poland Chinas 7½ months old, entered in class for hogs averaging 200 to 250 pounds. Contend-

ers for championship honors were a load of heavy hogs, Hampshires and Poland Chinas, and a load of Poland China light-weights.

The agricultural college student judges of the United States were given a large dose of reciprocity by their Canadian cousins. The three Canadian agricultural colleges—Macdonald of Quebec, Manitoba of Winnipeg and Ontario of Guelph—landed one, two, four in the final standing. Missouri boys were third, Iowa fifth, Texas sixth, Montana seventh, Ohio eighth, Kansas ninth, and Nebraska tenth. Honors were more evenly split up on the various classes of live stock, Iowa standing first in horse judging, Missouri on top in cattle judging, Ontario first on sheep and Manitoba on swine. The winning team did not have the best of it on any class of stock, but their uniform work in placing in the top three teams on every class of live stock made them the winner.

H. F. Williams, of Missouri Agricultural School, won highest individual honors in student judging contest. He is a native Missourian and was born and reared on a farm. He said:

"I credit my success in winning this contest to my thorough training in the animal husbandry and my all-round fundamental training in general agriculture."

The horse entries comprised the choicest animals of all breeds of two continents and the exhibits represented the most valuable live stock ever assembled at an International exposition.

With modern farm machinery the horse has greatly enlarged his sphere of usefulness and increased in value as a factor in industrial evolution and development. When one witnesses a draft stallion commanding \$10,000 he has no fear of a horseless age. Swift & Company appear to take more interest in fine horses than any of the other Chicago packers. Swift again entered a wonderful "big six-horse" team. Crouch & Son, Lafayette, Ind., were Swift's most feared competitors.

H. G. Adams, Maple Hill, Kan., was a winner in car lot fat cattle classes for the south central district. His car load of Angus yearlings win second for grand championship. For the south central district he won first with Hereford two-year-olds and first with Hereford yearlings. This shows what a Kansas feeder with plenty of alfalfa can do. There were eighty-six loads of steers entered in the car lot classes, but when the "weeding committee" finished the task of eliminating those entries which did not possess really show class the list numbered fifty-nine loads, so Mr. Adams had plenty of competition.

The shepherd dogs in their sheep driving trials were the talk of the breeders and farmers, especially those who have sheep, and made a hit with the crowds. This exhibition is common and popular in Scotland, but has been introduced in this country only this past season, when several of the state fairs added this feature.

Here is what an Illinois feeder said to me: "I have attended every International, and I have never yet seen as grand a collection of steers, fat bullocks of all ages, as gathered here for this year's show. Going from pen to pen, it is a task almost impossible for one to decide which is the best lot of any breed."

In this show were gathered 7,000 animals—horses, hogs, cattle and sheep—and every one a tribute to the breeders' and feeders' art. The curry comb, brush and chamois are in almost constant use on every individual. Clean wheat straw was used in profusion as bedding. Alfalfa was the principal forage; oats, bran and corn chop the principal grain; while beets, turnips and cabbage were used as conditioners.

The chief speculation among visitors looking over the car lots of fat cattle entered for premiums was the price per hundred at which the animals would sell for Christmas beef. Each year these are sold at auction. Last year was a low one in the International Show cattle auction. An average selling price of \$7.77 was made for a total of 73 loads which went through the auction ring then. This average stood against \$11.44 in the 1909 sale, when a record was established, and it was lowest average since 1907, when, due to the money panic of a few weeks previous, the cattle market was badly demoralized and fancy show heaves brought cheap prices, making an average of only \$6.48. It is an old saying that the buyer of the grand championship load is usually able to sell a good many other loads of choice beef as the "grand champions," and this should bring out a good demand for all the prize winners in the show.

One of the features of the show was a dressed meat exhibit made by Swift & Co. This was in a refrigerator, and for which was claimed the world's record for low temperature, 44 degrees below zero having been secured by mechanical refrigeration. Swift & Co. were advertising in the daily papers during the show the average selling price per pound of the meat delivered by them to Chicago retailers. On Tuesday, December 5, that price was 8.54 cents per pound. If, as is claimed, the same meat costs the consumer 20 cents per pound, it would appear as though the middle man has a great deal to do with the high cost of living.

The International was not without a farm machinery show. This exhibit was large and complete. Leaving the live stock pavilion for the machinery hall the visitor could not help but feel that this great show was in itself a liberal education, pointing to the best in live stock and in farm equipment.

LIVE STOCK -- SOIL FERTILITY

Maintenance of Soil Fertility The Greatest Problem of the Present Time

By Director C. E. THORNE, Ohio

THAT the maintenance and increase of the fertility of the soil transcends all other industrial problems in importance is a proposition which needs only to be stated to be accepted; for upon the soil we must depend for food and clothing, and upon a regular and increasing supply of food depends the prosperity and even the existence of the race.

That each year there are more mouths to be fed and more bodies to be clothed than there were the year before, and that each season finds us nearer to the limit of the area susceptible of cultivation, are facts familiar to every one conversant with economic conditions; facts which, taken in connection with the recent advance in the prices of many of the items of food and of clothing, especially those for which we are dependent on domestic animals, admonish us that it can only be a question of time when the Malthusian warning, which we scoffed at only a few years ago, may come to have a very sober significance, unless a great increase shall be made in the average produce of the acre.

Aside from such ameliorants of the soil as drainage, tillage, and other operations designed to improve its physical condition, there are three methods of maintaining or increasing that productive capacity to which we give the name fertility. The oldest of these is by the feeding of the product of the soil to animals and returning the resultant manure; the second is by growing recuperative crops to be plowed into the soil without removal; and the third is by the use of materials carrying the three or four chemical elements which have been shown by modern science to be all that it is necessary for us to supply for this purpose.

This last method has been subjected, at the celebrated Rothamsted experiment station, to the severe test of growing wheat continuously on the same land for more than 60 years in succession, with the result that a certain combination of chemicals has maintained an average yield of 36 bushels per acre for the entire period. What adds to the severity of this test is the fact that, as a rule, crops do very much better when rotated with each other than when grown continuously on the same land, a point well illustrated by an experiment at the Illinois station, in which corn has been grown continuously on the same land for more than 30 years, and both continuously and in rotation for the latter part of this period. This test is showing that even such an unphilosophical rotation as that in which corn and oats have changed places with each other every season has resulted in a material increase in the yield of corn.

The possibility of growing large crops by the use of chemicals alone is being demonstrated in various places. At the Ohio station, for example, the yield of wheat, grown in rotation with other crops on a thin, silty clay, has been brought up to an average of 33 bushels per acre, the untreated yield being only 13 bushels. Large increases have also been made in the other crops in the rotation, so that the present financial outcome is that an annual expenditure for chemicals of \$4.70 per acre is producing increase to the value of more than \$10 per acre, a gain of more than 100 per cent on the cost of the fertilizer. While such gains as this are not always realized, yet they have been attained sufficiently often on the more worn soils to demonstrate the possibility of the profitable increase of our crops by feeding them intelligently with chemicals carrying the mineral elements of fertility in available form. How long and how generally this system can be followed will depend upon the extent of the natural stores of phosphates and potash salts and upon the care with which the wastes and by-products of industrial operations are utilized. At present the demand for fertilizing materials of this class is so great as to keep the price up to the highest point commensurate with their regular use, and under any conceivable system of husbandry dependent upon the maintenance of fertility exclusively by such means, the margin between the cost of production and value of product must be extremely narrow.

The second system of fertility maintenance involves the giving up of a large portion of the land to the growing of manurial crops. It is true that if by such a system more food may be grown on two or three acres than is now grown on three or four, and at less cost than the same quantity of food may be pro-

duced by other methods, this system will be justifiable; but while this system may keep up the nitrogen supply and may for a time keep up the supplies of the mineral elements, by lifting them from the sub-soil and depositing them in the superficial layer, the time will come when such of these mineral elements as are permanently withdrawn from the soil in the crops sold off the farm must be replaced. While, therefore, this method of fertility maintenance may have a very useful place in our present system of agriculture, the time must eventually come when all the land will be needed for food production, and not only will all the land be needed, but it will be necessary to exact from each acre its largest possible yield.

Of the three methods of fertility maintenance and increase above suggested, the one which leads to the highest productivity of all the land, and thus to the greatest total production of human food, and which also, if it is to attain its object, calls for the greatest knowledge and skill on the part of the farmer, is one in which the chief reliance is placed upon the production of animal manure, but in which manure is supplemented and reinforced by an intelligent use of chemical or commercial fertilizing materials on the one hand, and by a judicious

with the statistics collected by the township assessors for this period, the estimates are found to be considerably higher than the assessors' statistics, so that it seems probable that the live stock population of the United Kingdom is fully twice as great, in proportion to total area, as is that of Illinois or Ohio, and yet Liverpool controls the price of wheat for the world.

The statistics of the United States department of agriculture give for Illinois a total area of corn of nearly nine and a half million acres, as against four million acres in oats, two and one-third million in wheat, rye and barley, and three million in hay, the total area in all crops amounting to nineteen and a quarter million acres, of which nearly half is in corn, thus indicating that in the average the hay crop does not appear oftener than once in six years, while two corn crops are grown in that time.

This proportion of corn to other crops leads to the inference that corn is very largely succeeded by corn, probably in many cases for several or many successive seasons. That this practice is not conducive to the greatest economy in production has been shown by the experiment already quoted.

The government statistics also show that out of a total production of 298



NO PERMANENT AGRICULTURE WITHOUT LIVESTOCK; QUICKER PROFITS WITH THE VERY BEST STOCK

employment of recuperative crops on the other.

That it is not only possible but thoroughly practicable to greatly increase the yield of the land through animal husbandry has been abundantly demonstrated, not only in a small way but on a national scale. The average yield of wheat in England, for example, has grown from about 12 bushels per acre two centuries ago to nearly 32 bushels for the five seasons, 1904 to 1908, and the larger part of this increase was made under the primitive system of husbandry which prevailed before the introduction of improved machinery or of chemical fertilizers, and by a prodigal use of the manure of animals; a system which has been extended during the last half century to include both the use of chemical fertilizers and a very large use of imported oilcakes and similar food-stuffs. From the earliest history of English agriculture until today, however, the chief dependence of the British farmer for the maintenance of the fertility of his soil has been the manure of farm animals, and the agricultural statistics for 1907-8 show for the entire United Kingdom 18 horses, 97 cattle, 258 sheep and 34 swine to the square mile, or the equivalent of 144 cattle, if we should reckon 10 head of sheep or swine as equivalent to one of horses or cattle for manure production. For the same period the estimates of the United States department of agriculture indicate for Illinois 32 horses, 37 cattle, 14 sheep and 79 swine, or the equivalent of 78 cattle to the square mile. When the department estimates for Ohio are compared

million bushels of corn grown in Illinois in 1908, 131 million bushels, or 44 per cent, was shipped out of the county in which it was grown. The wheat crop of the state for that year amounted to 30 million bushels, of which nearly 17 million bushels, or 56 per cent, was shipped out of the county; the oats crop reached a total of 94 million bushels, of which 47 million bushels, or 50 per cent, was shipped out of the county.

On the basis of average composition, the grains which have been shipped out of the county where grown have carried a total of 45 million pounds of phosphorus, or two and one-third pounds for each acre in cultivation. This may seem an insignificant quantity, yet on a thin, silty soil, which had been subjected for three-quarters of a century to a system of agriculture in which everything was taken off and nothing returned, the addition of 20 pounds of phosphorus to a five-year rotation of corn, oats, wheat, clover and timothy, or four pounds annually, has increased the value of the yield by a 15-year average of \$17.69, if we value corn at half a dollar per bushel, oats at one-third of a dollar, wheat at one dollar, and hay at \$8.00 per ton. In another experiment, made on a cold, white clay, which had been in pasture for a quarter of a century before the experiment was begun, the same quantity of phosphorus, used in the same five-year rotation, has increased the value of the yield by over \$19.00 as a 14-year average. In a third experiment, made on the same soil as the first, the same quantity of phosphorus, used as a re-enforcement to eight

tons of fresh manure from fattening steers, and applied to corn in a three-year rotation of corn, wheat and clover, had added nearly \$16.00 to the increase produced by the same quantity and kind of manure used alone; in a fourth experiment, made on a rundown upland clay, lying on limestone gravel in the Miami valley, 15 pounds of phosphorus, used in the same three-year rotation of corn, wheat and clover, has increased the average value of the crops by nearly \$11 as a six-year average, and in a fifth experiment, made in the hilly region of southeastern Ohio, on a soil derived from sandstones of the coal measures, the same quantity of phosphorus, used in a similar rotation for the same period of time, has produced an average increase to the value of \$8.40.

In these Ohio experiments, therefore, there has been recovered increase of crop to the value of from 60 to 90 cents for every pound of phosphorus used in the fertilizer, the phosphorus being carried in all the cases mentioned in the form of acid phosphate.

In these experiments there has invariably been a further increase in yield when the phosphorus has been associated with carriers of nitrogen and potassium, although the additional increase has not always been sufficient to justify the purchase of nitrogen and potassium in nitrate of soda and muriate of potash, and in the quantities employed in these experiments.

The experiments in the re-enforcement of manure have been made on a silty clay, lying upon sand rock and deficient both in phosphorus and lime. The manure used has all been taken from the same animals, and excepting the first few years, from fattening steers. Part of the manure has been thrown into an open barnyard during the winter and allowed to lie exposed to the weather until April, while another part has accumulated under the feet of the cattle until the same time and has then been taken out; both kinds of manure being then treated with the various materials and after lying two or three weeks in piles being spread upon the field. The cropping has been a three-year rotation of corn, wheat and clover, each crop being grown every season. Lime is being applied during the present rotation, using two tons per acre of the carbonate, and liming all the land, manured and unmanured alike.

But large crops lose their interest if their increase is produced at a financial loss, and the farmers who have visited the station and inspected its crops in the field have said, "You can produce these crops because you have the state behind you, but they are impracticable for us who have no such support."

The system now practiced involves no increase in the amount of manure used. In fact, it is probable that actually less feed is required to produce the manure used under this system than under the previous one, in which the manure was allowed to lie in the open barnyard for half a year or more before being spread over the wheat field.

The manure used at present is treated with ground phosphate rock, or floats, during its accumulation in the stable, at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds per ton of manure, or about 400 pounds per acre, and at a cost of about \$1.60 per acre. The liming has cost about \$6 per acre, and the fertilizer used on the wheat about \$6.40, making a total expenditure for each four-year rotation of \$14 per acre, but the gain in yield of 25 bushels of corn, 3 of oats, 16 of wheat, and 1½ tons of hay would have a total value of \$40 at the prices above mentioned. In other words, the cost of treatment is being recovered nearly three times over in the increase of crop, or it is recovered with a margin sufficient to pay a high rental for the land.

Under this system the yield of the two great food crops, corn and wheat, has been raised to a point for corn more than double that of the average of either Ohio or Illinois, and for wheat to two and one-half times that of either state, and this on land which is certainly not above the average of either state in natural fertility. In respect to the methods other than the use of manure by which this increase has been attained, I have shown that their cost has been far more than offset by the increased value of the crops. There remains, however, the very important question as to whether it is practicable to keep sufficient live stock to produce the manure used in this work.

(Continued on page eighteen)

GOOD ROADS

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF GOOD ROADS BY VERY SIMPLE METHODS

This twice monthly column will be devoted to the improvement and maintenance of our already good dirt roads. Kansas should have—and will have as a result of recent good roads legislation and as a result of the present state-wide agitation—the best natural roads of any state in this Union. Good public highways point to economy in marketing the products of the farm, to increased farm value, to the extension of the rural mail service, to the moral and educational uplift of our people generally. Such roads can be had at a cost of \$4 to \$10 per mile, the expense of dragging. They are worth many times the cost.

State Highway Engineer Gearhart has instructed the township road officials in Kansas of the proper methods of using the road drag. Depending upon the soil, rainfall, amount of traffic and the character of country through which the road runs, he says the cost for dragging will range from \$4 to \$10 per mile. Copy of his instructions follows:

Make a light drag, which is hauled over the road at an angle of about 45 degrees, so that a small amount of earth is pushed to the center of the road.

Drive the team at a walk. Ride on the drag. Do not walk along the side.

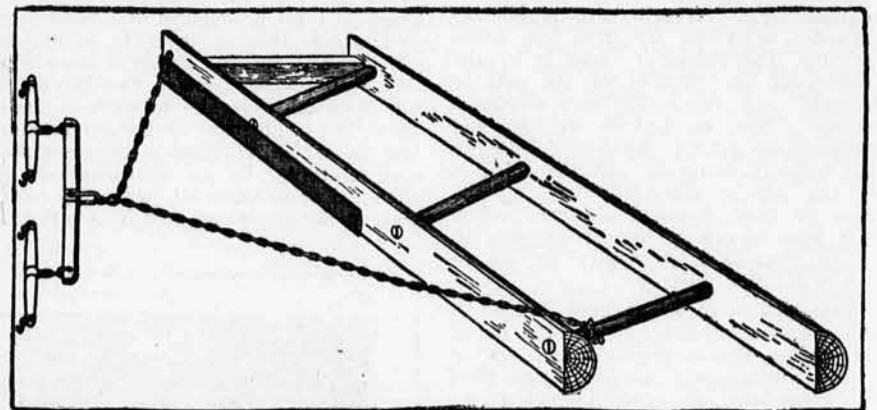
Begin at one side of the road or wheel track, returning on the opposite side.

Drag the road as soon after every rain

CONSTRUCTION OF ROAD DRAG.

A number of machinery manufacturers have made road drags which, in the editor's judgment, are more effective in the work done than the King split log drag. These are all steel, with an arrangement for changing the slope of the drag. Such machines are recommended to county and road officials. For the farmer's use in dragging the roads adjoining his farm a drag made after the King plan is thoroughly practical, and can be made at small expense. A drag made after this plan should be a part of every farm equipment.

To make a King road drag and to successfully use it, the following will help: The two principal timbers should be made from a 10 or 12-inch log, nine feet



SPLIT LOG DRAG AFTER PLAN OF D. WARD KING.

as possible, but not when the mud is in such condition as to stick to the drag.

Do not drag a dry road.

Drag whenever possible at all seasons of the year. If a road is dragged immediately before a cold spell it will freeze in a smooth condition.

The width of the traveled road to be maintained by the drag should be from 6 to 20 feet. First drag a little more than the width of a single track, then gradually increase until the desired width is obtained.

Always drag a little earth to the center of the road until it is raised from 10

long, set on edge and braced 30 inches apart. A piece of steel—wagon tire or other similar steel—should be bolted as shown in illustration. Make the hitch as indicated. Stand on the drag over the middle brace for smoothing road.

In making above drag a split log may not be available, in which event a 2x12-inch oak plank will do as well.

Pan-American Route Across Kansas.

Readers of the daily press last week no doubt thought that eastern Kansas people were crazy for a good road across the state, designed especially for the use of automobile tourists whose travels



THE THREE SANTA FE TRAIL ROUTES ADOPTED AT OSAGE MEETING.

to 12 inches above the edge of the traveled way.

If the drag cuts too much, shorten the hitch.

The amount of earth that the drag will carry along can be very considerably controlled by the driver accordingly as he stands near the cutting edge or away from it.

When the roads are first dragged after a very muddy spell the wagon should drive if possible to one side until the road has a chance to freeze or partially dry out.

Dragging reduces the mud in wet weather and the dust in dry weather. The best results from dragging are obtained only by repeated applications. Remember, that constant attention is necessary to maintain an earth road in the best condition.

take them across Kansas from east to west. The interest in establishing such route reached a climax in a rousing meeting at Osage City, at which time the routes chosen were as shown by the accompanying map. It is doubtful if ever before in the history of the world such a meeting as that at Osage was held in the interest of better roads.

Now that an east and west Kansas road has been located, the work of making the route a good road is now up to the people living along such route. The roads already are good roads. The use of the grader and drag, with a culvert built here and there, will complete the job. The citizens in towns along the route will do their share of the work. The Santa Fe railroad will help, also. This marks an epoch in good road history in Kansas.



The Howard Watch

GIVE him a HOWARD for Christmas.

It means more to a man than any other thing you could choose for him.

It is a solid investment for his convenience and service. It will serve him as long as he lives—and then have a substantial value.

It is a compliment to his character—a recognition of him as the kind of man who will appreciate such a timepiece.

The HOWARD has a class and quality that no other watch in the world can equal.

It has a history—it has associations. It was the first American watch—brought out in 1842.

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For sixty-nine years it has been the favored timepiece with the leaders of American affairs—and with well-to-do private citizens.

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The price of each watch—from the 17-jewel (double roller) in a Crescent or Boss gold-filled case at \$40 to the 23-jewel in a 14K solid gold case at \$150—is fixed at the factory and a printed ticket attached.

Find the HOWARD jeweler in your town. When a man makes a permanent investment like the purchase of a HOWARD Watch he naturally wants to see what he is buying—he wants to get the dealer's expert advice. The HOWARD Watch is sold only by legitimate jewelers—and not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD. The jeweler who can is a representative merchant—a good man to know.

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some stock in the Crystal River Marble Co. at \$1.00 per share. This will be the last at any price.

An income from this stock will mean security against short crops, bad markets or other disasters. The market for marble is always good and we have the supply in nature's vaults.

Many fortunes have been made from small investments in right enterprises. This is one of them.

Mail your draft payable to J. R. Mulvane, Treas., with your order to

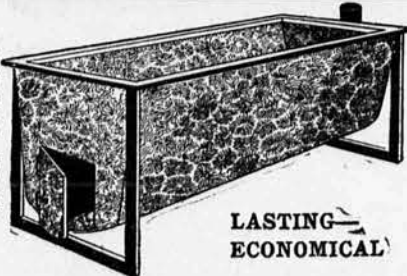
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COMBINATION FEED COOKER-SCALDING VAT.

A very handy combination for the farm, saving as it does the expense of separate cooker and scalding vat. Being made of heavy rust-resisting iron, with angle iron supports, it will stand years of hard usage. It can also be used during the cold weather for heating water for the stock.

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LASTING—ECONOMICAL

An Old Iowa Hog Cholera Remedy.

"Here is an old-time remedy for hog cholera and worms in hogs. The neighbors in Iowa claimed that it is a sure preventive of hog cholera and an absolute remedy for worms. Try it if your hogs are showing symptoms of worms, or if cholera is about. It is very simple and inexpensive:

"Slake 4 pounds of stone lime and when cool, stir into it 1 pound of black antimony. The dose is a heaping teaspoonful to the hog, or about a heaping tablespoonful to four or five hogs. Give once a day in a little slop. Continue this for one week and then stop for a

week and again give the medicine if it seems necessary. Small hogs about one-half the quantity.

"You do not need to be exact about the quantity, only be sure not to use too much, as antimony is a strong medicine. If you keep the mixture for more than two weeks it should be kept in a closed vessel.

"If you have a hog that is off his feed, this medicine will surely give him an appetite. If he is a scrub or a runt, or if his hair is in bad shape, its effects will be magical. Try it, and then save this recipe and tell your neighbors about it. You can afford to do so."—M. S. HUBBELL, Helena, Okla.

COUNTY FARM ADVISOR

The Next Step in Promoting Better Farming

By J. H. MILLER, K. S. A. C.

A few years ago the Kansas Agricultural College began the development of the Extension Department, and the province of that department is to conduct farmers' institutes, movable schools in agriculture and home economics, agricultural trains, various kinds of demonstration work, in crop production, pruning and spraying orchards, building concrete silos, building concrete bridges and culverts, supervising building of roads, supervising the drainage of farms, organizing of drainage districts and the holding of hundreds of special meetings for the general promotion of agricultural education in the schools and on the farms.

The instruction offered at the college and the experiments conducted at the station and at the sub-stations and all the forms of extension work above indicated, all of great value, are not yet exercising as vital influences in farming problems as had been hoped for. If it is worth while to do any or all of these things, to train students in the college, to work out experiments on the state farms, and to conduct this public teaching, and public demonstration, it seems to me that the next step is to provide for each and every county as rapidly as possible, a county farm advisor. It would be impossible to establish such a system at once, as not enough competent men could be found. Nevertheless, the idea is worth considering, and I am anxious to have the farmers and taxpayers of the state think over this proposition, and I hope to have the frank opinions of many farmers as to whether in their judgment such an office is advisable and whether such an expert would be of agricultural value to the county.

This is not entirely a new proposition, not even wholly new to Kansas. Alabama has such a man in each and every county; Ontario has sixteen such men in as many counties, and there are four counties waiting for the agricultural college to furnish such experts; Virginia has twenty such men at work. In Atchison County, Kansas, the teacher of agriculture in the county high school is employed by the year and is expected not only to conduct demonstration work on the ten-acre plot near the high school building, but his services are offered free to any farmer in the county for various lines of public agricultural service. A dozen other county and town high schools are offering various forms of extension service, testing cream, spraying orchards, short courses, holding farmers' school house meetings, etc., but this must necessarily be limited to the time outside of school hours. A man whose whole time could be devoted to the public would be able to be of much greater service. I wish, therefore, to recommend to the consideration of the farmers of the state a plan somewhat as follows:

Any county having a certain population and a certain tax valuation might have such a county farm advisor by presenting to the county board of commissioners a petition signed by a certain number of farmers of each township of that county. It should then become the duty of the said county commissioners to ask the agricultural college to select such a county farm advisor, and to direct his work. The county commissioners should provide for this advisor a suitable room, heated and lighted, either in the court house, or a downstairs room on one of the business streets. He should be required to be in this room or office on Saturdays, and in that office he should keep the latest and best agricultural literature, agricultural charts, models of new tools, appliances, etc. On other days he would be expected to be engaged in visiting farms, orchards, dairies, etc., of the county, directing demonstration work with farm crops, feeding, gardening, etc.; in pruning and spraying orchards, supervising the building of silos, testing dairy cows, advising as to drainage of land, advising as to the planting of orchards and woodlots, improving the home grounds, the school grounds, etc., etc. This County Farm Advisor would be expected to attend all general annual meetings of the various farmers' institutes in the county, and to hold each year at least 50 afternoon or evening school house meetings for the discussion of agricultural subjects; he would be expected to report to the College at once all special troubles, such as invasions of insect pests of field or orchard, live stock diseases, etc., and to

make to the College monthly reports of crop conditions, as well as to make weekly reports of his work. The salary and all expenses of the County Advisor would be paid by the county, the expense account items to be approved by the College. The salary should not be less than \$1,200, nor more than \$1,800 per year, with \$100 allowed per year for use of horse and buggy and for livery, all other expenses not to exceed \$500 per year. The county would not be expected to pay anything for the supervision by the College, nor any other expense for its district or other supervisors. This county advisor should have general supervision of all farm and garden work and stock management of the county poor farm, although this should not be a part of the law. It would be better in every way to have it clearly understood that the county commissioners are not to have any control or authority whatever over this county advisor.

Thus, it would be clear at the outset that the annual cost to the county need not exceed \$1,800, although county boards could increase the salary of a good man, on their judgment, until the total cost would reach the sum of \$2,400. Of course, they would never do this until the man had proved his usefulness. Any county having a population less than would be stipulated in the first provision of this law might be authorized to arrange with the Agricultural College for a county advisor for only seven months of the year, March to October, on a per diem basis. The entire salary and expenses for that period need not exceed \$1,000 or possibly \$1,250. There might also be a provision in the law whereby two counties with a limited population could arrange with the College for an advisor to divide his time between the two counties, each county paying its share of the expenses.

In my judgment, such a man could in three years add a hundred thousand dollars a year to the crop and stock value of the county. If by his demonstrations he could add five bushels per year to the corn yield, or 10 bushels to the potato yield, or five bushels to the wheat yield; if by his demonstrations he could convince men that orchard insects and fruit diseases could be eliminated; if by his demonstration tests he could prove the worthlessness of hundreds of cows; if by his demonstrations in feeding hogs he could double the gain in weight; if by his demonstrations he could prove that right feeding and care would greatly increase the milk and cream product; if by any one of these things he could bring about a general adoption of better methods, he would have earned his salary ten times over. Such a plan would be a fitting climax of all this work the state is already doing. If the College, and Station and Farmers' Institutes are worth while, then this new plan should be adopted in order that the people may get the right returns from their already large investment. If any farmer sees any objections to this, or any criticism of the method of procedure, I hope he will set them forth.


Good Law for California Roads.

The Lawrence Gazette writes of a California law which is not only a good law for good roads, but also a good law from a humanitarian point of view. The law has our endorsement:

It provides that when a husband or father neglects to provide for his family, he shall be sentenced to work on the public roads. For this work the state pays \$1.50 a day, and the money is turned over to the man's family. This seems a whole lot better than to shut him up where he can't work. And why should not such a law be a good thing for criminals of all sorts who are sentenced to prison? Why should not the state pay them for the work they do and turn the money over to the families? If convicts are worked intelligently, they will earn as much as other men, and very few men who work earn less than \$1.50 a day.

Corn Show at the Normal.

The Kansas State Normal at Pittsburg will hold a corn and grain show for southeast Kansas and the adjacent territory on January 29-31, 1912. Amateur classes and judging contests will



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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.





OLD WAY



NEW WAY

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.

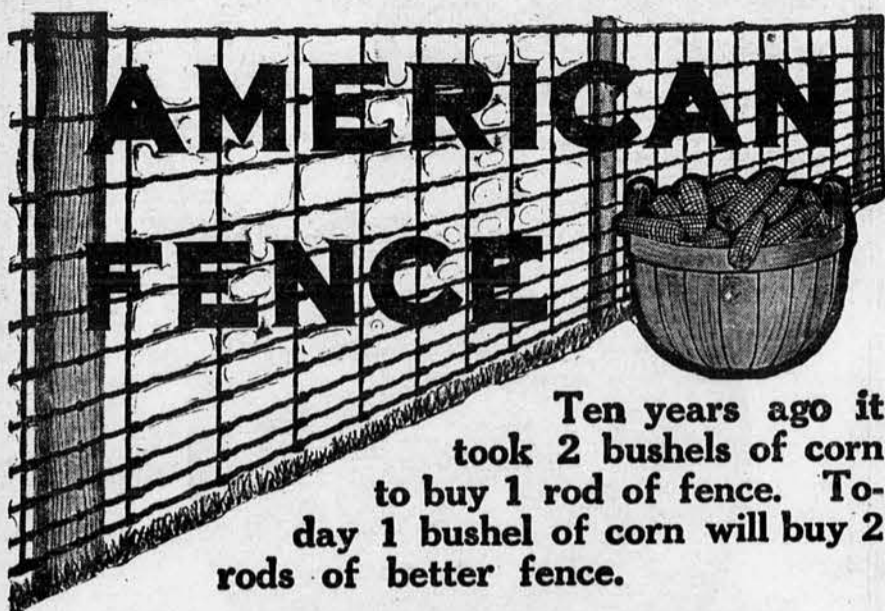
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be made prominent features of the work.

We shall interest teachers, prospective teachers, directors and farmers. If the interest demands it, a school of instruc-

tion will be organized in stock and grain judging for the three days of the show. The normal plans to make this an annual ingathering of farmers for the good of all concerned.

Higher Cost of Living Does not Include Fence



Ten years ago it took 2 bushels of corn to buy 1 rod of fence. Today 1 bushel of corn will buy 2 rods of better fence.

Price Low—Quality Better Than Ever

Within ten years farm products have greatly advanced in market value while the price of woven wire fence has been reduced. These are the reasons: Newer and improved methods of digging the ore, shipping to the furnaces, melting into steel and making into finished products are in force. Ten years ago operations were on a small scale. Today the plan of operation is vast. The manufacturer is able to deliver the finished goods quickly, of better quality and at a lower price.

American fence is made better than ever. It is a thoroughly galvanized square mesh fence of weight, strength and durability. Large wires are used and the whole fabric is woven together with the American hinged joint (patented)—the most substantial and flexible union possible. Both wires are positively locked and firmly held against side slip and yet are free to act like a hinge in yielding to pressure, returning quickly to place without bending or injuring the metal.

Dealers Everywhere Stocks of American Fence are carried in every place where farm supplies are sold. The Fence is shipped to these points in carload lots, thereby securing the cheapest transportation, and the saving in freight thus made enables it to be sold at the lowest prices. Look for the American Fence dealer and get the substantial advantages he is enabled to offer. He is there to serve the purchaser in person, offer the variety of selection and save the buyer money in many ways.

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Send for copy of "American Fence News," profusely illustrated, devoted to the interests of farmers and showing how fence may be employed to enhance the earning power of a farm. Furnished free upon application.

Christmas Cheer and Charity



SANTA CLAUS' PROCLAMATION.

During the month of December, 1911, every piece of mail should carry a

RED CROSS CHRISTMAS SEAL

on the back of the envelope. Every bill, statement, receipt and check should carry a seal on its face.

RED CROSS CHRISTMAS SEALS can be purchased for one cent each from every live, progressive, charitably inclined retail merchant in Kansas. The money received from the sale of seals will be used to send a traveling lecturer or nurse over the State, and for other anti-tuberculosis work. Help us in the fight against the Great White Plague.

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A Word About the Fruit Situation.

The high prices which apples and other fruits have commanded during the last few years is having its effect on fruit growers everywhere. There seems to be a greater shortage every year and farmers throughout the country are making plans to take advantage of the high prices which, it seems, are bound to prevail for years to come. Many farmers are giving up their best land to fruit culture. Hundreds of acres of ap-

ples and other fruit trees will be set out next spring. Yet, only a dent will be made in the demand. Now is the time to prepare for next year's orchard. It is none too soon to place orders for trees. The big, reliable nurseries, like the Galbraith Nursery Co., of Fairbury, Neb., are now fast booking orders for spring deliveries. Send for their catalog and yet your order in early. The above people state that all orders will be shipped in the order received. Don't put it off too long.

THE FARM



President Taft is an impetuous advocate of better and more scientific farming and never loses an opportunity to so express himself. The farmer says that this is a popular topic for discourse by any man who knows little or nothing about real farming, and that the advice is easier given than practiced. The fact remains that every man who gives the question any thought is compelled to inquire as to the future of this nation if we do not increase our production of those things which come from the farm and which include all—absolutely all—of the necessities of life. The President recently said:

"The food problem in the United States will in the near future become a serious one. We have been in the habit of figuring that we have so much land and such good land that there never could come a time when we would have more people than we could feed. The last census statistics indicate otherwise. "The total acreage of farming lands in the last ten years has increased only 4 per cent, while the population has increased 21 per cent. In the last decade the productivity has increased 1 per cent an acre and thus far we have been keeping up. But the productivity of an acre is a hard thing to continue to increase at the same rate.

"Only about 150,000,000 acres more are capable of tillage either by irrigation, reclamation, or drainage. In order to increase our food supply to meet the growth of the population, which in fifty years is likely to be 200,000,000, we are obliged to resort to those methods that involve greater scientific knowledge."

The farmer may well ponder the President's remark. The question of high cost of living has already become oppressive among certain classes of our population. The farmer has that population to feed. If our own population cannot be fed by the products of our own soil, then the United States must enter into relations with other countries which may produce a surplus of farm products. Then the farmer of Canada or of the Argentine Republic or some other country become the competitors of our farmers—a thing which our farmers should not permit and certainly do not want. The farmer's obligation, therefore—aside from providing for the needs of his own family—is that of feeding the great American people.

The farmer of this country—and of Kansas in particular—is doing very well at this time in taking care of himself. The prices received for his products are good, the average prices of five staple products having in the last year increased 25 per cent, and in the 10-year period just closing a greater advance than that being recorded. But, the consumer has rebelled at the high prices he must pay—not to the farmer, but against the prices which he ultimately pays. This rebellion has become a matter of politics. This rebellion against high prices led to the Canadian reciprocity policy adopted by the last congress. I think our farmers should regard the refusal of Canada to adopt such policy with a feeling of sincere thanksgiving. American farmers do not want the competition of other farmers in the growing of farm products. A situation, however, which should force the consuming public of the cities to continue to complain and press still harder for relief from high-priced food will result in some action to relieve the situation. The opportunity is here; our farmers have the facilities; they have the intelligence and the ability to stop this bickering, make more money for themselves and place farming on a more prosperous and substantial basis than ever before. The matter of exorbitant—if there are such—manufacturers', jobbers' and middlemen's profits will be taken care of through the proper channels. The present high standard of living, which involves the real trouble, will take care of itself.

I believe, generally speaking, that those prices which made up the past 10-year average, are as high as the farmer can expect—barring of course total fail-

ures, war or other extenuating conditions. The added profit to the farmer must come through better farming and larger acre yields. Ten bushels of wheat per acre at 80 cents per bushel yields a gross income of \$8. Twenty bushels per acre at 80 cents per bushel yields a gross income of \$16 per acre, and more than doubles the farmer's profit on his wheat field. The same principle applies to everything he produces. The same principle applies to every business undertaking. It is this principle only that will feed our people at a reasonable price and that will yield to the farmer a greater profit. This principle only will save the American farmer from the competition of the farmers of other countries. This may not bother you who are nearing the sunset of life, but it will trouble your sons and daughters and their boys and girls. While taking care of the present it is wise to take care also of the immediate future. Maximum production results in minimum cost always and in every line, whether farming, digging coal or making wagons. How shall the farmer arrive at this condition?

First make up your mind that you are going to have larger yields—set the mark, work to it and never quit until you have reached that mark. If you are going to be a 10-bushel-per-acre wheat farmer and satisfied with that yield, you will never in the world be a 20-bushel farmer. If you are satisfied with a 100-pound butter-fat cow you will never have a 300-pound cow. If you set out determined to have 20 bushels of wheat and 300 pounds of butter-fat, you will get it.

I would say that the first thing to do is to organize your farm. There is some one thing you like to produce, grow or do better than other things. Center your attention on those things you prefer. Condition of soil, climate or finances may restrict you, but whatever the restriction there is some plan of farm organization that will fit and be successful. Have an aim, and aim high enough, and undertake that only which you can do thoroughly. It is certain that thorough work will pay as well as the slipshod, and there is a lot more satisfaction in it.

Above all, do those things to which your farm and locality are adapted. If you are in the west third of the state you cannot successfully apply the methods of the eastern third. Many a western farmer has spent a lifetime endeavoring to organize his farm on eastern methods. The eastern Kansas farmer has done the same thing by endeavoring to enforce Indiana or New York ideas—the kind of farming his dad down east did. I have not yet seen in Kansas the soil or farm not capable of yielding success by some particular method or crop for which it was adapted. For example, you could not expect to make a success of shelling corn with a threshing machine. You would buy a corn sheller.

In this farm organization do not overlook a schedule of operations which will keep you employed profitably the year around. Idleness—to all intents and purposes—during the late fall and winter months cannot be endured by the farmer who really has his living and provision for a rainy day still to make. The theory of sowing and reaping, though, has had a strong hold on the western farmer—not particularly of Kansas, but of the newer western states. I know of no business which will afford any such extravagant use of valuable time. The city workman goes to his work every day—rain or shine—if he has a job. I have had one month of real vacation in ten years of constantly being on the job. This was because it must be so—I had a living to make, and I'm only one of similar millions.

Your farm organization must include crops adapted to your soil, climate and farm. It must also include live stock of some one or more kinds. More cattle, horses, hogs and sheep are imperatively required for our success. They represent the finished farm products—the

sources of greatest profit—and will furnish the winter work along with the preparation for the coming season's seeding and harvesting. In certain sections of our state the summer's work should involve almost exclusively the growing of feed which in the feeding and care-taking of the live stock will furnish the real work of the farm.

On these comments I intend to lay the foundation for subsequent remarks in these same columns. I do not assume that I possess all the wisdom pertaining to farm practice, but 25 years on the farm, and, in addition, association with the best and most prosperous agricultural communities and note of the causes of success of those communities, enables me to safely draw conclusions worthy of consideration. Every man is capable of working out his own salvation if he can be led to think. Make a man think—think about his business—and he will get along all right. The purpose of this column is to cause you to think. You can if you will think winnow the chaff from the wheat. Know what is practical under your conditions and what not. I write for a wide and varied territory, but the true principles of farm practice apply everywhere. Those principles are thought and intelligent effort.

A. A. Botman

Knows Silo Value.

Asking us to recommend the best stave silo, N. A. H., Sentinel, Okla., writes: "I believe that with the silo is the only way to save feed in this country. It is too windy to save and handle feed in the old way, even if there was not so much difference in the quality in favor of the silo. Last year crops were almost an entire failure in this section, owing to dry weather. I have bought an irrigation plant and am busy paying for it, but I must have a silo." The subscriber will find the best stave silos on the market advertised in KANSAS FARMER. We cannot make a choice for him.

Farmers Must Change Methods.

There is a great truth in this statement made in an address by Prof. Giddings, of the Idaho experiment station, which the editor recently heard:

"The history of our agricultural past plainly points to the need of a revolution of our farm practice. Single crop and grain farming must be replaced by a diversified system. An important and necessary part of any diversified farming system in every part of the west is some form of animal production. Animals should eat thousands of tons of grain that are now hauled to market; live stock can consume to advantage hays and forages that are now marketed in many districts at great trouble and expense; animals should be used to turn into marketable meat, butter-fat and other products for human consumption, the so-called waste products of the farm that are now largely lost.

To Stamp Out Bee Diseases.

The farm apiary has been in great trouble the last few years on account of diseases destructive to the bee. At a meeting of the beekeepers of Kansas at Manhattan, November 27 and 28, a fight on the enemies of bees was started. The Kansas Agricultural College and the University of Kansas, with the aid of inspectors appointed in every county of the state where bees are kept, are to be the leaders in this fight against bee diseases.

Dr. Headlee, state entomologist with the agricultural college, told the association that bee diseases could be controlled in a satisfactory manner only by the careful inspection of all stands. As a result the plan of having an inspector in every county was decided upon. Dr. Headlee will have charge of the inspection work in the north half of the state, and S. J. Hunter, professor of entomology at the University of Kansas, will be in charge of the work in the south half. Inspection and treatment of bee diseases will be rigorously pushed during the next summer.

Infertile Eggs Keep Best.

A large part of the heavy loss from bad eggs can be obviated by the production of infertile eggs.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture estimates that, between the producer and the consumer, there is an annual loss of \$45,000,000 in the egg crop of the United States. Of this loss about one-third, or \$15,000,000, is caused by heat which develops the embryo of the fertile egg, causing what is known to the trade as a "blood ring." As it

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is impossible to produce a "blood ring" in an infertile egg, such an egg will stand a higher degree of temperature without serious deterioration than will a fertile egg.

The secretary says that if farmers and others engaged in the production of eggs would market their male birds as soon as the hatching season is over, a large saving would be made, as practically every infertile egg would grade a first or second if clean and promptly marketed.

No more simple or efficient method of the improvement of the egg supply of the country could be adopted than the production of infertile eggs.

Rape As Catch Crop.

Rape as a catch crop for hog pasture deserves more attention at the hands of the Kansas farmer. This fall in the vicinity of Topeka rape has been more extensively used than heretofore, and farmers praise it.

The Wisconsin Experiment Station has been making a trial in feeding hogs in which it was found that an acre of rape produced as much gain on pigs when used as a pasture crop along with grain as 56 bushels of corn would do. In this case the small pasture produced a large amount of value as measured in grain feed. In addition to this feeding value of rape, the hogs were found to be stronger and gained more rapidly after the rape ones which had been fed on grain alone.

A plant with as great a feeding value as the experiment proves rape to have should find a welcome place on nearly all farms where hogs are raised. An acre of rape in the experiment equaled much more than an average acre of corn and the cost of producing was much less and the cost of harvesting nothing, as it is done by the pigs.

Tile Drained Land.

There is a great deal of land in the valleys of the principal Kansas rivers which is now producing nothing. This land is of two kinds, that which overflows and that which is always too wet for farming. The first will require diking to reclaim, and the second needs tile draining. This letter from our subscriber, R. L. Thomas, Atchison, Kan., regarding tile draining is interesting:

"I am raising corn on the land that I tiled. The land tiled five years ago was springy, the water stood on top of the ground nearly all the time, and nothing but swamp grass grew on it. The ground was so gummy and airtight that it was almost impossible to plow it, but the ground now is thoroughly drained and in a high state of cultivation. I have raised a crop every year since it was tiled, and it has averaged from 70 to 90 bushels per acre.

"In regard to tiled lands holding moisture better, I think it due to its quick drainage after heavy rains, as the water drains off quickly and leaves the ground in a pulverized condition, and does not

"The corn on the tilled land has baked it when it does turn dry. ways seemed to stand the dry weather better than on the untilled land. Last year was a very dry year here, and the corn on the tilled land stood the drouth better than on adjoining land not tiled. My corn last year made about 70 bushels per acre, whereas one of the neighbors on untilled land made about 30 bushels per acre."

Alfalfa in Rows for Seed.

The past season was great for alfalfa seed. Hundreds of farmers are realizing several times more for the crop of seed than had a normal crop of hay been produced. Dry weather—not too much rain, at any rate—is needed for a seed crop. The Colorado Experiment Station says: The object of putting alfalfa in rows for seed production is to secure a greater control of the moisture. Cultivation of the rows assists in the conservation of moisture. Too much water tends to produce vegetable growth at the expense of seed production. The alfalfa should be given as thorough cultivation as is given corn or potatoes. If this is done, a good average seed yield can be produced for each season. By dry-land methods, the rows should not be placed closer than 36 inches apart. The plants should be drilled in the row and may well be thinned to 20 inches apart in the row, leaving good, strong plants when the thinning is done.

Alfalfa planted 40 inches apart between rows, and 40 inches in the rows, at Highmore, N. D., yielded seed at the rate of 5 bushels per acre, where the rainfall was only 7 inches for the entire season.

Live Stock and Farm Practice.

The three essential fertilizing constituents of soils are nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. Cash crops sold from the farm permanently remove these valuable elements. When a farmer sells a 40-bushel crop of wheat he disposes of fertilizing materials which if bought in commercial form would cost him \$13.15. The fertilizing value of other crops is as follows: 60 bushels of oats, \$8.50; 20 tons of sugar beets, \$29.88; four tons of alfalfa, \$40.26; two tons of timothy, \$11.93; 15,000 pounds skim milk, \$17.05; 1,620 pounds straw, \$2.13.

Young and growing animals and dairy cattle return in the form of manure 75 to 80 per cent of all nitrogenous matter fed them and an even higher percentage of potash and phosphoric acid. Fattening animals return 95 per cent of the fertilizing constituents of feeds to the manure. The live stock farmer saves this high percentage of soil fertility and by use of grasses, legumes and barnyard manures improves constantly the physical condition and producing power of his lands. He must be skilled to handle the diversified system and manage to advantage the different crops and various classes of animals. He hauls no bulky crops to market, saves in labor

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KOW-KURE, the great cow medicine, is the only doctor the herd needs for most of the ailments peculiar to cows. A positive cure and preventive for BARENNESS, ABORTION, RED WATER, SCOURS, BUNCHES, LOST APPETITE, MILK FEVER, GARGET and BLOATING.

KOW-KURE is not a "food." It is a specific remedy for diseases of cows, and the only one in the world for cows only. Used according to directions, it will make sick cows well and keep well cows in the best of condition. Regulates the digestive and generative organs and tones up the entire system.

No dairyman or farmer can afford to be without KOW-KURE. J. R. Steel of Goff, Pa., writes: "This medicine has saved me hundreds of dollars worth of cows. It saved a \$75 dollar cow this winter."

Write for free book, "More Money from Your Cows." It is full of information you ought to have.

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You, and every other Hog Raiser, know that if hogs can only be kept on their feet and on their feed and free from worms and cholera, there'll be no cause to worry about your hog profits.

When I, personally, say to you, Mr. Hog Raiser, that MERRY WAR LYE is the greatest Hog Remedy, Conditioner and Fattener, the world has ever known, I know whereof I speak, because I have spent more than 20 years with MERRY WAR LYE, making untold tests before I ever offered it to progressive Hog Raisers, and proved it the most remarkable Hog Remedy the world has ever known.

Hundreds of Hog Raisers write telling how glad they are that I ever told them that MERRY WAR LYE was the very best remedy they could find to kill worms, hog cholera and put pigs in prime condition quickly for highest market prices.

Read What Adam Schultz, a Kansas Hog Raiser, Writes

This is but one out of the big daily mail and it's mighty interesting reading for up-to-date Hog Raisers.

"Before I began feeding MERRY WAR LYE my hogs did not eat as they should. Some of them would not eat at all, but after I had fed MERRY WAR LYE about 8 or 10 days, I could see a marked improvement in my drove and they now look sleek and thrifty. I consider MERRY WAR LYE the best remedy I have ever used—and the cheapest. I have spent a good deal of money at times but I never got the results from any of the so-called Hog Cholera and Worm Cure Remedies as I have from MERRY WAR LYE."

And that's the general testimony of Hog Raisers—and I just want to say to you that the very best way you can insure big, fat pork profits is to

Feed Merry War Lye Every Day

—and feed it just as regularly as you do their daily ration—you will find it a profit-earning investment, because it not only prevents hog losses from Cholera, Worms, etc., but it will turn your golden grain into more golden dollars and more quickly than anything else you know of and it costs so very little, 10c a can.

Heed My Warning

It's mighty important for your hog profits that you don't make any mistake about this matter—because some makers of ordinary commercial lye are trying to persuade dealers and hog raisers that their product is just as good as Merry War Lye as a hog remedy. Don't you be led astray by such talk—no other lye maker knows the secret process that makes Merry War Lye safe to use in your hog feed—they never will find out the combination in Merry War Lye that keeps your

porkers right on the road everyday to a profitable market.

Save Directions—Follow Them

Mix one tablespoonful Merry War Lye with slop for 10 hogs, or a half can with barrel of swill. Stir well and feed EVERYDAY, night and morning. If your hogs are on a dry feed ration, mix a half can Merry War Lye to each barrel drinking water.

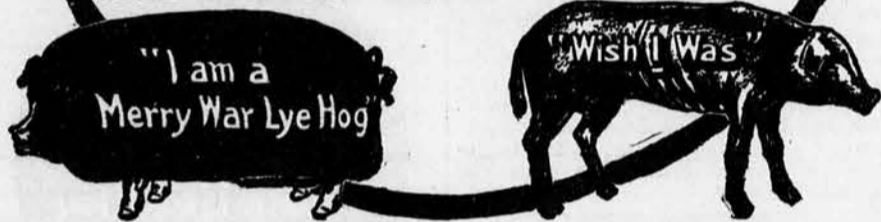
At All Leading Dealers

Most dealers handle Merry War Lye. If yours can't supply you, write us, stating your dealers' names, and we will see that you are supplied, and will also send you, free, a valuable booklet on "HOW TO GET THE BIGGEST PROFITS FROM HOG RAISING." Merry War Powdered Lye comes in 10c cans; full case of a dozen cans for \$4.50, at Grocers', Druggists' and Feed Dealers'. There are no substitutes.

Kettle Powdered Lye For Soap Making

If you want the best lye, exclusively for Soap-Making, scouring, cleaning, disinfecting, etc., use my famous Kettle Powdered Lye—it makes the best soap you ever used—BUT DON'T FEED IT TO YOUR HOGS. FEED ONLY MERRY WAR LYE TO YOUR HOGS.

E. MYERS LYE CO. Dept. 12 St. Louis, Mo.



LIVE STOCK



Whether we like it or not, the automobile is here to stay and the only thing to do is to properly train the colts so they will not shy at it. Very few city horses pay any attention to street cars, automobiles or motorcycles, and farm horses are generally more easily trained because they belong to the quieter draft breeds. Begin with the colt and you can make anything of the horse.

Blind Stagers From Poor Corn.

Bulletin 173 of the Kansas Experiment Station is worth having this fall and winter while so much immature, mouldy and wormy corn is being fed. The bulletin reports tests which tend strongly to prove that "blind stagers" in horses comes from wormy, mouldy and immature corn. The extract of such corn is rapidly fatal to rabbits. That corn containing any mould should be thoroughly cleaned or "floated" before using. Mixing corn with bran and oats seems to lessen the danger. In a case of the disease treatment to be effective must begin early.

Not All Cholera.

There seems to be a current belief in the state that not all the losses from the hog pens are caused by cholera. That cholera has killed many hogs is unquestioned, but in some localities the hogs seem not to have the recognized symptoms of cholera, and yet they die.

Cholera is not well understood, even by the experts, and it manifests itself in many different ways or else there are other diseases which develop the same symptoms as cholera, or those very much like them.

KANSAS FARMER would like to have the experience of its readers on hog troubles.

Rusted Straw is Better.

Straw affected by red or black rust has a higher feeding value than has straw which is free from rust, according to Prof. W. B. Richards.

The reason assigned is that the rust has prevented the sap of the plant from going to and developing the grain, and hence rusted straw is not only greener but has more feeding value. Animals receive no injury from eating rusted straw and many times it can be used to advantage in winter-feeding operations. It should not be used as the entire ration, however, as it has too much cellulose for the digestive apparatus to properly care for, but when fed with bran, oats, roots, alfalfa or other laxative feeds, it makes a good winter ration for cattle.

A New Development in Feeding.

Away out in the Yellowstone Valley, famous only a few years ago for its Indian raids and army operations, there is now conducted some very large feeding operations on up-to-date lines.

Large numbers of cattle and sheep are being fitted by use of sugar beet pulp, beet tops, syrup, alfalfa and straw, on which they take on flesh rapidly, acquire a fine finish, and command a good market. Ground alfalfa is mixed with refuse syrup from the beet sugar factory as a finishing ration.

The unusual feature in this case is that nearly all of these cattle find their market west of the mountains, and on the Pacific coast. The shipment of cattle and sheep from eastern Montana to western markets has already assumed large proportions.

Alfalfa and Hog Cholera.

At a recent meeting of the Shawnee Alfalfa Club the question of the value of alfalfa pasture in warding off hog cholera, was presented. The general opinion seemed to be that any kind of pasture had a very distinct value in keeping the hogs in a vigorous state of health and that alfalfa has an especially valuable place in the economy of the hog raiser. More than any grass or any other clover, alfalfa keeps the animals in good health by its abundant supply of nitrogen and its excellent effect upon the digestive tract.

Alfalfa will not cure or prevent hog cholera, but it does serve to put the animals in such excellent condition that

they may resist an infection which might otherwise prove fatal.

When hogs are thoroughly inoculated with a virulent type of hog cholera they will die in the alfalfa field as in other places, but it seems to be a general belief that there will be fewer die and the loss is rarely so great.

Sorghum Kills Pigs.

G. W. Roberts, the big Poland China breeder of Larned, Kan., reports the loss of a large number of hogs in his neighborhood by being poisoned in the sorghum fields. He states that in one case the hogs showed no signs of illness until they came to drink. After drinking, they would fall over dead, and the total loss in this herd was about 100 head, if memory serves.

It is well known that sorghum which has been badly stunted by dry weather or that which is in its second growth will develop a form of prussic acid which is fatal to cattle and horses, but this is the first report of serious loss among hogs from this cause.

Mr. Roberts states that losses occurred among herds that were pastured on alfalfa during the long dry spell of last summer, and raises the question as to whether this plant will develop the same kind of poison.

This matter has not yet been investigated, so no definite answer can be given, but from the nature of the plant, this is not likely. Some kind of poison may have been developed by the alfalfa under the trying conditions of last summer, but if this is so its nature is not known. The death of the hogs pastured on it may have been due to some form of indigestion. KANSAS FARMER would like to know more about this matter. Have any other farmers or breeders had a like experience?

Beef Cattle Shortage.

Inquiries keep coming about the cattle situation and the farmers want to know whether there really is a beef cattle shortage in this country or whether the talk about it is made for market purposes only. From the best information obtainable we should say that there is an undoubted shortage and that prices will rule high for some time to come, though this shortage may not be seriously felt until spring. There does not seem to be anything like the usual amount of cattle feeding in the eastern half of the corn belt and the lots are filled with sheep.

In the western portion of the corn belt and on the ranges there is a distinct shortage in the visible supply and to this condition several causes have contributed.

The long dry spell of last summer prevented the maintenance of cattle and caused their shipment in large numbers and in an unfinished state. The high price of feed has been another contributing cause and this also was due to the dry weather.

Then we are just in a transition period. The great ranches and ranges are broken up and with them has forever gone the days of cheap beef production. This change has come so suddenly that we have not yet completely adjusted ourselves to the necessity of raising our beef supply on the farm instead of the ranch.

Feeders find that it is increasingly more difficult to buy young stock, and they do not, as a rule, raise it. The time would seem to be ripe for the profitable breeding of high-class beef cattle on the farms. If these are sold young to the feeders the profits are considerable, as a calf does not cost much to raise.

If the farmer is prepared to breed and feed his own cattle he will become a very strong competitor of the feeder who buys his stock.

Feeding Hogs on Corn.

When corn is fed alone for a length of time there are but few feeds which are poorer for hogs. Many farmers still believe that they cannot raise hogs without corn, yet other farmers are doing it all over the state. Corn, fed with other feeds, is one of the very best of feeds, but the hog is not adapted to living on corn alone and when we require

More Feed Per Acre

The cost of producing meat or milk would be much less if it required less acres to produce the feed.

Both the quantity and quality of the feed improve when the right plant foods are used to supplement the manure and clover. They improve enough to yield a handsome profit on the expenditure.

The right plant food includes enough

POTASH

in available form. Supplement the manure and phosphate with 50 to 100 pounds of Muriate of Potash, or 200 to 400 pounds of Kainit, per acre, and you will raise big corn and fine clover after the grain and at the same time improve the fertility of the soil.

Try Potash salts alone on the swamp land pasture and note the clover and good grasses crowd out the wild hay. Write us for prices of Potash, one bag up.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, Inc.
Continental Building, Baltimore Mondanock Block, Chicago
Whitney Central Bank Building, New Orleans



ALFALFA MOLASSES FEEDS AND KAFIR CORN CHOP

will finish your cattle, hogs or sheep, in connection with cottonseed meal, quicker than any other kind of feed. It puts on the finish that makes the money. Special prices to feeders on straight or mixed cars Alfalfa feeds, cotton or linsed oil meal, or any other kind of feed. Send for circular and prices. Mention Kansas Farmer.

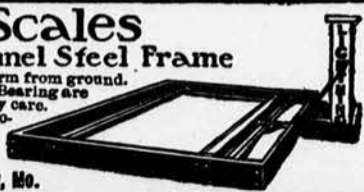
The Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co., Wichita, Kansas.

Lightning Pitless Scales

New Pattern. Solid Channel Steel Frame

Channels are seven inches which is the height of platform from ground. Levers are octagon in shape giving greater strength. Bearing are Toolsteel. This scale will last a life time with ordinary care. Equipped with compound Beam Free. Furnished absolutely complete except platform planks. Guaranteed accurate and tested to more than its capacity. Write for our prices and description before buying.

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FERTILE VIRGINIA FARMS

\$15.00 PER ACRE & UP—EASY PAYMENTS

Productive soil, mild climate, fine water, good roads, close markets, unsurpassed school and social advantages. Now, while you think of it, write for the latest issue of "THE SOUTHERN HOMESEKER" other literature and low excursion rates. Address F. M. LAUBER, Agr'l Agt., Norfolk & Western Ry., Box 5088, Roanoke, Va.

YEARLY RAINFALL 45 INCHES

it of him we force him to do something repugnant to his nature. In his wild state he lives on nuts, roots, insects, small animals, fish and grass. In fact, he will eat almost anything, and since he has become "civilized" he has not lost his appetite for a variety.

There is an abundance of experimental data to prove that pork cannot be profitably raised from corn alone, even when the corn is cheap. The Alabama Station proved that the cost of corn fed pork per pound is one-tenth of the cost per bushel of corn. That is, if corn costs 60 cents per bushel, then the pork made from it will cost 6 cents per pound. If these hogs sell at \$6.35, which is about the top price now, the margin of profit is too small to warrant any great risks.

This same station demonstrated that where tankage was substituted for one-tenth of the corn that one ton of tankage was worth, for feeding purposes, the same as 300 bushels of corn. Corn-fed hogs gained about one-fifth pound per day, while corn and tankage-fed hogs gained nearly two pounds.

Dairy by-products, alfalfa, clover, peanuts, are excellent for use with corn, and are economical to use even when the market price seems high. In the experiment quoted above it cost \$9.15 to make 100 pounds of pork with corn alone and only \$5.58 to make 100 pounds with a ration of corn and tankage when the tankage was selling at \$40 per ton.

Curing Pork at Home.

One of the most valuable papers presented before the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association last winter was that of President H. J. Waters, of the Kansas Agricultural College, on the home curing of meats.

President Waters showed that an enormous saving would result if the farmers generally would cure their meats at home instead of selling their pork at 6 cents and buying it back at 35 cents, and besides, they would have a better flavored product. The estimate of the saving which might thus be made ran into the millions, while the flavor of quick cured meats cannot be compared with that produced by the slower methods of the home cure.

The president exhibited a ham which he had cured five years before and which was afterwards pronounced delicious by those who ate of it. This ham was cured by use of the following formula:

To 1,000 pounds of meat take the following: 40 pounds of common salt, 10 pounds New Orleans sugar, 4 pounds black pepper, 1 1/2 pounds saltpetre, 1/2 pound cayenne pepper.

Weigh the meat and take such part of the ingredients as that is a part of 1,000. Let the meat cool thoroughly. After thoroughly mixing the ingredients, one-half of the amount should be rubbed well into the meat. Put the meat in a dry, cool place. Let it remain two weeks, then rub on the remainder of the cure and let it lie about six weeks, when it is ready to hang. In some states the meat may be put in a cellar, but only if the cellar be thoroughly dry. The rule, "Never in a cellar," would apply to Missouri, but in Kansas one might easily have a suitable place under ground. Never use a warm or moist place.

It is important that the meat be well rubbed each time the cure is applied, and that plenty of the cure be forced into the hock end and around the joints. Less cure should be used on the thin sides than on the joints. The heavier and fatter the meat, the longer the time required for curing. The warmer the weather, the quicker the meat will take the cure. The best time to kill will be in cool weather after December 1 to February 1. You can kill in November if the weather is cool, but there is much danger that it will turn warmer again. Kill at the beginning of the cold wave. You will produce the finest flavor if you give the meat two or three months of cool weather, hanging, before the warm days come. About the right size hog is 175 to 225 pounds, and 180 to 190-pound hog for a handy sized ham. You should have a March or April hog.

While in general a light straw color would indicate sufficient smoking, it is always safe to try a piece of thin bacon or shoulder, to be certain that the process has been carried far enough to give proper flavor and cure. The hams may be kept one, two or three years without detriment, and will improve in flavor up to the end of at least two years. No deterioration will take place for even five years if the ham is properly cured.

Smoking should be done slowly. It should occupy four to six weeks, a little every day, and with very little heat. Slow smoking gives a delicate flavor.

Farm Cushman

What Do These Letters Mean? It Will Pay To Read Them

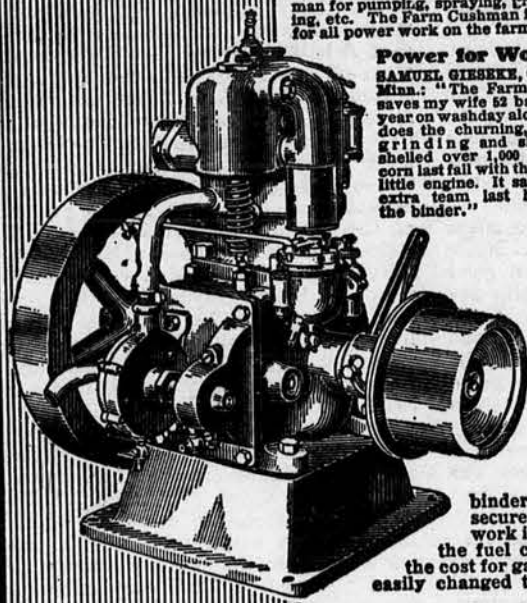
E. O. GREGG, Havelock, Neb.: "I have been using your all-purpose engine on my 2 foot binder the last two seasons. It works excellently. The average cost per day is about 50 cents, and I have been cutting 15 to 25 acres per day. I would certainly recommend it as a horse-draw sayer, and without the engine I could not have saved my crop last year when it was so wet. It is the best all-round engine for any farmer to have."

Never Saw Its Equal
E. A. BURNS, Geneva, Neb.: "I have never seen the equal of the 4 H. P. 4-cycle Farm Cushman for smooth, steady power and noiseless operation, and I have used several other makes." Mr. Burns is using the Cushman for pumping, spraying, grinding, sawing, etc. The Farm Cushman is the engine for all power work on the farm.

Power for Women's Work
SAMUEL GIESSEKE, Courtland, Minn.: "The Farm Cushman saves my wife 52 backaches a year on washday alone. It also does the churning, pumping, grinding and shelling, shelled over 1,000 bushels of corn last fall with the powerful little engine. It saved me an extra team, last harvest on the binder."

The Light Weight Wonder
H. E. WARNER, Bankerhill, Kans.: says the 4 H. P. Farm Cushman is a light weight wonder for steady speed and power. He grinds nearly 40 bushels of corn an hour with it. He returned an unsatisfactory 2 cycle engine to another company and bought the Farm Cushman.

Cream Separator Every Day
J. D. KEASLING, Winfield, Kans.: "The steady hum of the cream separator proves your claim for steady speed of the Farm Cushman. My wife always takes delight in showing how easy and certain the Cushman is to start and she operates it alone."



Cut Out the Hard Work

Do you not feel the need on your farm of just the kind of help these people are getting from this powerful little engine? Their work is made easier than yours. They can do more of it. They can do it cheaper. It is making their farms worth more money. They have cut out the hard work. They are the typical modern farmers.

The Engine for All Purposes

The Farm Cushman is a 4-cycle engine of 4 horse power rating, but develops 5 h. p. easily. It is not a one-purpose engine, but is designed and built specially for all power work on the farm, whatever and wherever the work may be. It is the original binder engine. Its weight is under 200 pounds. Like automobile and aeroplane engines, it secures greatest power with least possible weight. It consumes gasoline according to the work it is doing by means of a special automatic throttle governor. If the "load" is light, the fuel consumed is small. At any work up to its capacity of over five actual horse power, the cost for gasoline is less than one cent per hour for each horse power used. Runs at any speed—easily changed to fit any job.

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After the smoking is finished wrap each piece in paper, put in an unwashed flour sack and hang in a dry place.

The brine cure requires the same materials, minus the pepper. When the meat has cooled, rub it with salt and let it drain over night. Pack in a clean barrel with the heavy pieces, hams and shoulders, at the bottom. For every 100 pounds use 8 pounds of salt, 2 pounds brown sugar, and 2 ounces of saltpetre. Dissolve in four gallons of water and cover the meat with it. Thin sides should remain in this four to six weeks, and hams six to eight weeks. After it has dried thoroughly, smoke as in the dry cure.

Shoulders should be cured with the hams. For eating until June 15 they are as good as hams, and cheaper.

How shall you determine just when the meat has been cured? Take one of the shoulders, saw off two or three steaks, and note the color of the lean. If the inner muscles are turning a red tinge and the outer muscles are quite red, the indications are that it is sufficiently cured. It is best to fry these steaks. If the outside is a bit too salty and the inside not salty enough, it is time to quit curing. Hang it up for smoking.

Here are a few figures showing what should be procured from a 250-pound hog: 35 pounds ham, 30 pounds shoulders, 25 pounds thick sides, 21 pounds thin sides, 30 pounds lard, 40 pounds spare rib, head, feet, back bone, and 18 pounds sausage.

Feeding Steers for Profit.

Men who have been long in the business of feeding cattle for market will tell you that the business has its ups and downs, but that here lately there has been more downs than ups.

This is the same story that we have heard for years, and perhaps nobody questions it except in part. The margin of profit may have been greater in years past when the land was cheap and range-bred feeders were available, but this margin has generally been a narrow one unless the value of the manure and the advantage of marketing the crops in the home feed lots is considered, as it ought to be in any fair estimate.

While money is made during one season and lost during another, the fact remains that the man who stays in the business year after year is the one who gets ahead financially, and his farm is richer.

Without considering the important

items of manure and the cleaning up of roughage on the farm, the experiment station estimates for the last decade show as follows:

Average cost for the ten-year period 1901-1910, inclusive, of producing a 1,300 pound beef steer, fed west of the Missouri River in dry feed lot; also statement showing the gain per head on basis of average market prices:	
Cost of 1,000-pound feeding steer, at \$4 per cwt.....	\$40.00
Cost of 60 bushels of corn, at 40 cents per bushel.....	24.00
Cost of 150 pounds of cottonseed meal or similar product, at 1 1/2 cents per pound.....	2.25
Cost of 1,200 pounds of hay, at \$5 per ton.....	3.00
Cost of labor.....	1.00
Cost of maintenance of feed yards and equipment.....	1.00
Cost of one shoat (weight 100 pounds), \$5 per cwt.....	5.00
Interest on \$60, at 6 per cent per annum, for six months.....	1.80
Total.....	\$78.05
Average returns for the same period from the steer, estimating a 300-pound gain for the feeding period for the steer and a 100-pound gain for the hog:	
Matured steer weighing 1,300 pounds, netting \$5.25 per cwt....	\$68.25
Fat hog, averaging 200 pounds, at 5 cents.....	10.00
Total returns.....	\$78.25
An average profit per head of...	.20

Remember that these figures are for a 10-year period, based on average prices, and that they do not include the important items mentioned above.

This is a good showing, as it will pay to feed steers even if the feeder should only "break even" each year.

Proper Care Keeps Hogs Healthy.

J. G. Norman, Abilene, Kan., writes: "Few farmers really understand how to handle hogs. Many farmers can handle them all right for a good many years, and make money raising hogs, but when a season like this comes on, they meet with heavy losses. Proper care of hogs will insure them against disease. I have bought thousands of hogs and put in my lots that never tasted salt. I have to educate them to eating it. Salt is a sure remedy for worms, and a good all round regulator. Simple remedies given hogs when no disease exists, and pure water and the right care, will keep them healthy."

Write now—don't wait



This is a snap —just the thing you've been looking for —a corn sheller that will shell from 120 to 150 bushels an hour and only costs \$30, freight prepaid to your station. Three H. P. operates the sheller to full capacity. The Watts Sheller costs less than half any other, and has a feed grinder attachment that gives you two machines for \$55. Nothing like it anywhere. Own one and be independent. Shell your corn when you want to—shell at the right time. Write for booklet to home office. All goods shipped from our branch at Omaha, Neb.

Watts Mfg. Co. Jackson, Mich. Box 106

SPLENDID CROPS

In Saskatchewan (Western Canada) 800 Bushels from 20 Acres

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

of wheat was the thresher's return from a Lloydminster farm during one season. Many fields in that as well as other districts yielded from 25 to 35 bushels of wheat to the acre. Other grains in proportion.

Large Profits are thus derived from the **FREE HOMESTEAD** LANDS of Western Canada. This excellent showing causes prices to advance. Land values should double in two years' time. Grain growing, mixed farming, cattle raising and dairying are all profitable. Free Homesteads of 160 acres are to be had in the very best districts; 160-acre pre-emption at \$3.00 per acre within certain areas. Schools and churches in every settlement, climate unexcelled, soil the richest; wood, water and building material plentiful. For settlers' low railway rates and illustrated pamphlet, "Last Best West" and other information, write to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or Can. Gov. Agt.

Canadian Government Agent
125 W. 9th St. Kansas City, Mo.

Live Stock

Every owner can now get free **Dr. David Roberts Practical Home Veterinarian**. 184 pg book, reg. price \$1. Posts you on ailments and symptoms, enables you to treat diseases of all animals. Call for it at your drug store. If not there, send 10c for postage and receive a copy direct.

Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Co., 148 Grand Ave., Waukegan, Wis.

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Mayer Yerma Cushion Shoes give lasting, restful comfort to tender, aching feet that smart, burn and tire quickly. The flexible cushion sole is built in to conform with the line of the foot, absorbs the jar of walking, resists dampness and keeps the feet cool in summer and warm in winter.

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Made in a variety of fashionable styles—neat, dressy and comfortable.

Warning Look for the Mayer Trade Mark on the sole—if your dealer cannot supply you, write to us.

We also make the stylish Mayer Honorbit Shoes for men, women and children, including "Leading Lady" and "Special Merit" brands; also Mayer "Martha Washington" Comfort Shoes.

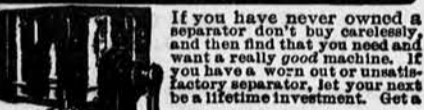
Free Offer: Send name of dealer who does not handle Yerma Cushion Shoes—we will send free a handsome picture of George or Martha Washington, size 12x20.

F. MAYER BOOT & SHOE CO.
Milwaukee, Wis.



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Buy Your LAST Separator FIRST



If you have never owned a separator don't buy carelessly, and then find that you need and want a really good machine. If you have a worn out or unsatisfactory separator, let your next be a lifetime investment. Get a

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First instead of "working up to it." Get our free Art Book on Separating Cream and Handling Milk. Shows best methods, gives results of extensive experiments and information found nowhere else.

\$10 to \$15 more per cow per year. You can't afford to delay but should write at once. Address

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not only save their cost every year but may be bought on such liberal terms as to literally pay for themselves. Why should you delay the purchase of the best separator under such circumstances?

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
182-187 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. 29 E. MADISON ST. CHICAGO.

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

DAIRY



The calves should have clean pens and plenty of outdoor exercise. If they can have the run of the farm they will do well. See that they get plenty of water. Because a calf is drinking milk is no valid reason for thinking that he does not need fresh water.

Lest you forget: When feed is scarce or high in price do not stuff the old stripper to bring up her milk flow. A spring fresh cow can rarely be made to give a good flow of milk at this time of the year. Milk this cow if you want to, but it is not worth while to try to force her by feeding. The cow fresh this last fall or the cow coming fresh now is the one worth feeding.

Kafir meal is the best grain to offset the laxative effects of skim milk. Kafir threshed and fed whole is not a good calf feed. The hard shot-like grains are not digested and the loss is great. Kafir heads chopped with a corn knife or put through a cutting box is good. The stalk of the head mixed with the grain makes the calf chew the feed more thoroughly than when clear grain is fed.

A poor bull is an extravagance the dairy herd cannot afford. Buy a good bull. The price will not be prohibitive. He should have a good dam. Look into her record. Keep him long enough to know whether or not his heifers are good milkers. If they are, keep the bull. Breed the best of his own grade heifers to him. A great many bulls, worth a fortune, go to the shambles before their real worth is known.

No doubt many a farm dairyman gets tired of the everlasting talking about weighing and testing the cow's milk. Every farmer wants a good cow—at least the farmer who has a good cow is very proud of the ownership. Experience has proven that the only way to know when a cow is good is to weigh and test the milk. All outward signs of excellence fail in judging the dairy cow. Hence the test is the only means of accurately determining the cow's value.

An Idaho subscriber writes that alfalfa hay is worth in that state now \$3 per ton in the stack. He says he can sell butter-fat at 30 cents per pound. Under these conditions the dairy cow will furnish a highly profitable market for the hay. Where the real dairy cows are alfalfa hay is regarded as worth \$18 to \$20 per ton. All of which goes to prove that the best of the farmer's product is not worth much unless there is a demand for that product.

Wisconsin has twelve cow testing associations with a total membership of 5,000 cows. Thirteen men do the testing and advise with farmers on dairy and general farm matters. The men are employed by the State Dairy Association, which appropriates \$3,000 annually for this purpose, and the dairy farmers contribute \$1 per cow per year, bringing the total available funds to \$8,000 per year. A neighborhood farmers' club could in this state have the work done at a dollar per cow. It would pay.

Many good bulls are disposed of before their real value is known and because the dairy farmer is afraid to breed a bull to his own offspring. We cannot too strongly condemn the use of a bull too long, but if his heifers are a marked improvement over their dam, easy milkers and no bad traits appearing, he can safely be used. Sometimes it is possible to sell the bull in the neighborhood, and his services still be available. The Missouri experiment station years ago sold a bull before the value of his heifers was known, and later would have given \$5,000 for the same animal. But he had gone to the slaughter house.

A few days ago at a farm home we found the boy turning the cream separator crank 27 turns a minute. The boy was losing at least one-third of the butter-fat contained in the milk—that is, the skimmed milk contained one-third of the fat of the whole milk. The boy said he could not run the machine faster or the bowl would jump out of the frame.

The machine had been in use four or five years and needed repairing—possibly the bowl required balancing. Turn the separator up to speed to get clean skimming. If you can't run the machine to speed, get it repaired. You can't afford any such loss as this.

This is not an item properly belonging in the dairy column. You have heard much about the abandoned farms of the east. A bulletin by the New York department of agriculture is authority for the statement that these farms are rapidly selling to purchasers from the west, as well as those from Canada. The claim is made that these farms are bargains and we so believe, one man telling us that he bought a fine farm for 50 per cent of the original cost of buildings. The claim is made by those who abandoned the farms that the land is worn out. The man who bought says alfalfa will grow, and with alfalfa back of him he will live until the soil is again productive for corn. The man who can't buy a farm in the west may be able to get one east.

Last week's KANSAS FARMER contained a 30-days' record of each of 27 cows in the herd of Ralph J. Linscott, Holton, Kan. That record is deserving of careful study by every man who is milking a cow for the profit that cow will yield. It costs a little more money to make a start in the kind of cows Mr. Linscott has as compared with the scrub, but the good cow is always worth the extra price. The breeder finds it necessary to test his cows that he may know how good or how valuable they are. The record is worth money to him. A cow's record is worth money to any dairy cow owner. Many a farm cow sells for \$40 at public sale, but if the owner could tell the purchaser just what the cow had produced—if she is a good cow—she would sell for \$80 or \$100 as easily as \$40.

A Canadian dairy farmer by the name of Wheaton writes some good things to Hoard's Dairyman. Here is a paragraph setting forth the advantages of testing cows: "Many dairymen report an added yield of 700 or 800 pounds of milk per cow over the 1909 production, due to better care and attention as a result of weighing each cow's milk twice a day. One dairyman wrote that before testing he had offered to sell one cow for \$45, but after testing and finding out how good she was, he would not take \$100 for her. Several auction sales of grade cows showed prices ranging from \$95 to \$230 per cow, because vendors had records to produce as certificates of efficiency." The editor one time held a sale of dairy stock, and the milk record of cows resulted in obtaining prices double what the cows would have brought with no record of production. These same records helped to sell heifer calves. It pays to know what the cow is doing.

Dairy Cow's Value Not All in Milk.

The value of manure has not been considered in connection with dairying in this section. In fact, no value has been attached to the manure resulting from any kind of live stock farming in this section until recently. It is now dawning upon the farmer that soil fertility must be maintained, and manure offers the cheapest means of so doing. Experiment station authorities recognizing this have the past two years given the question much attention.

Manure is figured at 11 tons per head for cows producing 8,000 pounds of milk. On the 20-acre dairy farm at the University last year cows which were kept in the barn during the winter and in a dry lot during the summer produced 13 tons of manure per cow. The average value is considered at \$1.50 per ton. At the Illinois experiment station, on a three-year rotation of corn, oats and clover, manure has increased the crop yield \$1.60 for each ton of manure used, figuring the market value of the crops, for the first three years after it is applied. No consideration is taken of the increased production from the effects of the manure after the first three years. At the Ohio experiment station the value of the crop yields has been increased

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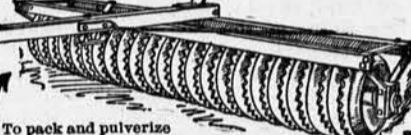
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\$2.34 for each ton of manure used. From the figures above stated, \$1.50 a ton is a conservative value on cow manure which has been well cared for. Cows which produce less than 8,000 pounds of milk will produce, on the average, less than 11 tons of manure. Cows producing more than 8,000 pounds of milk will not only produce more manure, but it will be of a better quality, owing to the fact that they are fed more concentrates. For these reasons the value of the manure is lowered 50 cents per cow for every 1,000 pounds decrease in production of milk below 8,000 pounds, and raised 50 cents per 1,000 pounds increase in production above 8,000.

Tuberculin Testing Pregnant Cows.

A Sedgwick County subscriber asks if the use of the tuberculin test affects damagingly a cow three or four months pregnant. No. Cows may be tested at any time with perfect safety. The test applied at such time, though, may not be reliable in results.

Dr. Roberts' Model Barn.

Several inquiries have recently been received for information regarding the stock barn recently built by Dr. Roberts, the veterinarian, who is a frequent contributor to KANSAS FARMER. A cut of this barn was printed in these columns at the time of its dedication and as complete description of the barn was given as space at the time would permit. These points regarding the barn will answer our subscribers' inquiries:

The cost of the barn is approximately \$6,500. The barn now contains about 35 head of cows and young stock. Milking machines are not used, for the reason that Dr. Roberts has seen so many of them discontinued.

The milk is cooled in eight-gallon cans in a cement vat. The milk house is equipped with a gasoline engine which pumps water from a deep well into this vat. It also runs a dynamo and the cream separator during milking hours. In this manner the expense of pumping water, lighting the barn, and separating the milk is performed at practically the same expense as it requires to operate one.

As the milk cans are placed in the vat to be cooled they very soon warm the water so that when the cans are cool as the should be, the water has become sufficiently warmed for the cattle, and by turning a faucet this water is turned into the cement mangers of the cattle. In this manner each cow is enabled to have her own drinking water at practically no expense. The dynamo does not run excepting when water is pumped or cream is separated. They arrange to do the water pumping and the separating of cream during the milking hours so that the dynamo furnishes light at the same time.

When the dynamo is not running—and it runs only during milking hours—the lights are taken off the storage batteries, but if the dynamo is run during the daytime these batteries are recharged.

The dairy farmer owning 100 acres of good land can afford to build a barn of similar construction. Dr. Roberts at the present time has 20 head of pure-bred Holsteins and 15 head of pure-bred Ayrshires. He sells bulls to breeders, but no calves to butchers. He endeavors to raise all pure-bred heifers and give them official records. He has recently given a two-year-old Holstein heifer an 18-pound record in seven days.

Scours in Calves Again.

We presume there will always be trouble from scours with skim-milk calves. Careful feeding, clean pails, clean quarters and plenty of sunlight are the primary precautionary things to observe. Each of these points have had detailed explanation in KANSAS FARMER the past few weeks. These should be observed while treatment for scours is being given. A remedy is as follows:

Two to four tablespoonfuls of castor oil mixed with one-half pint of milk. This is followed in four to six hours by one teaspoonful of a mixture of one part salol and two parts sub-nitrate of bismuth. It can be given with one-half pint of new milk or the powder placed on the tongue and washed down by a small amount of milk.

The salol and sub-nitrate of bismuth can be secured from any druggist mixed in the proper proportions at the time of purchase and thus have the powder readily available for use at any time.

This remedy is new to us. It is recommended by the Wisconsin experiment station. This will answer inquiry of C. A. K., Richmond, Kan.

The International Sales.

The sales of pure-bred cattle at the International Live Stock Exposition are important in that they are held under the auspices of the pedigree record associations and are supposed to contain fairly representative animals of the several breeds.

And then, as they are what they are, they are considered a sort of index of the market for pure-bred cattle. In some sense these sales are said to fix the prices for pure-bred animals for the country and, while they do not do this, they do have an influence.

The sales at Chicago were held to be satisfactory and brought the following averages:

SHORTHORNS.

15 bulls sold for \$4,380; average...\$292.00
28 cows sold for \$8,705; average... 310.80
48 head sold for \$15,085; average... 312.76

The top was \$825, brought by Ruberta's Choice. The Kansas Agricultural College paid \$400 for a bull; the Colorado College, \$425; the Minnesota College, \$330, and North Dakota, \$430.

HEREFORDS.

30 bulls sold for \$7,410; average...\$247.00
28 cows sold for \$7,005; average... 250.25
50 head sold for \$14,415; average... 288.30
Two bulls sold for \$1,000 each and the junior champion heifer brought \$2,000.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

21 bulls sold for \$3,905; average...\$186.00
27 cows sold for \$4,390; average... 162.50
48 head sold for \$8,295; average... 172.80

The top price was \$675, and this is said to have been one of the best sales of Angus cattle ever held in America.

Prices paid for grand champion individual steers and grand champion carlots at the International auction sales during the last 10 years follows:

Year.	Name.	Breed.	Per lb.
1911	Victor	Angus	\$.90
1910	Shamrock 2d	Angus	.80
1909	King Ellsworth	Angus	.18
1908	Fyvie Knight	Angus	.26 1/2
1907	Roan King	Shorthorn	.24
1906	Peerless Wilton 39th's	Hereford
	Defender	Hereford
1905	Blackrock	Angus	.25
1904	Clear Lake Jute 2d	Angus	.36
1903	Challenger	Mixed	.26
1902	Shamrock	Angus	.56
1901	Wood's Principal	Hereford	.50
1900	Advance	Angus	1.50


*Sold on private terms.

CARLOADS.

Year.	Owner.	Buyer.	Per lb.
1911	Escher & Ryan	Dold P. Co.	\$15.75
1910	E. P. Hall	Pittsburg P. Co.	13.50
1909	Oglesby & Keays	Armour	15.00
1908	Funk Bros.	U. D. B. Co.	11.00
1907	C. Krambeck	Swift	8.00
1906	Funk Bros.	N. Y. D. B. M. Co.	17.00
1905	Krambeck	Swift	8.65
1904	Krambeck	Swift	10.50
1903	Herrin	S. & S. Co.	8.35
1902	Escher	Pittsburg P. Co.	14.50
1901	Black	S. & S. Co.	12.00
1900	Kerrick	Weber	15.00

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If you'll send a postal for my Special 1911 Spreader Offer, I believe we can make a deal. If we do, you'll save at least \$25.00, perhaps \$40.00, according to size and style you want. And you get a free trial and a guarantee that would break me if my Spreader wasn't right. I know I have to go high on quality and low on price, because I sell by mail. The other fellow is right on the ground to persuade you personally. My quality and price has to do all my persuading. Let me try it. Our capacity is 42,000 spreaders this year in order to quote the low prices I do—30 to 365 days free trial and my long time binding guarantee in writing.



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Trouble with Cows.

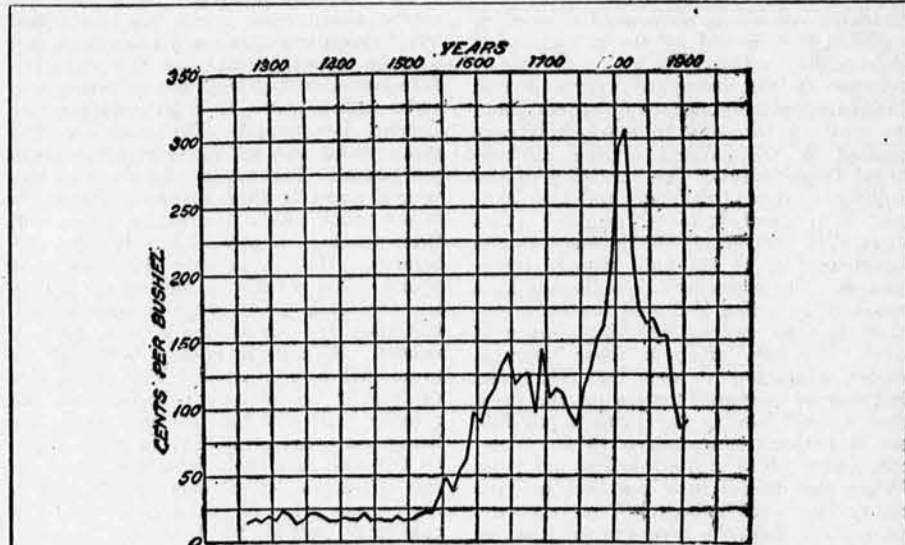
"Would like to know what is the matter with my cow. She has a swelling on her left hip about six inches in diameter, about even with her flank. It does not seem to be painful under pressure of the hand, but is gradually growing larger. About the first of last June I had another cow that had a swelling between her under jaws and which gradually went down her neck into her front feet. The swelling was very large when I opened it; water flowed just the same as 'water farcy' on a horse. It finally went all over her body to her hips. Along about the first of October she died. Will some one please inform me through your paper, what is the cause and remedy for it?"—J. J. STEWART, Copan, Okla.

This is a case of actinomycosis, which is the same disease as lumpy jaw. It is a disease of the glands, and the only thing you can do is to get a good veterinarian to cut it out, gland and all. If this is properly done there is a good chance of saving the cow.

The other cow had a well marked case of what the veterinarians call "tramatic pericarditis." That is, she had gotten some foreign body, like a piece of wire, a needle, or a small nail, into her paunch, perhaps through eating straw, and this had pierced the walls of the paunch and entered the heart.

K. S. A. C. at International.

The International Live Stock Exposition held at Chicago each year is the supreme court of the breeding world.



THE CUT ABOVE SHOWS TREND OF WHEAT PRICES IN ENGLAND BY 10-YEAR AVERAGES, BEGINNING WITH THE YEAR 1260 AND INCLUDING 1910.

Dairymen's Organization.

A meeting of Kansas dairymen will be held at Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, December 26, 27 and 28, 1911, for the purpose of organizing a Kansas State Dairy Producers Association. The purpose is to promote wherever possible the dairy interests of our state. To accomplish the greatest good in this work we must have organization. Every man milking one or more cows should be present. The program follows:

Wednesday Forenoon—Tuberculosis, Dr. Schoenleber; Advantages of Grading Cream, D. S. Burch; General Discussion of Dairy Organization, Dean Ed H. Webster. Thursday Forenoon—Kansas Feeds for Milk Production, Prof. O. E. Reed; Raising Calves on Skimmed Milk, Mr. J. B. Fitch; Round Table Discussion of Feeding, by prominent dairymen of the state. Friday Forenoon—Why Test the Dairy Cow, George S. Hino; Judging Dairy Cows, Prof. O. E. Reed; Individual Records of Dairy Cows at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Prof. O. E. Reed; business meeting.

Here are rendered the final decisions which fix the world's championships for the year. Honors won here are of the highest and are prized accordingly. The winnings made by the Kansas Agricultural College are very important in that they show the results of work done by the Animal Husbandry Department in a practical way, while it is training the young men of the state in better methods. In competition with the world's best in all breeds, the college this year made a good showing.

The Kansas College showed nothing but fat steers. In competition with all the colleges and with Canada, they carried off a fine lot of prizes. Harry of Naples was made champion Galloway fat steer in the 2-year-old class. Benedict, a pure-bred Shorthorn, took first as a senior yearling. Perfection Lad, a pure-bred yearling Hereford, stood second in

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his class. College Heir, pure-bred yearling Shorthorn, took first in class. Blue Jay, grade Shorthorn, took first in senior yearling class. Haykan, a grade Hereford, first in senior yearling class. Canny Man, grade Hereford, first in class. Orangedale, pure-bred Shorthorn, first senior yearling. Also several others including second and third on pure-bred Shorthorn herd. First grade herd. All classes contained six to ten entries. Prof. R. J. Kinzer, who always heretofore accompanied the college herd, was officiating this year as secretary of the American Hereford Breeders' Association.

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The choicest pedigreed stock. Also, 300 Barred Rock cockerels. Catalog free. Mrs. Florence B. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kan.

It is a good plan to give laying hens an occasional feed of corn that has been burned until it is charcoal.

POULTRY



Whether you burn coal or wood, save the ashes. Sift them and save the dust to use in the houses for the hens to clean themselves, and the char can be thrown in the pen for the fowls to pick up.

Lime, either dry or as a whitewash, is the most excellent disinfectant that can be used in the poultry house. Scatter it around everywhere and daub every single thing with it.

Bran is one of the very best foods that can be given to chickens. It can be placed before them all the time and they will not eat too much of it. One of the main advantages of feeding bran is that it contains more mineral matter than ordinary ground grain, and supplies that which may not be abundant in the ration. It is customary to add one pint of linseed meal to two quarts of bran, mixing this with four quarts of ground grain. When made into a mash, bran need not be fed over once a day, and it is excellent when given with clover hay or cooked potatoes.

There is no difficulty in providing a variety of food for a small flock of fowls, as the table scraps will assist, but for fifty or a hundred fowls resort to feeds that are easily obtained is required. Cut clover, meat, milk, linseed oil cake and cabbage all serve to vary the diet. It is when fowls are fed on grain during the whole time that they refuse to lay. But even the grain may be varied if corn is withheld and oats, wheat and buckwheat are used in rotation. Fill a trough full of corn and place it where the fowls can eat all they desire and they soon begin to refuse it, as they require something which the corn does not contain, and they will not produce many eggs until their wants are gratified. Variety of food is not only essential to egg production, but it assists in keeping the flock in a healthy condition.

It is costing the farmers of this country \$15,000,000 a year to let the rooster stay around the barnyard after the hatching season is over, according to a bulletin just issued by the Secretary of Agriculture. The mere presence of the rooster in the barnyard exerts a bad influence on hens' eggs and causes them to spoil on the way to market, is contended by the experts of the Agricultural Department. The strutting of the roosters distracts the hens and they cannot lay "good keepers," which means eggs that will stand the journey to the consumers or to the cold storage warehouses. The Secretary recommends that roosters be killed and sold for consumption as soon as the hatching season is over. We have often, in these columns, called attention to the fact that the keeping of surplus roosters on the farm was a dead loss to the farmer, but had no idea that it amounted to the enormous sum of 15 million dollars per year. When the drones in a bee hive get too many the worker bees kill off the surplus. Too bad the hens cannot kill the extra roosters, for the farmers do not seem to do it.

Some recent experiments at the Indiana Agricultural College in feeding buttermilk to poultry has resulted in a substantial gain in weight, quality of the flesh and an unexpected gain in profits. A local packing house, interested in these results, purchased a lot of poultry of an extremely low quality, generally known as culls, and requested the Experiment Station poultrymen to try fattening them. The birds were immediately placed on feed, various rations being apportioned them. Equal portions of ground wheat, oats and corn, mixed with twice as much buttermilk, is being given a thorough trial, this being considered a practicable ration for farm use. The birds are already showing the effects of the experiment, some of them having put on as much as a pound in weight, thereby raising them from the standard of culls to the "broiler" quality, with a corresponding increase in their value on the open market. Special attention is also being paid to the quality of the flesh of the birds at the close

of the experiment, to ascertain which of the ration percentages gives the most desirable meat to the ultimate consumer.

From Producer to Consumer.

Under an Indianapolis date line of November 28, we read: "Three hours before dawn today Mayor Shank appeared in front of enormous coops at the City Market Place. In the coops were confined hundreds of turkeys, chickens, duck and geese. The Mayor had spent a restless night preparing for the first municipal sale of Thanksgiving turkeys and chickens at prices within the reach of the masses of the people. He was on the job with more than a thousand birds and charged from 5 to 7 cents per pound below the regular quotations. Long before daylight men and women were gathered about the Mayor's coops. As fast as he and six assistants could handle the fowls, the orders were filled. When the Mayor finished he had disposed of more than two thousand dollars' worth of live and dressed poultry. The Mayor had about ten hundred birds ready for the experiment, and he was doubtful whether they would sell in one day. The disappointing feature to the Mayor and the public was that the ten hundred birds were not sufficient to meet one-fourth the demand. In the crowd demanding the chickens and turkeys were scores of laboring men and women who had not been able to buy fowls because of the high prices."

And "hereby," as Shakespeare would say, "hangs a tale." The middlemen of the country are demanding too much profit for handling goods. This same Mayor Shank of Indianapolis not long ago had to import several carloads of potatoes and sell them at cost to the people because the retail dealers were demanding almost double what they were worth. We all know that the retailers ought to be paid for their labor in handling goods, but when their profit amounts to 100 per cent or over, a halt is demanded, and the Mayor of Indianapolis seems to be the right man to do the trick. That Indianapolis is not the only place where outrageous prices are demanded by the middlemen is known to many, and Topeka is not exempt. A few days before last Thanksgiving day a farmer was seen selling geese to a groceryman for 7 cents per pound. The next day the groceryman was selling them at 18 cents per pound. True he bought them at live weight and sold them dressed. But there is not much waste in dressing geese, and their feathers ought to pay for the difference. Here was over 100 per cent profit. We are apt to put all the blame for the high prices on the wholesalers, but they are not the only ones, by any means. Such performances will call for municipal plants to sell the necessities of life or co-operative stores, and the retailer will kill off his own trade by being too avaricious. The farmers ought to try and sell their products direct to the consumer, then they would get a reasonable price for their goods and the consumer would be benefited greatly. It is the same way with beef. We all know that the retail price is out of all proportion to the price paid to the farmer. The latter gets 3 1/2 to 4 cents per pound for his cattle and the butcher charges, 10, 20 and 30 cents per pound for beef. Some one is to blame for this great difference in price between the producer and the consumer, and we think a great part of the blame rests with the middleman. While the sale of poultry was going on at the Indianapolis Market Place, the regular dealers in poultry posted notices that they had reduced their prices to meet those of the municipal market, thus confessing that they had been overcharging the people.

Free Land.

Another allotment of very choice valley fruit land is now ready for distribution. Write immediately to the Jantha Plantation Co., Block 1525, 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.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS and Belgian hares. Delta, Route 37, Kenosha, Wis.

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BOURBON RED TURKEYS FOR SALE—Mrs. Lew Noble, Republic, Kan.

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Send us your horse and cattle hides, as thousands of other farmers and stockmen are doing, and let us tan and make them into coats and robes for you. Don't sell your hides for a few dollars; we can make them worth \$10 to \$15 to you.

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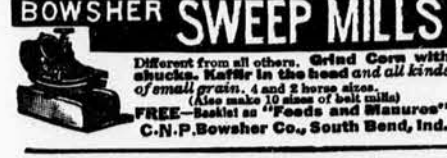
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GOLDEN BARRED ROCKS—(THE 400 in chickens). Plumage buff barring on white. Free catalog. L. E. Altwein, St. Joseph, Mo.

Poultry in Kansas.

For a good many years Kansas has stood well up in the front rank as a poultry state. Kansas poultry has been, and is more so today, one of the state's big sources of revenue to the farmers of Kansas.

Today poultry journals and prominent poultry people refer to Kansas as "The live wire poultry state." It is encouraging to note that our state is attracting so much attention in this respect, and it can be depended upon that nothing will be overlooked to keep Kansas in the front rank as a poultry producing state.

Last week the Topeka Poultry Association held its second annual exhibition in Topeka. It was advertised as the "National Show—Where East Meets West," and from the fact that exhibits came from as far west as California and as far east as Massachusetts, the slogan was appropriate. Outside of the city of Topeka this show, however, did not attract much attention from the poultry raisers of Kansas. The attendance was also very poor. At any rate, those breeders—and there were a number of them—who were here from other states for the first time, saw something of Kansas about which to talk and which will help to spread the "live wire" idea.

Among the Kansas winners at the Topeka Show in Barred Plymouth Rocks were Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center; F. P. Boomer, Holton, and Kansas Co-operative Supply Company, Topeka. In Buff Plymouth Rocks, J. J. Bleakley and C. R. Baker, Abilene; W. A. Hess, Humboldt, and Fred Vanderschmidt, Leavenworth. In R. C. R. I. Reds, Frank Foster and T. A. Rehkopf, Topeka. In Black Langshans, Mrs. Martha Haynes, Grantville, Kan. In Light Brahmas, Mrs. A. P. Woolverton, Topeka. In R. C. White Leghorns, Mrs. Jennie Martin, Frankfort, and A. G. Dorr, Osage City. In S. C. B. Leghorns, A. G. Dorr, Osage City, and H. C. Short, Leavenworth. In S. C. Buff Leghorns, Mrs. H. A. Stine, Holton. In Buff Cochins, J. C. Baughman, Topeka.

This Topeka show is in no way connected with the Kansas State Poultry Show, which holds its exhibition annually and brings together Kansas breeders and their stock, showing what the state is producing each year in the way of standard bred poultry. The next annual state show will be held at Wichita, January 8 to 13.

The Kansas State Poultry Association is a state institution, and was supported by state funds up until the last session of the Legislature, when the regular appropriation of \$2,000 was not made, the bill being "lost in the shuffle." The city of Wichita, however, came to the rescue by raising a sufficient amount of money to hold the show and pay all premiums as usual this winter.

Kansas poultry is as good as grows, and it is not necessary to send broadcast over the land in search of fowls that will make more money for Kansas poultry raisers. At the meeting of the Kansas branch of the American Poultry Association last week an incident was told wherein a Kansas man wanted to improve his poultry. He sent a neat sum of money considerable distance into an eastern state for a pair of fowls. As the order was placed with a so-called big breeder, who advertises liberally in practically all the poultry journals, something pretty good was expected. The chickens came and were exhibited at a poultry show, where they were disqualified by a Kansas poultry judge, and to this day the party who sold the chickens has not adjusted the matter. No farmer poultry raiser in Kansas would be guilty of doing a trick of that kind.

KANSAS FARMER carries the advertising of honest poultry breeders. It pays them to advertise in KANSAS FARMER, and it pays those in search of good poultry to buy from these advertisers.

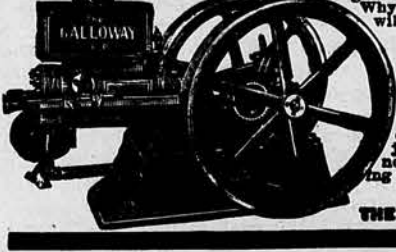
During the Topeka show last week the Kansas branch of the American Poultry Association held its annual meeting. At this meeting a committee was appointed to confer with all the other Kansas live stock associations that will meet in annual session in Topeka the week of January 8 to 13, and if possible bring about the appointment of a joint committee, representing all the live stock organizations of the state, for the

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purpose of looking after appropriations and other matters of interest to the live stock breeders that will come before the next Legislature. The poultry raisers are entitled to the appropriation for the state show, and they are going to see that it is not overlooked again.

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KANSAS FARMER has proved to hundreds of poultry breeders that it sells their surplus stock and eggs more quickly and for less money than any other publication they ever used.

The farms of Kansas all raise poultry and their poultry production this year was over \$11,000,000. Few states exceed this. To get your stock and eggs to the notice of Kansas farmers is a stroke of good business. Advertising to Kansas farmers is cheaper and more effective in KANSAS FARMER than in any other paper published. This is especially true for poultry breeders, in view of our special low poultry advertising rates.

Send for our free booklet, "Profitable Poultry Selling." It explains fully and proves how you can sell YOUR surplus for less money. Address, **KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.**

O., Department 39, now issue a complete catalog bearing upon this subject. We believe they make a very satisfactory and durable fence; otherwise we would have heard from some of our subscribers if their fence was faulty in any way. This catalog is full of valuable fence information, and those interested would do well to send for it, which is free upon request.

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Each package is lined with oil-proof paper and is covered with a glazed dust-proof and germ-proof paper. It retains all the original oils of the coconut, hence its deliciousness and flavor.

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is easier digested than most staple foods. Coconut, as a food, is classed high by U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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WE PAY 50 per cent. Thousands of dollars in successful songs. Send us your work, with or without music. Acceptance guaranteed if available. Washington only place to secure copyright. Valuable booklet and examination FREE. H. Kirkus Dugdale Co., Desk 283, Washington, D. C.

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PIES! PIES!! PIES!!!

Kenne's Famous Pie Recipes—tells how to make the most delicious, flaky, appetizing pies at remarkably low cost. Secrets from a noted hotel and restaurant cook. Sent postpaid for only 10c (dime). Address: **KENNE THURDON, Box C2, Fredonia, N. Y.**

HOME CIRCLE



When threads break in stockings, resulting in "runners," stitch them like an ordinary seam on the sewing machine.

It is said that ruching can be cleaned very satisfactorily, for a time or two, with gasoline.

Much time can be saved when using paper patterns to cut garments by slipping a piece of impression paper under the upper piece of goods when you mark the perforations for tucks or seams. In this way you can mark two at a time.

The next time you have to work buttonholes bias of the cloth, just stitch back and forth several times on the machine where the hole is to be made, then cut between the stitching. When worked, you will have a nice, firm buttonhole.

A Jayhawker in Europe.

Another book by a Kansas man has just been published. It is written by W. Y. Morgan, the well-known Hutchinson editor, and he dedicates it "To the Jayhawkers who stay at home and take their European trips in their minds and in the books."

The book is a log of Mr. Morgan's last gaddings in Europe and is written in his happiest vein. There is not a dull page in it. It is bound in cloth and has a cover page done in seven colors.

The book was published by Crane & Co., of Topeka, Kan., and is also profusely illustrated by Albert T. Reid, of KANSAS FARMER. It may be had for \$1.25, postpaid, by writing to the publishers, and should make a very appropriate Christmas gift.

The Iron Crown of Italy.

The historic iron crown of Italy has played a romantic role in the history of the peninsula. It was made in the year 594 by the command, it is said, of Theodolinda, the widow of a Lombard king, on the occasion of her marriage to a duke of Turin.

The crown is of iron overlaid with gilt. Its significance was supposed to lie in the fact that the weight of royalty could never be lightened by its splendid exterior. The iron of the inner portion was traditionally held to be one of the long nails used at the crucifixion.

For a long time the crown was in the keeping of the famous monastery at Monza. In 774 it was brought forth to be placed upon the head of Charlemagne as "King of the Lombards," and on later occasions it figured in the triumphs of Frederic IV and Charles V. Finally, in the presence of all the representatives of state, the foreign envoys and princes and officers, Napoleon Bonaparte solemnly united it to the crown of France.

The crown belongs to the state, and the custodian of it is the legitimate representative of the basilica of Monza. The title of "grand custodian," however, pertains to the head of the order of Cavaliers.—The American Woman.

The Pioneer,

as the title suggests, is the story of the making of Kansas, by Prof. William A. McKeever of the Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Possibly it is betraying Prof. McKeever's confidence to tell you that this story is written around the life of his father, and the picture of the Pioneer, used as a frontispiece, was painted from a picture of the elder McKeever, who had so very much to do with the making of this great commonwealth.

Prof. McKeever's work is too well known to require any introduction here.

This book should have much interest for all true Kansans and will make a beautiful Christmas gift. It is very attractively bound, and is illustrated by Albert T. Reid, of KANSAS FARMER. The price of the book, mailed, is 75 cents, and may be had of the publishers, Crane & Co., Topeka, Kan.

A slip to put over a dress by hanging in the closet to protect it from the dust makes a simple but very acceptable gift. The material used is dimity, as this is

wide enough so that one width is sufficient for a slip. Get two yards of material, or more if you wish to have the slip cover the entire garment. Fold it in half and directly in the center of the fold cut a circle to correspond with a neck. Next have some beading through which you can run ribbon and fit this around the hole and whip it on as though it were a lingerie collar. After the neck has been finished the edges of the dimity are secured together, either by hand or on the machine. The raw edges across the bottom are hemmed, this also to be done by hand or on the machine. A pretty way would be to feather-stitch the hem with silk the same color as the ribbon to be used in the neck. Then your garment is complete. It is used by putting the hook of the hanger on which the garment is suspended through the hole or neck of the slip. It is nice to cover a hanger with the same material if one wishes to give a little more.

No. 4763.—Centerpiece in Grape Design—Size 18 by 18 Inches.

To be worked in solid embroidery. Stamped on linen, 35 cents; perforated



pattern, 25 cents; transfer pattern, 10 cents.

No. 9110-9111.—A Stylish Coat Suit.

This attractive model is composed of Ladies' Coat Pattern 9110, and Ladies' Skirt Pattern 9111. Double faced suiting was used for this suit, in gray mixture, the trimming being of gray. The skirt has the popular "box panel" back. The coat shows the deep pointed collar with shaped revers fronts. The coat



pattern is cut in five sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The skirt pattern in five sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 6 yards of 44-inch material for the entire suit. 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.

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JAP ROSE

The original, cartoned, transparent, soap. Delightful for the Toilet and Bath. Makes the hair soft and fluffy. Use it in all kinds of water.

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Apple—one year tops on three year roots, 80c per 10, \$70 per M. Other fruit in proportion.

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Free

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The United Factories of 523 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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FIRING THE FURNACE

By E. A. KEENE, North Dakota Agricultural College

[The modern farm home—in which thousands of Kansas Farmer readers live—is equipped with a furnace. The success of operation and the consequent comfort obtained from a furnace depends upon the method of firing. In the editor's experience it required two or three years to "get onto" furnace firing. This article will help the furnace user in exercising economy and in obtaining the comfort desired.—Editor.]

It is assumed that the furnace is of ample size to heat the house in the most severe weather. If this is not true, heat will be generated wastefully whenever the fire requires forcing to furnish the adequate amount of heat. When a roaring fire is necessary to comfortably warm the house, a large proportion of the heat generated is sent up the chimney and wasted because of the strong draft demanded to keep the fire burning.

The burning mass of fuel in the fire-box should be of sufficient volume to produce the required amount of heat when burning moderately, that is, at a red heat, not brightly red. This con-

dition is maintained, the glowing mass of fuel sends off a steady and plentiful supply of heat, but if the fire consists of a thin layer of brisk burning coals at the bottom of the fire-box or at the top of an accumulation of ashes, the fuel is not used to the greatest advantage. The fire must yield a large amount of

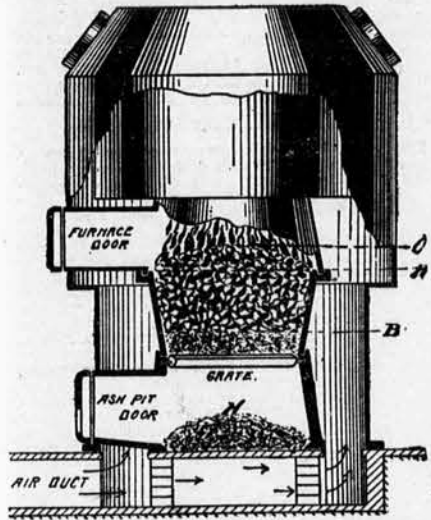
heat rather than produce a high temperature in a small amount of fuel. In the figure is shown an ideal furnace fire after it has been burning a sufficient length of time to warm the house to the normal temperature or the kind of fire that is desired when the furnace is ready for the night.

The fuel is heaped up as shown at C. A layer of ashes at B will vary in depth with the weather. In mild weather the layer may be five or six inches thick. In extremely cold weather the entire space will be filled with fuel. This method of firing is equivalent to a variable size of fire-box, to suit the heat requirements, but the surface of the fire remains practically in the same position in the furnace. The heating surface of the furnace is designed to give the best effect when the fire is at the position shown and should not be allowed to fall much below the line A. The volume of the burning fuel must conform to the degree of outside cold. Before new fuel is added to the fire, the ashes must be shaken down to suit the amount of fuel demanded.

Ashes should not be allowed to accumulate in the ash-pit beyond the condition shown at H in the figure. If the ashes are allowed to fill the ash-pit, the draft will be retarded and a dull, wasteful fire will be the result. Such a condition will tend also to overheat and warp the grates.

The furnace doors should be well fitted so as to allow the least air to leak through when the drafts are closed. All joints should be filled with stove-putty to prevent air leaks.

Put little coal on a low fire, a large amount may put out what fire exists. Do not overshake the fire in mild weather—it tends to create too much heat. Attend to the fire four times a day—morning, noon, evening, and at bed time. A very hot fire causes the ashes to fuse and make clinkers. If the fire-box is filled with clinkers and slate, dump the fire and start a new one. Take up the ashes once a day.



SECTIONAL VIEW OF FURNACE, SHOWING CORRECT METHOD OF FIRING.

dition is maintained, the glowing mass of fuel sends off a steady and plentiful supply of heat, but if the fire consists of a thin layer of brisk burning coals at the bottom of the fire-box or at the top of an accumulation of ashes, the fuel is not used to the greatest advantage. The fire must yield a large amount of

FENCING THE FARM

By J. E. ELLENBECKER, MARYSVILLE, KAN., EXPRESSLY FOR KANSAS FARMER

The land boundaries should be located by a surveyor. Remove earth from the fence row so that the ground under the fence will be no higher, or even a little lower, than the adjacent fields. This is done to get the good soil into the field where crops may derive benefit, and to avoid the ridge under the fence.

Use hedge, mulberry or catalpa posts, well seasoned and not less than 3 inches in diameter at the top. No other posts are worth setting, unless well treated with creosote. Experience has proved this. The best are the cheapest. Select large posts for corner and gate posts. Set these as well as the brace or foot posts deep into cement. Use 4x4-inch pine or oak timbers 16 feet long for braces. Roof the upper side and paint good all over. Insert upper end in corner or gate posts three feet from ground, and lower end in foot post six inches from ground. Tie corner post and foot post together at top with No. 8 or 9 galvanized wire.

Set a post, with notch cut in to receive brace, half way between corner and

foot post and bolt brace to this post. Set other posts 16½ feet apart.

Buy enough 4-foot woven wire fence to run all your fences. Stretch good and tie to posts with No. 12 or 16 galvanized wire. Every other strand should be stapled in addition to wiring. The top and bottom strands should be notched into posts before fastening.

This gives an adequate and safe fence for all stock—horses, cattle, calves, sheep, hogs. The novice in fence building may catch his breath when he reads this article, but just let him buy elm posts and reset every three years, or walnut and oak and reset every five years, and then never to have had a safe or perfect fence. Let him go around his fence from two to three times a year to restaple or reunite wires and restretch, to say nothing of the damage done to young horses and colts by wire cuts, and the annoyance of fence creepers among his cattle, and damage to crops by stock in general, and he will admit that the writer is not far from being correct.

MOTORCYCLE "DONT'S"

Don't think a motorcycle is uncomfortable until you have ridden one. You will soon find it is not.

Don't think a motorcycle is hard to run and keep in order. Just ask some of the club members for their experiences on all kinds of roads and in all kinds of weather.

Don't think motorcycles are dangerous. They are not. You have the speed to get out of the way, or you have the powerful brakes to stop quickly. All you have to do is to keep cool and you can't get hurt.

Don't think a motorcycle is expensive to run. Tires will last two seasons, if used carefully and kept hard. A gallon of gasoline and a pint of oil to every hundred miles. How's that for economy?

Don't think there is no speed limit or you will get pinched.

Don't cuss the crowded cars, but travel like a gentleman, when you please and where you please; get home for lunch every day and all the rest of it. It's fine.

Our Farm Library Offer For 1911-1912

We are pleased to announce to our readers thus early in the season our SPECIAL FARM LIBRARY OFFER. We have been particularly fortunate this year in making arrangements with the publishers of some of the best publications in the country, which enables us to offer our readers a greater bargain than ever before. This Club positively gives you a regular library of the best farm periodicals.

THE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

One Year's Subscription to KANSAS FARMER—

The cleanest, most practical weekly agricultural paper in the Southwest. Not a line of medical, whisky or fake advertising accepted. Every line of reading matter written by actual farmers or men with experience on the farm. Special departments devoted to all kinds of live stock, dairying, poultry, bees, and home circle, farm, etc. A whole library of information will be found in the two thousand or more pages of KANSAS FARMER each year.

One Year's Subscription to The American Swineherd.

For over twenty-five years the Swineherd has been the hog raiser's acknowledged authority. There is hardly a farmer in the Southwest who is not more or less interested in hogs. You cannot keep in touch with the swine industry of the United States without the Swineherd.

One Year's Subscription to Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

Every man who keeps a cow ought to have this great semi-monthly dairy magazine. Each issue printed on high-grade book paper, containing from 32 to 74 pages of the best information on dairying and the breeding of dairy cattle by expert dairymen. If you breed, feed or milk cows for profit you need this great dairy paper.

One Year's Subscription to The Poultry Standard.

The wonderful progress of the poultry industry in the Southwest has placed it on a level, if not above, in importance with any other interest of the farmer. The women and young folks will be especially interested in the Poultry Standard, which is one of the very best publications devoted to this growing industry.

One Year's Subscription to The Fruitman and Gardener.

Fruitman and Gardener has the strongest department devoted to the growing and marketing of fruits and vegetables of any publication in the country. It carries a department entitled "Correspondence School of Strawberry Culture," answering free all questions of subscribers who are interested in strawberries. Its department on practical spraying is edited by Mr. A. N. Brown, a man of twenty-five years' experience in spraying materials and an expert in his line. These are only a few of the special features of the Fruitman and Gardener. Its value to anyone owning even a small orchard or garden cannot be estimated.

One Year's Subscription to The People's Popular Monthly.

The People's Popular Monthly is not a cheap, trashy paper, but a beautifully illustrated magazine with clean, wholesome reading matter and stories, and departments of particular interest to the ladies and young folks in every home. It is worthy a place in every library.

THIS GREAT GROUP OF MAGAZINES will give to every home they enter the best reading matter covering every branch of the farming industry as well as interesting articles on practically every subject of importance along other lines. If you are already a subscriber to any of these papers, your subscription will be extended one full year from expiration.

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After weeks of endeavor we have completed arrangements whereby we can send you all six of these publications one full year for only \$1.50. The combination cannot be broken, but renewal subscriptions to any of the magazines will be accepted the same as new. Send us your order at once, and have these magazines upon your reading table during the long winter evenings. ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO THE KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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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.

CHOICE VIRGINIA FARMS ALONG THE C. & O. Ry—As Low As \$15.00 Per Acre

Fertile 10 acre (adjoining) tracts of land, suitable for poultry, truck and fruit, near Railway station, only \$275. 20 acres for \$500. "Country Life in Virginia" booklet of 134 pages gives full description of broad tracts for alfalfa, corn, and other grains and grasses. Abundant rainfall—excellent markets—delightful climate. Low excursion rates and booklet free. Address: K. T. CRAWLEY, Industrial Agent, Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, Richmond, Va. Box V

Simple Solution.

"The buff, cheery optimism of the late Senator Frye," said a Lewiston divine, "could not brook a whiner."

"Once at a dinner here in Lewiston,

a whiner seated opposite Senator Frye said dolefully:

"I have only one friend on earth—my dog."

"Why don't you get another dog?" said Senator Frye."—Boston Herald.

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 20c 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.

YOU ARE WANTED FOR GOVERNMENT positions. \$80 month to commence. Annual vacations short hours, no "lay-offs," common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open, with description. Franklin Institute, Dept. R-88, Rochester, N. Y.

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 PLACE ON A FARM AS hog raiser on the profit sharing plan. Address, Paul M. Harrison, Box 66, R. 1, Towanda, Kan.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT ON A FARM to manage; am experienced. Reference: Best farmers in this country. Address, Manager Osage Trading Co., Bartlesville, Okla.

WANTED

CANE SEED, MILLET SEED, RED Kafir corn, pop corn, clover, timothy, sweet corn, etc. Send us samples. Hayes Seed House, 524-526 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

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

NEW EXTRACTED ALFALFA HONEY, 60-lb. can, \$5; per case of two cans, \$9. J. M. Ruyts, Carlsbad, N. M.

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

FOR SALE—80 A. IRRIGATED LAND, 2 1/2 ml. from Sterling, Col., 2 ml. from sugar factory. No agents. Thos. W. Smith, Sterling, Colo.

BARGAIN—FINE LAFAYETTE COUNTY, Missouri, corn and clover farm, 230 acres, \$100 per acre. Write William Hofer, Higginsville, Mo.

SIXTY ACRES GULF COAST PRAIRIE, half in cultivation, all tillable, well drained, fenced, 2 miles Danbury, 6 miles Angleton, \$2,500, half cash. D. H. Hendrickson, Danbury, Texas.

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

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

WRITE US FOR OUR LIST OF improved farms for sale. Some of the finest farms in Kansas and other states on easy terms and very low prices. We list only what we consider as genuine bargains. Garver & Co., Box 142, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—IN EASTERN KANSAS, Allen Co., the banner county, 180 acres at \$50 per acre, finely improved; large house, large barn, silo, blacksmith shop, corn cribs, orchard, all fenced and cross fenced, some bog-tight, finely watered, level as a floor; bluegrass pasture, timothy and clover fields. For information write Mrs. Anna B. Smith, Moran, Kan.

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.

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.

DOGS.

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

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

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.

VIOLINS.

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

FINE OLD STRADIVARIUS VIOLIN FOR sale. Will sacrifice for cash. Miss Gertrude Howe, 2833 Michigan, Kansas City, Mo.

CATTLE.

JERSEY CATTLE, COLLIES, POLAND Chinas and White Wyandottes; Scotch collie puppies for sale, females. U. A. Gore, Seward, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—NINE HEAD CHOICE Shorthorn bulls, 3 pure Scotch, 6 Scotch topped, 12 to 18 months old. Harry T. Forbes, Route 8, 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.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE—HAVING SOLD my farm I will sell at private sale all of my registered Holstein cows and heifers, also my herd bull and three bull calves from 3 to 12 months old. Prices very reasonable. John Sumner, Lane, Kan.

FOR SALE—50 HEAD OF CHOICE JERSEY cows 2 to 6 years old; all No. 1 butter cows; pure-bred, not registered; all nice, be fresh soon. Prices, \$40 to \$60. O. N. Himmelberger, 309 Polk st., Topeka, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—MY CHOICE BERKSHIRE herd boar, also fine young boars by him for \$15 to \$50. C. M. Albright, Overbrook, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HERD BOAR FOR sale cheap. Medder 3d, half brother to Voter. Young stock, both sexes, for sale at all times. Edgewood Farm, Hill & King, Dover, Kan.

FOR SALE—SOME DUROC JERSEY spring boars. Price, \$18. Also, one Short-horn bull calf. A good one. Price, \$75. Write R. L. Skubal, Jennings, Kan., R. F. D. No. 1.

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.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEAF TOBACCO FOR SALE—SEND stamps for samples. W. L. Parks, Adams, Tenn., R. 1.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.—DO YOU order from them? Write me first for money saving order blanks. J. M. Brown, No. 1615 Baltimore St., Muskogee, Okla.

WANTED—\$12,000 STOCK OF GENERAL merchandise for good farm near here. Price \$17,000; mortgage, \$4,000. A. W. Bremeyer, McPherson, Kan.

CALIFORNIA HONEY, PREPAID, 11c A pound. Sample free for housekeeping neighbors' names. List honey, nuts, fruit, free. Spencer Apiaries Co., Box 134, Nordhoff, Cal.

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.

WANTED—TO BUY, YOUNG, WELL broken Shetland pony, safe for small children. Give age, full description and lowest cash price. Address, Box 368, Topeka, 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.

HAY.

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

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TEXAS LAND EXPOSITION AND Northern Settlers' Convention, Houston, Tex., January 15 to 28, 1912. Homeseekers and investors should not miss this opportunity to visit Texas and see the south's first great land show. Lowest railroad rates ever offered from all sections of the United States. Eighteen lines into Houston. More than 1,000 exhibits of farm products and machinery. Many notable speakers on program. Exposition open day and night. Full particulars about Texas and Texas lands and opportunities on request. Texas Land Exposition, Publicity Dept., Houston, Tex.

TELEGRAPHY.

TELEGRAPHY—MORSE AND WIRE- less—Railway accounting (station agency) taught quickly. R. R. dispatchers' and Western Union wires and complete wireless station in school. Splendid opportunities. Graduates assisted. Living expenses low—may be earned. Largest and oldest school—established 37 years. Investment, \$25,000.00. Correspondence courses also. Catalog free. Dodge's Telegraph & Ry. Institute, Elm St., Valparaiso, Ind.

LIVE STOCK AND SOIL FERTILITY. (Continued from page 5.)

The Ohio station's experiments in the production of manure have shown that on a cemented floor it is practicable to secure about two pounds of manure for every pound of dry substance in the feed, and these and other tests have shown that it is easily practicable to secure a pound of increase in live weight for 10 or 12 pounds of dry substance in the feed.

I do not forget that if all farmers who are selling their corn were to at once change their practice and begin feeding it, the demand for feeding stock would very quickly outrun the supply, and the supply of meat would exceed the demand; nor am I oblivious to the fact that the successful feeding of live stock requires a far higher order of business capacity than the production of grain; but these two points, together with the further fact that only a comparatively few farmers can be reached and convinced each year, will prevent any serious disarrangement of economic conditions by the change of method I am suggesting.

But I cannot believe that it is wise to devote half the area of any state to a single crop. In value as a food producer no crop grown in the temperate zone approaches corn; but corn alone is not an economical nor healthful food for man or beast, while all experience has shown that rotation of crops is absolutely essential to the highest productivity of the soil. I venture the suggestion that if the soy bean were substituted for part of the corn grown in Illinois the result would be a marked increase in the total food production of the soil and in the consequent prosperity of the farmer.

In conclusion and summary: The ultimate aim of agriculture is the production of food and raiment for humanity.

The increase of population is making more urgent the demand for food and clothing. The area of unoccupied land is rapidly diminishing; already enormous sums are being expended in the irrigation of lands heretofore left idle, because it did not pay to reclaim them so long as there was a sufficiency of land naturally watered by rain.

The land now under cultivation is yielding only about half the produce which it is possible and economically practicable to secure from it.

The highest attainment in the production of food and clothing for humanity, taking into consideration both the total quantity produced and economy of production, can only be attained under a system of agriculture in which the scientific feeding of live stock and use of the resultant manure is a leading feature, because the lower animals are necessary sources of food and clothing, and especially because they are able to convert into the most nutritious of human food substances which are indigestible in the human stomach and yet are necessary parts of the plants which produce our food grains.

As humanity crowds upon subsistence the food of the lower animals will undoubtedly be restricted more and more to those necessary parts of the plants grown for human food and raiment which are unavailable for either purpose until transformed by the nutritive processes of the animals below, but at the same time the assistance of these animals will become more and more necessary to human existence.

I do not forget the small proportion of animals in India and China, but the dense populations of those countries could have been maintained at a point of comfort and intelligence far higher than that now occupied had they learned how to use the domestic animals. The parsimonious economies which these people have learned to exercise in certain directions are offset by tremendous wastes in others.

Continuous grain farming involves the lowest exercise of the planning and directive faculties. It is the first step above the condition of the day laborer, whose work is laid out for him by others, and its compensation will always be proportionate to the intellectual ability required for its management.

On the other hand, no occupation requires for its most successful pursuit a wider acquaintance with natural law, and a higher development of the creative faculties, than agriculture, using the term in its comprehensive sense.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

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

FIELD NOTES.

Texas Land Information.

On another page in this issue is the advertisement of the Texas Land Exposition, which is to be held in Houston, Texas, January 15-28, 1912. The association managing this exposition is made up of representative Texas business men. Their object is to furnish reliable information about the many excellent opportunities available in Texas at this time. A line addressed to the Texas Land Exposition, Houston, Texas, will bring full information about Texas and what it offers. When writing, kindly mention this paper.

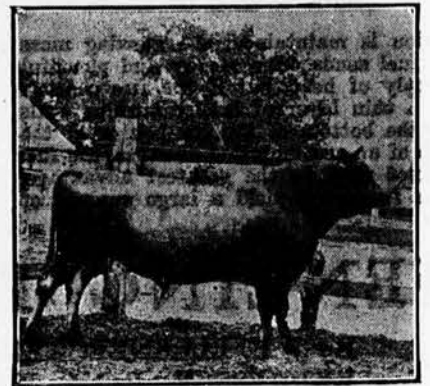
Noll's Polands.

John W. Noll, of Winchester, Kan., makes an important change in his advertising card this week and announces that he has a cracking fine boar and some extra good gilts for sale. This boar is of the big type breeding, but would be just the herd header for a medium type breeder to use as well. The gilts are great, and are bred to Pfander's King, one of the best young Poland China boars in the state. It don't matter whether you are a big type or a medium type breeder, here is a lot of young things worth looking at, and they are being offered at farmers' prices. Get busy and write Mr. Noll about them. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

A Reliable Investment.

Stock in the Crystal River Marble Company of Colorado can now be bought at par value of \$1 per share. This is not a "blue sky" proposition. It is a real business, in which nearly one-half million dollars is now invested and which is bound to earn profits large enough to make every investor a rich return on the amount invested. Kansas and Missouri men of the highest integrity own the control of this company, which insures to every investor an equal share in the profits earned. There are no favored few in this business to get rake-offs. Every one in it is on an equal footing, and all are sure of good returns on their investments.

The cut herewith presented is from a photo of Chester Thomas' great Jersey herd bull, Silverine's Lorne, by the noted prize-winning bull, Silverine's Lad. Note his show qualities, splendid dairy type and great size. He was bred at Kinloch Farm, Kirksville, Mo., and is without doubt a dairy sire of great merit. Mr. Thomas has for sale a number of very choice young bulls sired by this bull and out of cows having individual tests of butter production as high as 550 pounds in twelve months. Included in the bulls offered is one great prospect out of a cow that is 50 per cent the blood of the noted Golden Fern's Lad. She is a great cow, and made over 400 pounds of butter in nine months, beginning the test as a three-year-old. Her dam sold for \$525, and her grandmother brought \$900. Another calf of unusual merit is out of the cow King's Oquasa, with a record of 9,690 pounds of milk and 470 pounds of butter in ten months as a four-year-old. It is Mr. Thomas' opinion that this cow could, by proper feeding and handling, easily be made to produce 600 pounds of butter in a year. Her sister made



351 pounds of butter in twelve months, beginning when she was only twenty months old. Still another sister, now a two-year-old, has given in the past sixty days 1,710 pounds of milk, and made 93 pounds and 2 ounces of butter. The cream check which Mr. Thomas showed us reveals the fact that twelve cows for the past twenty days have produced 237 pounds of fats, equal to 273 pounds of butter, and sold for \$70.85. It is certainly worth while to own a bull from such cows as these, and the prices Mr. Thomas makes are within the reach of any man in the dairy business with a half dozen cows. In fact, no dairyman can afford to use any other kind.

Fur Coats and Robes.

An overcoat or robe made from a cowhide or horsehide is not excelled for service, style and durability. The owner of such a hide can get a first-class coat or robe made to order for about half what stores usually charge for an inferior article.

All those who are expecting to ship a hide away to have it made into a warm fur coat, heavy robe or caps and mittens are requested to read the full page advertisement of the Globe Tanning & Manufacturing Company in this paper. Kansas Farmer has known the Smith Brothers for five years, during which time they have built up the largest business of the kind in the west. They have firmly established a reputation for fair and square dealing, doing a business that reaches all over the United States, and giving high-class, honest service and workmanship to thousands of customers whom they know only through correspondence. The business was established in 1904 and has grown rapidly. Mr. J. A. Smith is business manager, and K. E. Smith acts in the capacity of chemist and superintendent of tanning. They are originators of the special process and methods now in use in the plant. Anyone interested will be well repaid for the time it takes to write for their new catalog. It shows the latest styles in fur overcoats both for men and ladies, also caps and mittens and robes. It shows also by pen drawings how to take measurements for coats. The booklet also tells "How we handle hides through the various stages of tanning." Anyone having an extra fine horse or cattle hide may forward it to this firm with perfect confidence that the same hide will be returned to them manufactured into a handsomely-finished and stylish garment or robe. Their booklet is free and very interesting, as it contains much about an industry that is as old as civilization.

The Christmas spirit is increased by the heart, not by the dollar.

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.



THE CLOVER LEAF VALLEY JACK FARM

will sell at private sale until Feb. 1, 1912, any animal in its private herd of 75 head of Mammoth Jacks and Jennets, composed of the combined breeding of Superior Mammoth, Limestone Mammoth, Orphan Boy, Mammoth J. C., Dr. McCord and Barytone Mammoth, the greatest prize winning jacks of the world. I sold some breeding last year at common jack prices; can do even better this. Catalog for my 1912 public sale, ready Feb. 1, 1912. Write for it. Written guarantee with every jack sold. Barns in town.

G. C. ROAN, Prop.
La Plata, Macon Co. Mo.

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

30 Head of Percherons, Belgians, Road Horses and Jacks.
Winners of first and second prizes at Kansas State Fair, 1911. Sale barn right in town. My prices are right. Write or come and see me.
C. F. COOPER,
Partridge, Kan.

IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED PERCHERONS, BIG JACKS AND JENNETS.
Priced to sell. Come and see us. Farm 4 miles from Raymond or Chase. Write **J. P. & M. H. MALONE,** Chase, Rice Co., Kan.

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 fall sales. Both phones.
AL. E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kan.

BIG HIGH CLASS JACKS
W. T. Trotter, Mt. Ayr, Iowa—Breeder of big, high class jacks. If you want a big, well-broke, high-class jack, write me. I have 10 head of extra good ones for sale. All sired by my famous herd jack, Keno. All are black with white points. They are an extra fine lot.
W. T. TROTTER, Mt. Ayr, Iowa.

PERCHERON HORSES, HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.
Up-to-date Poland China hogs. Write your wants.
H. N. HOLDEMAN, Meade, Kans.

REGISTERED JACKS—Also choice 8 months registered Percheron stallion.
BRUCE SAUNDERS, Holton, Kansas.

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.

PERCHERONS, SHIRES, BELGIANS.
Prospective buyers should see our 60 head of big, heavy-boned, draft 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.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.
25 Mammoth Jacks, from weanlings to 8 years old. Largest breeding herd in the west. Herd headed by Pharaoh No. 2491, Grand Champion of Tennessee in 1910.
H. T. HINEMAN, Dighton, Lane County, Kan.

RIVERSIDE Stock Farm
Percherons and jacks for sale. We have a fine lot of registered Percheron colts coming two and three years old. A few large black jacks and three registered standard-bred stallions, four to six years old. Pedigrees and breeding guaranteed.
O. L. THISLER & SONS, Chapman, Kan.

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.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.
Twenty-five Mammoth Jacks, all ages; Pharaoh 2491, grand champion, Tennessee at head. Largest herd in west.
H. T. HINEMAN, Dighton, Lane County, Kan.

A. M. Walker, Laclede, Mo.—Breeder of high-class Percheron horses. A number of young stallions and young mares for sale; also mares in foal. All registered stock. Write me for prices. Inspection of stock invited. **A. M. WALKER,** Laclede, Mo.

4 REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS.
Won 1st and 2nd at Topeka for Percheron Stallions, any age, bred and owned by exhibitor. Won same at American Royal. Also best American-bred Percheron Stallion at any age.
J. G. ARBUTHNOT, Cuba, Kansas.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

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 Russell. Young stock of both sexes for sale.
WILLIAMS & SON, Hunter, Kan.

C. J. WINGER, POLO, MO.
Breeder of high-class, dual purpose Shorthorns. One yearling bull and 17 cows of breeding age, for sale. Some with calves by side. A milking herd that tests high, with beef qualities. **C. J. WINGER,** Polo, Mo.

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 LEAF

Young stock for sale. Seven choice bulls, 6 to 15 months. Some helpers.
JOHN REGIER, R. 1, Whitewater, Kansas.

ANGUS CATTLE

BIG SPRING ANGUS CATTLE, Jasper Auldridge & Son, Pattonsburg, Mo., Proprietors
Breeders of pure bred Angus cattle and Durro Jersey hogs.
Breeding Stock for Sale.

ANGUS CATTLE
Allendale Farm, Savannah, Mo.
W. A. Holt, Prop.
Breeder of pure bred Angus cattle—a few choice young bulls for sale. Prompt answer to inquiries.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

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

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 the right. We must reduce our herd. We also have a few extra choice quality bull calves for sale, sired by that premier sire, Pietje Count. Several of his sons from large producing dams at prices very cheap. **CASPAR A. GANTZ, King City, Mo.**

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

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 30 days. Will sell one or all. Special price on car lots. None reserved. **IRA ROMIG, Station B, Topeka, Kan.**

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.

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.

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 53682.

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.

Rock Brook Holsteins

20 bulls ready for service at \$75 to \$100. Bull calves \$40 to \$75. Pedigreed and tuberculin 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.

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.

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 Gambia's 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.**

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.**

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, 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.**

REGISTERED Jersey bull calves for sale, from the finest blood lines, at reasonable prices. **Dr. D. R. Hill, Joplin, Mo.**

WANTED—A CAPABLE, HUSTLING man in every county in Kansas, who owns his own rig, and who will spend a part or all of his time in securing subscriptions for **KANSAS FARMER** on the most liberal subscription proposition ever offered to anyone. Address Circulating Manager, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

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 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.**

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 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.

FOSTER'S RED POLLS.
Choice bulls and heifers priced reasonable.
C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butterfat record 668 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.**

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

Roan Hero the International Champion and BELVEDERE X2712-195058
Son of the \$1,500 Grand Victor X1635 150865 heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. A few extra good, blocky, thick-fleshed young bulls for sale. Inspection invited. Farm adjoins town.
D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kansas.

HEREFORD CATTLE

MODERN HEREFORDS HERD BULLS

BEAU BRUMMEL 10th 167719.
BEAU BEAUTY 192235.
CALDO 2d 260444.

Hazford Place Eldorado, Kan.
ROBT. H. HAZLETT.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Potterman's Shropshire Flock
Headed by Imported Ram Inglewood Juvenile 09566 R sired by Reynold—Dam Buttar's Dreamer—a number of fine yearling Rams for sale—Breeding Stock for Sale at all times. Address **Joseph Potterman, Clarksdale, Mo.**

THE STRAY LIST

W. E. NEAL, COUNTY CLERK, NEOSHO County, Kan. Taken up by J. C. Ray, Thayer, Kan., R. F. D. No. 1, Nov. 14, 1911—One dark brown mare, weight about 1,200 pounds, white star in face, bad wire cut on left front foot, 15 to 18 years old. Can be found at the above address. Appraised value, \$15.

GEORGE THROCKMORTON, COUNTY Clerk, Coffey County, Taken up—On the 16th day of November, 1911, by R. Luthi, Gridley, Kan., one red heifer, two years old; has white face; no marks or brands. Appraised value, \$20.00.

O. K. MILLER, COUNTY CLERK, LYON County, Kan. Taken up—By J. W. Gause, Emporia, Kan., one yearling heifer, red, no marks or brands. Appraised value, \$20.00.

FINE PRINTING FOR REASONABLE prices. Catalogs, circulars, letter heads. Everything in the printing line. Write for samples and prices. **Western Printing Co., 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.**

POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS

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.

DEAN'S MASTODON POLAND CHINAS.

A number of 800-lb. fall boars now ready. They are the big, mellow kind, with 7 1/2 to 8 1/2-inch bone. To move quick, will sell at from \$30 to \$35. Also an extra lot of spring gilts and boars, will weigh 300 lbs. A number of herd headers. 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.

BIG HADLEY, BIG HUTCH AND EXPANSION BLOOD

Predominate in my herd. Herd boars: Hutch Jr. by Big Hutch and King Hadley 2d by Big Hadley. Among sows are Grannetta, litter sister to Bell Metal; Pan Princess, weight 725 lbs.; Mollie S., 750 lbs., and Bess Corwin, the dam of Expansion See, the biggest boar ever owned in the West. 90 choice pigs farrowed to date. Visitors always welcome. C. W. JONES, Solomon, Kansas.

Longview Poland Chinas

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.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA BOARS

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.

NOTICE

Thirty big type Poland China boars for sale. Sired by King Elmo and Hartman's Hadley Prop. J. J. HARTMAN, Elmo, Kansas.

MOONEY CREEK POLAND CHINA HERD.

The biggest of the big. Wonder and Mastodon strains. Herd headed by Big Opa Mastodon. 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.

MADISON CREEK POLAND CHINAS.

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

FOR SALE.

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. MARY ALTON, Erie, Kansas.

10 - Poland China Spring Boars - 10

11 fall yearling gilts, 6 tried sows for sale. Good, smooth, heavy bone individuals. A. L. LEBRIGHT, Waterville, Kan.

LAMBERT'S CORRECT TYPE POLANDS.

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

CURRY'S BIG BONED POLANDS.

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.

WILLFOUNG'S POLAND CHINAS LEAD.

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

GREEN LAWN HERD

Big-boned Poland Chinas; herd headed by Big Spot, Major B. Hadley; a choice lot of spring pigs for sale out of large, mature sows; write us what you want or come and let us show you. A. J. ERIHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

BIG POLAND CHINA BOAR.

For sale, cheap, Tulon Prince, a noted big boar. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Riley Co., Kan.

HOPPE'S BIG TYPE QUALITY POLANDS

The best of the big-type breeding; fed for best results; sale at Falls City, Neb., October 28th. W. V. HOPPE, Stella, Neb.

DISPERSION SALE.

I offer at private treaty my entire herd of Poland Chinas, young boars, tried sows and gilts, open or bred to Giant Monarch, the king of big type boars. Some great ones at a bargain. Write. W. C. Milligan, Clay Center, Kansas.

MOONEY CREEK POLAND CHINA HERD

The biggest of the big. Wonder and Mastodon strains. Herd headed by Big Opa Mastodon. I have bought seed stock from the best herds in Iowa and have new breeding for Kansas. Have an extra fine boar for big or medium type breeder. Also fine gilts for sale. Write for information. Visitors welcome. JOHN W. NOLL, Winchester, Kansas.

At Head, BLUE VALLEY EXPANSION 54414.

A Grand Individual, With Massive Bone and Length.

L. C. WALBRIDGE, Russell - - - Kansas.

VINECROFT POLAND CHINAS

Bred for quality and size. Address, ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kan.

BRED GILTS \$25 to \$30 EACH. 20 fall gilts, big and smooth. Big type. Good time to start herd. Write quick. F. D. YOUNG, Winchester, Kans.

WALNUT GROVE FARM POLAND CHINAS.—For quick sale, choice of 2 tried boars, litter brothers sired by Grand Look and out of Expansion dam. JAS. ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

ANDERSON'S BIG TYPE POLANDS.

Headed by Clay Jumbo 54925, one of the best and biggest boars in Kansas; sows of equal merit; 70 good spring pigs to choose from. Write quick. J. W. ANDERSON, Leonardville, Kan.

LIMESTONE FARMS

breeds Shropshires, Big Poland Chinas, Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Indian Runner ducks and Chinese geese. Choice cockerels for sale worth the money. M. GOTTSWILER, Clarksdale, Mo.

MAMMOTH HADLEY POLAND CHINAS.

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.

HARTER'S BIG KIND POLAND CHINAS.

Headed by Mogul's Monarch, Prince Hadley, and other good sires. Choice breeding stock always for sale. J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kansas.

POLANDS.

Fuller Brothers' prize Polands. Grand champion sow, Sedalia, 1911, and other prize winners in herd. Storm Center, sire of champion sow, and Big Tecumseh, at head of herd. We also breed Hereford cattle and Scotch Collies. FULLER BROS., Humphreys, Mo.

W. Z. BAKER, LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS

A few choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale, bred to King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2nd. Prices right. W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

HAMPSHIRE thoroughbreds from prized stock, fine sows and gilts exceptionally cheap. Duroc Jersey out of the best blood possible. Brood sows and gilts, also some exceptionally good male hogs. All registered. Priced to sell. The Springdale Stock Ranch, Concordia, Kansas.

HILLWOOD STOCK FARM

High Class Hampshires—Herd Headed by the Celebrated boar Erlanger 1083. High class young boars for sale. Will also sell Erlanger. J. Q. EDWARDS, Platte City, Mo.

HAMPSHIRE AS LONG AS THEY LAST.

Spring boars, \$22. Fall yearlings, \$27. Gilts, same prices. Sired by sons of State Fair champions. WOODLAWN FARM, Sterling, Ill.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

LAWSON'S HAMPSHIRE.

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

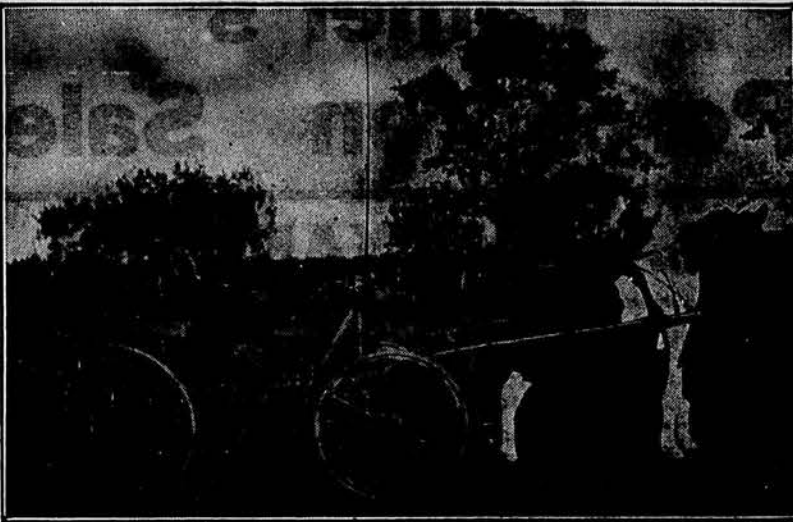
BERKSHIRES

RENO BERKSHIRES. For sale, 2 boars and 4 gilts. September yearlings. Gilts sold bred or open. Price \$30. All sired by the grand champion at Kansas State Fair, 1910. 15 spring boars and 15 spring gilts, priced reasonable. Write at once. T. E. Clarke, Medora, Kan.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Guaranteed choice breeding stock of very fashionable lines. Either sex. Pigs, \$15; of breeding age, \$25; very extra choice, best quality, \$35. Registered. Crated f. o. b. R. J. LINSOOTT, Helton, Kan.

Christmas For The Children



Keep the doctors away by getting a Shetland pony for them for Xmas. We have 18 head of cracker jacks to select from, from 2 to 5 years old. Have them in both spotted and solid colors. Address or call on JOHN S. TOUGH, BISMARCK GROVE, LAWRENCE, KAN.

DUROC JERSEYS

DUROC JERSEYS

200—CHOICE DUROC JERSEY SPRING PIGS AT ALFALFA FARM—200 Sired by 14 different boars. Dams are of best breeding. PEARL H. PAGETT, Beloit, Kansas.

SUNNY DELL FARM.

Choice Duroc boars by Budy K. 4th. A good pair of registered Holstein cattle. Hereford cattle, any age or sex. Prices reasonable. Write—T. I. WOODALL, Fall River, Kan.

ELDER'S HIGHLAND DUROCS.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC HERD; Dreamland Col., the best Col. boar in the west, in service, assisted by J. C.'s Defender, by the noted Defender; 100 choice spring pigs for sale in pairs or trios not related; bed-rock prices. LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.

THOMPSON BROS., Garrison, Kan.

Headed by G. C.'s Col. and F. E.'s Col. Sows contain the blood of Ohio Chief and Crimson Wonder. Stock always for sale. FRANK ELDER, Green, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY SPRING BOARS

Up-to-date breeding, plenty of quality and good colors. Priced for quick sale. W. H. SALES, Simpson, Kan.

25—DUROC JERSEY BOARS—25

Sired by Ohio Col., grand champion of Kansas, 1910. Chiefs Orion 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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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 \$30 until December 10. S. S. Smith, Clay Center, Kan.

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. GRANT CHAPIN, Greene, Kan.

100 DUROC JERSEY PIGS PRIVATELY.

Richly bred boars and gilts in pairs not related at prices to move them. O. A. TILLER, Pawnee City, Neb.

MORTON'S DUROCS

A few choice spring Duroc gilts for sale. From the best blood lines in Ohio, \$20 to \$30 if sold at once. Morton & Curtis, Fletcher, O.

Ramsey's Mill Creek Valley Durocs

Choice April boars. Send for pedigree and photo. JOHN RAMSEY, Ft. Scott, Ks.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

SUNNY SIDE O. I. C.

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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How would you like to be one of them and make from \$10 to \$100 per day? We paid \$300 for our 1911 96-page illustrated catalog. You can have one by writing us a postal today. MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL (largest in world,) W. B. Carpenter, President., Trenton, Mo., Kansas City, and Oklahoma City.

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LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER Bunceton, Missouri

FOR THE BEST RESULTS.

employ Zaun. He works for the best breeders in America. Best of reference furnished. FRANK J. ZAUN, Independence, Kan.

C. F. BEARD

Live Stock Auctioneer, Parsons, Kan. Continually selling for the best breeders of several states. Write, wire or telephone. Home phone 2702.

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Livestock Auctioneer. Big Horse and other Stock Sales a specialty. Terms reasonable. Special service to breeders.

THOS. DARCEY

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

T. E. GORDAN, Waterville, Kan.

Real Estate Auctioneer. Will cry sales in any state; terms reasonable; write for plan.

Lambert's Polands.

Josias Lambert, breeder of big type Poland Chinas at Smith Center, Kan., has a number of good ones for sale that were sired by Colossus Ex. 2d, and several that are out of Lucy Sunflower, first prize sow at Smith County Fair at Topeka. These ought to be of the right kind, as they have both the pedigree and prize-winning qualities. At any rate it will pay to "get next" and this can be done by dropping a postal card to Mr. Lambert and mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Lamer's Percheron Sale

SALINA, KANSAS

I will sell at Public Auction in my Sale Stables, at Salina, Kan., on Wednesday, December 20, sixty (60) head of Imported and Home-grown Percheron and French Draft Mares and Stallions, consisting of
32 Mares, 2 to 5 years old (all bred and proven to be in foal); 3 Mares "yearlings;" 11 Mare foals; 3 Horse Colts; 6 Stallions, 2 years old; 4 Stallions, "Yearlings;" 1 Belgian Mare.

The above stock is large and growthy, with as much weight, bone, style, action and conformation as you could ask for.

If you are in the market for a first-class Stallion or Mare—the kind to start the foundation for a family of horses and you will always like—don't miss this sale. Each and every one of this consignment was carefully selected by me, and I can assure you that you will not be disappointed after seeing this stock.

SALE, DECEMBER 20th

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE
C. W. LAMER, Salina, Kansas
Auctioneers—Sayre, Brady and Curphey.
P. S.—On Thursday, December 21, I will sell 200 head of horses and mules, consisting of work horses, mares and southerners.



J. C. Robison TOWANDA, KANS.

13th Annual Sale of Percheron Stallions and Mares.
60 Head
December 28, 1911. Ask for Catalogue

L. R. WILEY'S STALLIONS

Imported and Home Bred Percherons, Belgians and Shires. All Percherons are Registered in the Percheron Society of America.

50—Head STALLIONS AND MARES—50

Including an unusual variety from which to select. All we ask is a chance to show the goods. You'll say the price is right, and buy. Write today.

L. R. WILEY, EMPORIA, KAN.
Breeding Farm, Elmdale, Kan. Sale Barns, Emporia, Kan.



CHOICE JERSEY BULL CALVES.

Sired by Silverine's Lorne, a son of Silverine's Lad. These calves are good individuals and out of cows with individual tests; some of them capable of making as high as 550 pounds of butter in one year. Included is the eight months old bull out of Golden Fern's Rowena, carrying 50 per cent of the blood of Golden Fern's Lad. Made 402 pounds butter in nine months. Began as a three-year-old. Her photo is shown here. Write for records of dams and prices.
CHESTER THOMAS, Waterville, Kansas.

Percheron Stallions and Mares
A few choice stallions and several brood mares safe in foal. Matched teams from 2 to 5 years old. Come and see me.
F. H. SCHREPEL, Ellinwood, Kan.

FARM AUCTION

Will sell at public auction 140 acres in the Northeast Quarter Section 18, Township 16, Range 5, one-half mile east of Herington, in Morris County, Kansas, on
DECEMBER 28, 1911, at 3 O'clock P. M.

This land consists of 40 acres of bluestem grass meadow, 50 acres good pasture and about 50 acres in cultivation. All could be farmed excepting 20 acres of the pasture, which is a little rough. The rest lays smooth and could be broke out and farmed in one field. It lays rolling enough to drain well. All the cultivated land has heavy, deep, black soil, suitable for corn, wheat or alfalfa. Improvements consist of granary, cattle shed, windmill, good well of water, and is fenced and cross-fenced. This would make an ideal dairy farm, as it grows very good grass and is located close to a good town where demand for dairy and garden products exceeds the supply. Herington is located on main line of Rock Island and Missouri Pacific railroads. The Rock Island shops, which employ several hundred men, are located there, together with several other business enterprises. It has a population of 5,000 people, good public and high school, churches of various denominations, having just completed a Catholic church and parsonage at a cost of about \$20,000. Herington has an excellent water supply and has just completed a good sewerage system. This farm is not located in city school district, therefore is not taxed so heavily for school purposes as property located within limits, yet is only one-half mile from high school. This farm is surrounded by well improved farms, and the



town of Herington is built out by smaller tracts to the edge of farm, which has a very slightly location from town and would make a very desirable home when once improved. My reason for selling, have other business use for money, and will sell farm on above date regardless of size of crowd or weather. Would be pleased to have anyone interested inspect farm beforehand, as the ground at date of sale may be covered with snow. This farm is known as Martin Dolan farm, and lies in one body on south side of Missouri Pacific track, one-half mile east of Herington. For any desired information write me at Seneca, Kansas, as I mean business and will sell this farm regardless of its value to the highest bidder on December 28. I will be at the City Hotel in Herington for two days previous to sale. Terms of sale are as follows: Fifty per cent of purchase price may be left on place at a reasonable rate of interest for a term of five years; \$2,000 cash down day of sale, balance March 1, 1912, or as we may further agree upon date of sale. Will make a liberal discount for balance cash if deal can be closed up at once. Will furnish warranty deed with abstract showing good merchantable title. Sale will take place on farm. This ad will appear once only.

T. E. ROONEY, Owner, Seneca, Kan.

J. T. McCULLOCK, Auctioneer.



**PERCHERONS
BELGIANS
SHIRES**

Send for Catalog



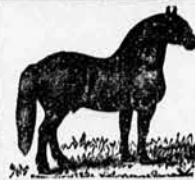
It Will Pay You to Visit Our Barns

We will show you some of the best bred stallions Europe has produced.

They are big, smooth, flat-boned fellows with great quality, style and conformation—with good color and dispositions.

Our contract of guarantee is as good as a government bond. Our prices are reasonable. C6

Send for big illustrated catalog and testimonials.
Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelley Co., Box 34, Lincoln, Neb.



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. Noian, Paola, Kan.

PERCHERON STALLIONS

Priced to sell—from yearlings to three-year-olds. All dark colors, heavy bone and large size; plenty of quality. The best of breeding. All registered in Percheron Society of America. Come and see me.

J. W. BARNHART, BUTLER, MO.



PERCHERON, BELGIAN, GERMAN COACH STALLIONS AND MARES.
Imported and home-bred. Will sell our 1911 champion and other prize winners. Write or come. I make good. Mention this paper.
PIONEER STOCK FARM, J. W. Waddill, Prop., BRASHEAR, MO.

50—PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES—50
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.
BISHOP BROS., TOWANDA, KAN.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

- Percherons.**
 Jan. 23-26—Breeders' Sale Co., Bloomington, Ill. C. W. Hurt, Arrowsmith, Ill., Manager.
 Feb. 6-7—H. G. McMILLIN & Sons, Rock Rapids, Ia.
Jacks and Jennets.
 March 5—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.
Aberdeen-Angus.
 Dec. 19—T. J. McCreary, Highland, Kan.
Herefords.
 Feb. 27-28—Jones Bros., Council Grove, Kan.
Holstein-Freislans.
 Feb. 7-8—H. C. Glessman, Station B., Omaha, Neb.
Jersey Cattle.
 Feb. 17—F. W. Comfort, Westmoreland, Kan.
Poland Chinas.
 Jan. 2—Robert I. Young, St. Joseph, Mo.
 Jan. 4—Ben. Bell, Beattie, Kan.
 Jan. 17—A. R. Enos, Ramona, Kan.
 Jan. 22—T. J. Meisner, Sabetha, Kan.
 Jan. 24—A. L. Albright, N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kan.
 Jan. 24—James G. Long, Harlan, Ia.
 Jan. 24—A. L. Albright, Waterville, Kan.
 Jan. 25—J. H. Hamilton & Son, Gulde Rock, Neb.
 Jan. 27—A. C. Lobaugh, Washington, Kan.
 Jan. 29—R. M. Bunnell, Atchison, Kan.
 Feb. 1—W. B. Wallace, Bunceon, Mo.
 Feb. 2—Ber. J. Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo.
 Feb. 3—Baker Bros., Butler, Mo.
 Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
 Feb. 5—H. B. Walker, Effingham, Kan.
 Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
 Feb. 6—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
 Feb. 7—G. M. Hull & Bean, Barnett, Kan.
 Feb. 7—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.
 Feb. 7—Albert Smith & Sons, Superior, Neb.
 Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
 Feb. 8—T. J. Charles, Republic, Kan.
 Feb. 9—S. N. Hodgson, Parker, Kan.
 Feb. 10—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.
 Feb. 12—Oak Hill Stock Farm, Esbon, Kan.
 Feb. 12—Lee Gross, Nodaway, Mo.
 Feb. 14—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.
 Feb. 14—George Wedd & Son, Spring Hill, Kan.
 Feb. 15—Dr. John Glidow & 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. 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. 22—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, Braddyville.
 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. Blackshere, Elmdale, Kan.
 Jan. 26—E. W. Davis, Glenwood, Mo.
 Jan. 27—R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan.
 Jan. 30—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.
 Jan. 31—W. B. Monasmith, Formosa, Kan.
 Feb. 1—Geo. Phillippi, Lebanon, Kan. Sale at Esbon, Kan.
 Feb. 2—Rinehart & Son, Smith Center, Kan.
 Feb. 3—W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kan.
 Feb. 7, 1912—Frank Elder, Green, Kan.
 Feb. 8—Samuelson Bros., Cleburn, Kan.
 Feb. 9—Samuelson Bros., Blaine.
 Feb. 14—J. O. Hunt, Marysville, Kan.
 Feb. 14—Edward Fuhrman & Sons, Oregon, Mo.
 Feb. 14—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
 Feb. 15—Horton & Hale, DeKalb, Mo.
 Feb. 15—Grant Chapin, Green, Kan.
 Feb. 17—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.
 Feb. 27—W. T. Fitch, Minneapolis, Kan.
 Feb. 28—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.
 Feb. 29—J. W. Wohlford, Waterville, Kan.

Griffith Sells Many Boars.

J. L. Griffith, the successful big type Poland China breeder of Riley, Kan., writes that the past season has been a good one for him in the hog business. He has sold 23 boars and is still getting inquiries. Mr. Griffith says he is having fine luck getting the sows bred that are to go into his February 5 sale. Remember the date and write early for catalog.

We want to call special attention to the advertisements of the Keystone Watch Case Company, which are now being published in this magazine. These Crescent and Jas. Boss cases are the only gold-filled watch cases that are advertised to the men and women who buy them for their own personal use. It certainly does produce confidence in an article when the manufacturer comes right out over his own signature and prints the facts about his goods.

Pennock's Red Polls.

Milton Pennock, of Delphos, Kan., who breeds Red Polled cattle and sells them, has this to say in a recent letter: "Enclosed find check for my advertising account. I have been very successful with the advertising card in Kansas Farmer. Shipped a bull to Republic County, Kansas, today." The Red Polls gained a degree of popularity some years ago in Kansas, and this has been growing as a result of the efforts of good breeders and of the merits of his cattle themselves. Ask Mr. Pennock about his good cattle and mention Kansas Farmer, please.

Jersey Cattle for Sale.

S. S. Smith of Clay Center, Kan., in his advertising which may be found in our Jersey cattle department, offers for immediate sale a couple of outstanding good Jersey bulls. One is coming 2 years old, sired by the noted bull, Beatrice Stockwell, formerly one of the chief herd bulls at Kinloch Farm, Kirksville, Mo. Mr. Smith has used this bull some and his calves are very promising. He is kind and gentle and withal a great sire. The other one is 7 months old, sired by Omer's Eminent, a Golden Lad and Financial Countess bull. This calf is out of Mr. Smith's great cow, Guenon's Sallie M., a very high testing cow

SALES NEXT WEEK

- Tuesday, } Angus Dispersion, T. J. McCreary, Highland, Kan.
 December 19 {
 Tuesday, } Herefords, John W. Naylor, Alta Vista, Kan.
 December 19 {
 Wednesday, } Percherons, C. W. Lamer, Salina, Kan.
 December 20 {

and withal a great sire. The other one is best cow and this bull should make a sire of note. Mr. Smith also has cows and heifers for sale, mostly of Golden Lad and St. Lambert breeding.

A Good Christmas Gift.

It is quite right to tire yourself all out and spend a lot of money if you cannot get the proper Christmas present by any other means. But in nine cases out of ten you will find that a subscription to The Youth's Companion solves the difficulty in the way that is easiest for you, and most gratifying to the one on whom you bestow your gift. With many Christmas presents the sense of novelty wears off by the week's end, but The Youth's Companion is as new and sought after the fifty-second week of the year as the first. It is elastic in its adaptability, too; for it does not matter whether the present is for a boy or a girl, young married people, sedate couples, grandparents—there never was one yet who did not set store by The Youth's Companion. You cannot make a mistake if you give The Companion—and it is only \$1.75 a year.

ton, just across the line in Morris County, Kansas. This land will be sold by Mr. T. E. Rooney, the owner. The auction will take place on the farm on Thursday, December 28. Read the quarter-page advertisement in Kansas Farmer and address the owner, Mr. T. E. Rooney, Seneca, Kan., for particulars, mentioning this paper.

A Modest Man, But Progressive.

Bert Harriman, of Pilot Grove, Mo., is a very modest man. He never says much about his herd of cattle or Poland China hogs, but he has "the goods" when you go there looking for a good Shorthorn or Poland China. At the head of the Poland herd is probably one of the best sons of Big Hadley. Mr. Harriman is breeding 40 sows to Mount Vernon Hadley and will sell them on February 2 at the farm near Pilot Grove. This will be a valuable lot of brood sows of the large type breeding. The breeder or farmer who is looking for the prolific, money-making Poland China will do well to send his name early for a catalog, and arrange now to attend this sale. Mr. Harriman has a few choice spring boars priced



ONE OF THE GOOD TON MARES INCLUDED IN THE J. C. ROBISON PERCHERON SALE AT TOWANDA, KAN., DECEMBER 28, 1911.

The one to whom you give the subscription will receive free The Companion's Art Calendar for 1912, lithographed in twelve colors and gold, and you, too, as giver of the subscription, will receive a copy of the calendar.

Kent's Chester Whites.

Attention is called to the card of Thomas F. Kent, of Walnut, Iowa, in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Kent is the owner of a famous Iowa herd of Chester White hogs—the largest herd of this breed in the west. The herd at this time numbers 300 head, including the splendid sow herd of 70 of the highest class sows that the writer has ever inspected. Until recently Mr. Kent's herd was headed by the great boar, Combination 13057, that was the greatest boar of the breed. He was a show hog, having won with his litter sister, Columbia, in 1903, his first grand championship at Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas state fairs, and headed the herd that won championship over all breeds at Sioux City that year. His litter sister, Cora, won in 1904, first and sweepstakes at Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin state fairs, and first at the world's fair in St. Louis, and in 1905 she won first and sweepstakes at the Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas state fairs. Iowa Protection, White Rock and Ned, the boars now in use in the Iowa herd, are a trio of very high class boars. All are big, lengthy, big boned, smooth fellows and fine breeders. Iowa Protection, sired by High Score, dam New Hampton Gem, a granddaughter of Ohio Gem, Ohio's greatest show sow. White Ned was sired by Chief Model, dam Graceful 3rd. Ned was sired by Great I Know, dam Irma by Great I Know by Great I Am. Ned was a first prize winner at Iowa, South Dakota, Illinois and Kansas fairs in 1910. Many of the sows of this herd are daughters and granddaughters of Miss Hannah, first and champion at Iowa state fair in 1907. Read Mr. Kent's card. He has a splendid offering, and under his plan of selling insures a square deal on every hog sold. Write him for prices and plan. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

A Farm at Auction.

As our readers have noticed from the advertisements in Kansas Farmer, the idea of disposing of real estate at public auction is rapidly growing in favor. This is a quick way of disposing of such property and, thus far, it has proved a successful one. The next sale to be advertised is that of a 140-acre farm located one-half mile east of Hering-

ton, just across the line in Morris County, Kansas. This land will be sold by Mr. T. E. Rooney, the owner. The auction will take place on the farm on Thursday, December 28. Read the quarter-page advertisement in Kansas Farmer and address the owner, Mr. T. E. Rooney, Seneca, Kan., for particulars, mentioning this paper.

Registered Jacks.

Bruce Saunders, of Holton, Kan., starts a card in this issue calling attention to his registered jacks that are for sale. Mr. Saunders has some extra good ones. He has been engaged in the business for several years and has sold jacks to many well-satisfied customers. Mr. Saunders also has for sale a registered Percheron stallion colt about 8 months old. He is a good individual, sired by an imported ton horse, and out of one of the best Percheron mares in Kansas. Write Mr. Saunders about this stock and mention Kansas Farmer.

Polands and Durocs.

W. H. Sales, owner of the Eureka herds of Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys at Simpson, Kan., is one of the few men who have made a complete success in breeding the two breeds at once. In a recent letter he states that his hogs are all doing fine and that he has some choice spring boars that are coming in great shape. He will have a very choice lot of gifts of both breeds for sale a little later on. There has been no cholera in the vicinity of Simpson, which is in Mitchell County. When you write about these pigs, as you will want to do, please mention Kansas Farmer.

W. B. Wallace's Poland Chinas.

One of Missouri's most successful breeders is Mr. W. B. Wallace, of Bunceon, Mo. Mr. Wallace has been raising Poland Chinas for several years and has bought from some of the best herds in the corn belt at long prices. He now has a herd that any breeder may justly be proud to own. Mr. Wallace's herd boars are Grand Leader and Expansion Wonder. Grand Leader was sired by Grand Look, Jr., and out of High Ball Lady. He has proven a great sire of large, smooth, well finished Polands. Expansion Wonder, the grand champion at Missouri state fair in 1910, was sired by Old Expansion and out of a Johnson Chief sow. This cross has proven a great success, and Expansion Wonder is siring some mighty good pigs. The whole farm is covered with fall pigs. Mr. Wallace is breeding 60 high-class sows to these two boars for February 1 sale, at which time he will offer one of the best collections of sows that will be sold in Missouri this winter. Every breeder wanting a good sow bred to a state champion boar should write Mr. Wallace early for a



The Clover Leaf Valley Jack Farm

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Will sell at private sale until February 1, 1912, any animal in its private herd of 75 head of Mammoth jacks and jennets, composed of the combined breeding of Superior Mammoth, Limestone Mammoth, Orphan Boy, Mammoth J. C., Dr. McCord and Barytone Mammoth, the greatest prize winning jacks of the world. I sold same breeding last year at common jack prices; can do even better this. Catalogue for my 1912 public sale ready February 1, 1912. Write for it. Written guarantee with every jack sold. Barns in town.

catalog, read it carefully, then arrange to attend this sale or send a bid. You will not be disappointed if you buy from this firm. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Farmers for Forty Centuries.

That the time is coming when the press of increasing population and the decreasing fertility of our soils will compel more intensive methods of farming in this country seems to be beyond question. That this time is now present in the older sections and threatening in some of the newer ones, seems also beyond question. But that Americans shall ever be forced into the intense methods and economies of the far eastern nations is not believed; and yet there are very many and very important lessons to be learned from their long-established practices. Realizing the value of the lessons to be learned from the farmers of China, Japan and Korea, Prof. F. H. King of the University of Wisconsin made an extensive personal investigation of these eastern farmers and their methods and took a large number of photographs, and these have been embodied in a book that brims with interest because it tells of the common people and how they live. Not only is this a valuable book for any farm library, but it is already being used in church, missionary society and even in Sunday school work. The book was not off the press at the time of Prof. King's death, but it was published by his widow. The price is \$2.50, and this amount remitted to Kansas Farmer will bring the book and one year's subscription to Kansas Farmer, either new or old.

Green Lawn Herd Poland Chinas.

With this issue we are changing the copy for Mr. A. J. Erhart & Son at Adrian, Mo. Mr. Erhart & Son are the owners of the grand champion Poland China boar at the American Royal. This hog is probably one of the best large type hogs that has entered the show ring for several years. He weighs over 900 pounds in just breeding condition, and could be made to weigh 1,000 pounds. He has proven himself a great sire of large, even litters. There are four other great boars used in this herd. Young Hadley, by Big Hadley, Giant Wonder by A Wonder, Big Spot by Pawnee Blain, and King Blain by Blain's Wonder. These five herd boars stand at the top of the Poland Chinas, and from a big-type pedigree there is none better. The collection of herd sows were gotten together through careful selection and at no little expense. Mr. Erhart bought the best he could find for sale, and bought regardless of price. We will make mention of a few of the herd and show sows. Among the herd sows are Big Dame, first in class and junior champion at Topeka, first in class and junior grand champion at St. Joseph, first and junior champion at Americana Royal this year; Perfect Tecumseh, second in class at St. Joseph this year; White Face Queen, by Blain's Wonder, the dam of the prize winning young herd that Mr. Erhart showed this year; Expansion Beauty, by Expansion Wonder, grand champion at Missouri state fair, 1910, now in service in W. B. Wallace's herd at Bunceon, Mo. This sow will be bred to Major B. Hadley, grand champion at Americana Royal this year, and be put in the February 22 public sale as an attraction. At this sale there will be sold 65 head of good sows and gilts bred to the above-named boars. Better write now for a catalog, and arrange to attend the sale. Please watch for further mention in Kansas Farmer.

HIDES AND FUR MARKET.

(Furnished by Jas. C. Smith Hide Co., 103 East Third Street.)
 HIDES—Salt cured No. 1, 13c; No. 2, 12c; side brands, over 40 lbs., per lb., 11c; flat; side brands, under 40 lbs., 9 1/2c flat; bulls and stags, No. 1, 9c; No. 2, 8 1/2c; glue hides, 7c flat; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.00 @ 3.50; No. 2, \$2.00 @ 2.50; tallow, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; sheep pelts, 35 @ 85c. Green uncured hides, 1 1/2c less than same grade cured. Green frozen hides grade as No. 2.
 FURS—Mink, Central: No. 1 large, \$4.50 @ 6.50; 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 @ 85c. Skunk, Central—Black, \$2.50 @ 3.50. Short stripe, \$1.50 @ 2.00; narrow stripe, \$1.25 @ 90c; broad stripe, 25 @ 50c; best unprime, 35 @ 20c; 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, \$1.10 @ 25c; No. 1, house, large, black, 20c @ 10c; No. 1, house, medium, colors, 10c @ 5c. Civet, Central—No. 1, 4c. Badger—No. 1, \$1.00 @ 30c. Early caught furs at value.

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CRESTON, IOWA, June 19, 1911.
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Gentlemen:—I received the robe you made for me some time ago. It is a dandy. Ev-

eryone who has seen it thinks it a much better robe than any they have seen from other tanneries. If any of my friends wish any such work I will be sure to direct them to you.
GEO. A. HERBEL.

VAN WERT, IOWA, March 20, 1911.
Globe Tanning & Mfg. Co.,
Des Moines, Iowa.
Gentlemen:—The horse hide I sent you for tanning and making into an overcoat was

received. Must say I was more than pleased with it. Everybody who has examined it says it is the finest they ever saw. I think next fall and winter I will be able to send you many orders.
A. J. OWENS.