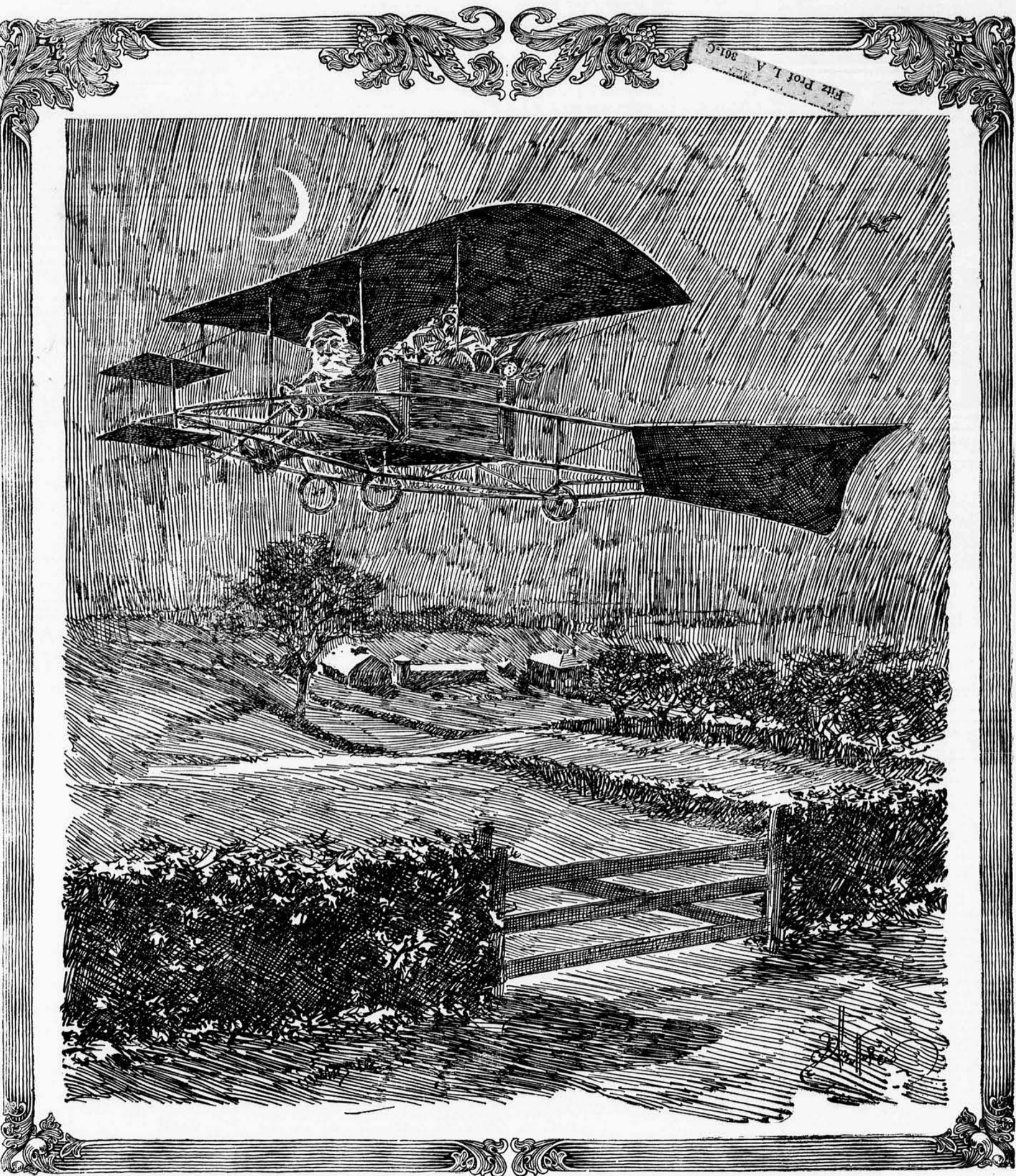


KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home



Volume 49, Number 51. TOPEKA, KANSAS, DECEMBER 23, 1911. Established 1863. \$1 a Year



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Over the Editor's Table

Just a Bit Personal By The Editor
For KANSAS FARMER Folks

Since making my bow as editor of "the old reliable" KANSAS FARMER I have received a number of letters, in each of which "the change in management"—as the writers choose to say—is the principal topic discussed. Most of the letters are complimentary and wishing myself, as well as KANSAS FARMER, success, and expressing their gratification in the value of our paper. One letter, however, is not just the kind I like most to receive, but I'm glad it was written, because it gives me an excuse for the remarks which follow. Humanity is freakish. There are as many kinds as there are individuals. Knockers are a necessary evil—they liven things up a bit by keeping other people on edge.

The writer of this letter said he was a reader of agricultural papers, but he read them just to keep tab on the "blanked" book editors and see how big fools they could make of themselves. He had made a competency out of a Kansas farm, and he believed that most of the years he had done the opposite thing as advised by the editors and college professors. He said no kid could tell him anything about farming. The letter is a long one—a fellow of his disposition usually does write well and long and intends his every word to take a piece of hide off the fellow to whom he writes. He did not hurt my feelings. I have been about a little, meeting many farmers at institutes, conventions, on dairy trains, etc., all the time preaching the gospel of better farming, and I know what people in general think of the agricultural editor and the institute lecturer. What they do believe and say and write about my work I will not now repeat, but I am satisfied with the attitude of farmers in general.

There are, however, many men who feel very much as the writer of the above letter, but who lack the courage of their convictions and will not write the editor as plainly as this man. There are men who have no regard for the teachings of the agricultural press, the agricultural colleges, the experiment stations or the farmers' institute lecturer. Somehow they feel that these agencies have not the right by experience or practice to suggest and advise changes in agricultural methods which for years past have been so successful as to make many farmers wealthy and has for all provided a living and competency.

Those engaged in the lines of work mentioned above are, these days, practically all young men. They are the flower of our young manhood. The young man of today will in a few years carry the world's burden. Young men enthuse young men. Young men have confidence in young men. The young man is progressive, ambitious—he admires young men. I think it well that our colleges—agricultural colleges particularly—employ young men for the reasons above mentioned. The men who are doing the big things in agriculture today are young men—the proof that they are capable.

The men engaged in Kansas to advise the farmer are young fellows 30 to 35 years of age. Every one with whom I have acquaintance—and I know most of them—are farmers' sons, having grown up on the farm and there lived until 23 to 25 years of age. Ten years of study and observation and practice, each in his particular line, has placed them where they are today, and it is my contention that they are the most capable teachers we have. They were substantial, capable and brainy, or they could not have mastered a four years' college course—had they been weak they would have dropped out. The young man who today completes a college course in agriculture carries with him the best thought of this and the old world in agriculture. Agriculture has long been a science. Certain practices are as sure to bring certain specific results as when the sun shines and the rain falls the plant is sure to grow.

Now the farmers' advisers are these men. There is not a higher type of educator or practitioner in any science.

These are the men making up the forces of the agricultural colleges. They are the men conducting experiments of every conceivable character, writing bulletins which are the deductions and final conclusions drawn from those experiments. They are the men doing the talking before the farmers' institutes and other associations where farmers meet for mutual benefit. It is folly to believe that any institution which stands sponsor for the talks and recommendations of these men would permit the preaching of the wrong doctrine. In fact I know of instances in which agricultural college instructors and institute lecturers have been discharged because they were not able to adapt their teachings and lectures to the conditions of the territory in which they were working. It is imperative, today, that the agricultural college in its classroom and through its extension department hand out the right dope.

The agricultural colleges and the experiment stations are manifestly different institutions today as compared with years ago. Time was when they were more or less of a joke. They were then new. The field was more or less unexplored. There was a dearth of capable workers. Today all these conditions are changed. More liberal support has permitted more thorough investigation and has made possible the extension of their work until now experimentation is being made in practically every section. Kansas, for instance, this past season had 300 co-operative experiments under way wherein the farmer and the agricultural college were working together. These experimental farms were so distributed over the state as to test all the varying conditions, and each experiment adapted to what was believed as most valuable to the locality in which it was conducted.

These experiments include variety tests of corn, sorghums, and cowpeas; the establishing of proper crop rotations and the demonstrating of the best methods of preparing seed beds, and of growing improved varieties of crops. The plan is to test the varieties of corn or other crops adapted to the different localities. Also, to test the different methods of cultivation. The whole object is to secure definite data that future recommendations may be unmistakably sound. Dare anyone say that these experiments will reveal anything but the truth? Will not the deductions be a safe guide? Will not the institute lecturer who advocates those practices which have been found successful in these or other similar experiments and investigations be a safe guide for your operations? If agricultural teaching was a fake, why go to the expense of such investigations as these in order to arrive at the truth? These experiments are a small part only of what Kansas is doing. Other states are doing as much as Kansas. The federal government is spending a mint of money annually to arrive at safe conclusions pointing to agricultural success in the different sections. Everything learned is printed in bulletins or the agricultural press.

The editor of the agricultural paper must know, and most editors do, what is going on in agricultural research and what the investigation reveals. He must interpret it for his readers. He singles out that which he knows is adapted to the locality his paper serves. He often sees wherein application of this or that practice common to some far-away section can be adapted to the section in which his readers live. He separates the practical from the theoretical. If he has once been a farmer he is better able to judge that which is practical. It is the wish and effort of every agriculturalist to see agriculture at its highest degree of perfection. He must be a knave and a thief who edits a paper and does not believe in his own teachings and fails to give his readers the best obtainable from the great fount which continually overflows with new and better ideas. The farmer's advisers, for the most part, are competent and honest, and are to be trusted.

A. A. Borman

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

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KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

FOR the first time in years the Kansas State Grange held its annual sessions in the Capital City. The meeting was most successful and marked the strength and vigor of this order and its growing influence and prestige. Kansas has had its share in the renewed prosperity which has come to this institution and the increase in numbers and activity within the state have been a fair proportion of that enjoyed by the National Grange, of which the State Grange is a part. The National Grange made larger gains in membership during the year closing November 1 than it has made in any year since 1876 and, while exact figures are not at hand, it is believed that Kansas has fully equaled this record.

On the farm, in the home, in social and business life, in legislative halls and in congress, the Grange has done much for agriculture. No organization has rendered the farmer greater or more merited service and, with its increasingly rapid growth, it can and will do more.

Its principles are of the highest, its object the good of mankind and its work is unselfish. It is a private institution which excludes the public from its sessions and yet its work is most openly done and its benefits accrue to the public.

It is not political in any sense and does not permit of partisan political discussions in its meetings, yet there is no organization which has had more influence upon political affairs, both state and national than the Grange. Most of the beneficent laws which have found place in the statute books in recent years have felt the influence of the Grange and the defeat of many pernicious bills has been due to its activities. This has been possible because 90 per cent of all our Congressmen and other officers are elected by the farmer vote, and these electors must have influence.

While the influence of the Grange has been powerful in state and national affairs, it is on the home farm and in the home community where its most direct influence is exerted. Better and broader views of life, more advanced ideas of education, a careful study of the methods and machinery of agriculture, the generation of civic and community pride and a greater development of social virtues are among the things accomplished, while the influence of these things and of such a mental and moral atmosphere upon the youth of the farms is full of potentialities which no man can measure.

In these columns numerous mention has been made of the valuable features of farmers' week at the Kansas Agricultural College Christmas week. It is doubtful if any demonstration will be more interesting than one prepared by the veterinary department. This is to be a carefully arranged clinic to show farmers how anti-hog cholera serum should be used. Every hog owner in the state should see this demonstration and hear Dr. F. S. Schoenleber describe the method. The farmers of Kansas must learn how to use the serum, and thus protect their swine herds. This offers an excellent opportunity. At the same time much else of great value will be demonstrated.

The fact that all creation has made up its mind that you are done for doesn't settle your fate one jot. You are the only man who can decide. The world does not condemn you when you fail, trying, so long as you don't fail, crying. It does hate a quitter.—Sidney Arnold.

Of all farm animals the dairy cow is the one which most conserves the natural resources of our farms. She converts roughage into human food at less cost than any other farm animal, and in the sale of her product less of the soil's fertility is removed than through the sale of any other farm product.

FARMERS' WEEK IN TOPEKA.

Some of the most important contributions to agricultural knowledge and literature of recent years were made by the authors of the papers and addresses presented before the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association and the State Board of Agriculture at their last annual meetings, held in Topeka one year ago.

President H. J. Waters' address before the Stock Breeders' Association on "Home Curing of Meats" has been quoted all over this broad land, and has resulted in the saving of many, many dollars to the farmers of this and other states. The discussion of the serum treatment for hog cholera was equally valuable and as widely quoted.

The program for the next annual meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, which will begin at 2 o'clock on Monday, January 8, will be even stronger than any of recent years and will include "Hog Cholera and the Serum Treatment," "The Dairy Cow," "Building and Filling the Silo," "Breeding Draft Horses," "Hog Feeding for Profit," "Scientific Breeding," "Failures in the Show Ring," "Sheep and Conservation," "Horses' Feet," "The Farmer's Hog," "Feeding Sheep on a Kansas Farm," "Local Breeders' Associations."

These addresses will be delivered by practical men who are experts in their several lines and who dig their money out of the ground. The meetings are free to all and the discussion of all subjects is open to all members, as well as visitors. The meetings of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, which will be held on January 8-10, and of the State Board of Agriculture, which occurs on January 10-12, 1912, constitute the important agricultural events of the year in Kansas, and no farmer or breeder who can possibly do so should fail to be present during "Farmers' Week in Topeka."

Franklin County, near Ottawa, will this fall and next year have an experiment which will be of interest to farmers of that section. The dynamiting of land to break up the subsoil is much talked of these days, in connection with the need of our farming the acre below the six inches which we now farm. Ashe Bros., farmers, will dynamite soon an acre and a half of farm land. After it has been dynamited it will be sown and planted in various crops next spring. Next to this there will be planted and sown another tract of similar size which has not been dynamited. Besides this land there will be planted some trees in the Ashe orchard, using blasting in making the hole for planting.

We believe that very few farmers realize the tremendous amount of money expended and labor involved in the preparation and distribution of printed matter intended to improve agricultural practice throughout this country. During the year 1910 the United States department of agriculture printed 1,982 bulletins, of which 25,160,469 copies were printed for distribution to the farmers in every section of the United States. This was an increase of 46 per cent in the number of publications issued and 41 per cent in the number of copies distributed, compared with the preceding year. These, together with the bulletins prepared and distributed by the state agricultural colleges and experiment stations and the agricultural papers, are a wonderful educational force. Should we not be making greater progress?

KANSAS FARMER in issue of December 9 printed the results of the chinch bug eradication campaign in southern Kansas successfully carried out under the direction of Dr. Headlee of Kansas Agricultural College and stating wherein the farmers of a community can, by proper methods, destroy the bug. That issue of KANSAS FARMER is worth locating, and the article worth re-reading.

OLEOMARGARINE LEGISLATION.

The dairymen and the cotton producers allied with the packers are sure to have a lively time in this congress on the matter of removing the 10-cent tax from oleomargarine colored in imitation of butter. The question came up last spring and a lot of evidence was obtained, but the real fight will be on probably soon after the holidays. Packers desire to be permitted by law to color oleomargarine to resemble butter, and on the theory that their product is wholesome, nutritious, etc., they ask that the present tax be removed. Dairymen are favorable, we believe, to the removal of the tax on colored oleomargarine, but are opposed to the coloring of oleomargarine in imitation and the resulting sale of oleomargarine to the consumer as butter at butter prices, because the consumer, by appearance, cannot distinguish the difference. The dairyman is for a removal of the tax, but the sale of white oleomargarine. The consumer cannot be fooled on the white product.

The oleomargarine people are now writing letters to merchants throughout Kansas asking that petitions signed by farmers be sent to headquarters, such petitions praying for those things we have above enumerated. Farmers should resent this move and sign no such petitions. It is fair to force oleo to stand or fall on its reputation as oleomargarine. In his annual address to the National Grange at the forty-fifth annual session held in Columbus, Ohio, November 15, N. J. Bachelder, master, spoke of the effort to amend the oleomargarine law, saying it will be necessary that the granges and dairy interests of the country be on their guard and stand in readiness to prevent any amendment of the existing law that will make it easier to substitute oleo for the genuine dairy product.

THE YEAR IN KANSAS.

On another page will be found the complete summary of the value of this year's Kansas farm products. The showing is one of which Kansas and her people may well be proud. In comparison with other recent years this year might be called lean, but is lean by comparison only, and not in fact. Think of 530 million dollars as the year's wealth of a quadrangle 400 by 200 miles formerly designated as a part of the Great American Desert!

The report of the Kansas Board of Agriculture shows the total value of all agricultural and live stock products for this year is \$534,559,876. This is a decrease of about \$5,000,000 from last year, the banner crop year for the state. The greatest loss occurred in agricultural products, totaling nearly \$30,000,000. Dairy and other allied farm products showed an increase of about \$8,000,000. Live stock showed an increase of about \$17,000,000. The total value of agricultural products is \$282,927,188, and of live stock products \$251,632,488.

When we look back over the year and note what could have been done in this field with more thorough cultivation, by the use of better seed, by a better method of saving all the feed grown and the utilization of the same by better feeding methods and a better grade of hogs, beef cattle and milch cows, we realize that the income might have been doubled and our profits increased more than a hundred per cent.

The storing of vegetables for home use has almost become a lost art. The furnace-heated residence of the city with no cellar has forced the city buyer to purchase potatoes, turnips, apples, etc., as he uses them. The farmer has quit storing because he has forgotten how, and having forgotten is buying much as the city dweller. The farmer should grow and store as much of his own necessities as possible. He can do this better and cheaper than anyone else.

GREAT ARE ALFALFA AND CORN.

Isn't it just a bit strange that many Kansas farmers are without alfalfa when the farmers of every other state, the soil and climate of which are not so well adapted to alfalfa culture, are turning heaven and earth in an effort to grow it successfully? With such effort they are succeeding, too. But, in Kansas, where alfalfa finds a perfect condition, farmers are slow to take hold of it. Too often it is that home folks are without appreciation, while others would give the world to enjoy those privileges which others refuse to honor.

The editor attended a meeting of the American Dairy Institute during the National Dairy Show in Chicago and a whole day was devoted to a discussion as to the value of alfalfa and corn as feeds for dairy cows, the preparation of the soil for growing alfalfa and the relative amounts of digestible nutrients produced by alfalfa and corn compared with timothy, wheat, oats and many of the other crops. The speakers were each men of wide reputation and each had done much in pointing the way to the largest use of alfalfa and of the great value of corn as ensilage. D. H. Otis, formerly of Kansas, was one; C. G. Hopkins and A. P. Grout, of Illinois, and B. H. Rawl, chief of dairy division, United States Department of Agriculture, were others. The essence of the day's discussion was:

Alfalfa will produce more digestible nutrients per acre than any other agricultural crop. A yield of four tons of alfalfa hay per acre produces about 4,000 pounds of digestible nutrients, 880 pounds of which are digestible protein.

Corn comes next to alfalfa in the production of nutrients for the cow. An acre yielding ten tons of green corn will produce about 3,400 pounds of digestible nutrients.

No crops complement each other better for feeding the dairy cow than corn and alfalfa. The corn put into the silo furnishes the succulence for the cow and a large amount of heat producing elements. Alfalfa provides the dry roughage and is rich in the element protein which is so necessary to the growing animal and the cow producing milk. In short, alfalfa and corn have a productive feeding value that cannot be excelled by any other combination of roughage grown on the farm.

When alfalfa is used properly in the rotation it is beneficial to the soil.

POTATO CROP INCREASING.

There is a vast acreage of choice potato land in Kansas, and there are few crops more profitable than the growing of potatoes. KANSAS FARMER has for years been urging the planting of more tubers, but the advice seems to have fallen on deaf ears. The fact is that Kansas can grow potatoes with great success, and can get the crop on the market early at good prices. Potatoes are not expensive to grow. The planting and seed exceed in cost and labor the planting of corn, but the cultivation and gathering—the latter employing modern machinery—do not exceed materially the cost of growing corn.

Potato growers have been prosperous of recent years, but the acreage has fallen off materially in the ten years from 1899 to 1909. According to the figures of the federal department of agriculture, the value of the production of 1909 showed an increase of 39.7 per cent over the value of the crop of 1899. The total value of the crop for 1909 was \$3,471,488, as compared with \$2,485,800 for 1899, showing an increase of \$985,688 for the ten-year period.

In 1899 the total potato acreage in Kansas was 85,318. In 1909 the acreage was only 79,025, a decrease of 6,293 acres. In 1899 the total number of bushels produced was 8,091,745 and the total production in 1909 was 5,647,049, a decrease of 2,444,696. But the increase in the price of potatoes more than made up for the losses in acreage and production.

GREAT KANSAS DAIRY COW

By O. E. Reed, Professor of Dairying, Kansas State Agricultural College

The pure-bred Holstein cow, Carlotta Abbekerk 52826, owned by the Kansas Agricultural College, has just completed a yearly official record, making 15,773 pounds of milk and 515 pounds of butter-fat, equivalent to 606 pounds of butter. The record is given in detail in the following table:

Month.	Lbs. Milk.	Lbs. Fat.
November 8, 1910.....	1,169.9	40.947
December, 1910.....	1,532.9	48.593
January, 1911.....	1,451.6	43.693
February, 1911.....	1,431.6	49.533
March, 1911.....	1,528.9	48.486
April, 1911.....	1,336.5	41.298
May, 1911.....	1,558.0	52.349
June, 1911.....	1,279.1	40.420
July, 1911.....	1,234.9	34.541
August, 1911.....	1,119.2	38.724
September, 1911.....	979.5	36.633
October, 1911.....	985.2	31.526
November 7, 1911.....	166.5	5.328
Total.....	15,773.8	515.051

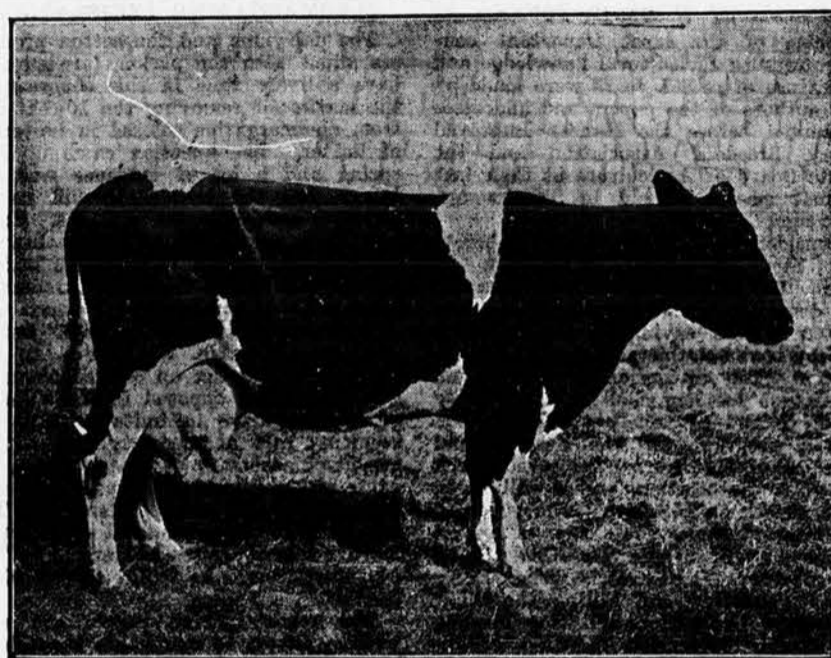
While this record does not approach the highest record for a Holstein cow, it is a remarkable record, especially so when we consider that this cow is now in her thirteenth year. Farmers and dairymen often think that a cow is about past her period of usefulness when she reaches the age of eight or nine years; perhaps this is true, in many instances; but the above records show the possibilities of cows when they have been properly fed and cared for. When handled under proper conditions the period of usefulness of a cow may be greatly extended.

The ration fed this cow consisted of silage and alfalfa for roughage, corn chops, wheat bran, cottonseed and linseed meal for grain. She received all the alfalfa and silage she would consume, and the grain mixture was fed in proportion to the amount of milk produced. The grains mentioned above were mixed by weight as follows: Corn chops, four parts; wheat bran, two parts, and linseed or cottonseed oil meal, one part. One pound of this mixture was fed to each three and one-half pounds of milk produced per day.

The total cost of feed for the year

was \$95.50. The prices for feeds being figured at the regular retail market price for feeds in Manhattan. Figuring the butter-fat made by this cow sold at the average price paid for butter-fat this year (25 cents), the income from this source alone amounts to \$128.75. To

this add the value of the skimmed milk, valued at 25 cents per 100 pounds, and the total income amounts to \$171.25. According to the above figures, there is a profit of \$75.75 realized above the amount of feed consumed. This amount may be counted as net profit, as we or-



THIS THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN COW, OWNED BY KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, HAS JUST COMPLETED A YEAR'S RECORD OF 15,773 POUNDS OF MILK AND 515 POUNDS OF BUTTER FAT.

dinarily figure that the manure offsets the labor, and this is easily accounted for when we know that a cow of this size voids about twelve tons of manure per year. According to the best figures given, this manure is worth three or four dollars per ton.

There is another matter that should not be overlooked in figuring the profits from a dairy cow. We should realize that when the farm-grown feeds are marketed through the dairy cow, we are receiving the highest possible price for them. There is not a lot of time and labor spent in hauling these crops to the general market. In feeding the home-grown feeds on the farm, the fertilizing elements in the crops are in a large measure restored to the soil in the form of manure. It will also be noticed that the grain ration given above consisted partly of bran and oil meal; with high-producing cows, it is necessary to buy such concentrated feeds as bran and cottonseed meal; by feeding these feeds, the dairyman gets more out of the ration than the milk produced from feeding these feeds. A ton of wheat bran contains \$16.08 worth of fertility, while a ton of cottonseed meal contains \$31.92 worth of these elements, and the largest part of these fertilizing elements are found in the manure.

If the milk from this cow was sold at the ordinary retail prices as received for milk in Manhattan—7 cents per quart—the total income would amount to \$513.50; subtract the feed bill from this amount and we have left \$418 to apply to the labor used in caring for the cow and handling the milk. The manure in this case has the same value as mentioned above. The production of this cow, as given above, shows very strongly the possibilities of the dairy cow in Kansas. While this record is a high one, it is not impossible for one to build up a herd by careful selecting and breeding that will average 300 to 400 pounds of butter per year.

Alfalfa For Work Horses *By Dr. C. W. McCampbell* Kansas State Agricultural College

Alfalfa is a feed about which there is a great difference of opinion as to its value for horses, especially work horses; many horsemen fearing to use it at any time for any class of horses, while in some parts of the country alfalfa is the only kind of roughness thousands of horses ever get; and still they thrive and work just as well as our eastern oat and timothy-fed horses. A careful study of the results obtained by the various experiment stations and of many feeders seems to warrant the conclusion that alfalfa may form a part of the ration of any class of horses, provided it is fed in proper proportions or combinations.

In feeding alfalfa it should be looked upon and fed as a concentrate rather than a roughage, for alfalfa hay contains, pound for pound, 37 per cent more digestible protein than shelled corn, and it also contains a very high per cent of digestible carbohydrates, but is low in fat content. This explains to a certain extent why it is such a valuable feed for young, growing animals.

A recent publication by the government bureau of animal industry on the subject of alfalfa hay for farm animals summarizes the value of this feeding stuff as follows: "While alfalfa is too rich a feed for mature horses, unless used in combination with some other roughness, it is an excellent feed for young horses, as it seems to contain just the elements necessary to develop bone, muscle and consequent size. Caution should be used, however, in feeding alfalfa, particularly to animals that have not been accustomed to it. Like other concentrated feeds it seems to stimulate all the physical processes to such an extent that various disorders of the digestive system may appear. This effect is particularly noticeable in the urinary and perspiratory glands. When alfalfa is fed to horses in considerable quantities, the grain ration must be proportionately reduced and an abundance of other roughness furnished. When horses have attained a mature age and it is desirable to change from other hay to alfalfa, this change must be very gradual and the alfalfa selected for this purpose should be more advanced in growth at the time of cutting than that which is fed to cattle or sheep. As a general statement, very ripe hay is best

to use for work horses and driving horses, while that prepared in the usual way, that is, cut when the field is about one-tenth in bloom, is better for colts.

In any event horses that are fed alfalfa hay must be given abundant exercise. It seems to me that one of the problems of the Kansas horseman in the near

future is a cheap and satisfactory supply of roughage. The ever-increasing demand for alfalfa is raising the price to such a level that the strictest economy must be observed in its use. No longer can we allow our stock to run to the stack to waste as much as he eats. Neither can we scatter it upon the ground to be trampled under foot with such great loss.

Prairie hay is becoming scarcer and higher in price each year, while timothy and clover are out of the question in many parts of the state. Perhaps the solution of this problem has been partly solved by the western Kansas farmer, who has learned to appreciate the value of cane hay. Thickly sown, cane becomes a coarse grass, the leaves of which are quite free from dust and very palatable, making with the sweet, juicy stalks a most excellent roughage for horses. In western Kansas this hay is proving to be a very cheap and a very satisfactory hay for horses, giving especially good results when fed during the hot days and hard work of harvest time. It is known that a deadly poison—prussic acid—sometimes develops in stunted and second growth cane, but this poison is never found in cured hay, which may be fed with no danger from this source, but moldy or decaying hay is very dangerous to horses.

Kafir corn hay, grown in the same manner, gives about the same results as cane hay.

Thickly grown corn, when properly cured and cared for, is among the best of roughages as a horse feed. Of this feed, Prof. Henry says: "When grown for coarse hay and carrying some grain, corn possesses a feeding value not as yet appreciated by most stock men. Overlooking its splendid qualities as a hay plant, we have become accustomed to growing this grass for the grain it yields and using the roughage for a sort of straw to be eaten or wasted as accident determines.

"Cured corn hay is quite free from dust, very palatable, full of nutriment and should be much more generally used in America for a horse feed than it now is."

Corn fodder is an excellent form of roughage for any kind of horses, and
(Continued on page eighteen)

KANSAS FARM CROPS AND PRODUCTS

The yields and values of Kansas 1911 farm crops and products are reported by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture as follows:

Winter and spring wheat.....	50,809,435 bushels; value..	\$43,840,590
Corn.....	105,047,068 bushels; value..	59,599,408
Oats.....	32,052,145 bushels; value..	12,450,341
Rye.....	250,265 bushels; value..	207,961
Barley.....	1,437,169 bushels; value..	727,225
Emmer ("speltz").....	78,985 bushels; value..	37,355
Buckwheat.....	1,299 bushels; value..	1,299
Irish and sweet potatoes.....	2,260,438 bushels; value..	2,200,063
Castor-beans, cotton, tobacco....	value..	15,528
Flax.....	364,998 bushels; value..	650,544
Broom-corn.....	14,894,375 pounds; value..	897,398
Millet and Hungarian.....	242,095 tons; value..	1,668,445
Sugar beets.....	27,256 tons; value..	136,280
Sorghum for syrup.....	896,494 gallons; value..	435,845
Sorghum, Kafir, milo maize and Jerusalem corn for forage....	value..	21,328,388
*Tame hay.....	1,784,886 tons; value..	18,785,976
*Prairie hay.....	1,146,802 tons; value..	9,854,642
*Wool clip.....	676,096 pounds; value..	114,936
Cheese.....	50,054 pounds; value..	7,061
Butter.....	41,713,094 pounds; value..	11,189,066
Milk sold, other than for butter and cheese.....	value..	1,274,626
Poultry and eggs sold.....	value..	11,369,098
Animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter.....	value..	82,105,615
*Horticultural and garden products.....	value..	3,804,515
Honey and beeswax.....	957,014 pounds; value..	144,465
Wood marketed.....	value..	80,518
Total value.....	\$282,927,188

VALUES AND NUMBERS OF LIVE STOCK.

Horses.....	number, 1,063,998; value..	\$120,231,774
Mules and asses.....	number, 222,869; value..	29,195,839
Milch cows.....	number, 809,623; value..	32,384,920
Other cattle.....	number, 1,706,266; value..	46,069,182
Sheep.....	number, 326,684; value..	1,372,073
Swine.....	number, 2,237,870; value..	22,378,700

Total value..... \$251,632,488
Grand total..... \$534,559,676
*Product of 1910.

THE HOG CHOLERA SITUATION

"THIS scourge of hog cholera through which we have about passed may prove a blessing in disguise," said Hon. J. M. Mercer, state live stock sanitary commissioner. "If it will teach the farmers and breeders the necessity of proper care and sanitary measures in their hog raising operations, the lesson will be worth while, although dearly learned."

While this may afford but small consolation at the moment, it will bear large results in the future. It is surely one of the things of large import and well worth considering in any future operations.

During the past summer and fall Kansas has suffered from the ravages of hog cholera, and has suffered severely, though the disease has not been so prevalent nor so virulent as people were led to believe from the reports of the daily press. Nor yet has it been so severe as it was in other and nearby states.

Generally speaking the disease has manifested itself on farms which lie along streams or on which the hogs depended upon pond water for their supply, and the long period of dry weather which served to reduce the natural water supply is thought to have been responsible, at least in part. Farmers who kept their hogs on the higher ground and away from such water supplies are not thought to have suffered so much.

The disease has been local, and, although there were many localities affected, it has never assumed the aspect of a state-wide plague, and there are very many localities which have not been affected. The disease has been given unusual prominence in the public prints because of the enormous demand for the serum treatment, and in this way officials have come to know more about it. Mr. Mercer confirms my own belief that the cholera has not materially decreased the supply of hogs which will go to market from Kansas.

However, the losses have been heavy, and in many cases they have fallen upon those who could ill afford them. Dead hogs do not represent the only loss, by any means. When a cholera "scare" comes to a neighborhood there is an immediate and general effort to get rid of all the hogs, big and little, by shipping to market. In this way brood sows, herd boars and immature pigs are rushed to the packers and heavy losses are sustained in the unfit condition of the hogs, the glutting of the market, with a consequent reduction in price, and the barrenness of the hog lots, which necessitates the purchase of breeding stock at higher rates before breeding operations can be resumed.

Another serious phase of such a "scare" lies in its influence upon the beef supply. Cattle are always fed on a somewhat narrow margin, and without hogs to "clean up," many cattle feeders do not feel like assuming the risk of high-priced feeds and uncertain markets. All of these things have their influence upon the price of meats, and consequently upon the cost of living.

Whether the present condition is serious enough to actually cause a shortage of meat-producing animals or not is perhaps a question, but we know that such a shortage exists and that these things are taken advantage of in the fixing of prices. I think it can undoubtedly be accepted as one of the important causes for the shortage of meat-producing animals.

Such outbreaks have come before, and they may come again, though it is believed that, with the general adoption of the serum treatment, it is possible to entirely eliminate this scourge of the hog lots. The first consideration should be the adoption of sanitary methods and the furnishing of a suitable variety of feedstuffs, with clean drinking water. Corn alone is not a suitable ration for hogs, and much of the disease to which they are subject comes from the strictly corn diet on which they are forced to live, coupled with unsanitary surroundings and impure water.

Dust is the worst enemy of the healthy hog. As his nose must be close to the ground, it follows that he must breathe this dust, and if it comes from foul pens or feed lots it not only causes lung troubles, but may carry infection as well. The hog is a grazing animal, and he should have pasture in season and alfalfa hay in winter. If his home is kept reasonably clean and free from filth and dust, he is pretty well able to care for himself.

Dreaded Plague Decreasing in Virulence and May Soon Cease its Ravages

By I. D. GRAHAM

Mr. Mercer is a firm believer in the efficacy of the serum treatment for cholera prevention. It has been thoroughly tried and proved. Of course we know more about it and what it will do than we did, but each additional test only adds proof as to its value.

Some farmers complain that they have tried it and found it useless in preventing death from cholera. This may grow out of a lack of understanding. The single, or serum alone, treatment will bring immunity for only a limited time—say six to eight weeks. Now if there is no cholera in the herd at the time the serum is administered, or if the individual hog does not have it, then they or he may wear out the protection given him by the serum and then catch the disease from the germs remaining in the lots, or from other hogs.

The double treatment, or serum-simultaneous method, consists in the injection of diseased blood at the same time or shortly after the serum is injected. This is done for the purpose of making sure that the animal has the disease in his system. This double treatment ren-

dered, and it is now believed that there will be no lack in the supply of serum hereafter. As soon as this laboratory proves itself able to cope with any emergency which may arise it will be possible to quarantine infected districts, and this may probably be done in future outbreaks, should any occur.


The cholera situation in Kansas, then, is that we have passed through a siege of cholera which was believed to be a very unusual one in its severity and scope by reason of misleading statements in the newspapers, but which has been found to be local in character. The cholera is on the wane, and, with the coming of cold weather, will probably cease its ravages entirely. Many localities in the state have not been infected at all, and are not likely to be. The farmers generally are giving attention to sanitary methods and better rations for their hogs. The serum treatment, when properly applied by a qualified veterinarian, has proved its value, and the serum plant at Manhattan seems now able to manufacture fast enough to meet emergencies. The cholera is practically under control in Kansas, and the prospects for the hog raiser are bright.

Just how soon can a man who has had cholera on his farm stock up with hogs and begin operations again? The scientists apparently do not know just how long the cholera germ will live when exposed to the weather, but all agree that it will be destroyed in less than one year. Now the average farmer does not want, and cannot afford to have, his hog lots empty for a year, and will do what he can to prevent it, and yet he cannot afford the risk of buying more breeding hogs until he knows that the danger of infection is gone. Just how to proceed: First, carefully rake up and burn every little bit of rubbish from the hog houses and feed lots. Then spray liberally with some one of the coal tar dips, such as are advertised in this paper. Do this carefully. A foot spray pump costs only a few dollars, and its careful use means pork. Use the dip strong, stronger than required by the printed directions, and you will have more of that satisfied feeling. Plow up the old hog lots and pastures and plant them to some crop, and then place the new pens and pastures on ground that has not been used for hogs before. Place the new pens as far away from the old as possible. Sprinkling the dip about the houses and pens is not a safe method, as the surfaces are not so likely to be covered, nor the cracks reached, as when the dip is applied under pressure as from a pump.

Make sure that any cholera hogs that may have been buried are not dug up by dogs, as that is a sure and rapid way to spread the disease. Make sure that no neighbors living above you on the creek or river are using the stream for a dumping place for dead hogs. See that the law against hauling dead or diseased hogs along the public highway is observed. The litter and dust from a wagon containing such animals is easily carried by the wind, and whole neighborhoods may be affected by such means. After everything is cleaned up and you feel safe to begin again, make a right start and get some pure-bred hogs. It costs no more to feed and raise pure-breds than it does scrubs, and they make pork quicker, they sell more readily, and bring better prices. Land is too valuable and feed too high-priced to make it worth while to handle any but well-bred stuff. There never is any danger of overdoing the pure-bred business. Pure-bred hogs are the ones that top the markets and win the prizes in the fat stock shows. Pure-bred hogs are the only ones that can win in the state and county fairs, and every ribbon won means a little better price and a little surer market for your hogs. No breeder ever has all of his pure-bred hogs grow into perfect animals. Only the best should be used for breeding purposes or sold as breeding animals. The culls have the blood lines which will make them sell well on the market when shipped. Everything good can be said for the pure-bred animal if he is a good individual, and much can be said if he is not.

If you have not had pure-bred animals before, get them now. Watch the sales advertised and attend. You will buy. If you have had pure-bred hogs before, you do not need to be advised to get others, and after a clean-up such as is required by cholera a new beginning can be made which will correct any former mistakes.

NATURE has a balsam for every hurt. ¶ In the merry yuletide, when the sun turns in his course, the serious activities of life relax and the year is anointed with plenty, the spirit heals, ¶ Christmas means that it is good to live; its message is that God cares and its promise is to the man who is to be. ¶ Among men the king is the man who can. — I. D. G.



ders the animal immune for life, and is recommended for especially valuable animals, such as pure bred or good breeding animals. For market animals the serum alone method is generally found sufficient, as this will often protect the hogs until they can be fitted and shipped to market. The double treatment is necessarily much more expensive, and, under the laws of Kansas, it cannot be administered except by a duly qualified veterinarian who has received a certificate authorizing him to do so, from the live stock commissioner. This is a matter of safety to all concerned, as the carrying about of diseased blood by careless or inexperienced persons would endanger the whole swine population wherever he might travel.

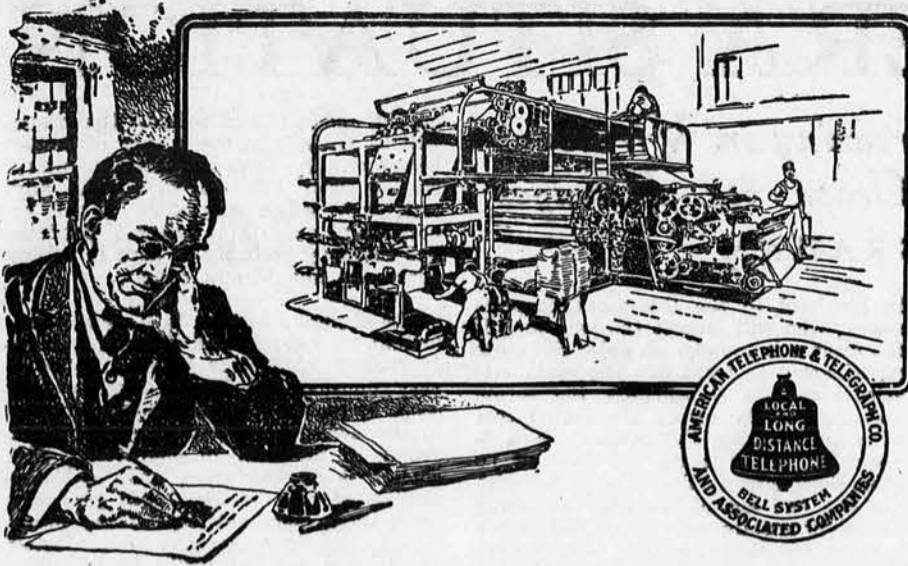
Of course the veterinarians connected with the state veterinarian's office are all qualified in this way, and such certificates have been issued to a few others in the state. This restriction of law does not, however, prevent the farmer from administering it to his own herd, provided he has permission from the live stock commissioner. Any reputable farmer whose standing is known to the commissioner may readily obtain such permission, and, with a suitable syringe, which can be bought for a few dollars, he may be thus far made independent of delay when the disease strikes his neighborhood.

In order to receive state aid in fighting the cholera it is the duty of the

owner to report at once any outbreak of cholera to the state veterinarian as a saving of time in an emergency.

While the state veterinarian's office at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, is the only place where the serum is manufactured for distribution at cost under the Kansas law, there are serums manufactured commercially which are said to be efficient. These, however, must be bought outright at the retailer's price and administered by the farmer himself, or by a veterinarian employed for the purpose.

The question has been frequently asked as to why quarantine regulations are not made to apply to infected districts, as is done in the case of cattle infected with Texas fever or ticks. The answer is that in the case of cattle there has long existed a known remedy which could be immediately and effectively applied, while in the case of hog cholera no known remedy exists, and, until lately, the preventive serum was not known or its value generally appreciated. And then, too, the legislature only made provision for the establishment of the serum laboratory at its last meeting, and then did not make a very liberal grant, and the demands upon this new laboratory came so fast that, for a time, it was found impossible to meet all of them. With the abatement of the disease and the increased efficiency of the laboratory this difficulty has been re-



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THE FARM



The advantages of using concrete in construction of farm buildings, water tanks, silos, foundations, walks, etc., have been enthusiastically exploited the past few years. The low cost of cement and the adaptability of concrete to all sorts of farm construction has resulted in the use of millions of tons of cement and in the general improvement in character of farm buildings. However, the ease with which cement is worked and the prevailing general opinion that anyone without experience can handle it successfully has resulted in a lot of waste labor, useless construction and disappointment. A recent trip through the country showed at least one failure in cement construction on each of a dozen farms. On one farm the failure was a cracked water tank, on another a cracked and crumbling side wall, on another a busted silo, and so on—all due to inexperience and in no sense the fault of the material. Concrete properly constructed is everlasting. For an everlasting construction it is worth while to do or have the work done properly. This does not mean, necessarily, the employment of high priced expert labor, but it does mean that the farmer in doing his own work should thoroughly post himself on the character of mixtures for different construction, realize the necessity for good foundations, etc. Cement manufacturers furnish all the information required in plainly worded bulletins, and a letter to cement advertisers who use KANSAS FARMER columns will give the farmer everything he needs to know. Cement and concrete are wonderful things, but must be handled properly.

For years this editor has been watching the broom corn business in this state. While we have not taken the pains to look up the figures, we know that the acreage grown has been steadily increasing, that the price has been good and that the tendency is to a still greater acreage in central, western and southwestern Kansas. Good broom corn brings from \$75 to \$100 per ton and one-half ton of brush per acre is a fair production. Figures as to cost of growing show an expense of \$15 to \$18 per acre. The cultivation is about the same as corn, the greatest expense being for labor in harvesting, and the prevailing scarcity of farm labor offers the principal objection to its production. Much of the broom corn produced in Kansas is inferior in quality, the brush is crooked and coarse and lacks uniformity. Just the opposite is desired and must be had to obtain best prices. The seed used in Kansas is uniformly poor and is responsible for the poor quality of brush. For several years the Agronomy Department of Kansas Agricultural College has been breeding pure seed and if you are in the broom corn business, or will go into it, being right by getting the best seed! Poor seeds of all kinds contribute more than anything else to poor and failing crops.

Speaking of seed calls to our mind a conversation with President Waters of Kansas Agricultural College, in which he said that the college had during the past four years grown and sold to Kansas farmers upwards of 15,000 bushels of pedigreed seed of Kharkof wheat. This wheat has proven the largest producer of the tried varieties in Kansas hard wheat region. It is an excellent milling wheat, also. Every farmer who bought this seed from the college was urged to keep the seed pure for the reason that by so doing he could sell all his product for seed. The co-operation resulted this season in more than two million acres being sown with this wheat. This is one-third of the state's total wheat area. So, Kharkof seed will be so plentiful that next season should find the entire wheat area seeded with it. The wheat grower should keep the seed pure. Do not allow it to degenerate. The farmer who will do this will have a good sale for seed wheat.

A great many farms are being named and the names registered with the clerk of the county in which the farm is located. We have thought it a good plan to name the farms on the theory

that the farmer should advertise, and with a farm name it is easy to advertise. The name individualizes the farm. If the farm products branded with the name are good or superior, the advertising will be of great value. If the product is poor the name won't sell it. The Kansas Industrialist relates this circumstance: In 1893 Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Cotton, just married, decided to try this plan. They had a 90-acre farm in Wabunsee county and they chose the name of Bonnie Brae for the place. They had a butter print made with a thistle and the words Bonnie Brae upon it. Then they stamped their eggs Bonnie Brae, and Bonnie Brae was printed on their berry boxes. They meant to let people know what their farm was named Bonnie Brae. Other persons did know of it, too, and Bonnie Brae products were in demand. In one season \$150 worth of raspberries and blackberries from this farm were sold. This system of advertising is still used at Bonnie Brae Farm.

The farmer, when referred to results obtained in an experimental way by the Kansas Agricultural College, has minimized the importance of those results by the claim that the college land was not like his, that the college was located in the eastern part of the state where the rainfall was greater, etc., etc. In years past, much more than now, the tendency was to find some reason or excuse for not following what appeared to be the best practice as shown by experiment. To overcome this prejudice, for such it was, but also to secure a wider range of soil and climatic conditions, there was inaugurated in 1909 a system of co-operative experimental work, and the past season more than 200 farmers in 82 counties have undertaken experiments in variety tests of corn, sorghums and cowpeas; the establishing of proper crop rotations and the demonstrating of the best methods to prepare seed-beds, and grow improved varieties of crops. In the central part of the state an attempt is being made to get the farmers to grow more Kafir. In the western part of the state summer fallowing is being encouraged and also the growing of milo. Two or three things have been demonstrated so far. As a rule in any given locality, varieties grown in that locality for some time have given the best results. Nearly all standard varieties of corn have been tested so far and the Kansas sunflower has nearly always given the best results in the eastern half of the state. While KANSAS FARMER is not definitely advised it is believed that any responsible farmer can enter into a co-operative arrangement with the Agronomy Department of the college and secure from that department such assistance and advice as may be needed to test the adaptability of any crop, system of cultivation, or other matter of general interest to the locality. If farmers will lean on the hired men Kansas has employed to help her farmers, these men can be of tremendous service.

Many a farmer who has lived on and farmed rented land the past season is right now looking for a farm for next year. That system in vogue in this state whereby the renter each year farms a different farm, and whereby every landlord has a new tenant each year, is a system deserving the severest condemnation. It has the effect of neither party making money. It is very largely a money losing system for each, burdening the tenant most because he can least afford the loss. It depletes farm fertility. It prevents farm improvement. It hinders community progress.

Tenant and landlord are each to be blamed. The landlord makes the tenant move because the tenant is a poor farmer. The tenant is a poor farmer because the landlord will rent the farm only from year to year. The best farmer in the world can make no money for himself or his landlord; he can't improve the system of cultivation on the farm in one season. Knowing this, many an otherwise good tenant for a term of years is a shiftless farmer on

a one-year system. The tenant should brace up—secure a farm for five years if possible. Farm the very best possible. It will pay you. Landlord, open up—give such a tenant a chance. Make for him comfortable buildings to accommodate such live stock as he has. If you want the manure hauled, place a manure spreader on the farm and own it—make manure hauling easy. There must be co-operation each for the other's good in this renting and rented farm business. We will say more about this in another issue. If any landlord or tenant has anything to say on the subject, write the editor.

Kindness Helps Hired Man.

Human interest and kindness are perhaps the best means of getting the most out of the hired man. If he is greeted in a cheerful way in the morning when he meets his boss at the barn, and is treated as a man, he feels that there is something in this old world besides hard work and will feel more like trying to please his employer. On the other hand, if the man is greeted in a grouchy way in the morning or receives no greeting at all, he feels that the man for whom he is working is interested in him only so far as he wishes to get work out of him.

Selling Price of Silage.

That silage is in demand by feeders is indicated by several circumstances which came to our attention recently. Our subscriber, J. L. H., Ottawa, Kan., who bought and filled a silo last season, asked what would be the right price to ask for the silage, as he knew that he had more than he could use, and a feeder wanted it. The other case is that of H. L. Ferris, Osage, Kan., who has sold 50 tons of Kafir and sorghum silage for \$7 per ton in the silo. He had the same offer for his entire 100 tons. This was sold to a feeder. The latter figures will answer our inquirer first mentioned.

Dogs and Sheep.

T. J. B., Council Grove, Kan., has had several sheep killed by neighbors' dogs, and asks what his legal rights are. The Kansas law applying to this inquiry reads:

"If any dog shall kill or injure any sheep, the owner or keeper of such dog shall be liable for all damages that may be sustained thereby, to be recovered by the party injured before any court having competent jurisdiction. It shall be lawful for any person at any time to kill any dog which may be found worrying or injuring sheep."

Dynamite Farming in Reno.

Farming with dynamite isn't exactly what is being done by a number of farmers and fruit growers in Reno County, but soil preparation by blowing it up is being done this fall. Several fruit growers, who lost trees in the dry weather last summer, are saving time and labor by using the explosive. Several apple growers have "hoisted" the big trees out of the ground and found it far more satisfactory than the old-fashioned way of digging them up. The force of the explosion, when used with gun powder, not only rips the trees, roots and all, out of the ground, but the downward force of the dynamite breaks up the subsoil. It is likewise much cheaper, one-half pound stick of dynamite that cost 16 cents being sufficient to uproot the largest apple tree. Besides tearing up the trees, the ground is put in fine condition for replanting or other cultivation.

It is estimated that it would cost \$13 per acre to tear loose the most refractory gumbo. It would loosen up the soil so that it would take up the water and not let it all run off into the streams. Scientific farming will soon include soil shaking, as well as plowing, and the productiveness of many fields will be greatly increased after the subsoil is forced to yield to the roots of the plants its substance.

Silage the Great Feed.

Our subscriber, C. J. W., Thackerville, Okla., writes: "I am feeding silage with cotton seed to 70 head of beef cattle and two milch cows, and they are doing good. My eight mules and horses relish silage more than any other roughness, and as a condition food for fowls and hogs it has no equal. The time is fast approaching when any right-minded farmer or stock man will not think of doing without a silo, and the first men in line with this movement will be the ones to reap the greatest benefit. There is nowhere in the United States, I think, where silos could be used or silage be more economically fed than over the southern states. The long growing seasons make it reasonably sure of a crop

to fill the silo, and once full the farmer or stockman has just that much insurance on his bank account or credit.

Virginia Corn Wins Championship.

The \$1,000 silver cup offered by the International Harvester Company for the best thirty ears of corn grown in the United States was awarded to William H. Dorin, of Clover, Halifax County, Virginia, whose exhibit of thirty ears of Boone County White at the American Land and Irrigation Exposition in New York City was pronounced by the committee of competent judges to be the finest among hundreds of specimens sent in from corn growers in nearly every state of the Union.

This corn, thus stamped with the highest seal of approval known to the American agriculturalist, was grown in the south central portion of Virginia, on a farm of some 500 acres, lying along



the Southern Railway, whose territory in this section offers the finest lands obtainable for general farming purposes. Despite the bad drouth of midsummer, the yield averaged 137 bushels to the acre, as against a yield in 1910 of 136 bushels to the acre on the same land.

Mr. Dorin, the winner of the most coveted trophy offered the American farmer, is a man of the most progressive type. For a number of years he has been breeding up this variety of corn, entering all competitions with his superb yields and perfect ears, until at last he has carried off the grand sweepstakes of the United States. In competition with the Dorin exhibit at the Madison Square show were ears grown by the foremost corn breeders in the country, notably L. D. Clore, of Indiana, who won the International cup last year.

To Destroy Johnson Grass.

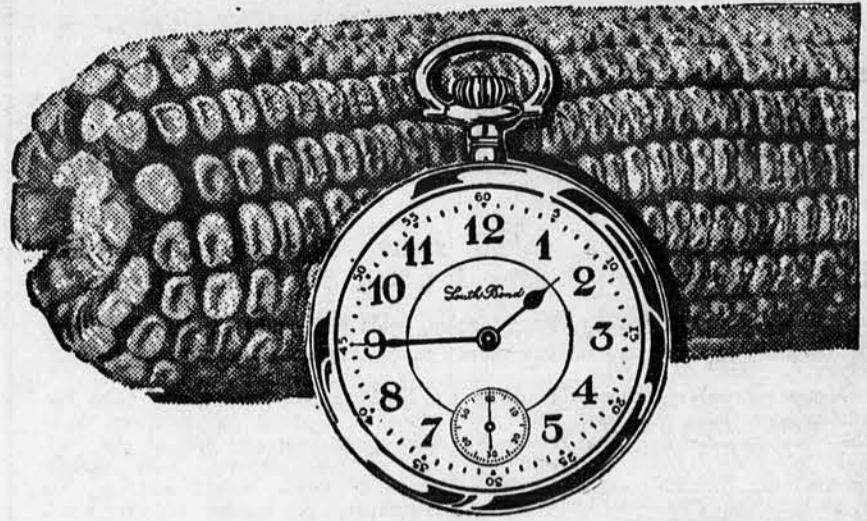
A Franklin County, Kansas, subscriber asks how to destroy Johnson grass. He says it is a pest on his farm. Right handy is this from the Industrialist, the Kansas Agricultural College weekly, which will not only answer subscriber's question, but contains much general information:

"Johnson grass is a perennial belonging to the sorghum group of the grass family. While the plant is small it closely resembles young cane. Its average height is from three to six feet, and it propagates itself by means of a well-developed system of underground stems and by seed.

As the chief means of spreading is by seed, the question of control resolves itself directly into the question of controlling the seed production as well as preventing the perpetuation of the plant by root stalks. The spreading of the grass would be checked if not allowed to produce seed, and it would also leave the plant in a condition to be easily eradicated. The best method of doing this is by pasturing the grass close or by mowing it often.

In 1909 the state legislature passed a law pertaining to Johnson grass, the substance of which is:

That it is unlawful to introduce or sell within the state any seed or roots of Johnson grass. It is unlawful to permit the plant to mature seed upon any land. Any person who does so is liable to civil action for damage caused to the surrounding land or crops. It is the duty of the county commissioners to instruct the road overseers of the different districts to prevent the plant from spreading by preventing the seeding of the grass upon the right of ways, roads, and land under his jurisdiction; to investigate any cases of maturing seed and give the owner five days' time in which to destroy it.



**You've Got Corn Skill
We've Got Watch Skill**

REMEMBER the best ear of corn you ever saw? A perfect thing of its kind—and not chance or guesswork, either. Well, we make watches as superior to other watches as that best ear of corn was to ordinary ears. We spend six months just in the making of the parts of every South Bend Watch.

That watch is then kept under tests and regulations for one month up to six months more. It gets 411 inspections and—after it is ready for shipment—must run accurately for 700 continuous hours. It must then pass the Master Inspector. A watch that gets by this inspector is a great watch.



The South Bend is "The Master Timepiece." It doesn't make any difference—corn or watches—you want the best.

You know the best corn. We want you to know how to get the best watch. The way to do that is to get it of a RETAIL JEWELER and get a SOUTH BEND WATCH. The retail jeweler can give the watch its regulation to your manner of living.

That personal adjustment is absolutely necessary because watches run differently for different people. If you walk much, ride a great deal in jolting farm wagons or motor cars, move quickly, etc., your watch is affected and should be regulated to correspond.

Only a good jeweler can do this, and it can be done only with a good watch. Common watches are not sensitive enough for such delicate regulation.

You can get a South Bend in a solid gold case for \$75 or in less expensive cases at less cost.

Write for free book, "How Good Watches Are Made." It tells all about watches. It will help you get an admirable timepiece.

The South Bend Watch Company
Dept. 264 South Bend, Ind.

"The South Bend" Watch

(82)

PEDIGREED TREES

Live stock breeders don't think of mating up scrub stock. We, as tree breeders, don't propagate from any but pure-bred stock. But we go farther—the parent stock we use must be not only pure-bred—it must also be of known producing quality—trees bearing choicest fruit and the greatest quantity at the same time.

Buy your trees from us, and be sure that in the years after planting, when they come into bearing, you will have what you wanted—the utmost quantity per tree and per acre—and of the choicest quality.

We are the originators in America of PEDIGREED TREES. Our work has been proved through 15 years in our nurseries and in the orchards of hundreds of patrons.

from uncertainty of product, in quality and quantity.

And our patrons emphatically and enthusiastically say we have succeeded in our mission.

Send for our FREE BOOK Progressive Horticulture

This fine book tells all about our trees, how we produce them, how we write and record pedigrees, and how we get parent stock of known high producing yields of finest fruits. This book will tell you some new things, just as it has done for U. S. Government experts and college professors. These didn't know it all. A Kansas farmer has shown the world a great, new, immensely practical idea.

GENUINE CATALPA SPECIOSA

We are also the largest growers in America of strictly pure Catalpa Speciosa, the coming great forest tree (not the "scrub" catalpa). A tree that makes posts in four years, poles in six years, and railroad ties in twelve years. Posts, poles and ties last thirty years in the ground, something un-

known of any other. As a hardwood, it rivals oak and mahogany for many uses. A grove of Catalpa Speciosa is a fortune in itself. Grows forever from one planting, and with little cultivation to start on any corn belt farm. Produces \$30 to \$50 per acre per year, and is a sure crop.

Write us at once about it or our pedigreed fruit trees.
WINFIELD NURSERY CO., Box 2, Winfield, Kan.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

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**



Be Sure Your Shoes Are Pure

"Impure shoes cause more sickness and death than impure foods," says a noted St. Louis physician.

Shoes containing composition insoles, heels and counters cleverly hidden by the outside finish are impure shoes—more dangerous than impure food.

Many people innocently buy adulterated shoes and wear them in the rain and snow. The result is wet feet, very often followed by pneumonia, bronchitis, la grippe and—DEATH.

We have made a consistent fight against adulterated shoes and have grown to be the largest shoe makers in existence, with 13 great factories and yearly sales of over 13½ Million Dollars—in only 13 years.

You should be as careful to buy pure shoes as you are to buy pure food. Ask for and insist upon having "Star Brand" shoes. The "Star" on the heel guarantees they are honestly made of pure leather.

If your regular dealer does not sell "Star Brand" shoes it will pay you to change dealers.

"STAR BRAND SHOES ARE BETTER"

Made only by

ROBERTS, JOHNSON & RAND SHOE CO.

13 Factories

ST. LOUIS

SPECIAL EXCURSION

To the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, Where Men are Getting RICH on Our Small IRRIGATED FARMS.

Have you ever figured on making a trip into the Gulf Coast country of Texas. If so, now is your opportunity, as we show it all to you at no greater cost than going to any specified point. Visiting Houston, Galveston, Corpus Christi, Brownsville, the Rio Grande Valley and Matamoros, Old Mexico.

Why farming has proven such a great success in the Lower Rio Grande Valley is because there are a combination of conditions not found together elsewhere in the United States. A healthy, invigorating climate, deposit soil and abundance of river water for irrigation. Mexican labor at 62½¢ a day, without board; largest variety of crops and best of shipping facilities. Even the indifferent farmer may net \$2,000.00 or more on 40 acres of our irrigated land.

As we operate our own private railroad cars we are in a position to quote you a very cheap rate from your locality, that includes round trip transportation, berth, lodging, meals and all side trips. Our excursions leave Kansas City the first and third Tuesdays of each month, via Frisco R. R. line. Write us today for our free illustrated booklet and other information.

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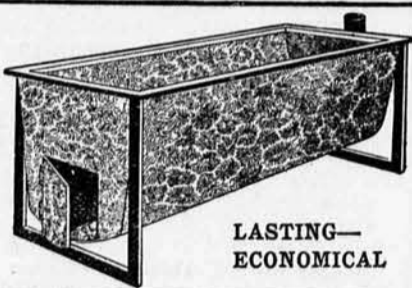
MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

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.

Free Catalog Our new catalog should be in the hands of every farmer and stockman. It will show you how to save money on everything manufactured in the steel link line.

"Tanks for the World,"
COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK CO.,
1626 W. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.



LASTING—
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KANSAS WESLEYAN BUSINESS COLLEGE

THE EFFICIENT SCHOOL FOR BANKS AND RAILROADS.

Furnishes more Bankers, Civil Service help, Commercial Teachers, R. R. Stenographers, and Telegraphers, than any other school. U. P. contracts to take all our male operators, and allow salary while learning. We guarantee position for complete course or refund tuition. Twenty instructors, eighteen rooms, one thousand students. TERMS REASONABLE.

NEW FEATURES—Farm Accounting, McCaskey Register, Wireless Telegraphy. Write for catalog and Free Tuition Prize Offer. No agents out to get you to sign up. Address, T. W. ROACH, Pres. 201 S. Santa Fe, Salina, Kansas.

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.

STATE FARMERS' INSTITUTE

BIG WEEK FOR FARMERS' AT MANHATTAN, KANSAS, DECEMBER, 26, 27, 28 and 29.

The Kansas Agricultural College will next week be the host for Kansas farmers and their wives, and the boys and girls, and will during that time give a series of institutes in which there will be found abundance to interest everyone, regardless of what is his or her tendency along agricultural lines. The announcement of this week of institutes says:

All through the year the Agricultural College is going out to the people, but once each year the best and brightest men and women and boys and girls of Kansas are invited to come to the College. Everyone who came to the previous meetings went back declaring that "the half has never been told." Each one gets instruction and inspiration along lines of better farming and better living, and higher standards are taken back to the home communities.

The State Farmers' Institute was established that the College might be a rallying center for the "progressive" in agriculture; that there might be brought to the College each winter for one week representatives of the highest type of Kansas farming citizenship; that the College might become an agricultural "Mecca" for the bright boys and girls of the Kansas farms; that the institute might become a mighty factor in the awakening of the boys and girls of the Kansas farms to a keener realization of the possibilities and the charms of right-ly managed rural life.

The work for the girls and women will be along the most practical lines—lectures and the actual laboratory work, bread making, cooking of meats and vegetables, and instruction in practical sewing. This department for the girls and women is now become one of the permanent parts of the State Institute.

The State Institute is made of far greater usefulness because of the meetings of the following important associations: Corn Breeders, Swine Breeders, Sheep Breeders, Horse Breeders and Dairy Producers. These associations bring here each winter many of the ablest stock breeders of the state. The College is honored by their presence.

No fees. Board reasonable—from 75 cents to \$1 per day. Those who are coming should write in advance to Mr. R. F. Stanley, Y. M. C. A. secretary. Go at once to the Y. M. C. A. Hall for definite assignment before coming to the College. Report at College to Room 37, Anderson Hall (main building), and register. Reach Manhattan by 3:10 Tuesday afternoon, or certainly not later than Tuesday evening.

The program for the week offers a rare treat for thoughtful men and women. There is something of interest every day, and yet the several programs are along different lines. The principal programs are:

Tuesday Afternoon—The Cost of Planting Impure Seed (illustrated), Mr. D. H. Rose; Good and Bad Bridges (illustrated), Mr. W. S. Gearhart; entering boys' and girls' exhibits.

Tuesday Evening (Old Chapel)—The Coming Rural School, Prof. E. L. Holton; The Federation of Rural Forces, Superintendent G. W. Conn; The Agricultural College—Source and Center of Conservation, President H. J. Waters.

Wednesday Morning—Stock Judging (new pavilion); Corn Judging (new pavilion); Dairy Class (new pavilion); Home Economics (Domestic Science and Art Hall); Gas Engine Class (Engineering Building); Gas Engine Class (Engineering Building).

Wednesday Afternoon—Principles and Practice of Moisture Conservation, Prof. W. M. Jardine; Insects Injurious to Corn (illustrated), Dr. T. J. Headlee; Our Pig Feeding Experiment, Mr. T. R. Wright; The Big Cattle Feeding Experiment, Prof. P. N. Flint.

Wednesday Evening—Organizations for Women and Girls, Miss Frances L. Brown; Need of An Experiment Station for Home Economics, Miss Ula M. Dow.

Thursday Morning—Same as Wednesday morning.

Thursday Afternoon (Auditorium)—Meat Cutting Demonstration, Mr. T. G. Paterson; Co-operative Breeding Associations, Mr. G. C. Wheeler; The Economics of Agricultural Experiments, Director E. H. Webster.

Thursday Evening—Joint session with Central Kansas Teachers' Association; Illustrated Lecture, "Modernizing the Rural Schools," Dr. Monahan, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

Friday Morning—Same as Wednesday morning.

Friday Afternoon (Old Chapel)—The Cement Silo, Mr. George S. Hine; Commercial Fruit Growing in Kansas, Prof. Albert Dickens; Reclamation by Drainage, Mr. H. B. Walker; The Hog Cholera Serum Work, Dr. F. S. Schoenleber; The Economics of College Extension, Director J. H. Miller.

Friday Evening—Joint session with Central Kansas Teachers' Association.

Saturday Morning—Demonstration Drills for Teachers; Cooking, Stock and Corn Judging.

Wednesday Morning—Benefits Derived by the Producer from the Inspection and Advertising of Pure-bred Seed, L. A. Fltz, Man-

hattan, Kan.; Progress that Has Been Made in Corn Breeding.

Friday Morning—Results Secured in Co-operative Crop Tests, C. C. Cunningham, Manhattan, Kan.; Corn Improvement by the Corn Grower; Sale of Prize Corn.

Swine Breeders Association (Agronomy Building), Thursday Morning—Drill in Selecting Breeding Stock; Relation of Type to Profitable Pork Production, W. C. Whitney, Agra, H. B. Walter, Effingham; My Ups and Downs in the Hog Business, J. G. Arbuthnot, Haworth; Individuality in the Breeding Herd, George M. Hammond, Manhattan; Judging Hogs in the Show Ring, George W. Berry, Topeka; Proper Housing for Hogs, G. C. Wheeler.

Sheep Breeders' Association (Agronomy Building), Friday Morning—Drill in Selecting Breeding Stock; Sheep as a Source of Profit, Harry Lattourette, Oberlin, L. B. Streeter, Wakefield; Getting a Start in Sheep, A. R. Snapp, Belleville, J. E. George, Burlingame; Finishing Sheep for Market, V. V. Alken, Zeandale, W. C. McCoy, Holiday; Sheep Experiments at Kansas State Agricultural College, T. R. H. Wright.

Institute Officers' Conference (Administration Building, Room 3), Wednesday Morning—Co-operation of Other Organizations with Farmers' Institutes. 1. The Bankers' Associations. 2. The Commercial Organizations. 3. Educational Associations. 4. Other Organizations that are Founded for the Purpose of Community Buildings and Development. General Discussion of Each Topic and Sub-topic.

Thursday Morning—Increasing the Efficiency of the Farmers' Institutes. 1. Is the Present Organization of Farmers' Institutes Meeting the Largest Needs of the Farmers? If not, why? 2. Can the Institute Season Be Lengthened? If so, how? 3. The Monthly Meeting. Why? When? What? 4. The Organization of Institutes for the Boys and Girls Under the General Supervision of the Farmers' Institute. General Discussion of Each Topic and Sub-topic.

Friday Morning—A Look Ahead. 1. Campaign for 1912; (a) Greatest Need; (b) Point of Attack. 2. Advertising the Farmers' Institutes of 1912. (a) Agencies, Press, Schools, Churches, Business Men, Rural Delivery; Telephones, Banners, Streamers, etc. 3. Making the Most of the Social Side of the Institute Without Lessening Its Educational Value. 4. Defining More Clearly the Legal Status of the Institute. General Discussion of Each Topic and Sub-topic.

Sixth Annual Corn Show, December 27, 28, 29—The purpose of the Kansas Corn Breeders Association is to increase the yield and quality of corn in the state by better methods of culture and by using the best varieties of seed.

Home Economics Institute (Domestic Science Art Hall), in charge of Miss Dow, December 27-29.

Gas Engine Class (Engineering Building), December 27-30—All persons attending the Gas Engine Institute should register in Room 32, Engineering Building, in order to secure literature on gas engines.

Kansas Horse Breeders' Association, Wednesday, December 27.

For Rural Improvement.

National legislation for the improvement of conditions in the rural communities of the country was recommended by the Farmers' National Congress, which convened in Chicago last week. Recommendations were for the following:

- Extended general parcels post.
- Better facilities for agricultural education in rural schools.
- Federal aid for country roads and inland waterways.
- Conservation of soil fertility.
- Demarkation between dairy products and imitation so the consumer may know just what he buys.
- Federal pure seed law.
- A per capita tax and illiteracy test for immigrants.
- Direct election of United States senators.
- The committee is opposed to the free distribution of seeds by congressmen.

College Advice Makes Good.

When the drouth was at its worst last summer a suggestion was sent from the Kansas Agricultural College dairy department, advising farmers to cut corn that was tasselled and about to fire and put it into the silos. Professor Reed admitted that such silage would not have the best feeding qualities, but stock would eat it and do well on it. The chief requirement was to keep it sheltered from rain. If the corn then on hand was insufficient, Professor Reed advised the planting of milo or ninety-day corn. Corn or Kafir, he said, could be listed in fields that had been in oats or wheat and, if a little rain fell to germinate the seeds, would give silo crops for fall.

The value of Professor Reed's advice is shown in the report, just issued from his department, showing the yields of milo sown July 29. This milo was put in for the exact purpose described in the drouth circular. Professor Reed says in his report:

"The yield of milo sown July 29 was four tons an acre. The Kafir yield was four and two-tenths tons an acre. These crops were used for silage and were harvested for this purpose October 15.

"While these crops do not make as good silage as crops that have become mature, the cattle like it and do well on it."

Master's Address, Kansas State Grange

GEORGE BLACK, Olathe, Kan.

The fortieth annual meeting of the Kansas State Grange is convened this year, 1911, in the capital city of our state, the logical place for meetings of all organizations of state importance.

This means to us that the Grange has been working in Kansas for forty years. That says to us that there are many farmers in Kansas who believe in organization. That the progressive and aggressive farmers in Kansas consider the Grange the one permanent farmers' organization, national in its scope, and the one organization so arranged as to meet the wants of the farmers of the entire country.

It also says to us that there is no limit as to the time when the Grange will be needed. While certain favorable results may be and have been secured, new conditions are arising and confronting the American farmer which must be met by organized effort, solved and solved right in the interest of all the people.

Now, with these ideas in our minds, let us take hold of the work of this session of the Kansas State Grange with energy, but at the same time let us carefully consider everything which may come before us that nothing may be acted upon too hastily and without proper thought.

CONDITION OF THE ORDER IN KANSAS.

The condition of the order in Kansas is very much improved as compared with last year. At this writing we have 132 subordinate granges, with 9,732 members. Since last meeting of the Kansas State Grange we have organized 17 new granges with 1,023 new members. We are pleased to state that no dormant granges have been reported. There has been more and better work accomplished by our Pomona Granges since our last report than during any previous year, and the reports from the masters of subordinate granges show their granges to be in a prosperous condition and gaining in membership. This is only a general statement of the condition of the order in the state, and the details you will receive from the reports of the secretary and the treasurer.

Nationally, during the year ended October 1, 1911, 573 subordinate granges were organized and reorganized in 29 states, a larger number than has been established in any one year since 1876, the marvelous growth during that year later proving to be of a temporary nature. The net gain in paid membership during the past year, as shown by the national treasurer's books, was 77,289, indicating a net gain in nearly every state. During the past ten years the net gain in paid membership has been 305,745, an average yearly gain of 30,574 members.

Since October 1 a State Grange has been organized in Nebraska, and there has been large net gains in nearly every state.

GRANGE PICNICS.

Field meetings, or Grange picnics, as we call them in Kansas, are becoming popular in nearly all the Grange states. They are used for the purpose of assembling all the members of the Grange in a county or territory named, thus enabling them to become acquainted with each other and creating an enthusiasm in the interest of the Grange, also for the purpose of attracting the attention of the general public and farmers not members of the order, thus giving them practical information of what the Grange stands for; in other words, use these meetings to advertise the order and educate those in attendance. It is a matter of comment that after forty years of Grange work in Kansas, we find many people in every community entirely ignorant as to the policies of the Grange, and with a very slight conception as to what it has accomplished.

These public meetings, properly handled, can be made a medium for educating the farmer outside the gates and fit him for the great work inside.

CO-OPERATION.

The Kansas State Grange, in meeting in this beautiful capital city, is doing the unavoidable thing. They are co-operating. They are here for the purpose of working together along any and all lines that will better the condition of the Kansas farmer. As long as our organization lasts and we meet together, it is for the purpose of co-operating along all lines of human endeavor, either social, educational, or business.

As a rule, however, in this western country, when we speak of co-operation

the idea conveyed to our minds is working together for financial benefits. The local co-operative associations in Kansas are still moving along, giving satisfactory results to all the patrons within their reach, but in the way of state-wide co-operation, in the purchase of supplies, or the sale of farm products, nothing definite has been accomplished. This matter has been referred to the executive committee at two sessions of the State Grange, and the committee has made an effort along the lines named, but have not been able to formulate a satisfactory plan. In this day of high prices of living in the cities, it does seem that the time has arrived when the producer and consumer can get closer together, for the benefit of both. In fact there are crude efforts in that direction in some of the cities now, which might be followed until a well defined plan is established. I am satisfied, however, that no one person or committee will carry this to completion at their own expense—it is too much to expect; and I would suggest that the committee that may have this matter in charge will recommend remuneration, and it is more than likely that quicker results will be secured.

FIRE AND TORNADO INSURANCE.

The remarkable growth of our fire and tornado insurance company is noted by those both inside and outside the Grange. Under the wise and economical administration of past years, its steady yet rapid growth furnishes the best illustration of the saving power of co-operation, and the policies adopted and put in practice then are being continued with the best of results now, and is proving to be a very potent factor in building up the Grange in Kansas. It is not only the cause of a large increase in membership, but it is a tie that keeps them within the fold.

But there is another phase that must be taken into consideration, and that is the success and increase in the insurance company, which is merely an index to the growth of the Grange and is dependent entirely on the vim, energy and push that is behind Grange extension; one is dependent on the other, and both are very necessary to the farmer.

In 1907, in December, the risks carried by this association were \$6,000,000. In 1908 at the same date they were reported at \$7,000,000. In December, 1910, they were reported at \$11,659,215, and at the present time we are carrying \$14,252,940, a gain of over \$2,000,000 since the first of January, 1911. We have since the first of January, 1911, paid 138 losses, and paid them promptly.

We think that the report of this company, when made at its annual meeting in January, will show the most remarkable growth of any year in its history. The fact that it furnishes the cheapest insurance in the state, that we have paid 933 losses, have given general satisfaction in adjustment, and entirely free from litigation, places this insurance company in the front rank in financial co-operation.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

The forty-fifth annual meeting of the National Grange was held in Columbus, the capital city of Ohio, from the 15th to the 25th of November, inclusive. Twenty-nine states were represented. The Grange was called to order by Worthy Master N. J. Bachelder in A. I. U. Hall, at 11 o'clock a. m., November 15. In addition to the three sessions each day, a public reception was tendered the National Grange, at which time Governor Harmon welcomed the National Grange to the state of Ohio, and the mayor of the city of Columbus turned over the keys of the city. The reception was a very pleasing affair, only Governor Harmon was not present, having been called to Kansas City, but on his return to Columbus he asked the privilege of visiting the National Grange. He was escorted to the hall by Master Laylin, master of the Ohio State Grange, where he made a very pleasing address and placed himself on a solid footing with the National Grange. The conferring of the sixth and seventh degrees was a special order of business for one afternoon, and the balance of the time was devoted to Grange work, and we think some very important matters were accomplished.

It is an impossibility to give the acts of the National Grange in an address of this kind. There has been for a number of years two factions in the National Grange, and the conditions have been

growing worse from year to year, until it developed into personal prejudice and threatened the stability of the Grange.

In the election of the officers for the next two years I think the difficulties were in a great measure solved. Oliver Wilson, of Peoria, Ill., was elected Master of the National Grange, receiving a very large majority of the votes cast. He was not affiliated with either of the factions, and he voted with or against either faction, as his judgment dictated. He takes his office with the esteem and good will of all the members of the National Grange; he commands the respect of the rank and file of the order, which was brought about by his close contact with the members as lecturer of the National Grange; he also commands the respect and confidence of the country, and it seems good to see the light ahead.

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE POLICIES.

The Grange favors: Federal aid for road improvement; a parcels post law; conservation of natural resources; direct election of United States senators; effective railroad regulation.

The Grange opposes: Ship subsidies; a central United States bank; amendment of the oleomargarine law in the interest of imitation butter.

IN MEMORIAM.

During the year just closing, death has removed from our ranks some of our most faithful workers, those who have given their best days to the work of our order.

Brother Henry Rhoades, past master, and treasurer of the Kansas State Grange, was called upon to lay down the implements on earth June 16, 1911. He affiliated with the Grange in Kansas in 1873, and was a continuous member until the day of his death. He was always connected with the Kansas State Grange either as a voting member or an officer. He was a man of few words, but an earnest worker, and our order will sorely miss him.

Brother Stephen B. Barnes, of Manhattan, Kan., who has grown old in the harness, and in the earlier days was closely identified with the work of the State Grange, died suddenly this year, and his loss will be mourned especially by those connected with the State Grange in its early days.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

Of The Useful Kind

will be found in our general catalog No. 55 recently issued. A Stevens Rifle—handsome and accurate—is the best boy's or man's gift at this time of the year.

Write for details and prices and also for this attractively illustrated catalog. **J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL COMPANY** Factory of Precision Chicopee Falls, Mass. Dept. 44



Make the Whole Family Happy

Buy them a REAL PIANO!
CROWN PIANOS

are real pianos—tone that will last a lifetime—beautiful art designs. They are not the cheapest in price and yet not very expensive. Built for people who have good farms, good stock, and comfortable homes. You can buy some so-called "pianos" for any price—on any terms—but many of them are nothing but varnished boxes. Their tone soon turns "tin-panny." A beautiful book will be sent free of charge to people who like good music.

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Manufacturers
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Of all kinds at wholesale prices. We save you 40 per cent, and ship only vigorous, thrifty stock, well rooted. This year's stock best ever. Everything absolutely

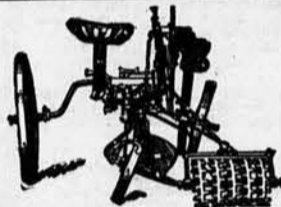
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We are leaders in Quality and High-grade at lowest prices. Certificate of inspection with each order. Buy from us at first hand and get better trees for less money. Write for our free FRUIT BOOK and Special Price List Today.

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GOOD AGENTS WANTED

We are after good live agents to sell our hollow wire gasoline lighting systems for homes or stores. Good commission—Exclusive territory. Salesman's compact demonstration outfit. **20TH CENTURY GAS MACHINE CO., WATERLOO, IOWA.**



Bigger Crops Assured

by using Wilberg Plow Attachment because it packs and pulverizes the furrow the moment it is turned. It makes an ideal seed bed, better, quicker and cheaper.

WILBERG PLOW ATTACHMENT CO.,
Nome, North Dakota.

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

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

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



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

Have Healthy Hogs

Well-conditioned hogs are not liable to become diseased — to get wormy or have cholera. If they should be stricken, then good condition should pull them safely through. Think of this *now*—not *after your hogs are dead*. Begin *now* to protect your hog profits by mixing with your hog feed a little of

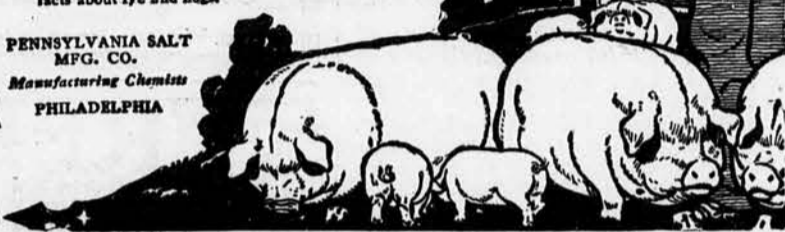
Lewis' Lye

The Standard for Half a Century

A quarter of a can to every barrel of slop is sufficient—a teaspoonful to five gallons. There is not a better conditioner and preventive of disease. But be sure you get Lewis' Lye—it's in the can with the Quaker on it. It's the pure, full strength lye—you can't afford to take chances with any other. It has been the standard since 1854—sold and guaranteed by all grocers.

Ask your grocer or write us direct for our free Lye booklet. It will give you the facts about lye and hogs.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MFG. CO.
Manufacturing Chemists
PHILADELPHIA



LIVE STOCK



Dr. B. W. Hollis of the Kansas State Agricultural College has accepted the chair of Veterinary Science in the Oregon Agricultural College, his predecessor having been made State Veterinarian.

In this age of automobiles just how many people would know how to select a good horse in case they should want to go back to the old, delightful method of locomotion? There used to be many city men who prided themselves on their knowledge of horse flesh, but how many would there be now, especially among the younger men, if put to a test?

Hog cholera is on the wane over the state, though there are still localities where it remains serious and others which seem to be suffering from late outbreaks. It was predicted that the coming of frost would serve to abate it, but some of these localities did not have the disease until after frosty weather came.

There seems to be a very strong demand for a "sheep session" during the forthcoming twenty-second annual session of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, which will be held in Topeka on January 8-10. Already several papers by the best known sheep breeders and feeders in Kansas have been promised and the discussion upon this important branch of live stock husbandry is sure to be profitable.

Perhaps the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association never had a meeting in which the program was so strong in every feature as that which is provided for its twenty-second annual session, beginning January 8, 1912. Every breed will be represented and ample opportunity afforded for discussion. This is a great annual gathering of the men who do things in Kansas, and everybody is invited to get in the wagon.

But the auto has come to stay and is used, in Kansas, more by the farmers than by the city people. The farmer cannot raise automobiles, but he can and does raise horses and if he can meet the demand of the city people for this "back to the horse" movement he can buy automobiles and other things. Already the demand of the army for horses is a fixed one and if other demands for horses can be cultivated or created, so much the better.

Out in Oregon they are still experimenting to determine which is better, the pure-bred or the scrub hog. This question was decided long ago and forgotten here, but, as the eastern Oregon farmers are just getting fairly started in hogs and as that is a wheat region, perhaps they will have to be shown. Wheat alone is a poor hog feed, just as corn alone is, but these experimenters are studying to supplement the grain ration with something which will get results.

City people seem to have renewed their interest in horseback riding, and the demand for horses of the right type is growing. Anybody who has the price can own an automobile, but the running of it is a mechanical job. Anybody who has money can own good horses, but there is a thrill and companionship in the handling of a horse that can never come with a machine. The demand for good drivers and saddlers will mean much to the breeder and farmer who can turn out the right kind.

Can anyone estimate the value brought to a community by the use of a good stallion? The increased usefulness of the colts and their more ready salability are not the only gains. A good stallion improves the horse stock of the farm side, but he also improves the men. Every owner takes pride in a good horse, and a good horse is impossible without a good sire. A good sire is impossible without an appreciation on the part of mankind. Pure-bred live stock is an educator and is worth its cost and keep for its influence upon the boys and girls, if for no other purpose.

Don't notice many automobiles standing out in the weather, do you? They cost money and the weather would do serious damage to both their appearance and their working parts. Still, they are not depended upon to make a living. Horses and cattle also cost money and both their appearance and their working ability are damaged by weather, while they are depended upon to make the living. Surely these animals are worthy of as much care as a machine.

A good pure-bred draft colt with proper care and feed will gain five pounds a day on an average, and may easily do better. Eight hundred pounds at five months is not unusual. Such a colt would easily bring \$150, or nearly 20 cents per pound, of quick and easy money, as up to that age the colt has not cost anything much. Now compare this with what a scrub would bring, or with what you are actually getting for your colts, and decide whether it pays to use pure blood.

The modern horse is said to have been unknown in America at the time of its discovery. The broncho, mustang or cayuse, which did so much in helping the early settlers to subdue the country, is thought to be descended from the Spanish horses left in Mexico by the early conquerors. These Spanish horses were, in turn, descended from the desert-bred Arabians. It is no wonder that this country never saw a better horse for his limited field of usefulness when it is known that the old bronc had the bluest of Arabian blood in his veins.

Dr. Alexander of the Wisconsin Station, who was the originator of the "pure-bred sires club" idea, is now advocating the organization of county horse breeders' clubs. This idea is a good one and should be followed up, though there are some localities where such clubs are not needed and others where, perhaps, even better results would be had from organizing breeders' clubs which should include all breeds of domestic animals. In those localities where the horse clubs are not needed there are already successful breeders' clubs in active existence, but in practically every other locality there could be good work done along this line.

Out at the Hays Station they have two things that should find a place on every farm. One of these is composed of two posts set in the ground at such a distance apart that the fattest steer may pass between them easily. These posts are connected by a cross piece at the top from which is suspended some old gunny sacks that are kept saturated with a dip and fly repellent. The other consists of single strong stakes so placed that hogs can use them for rubbing posts. These are also covered with gunny sacks, but they are saturated with crude oil. In addition to the immense relief afforded to the hogs they are thus made to dip themselves. This latter contrivance is useful the year round.

Farm Work Horses Fed Too Much Hay.
The proper feeding of farm animals is yearly commanding more and more attention. Long since it has been shown that the usual methods of feeding are not only extravagant, but that they do not always meet best the animal's requirements. Too large a proportion of our farm animals are poorly fed, although they have all they can eat.

The experiment station of Oregon in a recent bulletin reports: "Farm horses as a general rule are fed entirely too much hay. This is a positive injury to the animal, and often lessens to a considerable degree his working efficiency. It should be remembered that every time a horse inflates his lungs, the stomach is displaced, and if this organ be kept constantly full of bulky food, it imposes extra work upon the respiratory system. Heaves, so common among farm horses, is almost wholly due to feeding too large quantities of hay. Colic and other forms of indigestion are often due to feeding too large amounts of bulky food. Aside from its physical injury to the horse,

NO MORE GROPING IN THE DARK

The old, dangerous, inconvenient methods of farm illumination are fast disappearing, being replaced by the Individual Electric Lighting Plant, with its compactness, economy and instant efficiency. A complete Individual Lighting Plant consists of a dynamo, a small gasoline engine, a simple switchboard and the famous storage battery called

The "Chloride Accumulator"

This is the same splendid type of storage battery used in the lighting stations of nearly all the large cities. Its purpose is to store up the electricity generated by running the engine a few hours occasionally—whenever most convenient—and to keep it in storage just as a tank does water, to be used whenever desired. No starting of the engine at inconvenient moments and no danger of possible breakdown when light is most needed. Your light is always ready on the instant, at the touch of your hand on the switch, if you use this battery.

Our nearest Sales Office will promptly furnish you with detailed information regarding cost, installation, etc., on Individual Electric Lighting Plants. You place yourself under no obligation. Write today for our book, "Electric Lighting Plant Book."

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.

1883 PHILADELPHIA 1911
NEW YORK, BOSTON, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, CLEVELAND, ATLANTA, DENVER, DETROIT, SAN FRANCISCO, TORONTO, PORTLAND, ORE., SEATTLE, LOS ANGELES.

Which One Will You Test on Your Farm for Ninety Days? Freight Prepaid.

Which will you try, 30 Days' Free or 90 Days' Approval Test?

- Any capacity from 200 to 950 pounds per hour, according to your needs, and I'll save you from \$25.00 to \$50.00 on the price.
- The only Separator whose gearing runs in a "Bath of Oil" like a \$5,000 automobile—Feature worth \$50.00 alone.
- Automatically oils itself—Pour oil at the top, once a month from your oil jug or can—No danger of running dry, or ruining it like others—No oil cups to remember to fill or turn up twice a day.
- Dust-proof—Danger-proof—All gears enclosed—simple but standard built and absolutely dependable.

GALLOWAY'S "Bath in Oil" HIGH GRADE STANDARD CREAM SEPARATORS

—Has the only revolving supply tank—worth \$15.00 alone.
—Easiest to clean and the few parts come out easy and can't get back out of place.
—Easiest to run—high crank—low tank. With no high sitting and no "back-breaking" cranking.
—Gets the finest quality cream and all of it—no lumps or churning, as Nature's true principle is followed without forcing either the milk or cream the wrong way up or down.
—Skims closest in any climate or season, no matter whether your milk is warm or cold.
—Is as handsome a machine, compact and substantial, as you ever saw or could find. Beautiful finish.

—Let me send you my Big New Separator Book—post paid—Free, so you and your wife and the boys and girls can talk it over and then try one of my separators under my easy plan for you to do it. You'll call it the best if you test it alongside any of the highest priced \$85.00 and \$110.00 separators sold by anybody today—makers—catalog houses—dealers—jobbers or anybody else. Write me today.

Wm. Galloway, Pres.
WM. GALLOWAY COMPANY
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Fill Save You \$25 to \$50

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 linseed 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.

the feeding of excessive amounts of hay is a waste that should be conserved.

"A horse weighing 1,000 pounds will do more work and keep in better health on 15 pounds of hay per day than he will on 20 pounds per day. In fact, 15 pounds of hay per day is sufficient bulky food for a horse of that size. A horse weighing 1,600 to 1,800 pounds does not need more than 20 pounds of hay per day. The balance of his nutrients should be in the form of grain.

"Feed the 1,000-pound horse 10 pounds of good hay at night and 5 pounds in the morning and he will perform more labor with greater ease than he would if hay is kept before him all the while.

"If two or more teams are maintained upon the farm, feed one team as suggested and the other the usual way and note carefully the result. In making the test, however, teams should be divided as to size, age and individuality as nearly equal as possible. Whenever practicable, weigh rather than guess the amount of hay fed."

Feeding Kafir.

Will you please inform me through your paper how Kafir corn should be fed to hogs? What are the advantages or disadvantages of feeding in the head, grain or ground? Should the grain be soaked? A Butler County (Kan.) correspondent of a farm journal says in Butler County the grain is moistened and fed to hogs. Is this method correct? How should it be fed to horses and what is a proper ration for a 100-pound pig, and for work horses?—R. C. BARRETT, Perry, Okla.

I have mailed you under separate cover "Farmers' Bulletin" No. 288 and one of our Extension pamphlets entitled, "Swine." This pamphlet on swine will give you the results of a great many experiments conducted at the station on the feeding of Kafir corn. The results of these tests seem to indicate that Kafir corn should be ground for hogs. It was shown that the addition of some rich nitrogenous concentrates was necessary in order to get the most economical gains. I would make up a ration composed of 90 pounds to 95 pounds of Kafir meal and 5 pounds to 10 pounds of meat meal or tankage. Wet this mixture and feed to hogs what they will clean up.

You will find it more satisfactory to have it ground for the horses, also, although it may be fed in the head. In that case the heads should be somewhat picked to pieces or they will be thrown out of the feed boxes.

If ground, you will find it much more satisfactory to add a little bran to the Kafir meal, especially for growing horses and brood mares. At least one-third to one-fourth of the total ration should be bran for this class of horses unless you are using some alfalfa or cow pea hay for roughage, in which case a much smaller amount of bran would be required.

Kafir or Wheat?

"I have just returned from a trip through southern Kansas, where I own some land, and am glad to say that wheat looks exceptionally fine, the ground being in the best of condition. I visited several leading Kafir corn counties, Elk, Greenwood and Butler, and believe the importance of this crop is not realized. Butler County is the banner Kafir corn county in the United States. It had 97,457 acres of Kafir corn this year. The three counties named raised this year the best Kafir corn crops in their history, despite the drought. It is estimated that Kansas raised 20,000,000 bushels of this cereal this year, which means about \$10,000,000, as it now sells for 50 cents per bushel.

"Kafir corn produces rich, succulent forage for live stock, and is much superior to ordinary corn fodder. L. B. Farrell, a large land owner of Elk and Butler counties, told me he believed Kafir corn raising will supplant wheat growing in Kansas, as the former is a sure crop and can be used for so many purposes, including flour meal for the table. As chicken feed it is considered superior to anything else used for that purpose.

"The live stock industry is most promising in the Kafir corn sections. One man west of where I visited recently shipped 25 cars of Kafir corn to a distillery in Kentucky, to be used in making whisky, which when so produced is regarded as fine the day it comes from the still as five-year-old corn whisky.

"Kafir corn is a great boon to the stockmen, especially the raiser of cattle, hogs and horses, as well as to the poultryman. This grain has just been listed on the Wichita Board of Trade with other grains. In 1877 a Kansan cornered the Kafir corn market by buying

all he could get—three car loads—at 15 cents a bushel. It was not known then, of course, nor is it well known yet. Its useful applications seem unlimited, and new discoveries are made for it every year."—E. C. COOK, Chicago.

Corn and Kafir Butts Make Silage.

Our subscriber, Frank B. Smith, of Rush Center, Kan., writes a letter printed below well worth reading. This letter, besides showing what a silo will do under adverse conditions, shows what the western farmer can do in way of feed by diversifying his crops and planting and sowing those crops adapted to the western country. Mr. Smith's letter is:

"Though a world-wide drought checked or destroyed crops in 1911 and though Rush County, Kansas, received its full 'per caputur,' an invoice of our forage crops on the morning of August 19, growing and maturing on our home farm 'grass lands,' would have been as follows: Eighteen acres pop corn, good stand, heavy foliage, from one to three ears to each stalk; 17 acres dwarf milo, thick, heavy stand, heading nicely; four acres cow peas and four or five acres of alfalfa ready to cut. No wonder that I should see visions and dream dreams as such a season was drawing to a close, as I saw the equal of June grass in abundance, with corn and milo threshed, husked, ground and steamed as it was fed warm from the silo in the coldest of weather in a comfortable and well-ventilated stable.

"But alas! A tornado that unroofed houses, destroyed barns and windmills, accompanied by a terrific hailstorm, utterly destroyed our visions as well as our forage crops. Hoping that the rain and hail would grow wheat for pasture, we at once seeded wheat on 35 acres of the ground. This failed to make fall and winter pasture, and we were strictly up against it.

"On the 'Glenn' farm, one mile to the northeast, we had a rent interest in 170 acres. By reason of less hail that part of the corn and Kafir was less damaged, leaving the butts of the stalk, with tops, leaves and ears gone. Tenants readily relinquished all right to the stubs. As as was 'Hopkins' choice,' we filled one-fourth of our 120-ton pit silo with our best as it came from the corn binder. The Kafir grew out a few leaves, but the corn was too old and dry to improve any.

"We have commenced feeding from the silo. Suppose you persuade an experienced farmer to come and see our fields that still show what they were to select forage from, some of the stubs as they would have been shocked and dried in the usual manner, and next to see a broad shallow pit silo totally unfit for such a small quantity of uncut forage without the weight on top that would have greatly improved the silage, and then tell your readers whether under all these adverse conditions, if the silo has not been a benefit in making such feed as we had more succulent and more valuable, as well as more digestible and palatable. What would a silo filled during the 'seven fat years' have been worth to us this year?"

Skim Milk and Conservation.

"If John D. Rockefeller had a herd of cows that gave crude oil instead of milk, and he made little or no use of the by-products, he would have to charge us more than six cents a gallon for kerosene oil in barrel lots, the present price here, or lose money," says a correspondent in Hoard's Dairyman.

"In these days of so much thought and talk on conservation and the high cost of living, it seems to us that both the value and the waste of skim milk are questions of the greatest importance. When we consider that with every pound of fat there is approximately a pound of casein (cheese) and a pound of sugar in milk, each costing as much to produce as the pound of fat, and equally as valuable as a food for the support of life as fat, it follows, when this casein and sugar are wasted or used at a value each of only 10 per cent of the price of butter-fat, that there is a lack of conservation, causing high cost of living, amounting to millions upon millions of dollars.

"On skim milk depends the improvement of all dairy cattle, and on this point depends largely the future prosperity of dairying. The average cow pays no profit and, with the constantly increasing cost of production, the cows below the average production must be replaced with others above the average, and they must be raised on skim milk. When a good cow has been raised from a calf that has been fed, say 3,000

Let These Power Machines Pile Up Farm Profits for You

Sandwich Power Machines are the pace-makers among farm money-makers. It is nothing unusual for a man to pull down \$600 cash profit in a single season with a Sandwich Power-Driven Sheller. Some make better than \$1,000.

Hay and straw are so high this year that many owners of Sandwich All-Steel Belt-Power Hay Presses are cleaning up \$200 a month just now, and they will keep it up clear through till spring.

It is impossible to estimate the enormous money-value of a really good gas engine on the farm—an engine powerful enough to drive the Corn Sheller, Hay Press, Feed Mill, Farm Elevator and Wood Saw, as well as do the smaller jobs of pumping, churning, separating, washing, etc. Think of the work, the time, the muscle and horseflesh thus saved! A real gas engine, not a toy, makes hundreds of dollars for its owner every year.

Send for the Sandwich Catalogs and learn how to make power-driven machinery pay you tremendous profits.

SANDWICH Power-Driven Machinery

Fastest, Cleanest Corn Sheller on Earth!

Here's the Corn Sheller that makes things hum. It's our famous Two-Hole Type, with right-angle belt attachment, extra long feeder and swinging cob-stacker. Capacity 90 to 110 bushels per hour; shells clean and cleans corn splendidly; has our oak framing; adjustable spout-front superior shelling mechanism; patented force feed; efficient cleaning shoes. Feeder extends far beyond frame, and well in crib if desired; cob-stacker swings in half-circle. Don't buy a sheller of any kind till you've seen our Catalog and had our confidential price. The sheller here shown is but one of the many styles and sizes we make. We also make Sandwich Dustless Cylinder Shellers. Corn Sheller manufacture has been our specialty since 1856—over half a century.

The Two-Hole Sandwich Corn Sheller Capacity, 90 to 110 Bushels Per HOUR



Medium-Priced, Big-Capacity Hay Press

Sales 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 Tons Per Hour



This is the Sandwich Solid Steel Belt-Power Press, the most remarkable hay press ever constructed. Although medium-priced, the "Sandwich" Solid Steel Press has a capacity of 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 tons per hour. It is the strongest, most compact press in the world. Easily moved from place to place. Runs by belt power. If you have no engine, we can supply you with combination outfit (press and engine) at a reasonable price. All Sandwich Presses are big-capacity machines. Have self-feeder attachments—take double size charge of hay—can feed easily with fork—no condenser box, no foot-tamping, no balance wheels, no complicated gears, no high-speed machinery. No experiment.

We're holding a free book for you and will send it just as soon as you write us. It's "Tons Tell," a big book, showing how the big money is made in baling, and all about different presses—wood or steel construction, horse or belt power and in any size of bale chamber—free. Simply send us your name.

Get an Engine With Plenty of Power!

Buy your engine like you buy your horses. It is just as big a mistake to expect an under-sized engine to do all-around farm work as to expect a pair of ponies to do the work of a big team of horses. You need a powerful engine to make that land of yours pay you big dividends. This Portable Gas Engine is the latest, most approved type. Has the popular new Speed-Changing Device, so much talked about, and all other new improvements that are sound and practical. And, best of all, it is guaranteed to be right, by a company of 50 years business dealing with farmers. You make no experiment nor take no chance in buying this fine engine. Let us send you complete description and quote prices.

The Sandwich Feed Mill

Don't buy a Feed Mill till you see the "Sandwich" and get our prices. Prices are right and the quality unbeatable. The Mill is made in two sizes, Nos. 1 and 2. The No. 1 may be run with 2 to 6 H. P. engines and the No. 2 with 6 H. P. or larger. The Mill handles up to 50 bushels of corn per hour. Mixed corn, oats, etc., up to 40 bushels, depending on size and condition of material to be ground. May be equipped with Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Burrs are made in three patterns—fine, medium and coarse. Each Mill comes with fine and coarse burrs unless otherwise asked. These are reliable machines, of the same substantial quality as all Sandwich Machines. Send for booklet describing Sandwich Mills. We welcome comparison with all other Mills.



FREE BOOKS Tell us your name and which of these machines you are most interested in. It will pay you big to investigate Sandwich Power-Driven Machines and learn how thousands of other farmers are successfully using these wealth-producers. Postal brings full information and whichever catalog or catalogs you want.

SANDWICH MFG. CO., 716 Main St., Sandwich, Ill.

Sandwich Farm Machinery is Sold by Leading Implement Dealers Everywhere. We have Branch Houses at Council Bluffs and Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Kansas City, Mo., and Peoria, Ill., where full stocks of machines and repairs are carried at all times. (52)

Wonderful Self-Locking Hoisting Device—The Jumbo!

Big 30-Day FREE Trial Offer! You're spending too much time, money, muscle—hoisting. Let me show you an easier, better way. I'll string your hoops up and hold 'em up; I'll raise a wagon box, stretch a fence, do 40 odd jobs. I'll do 'em for 30 days. If I don't earn my cost the first time used, my makers will take your word and take me back. I'm a guaranteed

Jumbo Safety Hoist and Wire Stretcher

The instant you let up on pull rope, I lock it automatically in a vice-like grip. The heavier the load, the tighter the grip. Let the load down easy. My patented adjustable shoe fits various size ropes—new, worn, wet or frayed. I'll last a lifetime. Try me on a 30-day make-good-or-no-pay basis. Send yours and your dealer's name on a postal for catalog and BIG FREE TRIAL offer to

HALL MFG. COMPANY, 202 Main Street, Monticello, Iowa

Half Hoists made in 9 sizes; capacity, 400 lbs. to 5 tons

pounds of skim milk, she is easily worth \$30 more than an ordinary one and the man that has raised her has practiced conservation of skim milk in a most practical way.

"The dairyman who puts a low value

on his skim milk admits his inability in his profession. When its true value is realized, butter can be cheapened to the consumer, without causing unprofitable production, and thereby greatly decrease the consumption of oleomargarine."

CONSULT FARMERS
Whose Hard Used
SHARPLES
Tubular Cream Separators
Are Good as New

Then consult farmers who have worn out other machines and finally got Tubulars. Also consult farmers who are planning to discard other separators for Tubulars.



Then you will see the profit, comfort and satisfaction of owning the wear-a-lifetime Dairy Tubular. No disks. Twice the skimming force. Skims faster and twice as clean. Repeatedly pays for itself by saving what others lose.

Tubulars are The World's Best or they would not be made entirely different from all others or be guaranteed forever by America's oldest and world's biggest separator concern. Write for catalog No. 165.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
WEST CHESTER, PA.
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DAIRY



KANSAS FARMER has a subscriber at Vesper, Kan., who has this year built a silo, has a good barn, plenty of alfalfa and other favorable conditions for dairying. He has concluded to conduct the dairy on correct principles and will displace his herd of mixed cows with dairy bred animals. He prefers Holsteins, and is looking for that kind of stock. He asks several questions of a purely personal nature, in a recent letter. These have been answered by letter. Other questions of a more general nature were asked and the same answered; but in these other readers will be interested, hence this article. The subscriber wants to know whether he should buy ten or fifteen heifers and wait for these to mature, or buy six or eight cows, assuming that the cost of this number of each would be about the same money. I recommend that he buy cows in milk. The novice will be better pleased with his selection if he can see the cow milked and has the privilege of going over the milk record. To be able to do these two things is important. The man who has no experience in judging the merits of dairy animals had better guess on what he can see than gamble on the future of some young thing. A thing in favor of the cows, too, is that they may be safe in calf by the herd bull, which in all probability will be a better bull than the young dairyman will buy. It is my guess that the safest purchase is in the cows. It is not essential that mature cows be bought. A heifer milking with first calf has ample opportunity to show herself and the buyer has plenty of chance to judge.

If one has determined to buy young stock he must then do the best he can. Have well in mind the dairy conformation. You will have a chance to guess as to whether the calf will likely prove a good cow. The calf has certain outward indications, which indications fail occasionally, but which in the main are good guides as to future usefulness. Buy from a breeder who can show you the mother of each calf, and if possible see the mother milked and ask for her milk record. Then ask that you be shown other calves of the same cow, and try to find one in milk. See also if the breeder has heifers or cows in milk from the same bull as is the sire of the calf you are buying. In other words, find out about the mother and sire of your calf. Aside from the appearance, it is on these that you must base a conclusion. I do not believe that calves can be bought as cheaply and as wisely as the more mature animal. It has been my experience that breeders do not care to sell the young things—at least not before they come into milk. The purchaser will not pay the price well bred heifer calves are worth, and the breeder feels that he can well afford to grow the animal for the increase in value.

I am not favorably inclined to the purchase of a young bull, particularly one which has no offspring on inspection. It is frequently imperative, though, that a young bull be bought. In this case closely inspect the mother, seeing her milked and going over her milk record. Better milk her yourself and find out if she milks hard, too hard, easy, or too easy. Note her disposition. The calf is likely to possess or transmit the characteristics of the mother. Ask to see the grand dam and all other female relatives possible of the calf you expect to buy. Take a look at the calf's sire. Size up his disposition. Ask to see heifers from this bull and try to find some of them in milk. You can't look too closely for those things which will help to determine the merit of the bull calf you propose to buy.

I would, if possible, buy an aged bull—one whose daughters are in milk and whose ability to get milkers is known. If the bull should be seven or eight years old, or older, is no objection. These old bulls are not scarce. The big bargains are to be picked up in their kind. They are for sale at bargain prices by breeders who cannot longer use them. The preference for bull calves has made old bull prices low. You may not get an old bull from a breeder—in all probability not—but you will find

him in the herd of some dairyman, and which dairyman has built up a good herd from such bull. That's the bull for you to buy. Every year bulls of great value are butchered because of the misguided tendency to buy calves.

Our subscriber asks if he should buy pure-bred registered stock. By all means buy a registered bull—registration is the only guarantee of pure breeding. If an animal is not registered, or cannot be registered, it commands grade prices. I would buy registered females, too, but so to do will require more money than if grades are bought. The herd should have a few registered cows—and if only a few, the individuals should be good because they are to become the foundations of a pure-bred herd. Ultimately the entire herd may be descendants of these cows, and the character of the herd will depend upon them.

If I had the money necessary to buy fifteen grades, averaging 10,000 pounds each, I would prefer to expend that money for seven or eight registered animals of the same average production, and the trade will line up in just about this way. The offspring from registered animals will sell for enough more than grades to soon make up for the difference in numbers and in cost of the original stock. In giving the above advice I am cognizant of the conditions surrounding our subscriber. He will make a breeder, and a successful one. He, too, can afford the sacrifice in milk quality for a few years which will be required to obtain the registered animals. I would advise a man whom I knew would never succeed as a breeder to buy the fifteen grades.

Our Vesper subscriber wants to know where he can get the cattle. I wrote him, giving the names and addresses of every Holstein advertiser in KANSAS FARMER, and then wrote each advertiser telling what our subscriber wanted and to give the inquiry careful attention. Keep in mind our subscriber wanted Holsteins. If he had wanted Jerseys, I would have written Jersey breeders. I will do as much for you.

This subscriber says he is feeding Kafir silage and alfalfa hay, and wants to know if he should feed any grain. On page 6 of KANSAS FARMER of December 9 we gave the experience of O. E. Walker, a Shawnee County dairyman, who is feeding exactly as our subscriber, and Mr. Walker says grain is not required for a good milk flow. In fact, he says, he is getting as much milk on alfalfa hay and Kafir silage as he ever got on the most expensive grain ration. The Kansas and Nebraska experiment stations have found 30 to 35 pounds of good corn silage with alfalfa makes ad libitum a balanced ration. In this silage, though, there was considerable grain, which improved the silage. In cold weather I would advise our subscriber to feed a little corn chop or Kafir chop. Unless the cows are very comfortably stabled they will need more feed for creating heat in the body than the silage and alfalfa hay will provide. When cows are eating 30 to 35 pounds of silage per day they will not eat in excess of ten pounds of alfalfa hay when allowed to run to it.

T. A. BORMAN.

Silage Good for Calves and Cows.

"Having noticed in the last issue of KANSAS FARMER that a subscriber asked about the milk of silage-fed cows killing skim-milk calves, I will say that I have been feeding ensilage to both milk cows and calves for a year and never had them do better," writes C. G. Blinn, of Madison, Kan.

Teaching Calves to Drink Milk.

Our subscriber, D. D. Thomas, Newton, Kan., gives this plan for teaching calves to drink: "Have the milk warm, about the same temperature as from the cow. Take the pail in the right hand. Step to the right hand side of the calf. Dip left hand fingers in the milk, then put your arm around the calf's neck, and at the same time drop your hand under lower jaw. Insert fingers in mouth, then

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lower hand down into the milk and the calf's head will surely follow. Let it suck the fingers a little bit, then remove the fingers from the mouth slowly, but keep hand resting against jaw, then finally take the hand out of the pail, and the calf has learned to drink."

Butter Scoring Contest.

The sixth and last butter scoring contest for 1911 will be held at the Dairy Hall, Kansas Agricultural College, December 28, 1911. The Farmers' Institute will be in session during this week, and the butter will be on exhibition at least one day. Every Kansas butter maker should be represented in this contest. Make this contest the largest and best one of the year.

Hired Man in Dairy.

The hired man does not like to milk cows—the reason not because milking is harder than other work, but because milking is, as a rule, labor added to a long, hard day's work in the field. Milking should be made a part of the day's work. An hour taken from the field night and morning and expended on a herd of good cows will pay better than the same time expended plowing. A hired man writes:

"I have worked for several years as a hired man on the farm and find that the work of milking the cows is not harder than other farm work, but that the tendency of the farmer is always to do the milking after a hard day's work has been done in the field.

"Often the milking was begun at 5 or earlier in the morning, and in the evening, when the milking was done, the milk separated and the calves all fed, it is from 8 to 9 o'clock.

"The demands of the hired man of today are not so much for higher wages as they are for shorter days."

Economy of Dairy Cow.

Under every condition where it has become necessary to produce human food economically the dairy cow has become the mainstay, because she, more than any other animal, is able to transform field crops into the largest quantity of human food.

The ultimate object of all live stock and farm labor is to produce food for the masses of humanity from the field crops. The different farm animals will produce from 100 pounds of dry matter in the form of field crops about the following:

The sheep from 100 pounds of dry matter will recover about 2.5 pounds of edible dry matter for human food.

The steer from 100 pounds of dry matter will recover about 2.7 pounds of edible dry matter for human food.

The hog from 100 pounds of dry matter will recover about 16 pounds of edible dry matter for human food.

The dairy cow from 100 pounds of dry matter will recover about 18 pounds of edible dry matter for human food.

Catalpa Grove Money Maker.

For a profitable investment why not plant a grove of hardy catalpas next spring, not fall, is the better time to plant. April is the month, says C. A. Scott, state forester at the Kansas Agricultural College.

The rapid growth and freedom from attack of injurious insects and fungus make this species especially desirable to grow for posts. Many large catalpa plantations are to be found in southern Iowa and Nebraska and in eastern Kansas. The Yaggy plantation, four miles northwest of Hutchinson, Kan., and the Munger plantation, eight miles north of Eureka, have proved very successful, yielding an annual return of from \$10 to \$20 an acre.

If planted close together, say 3x6 feet, the trees should, in 14 to 16 years, give two or three good-sized posts to the tree. If a second crop is desired, the posts should be cut in February or March, since the stump will sprout more vigorously if the tree is cut then. If a second crop is not desired, the best time for cutting is in November or December, as the posts will season then without checking much.

The seasoning of the posts is very important, since it determines their durability. The posts should have plenty of air circulating about them. To obtain this advantage, they should be stacked in racks, the alternating layers consisting of three and seven posts. Posts stacked in this way require six to nine months to season. When cut in November or December they are ready for use the following summer, but if cut in February or March they will not fully season until the next fall.

Sometimes complaints arise from farm-

ers who have set posts which lasted only four or five years. On investigation, however, it is always found that the posts were not fully seasoned or that they were cut from diseased wood. It is a safe estimate to say that catalpa posts, free from fungus and well seasoned, will last 25 years.

Dairy Cow in Dry Farming.

South Dakota has men in charge of its experiment station who are extremely active and who are getting before the people of that state great truths in large numbers, and we are informed that the Dakota farmers are profiting immensely as a result of this activity. That station is giving much attention to the so-called "dry farming." We are told that in the Dakotas dry farming has reached its greatest degree of practicability and that very satisfactory results are obtained. Our friend C. Larson is connected with that station, and he is arguing vigorously that the dry farmer take up dairying. He says:

"If the dry farmer does not keep stock, he must rely entirely upon the income from his crops. If an unfavorable season should come and the crops only partially mature, either through lack of rainfall or from early frost, he has no means by which he can derive a substantial income from the farm. While, if the dry farmer keeps a herd of cows, these immature crops can be economically utilized. While we do not and should not expect unfavorable seasons, the wise dry farmer keeps his light burning and prepares himself to meet any conditions which may arise.

"Further, these crops, be they mature or immature, can be made to bring the maximum cash returns by feeding them to the dairy cow. This reduces the risk in crop raising and enables the dry farmer to do an all-around cash business. There never is an all-unfavorable season but that plenty of feed of some kind can be raised for the dairy herd.

"Corn is one of the principal crops of the dry farmer, and if for some reason there is failure of crop maturity, the stalk can be cut up and used for silage and thereby provide an abundance of the very best of feed for the dairy herd.

"The silo is one of the best possible conservers of feed. By the use of silage, every bit of corn can be utilized. About 40 per cent of the nutrients in corn are in the stalk, and without the silo most of this goes to waste.

"The silo also enables the dry farmer to do winter dairying most successfully. The dairy cow needs a succulent feed during the winter months. Silage can also be stored and fed during the summer months when there is a shortage of pasture. The silo transforms the corn stalk into a palatable, digestible feed, which can be stored and fed any time where there is a shortage of other feeds. The use of silage does away with much unpleasant winter work in handling corn fodder, and the still more unpleasant work of cleaning the yards in which the corn fodder has been fed.

"There is a place for dairying on every dry land farm, but the dry land farmer should in turn give it a favorable or desirable space. Dairying can be made to nick in with other essential phases of farming. The dry farmer who has his cows freshen in the spring so as to cause the dairy labor to come at a time when the help is needed in cultivating and harvesting the crop, compels himself or the help to milk the cows before and after a hard day's work in the field, is not giving dairying a proper place on the farm.

"Have the dairy cows freshen in the fall, keep the best possible cows, do the milking and give the right care to the cows at proper hours of the day, and dairying will be a pleasure and profitable, and it will have a permanent place in the systematic arrangement of farm work."

Kansas Annual Fur Output.

"Kansas doesn't pay much attention to fur-bearing animals," said Prof. L. L. Dyche, state fish and game warden, "but it is a matter of fact that about half a million dollars' worth of furs are marketed in this state annually."

There are more fur-bearing animals in Kansas than the average person thinks. The skunk hide or pelt is valuable as fur, squirrel hides, muskrat hides, weasel hides, mink hides, coyote hides and even rabbit hides are valuable. However, the rabbit hide is not ordinarily considered of much value. Muskrat, mink and skunk hides are most valuable, and in spite of the fact that Kansas is not a natural home for fur-bearing animals, the fur business has been picking up in recent years.

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Spreading Lime.

An Oswego (Kan.) subscriber asks if he should use lime on his manure piles or in the barn in order to get it mixed with manure.

Under no conditions should lime be applied to manure or litter in the barn or to piles of manure. The Michigan Experiment Station says lime should be applied in whatever form used, after the plowing has been done and should then be thoroughly harrowed into the surface soil. It is best to make the application some little time before sowing the crop. A satisfactory way is to distribute the material in piles two rods apart each way, and then later each pile can be spread with a shovel over an area extending about one rod in all directions from the pile—each pile is spread so as to cover four square rods of area. A fairly even distribution can be made in this way and the distribution is improved when the lime is harrowed into the soil. By this method there will be 40 piles to the acre. The amount of material to be put in each pile is found by dividing the rate of application in pounds per acre by forty. If the rate be eight hundred pounds per acre, twenty pounds is the amount per pile. If the rate be twelve hundred pounds per acre thirty pounds is the amount per pile.

The manure spreader has been recommended for spreading lime. The method proposed is to load the spreader just full with manure, being careful to level the load evenly. A proper amount of lime is then spread over the top of the load and is thus spread with the manure. Some objection has been offered to this method in windy weather. The amount of lime to be added to each load of manure may be determined by dividing the intended application per acre by the number of loads of manure which is being applied per acre. If six loads of manure is the rate of application and nine hundred pounds of lime is to be applied per acre one hundred and fifty pounds is the weight of lime to be added to each load of manure. If 1200 pounds is the rate at which the lime is to be applied per acre, then two hundred pounds of lime is added to each load.

Bred Sows for Sale.

John T. Curry, of Winchester, Kan., offers for sale tried big type Poland China sows bred for March farrow to his noted big bear, M's Giant Wonder, weighing 800 pounds and having 11-inch bone as a yearling. Write quick for prices and description.

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POULTRY



With such fine weather as we have been having lately the hens ought to be laying in great shape.

If the hens are not laying during this beautiful weather there is something radically wrong in the feeding, housing or care of the fowls.

If the hens are laying during the nice, warm days you want to be on the lookout for a storm and see that they are well protected when it comes, or they will soon stop their laying; and it is an awfully hard matter to get hens started to laying again after they once get a setback.

Never allow a sick fowl to drink from the same utensil as those that are in health. The drinking water is a great source of contagion, and care should be exercised that it is in no way contaminated. The watery discharge from the nostrils of a roopy fowl into the drinking water will cause the spread of the disease to all the flock.

If you will keep the poultry house clean, and provide a proper dust bath, the hens will enjoy making their toilet and keep their bodies clean and free from vermin. Dry, sifted coal ashes on the floors of the poultry houses is one of the best things for this purpose. Dry earth is also very good, and is preferred by the hens to the ashes.

Scientists say a hen fed on wheat alone gets in a day one and one-half as much carbonaceous matter as she needs for an egg, but only one-sixth as much protein as is needed. This is a hard and embarrassing mathematical problem for a creature of "no more sense than a hen." Help balance her ration with alfalfa, cut bone, oats, Kafir corn, etc.

A mess of potatoes, carrots or cabbage chopped fine should be given frequently to fowls, for scarcely anything else conduces as much to their general healthfulness. All through the year vegetables are relished, but they are absolute necessities in the winter time when there is no foraging for the hens. Chop the vegetables fine and mix them with scalded or moistened corn meal; or feed them raw or cooked without grain. The fowls highly relish such a meal and soon clean up every scrap.

A subscriber wants to know which is the best for laying hens, the dry feeding method or damp mash. We reply like the boy did when asked which he would have, a piece of mince pie or a piece of pumpkin pie: "A little of both, if you please." Of late years the dry feeding method has been advocated and practiced to a much greater extent than formerly, and we think with good results. And while in the old time, wet mash was overdone, still we believe a good, substantial mash food the very best incentive to make hens commence to lay and to keep them laying. We would not overdo the matter and give them mash two or three times a day, but rather give them in cold weather a warm mash two or three mornings of each week. There is no doubt but that a warm mash on a cold morning will reach the right spot in a hen's gizzard much quicker than a feed of dry, hard corn; but the corn again is all right to feed at night to keep her warm till morning. This mash we would make by boiling a lot of fresh soup bones till all the meat was off, salting it a little and pouring the soup boiling hot on some alfalfa leaves. We would then put in corn meal enough to make a crumbly mass of it. The hens should have it while still warm. This ought to satisfy them till about noon, then I would feed wheat, Kafir corn and a little millet seed in litter several inches deep so that they may keep themselves warm while scratching for the grain. At night feed all the shelled corn the flock will eat. With plenty of grit, charcoal and pure water before them all the time and a good warm house over their heads, the hens are bound to lay. All dry feed or all mashes are not nearly so good as a "little of both."

Limberneck.

Can you tell me the name of the disease of my chickens and also the cure? I have some hens that the head will draw back onto their back and wriggle and twist for half an hour, and I have one that her head draws under her body. They look and act well except at such times when these spells come on. It occurs oftener when they try to drink or eat, although in later stages it comes on at any time. Any information as to cause and cure will be gratefully received.—A READER.

Answer.—This is a disease that is called limberneck, and is caused by the chickens eating putrid meat or some decaying matter that is laying around. The obvious cure is to get rid of the dead animal by burning or burying the same. It may be a dead rabbit or dead fowl or dead hog. Whatever it is, it should be placed out of reach of the chickens.

Balanced Ration for Egg Production.

Will you please publish a balanced ration for egg production, making use of Kafir corn?—A. S. VANCE.

Answer.—A good balanced ration for laying hens can be made as follows: Kafir corn, 100 pounds; meat scrap or ground cut bone, 10 pounds; alfalfa leaves or alfalfa meal, 10 pounds; oats, 10 pounds; gluten meal or oak cake meal, 5 pounds. The idea is to use Kafir corn in place of wheat and Indian corn, presuming that Kafir corn is more plentiful and cheaper than wheat or corn. Where the latter is as easily and as cheaply procured as Kafir corn, we would feed equal portions of the three grains rather than all of Kafir corn. A very advantageous way of feeding Kafir corn to chickens is to cut off the heads of corn and feed it to them in that manner. It will do them good in exercising while picking off the grain.

Breeding Chickens for Eggs.

Goodland, Kan., Dec. 10, 1911.

I would like to reply to Mrs. Jennie Martin's article on poultry, in KANSAS FARMER, as she referred to my article of some time ago on laying hens, or hens laying the largest number of eggs. Mrs. Martin wanted me to give my record for the first six months of the year. Here it is:

First Six Months, 1910.		
Month—	Hens.	Eggs.
January	50	155
February	50	370
March	50	1117
April	50	836
May	50	759
June	50	705
First Six Months, 1911.		
Month—	Hens.	Eggs.
January	100	592
February	80	744
March	60	1310
April	60	1008
May	50	852
June	50	588

My best record was 100 eggs from five hens in 32 days, and 21 eggs in seven days from these five hens.

My chickens are Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds—some pure-bred, but mostly grades. I am trying to get a hen that will weigh 10 to 12 pounds and will lay 200 to 250 eggs in one year. As I do not care so much for show qualities in my chickens, I am putting my aim on the number of eggs and weight.

To make hens lay is the easiest part of the chicken business; the hardest is in raising the newly-hatched chicks. How many farmers' wives can raise 800 to 900 chickens on the average from 1000 eggs that are set—raise them to the size of three or four pounds? Just about one person out of 100 knows how to raise chickens. We can all do pretty well in hatching with hens and incubators for a few hatches, but take it right through the whole season the average will not be more than 50 or 60 chickens from each lot of 100 eggs set. There are, however, some few exceptions to this.

When people sell hens at 5 cents or 6 cents a pound and eggs at 10 cents and 12 cents a dozen, they are losing money. If every farmer had to buy his feed, or half of it, his poultry would put him in the hole. So it is a pretty good thing for the farmer's wife to have a leak in the farmer's granary and corn crib.

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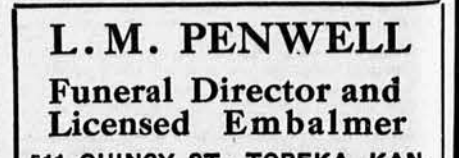
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as much scientific knowledge and experimental knowledge as that of raising chickens and making a profit above the feed and care. There are so many details about the business that are trying on the common man's nerves, and that is where most people fail. I don't know so very much about the poultry business, but I am beginning to learn after four years of experience.—FRED KOHLER, JR.

In the above letter Mr. Kohler brings out a number of points that are of interest to poultry raisers. From the figures given in his egg record we find that for both years his hens averaged about 13 eggs per month—a little better than one egg every three days. If this was kept up for the balance of the year the showing would be a yearly egg yield of right around 156 eggs per hen, which would be an extra good record. But it would be unreasonable to expect Mr. Kohler's hens, or any other hens, to produce as many eggs during the last six months as during the first half of the year, which includes the natural laying period.

Mr. Kohler says that the easiest part of the chicken business is to make hens lay. We have asked him to write another letter and tell KANSAS FARMER folks how he does it. We fear, however, that he has a long road to travel to reach his goal—a 10- or 12-pound hen that will lay 200 to 250 eggs in a year. An occasional hen has been known to lay 200 or more eggs in a year, but her kind is very rare, indeed. Any flock of hens that will make a yearly average of 150 eggs is doing good work and will make a profit for their owner, especially so as long as present prices for eggs prevail.

It is a well-known fact that large size and heavy egg production cannot be combined in one breed of chickens, no more than cattlemen have been able to produce a beef type that would also be sought for by the dairyman. It's a little like oil and water—they don't mix well. We agree with Mr. Kohler that there is no money in chickens at 5 and 6 cents a pound and 10 and 12 cents a dozen for eggs, but inasmuch as no one has to sell their poultry products for such low prices, let's talk about what can be done at prices the markets are paying. But this will have to be taken up some other time.

Raising the chicks successfully is also an interesting subject, and as the writer has been somewhat successful along this line, he will have something to say about it in this department along about the time the chicks begin hatching next spring. Will say here, however, that 50 or 60 chickens raised from each 100 eggs set is a pretty good average.

320-Acre Homestead Opened. During October six areas were designated by the secretary of the interior as suitable for entry under the enlarged-homestead act. These include 32,110 acres of land in Idaho and Oregon and make a total of 190,426,957 acres which have been designated by the secretary of the interior as enterable in 320-acre homestead units.

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

A Manual of Farm Animals. A practical guide to the choosing, breeding and keeping of horses, cattle, sheep and swine. By Merritt W. Harper, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry, Cornell University. Cloth, 5 1/2 x 7 1/2 inches, 545 pages. Illustrated. This book is written with the view to aid in the practical everyday work with farm animals. It has chapters on judging breeding, feeding, care and disease of all classes of farm animals. It is fully illustrated and will be of great value to all live stock farmers. Sent postpaid for \$2.00. Both of above books just published. Write for catalog of Practical Farm Books. J. J. Higgins & Co., 53 State St., Boston, Mass.

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OLD GOLDEN COFFEE

has that aromatic flavor, that fine full-body that only real coffee can have. Only "old crop" coffee used in this famous blend. Carefully milled to clear away the chaff and dirt, roasted to the exact point necessary to develop the coffee oil, then into the box that holds the strength.

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Gold Signet Rings for Christmas presents. Engraved with any initial. A limited number on hand. Early orders get them.

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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.

PERFUMES—Perfume for beauty: sample, 10c; large bottle, 50c. Perfume Co., Minneapolis, Minn., Cor. Bryant and Franklin Ave.

HOME CIRCLE



Memory.

My mind lets go a thousand things, Like dates of wars and deaths of kings, And yet recalls the very hour— 'Twas noon by yonder village tower, And on the last blue moon in May— The wind came briskly up this way, Crisping the brook beside the road; Then, pausing here, set down its load Of pine-scents, and shook listlessly Two petals from that wild rose tree. —Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

Christmas.

Breaking on the twilight stillness, Listen to the Christmas chimes; They have brought the same glad tidings More than eighteen hundred times— Peace on earth!

Let the bells ring out the joy of the nations, Jesus, the babe of the manger, is King. He is the highest who once was the lowest; Let all the children be joyful and sing: "Peace and good-will, strife shall be still, The babe of the manger is King!"

Ring, ye bells! 'tis sweet to listen; Sing, ye friends, outside the door, Echoes of that wondrous music That was heard in days of yore. Dress the house with holly, Let the bright-red berries shine, While we celebrate the birthnight Of our gracious Lord divine.

Then pealed the bells more loud and deep, "God is not dead! nor doth He sleep! The wrong shall fall, the right prevail, With peace on earth, good-will to men!" —Longfellow.

At this season of the year washday is particularly hard on the hands. The following remedy has been suggested as a good one for tender hands. Bathe the hands in lemon juice, applying it twice and letting it dry on each time, just before commencing washing.

Have you ever at Christmas time wondered just what you gave to different ones last year? If you happen to have a long list of friends that you remember with little gifts, this is frequently the case—at least I have found it so. To overcome this I decided to have a Christmas note book. I have kept it for several years now, and find it of great assistance. I make a list of all the names of persons I am going to remember, and the date, and as an idea presents itself I make a note of it opposite the name of the one for whom it is intended. Then when I have it ready to send I check it off. This makes the list serve a double purpose. You can tell when all are provided for, and it is a handy book of reference when the next year comes around.

Scalloped Peaches.

Cover the bottom of a baking dish with sliced canned peaches, cover this with cracker crumbs and bits of butter and enough sugar to sweeten fruit; alternate layers until a sufficient quantity is prepared, using crackers last. Pour over this the syrup from can and bake thoroughly. This is fine.

A Bad Habit.

Grown people and children alike are inclined to fall in the very bad habit of sliding down into a chair and sitting for hours with the spine bent almost in a half circle. That this is injurious thousands of people who indulge in it never so much as dream; but that it is the cause of many serious ills those who have investigated the subject are well aware. The continued strain upon one side of the spinal column with the corresponding compressions on the other gives rise to nervous difficulties and affections of the brain. Dizziness, nausea and blind spells are not infrequently the result of this practice.

Salt.

Salt production is about the oldest industry in the world. In Italy, the cradle of the salt industry, it has been manufactured commercially for 2500 years.

Salt is so necessary to existence that in some parts of the world tribes will sell the members of their families in exchange for salt.

Salt has been the cause of wars, and so important has it always been considered that in some places the passing of salt is established as a token of friendship, and women throw salt on a visitor as a friendly greeting.

In some countries salt is so scarce that it is obtained through the ashes of grasses, and a species of palm, and other plants.

No. 9093—Girl's Dress with Lining.

Plaid suiting in green, brown and red, with facing of plain brown woolen, was used for this model. The underwaist may be of the plain material, or if the garment is made of silk velvet, the sleeves and chemisette portion could be of lace all-over or embroidery. The pat-



tern is cut in four sizes—6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 4 1/2 yards of 27-inch material for the 8-year size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

No. 9041—Ladies' Corset Cover and Drawers.

A popular and quickly-made corset cover model is here illustrated. It is appropriate for lawn, batiste, all-over embroidery, nainsook or other similar fabrics. The drawers pattern, which is also appropriate for all lingerie materials, is cut without any fullness at the



waist. It is lengthened by a ruffle that may be made of the material or embroidery edging. The pattern for these two desirable designs is cut in three sizes, small, medium and large. The medium size requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

22 CALIBER HUNTING RIFLE FOR EVERY BOY

This Great Rifle is over 30 inches in length. The barrel is bronze, 16 inches long and finely rifled. It has a built up steel jacket, giving it great strength and durability. The rear sight is open and adjustable and the front is a knife sight. The stock is made of fine walnut with pistol grip as shown. The gun has the hammer action and the shell is automatically thrown out when the barrel is "broken down" for reloading. The gun shoots 22 caliber long or short cartridges. This is one of the finest rifles made. I want you to have one. All I ask is a little easy work. Write today and I will tell you about the gun and how to get it. A. M. Piper, 184 Popular Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

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Readers Market Place

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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 GOVERN-ment 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, Roches-ter, 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.

SALESMEN: TO SELL GUARANTEED groceries at wholesale direct to farmers, etc. Big pay. Steady work. Latest plans. You save customers 25 per cent and give better grade of groceries than retail stores sell. Get into a business for yourself that will pay better than a store. Apply with references, Hitchcock-Hill Company, Chi-cago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—WORK ON THE FARM BY the month. Have had experience. Ad-dress, Wm. Blume, Route, Herington, Kan.

CATTLE.

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

FOR SALE—20 CHOICE HOLSTEINS, 2 to 4 years old; also two fine Holstein bulls; all high grades; one registered bull calf 8 weeks old. O. H. Himeburger, 307 Polk st., Topeka, Kan.

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

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 reason-able. John Sumner, Lane, Kan.

FOR SALE—50 HEAD OF CHOICE JER-sey 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. Hime-burger, 309 Polk st., Topeka, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES.

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

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF REGISTERED Clydesdale fillies, coming 2-year-old; sound and well matched. For particulars, address, A. M. Clark, Formoso, Kan.

HOGS.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS, ALL AGES; also two herd boars. Correspondence solli-cited. 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.

BERKSHIRES OF THE BIG PROLIFIC type. Choice boars and sows of all the leading families. E. D. King, Burlington, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR YOUNG stock, a fine thoroughbred Poland China boar of the celebrated Peter Mauw stock, 3 years old. Mrs. Theodore Saxon, St. Marys, Kan.

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

DOGS.

WOLF DOGS FOR SALE. O. V. EVER-ley, Glasco, Kan.

HOUNDS FOR SALE—COON, SKUNK and opossum hounds. Rash Bros., Center-ville, Kan.

COLLIES: 100; PUPPIES, BROOD bitches and broke male dogs. W. R. Wat-son, Oakland, Iowa.

RUSSIAN WOLF HOUND PUPS, \$5.00 each. Foodle and Spitz bitches, \$5.00 each. All thoroughbred. Address Box 12, Colony, Kan.

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

REAL ESTATE.

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

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

TWO EXTRA GOOD FARMS, 320 AND 162 a., for sale or exchange. Wm. Bryan, Blue Rapids, Kan.

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

IDEAL INTERURBAN HOUSE, NEAR car line and college campus. L. Adams, Route 1, Manhattan, Kan.

TO SELL YOUR PROPERTY, WRITE Northwestern Business Agency, Min-neapolis.

BARGAIN—FINE LAFAYETTE COUNTY, Missouri, corn and clover farm, 230 acres, \$100 per acre. Write William Hofer, Hig-ginsville, 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, Dan-bury, Texas.

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

FARMS AND BUSINESS PLACES bought, sold and exchanged. I bring buy-ers and sellers together. If you want to buy or sell, write me. Established 1881. Frank P. Cleveland, 1213 Adams Express Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

WRITE US FOR OUR LIST OF im-proved 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.

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

SEE THIS 145 ACRES SMOOTH LAND, 2 miles county seat, high school; nice house, 8 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, tenant house, large barn, plenty outbuildings, en-gine mill, wind mill, waterworks, scales, railroad station; 80 acres hog-tight, mile 4-ft. woven fence. \$75.00 acre, terms. Frank Farrar, Lyndon, 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 improve-ments; fine protected feed lots with living water; black limestone soil; cheap at \$38 per acre; corn on this ranch this year will make 50 bu. to the acre. J. C. Talbot, Eureka, Kan.

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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, 2838 Michigan, Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

RICE—NEW CROP, 100 LBS., FREIGHT prepaid you station, \$2.50, \$4 and \$5. Free samples. Beaumont Rice Exchange, Box 765J, Beaumont, Tex.

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

WANTED—READERS OF THIS PAPER to be sure and read the advertisement on the back cover page of this paper. Hazard & Chesley Land Co., Topeka, Kan.

CALIFORNIA HONEY, PREPAID, 11c A pound. Sample free for housekeeping neigh-bors' 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. Em-bree, Manhattan, Kan.

WANTED—TO BUY, YOUNG, WELL broken Shetland pony, safe for small chil-dren. 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.

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55 GALLONS BEST GRADE COAL OIL, including steel barrel, only \$6.50, freight prepaid to any point in Kansas. Gasoline \$10 per 55 gallons, including steel barrel, freight prepaid. These steel barrels are made of heavy material and make very con-venient storage tanks, lasting for years. Ad-dress, Chanute Wholesale Oil Co., Chanute, Kan.

150 Shetland Ponies 150

Stallions, Geldings and Mares. All colors and ages. Thirty-four to forty-eight inches high. Call on or address,

C. H. CLARK, Colony, Kansas

Imported — Percheron — Stallions

At the 1911 shows we won Championship on both Percheron and Shire Stallions, at the American Royal, the Inter-State and the Missouri State Fairs. All our horses are imported. We sell as low as anyone on earth, quality considered. Our guarantee and insurance are the best known.

PERCHERON IMPORTING CO., South St. Joseph, Mo.

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.

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A few choice stallions and several brood mares safe in foal. Matched teams from 2 to 5 years old. Come and see me.

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BISHOP BROS., TOWANDA, KAN.

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Alfalfa for Work Horses.

(Continued from page five.)

we should handle it more carefully than many of us do. It is an excellent substitute for other roughage for winter feeding, not only because of its feed-ing value, but also because of its yield per acre, which makes it a very cheap feed. But because of its bulkiness it may not find much favor as a feed for work horses.

Millet hay should be fed to horses very sparingly, as serious results have followed the continued feeding of this hay to horses. At the Dakota Station some extensive experiments were con-ducted for a number of years in feed-ing millet to horses and it was found that millet hay fed continually caused kidney trouble, lameness, swelling of joints, and finally softening of the bones. Still, we are inclined to think that millet may be fed in limited amounts if fed with other rough feeds and grain. But the practice of feeding large amounts continuously should be condemned.

Because of the nature of the digestive tract of the horse, a certain amount of bulk is necessary as well as a definite amount of digestible nutrients, and this fact must be borne in mind in calculat-ing rations for the horse; but as a gen-eral statement it can be said that too much hay is fed, especially to our work horses. In feeding hay at least one-half the ration should be fed at night, the other half being fed at the morn-ing and noon meals. The smaller the amount of hay fed at noon, the better it will be for the work horse.

Any food stuff or combination of food stuff furnishing the desired nutrients, providing this feed is palatable, should be considered in preparing a ration for our horses; therefore, we should familiar-ize ourselves with the feeding value of the various feeding stuffs and, knowing their market value, we are thus enabled to select more economically the best combinations of feeds to use at pre-ailing prices. With this knowledge the producer can determine whether or not it will be more profitable for him to feed only those feeds produced on the farm or to sell some of the farm prod-ucts and buy the required nutrients in other forms.

Concrete Fence Posts.

Every farm should be well fenced. If it was our farm the fence would not be of hedge, osage orange either. The fence ought to be hog-tight, but if it is horse and cattle-tight it will serve well as a beginning.

The concrete post makes fencing much easier in some sections. Forms of wood or metal are used. Where various forms are required, as corner posts, brace posts or gate posts, probably wood forms are the cheaper. In case a large number of posts of one kind are to be used, metal forms are more desirable. They are lighter, more easily handled, and last longer than wooden forms. They also give a better surface finish to the con-crete. Most forms of concrete posts are triangular. Owing to its shape, and having re-enforcement in each corner, this post is almost as strong as a square one, and to make it requires less mate-rial and labor than for a square one.

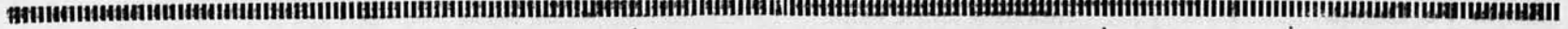
The mixture of concrete depends upon where the post is to be used. One part cement to four of sand is good. For posts in isolated places, not subject to strain, a mixture of one to five is suffi-cient. Those used in a corral or around farm buildings where stock is kept are subject to constant strain and a mixture of one to three is preferable. This gives a more dense material when hard.

The more common materials for this purpose are heavy, smooth wire and gal-vanized barb wire.

J. C. ROBISON'S

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL SALE

Sixty Head Registered Percheron Stallions - Mares - and - Colts



60

HEAD

60



60

HEAD

60

ONE OF THE GOOD TON MARES INCLUDED IN THE SALE.



_____ **AT THE** _____

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TOWANDA, KANSAS

Thursday, Dec. 28th, 1911

This sale will include more mature Stallions and Mares, either sired by Casino or bred to him, than have ever been included in any of the former sales. Part of my 1911 show herd, including the Grand Champion Mare, RUTH, and her yearling Stallion will be listed for this sale.

TWENTY STALLIONS, FORTY MARES, PRIZE WINNERS, PROVEN BREEDERS, SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF WORLD'S FAIR WINNERS.

Sale will be held at SALE PAVILION on the FARM,

Don't wait for catalog. Come to sale.

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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 300-lb. fall boars now ready. They are the big, mellow kind, with 7% or 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 200 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 Granretta, 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 POLANDS.

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.

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. MATT ALTON, Erie, Kansas.

10 - Poland China Spring Boars - 10

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

WILLFOUNG'S POLAND CHINAS LEAD.

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

BIG POLAND CHINA BOAR.

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

M'S GIANT WONDER 58159.

800 pounds, 11-inch bone as a yearling. For Sale—Choice tried sows bred to this great boar for March farrow. JOHN T. CUREY, Winchester, 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 Osborne. 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.

GREEN LAWN HERD

The big type Poland Chinas. Herd headed by Major B. Hadley, the Grand Champion at American Royal, 1911. Also Young Hadley and Big Spot. A grand lot of fall pigs for sale, priced to sell.

A. J. ERHART & SONS

Adrian, Mo.

POLANDS.

Fuller Brothers' prize Polands. Grand champion sow, Sedalla, 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.

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, Kan.

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. HARTEE, Westmoreland, Kansas.

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 1039. High class young boars for sale. Will also sell Erlanger. J. Q. EDWARDS, Platte City, Mo.

HAMPSHIRE SWINE.

Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock. T. S. BURDICK, Route 3, Inman, Kansas.

LAWSON'S HAMPSHIRE.

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

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. E. J. LINSOTT, Holton, Kan.

Last Call for Lamer's Sale.

Don't forget the big Percheron sale to be held by C. W. Lamer at Salina, Kan., on Wednesday, December 20. Ask for a catalog, whether you go or not, and mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

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.

KENT'S IOWA HERD A SQUARE DEAL. Fifty boars for sale. Say! I mean you. If you want a high-class, lengthy, heavy boned Chester White boar, good head and ear; the very best breeding, it will pay you to write me for prices and the way I ship hogs, before buying. They are sired by 800-pound boars. Dams weigh 400 to 500 pounds. Will pay R. R. fare if I cannot show you as good herd as you can find anywhere. Mention Kansas Farmer and write THOS. F. KENT, Route 2, Walnut, Ia.

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.

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.

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

ELDER'S HIGHLAND DUROC. 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 CARTEE, Asherville, Kan.

Ramsey's Mill Creek Valley Durocs. Choice April boars. Send for pedigree and photo. JOHN RAMSEY, Ft. Scott, Ks.

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.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

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

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.

AUCTIONEERS

R. L. HARRIMAN 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, Mo.

AUCTIONEERS

W.C. CURPHEY Salina, Kansas LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER. Write, phone or wire me for dates. MONT ORR Live stock and farm sales auctioneer; block and ring work solicited. Belleville, Kan. T. E. GORDAN, Waterville, Kan. Real Estate Auctioneer. Will cry sales in any state; terms reasonable; write for plan.

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

FIELD NOTES.

COL. N. S. HOYT MANKATO, KANSAS. Livestock Auctioneer. Big Horse and other Stock Sales a specialty. Terms reasonable. Special service to breeders.

Does the farmer read about seeding and harvest; about spraying and fruit gathering; about plowing and pasture during the winter months, or does he want such things as have to do with summer farm operations to appear in his favorite farm journal during the growing season only? What say you?

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

M. W. Savage, the famous breeder of fast horses and proprietor of the International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn., writes under date of November 24, 1911: "I believe I have bred and raised the coming world's champion pacing stallion (clip); a quarter of a mile in 27 1/2 seconds (a 1:51 clip); an eighth of a mile in 13 seconds (a 1:44 clip), when only 28 months old. He paced half a mile in 59 seconds (a 1:58 clip)."

F. E. KINNEY Oketo, Kan., will make pure bred stock or farm sales anywhere in Kansas or adjoining states; 15 years' experience; best of references furnished. Write or phone for dates.

"Dan Patch is in splendid condition and is proving to be a remarkable sire. He is the leading 2:10 sire of the world for his age, and at 15 years of age he has 48 in the official 2:25 list. "My regular business shows a good increase this year, and the prospects for next year are very promising. Will keep my advertising going from now until end of the season."

T. E. DEEM, AUCTIONEER Auction sales of pedigreed stock made everywhere. Write me about your sale. I have an open date for you. Address, Cameron, Mo. LAFE BURGER, Live Stock Auctioneer, Wellington, Kansas—15 years of success in selling pure bred live stock.

PUBLIC SALE

I Will Sell at Public Sale at the
Horse Sale Pavilion, South St. Joseph, Mo.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1912

The Great Poland China History Maker

GOLIATH 174555 A

Also the largest boar in the world,

GIANT HERO 56065 A

And 50 Choice Poland China Sows Guaranteed Safe in Pig to Goliath, and Guaranteed Cholera Proof. Look's Queen 114256, the best brood sow Grand Look ever sired, goes in this sale.

THINK OF IT! Eight Full Sisters of Giant Hero, all from one litter, bred to Goliath, and 42 other good ones. Send for Catalog.

Robt. I. Young, owner, R.F.D. 9, St. Joseph, Mo.

Auctioneers—Col. H. S. Duncan, Col. J. E. Duncan. W. J. Cody will represent Kansas Farmer at this sale.



PERCHERONS, SHIRES, BELGIANS
OUR STALLIONS ARE SELECTED IN EUROPE WITH AN EYE-SINGLE TO THE WANTS OF THE MOST CRITICAL AMERICAN BUYERS.

They are big, smooth flat-boned fellows, with great quality, style and conformation— with good color and dispositions. They were selected from the oldest breeding farms in France, England and Belgium, and their breeding stands back of them for thirty generations. They will go into any community and com- mand the best mares, command the men who are the best pay and who take the best care of their stock. Our contract of guarantee is as good as a government bond. Our prices are reasonable. Send for big illustrated catalog and letters from hundreds of satisfied customers.

DG Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co., Box 34, Lincoln, Nebraska.

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 Lorie, 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.

BEN BELL'S Big Annual Bred Sow Sale

AT BEATTIE, KANSAS

Thursday, Jan. 4th, 1912

Fifty head, the best lot I have ever offered. Not a poor one included. 25 2-year-old sows, 10 spring yearlings, 15 December and January gilts. 15 head bred to B. Hercules by Nebraska Jumbo; 15 to Bell's A Wonder by A Wonder; 10 to Bell's Long King by Long King's Equal; 5 to What's Ex.; 7 to Bell Metal.

The 2-year-old sows were sired by Bell Metal, What's Ex. and Nebraska Jumbo. The spring yearlings are daughters of Bell Metal, What's Ex. and Colossus. The December and January gilts are by a son of Bell Metal. This is without doubt the greatest variety of famous big type breeding ever catalogued for a public sale. The Bell Metal and What's Ex. sows mated with the blood of the noted A Wonder and Long King's Equal and noted Colossus sows bred to Bell Metal. I have selected this bunch out of nearly 300 head and have picked the best. This is the opportunity, if there ever was one, to buy the best the breed affords. Come early and look the offering over carefully. It will be a hog show as well as a sale. Catalog upon application. Free accommodations and transportation.

BEN M. BELL
Beattie, :: :: Kansas

Auctioneer—H. S. Duncan.
Jesse Johnson will represent Kansas Farmer. Send sealed bids to him.

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.
Feb. 6-7-H. G. McMilla & Sons, Rock Rapids, Ia.
Jacks and Jennets.
Feb. 26-27-G. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo.
Herefords.
Feb. 27-28-Jones Bros., Council Grove, Kan.
Holstein-Friesians.
Feb. 6-7-Rock Brook Holsteins, H. C. Glassman, Station B, Omaha, Neb.
Jersey Cattle.
Feb. 17-F. W. Comfort, Westmoreland, Kan.
Poland Chinas.
Jan. 17-A. R. Enos, Ramona, Kan.
Jan. 23-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, Guide Rock, Neb.
Feb. 29-R. M. Bunnell, Atchison, Kan.
Feb. 1-W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.
Feb. 2-Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo.
Feb. 3-Baker Bros., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 4-J. L. Griffith, 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.
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, Ebon, 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 Gildow & Sons, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 15-Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 16-J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Feb. 17-Fuller Bros., Gault, Mo.
Feb. 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. J. Hartman, Ebon, Kan.
Feb. 24-C. H. Plicher, 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. 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. E. Monasmit, Formosa, Kan.
Feb. 1-Geo. Phillipps, Lebanon, Kan. Sale at Ebon, 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. 13-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. 17-W. T. Fitch, Minneapolis, Kan.
Feb. 23-Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.
Feb. 29-J. W. Wohlford, Waterville, Kan.
March 12-Sam Drybread, Elk City, Kan.

E. D. King, Burlington, Kan., is offering some choice Berkshire boars and sows from all the leading families, for sale. He has a very large number from which to select. His advertisement appears in the Readers' Market Place. Mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Last Call for Robison's Sale.
Don't fail to attend the big sale of Percherons at White Water Stock Farm at Towanda, Kan., December 28. This is the best lot of Percherons ever offered for sale at this farm. Please read page ad in this issue and arrange to come to the sale.

A Carload of Jacks.
J. C. Kerr of Wichita, Kan., has just arrived from Kentucky with a carload of the best jacks ever shipped out of the state of Kentucky. They are all large, growthy fellows and priced to sell. If you are looking for a big, mammoth jack it might pay you to call on J. C. Kerr at Wichita, Kan. Please see advertisement in Kansas Farmer.

Home-bred Percherons.
Mr. J. W. Barnhart of Butler, Mo., is offering a number of 2- and 3-year-old Percheron stallions for sale. They are large, growthy fellows. Mr. Barnhart has a number of young mares bred to Coco, a 3-year-old ton stallion and one of the best horses in the state, which has proven a great breeder of high-class horses. Please look up advertisement in this paper and write for prices and description. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Twenty Big Spring Boars Privately.
S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan., writes that he has vaccinated his Poland Chinas, with good results. They are all over the effects in good shape and he will make bargain prices on young boars for the next couple of weeks in order to close out. Mr. Amcoats reports the recent sale of a couple of Shorthorn bulls, and says that he still has about 10 nice ones, and a few cows and heifers for sale. When writing him, please mention Kansas Farmer.

Jones Brothers' Dispersion Hereford Sale.
Jones Brothers, the well-known Hereford breeders of Council Grove, Kan., have decided to disperse their entire herd and have fixed upon February 27 and 28 as the dates for selling. This herd was established about 15 years ago and is at this time one of the largest and best herds in the west. The dispersion is made necessary by the poor

SALES NEXT WEEK

Thursday, 140-acre farm at Herington, Kan. T. E. Rooney, Seneca, Kan.
Thursday, Percheron Stallions and Mares. J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.

health of one of the firm. The sale, consisting of 210 lots, will be composed of noted herd bulls, cows that have never before been for sale, a big lot of choice young bulls, etc. More than 60 of the cows will be bred again by sale day. The show herd that made such a record at leading fairs the past season will be included. The sale will be held in Council Grove at the fair grounds. File your application early for catalog of this great sale. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

New Buttergask Shorthorns.

Meall Brothers, owners of the New Buttergask Farm herds of Shorthorn cattle and Duroc Jersey swine, are starting their advertising card in this issue of Kansas Farmer. They offer some splendid young Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls for sale. Their herd is headed by Snowflake's Stamp and Snowflake's Star, two splendid bulls that have made good as sires. Snowflake's Star was the cup winner at the Mitchell County State-Wide Fair, 1911, which was the best fair with the strongest competition in any in Kansas excepting only the State Fair. Any man should be proud to own such a bull, and his get are like him. There never was a time in recent years when the opportunities to get in on "the ground floor" in the breeding business were so great as right now, and Meall Brothers have the kind of stuff to begin with and do it right. Write them about these young Shorthorn bulls, and please mention Kansas Farmer.



Col. R. L. Harriman.

With this issue Colonel Harriman, the live stock auctioneer of Bunceton, Mo., renews his card in Kansas Farmer. Colonel Harriman makes a specialty of pedigreed sales, having been employed on most of the large horse sales and many of the Shorthorn and large-type Poland China hog sales held in the corn belt. Colonel Harriman has had many years' experience in breeding live stock. He is part owner of the Harriman Bros.' great herd of Shorthorn cattle. In fact he has spent his whole life studying the stock business. He is eminently qualified to render perfect satisfaction to any breeder who may employ him. If you want an able auctioneer for your next sale, write Col. R. L. Harriman, at Bunceton, Mo., and mention Kansas Farmer.

Durocs and Herefords.

With this issue of Kansas Farmer, Samuel Drybread of Elk City, Kan., starts a card for Durocs and Herefords. At the head of the Duroc herd is the great show boar, B & C's Col., by Prince of Coles. This is the best boar ever used on this farm and is one of the best boars in the west. He is not only a good individual, but a breeder of show type Durocs. A large number of B & C's get won at all the leading shows last year. Bell's Chief 51323, a son of the great Ohio Chief, is also used in the herd, as is Red Advance, by Red Wonder and out of May Advance by Proud Advance. The herd sows are of the best blood lines, and as individuals we know of no better. If you need some good Duroc sows or gilts write to Mr. Drybread or send your name in for a catalog for his next sale, March 12, or arrange to attend this sale. Mr. Drybread is also a successful breeder of Herefords, having now on hand 100 Hereford bulls, a number of them old enough for service. Write for prices and descriptions. Please read his advertisement in Kansas Farmer and mention this paper when you write.

A Successful Farmer and Auctioneer.

We had the pleasure last week of calling at the farm and home of Col. C. F. Baird, of Parsons, Kan. We are of the opinion that Colonel Baird is successful in whatever line he undertakes. He is a self-made man. He has risen steadily and gained the confidence of the public. Not alone because of his ability to turn pure-bred live stock into cash, but he never forgets a friend and that all men are brothers. A few years ago while serving in the capacity as an official of Bates County, Missouri, Colonel Baird was given the name of "Honest Charley." As a farmer he is a success, and as an auctioneer he has made his own way in the profession of his own choosing and stands today in the front row of most successful live stock auctioneers of this country and is employed on some of our best sales. If you have not employed an auctioneer for your next sale, it might pay you to correspond with Colonel Baird. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

A Big Event at Beattie, Kansas.

On Thursday, January 4, Ben Bell will hold another of his big annual bred sow sales. The sale, as usual, will be held in the big pavilion on the farm just out of town. The offering will consist of 50 head selected out of a bunch of 300. Ben Bell knows how to pick them, and has selected the best of the lot. They will lack fitting, but in every other respect will be without fault, and from the standpoint of the real breeder that wants size and quality, backed up by a long line of big ancestors, it is doubtful if there will be a better chance this season to buy sows that will do the buyer good. Bell's herd is so well and favorably known that it seems almost useless to say much about the blood lines of

the breeding herd. Bell Metal and What's Ex. are names of importance, as everyone knows that as at all famers with big history. Neb. Jumbo and Colossus have also contributed their share towards the fame of the herd, and the young boars, Bell's A Wonder by A Wonder and Bell's Long King by Long King's Equal bid fair to occupy a very important place in the herd. They are excellent individuals and will make good when mated with sows such as are descended from the great boars just mentioned. Don't lose sight of the fact that this is one of the important sales of the season, and write early for catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Robert I. Young's Poland China Sale.

Attention is called to the sale advertisement of Robert I. Young of St. Joseph, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Young has had 26 years' experience as a Poland China breeder, and is a charter member of the Standard Record Association, and this will be his twenty-second annual sale. His offering of 50 sows will be one of the best offerings this season and includes a large number of very high-class sows of the best blood lines and proven producers. Among the sows offered will be Look's Queen by Grand Look, dam Duchess Ex, a large, well finished and very prolific sow—the best brood sow Grand Look ever sired. Great Ann by Ideal Sunset, dam May, another big, smooth, prolific sow that is a credit to any herd. Eight sows sired by Big Giant, dam Big Maud, will be a feature of this offering on sale day. They are big boned, well finished brood sows and have raised two litters. They are full sisters to Giant Hero, the largest boar in the world. They are a remarkable lot. A fine lot of daughters of Great Ann, a number sired by Chief Jumbo, their dam a sister of Nebraska Jumbo, and a lot of others equally as good will make a sensational offering. All sows are bred to the famous boar, Goliath 174555 A, one of the greatest Poland China boars living. The offering will also include Goliath 174555 A and Giant Hero 56965. Goliath was sired by Ina Price 54869, by Chief Price 4th. His dam was Lady Elgin 2nd by Big Indication, dam Lady Elgin. Giant Hero was sired by Big Giant by R's Pawnee Lad; his dam was Big Maud by Big Klever, dam Miss Hero. Both are very large, smooth boars. They have a combination of size and quality rarely found, and both are fine breeders. This is an offering that should interest breeders. Read Mr. Young's advertisement, note his terms and his guarantee. Write for catalog and arrange to attend the sale. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Will F. Hooker's Percherons.

The card of Will F. Hooker, of Hamilton, Mo., a prominent breeder of registered Percheron horses, commences in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Hooker is offering a lot of outstanding young stallions from weanlings to four-year-olds weighing from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds, and for bone, quality and size they are hard to beat. They were raised in the open pasture and will be profitable breeding stock, and a number of them are in the show horse class. The mares of this herd are a select lot. There is not a single mare of the herd that is not an outstanding one, and they are the kind that raise high-class ton horses and better. The herd stallions are Habacuc French No. 75859, Americus 65650, a black four-year-old—a great big very high-class horse with fine style and action and one of the best Percheron stallions in Missouri; Beranger French No. 48918, American 35566, a splendid bay and one of the big ones, with a great record as a breeder; Paul Gray 60644, a gray three-year-old and a great horse, was second at the American Royal at Kansas City, 1911, and a close competitor for first honors; Edgewood Lad 66683, a black three-year-old that promises to be one of Missouri's great Percheron stallions. Read Mr. Hooker's card. He has a great offering. Write him for description of stock, or visit the farm at Hamilton, Mo. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Iowa Colony Farm Lands.

These lands are proving very attractive to Northern farmers. They are located only 18 miles from Houston, Tex., one of the great cities of this country—a city that is growing fast. Houston, with its large manufacturing interests, is a most excellent primary market for all classes of farm products. The extra prices farmers get for their products by reason of having little or no freight to pay naturally increases the net profit from each acre of produce. The Iowa Colony lands are of the finest soil and produce heavy crops of corn, oats, broomcorn, cane, cotton and all kinds of fruits and vegetables. The excursions which the Hazard & Chesley Land Company run to Houston and Galveston for the benefit of homeseekers and investors are always well patronized. On the last excursion out of Topeka 55 persons from Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri went to see what the Iowa Colony looks like. Every one who comes from there is most enthusiastic. They say, as did the Queen of Sheba on beholding the splendors of Solomon's dominion, "The half has not been told." They say this wonderfully fine district must be seen to be fully appreciated. Nearly 1,000 persons of Kansas, Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska have bought lands in the Houston-Galveston District, and hundreds of these folks are now living on their Texas farms, thoroughly satisfied that they have bettered their condition—living easier and making money faster than when in their old homes. Full particulars of the Iowa Colony and its opportunities can be had by writing C. L. Sharpe, Manager, Hazard & Chesley Land Company, 116 East Seventh Street, Topka, Kan.

Everyone a Musician.

The piano an instrument for all—Practice not necessary for playing. A good story is that one of a violinist who asked: "Do you play the violin?" "I don't know," was the reply; "I never tried." In a great many homes there are "silent" musical instruments—pianos chiefly—because, no one tries to play. Some "never tried"; others have given up practice long ago. But that drudgery has now been done away with by the invention of the Crown Combiola Player Piano. The man or woman who "never tried," can now play as well as the

musician who has spent years training his ten fingers. With a Combiola, any music you want to play is yours to play. You can play the works of the masters, or the light catchy music that everyone is humming, whistling or singing. The Combiola will play any piece ever written. Music, more than ever before, is a necessary part of home life today. No home is complete that does not provide music for the family. A Combiola opens the whole world of music to every one in your home. The George P. Bent Company, 220 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., the makers of the Combiola Player Piano, are making a special introductory offer to readers of this paper. For 30 years and more this company has ranked with the leaders among piano makers, and the Combiola represents the latest thought, best skill and perfected science of their endeavors. They have a handsome book devoted to the Combiola. It is not too much to say that they will make it possible for almost everyone now to own one of these greatest of musical instruments. Write for a copy of the book and details of the special "first to write" offer.

Kansas Prize Percherons.

Herewith is shown the picture of the 2-year-old Percheron stallions with which J. C. Arbuthnot of Cuba, Kan., made such a remarkable show ring record last fall. These colts are Ladd 69892, who won second prize in class, and the Percheron Association silver medal at the Kansas State Fair at Topeka and third prize in class; second prize for American-bred stallion and the



Percheron Association silver medal at the American Royal, Rowdy Boy 69891 won first and the gold medal in the Percheron Association specials at the Kansas State Fair at Topeka; second in class, first in American-bred Percherons; first and gold medal in the Percheron Association specials and champion American-bred stallion, any age, at the American Royal. Out of a possible \$110 in prizes, Mr. Arbuthnot won \$98 and beat all previous records. These colts were raised by Mr. Arbuthnot on his Republic county farm, which has already become famous for producing and selling over \$14,000 worth of hogs a year. You can buy these young stallions if you get busy. They are for sale. Mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Catalpa Speciosa Trees.

Wood that lasts for a lifetime in the ground—fence posts, telephone poles and railroad ties—is something unknown to most people. Yet ever since the American continent has been known it has been the home of Catalpa Speciosa, the tree that grows into wood that is longest lasting for posts and poles and ties. And on top of that, it is a fast-growing tree—making posts in four years, poles in six years, and ties in twelve to sixteen years—something no other hardwood tree will do. Lumber from this Catalpa is suitable for furniture, house building, coach finishing, caskets, coffins, and many other uses for which oak and mahogany have hitherto been in great demand. Every farm owner in the corn belt should plant from five to twenty acres in Catalpa Speciosa to have, against the time when posts and poles will be prohibitive in price to the general public. But only Catalpa Speciosa should be planted. The common scrub catalpa is a branchy tree, while the Speciosa, the genuine Catalpa, grows straight up, a single trunk, making it a tree of the highest commercial value. While Catalpa Speciosa is an extremely valuable tree, it is not of general distribution in its native state. It is propagated from seed from native trees, and should be bought only from tree growers of known reliability and responsibility. Such a firm is the Winfield Nursery Co., Winfield, Kan., the largest growers of Catalpa Speciosa in the United States. This company has furnished trees for hundreds of Kansas groves, some of them 300 acres to 500 acres in extent. The Bulletin of Catalpa Information, which this company sends out free, is the most comprehensive and authoritative of its kind in print. It will pay every corn belt farmer to get a copy of it and study it through very carefully.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

HIDES AND FUR MARKET.

(Furnished by Jas. C. Smith Hide Co., 108 East Third Street.)

HIDES—Salt cured, No. 1, 1 1/2c; No. 2, 1 1/4c; side brands, over 40 lbs., per lb., 10c flat; side brands, under 40 lbs., 9c flat; bulls and stags, No. 1, 8 1/2c; No. 2, 8c; glue hides, 6c flat; horse hides, No. 1, \$3 @ \$3.50; No. 2, \$2 @ \$2.50; tallow, No. 1, 5 1/2c; No. 2, 4 1/4c; sheep pelts, 35 @ 35c. Green uncured hides, 1 1/2c less than same grade cured. Green half cured, 3/4c less than cured. Green frozen hides grade as No. 2.
FURS—Mink, Central; No. 1 large, \$4.50 @ \$5.00; No. 1, medium, \$4.25 @ \$4.50; No. 1, small, \$3.00 @ \$2.00. Raccoon, Central—No. 1, large, \$2.00 @ \$1.25; No. 1, medium, \$1.25 @ \$1.00; No. 1, small, 90c @ 65c. Skunk, Central—Black, \$2.50 @ \$3.50; Short stripe, \$1.50 @ \$2.00; narrow stripe, \$1.25 @ 90c; bad stripe, 25 @ 50c; best, unprime, 35 @ 29c; No. 1, medium, 40c @ 25c; No. 1, small, 29c @ 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, 45c. Badger—No. 1, \$1.00 @ 30c. Early caught furs at value.

JOIN Our Next Excursion to the Famous Houston-Galveston District Where Hundreds of Enterprising Farmers have located During the Past Two Years. You Will Be Astonished at the SUBERB SHOW-ING MADE IN *The* IOWA COLONY WHERE 2 CROPS GROW YEARLY

Nearly 1,000 Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa People Have Bought Land in the Iowa Colony of the Houston-Galveston District in Texas.

THE SOIL PRODUCTION IS WONDERFUL—TWO OR THREE CROP COMBINATIONS PER YEAR BEING POSSIBLE. Our SOIL PRODUCES ALL NORTHERN CROPS in addition to many more valuable crops native to the South. Our lands raise CORN and OATS equal to Iowa or Illinois. ALFALFA: More cuttings per year than Kansas or Nebraska. TWO CROPS OF POTATOES and ALL KINDS OF VEGETABLES AT ALL TIMES OF THE YEAR. COTTON, SUGAR CANE, RICE, ORANGES, FIGS and OTHER WEALTH PRODUCERS IMPOSSIBLE TO THE NORTH.

For the larger farmer, or those having money to invest for operating in a larger way, our general farming lands, within easy driving distance of THE GREAT MARKET CITY OF HOUSTON, afford your best opportunity for securing rich farm land which will make you a splendid home, THE PRODUCTION OF WHICH WILL SOON SWELL YOUR BANK ACCOUNT, AND THE RISE IN VALUE WILL MAKE YOU RICH.

Houston, the Chicago of the South

Houston has a population of 105,000, and is served by 17 railroads, all with seaboard connections. Her population was doubled within the last five years, and every indication is that it will more than again double inside of the next five years. It is a great manufacturing city, where everything is turned out, from a lead pencil to a locomotive. It is market for all kinds of farm products, and for prices that average higher than in most any other city on the continent. THE IOWA COLONY IS ONLY 18 MILES FROM HOUSTON. Our farmers do not have to pay out the big end of their production to get products to a never satisfied central market—with seaboard connections less than 60 miles away.

There is no finer climate than in the IOWA COLONY. Rainfall is abundant and never failing. Soil is easy working, no rocks, stumps or swamps. Finest of drinking water, unending supply, within 25 feet. No malaria, no rheumatism and no asthma. No negroes in Iowa Colony.

Two schools in the colony. Graded school now being built, for which students will be taken to and from in public conveyance. A handsome church in the course of construction. A thoroughly fine place to live.

The Iowa Colony is a LIVE community where progressive-minded Northern folks are living in peace and plenty.

Our best recommendations are from the people who have bought land in the Colony and who are living on it and making money. Read what some of the people have to say who have visited the Iowa Colony:

Read What These Folks Say

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 13, 1911.
Last September I visited the Iowa Colony in the Gulf Coast country of Texas, rode over a large portion of it, and have to say that I consider it a very fine location and a beautiful landscape. The soil is mostly black, deep, rich and very productive. I was well enough satisfied with it to buy four ten-acre tracts, as you know, and expect that within a year from now land in the Iowa Colony will be selling for \$100 an acre.
I know of no place where anyone can buy land as cheaply as in the Iowa Colony that will be as profitable or increase in value more rapidly.
M. R. ACHLEY.



Second Crop of Corn, Fully Matured and Now Being Husked from Same Land this Year.

State House, Topeka, Kansas.
Having bought 20 acres of land two years ago adjoining the Iowa Colony, and as I wanted to go down and arrange for improving it, your Mr. Sharpe kindly invited me to accompany his party on November 21, which I did. He had carriages and autos to meet us at Alvin, Texas, and carried us over your land, and a finer and better tract of land can be found nowhere. Did the citizens of Kansas, or any other state, who desire to make a change, before doing so just go and see this country, I feel sure they would be well paid for their trip and would not think of returning with-

out having bought some of your land. I would be pleased to meet anyone desiring any information about that country.
J. M. MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant General,
Topeka, Kan., Dec. 5, 1911.

After carefully investigating the land offered for sale by the Hazard & Chesley Land Company in the Iowa Colony, 18 miles south of Houston, I bought eight tracts of land. I consider this the best investment I have ever made in real estate. Have farmed for forty years, a good portion of this time in Brown County, Kan. I am familiar with the farming conditions all over Kansas,

and I truly believe that land in the Iowa Colony will produce from two to three times as much of the same kinds of crop we can raise in Kansas. I believe that the land will sell for more than double the price now being asked in less than two years. Here every condition is more favorable for general farming than in the north. I can see no reason why land there will not bring double that being asked for the best land in Kansas. Will be glad to answer any inquiries from those interested.
A. E. TURNER.

Topeka, Kansas, October 10, 1911.

I was induced by Mr. C. L. Sharpe, manager of the Hazard & Chesley Land Co., to join their crowd and go down and visit the Iowa Colony in the Gulf Coast of Texas on their excursion of October 3. When I left Topeka I had no intention of locating in this country. I thought if the land was as Mr. Sharpe represented it to be I might buy a small farm as an investment. After I arrived at the Colony and saw the land and talked to the people who are living there and improving their places, and saw what other people were doing and the amount of money they were making, and the fine oranges and figs which they are growing and which are about ready to be picked at this time, I decided at once that this was the place for me. I not only bought one ten-acre tract, but took two, and am moving to the Colony to make my future home. I can see great possibilities in this country for a man with a small amount of money who wants to make a good living and build himself up a nice home in what I consider one of the finest climates in the United States; and to those who do not wish to move to this country, but wish to invest a small amount of money in land which will advance in price very rapidly, I can recommend this as being one of the best investments I have ever seen.
JOSEPH MASON.

We have the endorsement of many others who have bought land in the Colony and who are now living there. These can be had upon request.

Low Prices - Easy Payments

If you want a home with all the conveniences of a city home, and one that will make you several thousand dollars each year, in addition to your living, and where the climate can not be beat; or if you have a few dollars that you would like to have more than doubled in a short time; or if you want one of the finest trips you could possibly take on a small amount of money, join us in one of these excursions and investigate for yourself. You will not be asked to buy. YOU WILL ASK US TO SELL YOU.

Fruit lands in small tracts can now be bought in the Iowa Colony for \$70 per acre on our very easy monthly payment plan. These tracts face on a 40-foot graded road. No interest or taxes.

Farm lands adjoining the Colony can be bought for very low prices—\$40 per acre and up—on our easy YEARLY payment plan. Only small payments down required. These lands are advancing in value every day—and the price must surely go up in the very near future.

Don't wait until prices are higher. Come with us on our next excursion, and see what you can make on present opportunities to buy for present prices.

Land Products Exhibition, Houston Texas.

Tuesdays, January 2 and 12, the Hazard & Chesley Land Company will run a special excursion in private cars, taking in Houston, Galveston, San Antonio and other points of interest in the Gulf Coast country, especially for the accommodation of Kansas and Nebraska people who are anticipating making an investment in this section of Texas or for those who wish to investigate this country with the view of making an investment. This trip will afford an excellent opportunity of seeing this country at a small cost and in the most convenient possible way, and at a time when it is very desirable to be there, as the great Texas Land Exhibition will be in full swing in Houston during the month of January. This in itself is worth taking the trip to see.



Second Crop of Irish Potatoes, Harvested on Same Land This Year.

Make your arrangements to go with us January 2 or 16. Write or wire us for reservations and all further information. Use the coupon below, or send a day or night letter by telegraph at our expense. Meals and berth on the train are cheaper than hotel fare at home. Don't miss the opportunity of seeing this great country.

Hazard & Chesley Land Co.,
Home Office: 116 E. 7th St. Topeka, Kan.
C. L. SHARPE, MANAGER.
Southern Office: 211 Mason Bldg., Houston, Tex

(Fill out, sign and mail this coupon now.)
C. L. SHARPE, Manager Hazard & Chesley Land Co.,
Topeka, Kansas.
Please furnish me your printed matter and full information on how I can go on your excursion of _____ to Texas points.
Name _____
P. O. _____ R. F. D. No. _____
County _____ State _____