

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement



of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 12.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MARCH 23, 1912.

Established

\$1 a Year

GREAT opportunities are but common occasions made great by the man.

The immigrant Kansan came to the vast waste places for an idea, and his plow was sanctuary for the slave. He settled like a diluvial deposit on the rich, warm earth and broke records with his crops. His cattle caused the world's second packing center to be, and his swine number in millions. His wheat tempers the flour of other lands; his Kafir and milo defy the drought, and his corn and alfalfa keep busy the automobile factories.

Each of these was a great opportunity made by himself, but the latest and greatest is found in the milk cow and the silo. The others developed wealth; these also conserve it. The Kansan knows on which side the butter belongs and he supplies the butyraceous principle.

—I. D. G.



*From the Grass in Summer and Ensilage in Winter
the Cow Manufactures the Most Nourishing of Human
Foods and Leaves the Farm Richer for Her Presence*

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To tell you of my \$75,000 bond which protects you. Ask about the special bond we give you when you buy. Ask about our method of inspecting your property to insure perfect rodding. Ask him to show you the new improvements on Shinn Rods, the special twisted copper cable, the patent 4-legged brace, the special coupler and the other improvements not found on ordinary rods.

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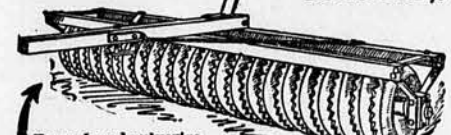
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Ask Your Dealer to show you Denison's Tile and see how much better it is than other kinds. If dealer has none in stock tell him to write us for free sample tile.

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Packer, Pulverizer, Mulcher 3 Machines in 1



To pack and pulverize the seed bed and keep a loose mulch on top—to retain the moisture—is as important as to sow and to plant. **The Western Land Roller Will Do It All.** We sell direct to you. Free Circular gives description, price list and testimonials. Tells how to get better crops and increase your winter wheat yield by rolling in the spring—how to get a perfect stand of alfalfa with but 5 lbs. of seed per acre. Write for the FREE Circular today.

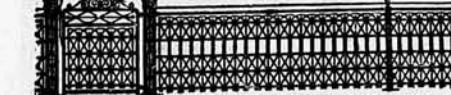
Western Land Roller Co., Box 116 Hastings, Neb.

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Sold direct to you at factory prices on 30 days trial. Save the dealers profit. Farm, Hog and Poultry Fence at from 11¢ CENTS A ROD UP. All wires are heavily galvanized 30 rod spool of ideal galvanized Barbed Wire \$1.40. Write to-day for large free Catalog showing 100 different styles and heights of fencing.

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Cheap as Wood.



We manufacture Lawn and Farm Fence. Sell direct shipping to users only, at manufacturers' prices. No agents. Our catalog is free. Write for it today.

UP-TO-DATE MFG. CO. 908 10th St., Terre Haute, Ind.

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Artistic, Practical, Durable. Gives your place a distinctively prosperous appearance and increased value. We also make tubular steel Farm Gates. Free books.

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MOST durable fence made. Heaviest wires. Double galvanized. Stock strong. Chicken tight. 13 to 35¢ per rod. Sample free. We pay freight.

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Over the Editor's Table

Just a Bit Personal By The Editor
For KANSAS FARMER Folks

It will be seen from this issue of KANSAS FARMER that silo inquiries are still coming, and each inquiry presents some new phase or thought in connection with silage and silos. This shows how impossible it is to exhaust a subject. This impresses upon me the fact that readers do not make the greatest possible use of a farm paper unless they file that paper for reference and use it as a reference book. Every issue of KANSAS FARMER contains many articles of permanent value and contains nearly as much as the average dollar book. Is it not reasonable to believe that it is as valuable as such a book? If so, then, because it is a paper, you cannot afford to throw it away after one reading.

On December 30 KANSAS FARMER printed its first article calling attention to the condition of the low germinating quality possessed by much of the corn grown in Kansas in 1911. A few days prior to that date Nebraska Experiment Station awoke to the condition of the corn of that state. Then came Missouri and Iowa. Since December 30 KANSAS FARMER in several articles has gone over the entire matter of selecting, testing and grading seed corn. These articles have been praised by farmers from one end of the state to the other and have been complimented by experiment station officials and others prominent in agricultural affairs. These things make me feel good, to be sure, but when I see that KANSAS FARMER was the first Kansas paper to say anything about Kansas corn, and the only Kansas paper to make a vigorous "test your seed corn" campaign, I realize the real value of this paper to its readers. On March 11 the Kansas State Board of Agriculture gave to the news press an article wherein it was stated that much of Kansas' last year's corn crop would not germinate and that the seed should be tested. This information, coming from such an authoritative source only one month, or less, before corn planting time and when probably 90 per cent of the seed corn of the state is selected or bought, is of little value except to confirm KANSAS FARMER's investigation in December. Another Kansas newspaper, which is not an agricultural paper but which is printed under the same roof with a weekly farm paper, in its issue of March 12 quotes from a Minnesota paper an article regarding the seed corn situation in that state, and editorially says: "The same condition may not exist in Kansas; we have heard nothing of it in this state, but it would do no harm to be particularly careful in seed selection this spring." I mention these things to show my readers that I am on the job, and KANSAS FARMER can be relied upon to keep before its readers matters of importance pertaining to the best agriculture adaptable to Kansas soil and climate.

In one other respect has KANSAS FARMER led all its competitors—in the matter of giving its readers the latest and most reliable information regarding every phase of the silo, the feeding of silage, the saving of the crop for silage, and the crops to grow for silage in the different sections of the territory in which KANSAS FARMER readers live. As is shown by the inquiries answered in this issue there is still much information sought regarding silage, and such inquiries, as well as all others, will be cheerfully answered. I am here for the service of my readers. Do not hesitate to use my services in asking about those things regarding which you wish to know.

This issue of KANSAS FARMER is devoted much to live topics pertaining to Kansas dairying. Much of the good material obtained for use in this issue has been crowded out, but will be equally valuable in succeeding issues. KANSAS FARMER's dairy department is each week the strongest dairy department printed by any agricultural paper in the United States—excepting, of course, exclusive dairy papers, which are in fact agricultural papers. It is my belief that a few good cows should be milked on every farm and that the number should be as large as the available help for milking

will permit. With the hen, the dairy cow as a profitable quick cash market for the feeds of the farm, cannot be excelled as an adjunct to every farm. Her milking does not interfere with the growing of wheat or corn and the cash her product brings permits prosperity to abound where otherwise cramped financial circumstances would exist. In this issue of KANSAS FARMER three phases of dairying are kept before the reader. First, the necessity and advantages of dairying; second, the how to dairy, involving the grading up of the herd, the feeding, selection, etc.; third, the feeding of the skim-milk calf; fourth, the use of hand cream separator, and fifth, a statement of the operation and advantages of the Kansas dairy laws, by Dairy Commissioner Burch. This material is all new and timely and every line reliable. Other regular departments appear, with only slight encroachment upon their usual space. To me the subject of dairying is important, and I am more than anxious to know how KANSAS FARMER readers are progressing. Herd reports are especially desirable. The rations you have found best will help someone else. Let me have them.

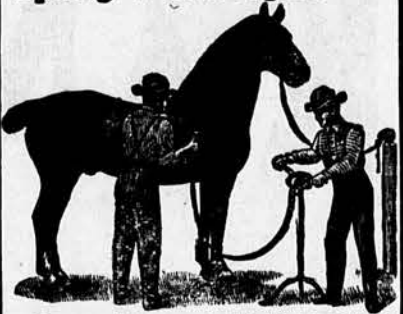
The first Kansas farm paper to vigorously take up the farmers' battle against the oleomargarine manufacturers and in favor of the farmer's cow and the protection of her butter in the markets and in protecting the consumer, as well, against fraud and deception, was KANSAS FARMER in its issue of last week. For weeks previous we have been printing articles setting forth the situation regarding oleo legislation, but, suspecting that the cow might not be getting her share of attention, I wired the secretary of the National Dairy Union to advise me of the real situation. His reply indicated that the people who milk the cow and produce butter must get busy or the butter of the future would be the product of the meat ax and not of the cow. I do claim that I am entitled to some enterprise in digging up the information, but claim that in so doing I am only attempting to serve KANSAS FARMER readers as they deserve and expect. My campaign in your interest involved mailing material to every local newspaper in Kansas, asking each to push for your interests. I have also furnished free of charge petitions to everyone asking for them and have supplied petitions to the secretary of the State Grange for each Grange in Kansas. I am keeping after our congressman with telegrams and letters in an effort to see that they vote for the protection of the butter against oleomargarine. If you have not written your congressman on this subject, do so at once.

To convince you that KANSAS FARMER's advertising guarantee means what it says, I quote this letter from G. R. A., South Haven, Kan.: "I wish to inform you that today I received a satisfactory reply from the ——— company for settlement of my claim in full. I wish to especially thank you for the interest you showed in my behalf. Such acts as these win warm friends for the old reliable KANSAS FARMER." To accommodate this writer inconvenienced us some, but we took care of our reader's interest, and we are glad we did it.

KANSAS FARMER is forced, through lack of space, to this week omit two important features intended for this issue. One is regarding the dairy operations and herd record, including pictures of individual animals and dairy buildings of W. G. Merritt, of Great Bend, Kan. Mr. Merritt has made a success of exclusive dairying on a large scale. He has made it pay, and in grading up and feeding up a herd of Holsteins has achieved a rare success for this state. The other article omitted is an excellent illustrated article on the "Dairy Cow Type," by G. G. Burton, a long time dairy farmer of Topeka. These articles will appear in an early issue. There is ample food for thought and reflection in this issue.

J. A. Borman

Your Horses are Entitled to a Haircut Before the Spring Work Begins



Farmers and horse owners of England and France have done it for years and it is done now by progressive owners everywhere in this country.

No way to do it so easy, so quick or so well has ever been devised as with a

Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine

The price of this splendid \$7.50 machine is only

at your dealers direct. It is used in every civilized country, has all file hard cut steel gears, enclosed, protected and running in oil.

Get one from your dealer or send \$2 and we will ship C. O. D. for the balance. Send now.

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Write for our new catalogue showing the worlds largest and most modern line of horse clipping and sheep shearing machines.

You can buy an INDIANA SILO on our plan and never know you have spent a cent!

The best proposition ever offered. Write us a postal for our special plan and our free book entitled "Silo Profit." The book tells WHY you should have a silo and our plan tells HOW you can get one.

INDIANA SILO COMPANY,

The largest makers of Silos in the world. Address nearest factory:

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THE HINGE-DOOR SILO

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ONE-PIECE STAVES—

half-inch tongues and grooves—

heavy all-steel door-frame—

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hoops—a silo with every

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Box 2, LINCOLN, NEBR.

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ALL CORNERS BENT NO COUPLINGS TO WEAKEN FRAME

Farm Gates Save \$4.65

agents profits, all-steel gate,

with perfect latch, 10 ft. . . .

Other standard sizes at equally low

prices. Thousands in use, giving best of

satisfaction. Three months' trial given,

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The CLIPPER

There are three

things that destroy

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lions, Buck Plain-

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In one season the

Clipper will drive

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CLIPPER LAWN MOWER CO., Dixon, Ill.

11½ CTS. A ROD UP

Big, bright, close-woven

SOLD DIRECT on 30

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of Fence and 54 styles

of Gates. Send for our

big, handsome four-color

Catalogue. It will save you

Money, Time and Freight.

OTTAWA MFG CO. 603 King St. Ottawa, Ks.

10,000 High Lifts Saved Electric

Easy work for you, light draft for horses. The

one unbreakable, low-down handy wagon. Steel

wheels, all heights and tire widths. Save rutting.

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30 cents per agate line—14 lines to the inch. No medical or questionable worded advertising accepted. Last forms are closed Monday noon. Changes in advertising copy and stop orders must be received by Thursday noon the week preceding publication.



KANSAS FARMER

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

Published weekly at 635 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.
ALBERT T. REID, President. J. R. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. FITCHER, Secretary.

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

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

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

OUR GUARANTEE

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



ABOUT KANSAS DAIRYING.

In 1911 Kansas farmers report as having milked 809,000 cows. This is the largest number reported since 1903, the figures for which were about the same. In 1911 there were made from cream produced in Kansas about 42 million pounds of creamery butter and in all probability as much more country butter. For the cream producing the creamery butter the farmers of Kansas received, in round numbers, 12½ million dollars. The above figures are from the report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and are the most reliable figures obtainable.

While 12½ million dollars, from the sale of cream, is a snug sum to be realized from the sale of cream in one year in this state, the amount is not in excess of 50 per cent of the possibilities of these same 809,000 cows. Feeding for milk production, with better stabling, will double the cream sales of 1911 from the same cows. This issue of KANSAS FARMER contains the letters of quite a number of farm dairymen, and they are probably not in excess of 10 per cent of the total letters submitted as a reply to our request for farm dairy reports. It will be seen from these that there is only an occasional farmer who is making any pretense at feeding for milk or at building up a milk producing herd. This means that dairying is a side line with Kansas farmers, in general, and that the 12½ million dollars' worth of cream sold in 1911 was realized at little expense for feed in excess of maintenance ration. However, it will be seen from letters in this issue that there are farmers who are improving their herds, and otherwise indicating that they intend, and, in fact are, making dairying one of the principal industries of the farm. Each such farmer will demonstrate to his neighbor the value of real dairying, and there is no doubt but that the coming years will see actual development along dairy lines. For the most part, we are just now "milking cows"—that's all.

It is our judgment that the year 1911 was the year of largest dairy production in the history of Kansas. We hope later to be able to compile figures indicating that the official figures are 25 per cent too low. This, on account of large quantities of cream produced in Kansas and made into butter by creameries just outside of Kansas and located in towns like St. Joseph and Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb., and others. Within Kansas there are some 60 creameries buying and shipping cream and some 20 located outside of Kansas buy cream within the state. These creameries, with their 3,000 cream receiving stations, give every farmer a choice of several buyers in his home town, or if he elect, the farmer may ship his cream direct to a number creameries doing a direct shipping business exclusively.

The cream receiving station tests cream upon delivery, and the cream agency at once writes the creamery's check for the amount due the farmer. This cash payment for cream originated in Kansas, and the paying of cash for cream has done much to foster dairying in the state. The use of the hand separator and the delivery of cream instead of milk made the payment of cash possible. Kansas farmers were the first farmers to adopt the hand separator plan. The hand separator is a farm economy which will never be abandoned.

The payment of cash for cream requires, of course, that the price paid for butter fat be made in advance of its delivery by the farmer and before the creamery makes and sells the butter. In other states where the old system of creamery conduct prevails, the farmer does not know what he will get for his butter fat when he delivers it, and he waits until the butter is made and sold before he gets his money—waiting on his payments about 45 days.

The Kansas creamery makes the price and buys its product before it knows the quality of the product it purchases. That is to say, that until the cream arrives at the factory and is there graded into Number 1 and Number 2 grades, the creamery does not know what percentage of these two grades will exist. The butter made from Number 2 cream sells for less money by 4 or 5 cents per pound than that made from the best cream, and in the summer season often Number 2 is sold at a still greater difference. Under the present system of buying cream a butter fat price must be paid which will represent the value of the average cream.

The purchase of cream on a basis of grade is impossible; first, because the large number of competitive buyers will not permit the maintenance of any voluntary grading system, and Kansas has no law providing that cream shall be bought on grade; and, second, because no plan has been devised whereby the cream buyer with no technical training and expert judgment can pass on the quality of cream. It is manifestly fair that cream should be bought on its merits, but until a feasible and practical plan can be placed in the hands of the untrained and unskilled buyer, and until the buyer can be compelled to grade under some practical plan, as he is now compelled by virtue of the Kansas dairy law to test correctly, it will be impossible to buy cream on its merits. The Kansas Experiment Station has been co-operating with State Dairy Commissioner Burch on working out a grading system, and it is the writer's opinion that a practical plan has been evolved.

No dairyman need fear the effect of this method of buying cream on grade. It is easily within the range of possibility for 97 per cent of all Kansas dairy farmers to deliver first grade cream. Investigation in connection with the working out of a grading plan has shown that the cooling of cream to the temperature of well water and the holding of cream at the temperature until its delivery at the station will result in producing first grade cream under the proposed grading test. At some 15 or 18 cream stations the Kansas Dairy Commissioner has the test installed and it has met with favor at the hands of patrons and cream buyers, and the quality of cream received by the creameries from such points is reported as being much improved.

The principle of buying cream on its grade is as sound as the purchase of wheat, corn, oats or any other product. The disposition of the dairy farmer is to produce good cream and he knows that he can do it. The incentive so to do, though, has been lacking and there could not well be an incentive so long as there was no method of grading cream which could be operated by the cream buyer. With a simple and reliable test, by which the cream buyer can be guided, it is possible to improve cream buying methods, resulting in the production of a much larger quantity of first grade cream than is now delivered.

There is a direct relation between the prices paid for butter fat and the quoted prices for butter. The market quotations for butter, as reported in the various market reports, are for the best grades of butter. The Elgin market deals chiefly with the best butter made in the United States, but only a small percentage of the butter of this country meets the required standard of excellence. The production of more high-grade cream will result in better butter and better prices. Kansas has as good creameries as are to be found in the world. These creameries make the best possible use of the quality of cream received. Their manufacturing methods have made a good commercial grade of butter and their selling methods have established outlets for Kansas butter which have assured the Kansas farmer

the best obtainable market for all the butter fat he can produce, at the best prices.

ADVERTISED MEDICAL REMEDIES.

To give the reader a good understanding of the reason KANSAS FARMER declines to accept medical advertising of all kinds the recent statement of L. E. Sayre, of the pharmacy department of Kansas University, is here given. There doubtless are meritorious medical remedies, but the paper does not know the good from the bad—so all are discarded. No paper printing medical advertisements is able to discriminate between the good and bad. Some papers make an attempt at doing this and do turn down just enough of the fakes to bolster up a claim that they are endeavoring to keep their columns free from fakes. The safe plan is to turn them all down, and that is what KANSAS FARMER does.

Professor Sayre makes startling statements in regard to the claims of these medicines and how little good they really do.

He declares that an eye lotion that is advertised to cure everything from consumption to Bright's disease was analyzed at the university laboratory and found to consist of water, sugar and salt, nothing else.

Another well known stomach and kidney remedy turned out under analysis to be olive oil, pure and simple.

"Scores of these well known and widely sold nostrums have been analyzed," declared the professor, "and found to contain nothing to warrant the extravagant claims made in their behalf. Patent medicines rob more pocketbooks than are robbed by thieves. The advertisements give rise to ills that would not otherwise occur."

The professor closes his statement with this parting shot: "The old fashioned, simple household remedies will do all that any patent medicines will for human ills, and more, and when they fail, consult a physician."

TOO LATE FOR PUBLICATION.

KANSAS FARMER is compelled to make a further announcement regarding the omission of several important dairy features written for this issue, but which arrived too late for publication. Among these is an excellent article regarding the adaptability of the milking Shorthorn for the needs of the Kansas dairy farmer. This article is by S. C. Hanna, Howard, Kan., one of the leading breeders of the state. Another article is by I. W. Cool, Columbus, Kan., who is dairying successfully with Brown Swiss cattle. These articles will appear in an early issue.

For years the acme of possible agricultural achievement has been placed at a cow to the acre. This is practically never attained, yet it is held up as the ideal possibility in the way of intense agricultural methods. It has been approximated under certain favorable conditions and on limited areas, but it still remains a dream.

A farmer in Iowa reports that he keeps 15 Shorthorns, 250 Duroc Jerseys, 100 sheep, 17 horses and 300 chickens on 173 acres. Omitting the chickens and counting as usual, this would show about one cow to each one and one-sixth acres, which is far above the average and which shows many more animals than are usually kept on this acreage. He does it because it pays.

With good alfalfa and plenty of silo capacity a cow to the acre is more nearly within the reach of farmers in general than ever before. Silage is feed for any farm animal, though it is less valuable for horses and hogs than for cattle and sheep. Farmers are rapidly learning that silage is just as valuable for beef as for dairy cattle, and that it is vastly more valuable than corn fodder, because it is a better feed and because it saves the fodder which is practically all wasted under common methods.

KANSAS CONGRESSMEN ON OLEO.

The Kansas dairy farmer has made such a demand for space in this issue that it is impossible to this week give our campaign for the protection of butter against the fraudulent sale of oleomargarine the attention it deserves. Last week we reported the standing of Kansas' Senators and Representatives on the Haugen bill, the farmers' bill, as far as we had been able to obtain to the hour of publication. Since that standing was printed the editor has heard from other members of Congress, as follows:

Representative Rees writes: "While the Lever bill may not be subject to all the criticisms leveled against it, I think the Haugen bill the safer measure."

Representative Campbell writes: "I am in favor of the Haugen bill and against the Lever bill, and will do everything I can to bring about the passage of the former bill."

Representative Taggart is not in Washington, and has received none of our communications.

Representative Young wires: "Have always favored any reasonable measure that benefits our dairy interests. Any article that would lead anybody to doubt my position on that subject is unjust. Quite impossible to intelligently answer numerous telegrams coming from newspapers everywhere demanding how one will vote on very important bill before Congress."

Representative Neeley writes, in part: "However, you may depend upon it that in a contest between the beef trusts and the dairy interests, that my vote and my support will be with the dairymen. I do not see any reason why oleomargarine should be sold for something it is not."

KANSAS FARMER will continue to keep in touch with all Kansas Congressmen and will report to its readers the position taken by these gentlemen.

Senator Bristow, Representatives Anthony, Murdock and Jackson have not committed themselves to KANSAS FARMER. Murdock and Jackson have not favored us with the courtesy of a reply to our wires.

Read this article in connection with those on pages 2 and 6 of KANSAS FARMER, issue of March 16.

On nearly every farm live stock raising is merely a side line when it should be the main thing. There is no place where the farmer can market his corn, hay and roughage so profitable as by feeding it to good live stock. The market is right at home in the feed lot and no long hauls to town are necessary. If a farmer can feed his 60-cent corn to good hogs which will pay him 80 cents for it, does he not make an advance on the price of his corn and a profit in the fertility returned to the soil as well as a saving of expense in the hauling? Breeding pure-bred live stock is a business which should be entered gradually and retired from reluctantly. Improving the common stock a little each year will lead up to the pure-bred business. There can exist no permanent system of agriculture without live stock and, on high priced land, pure-bred stock is the only kind to have.

Success or failure in farming does not depend upon the acres that a person owns, the number of cows he keeps, the extent of his orchard, or the rushing that he does, but upon the character of the person directing, the intelligent thought he gives his business and the management of it. Those who take time to think, read and study, and to intelligently calculate upon probabilities, are the people who are making money farming, and are satisfied with their vocation.

Every woody plant on the farm can be made better by pruning, in pruning season.

FEEDING SKIM MILK CALF



SKIM MILK CALVES, FED IN HOME-MADE STANCHIONS, AT A MINIMUM OF TROUBLE, AND WITH BEST RESULTS, AT KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

To the dairyman who is desirous of building up a good dairy herd, the subject of raising calves by hand is very important. There are two general methods of getting a good dairy herd together. The first is to buy cows, and the second is to raise them. Only a few farmers have sufficient capital to pursue the first method. Besides, good dairy cattle are scarce and high priced. The second named method is more often followed and is generally more successful. By selecting a good herd bull of one of the dairy breeds and giving careful attention to the raising of the calves, one can start with common grade cattle and in a few years' time build up a good dairy herd. Too often the beginner does not appreciate these facts. He does not raise his calves, but depends upon buying cows to replenish his herd. Such a practice will never result in increasing the standard of the herd to any marked extent.

Where plenty of skim milk is to be had, the raising of calves by hand is exceedingly simple. It has been demonstrated time after time that as good calves can be raised on skim milk as on whole milk. Skim milk calves will not look quite so thrifty for the first few months as calves fed on whole milk or allowed to run with their mothers, but at the end of the year there will not be much difference in size—if any difference the skim milk calves will be the better, provided they have been properly fed. The skim milk calf becomes accustomed to eating grain and hay early in life, and consequently when it is weaned the change of feed is not so noticeable as it is with the whole milk calf, and it does not suffer a setback at this time. The calf that has been fed on whole milk has not been accustomed to getting very much of its nutrients from grain and hay, and invariably it does not gain as rapidly as does the skim milk calf for the first two or three weeks after it is weaned. Very often one sees small, runty, unhealthy calves that have been raised on skim milk. One who does not appreciate the value of skim milk forms the impression that the condition of such calves is due to their feed. However, such is not the case. Calves of this description are a living monument to their owner's ignorance and carelessness.

Skim milk differs from the whole milk in that most of the fat has been removed. The other constituents are proportionately increased. The fat in milk is the least important constituent as far as calf raising is concerned. On the other hand, the fat is the most important constituent in relation to the manufacture of milk products. The fat is used by the animal body to supply heat and energy and store fat on the body. Other feeding stuff, such as corn or similar grain, can be fed to take the place of fat.

The casein, albumen and ash are the most important constituents of milk for the growing calf. These substances are used by the body for making muscle, nerve, bone, hair, hide and hoofs. These elements are left in the skim milk; then by separating the whole milk, selling the high priced butter fat and substituting a cheap grain ration instead, calves can be raised more cheaply.

Hand Raising Simple, and Results Equal to Calf Reared By Dam

By O. E. REED, K. S. A. C.

TAKING THE CALF FROM ITS MOTHER.

The exact time of taking the calf from its mother will depend upon the condition of the calf and its mother at the time of calving. If the calf is strong and in good condition it may be taken away immediately, without allowing it to nurse. It will be an easier task to teach the calf to drink from the pail if it is taken away from the mother at this time. If the calf is weak at birth, or if the cow's udder is inflamed or caked, it is probably a better practice to allow it to remain with its mother for several days. In case the calf is immediately taken away from its mother it should receive the mother's first milk, by all means. The milk at this time contains a high per cent of protein and ash, which act as a laxative and tonic and are very effective in cleaning out the digestive tract and stimulating the digestive organs. In some cases it is not safe to feed the milk from cows to their calves after the first few days. The milk from cows belonging to the high testing breeds is very often too rich in fat for the young calf and should be diluted with skim milk, or milk from some other cow should be fed.

The amount of milk to feed the calf at this time is very important. Under natural conditions the calf gets its milk often and in small amounts, and the more nearly we imitate nature the greater success we will have. The calf of average size should receive about eight pounds of whole milk a day at first; large calves should have more than this amount. The milk may be fed in two

feeds, night and morning, or better results may be obtained by feeding it three times a day. As the calf grows older the amount should be gradually increased. The best guide as to the amount which should be fed is the calf's appetite. It should be fed sufficiently, but never overfed, and it is a good practice to always keep the calf a little hungry. It should take the last milk from the pail with the same relish as it took the first. It must be remembered that the calf has a small stomach, and there is great danger of overfeeding it. As a general guide for the beginner, the following method may be used to determine the amount of milk to feed:

For the first 100 pounds live weight, feed 10 pounds of milk per day.

For the second 100 pounds, add 5 pounds of milk per day.

For the third 100 pounds, add 2½ pounds of milk per day.

CHANGING TO SKIM MILK.

The time to change the calf from whole milk to skim milk will depend largely upon the development of the calf. If the calf is strong and well developed it may be changed to skim milk at the end of the second week. This change should be made gradually, by substituting a small amount of skim milk for a like amount of whole milk in the daily ration. About a week or ten days should be taken for this change. In this way the calf will go off the whole milk gradually and will not have a distaste for the skim milk.

Care should always be taken to have the milk warm and sweet. Especially

is this necessary when feeding the young calf. As the calf grows older it will do just as well on cooler milk if it is fed at the same temperature every day. The right temperature for the milk fed the young calf is blood heat, 100 degrees F. The milk should be as nearly this temperature as it is possible to get it. There is no way by which we can upset the digestive system of the young calf more easily than by feeding cold milk at one meal and warm milk at another. If there is any doubt about the temperature, or if the milk has to be warmed at all, the thermometer should be used. Judging the temperature of milk by putting the finger into it is not satisfactory. Milk at 90 degrees F. will feel warmer on a cold morning than it will on a warm morning, and the calf's digestive system is very sensitive to any change. It is also important to feed the milk sweet. One feed of sour milk may upset the digestive system of the young calf for months, and one feed of such milk often causes the death of the calf. It is better to let the calf miss one or even two feeds than to feed it on sour milk.

The pails from which the milk is fed should be kept as clean as possible. The calf pails should be kept as clean as the milk utensils. If any milk is left in the pails it will sour, and the calf will soon show the effect. The pails should be thoroughly cleansed and sterilized often.

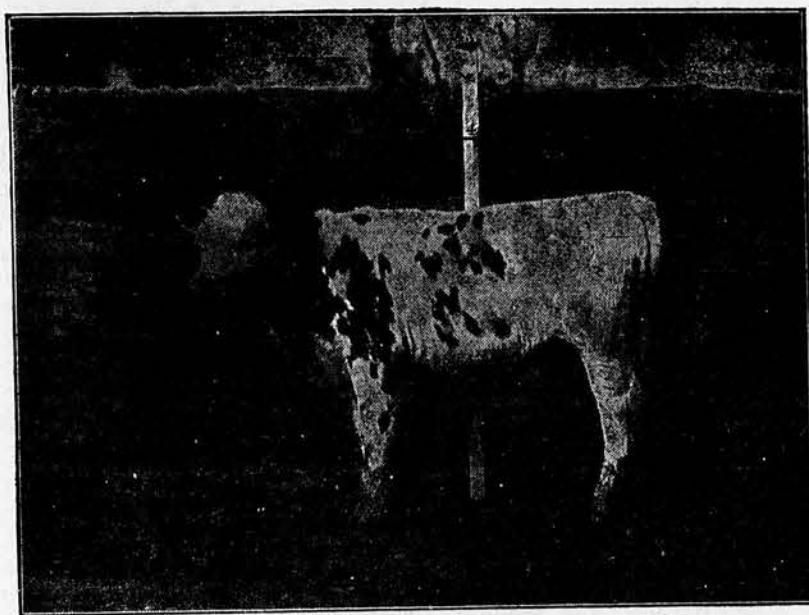
The length of time that the calf should be fed on skim milk will depend upon the amount of skim milk available for this purpose. Some feeders wean their calves at four months of age, but it is a better practice to feed skim milk until the calves are six months old. If one has an abundance of skim milk it is a profitable practice to feed heifers until they are eight months or a year old. This will insure a better growth and better development.

FEEDING GRAIN AND HAY.

At the time the calf is changed from whole milk to skim milk it will begin to eat grain. The best way to get the calf started to eating grain is by placing a little grain in its mouth after it has consumed its milk. It will like the taste of grain and will soon eat without assistance if the grain is placed within its reach. A great many feeders have the practice of feeding grain with the milk. This is a serious mistake, especially if the grain consists of corn or other starchy feed. Such feeds as corn must be acted upon by the saliva of the mouth in order to insure its proper digestion. When the grain is fed with the milk, the calf simply gulps it down and never masticates it in the least. In such cases indigestion often follows. When the calf once begins to eat grain readily, only that amount should be given it that it will clean up at each meal. Here again the appetite of the calf is the best guide as to the amount of grain to feed. Usually the calf will not eat over a half-pound of grain per day for the first two months. From this time until they are six months old a pound of grain per day will be sufficient.

It has been shown that the skim milk is deficient in fat, and in supplementing

(Continued on page nine)



A LIVING MONUMENT TO SKIM MILK. AVERAGE DAILY GAIN FOR 105 DAYS, 2.29 POUNDS. FED AT THE KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION. HUNDREDS OF FARMERS ARE DOING AS WELL.

DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT

By H. V. Needham, Dairy Farmer, at
Tonganoxie, Kan., Farmers' Institute

If a man who raises corn should take from his crib big ears and little ones, with big cob and small cob, long grains and short grains, nubbins and all, would he ever get corn of one type? Or if, on the other hand, he constantly selected corn of one type, would he expect corn of another type? Yet this is just what dairy farmers expect in raising cows. I have spoken of "type." By the word "type" I do not mean breed. There is a general type, or form, in good milkers of all breeds. If we breed for the perfect beef type we necessarily breed out or eliminate the dairy type, just as in corn breeding for one type of corn we eliminate all other types.

Early I found that I must have a better lot of milkers if I was to do anything worth while. I then knew but little about the breeds, or where to find what I wanted, and if I had known, money to buy with was as scarce as the desired knowledge. So my first plan was to pick up a good cow here and there, but as I knew little of type or form I did not always get good cows, though I got some fine ones. Then I concluded to raise my heifer calves, and bought a Jersey sire. He was a handsome fellow, fashionable color and points, and of pedigreed stock on both sides. So it was claimed. And the heifers I raised were handsome, but as worthless as they were handsome. I had better raised scrubs. I would not abuse the Jerseys, for I have picked up some remarkably fine grades, but my experience in raising them was costly. My experience with the Guernseys was far better and was profitable, for every grade Guernsey that I raised was better than her mother.

TO BEEF AND LATER TO MILK.

About this time there was a craze for beef cattle. Any good calf sold for \$12 to \$18 in the fall, and good yearling baby beeves brought from \$30 to \$40. My sons got the fever and I humored the boys and bought a Durham sire and a bunch of so-called milking strain Durham cows. The result of this change was a heavy shortage in my milk checks. Then as a matter of course the bottom tumbled out of the beef market, and I did not make ends meet.

Then I decided to be done with all nonsense. If a cow could not give about four gallons or more per day, with a fair test, she must go. I got a tester, and the scales and tester decided the fate of Bossie. My returns improved. From an average return of \$50 per cow the returns went up to \$60, \$72, \$83 and \$89 per annum, but it grew harder to buy good cows, and I could not stand the long rides, besides too many cows must be discarded in order to keep up the standard. I must raise them or quit. Again came the question of the breed. Briefly I will say that I came to the conclusion that for size, digestive capacity, hardiness and general immunity from disease, I could not do better than to try the Holstein. True the milk might be somewhat lower in test than some other breeds, but I believed the increased yield of milk would bring the total pounds of fat up to or even greater than the other breeds. I also believed I had good foundation stock to build on, for they had given an average of 166½ pounds of butter fat in six months and two days, equivalent to 194.2 pounds of butter—a yield seldom equaled in a scrub herd.

GRADING UP DAIRY HERD.

I am now milking fourteen of these Holstein grades from the above cows. Eleven are in their first year of milking and three in their second year. Have I made a mistake, or am I on the right road? And here I will say that it is

my ambition to have a herd that will average close around 10,000 pounds per annum. As you will see, I have hardly had time to reach definite conclusions, as this has been a transition year. Since January I have sold nine cows that were getting past profit, turned out of the dairy two more, and will soon turn out two more, making fifteen of the old herd replaced by these young things. I don't know how to average with exactness the number of cows milked through the year, as it has ranged from 15 to 23, but putting the number at 20 I find the average yield per cow for the year will be close to 7,000 pounds. I have one heifer that with her first calf gave over 10,000 pounds in twelve months, and there are some others that promise to do nearly if not quite as well. Several have given as high as 40 pounds per day, the rest have ranged from this down to 25 pounds, and this without a pound of grain during the grazing season. If we have it we feed a little sweet corn or sorghum when the pasture gets short.

I have learned that it is best to put the heifer in her place in the stable a few weeks before freshening. Get her accustomed to her place and to being handled so that there is no worry or excitement in getting broken in after she becomes a mother. The heifer will easily give her affection to her milker if carefully handled. It is not only humane, but profitable, for the heifer that gets a spite at her milker is not apt to milk well.

Another important factor in making a good milker of this young cow is to feed her pretty well before she freshens, so that she will be in good flesh, be vigorous and develop a large udder. A few moments each day spent in handling the udder will help.

Another thing every dairyman will do well to keep everlastingly in mind is the fact that it don't pay to milk a cow too close to her freshening period. A hundred or two pounds of milk gained at this time may easily cost from 1,000 to 3,000 pounds in the coming season. I

could give many instances in proof of this.

KIND OF BLOOD TO BREED FROM.

Now a few words as to why I hope to have a herd averaging 10,000 pounds. Let me refer to J. M. Gilman's corn talk before the institute last spring. You will remember that he showed us ears of corn that looked equally good, and yet seed from one ear yielded over 160 bushels per acre, while seed from the other ear yielded less than 40 bushels per acre. This same remarkable variation is found in the animal kingdom as well as in the vegetable, and the skillful breeder uses these remarkable animals of both sexes to breed better cows, and to fix these fine characteristics in the progeny. The most remarkable and recent illustration of this is found in Colanthe 4th's Johanna, with her phenomenal yield of nearly 30,000 pounds of milk and almost 1,000 pounds of butter fat. In my herd I have the blood of such cows as Mechthilde, 112 pounds 4 ounces of milk in one day; Parthenia, imported, a great cow but without official record; Costine, 98 pounds 10 ounces of milk in one day; Margaret Lincoln, 50 pounds 11 ounces; Empress Josephine, 10,119 pounds 12 ounces in four months and 19 days; Lady Parthenia Adine, 530.8 pounds in seven days; Aggie 2nd, 85 pounds in one day; America, 97 pounds in one day. This stock I am now crossing with the blood of such animals as Belle Sarcastic, 86.7 pounds one day, 23,189.6 pounds in one year, and 721.69 pounds butter fat one year. Netherland DeKol and Colanthe 4th milk one year as a 4-year-old 14,951 pounds, butter fat 577 pounds, besides the blood of some notable sires, such as Sarcastic Lad, the champion sweepstakes bull at the St. Louis Exposition.

STRIVING FOR THE BEST.

Not every one of the heifers we raise will prove extra. Some may not be profitable. Some of the ancestors of the bulls I have owned may have been medium or even inferior animals, and the inferiority may crop out somewhere, but I shall work on this line, getting the best bull I can afford. It takes time, you may say. Yes, of course it does, but I had rather die while striving for the best things than to just plug along in the same old round and rut until withered up into nothingness. Every step the farmer takes in bettering his condition, in improving his mental faculties and executive ability, brings him that much nearer the day of his independence when he can compel the recognition of his just claim from every man or class of men.

To still further improve the dairy herd I will say that the dairy man ought to be improved. His thinker needs improving. He needs to study not only cows, but feeds, and how to grow and cure them. He needs to learn how to make four blades of grass grow where one grew before, for it can be done. He and his wife, too, need to learn the righteousness of the commandment, "Thou shalt not steal." It would improve his reputation and add to his profits in the outcome.

The best use of time is an important factor in achieving success. I am past farm work, so the hauling of the milk falls to my lot, but if I could actively engage in the farm work my trips to town would be few and short, and the product of my dairy would go in a cream can, while the sweet skim milk would go into the calves, pigs and colts. It would astonish you to see how it will make a colt grow. We never made better money than in this way, but failing strength on my part and less help compelled a change to shipping.

CALF STANCHION PLAN

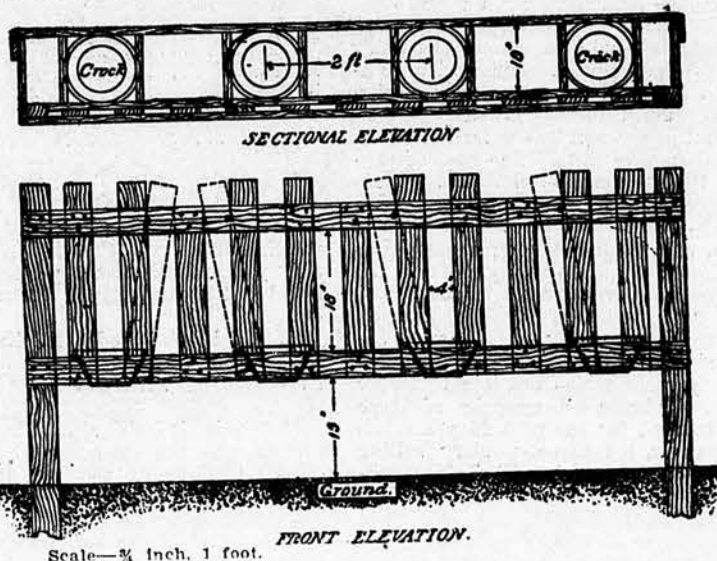
THE cut herewith is from plans for calf stanchions designed by the editor of KANSAS FARMER. The distance from center to center of stanchion is two feet and the stanchions are three and a half feet high. The front board on feed trough is hinged and will turn down, allowing the feeder to sweep out the trough in a few seconds. This arrangement gives the calf an individual feed box. Milk pails for feeding skim milk can be set in the box.

The lumber and hardware for a section to accommodate ten calves is as follows:

- 13 pieces lumber 1x 6x14 ft.
- 2 pieces lumber 1x12x14 ft.
- 2 pieces lumber 1x12x16 ft.
- 3 pieces lumber 1x 4x14 ft.
- 20 bolts 3½x½ in.
- 4 6-inch strap hinges.
- 4 hooks.
- Nails for putting all together.

Common fencing boards can be used for four and six inch stuff, and hard pine sheeting free from knots, for feed box and partitions. Any farmer after careful study of the cut can take the lumber given, and some rainy day build his own stanchion. It is, of course, understood that the calf is confined in the stanchions only while eating. After feeding in the stanchions the calf should be released and have his liberty.

The upper part of the cut shows the feed trough or boxes made, into which common milk crocks are set in which the calf's milk may be fed. The crock is ideal for feeding milk. It has no cracks or crevices in which dirt can accumulate and the calf will thoroughly clean it after each meal. The grain can be fed in the crocks as well as not.



Scale—¼ inch, 1 foot.

ECONOMY OF DAIRYING

By R. M. Washburn, Ex-Dairy Commissioner, Missouri

Wherever there is any competition at all, economy is one of the factors of success in any business, whether it be that of running a farm, railroad, or a shoe-shining stand. The farmer of Kansas is now the competitor of the farmer of Missouri, of Illinois, of New York, even of India, South America, Siberia and China. The more railroads and steamships, the more thorough the distribution of useful material, and consequently the more universal the competition. When the ranchman could herd all over the state; when the farmer had the right to plow all the land he could defend; when the lumberman slashed out the finest and left 85 per cent of the forest to become the victim of some fire, then economy was not necessary, therefore was little practiced. These pioneer conditions developed wasteful habits, until today the American farmer is one of the most wasteful men on earth. But these conditions are changing rapidly, and with each newcomer to the country, and the building of each new railroad, economy as a factor in success becomes more and more important. Moreover, during the past forty years, other changes have been taking place. Machines for manufacturing have been invented, and one by one the necessary articles for the home are purchased instead of being made at home.

FARMER LOSING HIS INDEPENDENCE.

The farmer of today is not the independent and self-reliant man of fifty years ago. Spinning and weaving and making of men's clothing and shoes are no longer done in the farm home. Likewise knitting, cheese making and soap making are lost arts to the majority of our farmers' wives. In many sections even the making of bread and butter is being forgotten. These things are now being done in large factories by trained specialists. The American woman has been emancipated. It, too, is not uncommon to see a farmer draw a load of hogs to town and sell it at from 4½ to 6 cents a pound and buy ham and bacon at 12 to 18 cents a pound, merely because he does not know how to cure his meat, though his father and grandfather knew these things well. Moreover, our standard of living has increased; many of the luxuries of yesterday are the necessities of life today. Now the young man demands an education; he leaves home early and is a bill of expense instead of a producer. The girl must be educated in order to make a living alone or to be attractive to the men of her class. This change is not wholly to be regretted by any means, but it does make it imperative that the farmer obtain more cash money during the year. Increased transportation and refrigeration facilities solve this in a measure, but now, as never before, the problem of how to grow bigger crops, how to increase the producing power of the soil, how to prevent the many little wastes which have been, is of vital importance.

Dairying is a hard-time industry. Whenever or wherever it becomes difficult to make a living, there dairying meets with favor, provided, of course, there is a market for the products. It meets with favor because there is money in the business, first from the sale of cream. Under the present conditions throughout the middle west the plain cow handled in a plain way will produce from \$30 to \$70 worth of cream per year. This is not very much, but it is \$30 to \$70 better than letting the calf run with the cow all summer, which at the end of the season is worth on the average \$15. A real good cow will produce more. The yearly production of the cow will just about equal the price of a full-grown steer of equal quality. When the money is obtained from the steer he is gone forever; the cow, on the contrary, is right here ready to do as well the next year, ready to keep it up for ten or twelve years. This is certainly a case of "eating the cake and keeping it." With the present large corn farms and scarce labor here in the west the steer calves should probably be kept for beef-making purposes. These can be raised by hand on skim milk and a little grain and be made to be worth more at the end of the season than the ordinary calf that runs with the cow. Where is the wisdom of feeding 25-cent butter fat to the calf that never will be worth over 5 or 6 cents per pound, especially since the fat of grains will do this youngster just as well? The calf that has been raised by hand and taught to eat and drink is in far better condition to continue growth into a profitable

feeder than the one which roams with its mother all summer.

HOG RAISING.

Hog raising is a part of dairying, for we have no animal which will consume skim milk to any better advantage than the pig. Skim milk furnishes the bone and muscle part of the diet in easily digestible form, and puts the animal in condition to make best use of the corn. In carefully conducted tests it has been clearly and repeatedly shown that the pig receiving skim milk and corn will produce pork for about 65 per cent of what it costs to produce it when fed on corn and grass. There is money in the dairy industry from the sale of cream, in the use of the skim milk for raising calves, and for raising pigs.

DAIRYING IS INEVITABLE.

The steps in the development of a new country are, first, the use of the game found. When this becomes scarce, large herds of very ordinary domestic cattle furnish the food, but as the country becomes more thickly populated competition becomes more keen, ranges become smaller, an animal must be raised to produce food more cheaply. The well bred beef animal accomplishes this. But as people become yet more numerous, farms smaller in size, a yet larger producing animal must be maintained, and then comes the dairy cow. When the

lack of profit of the beef animal is the primary cause for the vanishing of the beef feeder is now in competition with the ranchman of South America. Sheep and hogs occupy peculiar positions. They are adapted to peculiar conditions and will remain for an indefinitely long time where these conditions are favorable for their growth. As a bringer-in of cash the beef animal is inefficient when compared with the other domestic stock. Sooner or later, and apparently sooner, the beef industry as a primary industry of the farm will be a thing of history. Another interesting point in this comparison of farm animals is the relative inefficiency of the beef animal compared with the dairy animal as a producer of human food. "Let us assume that we full-feed a steer for 300 days, and that his average daily gain for that time is 2½ pounds, making a total gain of 675 pounds. In the same length of time a dairy cow of quality equal to that of the steer above assumed would produce, at the very least, 6,000 pounds of milk. The dairy cow will require for the production of her annual milk output less grain, less hay, less grass and less range than will the steer in the production of its 675 pounds of gain in weight.

Let us, however, inspect these total annual products more closely. Assuming that the 675 pounds gained by the

ster, is cut off and used for soap making purposes. When the meat is weighed up to the consumer a protest is usually made at being given so much fat; in the kitchen even more fat is trimmed, and when it reaches the table, if any portion of the roast is left it is very likely to be clear fat. This is either fed to the dog or burned. In round numbers it is safe to say that as a producer of human food the cow is three times as efficient as the steer. This in itself furnishes reason for the ultimate abandonment of the beef animal as a single purpose creature. If, then, the farmer is up against either going into the dairy industry or selling out to somebody who will go into it, and if there is money in the business, as has been shown—

TO WHAT EXTENT SHOULD THE FARMER OF KANSAS AND MISSOURI ENGAGE IN DAIRYING?

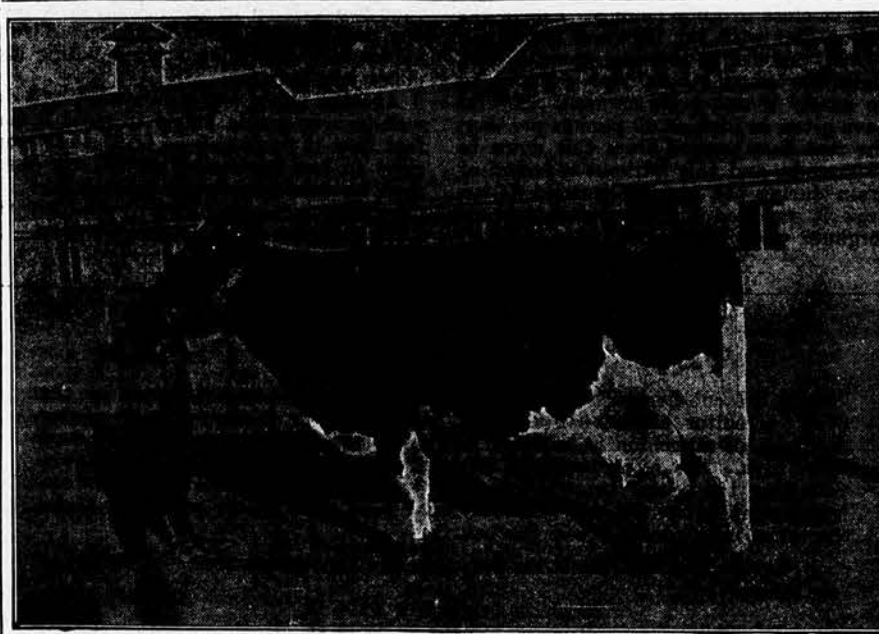
Answering this question briefly, I would say to just as great an extent as is possible with the labor at his command. He should begin with cows that he has, and milk them. When they freshen again, raise their young by hand and keep on milking the cows. If there is but one man on the farm who can be depended upon to milk, ten cows will be a sufficiently large number. If there are two, make the number anywhere from 15 to 25, depending upon the quality of these men as milkers. There is no danger of over-production. With the transportation and refrigeration facilities at present provided, this country could just as well sell butter in the foreign countries. It is being sold now to some extent, though not to as great an extent as would be profitable. Neither is our own country as thoroughly provided with these articles as it should be.

VITAL POINTS IN ECONOMY.

Allow me to briefly mention some of the points which the dairy farmer, or balanced farmer, as you please, should heed:

Commissioner Washburn at this point in his article names the points vital to economy in the production of milk and butter. The crowded condition of KANSAS FARMER makes it necessary to condense these. The first is well bred stock, showing how the cow bred and selected for milk is the most economical producer. The second is the economy in proper and liberal feeding, followed by proper stabling of the cow, the use of labor saving devices in handling feed and manure, and the proper utilization of the manure and skim milk. The commissioner then writes as follows:

A short time ago I received a letter from a city milk man asking my advice regarding the raising of the price of milk. He said, and very properly, that with the present cost of production he could not afford to continue with the present price of milk. One thing is certain, whenever the price of milk or butter is advanced there is a prompt, vigorous and universal howl. Yet there never occurs any complaint when the dairymen reduce the cost of production. If it costs the dairymen 5 cents per quart to produce milk and he is selling it at 6 cents, 83½ per cent of the selling price is consumed by the cost of production. If the selling price be raised to 7 cents per quart and the cost of production would remain the same, then only 71.2-5 per cent of the selling price is consumed by production. On the other hand, if the selling price remained at 6 cents and the cost of production be reduced 1 cent, from 5 to 4, then only 66½ per cent of the selling price will be consumed by the cost of production; thus we see that reducing the cost of production 1 cent is doubly preferable to raising the price of selling. When I examine the records made by our best dairymen and our best dairy farmers and compare these records with the average, there is such a tremendous gap that I am thoroughly convinced that within the next few years milk and butter will be produced for 60 per cent, and may be 50 per cent, of what it is now costing to produce it. This reduction in the cost of production is going to be brought about by better selection of stock and more rational feeding and the growing at home of most of the feeds fed. The well bred cow is a success; selection of stock is a success; the silo is a success; the manure spreader is a success; the centrifugal hand separator is a success, and farming will be a success whenever and wherever our new conditions are met by methods to fit.



MAID HENRY, PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN, 12 YEARS OLD, OWNED BY KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. IN JANUARY, 1912, SHE GAVE 2,179 POUNDS MILK AND 79 POUNDS BUTTER FAT.

west was content with the Texas type of range animal, New York, Pennsylvania and Connecticut were the fine beef producing centers of the United States. Now the west is producing fine beef and the east is engaged in dairying. All Europe was once a producer of beef. Now the farmer of Europe is the dairymen primarily with beef making as a secondary industry. Our northern states have turned to dairying within the last fifteen years. Missouri is now turning. The beef animal is still in the majority, but is on the decrease. A few more years of the healthy growth which is so characteristic of an industry in Missouri, and that state will be among the dairy states of the country. Same with Kansas. As a whole, the man or the nation which consumes liberal quantities of food of animal origin will be the leader. Such is the history of man. The cost of producing these different animals is a matter of more than passing interest. The cost is greatest with beef. Next comes mutton, with pork following closely, then dairy products, then poultry, costing the most to produce a pound of beef and the least to produce a pound of flesh on poultry. The economy of the hen is because of her ability to live on insects and stray seeds which are lost to larger animals. Yet the selling price of these on the market for the past 25 years has been the exact reverse, poultry selling the highest per pound, with dairy products, then pork, then mutton, and last beef. Notice, the substance which is the most expensive to make has brought the least on the market, thus giving an exceedingly narrow margin for profit. This

steer will have the composition shown by Jordan in his studies of the composition of the gain made on animals from 17 to 27 months of age, we would have the following detailed exhibit:

	Per Cent.	Pounds.
Water.....	42.4	286
Fat.....	37.5	253
Protein.....	14.1	95.5
Ash.....	6.0	40.5

Total dry matter..... 386.0
The 6,000 pounds of milk produced by the cow in the same length of time might be safely estimated on the basis of:

	Per Cent.	Pounds.
Water.....	86	5,160
Butter fat.....	4.6	276
Milk sugar.....	4.75	285
Casein and albumen.....	3.65	231
Ash.....	.80	48

Total dry matter..... 840
The water in the meat and in the milk is of no more value for food than that which comes from the cistern or spring, and we are therefore primarily interested in the quantity of dry matter produced.

It will be observed that the cow's annual output of dry matter is 840 pounds, as compared with 386 pounds for the steer.

But this is not all. The quantity produced by the steer must be again reduced, because of the non-digestibility of a portion of the best food, while the dairy food is perfectly digestible. Again we notice that the fat which has cost so much in corn to produce is the first portion discarded at the time of slaughter.

My Ideal of a Car

By R. E. Olds, Designer

Reo the Fifth—My Farewell Car—in every detail marks the best I know. And I've built cars for 25 years. If any man can build a car better he's a better man than I.

To the Men Who Have Faith in Me

Automobile makers say it is simply impossible to give the best in a car for \$1,055.

I agree with them.

This price, I believe, can not be continued. Our contracts with dealers provide for advance.

But I promise you this:

Reo the Fifth, while I direct the making, will embody the best of which I am capable, regardless of price or profit.

Men Look to Me

Tens of thousands of men, in the past quarter century, have used cars of my designing.

They have come to have faith in me. They believe that I know.

Reo the Fifth is my finest car, the cap-sheaf of my career. And myriads of men will remember me by it, whatever new cars the Reo plant may bring out.

You who look to me can rest assured that this car marks my limit.

The Final Touch

I have spent 18 months in designing this Farewell Car.

I searched the whole motor car world for ideas for it. In it I embodied the best I had learned from the 23 models which I built before it.

I never before gave such care to a car. Nor has any other man, I think.

Never have I stood for such big margins of safety—never insisted on such careful inspection.

Never before have I gone so far to get the final touch.

Look for Yourself

The lines of the car show its up-to-dateness.

The body is finished with 17 coats. The lamps are enameled. Even under the hood you'll find the engine nickel trimmed.

Note the deep upholstery, made of genuine leather, filled with genuine hair.

Note the car's roominess. Note the big wheels. The car is overtired.

Note the absence of petty economies.

The Parts Which Tell

But the parts which tell in the long run are the hidden parts of a car. Men's final judgment will depend on them.

I use Nickel Steel in the axles and driving shaft, and I make them much larger than necessary. I use Vanadium steel for connections.

Each lot of steel, to make sure of it, is analyzed before I use it.

The gears are tested in a crushing machine of 50 tons' capacity.

The magneto is tested under conditions which very few can stand.

The carburetor is doubly heated, to avoid the troubles due to low-grade gasoline.

Roller bearings are used—Timken and Hyatt—where ball bearings once sufficed. There are only three ball bearings in this whole car, and two are in the fan.

So in every part. All the precautions taught me by experience are employed in this Reo the Fifth.

New Center Control No Side Levers

Then here, for the first time, is a cane-handle control. All the gear shifting is done by slightly moving this lever in each of four directions.

Both brakes are operated by foot pedals, and one pedal also operates the clutch.

So there are no side levers—there is nothing in the way of the front doors.

This arrangement permits the left side drive, heretofore possible in electric cars only. The driver sits as he should sit, close to the cars he passes and on the up side of the road.

These are conveniences found today in Reo the Fifth alone.

Ask for the Book

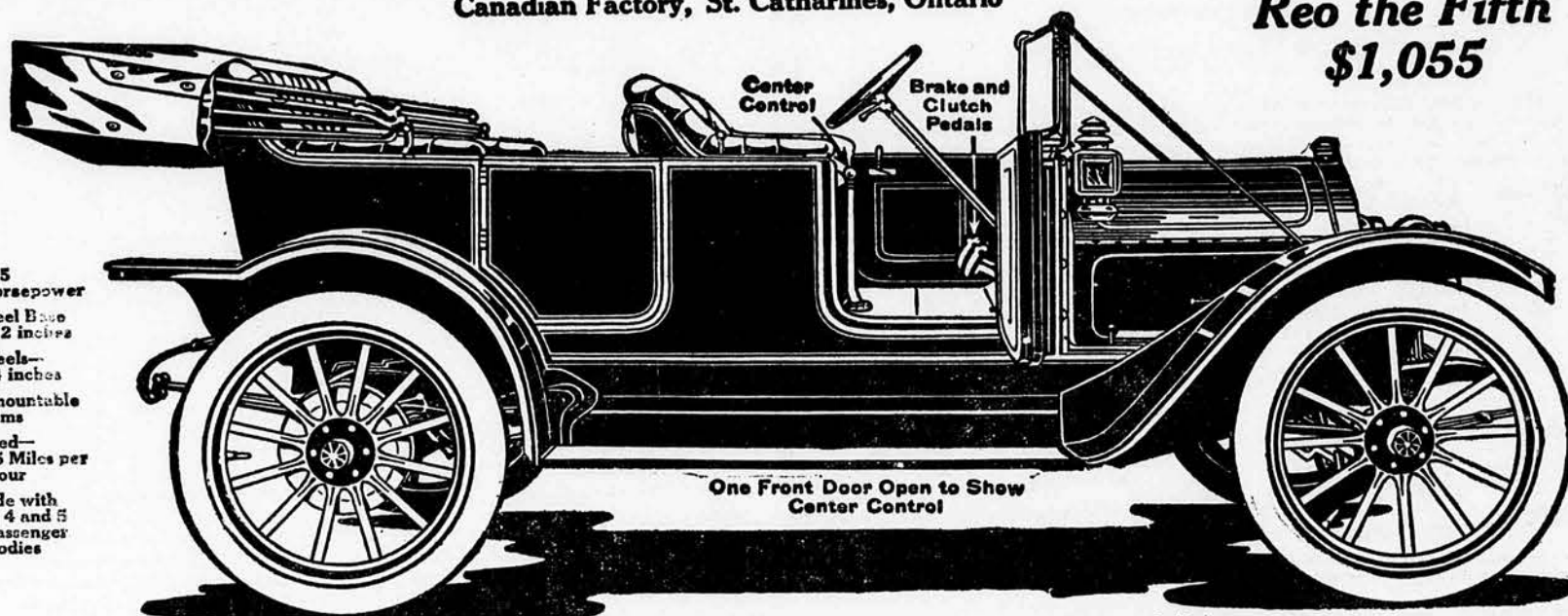
Our Book points out all the perfections, and pictures the various bodies. Every motor car lover should have it, for this is one of the interesting cars.

Write us to mail it—write us now—and we will also tell you where the car can be seen. Address

R. M. Owen & Co. General Sales Agents for **Reo Motor Car Co., Lansing, Mich.**
Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ontario

Reo the Fifth
\$1,055

30-35
Horsepower
Wheel Base
112 inches
Wheels—
34 inches
Demountable
Rims
Speed—
45 Miles per
Hour
Made with
2, 4 and 5
Passenger
Bodies



Top and windshield not included in price. We equip this car with mohair top, side curtains and slip cover, windshield, gas tank and speedometer—all for \$100 extra. Self-starter, if wanted, \$20 extra.

Three Important Facts concerning the much-talked-of United States Tires

The first fact

United States Tires are made as no other tires in the world are made. The co-operative method employed in their manufacture is unique in automobile tire manufacturing.

Here is the method:

In four of the largest and best-equipped tire factories in the world there are at work today four corps of tire specialists, each of which formerly made a brand of tires which ranked among the world's best tires—Continental, G & J, Hartford and Morgan & Wright.

Each body of men formerly put into the tire of its particular manufacture enough of quality, enough of strength, enough of actual wear to cause the tire to become a front-rank tire—a tire that easily competed with all other single-factory tires.

Now—

In the same factories today these same tire specialists are at work building tires not only as good as they know how, but—and mark this—as good as their knowledge, plus the knowledge of three additional corps of tire experts, can make them.

Or, to put it another way—

It is precisely as if the motorist, desiring an ideal tire, should contract with four leading tire manufacturers to build a tire that would actually combine every element of strength and every secret of manufacture known to the four companies.

It is inconceivable that such a method of tire manufacturing should not produce a grade of tires that is distinctly better than could possibly have been produced by any one of the factories working single-handed.

The second fact

You can buy United States Tires in any style you prefer.

Three styles of fastening—Dunlop (straight side), Quick Detachable and Clincher, and six different treads—Plain, Bailey, Nobby, Chain, Type Course and Steel Stud.

If you are convinced that a certain style of fastening or tread can best serve your purpose, you can not only get it in a United States Tire, but—what is even more important—you can get it in a tire made as only United States Tires are made.

Thus the motorist who clearly recognizes our claim to his patronage on the basis of manufacturing methods is enabled to take advantage of our tires regardless of personal choice in the matter of fastening or tread.

The third fact

United States Tires cost no more than you are asked to pay for other kinds.

This opportunity to secure extra value without extra cost has naturally appealed to motorists who are wedded to no tire but the most economical tire it is possible to buy.

There is every indication that the spring season will witness thousands of motorists putting on one, two or more United States Tires for the first time—motorists who are convinced that, at the same price, tires made by our co-operative method most certainly should give exceptionally large mileage returns for their investment.

Knowing as thoroughly as we do what our four-factory method of manufacture means in the production of superior grade tires, we frankly invite every motorist who, without prejudice, is looking for a full return on his tire expenditure, to use United States Tires as either partial or exclusive equipment during 1912.



*Tire-by Satisfied,
thank you*

America's Predominant Tires

at no greater cost than other kinds

SOLD EVERYWHERE

United States Tire Company, New York



Don't Pay for This Sheep Shearing Machine Until You See and Examine it

Most dealers have it. If yours hasn't, ask him to get one for you, and when it comes have it set up and try it. If you are convinced that it is what you want, buy it and try it on your sheep with the distinct understanding that it must do the work O. K. or no sale.

This STEWART BALL BEARING MACHINE No. 9

is just the easiest of all shearing machines to turn. A boy can run it all day without tiring. It is ball bearing throughout, including a ball bearing shearing head, shears quick and evenly all over.

The price including four sets of knives is only \$11.50

It is really a wonderful machine and you will be agreeably surprised at the work it does.

Get your dealer to send now, or if you prefer send \$3 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance and you may try the machine and if not satisfied we will refund all you paid out.

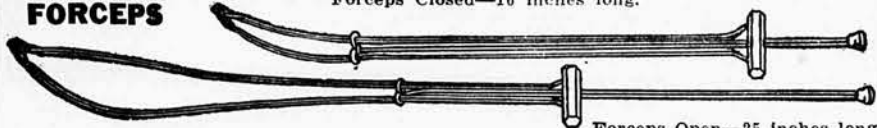
Send for copy of new 1912 catalogue and Expert Instructions on shearing sheep.

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Forceps Closed—16 inches long.



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A NECESSITY ON EVERY HOG FARM.

Saves the pigs or sows. Prof. J. H. Burt, E. S. A. C., Manhattan, says: "Have used Day Forceps. Am well pleased with them. I can recommend them to every hog raiser. They are the neatest and simplest I ever saw." Heavily nickel-plated. Will not wear or break. Sold on trial. Absolutely guaranteed. Price, \$1.00 each. Postpaid. Write for circulars, or order from this ad.

DAY BROS. FORCEPS CO., Parker, Kan.

Hand Separator Dairying

Advantages of Centrifugal Cream Separator
and Suggestions of Proper Operation

By T. A. LEADLEY

The writer of this article is a student of the Department of Industrial Journalism, Kansas State Agricultural College. The article is a complete review of the best practice in separating cream from milk and of the successful operation of the centrifugal separator, and was written expressly for Kansas Farmer.—Editor.

"Everyone who keeps more than three or four cows should have a cream separator," says James B. Fitch, assistant in dairying at the Kansas Agricultural College. "This fact has been proved time and again until there is no doubt that the cream separator is one of the greatest inventions of importance to the dairy farmer. By the use of the separator the cream is more easily and more thoroughly separated from the milk; the skim milk can be fed to pigs and calves while yet warm, and a great deal of labor and time is saved."

There are three methods of separation that were formerly used for separating the milk from the cream, and are still used to some extent, especially by persons who keep only one or two cows. These are: The shallow pan method, the deep-setting method and the dilution method.

The shallow pan method is the one that is most commonly practiced of the old methods. It consists in placing the

from one cow for one year, the water dilution method lost 40.5 pounds of butter in the skim milk; the shallow pan method lost 26.2 pounds; the deep-setting method lost 10.1 pounds, and the hand separator lost 1.2 pounds. Besides this saving in butter fat, the hand separator leaves the skim milk in the most ideal condition—sweet and warm—for feeding, and the butter fat is of a better quality. From this it can readily be seen that the agent who declares that a separator will pay for itself in one year is not far wrong. For example: By the water dilution method, 400 pounds of butter would be lost in one year from 10 cows. This, at 25 cents a pound, would be equal to \$100. Or, putting it in another way: A farmer who has five cows could sell one, buy a separator, save the feed for one cow and still receive as much from his products as he formerly did from the five cows without a separator.

There are eight of ten standard makes of separators, all of which will give good results if properly handled. Buying a separator is similar to buying some farm implement or an automobile. In a community where one make is used more than any other, people think that is the best kind and consequently they buy that kind. It all depends largely on personal experience. The prices are about the same for all the standard makes of machines.

The best temperature for separating the milk is 85 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit, or about the temperature at which it comes from the cow. It is obvious that the milk should be separated immediately after milking, or it will be necessary to warm it, and this is troublesome and takes time. Milk is usually in its best and healthiest condition when first drawn and any delay in separation adds to the danger of contamination and an increase in the number of bacteria in the milk.

To obtain the most efficient separation, adjust the cream screw to skim between 30 and 35 per cent cream. The richness of the cream depends upon the temperature of the milk, the speed of the bowl, the richness of the milk and the position of the cream screw. Thin cream does not keep so well, and separating very rich cream will cause a loss of butter fat in the skim milk. Each machine has a certain speed at which it gives the most efficient separation. In different machines the bowl makes from 7,000 to 14,000 revolutions a minute, while the handle makes from 45 to 60 a minute. A few revolutions of the handle under this limit will make quite a difference in the cream. Considerable butter fat will be left in the skim milk and the cream will be thinner. The machine should be firmly stationed, otherwise the bowl will be thrown out of balance by the vibration, and the effective separation will be impossible.

Separator agents often maintain that cold milk can be separated as well as warm milk, but this is a mistake. A richer cream is obtained if this is done, but more cream is left in the skim milk and there is danger of clogging up the separator.

Another point which the dairyman should not overlook is the care of the separator. Efficient separation and the quality of the cream depend largely upon this. The separator should be thoroughly washed after each operation. If not washed, sediment will collect in the bowl, making an ideal place for the growth of bacteria, and thus becoming a means of contamination for the next lot of milk separated. If the milk and sediment are allowed to dry on the different parts of the bowl, they will be more difficult to wash. The use of a good washing powder is good to clean the separator and in preventing the growth of bacteria. The most important problem for the dairymen of today is the production of clean milk. To do this absolute cleanliness is necessary in keeping the separator in the proper condition, in keeping the milk in a pure atmosphere, free from contamination, and in keeping the dairy barn and animals free from filth.

milk in shallow pans, letting it stand for 12 to 24 hours and then skimming the cream off with a ladle. The efficiency of this method depends on how quickly the milk is cooled after coming from the cow and how low a temperature is maintained. In this method, the cream comes in contact with bad odors and is exposed to the air, which increases the danger of contamination, and the skim milk is usually sour by the time the cream is removed.

The deep-setting method is the best of the old methods of creaming. The milk is put in deep shotgun cans and surrounded by cold water. The efficiency of this system depends, as in the former method, upon the temperature of the milk.

The water dilution method consists in diluting milk with water. Machines were sold for this purpose and it was maintained by the agents that they possessed the characteristic features of the hand separator and were much cheaper. However, they were nothing more than tin cans of different capacities in which milk and water were mixed, usually about half and half. The idea was that the cream, being lighter than water, would rise to the top. This method is impracticable and its use means a great loss to the dairyman. Tests carried on by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station show that the water dilution method leaves from .7 to 1.5 per cent of butter fat in the skim milk; the shallow pan method from .4 to .8 per cent, and the deep-setting method from .3 to .5 per cent.

The most efficient method of separating milk is the centrifugal machine, or the hand separator. It was shown, by an experiment performed by the Purdue University Experiment Station, that

Feeding Skim Milk Calf

(Continued from page 4.)

the skim milk one must make good this deficiency. Grains which contain a high per cent of carbohydrates may be substituted for the butter fat. Corn or Kafir contains a high per cent of this substance, and on account of their low cost in the corn belt they are the logical grains to feed with the skim milk. Many farmers and dairymen make the mistake of feeding oilmeal with skim milk as the only grain ration fed. This mistake is made on account of the idea that some have regarding the composition of oilmeal. Many assume that oilmeal contains a high per cent of oil, which will replace the fat that has been taken out of the milk. Linseed oil meal is valuable for feeding on account of the high content of protein. It does not contain a very high per cent of oil. Oilmeal may be fed in connection with corn, but this is not entirely necessary, and it is very expensive. The corn has invariably given the best results as a supplement to skim milk. When teaching the calf to eat grain it is better to use corn chop. When the calf gets a little older, shelled corn or Kafir may be fed.

Hay should be kept before the calf after it is two weeks old. At this age the calf will begin to nibble at the hay and will soon consume quite a little of it. The eating of hay should be encouraged by keeping nice, clean, bright hay within the reach of the calf at all times. For young calves, mixed or prairie hay is better than alfalfa or clover; the latter are usually too laxative and have a tendency to produce scours. After the calf is two or three months old it will do much better on alfalfa and will eat a great deal more of it than of the mixed hays. If alfalfa cannot be had at this time, good clover or cowpea hay should be fed. If the calf is on pasture it will not be necessary to feed any hay.

Clean, fresh water should be provided for the calf at all times. Many feeders assume that the calf does not need water on account of drinking milk. It will consume a large amount of water even after drinking 15 or 20 pounds of skim milk per day.

The calves should by all means be kept in clean, well lighted and ventilated stables. Where plenty of barn or shed room is at hand the best method for handling the calves is to keep each one in a separate pen. A pen three feet wide, five feet long and three feet high is large enough to accommodate the calf until it is four to six months old. There are many advantages in keeping the calves in this manner. The calves will not suck each other's ears when they get through drinking their milk, and thereby cause the ears to freeze in cold weather, and they can be given more individual attention. They can be fed as individuals, and a case of scours among calves may be located more readily in this manner and a remedy may be applied at once. Where there is less room to be had, the stanchions will usually give the best results. A stanchion made of wood by using the following dimensions will be entirely satisfactory: The stanchion should be made from 3 to 3½ feet high, and 18 to 24 inches from center to center, and neck space should be 4 to 5 inches wide. The stanchion is built in the same manner as the old-style rigid stanchion. The feed manger may be made 12 to 14 inches wide, or wide enough to accommodate the milk pail. The calf should be fastened while it drinks the milk and the grain fed immediately afterward. By the time the calves have eaten the grain they will lose the desire to suck each other's ears. A part of the manger may be used for hay, but the calves should be loosened from the stanchions after they have eaten their grain. The calf pens and stanchions should be built in the south side of the barn where plenty of sunshine and light can be had. There is no disinfectant that will take the place of sunshine. During the summer the calf should have access to the pasture lot, where there is plenty of shade.

Regarding Cow Losing Milk.

Replying to inquiry of Cal Strader, Cowley County: There is no remedy for a cow which loses her milk. Such cows have weak muscles surrounding the end of the teat, and these muscles cannot be strengthened. Sometimes this muscle is cut, with the idea that in healing the muscle will contract. The editor has tried this plan, but without suc-

cess. This should be done when the cow is dry. The editor has tried coating the end of the teat with glue just after the morning milking and then soaking it off before milking in the evening. This is not worth while. Do our readers have anything to say?

Dairy Breeding Better Than Beef.

I am milking 12 cows, all Jerseys. One-half are pure-bred and half grades. I never have kept daily records of my herd. My cream receipts for 1911 were \$481.17 from 11 cows. I sold 1,848 pounds of butter fat.

I began shipping cream eight years ago. My herd at that time was Shorthorns. I have worked into Jerseys by trading the beef animals for Jerseys. My cows now net me about twice as much per cow as when I first began to ship cream and when I milked beef cows.

The receipts for 1911 were not very large, but, considering that the herd was nearly all heifers with first calf, they have done well. They were all fresh in May and June, 1910, and did not come fresh again until September, 1911. Considering the dry season of 1911 I think they did very well. When I had a Shorthorn that was a perfect beef type she gave very little milk.

As to feeding calves, I know how to raise them only by hand. I feed them in stanchions and give a little grain after they are through drinking milk. I give them all the bright hay they will eat. Fall calves do better on milk, grain and hay than spring calves on milk and grass.—J. W. PAGE, Hamilton, Kan.

Thinks Dairying Pays.

I milk Holstein cows and have one registered bull and five heifers, and nineteen half-blood cows and heifers. Heretofore I have raised and milked Herefords, and among them found a few fair milkers for a short time, but I never found one that would hold out, but be dry four to six months.

I have had nothing to feed this winter but alfalfa hay. Have fed no grain of any kind. I believe the cows ought to have had some, but the question is, would they have produced enough more to pay for it? This hay was fed from an outdoor feed rack. Provide feed for

cattle outside in fair weather by hauling wheat straw, also plenty of wheat straw in milk shed where the milch cows are allowed when muddy outside or when cold or stormy.

I buy no feed at all. I grow and feed alfalfa. Have sold some every year of late, as I reduced my number of cattle by selling off all but half-blood and pure-bred Holsteins.

Calves can be raised in fine shape on skim milk. They should be fed at least three times a day while young; taught to eat grain and hay early; housed comfortably and kept separate by stanchions until their noses are dry after being fed.

I am only a beginner in dairying, and am not yet really started in dairying,



HARRY BARNES' WAY OF DAIRYING.

but I think I can see a safer outcome and greater profit for farmers who will choose a good dairy breed of cattle and pay close attention to his work of caring for them. After a few years they would have an income from the herd that will build a tenement house and pay good wages to the tenant who will lift the hardest burden of care from his shoulder while the fertilization of his fields will be increased year by year.—J. P. ANDERSON, Agenda, Kan.

The subscriber above has no doubt a good start at dairying in so far as his herd is concerned. His idea is to grow all the feed the herd consumes. He is right. The Kansas dairy farmer has no business buying mill feed or other concentrates. It will pay him to feed corn or Kafir chop with alfalfa hay. Alfalfa hay alone furnishes a one-sided ration. The addition of a grain ration as above will give good results. He can grow the grain, too.—EDITOR.



UNCLE SAM: "I am wondering if our national movement for lessening women's work is really progressing."

MILKMAID: "My, yes! We women are talking it up all the time."

UNCLE SAM: "But here I find you turning a cream separator."

MILKMAID: "Not 'a' cream separator, but 'the' cream separator—a 'U. S.'"

UNCLE SAM: "Well?"

MILKMAID: "Why, that makes a big difference. Don't you know the U. S. is the lightest running cream separator made? It skims closest, cleans easiest and lasts longest. It's helping along your cause."

Uncle Sam Takes A Lesson

He Learns Which Cream Separator is The Separator—and all from a Woman!

WOMAN JUDGES

There is one point of vital importance to a cream separator upon which a woman is supremely capable of passing judgment. That is the turning. Do you know what the women say? Read what the Milkmaid told Uncle Sam. "That's what they all say."

FOUR POINTS

Every factor affecting the efficiency of a cream separator is included in these four points: light running, close skimming, easy cleaning and long lasting. You should judge all cream separators by them.

NEW STYLE BOWL

The new U. S. Interlocking Bowl is about half the bowl diameter of older models and should not be confused with them. It has reduced the power for operating about one-half, or doubled the capacity.

WORLD'S RECORD

The United States Cream Separator holds the World's Record for close skimming. In this contest the milk of 10 different breeds of cows was used and the work covered 50 consecutive days.

SANITARY

The separator has an effective influence on the purity of the cream. The skimming sections are made of nickel-silver, a non-rusting metal. By being easily kept clean residue does not accumulate to contaminate the cream. Our Interlocking Bowl not only prevents contamination, but by its mechanical construction removes impurities.

DURABILITY

The real value of a separator must not be measured by its efficiency today, but 10 years hence, and by the cost of upkeep. Per year of perfect service, the U. S. is the cheapest.

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It's for your own interest to be fully informed on separators, and you can't be without our catalog. It's free. Write for it today. Agents everywhere.

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VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.,

Bellows Falls, Vt.

Diamond

TIRES

MADE TO FIT EVERY TYPE AND STYLE OF RIM

WHEN you buy farm land, you value it by the amount that each acre will produce for you in marketable crops. The size of a piece of property or its price are secondary to the amount of profit you make from it.

The up-to-date farmer must buy his automobile tires on exactly the same basis. It is the number of miles that a tire delivers that proves its value, and the tire that gives the most miles for the money is the tire you should buy. Buying tires on a Quality and Service basis means buying Diamond Tires.

Diamond Tires are not the cheapest tires on a price basis, but they are the cheapest on a Quality and Service basis, and that is the only economical basis on which you can buy tires.

The difference in price between Diamond Tires and others is slight; the difference in Quality and Mileage is Great. That's the reason that Diamond Tires have been the largest selling single brand of Tires in the world—year after year for fourteen years.

No matter what car you own, no matter what its style of rim may be, there's a Diamond Tire to fit every style, type and size of rim.

If you are about to buy a new car, insist that it be equipped with Diamond Tires before you place the order. The car will cost no more with Diamonds than with cheap tires.

Remember—the car maker does not guarantee the tires on the car he sells you; his responsibility ends there but yours begins.

There are Diamond dealers everywhere—there's one near you. And Fifty-Four Diamond Service Stations that take care of Diamond tire users. If you don't know who is your nearest Diamond dealer, write

The Diamond Rubber Company

AKRON, OHIO

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LADIES' Patent OXFORDS

Size 2 1/2 to 8 **\$1.00** PAIR
This is an Unequalled Bargain in Women's Patent Leather Oxfords. Made blucher lace over a neat cap-toe last. Quarters are dull kid, patent leather vamps. Soles are medium weight solid leather, stock insoles and counters. This is a popular style Oxford at a price which will prove our assertions that we can save you money. They look like \$1.50 Oxfords—wear like \$1.50 Oxfords. Order your size at once and be sure of them. Shipping weight, 23 ozs.
227Q665—Per pair.....\$1.00



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TAN MULE SKIN SHOES

For Men and Boys **\$1.65** PAIR
Most practical shoe ever made for farmers, railroad men, carpenters, brick-layers and stone-masons. These famous shoes are made of unlined chrome-tanned Mule Skin, a very soft and pliable leather having a nappy surface. Fitted with Elk Skin soles and inner-soles, leather heels and solid leather counters. Durable, light, comfortable. Dark tan color. Sizes, 6 to 12.
227Q665—Men's, 6 to 12.....\$1.65
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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.

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THE FARM



Right now is the time to plan for next winter—particularly so with reference to the seed situation. You have now a good idea of how much of the several kinds of live stock you will have, and consequently should know what calculations to make for feed. It is, of course, to be hoped that those calculations will not miscarry. The safe plan is to plant plenty of acres.

A great many farmers are interested in sweet clover. KANSAS FARMER has printed the letters of a number of Kansans who are growing it. Will others write their experience? By all means grow alfalfa where it will grow. Do not too easily give up the attempt to grow. Where it will grow fairly well we think much more of it than clover, basing our conclusions on what we now know of sweet clover. Our readers will be pleased to hear from those who have had sweet clover experience.

The outlook of 1912 for crops is especially good. The month of March is usually the most trying of the season for wheat, because as a rule the surface soil is dry and the wheat roots are damaged by wind blowing the dirt from the roots. There will be no such trouble this March. The soil will surely be well soaked with water and favorable growing weather will give crops a fine start. Be sure to well prepare the seed bed, use good seed, do good planting and a good job of cultivating, and trust to Providence for the harvest.

While making the crop plans it is a good idea for the farmers of the neighborhood to plan war on the chinch bugs. The results of such a war carried on in Cowley County last year have already been reported in these columns. This is a fight which one farmer alone cannot very successfully undertake. As many farmers in the same neighborhood as possible should take it up. The plan of campaign should be that of burning the grass and weeds and rubbish accumulations along the roadsides, burning grass in draws and ravines, and the rubbish along the hedge rows. It will pay to burn off the bunches of grass in the wild grass pastures, too. This chinch bug war could have been conducted with greater effect in the fall of the year, but early in the spring is better than not at all.

County and state fair managers are making their plans for next year, and all are looking for good fairs. It appears to us as though the fair business was on the up grade in the state. The fair cannot be successful from an educational standpoint—and that is the only excuse for its existence—unless it has the confidence and patronage of the farmer and local live stock breeder. A good county fair is the best advertisement a community can have. To show the products of the farm offers a good opportunity for the education of everyone who attends. Plan on having something to show at your fair this season—and plan to attend the fair. The farmer is entitled to more recreation than he gets in the fall of the year. See if you can't make a visit to the county and state fair this fall.

Your farm is valuable in proportion to its productiveness, is contiguity to schools and churches, and when located on a good road to a town affording good markets. You can help to make the schools, churches and roads. You can make good markets by patronizing those markets. These are developed as rapidly as the settlement and progress of the community will permit, and the advancing price of land takes cognizance of these. When the price of land reaches a certain point, then its productiveness—the way it has been farmed—is sure to be taken into account. Fortunes have been made in the advance of prices due to the development of the community. On this account many land-owners have regarded themselves as rich. But not one thing has been done by them to make the land yield larger crops—the real measure of value after the limit of community development has been reached. Are you one of those who, owning land,

have so farmed it that soon it will actually be worth less per acre than now? If so your present worth is less—or soon will be—than you think.

Catalpas on Waste Land.

James Glover, Bluff City, Kan., writes: The catalpa is particular about the soil it is planted in. Twenty years ago I planted a row around a circle in our park, and now they vary in size from 20 inches in diameter to 5 inches, and some died. The catalpa thrives in a loose, moist soil, and if given that is a rapid grower. There are hundreds of acres of land along draws and creeks now growing scrub brush that with a little work could be planted with catalpas which in a few years would be both useful and ornamental.

Clipping Alfalfa.

This editor has never been in favor of clipping young alfalfa. Our ideas in this regard are the result of our own experience. The reasons advanced for clipping point to the destruction of weeds. If weeds are to be cut, set the mower to clip as few of the alfalfa plants as possible. To do this will probably result in small advantage in weed destruction and so would be practically useless.

There is one unalterable physiological law applying to all plant life. Simply stated, that law is this: That one growth of the plant should not be cut off until the next growth is started. In the case of alfalfa the first stem should not be clipped until the crown starts other shoots. If this law is observed you will delay clipping until shoots from the crown are started, giving the root a chance to become strong at once, and will be better able to withstand adverse climatic conditions.

Information Regarding Silos.

B. D. S., Quincy, Kan., wants to know where he can get information regarding silos. If he will write KANSAS FARMER silo advertisers he will be able to get all the information obtainable regarding their kind of silo. He will get information regarding cement silos from the Kansas Agricultural College. His inquiry as to whether corn or Kafir will make the best silage is answered in our reply to R. E. D., Olathe, Kan., in this issue. On the uplands around Quincy it is our idea that Kafir was the most sure crop and in all probability the most productive. For general information regarding all phases of the growing, feeding and putting up of silage, our subscriber can do no better than to read KANSAS FARMER. We will answer any specific question he might ask. KANSAS FARMER is answering more silo and silage questions than any other paper west of the Mississippi river.

Top Notcher Corn Growers' Club.

KANSAS FARMER is glad to know that the statewide organization of corn clubs being organized by J. H. Miller, director of Agricultural College Extension, is succeeding, as is shown by this letter:

"The Top Notcher Corn Growers' Club is gaining many members, and is exciting much interest among men and boys, to say nothing of a few girls. The banks of the state are giving much assistance in organizing the clubs. One bank at Alma has offered a prize of \$100 for the best and largest yield of corn for one acre next summer. Many banks have put in their windows specimen seed corn testers to encourage farmers in their use. The larger merchants are helping, also, in this work.

"The purpose of the clubs is to increase the yield of corn in Kansas. This, of course, means better cultivation, and better cultivation means fewer corn pests. The membership card binds the applicant to 'set aside five contiguous acres on my farm to which I will give special attention with a view to getting the largest possible yield this year. I agree to keep careful cost and date record of all work and report the same with a record of the yield, attested by two neighbors, to the farmers' institute of my district and to the extension department of the Kansas State Agricultural College before December 1, 1912."



Mens Fashions

SPRING & SUMMER 1912

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In all parts of the world—in every country on the globe—Ward's clothes are worn. They are worn by the man who wants to be well dressed and at the same time save half the usual clothing prices. No one can offer you more in the way of expert tailoring and no one will charge you so little for the best. You have your choice of hundreds of the season's choicest fabrics, of all the spring's snappy styles, of a suit all tailored, ready to ship the day your order and your measurements are received or if you prefer, we will make a suit to your special order. In any and every case we guarantee your entire satisfaction as to fit and style and wearing qualities. If for any reason you are not satisfied your money will be instantly refunded. At least investigate before you buy your spring or summer suit. You owe that much to your pocketbook. If you want a suit already tailored complete ready to ship ask for Special Ready to Wear Clothing Book No. 33. If you want a suit tailored to your measure ask for book No. 38. Take your pick of these other free money saving books which present equally good values in the lines they represent. Put the numbers of the books that you want on the coupon.

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Des Moines, Ia.; Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Portland, Ore.; and 25 other distributing points.

Corn vs. Kafir for Silage.
R. E. B., Olathe, Kan., experienced trouble last fall in filling his silo because when corn was ready to cut it rained for a week or 10 days and the ground became so soft he could not run a corn binder. This year he contemplates planting Kafir, milo or sorghum, saying that either will remain green until it can be cut, and asks which he should plant.

It is not at all likely that next year our subscriber will be troubled with wet weather as last. Our late rains were last year unusually heavy. If corn had matured last fall as usual the silos would have been filled before the rains came. Our reader, located as he is in a corn country, is not justified in changing on the account named from corn to the other crops for silage. Neither of the three will make as good silage as good corn. Kafir will make better silage than milo or sorghum; the last two will rank in the order named. In those sections where corn is not a sure crop—even with a moderate growth of ears—either of the other three—Kafir preferably—should be given the preference for silage and grain.

If Kafir or milo are to be used for silage, plant to mature as much grain as possible. The more grain in silage the better. Neither crop should be cut before reaching maturity, unless it is burning badly from hot or dry weather. To cut too green produces very sour silage, which is not relished by stock, and the immature plant does not have the feeding value of the more mature. The same remark applies to corn. Corn for silage is not cut so green as formerly. A silo user of experience recently told the editor that he would take his chances on corn becoming too ripe in preference to cutting too green.

Keep in mind that well eared corn makes the best silage and Kafir, milo and sorghum rank in the order named.

Another View of Farming.

The locality in which one lives would have a great deal to do with the different views as to small farms and renting.

In this (Beaver county, Okla.), renting is almost unknown. Practically all farmers own their farms, and but few farms are under 160 acres. Prices have advanced from \$300 to \$500 per 160 acres to \$1,500 to \$5,000.

Under these circumstances, farmers



Sanitary milk pail. This pail was used for years by the designer in a herd of 125 cows, the milk from which was sold in the city and the best keeping qualities required. The top can be soldered on a common milk pail by any tinsmith. This pail is cheap, easily cleaned and effective.

here are not in favor of 40-acre farms, or in renting, for owners of small farms in other states can sell and buy a much larger farm here. Renters who have a small sum of ready money can also buy good farms.

I see one of your writers asks where "The little old shoemaker, wagon maker, weaver, etc., have gone?"

We have our pro rata of his "shoe makers and wagon makers" living on farms of their own, also people from the packing houses; in fact, nearly all trades and vocations are represented on farms in this county, and they have a home—a home of which they have sole control, and are their own boss. They can plant any crop they desire, and can take a vacation without asking the consent of other parties. In fact, they are independent, and they can not be under a rental system.

There are localities where a 40-acre farm will make a good living and will be all one man can handle, and where such is the case it would be well to stay with it, as if a man is doing well, it is much better to leave well enough alone.

—CHARLES N. BIRDSALL, Madison, Okla.



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from the Canadian Pacific



HY FARM* on high-priced, worn-out lands when the richest virgin soil is waiting for you in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the great Prairie Provinces of Western Canada? In many parts of the United States you have to spend as much money to fertilize an acre of your farm, as a fresh, rich, virgin acre will cost you in Western Canada. The first prize of \$1000 for the best wheat in the world was awarded to a Western Canada farmer at the New York Land Show—farmers on our low-priced lands won first, second and third prizes for wheat in competition with the world.

Go where you too can prosper, where you will find perfect health, where you can earn a farm and a home in a few years' time at most—many farmers have paid for their farms with one crop—where it does not take a lifetime of drudgery to make a competence and where energetic efforts bring riches quickly.

Land from \$10 to \$30 an Acre

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The Canadian Pacific Railway Company offers you the finest irrigated and non-irrigated land along its lines at low figures, and on long terms of payment—lands adapted to grain growing, to poultry raising, dairying, mixed farming, and to cattle, hog, sheep and horse raising—in the Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Select your own land. Decide what kind of farming you want to follow, and let the Canadian Pacific Railway put you on the road to fortune. Magnificent soil, good climate, good markets, excellent schools, good government, all are awaiting you in Western Canada; and a great Railway Company whose interest it is to help you to succeed, is offering you the pick of the best. The best land is being taken first. Don't wait. Ask for our handsome illustrated books and maps, with full information, free. Write and investigate this great proposition today. Address

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An I H C Manure Spreader a Necessity on Every Farm

If you expect to continue farming and raise a paying crop every good year, you must arrange to return to the soil the plant food taken from it by growing crops. Neglect is bound to decrease the productivity of your farm, and, in the end, to ruin it. When a farm is once run down it takes years of slow, careful upbuilding to bring it back to its original fertility.

If you attempt to fertilize by spreading manure with a fork, you fertilize unevenly and waste fully half the manure. When you use an I H C manure spreader properly, the fertility of your soil remains at a constant standard, while its physical condition improves from year to year, assuring bumper crops in good years, and the best possible stand when weather conditions are unfavorable.

I H C Manure Spreaders Kemp 20th Century, Corn King, Cloverleaf

will spread manure as it should be spread; in an even coat all over the field, light or heavy as may be needed, and pulverized so that the plant food elements in it combine with the soil.

An I H C Spreader has many mechanical advantages. The apron moves on steel rollers running on steel tracks. This construction reduces draft and prevents the apron from slipping under the load. The apron feed mechanism and beater gears are provided with shields which protect them from sleet, snow, and manure. A strong, durable feed moves the apron steadily toward the beater at any desired rate of speed. This steady movement insures even manure spreading whether the spreader is going up hill or down.

Compare the I H C apron feed mechanism with that of any other manure spreader and see how much stronger and more positive it is. I H C Spreaders are so constructed in every detail that they do their work positively, with the least effort on the part of driver or horses.

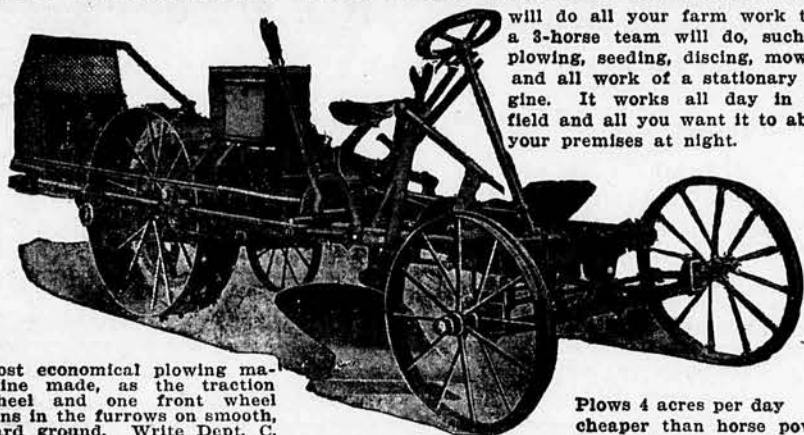
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The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U. S. A.



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will do all your farm work that a 3-horse team will do, such as plowing, seeding, discing, mowing and all work of a stationary engine. It works all day in the field and all you want it to about your premises at night.

Plows 4 acres per day cheaper than horse power.

THE DENNING MOTOR IMPLEMENT & MFG. CO.,
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New Pattern. Solid Channel Steel Frame

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

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LIVE STOCK



Make the hog crates with a door at each end. It is hard to get a hog to do as you wish, and especially to back out.

A jug filled with warm water and covered with a gunny sack is a mighty comfortable thing for new-born pigs to snuggle up to in the changeable weather of farrowing time.

Cut out the corn at farrowing time and feed alfalfa or some other nitrogenous feed. For a few weeks before and after farrowing the sow would be better off without corn. She needs more nitrogenous feeds until the pigs are weaned.

Low grade tankage, or that which contains only 40 to 45 per cent of protein, is frequently not relished by hogs, while the high grade, or that containing 60 per cent of protein, is readily eaten. The grade should be marked on the sack, and generally is. The best is much the cheapest.

Flat feet in horses are often caused by allowing the shoes to remain on too long. A shoe for a flat-footed horse should be wide in the web and concave well so as not to touch the sole of the foot. Put a good piece of sole leather beneath the shoe and apply some good horse ointment.

As pork is the cheapest meat and as there is a serious shortage of hogs throughout the eastern states as well as in the corn belt, Chicago has been called upon to supply large numbers of prime hogs for eastern packing centers. Illinois is very short of hogs, but Iowa is still shipping. The demand in Kansas will be strong and the wise man is one who buys his brood sows early.

Where the first cutting can be cured properly it will not pay to put alfalfa into the silo, as it will not be greatly improved in this manner as a feed. But where the weather conditions are adverse or where silage is needed for summer feed an excellent place for the first crop of alfalfa is in the silo. It makes excellent silage, and quite a number of breeders are planning to care for their first crops this way.

Good live stock is the best possible solution of the question as to why the boys leave the farm. It does not now occur to us that we ever knew of the sons of a successful breeder of pure-bred live stock who showed any strong desire to leave the farm. A boy will stay where his interest is, and nothing can so increase and fix this interest as the handling of pure-bred stock.

The use of barnyard manure causes the soil to hunger for phosphorus, because such manure contains very little phosphorus and because the soil acids developed by the humus from it tends to unlock the soil phosphorus already in the soil. For these reasons the application of ground phosphate rock or acid phosphate is very valuable on old land. The main thing is to get the manure onto the land and have the stock with which to produce it.

Nine parts of corn and one part of tankage makes the best and cheapest ration for growing shoats, and will operate to reduce the amount of corn consumed for each pound of gain when compared with a ration of corn only. Experiments show that it requires about 530 pounds of corn alone to make 100 pounds of gain, while the corn and tankage ration requires only 420 pounds of corn to 100 pounds of gain.

Iowa Station Worm Remedy for Hogs.

The animal husbandry department of the Iowa Experiment Station informs us that the following worm remedy has been used with excellent success: Santonine, 2½ grains; areca nut, 1 dram; calomel, ½ grain; sodium bicarbonate, ½ dram. This is a dose for a 100-pound pig. It is given in a thin slop on an empty stomach. Feed should be withheld at least 18 hours before giving the mixture. It is recommended that the

dose be repeated in eight or ten days, to be sure that all worms are expelled.

An Iowa Sow Ration.

The Iowa Experiment Station is using a ration for brood sows and sucking pigs that is made up of 70 pounds corn meal, 10 pounds middlings, 10 pounds of 60 per cent meat meal or tankage, 5 pounds bran, 2 pounds oil meal, 1 pound feeding quality bone flour, 1 pound limestone dust, and 1 pound salt. These feeds are thoroughly mixed and given in a thick slop, the aim being to feed just enough to enable the sow to produce enough milk for her pigs.

This ration looks like an old fashioned doctor's prescription—a little of everything—but there is a reason for it. In the first place, it has proved to be the best and cheapest combination of feeds for the purpose, and in the second place it produces results.

It is well understood that the sow must have flesh and bone-forming feed or the pigs will not have. The tankage, bone flour and limestone dust are added to supply these elements which are not present in sufficient quantities in the others.

Berkshire Association Trophy.

The American Berkshire Association, for the purpose of encouraging breeders generally to exhibit their herds at the state fairs of 1912, offers a solid silver trophy (value \$50) to the owner of the best herd of Berkshires, consisting of a boar and three sows under one year, at each state fair that provides a separate classification for Berkshires. Animals farrowed after September 1, 1911, will be considered eligible to compete for the prize.

Conditions—First: Upon the acceptance of this offer by the State Fair Association the announcement can be made.

Second—That the boars and sows competing for the above prizes must be registered in the Record of this Association at time of entry, and there must be three or more exhibitors. Exhibitors must produce, for the examination of the superintendent of the swine department of the fair, a certificate of ownership from the American Berkshire Association, showing that each animal was bred and has been owned by him at least ten days before the opening of the fair at which shown.

Third—That the animals competing for the above premium must be bred and shown by an exhibitor of the state in which the fair is held, and no animal will be entitled to compete in more than one contest for the American Berkshire Association trophy.

Fourth—That the entries for the premium herein offered must be made with the secretary of the American Berkshire Association at least ten days prior to the opening of the fair, and that entries must also be made with the secretary of the fair association at the time entries are made in the regular classes.

Fifth—The awarding of the above prize shall be made by the regular judge in the Berkshire classes, or some one selected by the fair association, and such award shall be certified to the American Berkshire Association by the secretary of the fair association.

Sixth—Upon receipt of the certificate of award, giving the names and numbers of the animals, the trophy will be suitably engraved and shipped to the successful exhibitor.

Seventh—Reports of awards must be filed for the above prize with the secretary of the American Berkshire Association at Springfield, Ill., prior to December 31, 1912.

Secretary Frank S. Springer of Springfield, Ill., announces a silver trophy, valued at \$50, for the best young herd exhibited at each state fair. Two Berkshire pigs will be given as a second prize in each state boys' corn contest, and prizes of \$15, \$10 and \$5 are offered for the best photographs of Berkshires; \$25, \$15 and \$10 for the best advertisement of Berkshires which may be used by the Association, and \$50, \$25 and \$10 for the best original essays on "Berkshires on the Farm, in the Show Ring and on the Block." Get busy, boys.

LOUDENS Bird-Proof Barn Door HANGER



No other barn Door Hanger on the market positively and permanently overcomes all the troubles of clogging by either birds in summer or by snow and ice in winter. There's no opening in the Loudens Hanger, except a narrow slit. Made of one solid piece of steel pressed into shape. Is rust-proof; will last a life time.

Louden's Bird Hanger

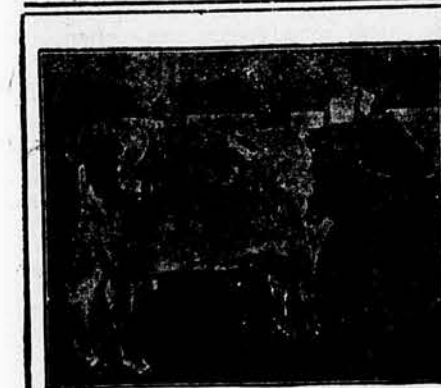
is the only one on the market having flexible track which prevents gathering of trash between track and barn.

If you are going to build a new barn or need new hangers for the old one, get the hanger that never balks, always easy to operate.

It will ease your barn work greatly and save you time and money to Loudensize your whole barn: Put in Loudens' Tubular Steel Stalls and Stanchions, Feed and Litter Carriers, Hay Carriers and Balance Grapple Forks. See them at your dealers. If he has not our line write us for Free catalog and send your dealer's name.

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All about the "PERFECT COW" may be learned by writing to
C. M. WINSLOW,
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The Silo That Is Different—Read

Before you buy investigate this Silo—the Silo that's different—the Silo without a fault—the one that's now acknowledged to be the most Perfect Silo on the market.
The Des Moines Silo
Is made of finest lumber—thoroughly creosoted, that means it's weather-proof—rot-proof—moisture-proof—needs no painting—double anchors make it wind-proof—special spring in hoop—loosen or tighten hoops automatically—has inside hoop that gives additional strength.
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Find out more about this modern silo before you buy—see all the new features and improvements.
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240 Page Book On Silos and Silage

Most complete work on this subject published. Used as text book by many Agricultural Colleges. Gives the facts about Modern Silage Methods—tells just what you want to know. 240 pages—indexed—over 40 illustrations, a vast amount of useful information boiled down for the practical farmer. Tells "How to Make Silage"—"How to Feed Silage"—"How to Build Silos"—"How to Maintain Soil Fertility by Silage System." All about "Summer Silos" and the Use of Silage in Beef Production. Limited Revised and Enlarged Edition now ready. Send for your copy before too late. Enclose 10c in coin or postage stamps and mention this paper.

Silver Manufacturing Co., Salem, Ohio

BOWSER SWEEP MILLS

Different from all others. Grind Corn with shucks. Kaffir in the head and all kinds of small grain. 4 and 2 horse sizes. (Also make 10 sizes of belt mills)
FREE—Booklet on "Feeds and Manures"
C.N.P. Bowser Co., South Bend, Ind.

EASTER POST CARDS FREE

Send me two 2c stamps and I'll send you 10 beautiful Easter Post Cards and tell you about my big SURPRISE.
E. T. MERRITT, 47 Success Building, Des Moines, Iowa

How to Sell Pigs.
The pure-bred swine business is much more complicated than is generally believed by those not engaged in it. In the first place, the breeder must educate himself as to quality, type and blood lines. Then he must know something of nature's laws, which are involved not only in the reproduction of animals like their parents but in their variation from them. Then comes the whole question of feeding, not only for results but for economy as well; and, lastly, there comes the question of selling, which is not exceeded in importance by any of the others.

Breeding stock should be selected as nearly approaching the ideal as possible and, if this be done, the animals will be much alike. When this is the case it is possible to so mate them that the faults of one may be corrected in the offspring by the strong points in the other. If the animals are not alike and an attempt is made to correct faults in this manner, the result will be confusion worse confounded.

Good hogs are the product of good feed as well as of good blood, and the time is here when the farmer and breeder must learn that corn alone is not a good hog feed. The susceptibility of our hogs to disease is due, in large part, to too much corn. Bone and muscle forming feeds are necessary in young pigs, and corn does not contain these in a sufficient amount. Corn and alfalfa will make bone, muscle and growth as no other feeds will do at the same cost.

In selling, the first thing to do is to have something to sell. By this, I mean something that is valued and wanted by a good many people and for which there is always a demand. This spells quality, and spells it loud. If you have extra good pigs they will go a long way towards selling themselves. Their appearance, together with the known record of their ancestors, will incite a desire to buy on the part of those who see them.

When the breeder has reached the point where he produces extra good pigs he will find that there are always a few that are not so good. No breeder but has some poor pigs, and these he should at once consign to the fattening pen. Do not be tempted, under any consideration, to sell an inferior animal for breeding purposes. It will result in disappointment to both parties. Sell for breeders only such animals as you would be willing to keep in your own herd. The great object of the breeder is the improvement of the breed, and when he sells an inferior animal he makes a stab at his own business.

If you can succeed in raising good hogs and offer for sale only those which are good, you will have no trouble in selling them when this becomes known. But you must have buyers, and the cheapest, quickest and easiest way to get buyers is to advertise in your favorite farm paper. KANSAS FARMER has letters every day from swine breeders who have won success in producing good hogs and in selling them. Some write that the letters keep coming after they have stopped advertising, and others that they dare not name a price on what they have left for their own use. Advertising is just as necessary in the pure-bred swine business as is blood, type and feed, but it should be done judiciously. A farm paper of standing and reputation will carry your message to thousands of possible buyers each week and give you the opportunity to name your own price. If you sell at public sale, the buyer fixes the price, though you sell a larger number at once.

Always guarantee your description of the hogs you have to offer, and always fix your prices so as to pay you well for the extra knowledge and ability you have acquired, the extra quality of the hogs you have to sell and the extra care you give them. If you will do these things, the way to success, and even competence, is open before you, and the columns of KANSAS FARMER can bring the buyers and a reputation.

Dairying Without Pasture.

The following letter written Hoard's Dairyman and the answer of that paper thereto so completely confirm statements made in KANSAS FARMER that we cannot refrain from printing. There are dozens of Kansas farmers intent upon the same thing as the Michigan man, and this from so great an authority as Governor Hoard should enable them to more clearly see their way:

I own an eighty-acre farm of moderately sandy loam. The land is all tillable and there is no suitable place for a permanent pasture. I am planning to build up a small herd of Holsteins, and

I would like your opinion as to the practicability of conducting a small dairy without the use of pasture. I have a silo and am expecting to sow Canada peas and oats next spring for green feed. My silo is large enough for ten cows for, say, ten months. I can get good pasture by renting, but it is about 1½ miles from my farm. Do you consider that too far to drive cattle each day and would it be wise to do so considering the loss of manure? I understand a great many good dairymen are getting along now without the use of pastures at all. Would also appreciate what you can tell me with reference to cowpeas for hay as a substitute for clover.—E. L. S., Paw Paw, Mich.

There is no question whatever that when properly conducted a herd of cows can be made to yield more profit without pasture than with, unless the ground devoted to pasture is not valuable for tillage. Rather than enter into a lengthy discussion of the methods employed in caring for a herd of cows without pasture, we recommend this inquirer and others interested in the subject to send to the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington for a copy of



DAIRYING NEAR COLBY, KANSAS.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 242, which enters more into detail than it is possible to do in a newspaper article.

We may say, however, in passing, that in our judgment it would not pay to drive cows a mile and a half back and forth to pasture, but provision should be made for silage, for soiling crops and for dry roughage, with perhaps a small lot to give the cows a little exercise and the benefit of the open air, and the raising or purchasing of supplemental concentrates will carry the herd of cows through the year very successfully indeed.

It is very doubtful in our judgment whether cowpeas can be successfully raised in Michigan to take the place of clover and alfalfa. If the clover does not flourish, alfalfa would not, and the indications are that the land needed a good dressing with ground limestone or marl. A plentiful application of either will undoubtedly suffice to secure a good catch or growth of either clover or alfalfa, and these would be more certain crops in our judgment in Michigan than cowpeas, and much more easily handled.

Dairy Cow Furnishes Market.

The hog, the fat steer and the dairy cow can be regarded as mediums through which are marketed such part of the farm crops as they consume. The reason we fatten the hog or the steer is because we feel that each will convert feed into more money than the feed would bring if sold at the elevator. Dairying in Kansas has not yet reached the point where we consider the dairy cow a market medium to the same extent as the fat hog or fat steer. Yet many farmers do feed the cow for a more profitable market for their grains. The cow, to be sure, eats a large quantity of roughage which has no market value, but in many instances she eats grains which have a cash value. Why not have a cow which will convert all the good feed she will eat into money at the greatest profit? On this point Professor Fraser of the Illinois College of Agriculture in his address before the Michigan Dairymen's Association, put the question concretely in the following paragraph:

"With the grain farmer the grain elevator is the marketing place for his products, but the dairy farmer markets his product through the cow. If there were several available grain elevators in the community, some of which paid twice as much for the products grown upon the farm as the others, the grain farmer would not be long in finding it out and market his products where they would bring the highest price. But the dairy farmer continues to market the product of his farm through cows of varying capacity, so far as a profitable return is concerned. Yet the production of individual cows in the dairy herd, and the average production of the herd, as affected by its individuals, is of just as much importance to the dairy farmer as is the best market to the grain farmer."

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A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lamenesses from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunions from Horses or Cattle.
As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address
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Our \$10,000 Bond Guarantees you entire satisfaction or your money back. No other gates like these. Made right—look right and work right. Price within reach of all. \$4.95 and up. Big folder fully illustrated and giving complete description and prices free on request.
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Gate Free
I've got special free gate proposition for one farmer in each community who will help introduce my Trojan Gates. You can do it easily. Send post card now for full particulars. W. L. Voorhees.

Cramer's Dairy Hints

No breeder should register a bull calf that is not fit to head a herd. Fifty dollar bulls are like lottery tickets; they may prove good, but life is too short to take the chance. No old time successful breeder ever buys a \$50 bull to head a herd. Have registered cows; they don't eat any more than grades. A good registered cow is more profitable than an automobile; it don't cost as much. Win success by beginning right! This advice cost me lots of time and money. I give it to you for nothing. I have three young Holstein bulls, any one of which will make a reputation for you. You can have your choice for \$350, delivered, less 10 per cent if you mention this paper. Write today for pedigree and description.
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215 National Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

15⁹⁵ AND UPWARD

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Wheat or other crops without dairy-ing robs the soil. Keen dairy farmers who are making most money use highly productive land and big-producing cows. For similar reasons they use and recommend high-producing

SHARPLES

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Twice the skimming force of others. Skim twice as clean. Mr. D. H. Mudgett, widely known dairymen of Dexter, Mo., and owner of the grand Holstein shown above, is but one of many, too numerous to mention, who use Tubulars exclusively. He says: "Were I in the market for another separator, I should buy the Tubular, even if it cost more than others."

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Bees on the Farm "Gleanings in Bee Culture" will help you get more pleasure and more profit from bee keeping. Six months trial subscription, 25c. Book on Bees and catalog of supplies sent free. The A. I. Root Company, Box 220, Medina, Ohio.

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KANSAS DAIRY LAW

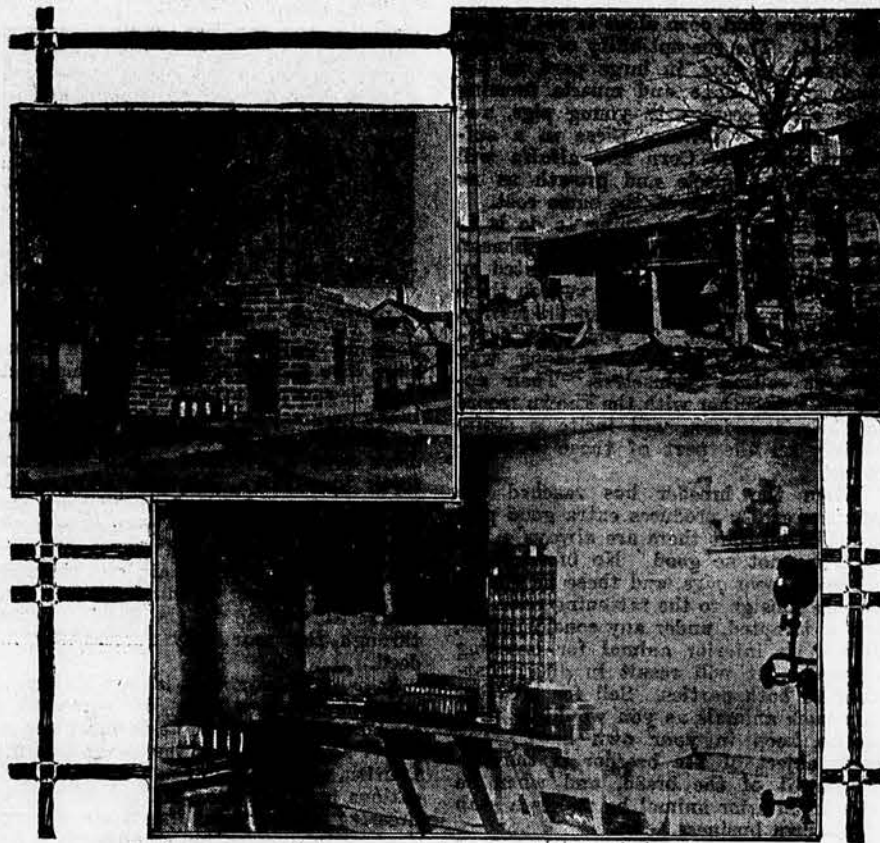
Stimulates Development of Thirty Million Dollar Cream Industry.—By State Dairy Commissioner D. S. Burch

There is perhaps a popular sentiment abroad in the state, especially in those sections where violators of the dairy law have been brought to justice, that the officers of the State Dairy Commission lie awake nights planning to secure evidence which will result in the arrest and prosecution of every milkman, dairymen and proprietor of dairy establishments. Such a perverted interpretation of the purpose of the state dairy law should at once be dismissed and everyone having feelings bordering on this construction is cordially invited to call at my office to secure first-hand information concerning the work of stimulating greater interest in dairying in Kansas and how it is being done.

The purpose of the state dairy law and of the office of state dairy commissioner which was created by the dairy

for convenience be grouped into two classes. The first includes those regulations bearing on the health of cows, milkers, and those who handle the milk or its products. This class of regulations deals entirely with the healthfulness of dairy products and the transmission of disease. The second class of regulations deals with the commercial side of the business and contains the various safeguards against fraud and dishonest competition. The former class is the more vital, but less tangible, and since my indulgent readers are doubtless accustomed to think more in terms of dollars and cents than in terms of bacteria and vital statistics, we shall for the time being consider how the dairy law affects the farmer financially.

A section of the dairy law requires that every person who buys milk or



MODERN CREAM RECEIVING STATION. EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR, AND THE KIND WHICH HAS REPLACED THE OLD-STYLE IN UPPER LEFT-HAND CORNER SINCE THE PASSAGE OF THE KANSAS DAIRY LAW.

law, is first and principally to make Kansas a safe state in which to engage in dairying without fear of being put out of business or being discriminated against by dishonest or lawless persons or competition. Dishonest persons generally congregate in places where the chances for punishment are the least, or where the punishment is the lightest. If you bought a farm a few miles from town and went into the business of selling high grade milk for seven cents a quart, only to learn after you were nicely started that your neighbor was watering his milk and by selling it at five cents a quart was taking away all your customers, what would you do if you had no state dairy law or dairy commissioner to whom you could at once appeal? You would be forced out of business, together with thousands of other honest dairymen; the public would be getting watered milk; a considerable percentage of babies would starve to death; our population might be somewhat decreased, and unless something was done, and done promptly, Kansas would soon be off the map not only as far as dairying is concerned, but in other respects as well.

HOW DAIRY LAW PROTECTS FARMER.

But thanks to the legislature of 1908-1909, Kansas has a dairy law, and a good one. To be sure, the developments of the past three years show that in a few respects it is not complete, and some detrimental practices cannot be controlled, but in all the big things, in all the principal lines of development, the law is excellently framed and offenders have been able to find very few loopholes through which they can escape. The very few that have escaped have found the sides of the loophole so rough and so full of nails pointing the wrong way that they have been too busy wondering how they ever got through to repeat their offense.

The provisions of the dairy law may

cream on the basis of the amount of butter fat it contains must pass an examination to sample and test these products and as a recognition of ability as shown in the examination, such person is granted a state permit. The testing of dairy products calls for considerable skill and experience, and without some means of determining who is qualified for this work the buying and selling of cream on the basis of its test would be mere guesswork, as it was before the dairy law went into effect. Our records for 1911, though not quite completed, indicate that close to \$30,000,000 were paid to Kansas farmers last year for cream alone, and practically all of this money changed hands on the basis of the Babcock test operated by men holding state permits.

No doubt, in all this volume of business, some mistakes were made, but there were not many of serious enough nature to affect either the prosperity of the creamery receiving the cream or the dairyman selling it, at least not to the extent of the case of watering milk previously cited. Out of more than 2,000 cream buyers, several score have recently been found to be either careless or dishonest. The latter class have been put out of the cream business, and those in the former have either followed the same course or mended their ways.

The accurate testing of cream has had its inevitable effect on butter fat prices by cutting down the shortage of cream shipments received by the creameries. No business can afford to pay more for its raw material than it receives for its finished product. Naturally when shortages averaged more than five per cent, as they did before the enactment of the dairy law, butter fat prices were forced down. A five per cent shortage means that the creamery paid in full for 100 pounds of butter fat at a receiving station, but found that when this same cream arrived at the churning plant it

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WHY WE SHOULD DRAIN

Farmers say "fields that averaged 25 bushels per acre, now average 50 to 60 bushels per acre since tiling." "I have realized 25 per cent on my investment in the increased yield of a single crop." When one can double his crop, when one field will do the work of two, why hesitate to tile?

More interest is being given in Kansas on increasing the yield per acre than ever before. Write for "Hints on Farm Drainage," sent free by

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Every day you read about some man becoming very rich through some simple invention. Your invention may make you independent. Get it patented. I can help you. Send for my free booklet, "Inventors' Guide." This tells you all about inventions. Frederick G. Fischer, Pat. Atty., 307 Junction Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

contained only 95 pounds of fat. Cream buyers must now test accurately and are not allowed a variation of more than one per cent either way. Thus the creamery also receives protection to which it is entitled and which makes possible a higher plane of prices due to the elimination of a direct and serious loss. With these conditions existing, the farmer who now milks three or four cows may safely double his milking herd, for he is assured that he will receive what is rightly due him when he sells his products. I believe the day is not far distant when cream will be graded as well as tested, and the dairyman who, by proper care and delivery, offers for sale a can of good cream, will not see it mixed with inferior grades as is now commonly done. Instead he will see it put into a can marked "first grade" and will receive at least two cents more for it per pound of butter fat than is paid for the inferior cream. When this time comes, the quality of Kansas butter will rapidly advance and butter fat prices will advance in unison.

The time is already here, as far as over a thousand dairymen delivering cream to six different towns are concerned; and by the way, about four-fifths of them delivered first-grade cream last month and received the first-grade price. But that part of the work of the dairy commission is still young and will be more interesting when the year is over and the results can be compared with those of 1911 when cream was quietly graded to see of what quality it was (with no difference in price) and only one-fifth was found to be first-grade.

Well within the memory of those who have followed the dairy industry of Kansas through the past 25 years of its development have been the tactics of the professional creamery promoter. I need not describe how a well dressed, loquacious gentleman would interest a hundred or more well-to-do farmers and country merchants in a creamery enterprise, take their notes, give them a creamery larger than they needed and filled with cheap machinery, and then devote the rest of his time to collecting the notes as they matured.

Sometimes the creamery enterprise made satisfactory headway, but it usually flickered and snuffed out. The

reasons were obvious. First, there wasn't enough milk or cream in most cases to support the creamery. It requires the product of at least 40 good cows the year around. Second, all of the sentiment in favor of the creamery had been supplied by the stranger who had an ax to grind, and when he was gone those who had given their notes soon learned that there wasn't much sentiment in turning the grindstone. Third, very few communities were fortunate enough to have a well qualified butter maker or creamery manager, and they did not know where to find one.

The last creamery promoter I saw in this state came to my office several months ago and wanted my O. K. to his proposition of building a \$7,000 creamery at Zurich. The people at Zurich had written me about him and that is probably why he came. In five minutes he admitted that a \$5,000 creamery would be plenty large enough, but apparently that did not admit of a large enough bonus for him, so he left. At that time there was not sufficient cream tributary to Zurich to justify the establishment of a creamery, and the local committee was advised to wait a little longer till the dairy business was better developed, and then put up their own plant and finance the proposition themselves.

If there are any creamery promoters now in the state, which is doubtful, the reader will confer a favor by reporting their whereabouts.

A result of the enactment and enforcement of the dairy law has been the removal of cream receiving rooms from places where oils, hides, eggs, vegetables and other places where strongly flavored articles are kept. Cream is now required to be handled in a clean and sanitary manner. The cream sampler, cans and everything with which the cream comes in contact, including the air, must be clean and without an objectionable odor. Great credit for the pioneer work in this campaign is due former Commissioner D. M. Wilson, who made the sanitary condition of all dairy establishments a very conspicuous and prominent part of his work.

The wholesale cleaning up of cream stations and their removal from con-

taminating influences has had a beneficial effect on the quality of butter, as well as being an education to many who failed to appreciate the readiness with which dairy products take up odors.

In co-operation with health officers and local authorities, considerable assistance has been given the citizens of several of the larger cities of the state in recognizing for themselves the danger that lurks in the milk can or in the cow suspected to be unhealthy. Ordinances drafted especially for local conditions have been presented, and the various tests for the purity of dairy products explained. In most cases the local authorities have put their shoulders to their own wheel and have kept it moving themselves, for the scope of the state dairy law prevents the concentration of effort on the part of the state men in any particular locality to the exclusion of others.

A glance at the fifteen-page pamphlet in which the dairy law is printed for general distribution shows the extent of the work to be such as to require a force of at least twenty men if the public is to be adequately protected by the state. Hundreds of people die every year from disorders brought about by unclean milk. Some of this unclean milk has been bought, and much of it has been produced right in the home dairy, which has never been inspected and proper instruction given to make it safe. A million dollars is lost to the dairymen of the state every year because of the poor quality of the average cream and the butter it makes. Another million is lost by milking unprofitable cows, and so we might proceed. Various agencies for good are at work, but there should be some recognized head, and that head should be a state office working with the various agencies for the common good.

The present appropriation of \$7,500 for this office permits the appointment of only five persons, the commissioner, deputy, and an office force of three, to take charge of record work, examinations, statistics and correspondence amounting to over 500 letters a month. Office maintenance, printing, postage, apparatus and traveling expenses of deputy and commissioner indicate that the purpose of the office is efficiency in behalf of the state, and that the people

who pay the taxes are not supporting chair-warmers or an office existing in name only. Still, as long as there are only 24 hours in a day, and as long as trains run not more than 40 miles an hour and only twice a day, two state officers cannot cover the state like a force of twenty. The public is entitled to more protection, to more assistance, and to more expert advice on dairy matters than it is getting, but it must provide the means by which this service may be had. Fines resulting from prosecutions under the dairy law are diverted to the general school fund.

Problems will arise in the future which will require prompt action. The enactment of better oleomargarine and ice cream laws, fair but stringent; the regulation of cut-throat competition and the encouragement of clean competition must all come in time. To this end the co-operation of all is invited. Let us make Kansas a place where all honest men may prosper in the various lines of dairying to which they lean; let us make it a place where dishonest men will not thrive, and while we are building up and after we have built up a great dairy industry let us protect it with suitable laws and provide means for their enforcement. It has been said that we have too many laws. True, there are too many for those who seek to evade them, but like fences on the farm, the more the better, and the tighter they are the more the farm is worth and the better protected we are from those to whom fences are annoying obstructions.

Our subscriber, Henry Bartels, Tobias, Neb., writes of the value of the silo in dairying. He says: "The silo has done more for me than I ever expected. My milch cows have just doubled my cream checks. I have kept records for the last three years. The month of January, 1911, my cream check was \$51.50; for the month just closed it was \$150.25. Now, figuring the same price which I received January, 1911, per pound for butter fat for 1912 and milking the same number of cows, I still find that I received \$99.84—\$48.34 in favor of feeding corn silage, saying nothing about how much cheaper the production is and the thirty head of cattle I am feeding outside the milch cows."

No-Rim-Cut Tires—10% Oversize

Touch the Million Mark

This month we celebrate.
A million Goodyear Auto Tires have now gone into use.
Over half that number have been used within the past 12 months. Yet this is our 13th year.
Think what that means. More used this last year than in 12 years altogether.

200,000 Users—127 Makers Adopt Them

No-Rim-Cut tires have been tested, probably, on 200,000 cars. And this flood-like demand is the result of that testing.

For the year 1912, 127 leading motor car makers have contracted for Goodyear tires.

That means the reign of a new-type tire—a tire that cuts tire bills in two.

It means that men who know, want tires that can't rim-cut. They want oversize tires, to save the blow-outs due to overloading.

They want hookless tires. And they want tires which embody the final results of 13 years spent in perfecting them.

They get all these features in No-Rim-Cut tires. Yet they cost no more than other standard tires.

So these 200,000 demand these tires, as you will when you know.

Old-Type Tires

The old-type tires which No-Rim-Cuts are displacing are known as clincher tires.

They have hooks on the base, which hook into the rim flange.

When the tire is not kept fully

inflated, or run flat, the rim flanges cut it. Such tires are often ruined in a single block.

No-Rim-Cut tires have no hooks on the base. Yet they fit any standard rim. These tires make rim-cutting forever impossible, as a glance at the tires will show you.

And they are twice as easy to detach as old-type clincher tires.

Average Saving 48 Per Cent

Statistics show that 23 per cent of all ruined clincher tires are rim-cut. No-Rim-Cut tires forever end that worry and expense.

Then No-Rim-Cut tires are 10 per

cent over the rated size. That means 10 per cent more air—10 per cent greater carrying capacity. And that, with the average car, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

Thus we figure 48 per cent. It varies, of course, with proper use or abuse. Your cost for tire upkeep depends somewhat on you.

But this saving of rim cutting, plus the added size, will cut the average tire upkeep in two. And tens of thousands have proved it.

No Extra Price

No-Rim-Cut tires now cost no more than other standard tires. They used to cost one-fifth extra.

Think what that means.

Tires which can't rim-cut cost the same as tires that do. Oversize tires cost the same as skimpy tires.

You are offered your choice at an equal price. Which tire will you take?

We Control Them

We control by patents the only way to make a practical tire of this new type.

Three flat bands of 126 braided wires are vulcanized into the tire base.

Other devices are employed to make a hookless tire, but in use they have proved very unsatisfactory.

That is why the demand for this new-type tire has centered on Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

When you change from the old type—as you will—do not adopt an experiment. Get the tire of which one million have been tested out.

No-Rim-Cut tires, in these days of tire wisdom, far outsell all others. Get these tires.

Our 1912 Tire Book—based on 13 years spent in tire making—is filled with facts you should know. Ask us to mail it to you.

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THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

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We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits

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The Bell system opens more than six million telephone doors, so that each subscriber can talk with any other subscriber.

It provides a highway of universal communication to open and connect all these doors.

It also furnishes the vehicle for use on this highway, to carry speech from door to door throughout the land.

The Bell highway is used daily by more than twenty million people—all telephone neighbors—by means of universal service.

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AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy One System Universal Service

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Same strain that brought \$85.00 for one bushel last year. Same strain that won \$5,000 in premiums at National Corn Show in 1907. Same strain that won so many first premiums at county fairs! Get our rock bottom surprise prices!

10,000 Bushels Ready Now!

Just out of our testing rooms—thousands of bushels shelled and graded, thousands left in the ear. You can have it either way and it's the best! All varieties—just the kind you want—bred up for years—to highest standards of perfection—and picked at the right time! Don't buy a bushel—don't even plant a kernel till you get our catalog and prices. Also note quality and prices of other seeds—all kinds—for biggest crops. Address postal now to

O. S. JONES SEED CO., Box 733-A 1, SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA.



DAIRYING WITH THE SILO

By A. L. HAECKER, Lincoln, Nebr.

When I was a boy we had a silo on our farm. This, I believe, was 26 years ago; in fact, before the time when silos were an article of commerce. My father had read of this new plan of preserving the corn plant, but the early readers were so much in the dark regarding the structure of this equipment that each man seemed to get an entirely different idea as to how the silo should be made. The ancient silo made in Europe was simply a pit or hole in the ground. Following this, some silos were built of stone above ground, and in the early history of this country they were built of wood. Some of these silos are still standing, and are giving good service. The first silo I ever saw was that built at the Wisconsin Experiment Station 31 years ago. It was built of heavy flag stone, resembling very much a feudal castle. These silos did not give good service, owing to the spoiling of the silage next to the wall, due to the cold chill of the stone. Prof. Henry, at the Experiment Station, advised my father to build his silo out of wood. This, briefly, was my early experience of the silo.

The experiment stations took up the building of silos from an experimental standpoint, and the spreading of the silo, while very slow, was, nevertheless, accomplished, and has grown steadily in popularity from the time that they were first inaugurated. During the years of 1890 to 1897 this country experienced very low prices for practically all products, especially forage and grain. Naturally, this discouraged the promotion of the silo, and only the dairyman who was thoroughly convinced of its benefit, held to the silo. Since this time we have had an era of high priced grains and forage, and rapid advances in the price of land. These factors

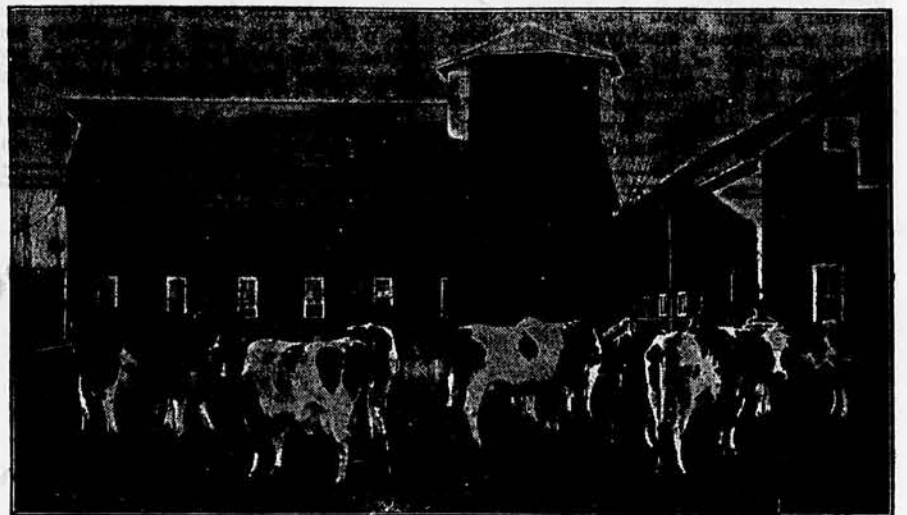
best in the country from a producing standpoint, while the milk and cream sells for the highest price.

The use of the summer silo to supplement pasture is not only advisable, but will surely be the coming method. With this plan butter can be produced cheaper and high priced land will show a profit. The average season in the corn belt is not favorable to the best pasture conditions, and with the present high value of land this crop is unprofitable. With the pasture turned to corn and put in the silo, six times more feed can be supplied, or in other words, one acre of corn in the silo will equal six in pasture.

A ration made up of corn silage and alfalfa hay, with some grain, may be given as follows:

For a mature cow weighing, we will say, 1,000 pounds, use 30 pounds of corn silage, 10 pounds of alfalfa hay, and a grain mixture of two parts corn, one part bran, and one-half part cottonseed meal or oil meal. This grain mixture can be given in feeds of from two to ten pounds, depending upon the production of the animal. Cows that are milking say from 25 to 50 pounds per day should receive 6 to 10 pounds of grain, while cows that are milking light, say 10 to 25 pounds, need receive little if any grain.

Some years ago I made a test with 30 cows, half of these, or 15, receiving corn silage and alfalfa hay alone, while the other half received corn ensilage, alfalfa hay, with what grain they could eat up clean. The results of the test demonstrated that the most economical milk and butter was produced without grain, but the cows did not give as large a production as they did when they received grain. It is not difficult to explain why this was true. The capacity



SILO MAKES THIS DAIRY HERD HIGHLY PROFITABLE.

forced the attention to a more economical method of feeding, and today we have the silo before us as the paramount rural issue.

The western development of the dairy industry which is taking place in the corn belt has greatly stimulated the use of the silo, and the cream producer is now ready and anxious to adopt this method of economic producing. Winter dairying is now recognized as a profitable season for the cow keeper, and in order to carry on the business he must have for his stock cheap, succulent feed, so as to obtain a large production of butter fat during the high priced season. The use of silage by the dairyman is well known to all who have kept posted on the economic production of milk, and practically all of the dairy farmers who have made their business a study are acquainted with the value of silage in the dairy. Silage may be likened to new grass, and fed with this in view. It is the aim of most men who are using the silo for producing milk that they start feeding ensilage as soon as they take the cows off the pasture, and continue feeding it until the pasture is again fit for use. By so doing, they are able to obtain the largest production at the lowest cost.

Most of the great records made by dairy cows of this country were made by the use of silage in the ration. The freakish notion that silage is harmful to stock and gives milk a bad taste and odor is not for one minute believed or entertained by the men who have had experience. I know of herds that have had silage both winter and summer for fifteen years, and the animals are not only healthy, but the herds are of the

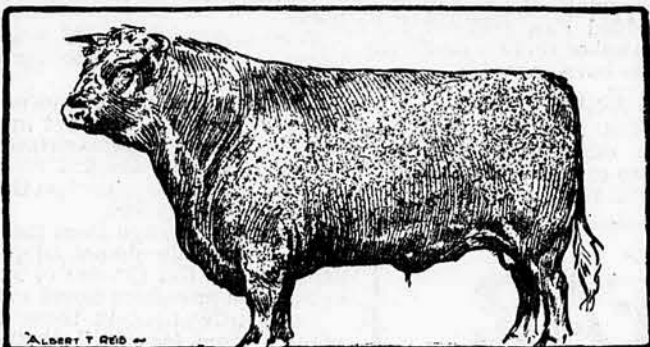
of an animal is limited, and this limitation in simple words is the size of the paunch. It is impossible for a large producing cow to consume enough of this bulky material to furnish the needed nutrients for a large milk production. On the other hand, with light or medium production, it is quite possible, and naturally would follow that while the animal consumed this cheap roughage it would produce milk at a lower cost.

In a land where corn and alfalfa thrives, there certainly the production of stock and the stock products should be the business of the people.

By furnishing carbohydrates and protein, in the form of corn silage and alfalfa hay, we cannot only compete with any section of this country, but also with any section of the world. The largest expense connected with the dairy business from the producer's standpoint is the expense of feeding the cow, and to lower this expense should be the first work of the dairyman.

To milk and care for a cow for one year costs about \$25.00, and to feed one cow for one year costs about \$45.00, therefore, as it would be difficult to lower the cost of caring for the cow, the first item need not be considered, but if it is possible to cut the expense of feeding the animal, say 25 or 50 per cent, it certainly would be wise to study this feature of the business.

By the use of the silo we not only save all of the corn crop, producing butter fat from 8 to 10 per cent cheaper, but we can also greatly increase the amount of milk from our cows and keep them in much better condition. I truly believe the general use of the silo by our cream producers will add many millions of dollars to the profits of their business.



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We do not belong to the SILO COMBINE. We make our own prices. We make our silos of the finest materials and guarantee the workmanship and materials to be first-class. We ship on approval and do not ask you to make settlement of any kind until the silo arrives at your station and are satisfied that it is exactly as represented. Write for free circular and price list.

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Get these offers—then decide on a Champion. Western Made for Western Trade. Continuous door front trussed and braced with angle iron and channel steel. Double latch ladder secures doors and supports heaviest man. Adjustable hoops keep staves tight. Redwood doors—can't shrink or bind.

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No. 1—For single silo and cutter. No. 2—For two silos and cutter. No. 3—For three silos and cutter. No. 4—For four silos and cutter. No. 5—For five silos and cutter.

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Cream Income Over \$45 Per Cow.

In 1910 we sold \$938.55 worth of cream, and in 1911 we sold \$866.65 worth. This does not include what we used for the house. We averaged about 20 cows in milk each year.

We are milking grade Shorthorns and have a full-blood bull. This winter we are feeding silage, alfalfa and straw. This has been a hard winter on cows. I don't think we are making any more than expenses this winter. We are raising most of our feed. By feeding more grain we could increase our output, but feed is high and would not pay.

We feed our calves skim milk at about two weeks old, and give alfalfa, and they do very well. In fact they look like they were fed on grain.

We feed alfalfa while we milk. Silage is fed in a separate barn. At this writing the ground is covered with snow and has been most of the winter, something I never saw in this part of Kansas.—W. H. HAMM, Cairo, Kan.

Centrifugal Separator Advantages.

Aside from saving practically all of the butter fat contained in the milk, the centrifugal hand cream separator has other advantages over other methods of separating. Some of these are:

1. It gives better and more uniform quality of cream.

2. The richness of cream can easily be regulated as desired.

3. It saves labor in washing and handling utensils.

4. The skim milk is in the best possible condition for feeding purposes.

Regarding the value of centrifugal hand separator skim milk for feeding, Prof. G. L. McKay, formerly of Ames College, Iowa, in a bulletin, says:

"No invention of recent years has benefited the dairy farmer so much as the little hand separator. By its use a saving of at least 25 cents per hundred is made over the whole milk delivery or gravity skimming system.

"Sweet, warm skim milk is one of the most perfect foods known for young animals. It brings out additional food value when fed intelligently with other feeds. When sweet it possesses high nutritive value, but when partially decayed and in a badly fermented condition it is practically useless."

The centrifugal cream separator gives you skim milk at its greatest feeding value.

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Over one gallon a minute

That's the capacity of the SMALLEST BEATRICE CREAM SEPARATOR—the simplest, most durable and most efficient skimming machine ever made.

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with each BEATRICE CREAM SEPARATOR. Don't take a substitute if you are unable to find the BEATRICE AT YOUR STORE. We'll tell you where to buy it if you don't know. You'll have the best milk and cream season you ever knew if you own a BEATRICE and that season ought to be this year. Reminder: Send for the free booklets and complete information today.

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Business system and business methods count for success in farming same as in any other kind of business.

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Write for information about our farm business course.

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High Yield and Fine Quality. Our corn took 5 firsts at Kansas City Interstate Fair, and 8 Firsts, two Champions, and Grand Champion at Topeka State Fair, the only places we showed in 1911. Over 100 prizes in the past five years. Write for circular.

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STEEL MANTLE BURNERS. Odorless, smokeless. Make the home cheerful and bright. Three times as much light as an ordinary burner. Every one guaranteed. Just what you need. If your dealer doesn't keep them send his name and address with your name and address and we will mail you as many as you wish at 25c each. Agents Wanted everywhere. THE STEEL MANTLE LIGHT CO. 309Huron Street. Toledo, Ohio



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The HOWARD owner is ready to match seconds with all comers. He tells you what time it is—and his word is authority among his associates.

Why will any practical man carry a timepiece that cannot be trusted out of sight of a jeweler's window?

Why should the prosperous farmer or stockman, of all practical folk, have to depend on "setting" his watch when he comes to town?

As a matter of fact, in the progressive farming sections of this country you will find thousands of men who carry the HOWARD Watch—just as they own the

Send us your name on a postal card and we will send you—FREE—our pamphlet, **THE STORY OF EDWARD HOWARD AND THE FIRST AMERICAN WATCH**. It is a chapter of History that every man and boy in this country should read.

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730 TIMES A YEAR—You'll Be Mighty Glad That You Selected a GREAT WESTERN Separator

Twice a day—730 times a year—for a lifetime—you'll be mighty glad you chose a Great Western Separator instead of any other.

Whenever neighbors are around while you skim—or when you happen to be at your neighbor's when he is skimming with some other make—you'll feel proud of your judgment in selecting a Great Western. You'll realize then, what Great Western

Quality

means to you. You'll realize what it means in close skimming, easy turning, easy cleaning and in bigger profits from quality cream and butter. Let us tell you the facts.

The Great Western bowl follows nature's laws by delivering the cream from the top and the skim milk from the bottom. There is no chance of their mixing—so you get the utmost in quantity and quality of cream—even when skimming COLD milk.

The bowl of the Great Western is self-draining and self-flushing. There are no long tubes, no minute slots, nooks, corners, crevices or ragged edges to hold milk and collect dirt.

Write for our fine book today.

Rock Island Plow Co., 245C Second Avenue
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The Great Western is ball-bearing throughout. The balls we use are absolutely uniform in size and test 50% to 100% harder than balls others use.

The ball races in the Great Western are tempered so hard that you cannot cut them with a file. That is why the Great Western beats them all for easy running and long service—why it is positively the greatest and undisputed

Value

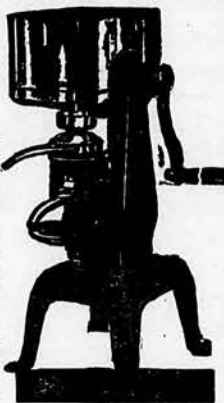
ever offered in a cream separator. We will arrange to give you any kind of a trial you want on any size Great Western.

Test it yourself on every point, close skimming, ease of turning, ease of cleaning, sanitary construction, quality of cream, quality of butter and every feature that means durability—the most cow profits for the longest time.

Our 5 year guarantee and Security Bond prove our confidence in the Great Western.

Write Us Now

Let us send you our big book on more dairy profits. See how you can make from \$10.00 to \$15.00 more each year from every cow you milk. See the only separator that follows natural laws. The only separator cleaned in a jiffy. Skims warm or cold milk to a trace.



Standard Books

For the farmer and breeder for sale at this office. Send for catalog.

Address

KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.

New Galloway Catalog.

The William Galloway Company, Waterloo, Iowa, has just issued a new general catalog. It has many merits as a fine book, besides the principal one of setting out the goods that are offered for sale. As usual with the other Galloway books, this one is for gratuitous distribution. Your name on a postal card will bring you one of the new catalogs by return mail.

POULTRY



With snow a foot deep in Kansas, in the middle of March, early fries are bound to be at a premium.

Maybe Kansans will be forced to import their spring chickens from California, Texas or Florida, where winter does not last all through summer.

With comparatively few hens laying, therefore but a few incubators running, there undoubtedly will be a great shortage of spring broilers, but those who may happen to have them will realize a good price for them.

Therefore set your incubator as soon as you have enough eggs to fill it, and be prepared to meet the great demand for fried chicken that will surely come as soon as warm weather has struck this section of the country.

While most any kind of chickens will pay on the farm, it is certain that pure-bred chickens will pay much better. A smaller number of fowls will take less feed, less work and less housing room and still give much better results on the investment.

If you feed a moist mash in the morning it is wise not to feed more than the hens will eat up clean; for if any is left in the trough it is apt either to become sour or to get foul by the hens scratching the litter of the pen into it.

People in town complain of having to eat cold storage eggs, when there is no necessity for it. There is hardly a lot, where chickens enough to furnish the family with fresh eggs, could not be raised. And enough to feed them goes to waste daily in the table scraps of most families.

Spade up the yards as early as possible and sow them to oats. Keep out the hens for a few days till the oats begin to sprout, then let them into the yards and see the dirt fly when those hens get to digging for the oats. None of them will grow to seed.

The raising of more chickens on the average farm will not only bring in a little more revenue in the way of eggs and dressed fowls, but it is an easy and profitable way to market a part of the crop by putting it in the form of poultry. You don't have to wait long for the harvest, for you can market the surplus every week, or oftener. The by-products of skim milk and buttermilk can be fed to the hens to good advantage, and their merits as rustlers for the grain that is going to waste on the ground cannot be estimated.

Because a flock of hens has free range is no reason for supposing that a plentiful supply of gritty material is found by them. A calculation will show that when the hens are searching daily over every portion of the range only a short time is required for them to appropriate all the gritty material that can be utilized. Round gravel is not suitable. The hens should have sharp, cutting material, such as flint, broken china or earthenware, or even cut glass. Where

the fowls are confined it is still more important that the matter of providing grit should not be overlooked.

When the waste products of a slaughter house can be procured they are the cheapest substances that can be used, in proportion to the services rendered, in the manufacture of eggs. For instance: Blood is largely composed of albumen, the same as the white of an egg, and if this could be saved by the butcher you could afford to pay 5 cents per pound for it when it is fresh. It may be mixed with corn meal and then cooked. Fresh blood can be bought for 1 cent per pound, as a rule, and sheep's liver, hog's liver, lights and trimmings from beef, all easily procured at a small cost, will largely add to the number of eggs, both in summer and in cold weather. An extra egg each week from every hen will more than pay for the waste products of the butchers or from hotels. Stale bread and crackers from the bakery can sometimes be had for a small sum, and the fowls will appreciate all such food. If the flock is a large one it will pay well to secure such articles, as they reduce the grain food proportionately. But it is not the reduction of cost in the grain bill that is the principal consideration. It is the adaptability of such foods to the manufacture of eggs that make them so valuable. Such good results cannot be obtained by the feeding of twice as much grain food.

Overstocking the Market.

There is a fear on the part of some people that the poultry market may be overstocked and that after a while poultry and eggs will be so low in price as to be unprofitable, and so they keep out of the poultry business. There is nothing to this, for it is the same old claim that we have heard for 30 years or more. When the railroads began to branch out in every direction and open up new avenues to market, it was thought that everything would fall in price and provisions be much cheaper. Turkeys were then driven to market on foot, and so were hogs and sheep. Eggs could be bought in some places at 6 cents per dozen, and even in winter 15 cents was considered a high price. At the present day there is no section of our country that is without railroad facilities, and yet the markets are not overstocked. Overstocking the market is not an easy matter. It requires organized effort to do so, and with all the schemes and plans for so doing, the market only remains in such condition for a day or two. If all the farmers around Chicago should combine, and each keep 1,000 hens, with incubators to assist in hatching the chicks, the Chicago market could not be overstocked a week. Let it be remembered that Chicago is but one of the number of markets that are open to the sale of poultry and eggs, to say nothing of the increased demand which is always occasioned by an unlimited supply.

The poultry market cannot be overstocked. The greater the number of eggs sent to market, the larger the number of purchasers. In proportion to cost, eggs are higher, as a usual thing, in price than any other production of the farm. Despite the increase in numbers of those who are engaging in the poultry



GUERNSEY HEIFERS MAKING GOOD IN THE DAIRY OF R. C. KRUEGER, BURLINGTON, KANSAS.

business, the supply falls far short of the demand, and the greater the attempt to fill the demand the wider the difference between supply and demand, as may be proved by the fact that, although there is now more poultry and eggs produced than in former periods, we are compelled to import eggs from Europe in order to satisfy those who are willing to purchase.

There is no such thing as overproduction. True, there may be times when large quantities may be shipped and remain in market for a short time, being slow in selling, and depressing the price somewhat, but the market not only reverts to its normal condition, but the excess sent forward causes a corresponding reaction, which not only enhances prices but elevates the apparently overstocked market to one demanding a greater supply. The natural law which prevents an oversupply, except at the expense of an undersupply in another direction, ordains that the extra demand for a certain article lessens the demand for another, and consequently the purchasers who may be added to those preferring poultry are taken from those who formerly were producers of substitutes. The same rule governs the production and sale of commodities all over the world, and in thus admitting that there



The hanging udder. Cows with such udders are usually heavy milkers but subject to garget, bloody milk and other udder troubles. The udder gets bruised in swinging back and forth, particularly if the cow is hurried.

may be overproduction of some articles there will be no overproduction of all, and at no period can necessary articles of food be sent to market in excess without at some future time finding level. As a scarcity arises, it attracts attention, and thus enables us to maintain an equilibrium on all production, but too much cannot be produced.

But suppose, for argument's sake, that too much poultry can be produced, there never is, nor can there be, an excess in quality. There is always a demand for the best. The packing houses or cold storage plants may at times refuse to buy poor, scrawny chickens, but they never have too many of the best quality.

Good poultry will sell, even if every storehouse shall be piled with carcasses. Buyers not only demand a supply, but they are willing to pay for the best. Prices of pure-bred poultry were never higher than they are at the present time. Without taking into consideration the abnormal, and perhaps fictitious, price of \$10,000 for one hen, authenticated prices of hundreds of dollars each for individual specimens of the popular breeds are not rare. And no matter about the number forthcoming, there is always a demand and an extra good price ready for the winners of the blue ribbons at our poultry shows. The prices for fresh eggs and prime specimens of poultry were never higher than they have been the past few seasons, and the old, low prices of long ago will never again be in vogue. If poultry is to be made a business, therefore, it is apparent that a small investment for a sitting of eggs from a good strain of pure-breds is but a drop in the ocean as compared with the profits to be derived from the increased price which poultry of good quality will always bring.

Kansas Jersey Dairying

We are sorry we cannot give you some figures as to what our dairy is doing. The fact is, we are milking a large number of strippers, having been in milk from a year to six months, the same being left on our hands by the slight demand for fresh heifers last spring owing to crop failures in this vicinity. These are nearly all 2-year-olds, coming 3, with first calf, and while they do as well as could be expected, are not anything to be classed as a regular dairy proposition. We feed corn and Kafir fodders, alfalfa and cottonseed meal mixed equal parts with ground Kafir or

Our 70-Year Reputation for Mechanical Perfection is Behind the GREATER CASE 40



The Greater Case—our new self-starting "40"—is a car with a name that for three generations has stood for high-class machinery.

We staked that 70-year reputation—that world-wide prestige—when we entered the automobile field.

And the car on which we risked so much has won new laurels for CASE.

The Greater Case is great in size and magnificent in appearance. It has all the elegance and style and luxurious comfort of the most expensive cars. But the dominant factor in its supremacy is the powerful, silent engine that's under the hood of the Case.

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It took 18 years to perfect the engine that makes the Case supreme.

These 18 years devoted to designing, experimenting, refining, improving and perfecting this wonderful engine, have brought forth what we believe to be the masterpiece of America.

The engine—rated at 40 horsepower—shows 52 horsepower on brake test.

A Big, Handsome, Roomy Car

The Greater Case is big and roomy, with a straight-

line body and sweeping lines that give symmetry and grace. It is richly finished and upholstered, handsomely trimmed, luxuriously appointed and up-to-the-minute in style. Its splendid lines and stunning style command universal admiration. No modern car at any price surpasses it in appearance.

The Case Eagle On Your Car

This emblem on an automobile has the same significance as the STERLING MARK on silver. It stands for highest quality and a guarantee that protects. It places at the disposal of the owner of a Case Car our

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We have 10,000 Case Agents and 65 big Branch Houses scattered throughout the United States and Canada.

Wherever you carry the Case Eagle you will find friends. Case agencies everywhere. No other automobile concern in the world can duplicate Case Service.

Case machinery was famous for quality when your grandfather was a boy. And for three generations that high standard of quality has steadily been maintained.

Big Value—Medium Price

The Greater Case is a high-grade car at a medium price. Fore-door ventilation—combination oil and electric side and tail lamps with storage lighting battery—reliable self-starter—36x4-inch tires—120-inch wheel base—11-inch clearance—4½ x 5½-inch cylinders—Rayfield carburetor—Brown-Lipe transmission—Timken full-floating axles—cellular-type radiator—regulation trimmings—demountable rims—English mohair top with side curtain and dust hood—high-grade windshield—12-inch acetylene gas head lamps—Prest-O-Lite tank for head lamps—one extra demountable rim—complete set of tools—jack and tire-repair kit—pump. These are some of the special features that belong to the Greater Case. If you want a lighter, less powerful car, investigate the well-known Case 30.

Get the Catalog—See the Car

Write for catalog and prices on Case Cars. See the car at nearest Case Agency. Ride in it, at our expense, as fast and as far as you wish. Advance orders for cars are coming fast—write us today, without fail.

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SEED POTATOES

NEW MAJESTIC: Earliest, biggest and best in the world; Early Ohio, Early Rose and Early Six Weeks, the standard of all varieties. Also Carmen No. 3 and Rural New Yorkers No. 2 and all other best sorts. All our seed grown in Red River Valley of North Dakota from strictly pure varieties. Write for big illustrated catalog of Seed Potatoes, seed corn, farm and garden seeds. RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa.

corn chop. We believe the alfalfa goes very well with the other fodders; and the grain mixture, too, has brought very good results, much better, we believe, especially for a winter ration, than wheat products.

By the first of May we will have a dairy of 40 registered cows alone, many of them large milkers. This is really the make-up of our regular dairy, the remainder simply being grades awaiting sale.

On account of the planting to corn and Kafir where wheat failed to come up last spring there was more than the average amount of fodder in this vicinity, although not of the best quality, but the local demand is already sharp and the feed beginning to be scarce. We have found it necessary to buy several carloads of alfalfa hay at \$12 a ton delivered at our station, on account of shortage of roughness.—O. J. COBLISS, & Sons, Coats, Kan.

Ten Holsteins Pay Well.

I will give you my experience on a herd of registered Holstein cattle.

During January and up to the 25th day of February I have sold \$110 worth of cream from ten cows. We also made all the butter for our own use. Now, this is just about one-half of what our cows made us. The skim milk and the manure on the farm is worth about as much as the cream. We fed these cows the following ration: All the silage they wanted to eat, four pounds of corn chop per day, and five pounds of alfalfa hay per day. These cows came fresh in July, August and September.

We feed our calves whole milk for three weeks, then we use about half skim milk for two weeks longer, then turn them on skim milk altogether. Now in doing this I have not had a case of scours among my calves.

I believe every farmer in Kansas should have some cows to milk, and without stock one cannot farm profitably any more. We need manure for the land. We have been robbing our soil too long.—BEN SCHNEIDER, Nortonville, Kan.

Johnson's Big 1912 Book

That he calls

"POULTRY SERMONS"

—READY FOR YOU

Send a postal sure this time for Johnson's book—the best and biggest ever in 35 years—hundreds of actual new photographs showing

Old Trusty Incubators

Used by many hundreds of thousands of most successful poultry raisers.

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Under \$10 now, 10 Years' Guarantee.

Johnson pays the Freight east of Rockies. 75 per cent bigger hatches guaranteed.

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M. M. JOHNSON (Incubator Man) Clay Center, Neb.

This Month Jim Rohan's POULTRY BULLETIN

tells the latest facts of the year on how you can make the most money raising chickens. Get it. Send your name on a postal. Get the real World's Championship Facts from Jim Rohan, Pres., Belle City Incubator Co.

\$7.55 Buys Best 140-Egg Incubator

Double cases all over; best copper tank; nursery, self-regulating. Best 140-chick hot-water brooder, \$4.85. Both ordered together, \$11.50. Freight prepaid (E. of Rockies). No machines at any price are better. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for book today or send price now and save time.

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Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

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.

SAVE YOUR CHICKS.

We can help you. Send names and addresses of ten poultry friends and receive our 32-page book on WHITE DIARRHOEA, the greatest foe to chick life. This book makes poultry profits possible. Gives care and guaranteed cure for bowel trouble. Above book and sample of F. K. Tablets FREE, postpaid, for the names. Write today. The value will surprise you.

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What is the use to go to the trouble to hatch chicks and then let them die? Thousands of chicks have been saved by feeding "THE OTTO WEISS CHICK FEED." Why don't you save yours? It is a scientifically prepared balanced ration, not an experiment, but on the market for over ten years. Insist on your dealer furnishing you with the best. THE OTTO WEISS ALFALFA STOCK FOOD CO., Wichita, Kan.

BUFF THE STRAIN

that has made ABILENE FAMOUS. Fifteen eggs, \$5. "YOUNG'S" Strain White Leghorns, 15 eggs, \$2. "LUSTROUS" Black Cochins Bantams, 15 eggs, \$1.50.

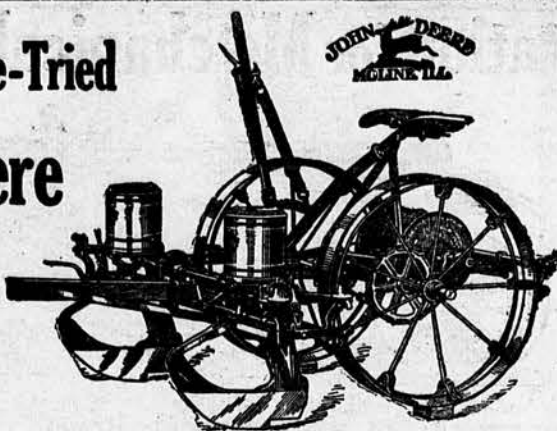
WILLIAM SCOTT, Box K, Abilene, Kan.

L. M. PENWELL,

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Get Real Accuracy of Drop Combined with Simplicity and Reliability

MORE No. 9 Corn Planters are in use than any other three makes combined. This is a bare fact and in no sense a boast. Farmers everywhere praise the work of this planter.

They know from experience, how accurately it drops the corn, how easy it is on the team, how quickly it can be changed to a drill, how surely it operates and how durably it is built.

That's why it "stays put." That's why you can depend on it. That's why you should buy it. It's worth is fully proven.

Devices that change the drop "theoretically" are of no benefit, if the drop itself is not accurate and positive. They only cause loss and disappointment.

Better stick to the machine that you can depend on for accuracy. Better buy the planter that you know will do the business. Then you don't have to worry. Then you don't have to replant. Then you don't lose the price of two or three planters by getting a poor stand.

The No. 9 is built by planter specialists, in a specially equipped plant—not as a side line in some buggy, pump, or plow factory.

Write for our latest book "MORE AND BETTER CORN." Contains all the vital facts about seed corn, practical hints on preparing the seed bed and information of value to every farmer. It is mailed FREE. To be sure to get the right book ask for Package Number D-13

John Deere Plow Company : Moline, Illinois

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Diamond Joe's Corn is King Big White Seed Corn



153 Bushels per Acre

Select High Grade Seed Corn That Will Grow is Scarce This Year. Upon good seed depends the prosperity of the Farmer, Merchant, Business Man and Banker. Corn is King. It is Bread and Meat. It feeds Man and Beast. America produces three-fourths of all the corn grown in the world. Seven states only grow a surplus above home requirements. Therefore it is important to Every Business Interest of These States to Help the Corn Growing Farmer.

We are the Largest Seed Corn Growers in Iowa and have in stock Thousands of Bushels of Extra Select, High Testing Seed Corn of All Best Field Varieties, White and Yellow, Large, Medium and Extra Early Sorts. All carefully sorted, hand picked, cleaned, screened and tested. Behind every bushel of our seed sent out stands twenty-eight years experience as the largest growers of seed corn in the world, beside Our Iron Clad Guarantee that any seed corn sent out by us if not found entirely satisfactory for any cause, may be returned to us any time within ten days at our expense and purchase price will be refunded. All Tests Show 90 to 100 Per Cent good strong germination. Our Big Illustrated Seed Corn, Farm and Garden Seed Catalog is FREE. Send for it NOW so you will have time to get your seed before planting time.

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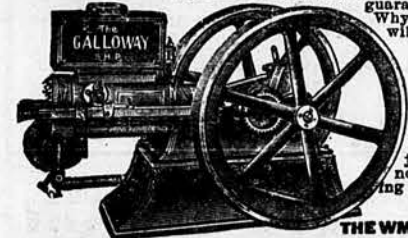
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SAVE \$50 to \$300

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Ranging From Our Famous 1 3/4 H. P. Pumping Engine up to 15 H. P.

Buy from a real engine factory—save dealer, jobber and catalog house profits. No such offer as I make on this high quality engine has ever been made before in all gasoline engine history. I operate the largest factories of their kind in the world; manufacture engines in tremendous quantities and sell direct to the user with just one small profit added to cost of material and labor. No use paying big profits to a lot of middlemen. GALLOWAY WILL absolutely and positively save you from \$50 to \$300 on a gasoline engine that will exactly meet your requirements. Anyone can afford an engine at the prices I am charging. I sell for less than dealers and jobbers can buy for, and I give you besides, the best engine possible to build with a 5-year guarantee, and 30 day free trial.



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fully illustrating and describing all Galloway engines. The most complete engine book ever written. Printed in four colors and containing hundreds of letters from men all over the country who have long been using Galloway engines and know just what they are. Don't wait—don't put off! Sit right down now and write me for this book, because it actually means a saving to you of from \$50 to \$300 on a Gasoline Engine. It will pay you.

WM. GALLOWAY, President
THE WM. GALLOWAY CO., 385 A O Galloway Sta., Waterloo, Iowa.

HIDES and FURS

Ship us your Cow and Horse Hides. We are paying a good price for them. G. S. Hides, 11 and 12 cents; Horse Hides, \$2.50 to \$3.50. You should ship your Furs just as fast as you get hold of them, as the market will keep going lower as the season advances.

JAS. C. SMITH HIDE CO., Topeka, Kansas
St. Joe, Mo., Wichita, Kan., Grand Island, Neb., Joplin, Mo.



When You Write Advertisers

Be sure to mention this paper. Our advertisers like to know where their replies come from.

Kansas Dairy Jersey "Ranch"

By O. J. CORLISS & SONS, Coats, Kan.

It gives us pleasure to set forth a few facts for KANSAS FARMER concerning our experience in dairying. We can not consistently furnish a herd report, as we are not running a regular dairy, the makeup of the milch cows in our stanchions changing from day to day throughout the year, through sale of same. Our experience is not, therefore, valuable from the point of a regular working dairy.

In the fall of 1907 we shipped in two carloads of Jersey calves and yearlings from the state of Vermont, and at this writing have brought a total of 1,100 head from that source. They have in most instances found their way to homes where they are simply the family milch cow, but there is a leaning all the time toward dairying where buyers have had opportunity to appreciate the butter-making value of the Jersey kind. We handle nothing but Jerseys, and always have from 300 to 500 head, of all ages, on hand. While our principal business is with the grades, we have at this time 50 head of very well bred registered Jerseys, and it is our aim to eventually have a registered dairy of about 60 head.

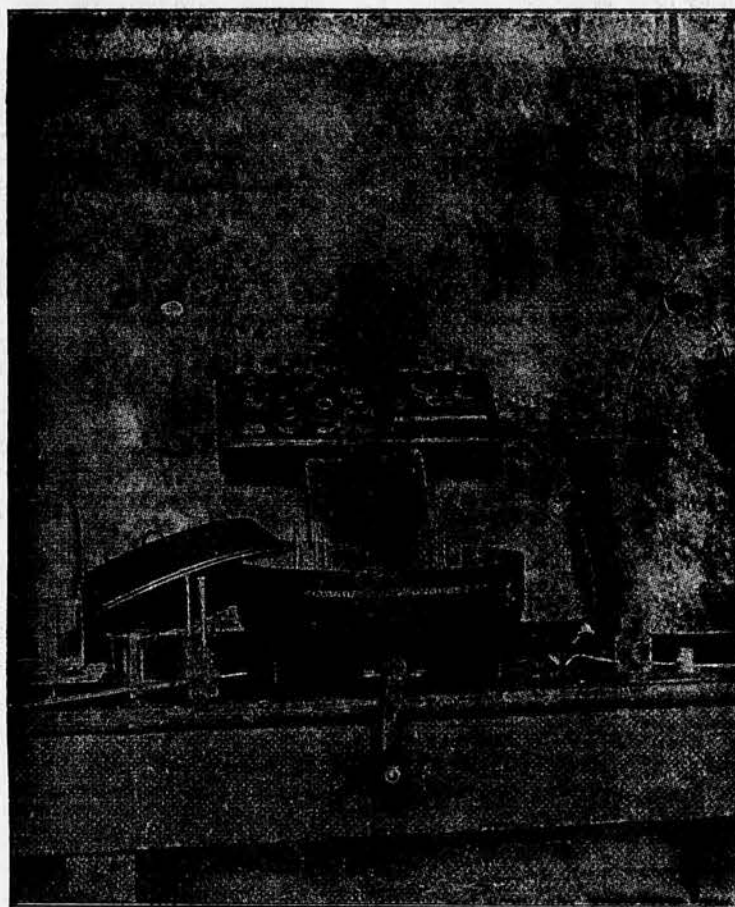
Our experience leads us to believe dairying in this vicinity would be profitable, as local crops of corn, Kafir and alfalfa have proved to be excellent dairy feeds. Upon recommendation of the Kansas Agricultural College dairy department we are feeding Kafir chop and

bright wheat straw go very well in connection with the alfalfa hay.

We have very good success in raising our calves on skim milk, and feed them as follows: Eight pounds of new milk (preferably from the mother of the calf) until three weeks old; four pounds of new milk and from six to eight pounds of separated milk during the next four to six weeks. The calf should then be in condition to make good growth on straight separated milk, increasing in quantity in accordance with needs of the calf. Few calves will drink more than is good for them after attaining this age. When the calf is a week or two old we make a practice of putting a very little wheat bran in the bottom of the pail when it has finished drinking its milk, and follow this up with bright prairie hay. These both assist in the early development of the calf, and break them, where two or more are confined in the same pen, of the habit of sucking ears. The prairie hay is of especial value in checking the scours, so common in milk fed calves during the first few weeks.

The little Jersey invariably "makes good." They have a good disposition and are persistent milkers; do not dry up after being milked a few months and compel the owner to keep two or three head in order to have one in milk.

While our receipts from cream run as high as \$400 a month, yet the nature of our business makes it an impossibility



FARMER'S TESTING OUTFIT FOR TESTING MILK AND CREAM. THIS OUTFIT IS WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD IF PROPERLY USED.

cottonseed meal in the proportion of five to one, the daily ration consisting of one pound of this mixture for each 34 pounds of milk produced. Of course this should be varied in many instances, depending on the size and physical condition of the cow being fed, also length of lactation period, etc.

While not absolutely necessary, we believe in the silo as an important factor in dairy feeding, and hope to have one when we get settled down to dairying on a regular basis.

There is no doubt in our mind of the superior value of the Jersey breed for purely dairy purposes, and we believe Kansas will become more and more of a dairy state as soon as the agriculturists appreciate the certainty of income from dairy checks as compared with the uncertainty of crops, also realizing the value of concentrated manure as a fertilizer to insure their land from being "worn out," as in the older farming states of the east.

Alfalfa hay is an excellent milk producer, and the would-be dairyman is indeed most fortunate who has an ample acreage of the same to allow his dairy cows to eat their fill. Corn fodder and

to make a statement showing the average production per cow, cost of feeding, etc., as the change in the individuals making up our dairy herd from day to day does not leave us any basis upon which to make our deductions.

If this letter starts but one Kansan to thinking of the possibility of his becoming a dairyman, it will have performed a useful mission, for the more thoroughly he goes into the subject, so much more will he be convinced of the practicability of the idea.

We wish KANSAS FARMER deserved success in its endeavors to be of service to the agricultural interests of this great state.

The Brood Mare.

Don't neglect the brood mare. It is right and proper to work her, but severe strains are dangerous and good care and feed should be given. Corn and millet hay do not make an ideal ration for a mare bearing a foal or suckling a colt. Some corn with oats or with some pure wheat bran and mixed hay or bright hay of clover or peas make much better ration for the mare as well as the work horse.

FENCE POST PROFITS

You can have a big crop ready in four years if you plant

CATALPA SPECIOSA

now. The profit will be \$100 to \$150. Some Kansas farmers are getting that right now.

Catalpa Speciosa makes the best posts. Longest lasting in the ground, so bring highest prices. No other good wood grows so fast. But you must get genuine Catalpa—not the common "scrub" kind.

CATALPA BOOK FREE

Send for it. It tells some wonderful facts. It took 20 years to write it. You can read it in an hour. You wouldn't take \$5 to give up the information you will get out of it. You can insure yourself a good income by acting on its information, just as others are now doing.

We are the largest growers of pure, genuine Catalpa Speciosa in the world. Let us give you the cold facts and figures to prove the value of Catalpa right on your farm. No special equipment or tedious care necessary. Write us at once.

WINFIELD NURSERY CO.,
Box 2, Winfield, Kan.

Onions

The largest, best keeping, handsomest Onions are produced from Northern Grows Seeds. Salzer's Seeds are grown in the extreme North, are pedigree stocks, and for purity, vitality and yield are unsurpassed. Catalog tells.

8 MARKET SORTS, 12c.

The following are the three most popular sorts: One large package each White Portugal, Yellow Globe Danvers and Red Wethersfield, to test, 12c.

FOR 16c.

10,000 kernels of splendid Lettuce, Radish, Tomato, Cabbage, Turnip, Onion, Celery, Parsley, Carrot, Melon and Flower Seeds, reducing bushels of vegetables and flowers for 16c postpaid. Our great Plant and Seed Catalog free for the asking. Write to-day.

John A. Salzer Seed Co., 228 S. 8th St., La Crosse, Wis.

CONCRETE SILOS

The best Silo that can be built. Write for prices for 1912.

HOPPER & SON,
Manhattan, Kansas

TREES

We sell direct to you, saving you all agents, commissions and expenses. Nursery Stock—Fruit, Ornamental, Shade and Forest trees, Small Fruits, Shrubs, Vines, etc. All stock this year especially hardy, thrifty, and vigorous. Fine condition for spring planting. Full satisfaction to all customers. Send for fruit book and prices today.

WICHITA NURSERY,
Box K. E., Wichita, Kan.

ZILLER'S PURE-BRED SEED CORN LEADS.

I have found out by years of work and experience the best varieties for this country and the best methods of producing and taking care of seed corn properly. Five leading varieties—Hiawatha Yellow Dent, Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone County White, Legal Tender and Farmer's Interest. Also full line of garden and field seeds, raised and gathered under my personal supervision. Write for illustrated catalog.

John D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kansas.

PURE-BRED YELLOW SEED CORN.

Early Monroe, Mammoth Drouth Proof, Sunflower, Hildreth, Hiawatha, Big Yields, grown by me successfully for past five years in Central Kansas. Write for prices and other information.

ARTHUR WHITZEL,
Sterling, Kan.

SEED CORN Hildreth Yellow Dent Commercial White

Two best varieties, yielding 10 to 20 bushels more per acre. Write for prices, and place orders early.

C. D. RESLER,
R. D. 4, Chanute, Kan.

SEED CORN First prize six consecutive

years at Manhattan—State Corn Show—proves I have best strains Seed Corn in the West. Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone Co. White. Write for free catalog. S. G. Trent, Box K, Hiawatha, Kansas.

SEED CORN REID'S YELLOW DENT BOONE COUNTY WHITE

This is good stuff. We guarantee it to please you. Our supply is limited. Price, shelled and graded, per bushel, \$2; in the ear, crated, per bushel, \$2.50.

F. M. RIEBEL & SON, Arbela, Mo.

OLD SEED CORN

Most seed of 1911 crop will not grow. Have four varieties; can furnish ear or shell corn. Have tested my seed and will guarantee it. Write for my circular and price list. Frank J. Eist, Humboldt, Neb.

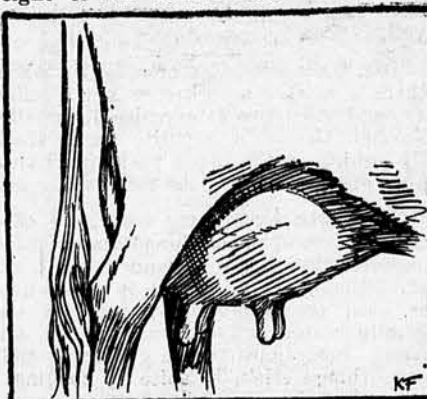
Success With Guernseys

Some years ago I became interested in a small way in dairying, and as many are doing at the present time, just milked "any kind" of a cow, but soon learned that to make it profitable I must use a dairy breed.

Choosing one was the next question. The test of the butter fat of the Holstein did not suit me, neither did the size of the Jersey, and I was only familiar with the Guernsey by seeing a bull that had been shipped into our county from Wisconsin.

I was very much impressed with his size and the richness in the color of his skin, and decided to thoroughly investigate the breed, so I made a trip into Wisconsin dairy districts and found them in great favor there.

The Wisconsin bull had been generally used in the neighborhood by the neighbors on different breeds of cows, and it occurred to me that my best opportunity to study the merits of the Guernsey was to come into possession of some of this bull's get, so I bought eight of his heifers that were out of



A good udder—extends well forward and well up behind, large teats squarely placed and a good distance apart. Every quarter well developed.

different breeds of cows, among them being Holsteins, Herefords, Jerseys and Shorthorns, as well as just ordinary cows.

When these heifers freshened they demonstrated all that is claimed for the pure-bred Guernsey sire—his ability to stamp the type of the breed and their producing qualities upon his get.

These heifers without exception proved themselves first class, milking from 28 to 36 pounds with first calf, and only one went below 32 pounds, and in addition to this exceeding their dams in the per cent of butter fat in the milk.

When I decided to buy pure-bred females I found very few for sale and prices very high. My first purchase was a pair of bred heifers that were bred by L. V. Axtell of Perry, Ohio. When they calved they both dropped heifers, then I bred them back to the Wisconsin bull and began to look for a bull and more females.

In selecting a bull I settled on one out of an Advanced Registry cow and sired by the noted Masher's Sequel, who has 35 daughters and 29 granddaughters in the Advanced Registry. I shipped this bull by express from Chapinville, Conn.

As time went on I added more pure-bred females, and am using him on them and also on the grades, and am crossing his get with a son of Jethro Bass, who is a half brother of the famous Dolly Dimple, whose baby calf just sold for \$6,000.

In disposing of our product we sell the whole milk. We get 8 cents per quart for it bottled. This is 3 cents per quart more than our competitor gets for bulk milk from no special breed, and we have no trouble in holding our trade.

The last butter fat test of our herd was an average of 5.20 per cent. We find ready sale for all calves from both pure-bred and grades—grades at \$25 to \$35 at three months, and pure-breds at \$50 to \$150 at the same age—and believe that in time to come the Guernsey will be a general favorite in the dairy in this state, as she is in the north and east.

I am enclosing a photo of a group of my Guernseys and a glimpse of their pasture, also a photo of one of my herd bulls, Masher's Victor 14602.—R. C. KRUEGER, Burlington, Kan.

It would be interesting to KANSAS FARMER readers to have Mr. Krueger tell them how the heifers from the several crosses he mentions showed up as milkers. This letter shows the effect of a dairy-bred bull in increasing the milk flow and is a good example of grading up by the use of dairy blood. Readers of the "old reliable" will be glad to hear further from Mr. Krueger.—EDITOR.

The Heaviest Storm Brings no Fear to the owner of a Certain-teed Roof

If after you put on a roof you are a little in doubt as to the quality and do not feel certain sure that you are getting absolute protection from the rain—you always will be worried every time there is a heavy storm—you never will be satisfied till you inspect the roof and assure yourself the first thing in the morning that it has not sprung a leak during the night and damaged your property. On the other hand, if you use

Certain-teed Roofing

Quality Certified—Durability Guaranteed

—the roof that outlasts all other roofs—you will not wake up in the middle of the night worrying whether or not your roof is tight.

Millions of rolls in use; outlasting all other styles of roofing

Certain-teed Roofing is the farmer's friend—it has saved him thousands of dollars—it is the best roof covering for the house, barn and all farm buildings—costs less, is easy to lay, comes in rolls or shingles. At least give it a trial—see that your local dealer sells you Certain-teed Roofing bearing the Certain-teed label of quality and 15-year guarantee. Take a picture trip through our mills, it is fully described in our new book, AN 3—free for the asking.

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DID'NT

I USED KELLY'S WORM KILLER IN TIME

I Have Quit the Game

But before retiring I want to put into the hands of my brother feeders a recipe to prevent cholera and keep your hogs healthy. I have used this for 25 years and know it to be the hog's friend. On receipt of \$1.00 I will send you this formula with full directions and you can have your druggist fill it with very little cost to the consumer. I am only asking enough for this to cover the expense of advertising. Should your druggist not have the ingredients required, write C. C. Hayes Pharmacy, 1525 Genesee Street. Save this ad. Mention Kansas Farmer.

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"Boone County White," Finest in the World

My Seed Corn is grown under special contract by one of the best known and most successful growers in the West. Write quick for circular and prices. Quantity limited this year. Get your supply before the BEST is all taken! MY TESTED seed corn brought first prize State Corn Show at Manhattan, Kan., last two years; first at State Fair, Topeka, Kan., two years; Capper Ear Prize at Topeka, Kan.

I sell the very best and most carefully tested seed corn at lowest prices. My prize-winning stock consists of "Boone County White," "Silver Mine," "Reid's Yellow Dent," "Perfect Golden Beauty," and "Zimmerman's 80-Day"—the earliest large corn in the world! Write today for illustrated catalogue. Address

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DIAMOND JOE'S BIG WHITE—A strictly new variety. None like it. It is the Earliest and Best Big White Corn in the World—because it was bred for most Big Bushels, not fancy show points; because grown from pure inherited stock; every stalk bearing one or more good ears, because scientifically handled, thoroughly dried and properly cured and had the most rigid inspection. Also all other leading standard varieties at FARMER PRICES. OUR BIG ILLUSTRATED FARM AND GARDEN SEED CATALOG mailed FREE. A postal card will bring it to you. Write for it today. Address, RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa, Box 69

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FREE OFFER—Send the name of a dealer who does not handle Mayer Honorbitt Shoes—we will send free a handsome picture of Martha Washington—size 15x20.

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It does the work of practically two ordinary water systems—pumps from well and cistern simultaneously by compressed air. No water storage; power plant located where you wish. Write for full information and Catalog No. 898 WT.

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To \$45 From Galloway

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HOME CIRCLE



"Don't be selfish, Charley! Let your little brother play with your marbles."
"He wants to keep them."
"Nonsense! I am sure he doesn't."
"But, mother, he does. He's swallowed two already."

To remove obstinate stoppers from glass bottles, dip a piece of woolen cloth in boiling water and wrap tightly about neck of bottle. In a few minutes, the stopper can be removed.

When peeling Florida oranges set them in the oven to heat thoroughly for a few minutes. Then, when you peel them, you will find that the tough white skin can be easily removed with the yellow rind.

To take a cork out of a bottle when there is neither a corkscrew nor a knife at hand, stick two safety pins diagonally through the cork, opposite each other. By pulling on the upper part of the two pins, one can remove the cork with ease.

Those who have never tested the efficiency of sand paper, for cleaning cooking utensils, should try an experiment along that line. Of course, it should not be used on aluminum ware; but on granite ware, skillets, etc., it has no equal. Sometimes things get burnt and some things stick, in spite of soaking; but a supply of medium coarse sand paper banishes the worry of such conditions. Cut the sheet in small pieces, and hang them on a nail in your kitchen.

When packing a pasteboard hat box in a trunk for a journey, sew the hat to the bottom of the box. No amount of jolting of the trunk can then crush or injure the hat or trimmings, as it will remain firmly in place. This is an especially good plan where the trimming consists of expensive plumes or tips.

Few of us know or realize the necessity of relaxation. It is as much a part of our duty to ourselves to rest occasionally as it is to work. We know that any kind of machinery if run all the time soon wears out and the same thing holds true of human machinery. The women who accomplish the most in this world are the ones who have the wisdom to rest, if only for five or ten minutes at a time. Letting go for even that brief a period will work wonders. We think we have no time to rest and must keep going because we have so much to do. But if we were to pause and take breath, even in the busiest part of the day, we would find that we could renew our labor with added energy and could accomplish more and feel better in the end.

Many kimono sleeves will be worn again this summer, but the set-in sleeve is again coming into favor. However, they are not like the old set-in sleeves, for the armholes are enlarged more or less and either dropped or raised at the shoulders, and the sleeves are set in without fullness, and stitched after the



9140. Ladies Dressing Sack—Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Requires 3 yards of 40-inch material for a 38-inch size. 9081. Ladies' Waist—Sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Requires 3 1/4 yards of 44-inch material for the 36-inch size. 9102. Ladies' Yoke Shirt Waist—Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Requires 2 1/4 yards of 36-inch material for the 36-inch size. 9134. Girl's Dress—Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3 1/2 yards of 44-inch material for the 10-year size. 9175-8891. Ladies' Costume—Waist 9175 cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure. Skirt 8891 cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 inches waist measure. It requires 8 yards of 36-inch material for the entire gown, or 15 yards of silk or velveteen 20 inches wide, for a medium size. This illustration calls for two separate patterns, which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents for each pattern. 9051. Misses' Dress—Sizes 14, 16, 17, 18 years. It requires 4 1/4 yards of 44-inch material for the 14-year size. 9097. Boy's Russian Suit. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Requires 4 1/4 yards of 27-inch material for the 4-year size. 9135. Girl's Dress—Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Requires 3 1/2 yards of 40-inch material for the 10-year size. 9098. Ladies' Apron—Sizes, small, medium and large. Requires 4 1/4 yards of 36-inch material for the medium size. 9108. Six-pore Skirt for Misses and Small Women—Cut in sizes 14, 16, 17 and 18 years. Requires 3 1/4 yards of 44-inch material for the 14-year size.

manner of shirt sleeves; that is, the body part is stitched over onto the sleeve. Ruffles and deep berthas also are coming in. The berthas are not very full and the ruffles are scant or circular. Many of the waists are extended below the belt by a small-shaped peplum. The coats of the tailored suit are lengthening. Some come to the finger tips and some to the wrists when the arms are at the sides. The two-toned effect is a strong feature this season, and many beautiful things are shown in the double-faced fabrics, which afford a self trim in either suits or gowns.

Training the Child.

Prof. William A. McKeever, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, through his home-training bulletins, has aroused a deeper interest in child-rearing throughout the entire country. He is bringing to the attention of parents and teachers the important things in child life that tend to make better men and women. Too much cannot be said in way of commendation for the splendid service Prof. McKeever is rendering by the wide distribution he is giving these bulletins.

To date, Prof. McKeever has taken up eight subjects in connection with child training. Each is handled in a separate bulletin. The titles are: No. 1, "The Cigarette Smoking Boy;" No. 2, "Teaching the Boy to Save;" No. 3, "Training the Girl to Help in the Home;" No. 4, "Assisting the Boy in the Choice of a Vocation;" No. 5, "A Better Crop of Boys and Girls;" No. 6, "Training the Boy to Work;" No. 7, "Teaching the Girl to Save;" No. 8, "Instructing the Young in Regard to Sex."

Prof. McKeever sent out tens of thousands of these home-training bulletins free of all cost, but the demand for them has become so great that he is now compelled to make a nominal charge to all in order to help meet the heavy expense of circulating them. Samples will be sent postpaid for 2 cents each, and 10 or more of any number for 1 cent each, postpaid. They can be obtained by writing to Prof. Wm. A. McKeever, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

LIKES SHORTHORNS BEST

I have been milking from three to five cows—one a Hereford cow, one a Red Poll and the other three Shorthorns. My Hereford cow gave a good flow of milk—about 5 gallons a day, when fresh, but failed quickly and her milk was not very rich. She would give milk for about six months after she was fresh. I considered her of not much value, and sold her to the market.

The Red Poll cow would not give very much milk—about 3 gallons per day when fresh, but held up pretty well with it for 10 months. The milk was fairly rich, but nothing extra. She kept fat most of the time, so when she went dry she went to the market, for I did not think she was a paying cow.

The three Shorthorn cows are all good milkers, giving about 5 to 6 gallons per day when fresh and holding up with their milk very well. Sometimes they are giving about a gallon and a half a day within two weeks of the time they come fresh again. They do not keep fat on the best of feed when giving milk. Their milk is good and rich, and I consider they pay well for their feed and milking.

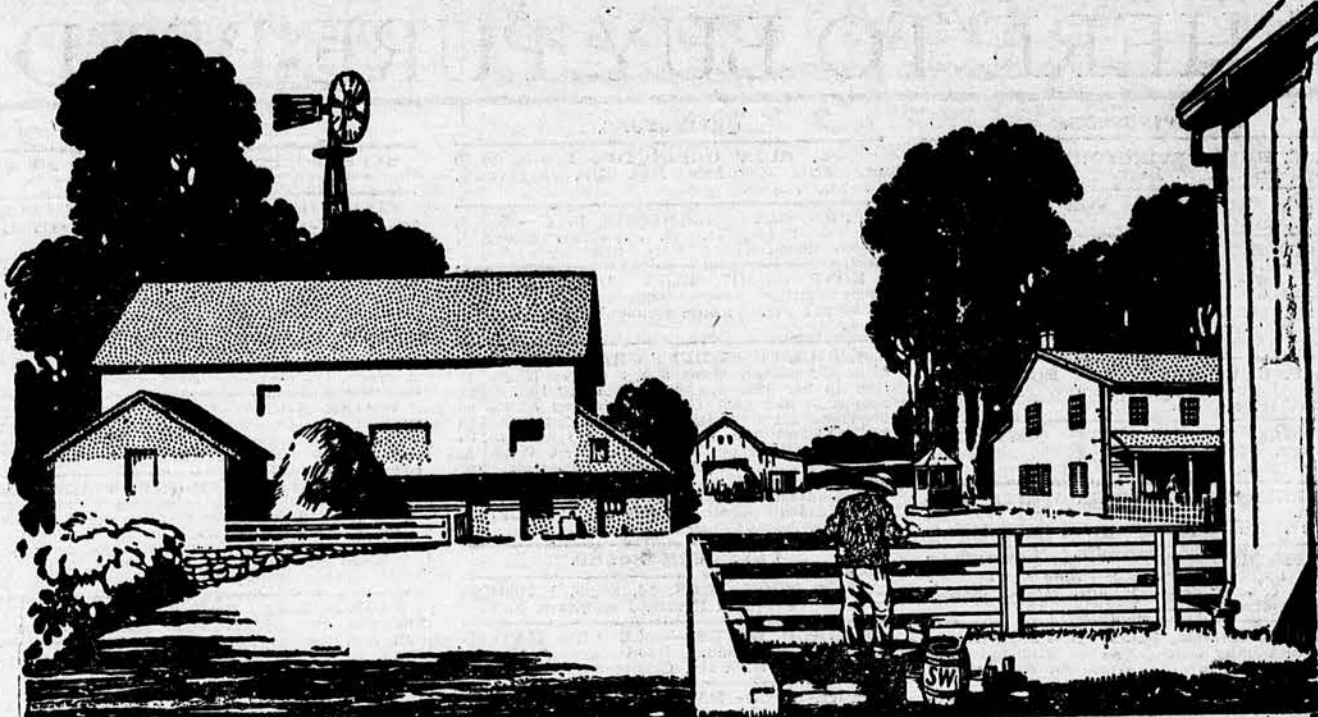
The calves I feed skim milk from the separator. After they are 2 weeks old they do well on that and a little grain or grass, and will sell for veal from 8 to 10 weeks. I kept two of the calves for a little over a year, and they weighed 500 pounds each when I sold them.

My cows I feed a half gallon of corn meal and bran twice a day in the winter, with corn fodder and straw. In the summer they run on good pasture. They average about \$1 a week the time they are giving milk.—HENRY WITT, Part-ridge, Kan.

Feeding Grain on Pasture.

Our subscriber, E. N. C., Humboldt, Kan., submits this question: "What is the general opinion of dairymen as to feeding milch cows, say a mixture of ground oats, chop or bran, during the summer when they have good wild grass pasture? Would it pay? And what else might be suggested to add to the keeping up of the milk late in the summer?"

Feeding a grain ration even on the best pasture will increase the milk flow. It is very generally considered, though, that the increased flow is not worth the cost of the grain, and so such practice has long since been regarded as unprofitable. Whether or not such practice would be profitable would depend upon the value of the milk or butter fat.



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When pastures are short and dry the grain ration will increase the milk flow, and while the actual value of the increase in milk might not make feeding profitable, it would be profitable to maintain the flow at almost any cost. For example, suppose pastures fail July 1, it would pay to feed in anticipation of better pastures to feed, for the reason that if the flow should shrink materially it would not be recovered when pasture again become good. If cows are freshening about August 1 or a few weeks later and pastures should not be good, it would pay to feed and thus maintain the flow until the fall feeding program was ready to begin. Keep in mind always that a lost milk flow can rarely if ever be regained, and it is worth while to maintain the flow if better feed prospects are in sight.

It is to take care of short summer and short early fall pastures that we urge the planting of some crop as a supplement to the pastures, and which can be fed green. On farms where alfalfa is grown alfalfa hay from the stack or alfalfa cut and partially cured in the field before feeding gives desired results. Early sown Kafir, sorghum or corn large enough to feed green at such times will never pay better than when fed in this way. The editor has fed hundreds of tons of this green stuff to the dairy cows as a supplement to short grass. A feed night and morning in the mangers, so that the cows only, and not the whole herd, will be fed, is a good way to do it.

In this summer feeding the silo is the ideal arrangement, provided silage has been left over from the winter feeding. It is a good plan to build a silo of such size that there will be silage left for summer and late summer feeding. On real dairy farms a summer silo is maintained. Many KANSAS FARMER readers who have silos will this spring partly fill the silo with the first cutting of alfalfa to take care of the summer's needs and have it fed out by the time corn is ready to cut for silage.

Ideas propel the world. Plenty of new ones are going all the time that will add to farm values. Are you letting some of them soak in?

ALBERTA'S GRAIN CROP

Reports from the grain fields of Alberta, Western Canada, show splendid yields of wheat, oats and barley.

Many farmers have paid for their land out of the proceeds of the crop of 1911. At exhibitions throughout the U. S. wherever the grain from this Province has been shown it has received the highest commendation.

Free Homesteads of 160 acres and adjoining pre-emptions of 160 acres (at \$3 per acre) are to be had in the choicest districts. Schools convenient, climate excellent, soil of the very best, railways close at hand, building lumber cheap, fuel easy to get and reasonable in price, water easily procured, mixed farming a great success.

Write as to best place for settlement, settlers' low railway rates, pamphlet "Last Best West," and other information, to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to Can. Gov. Agt.

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to operate and repair automobiles in our fully equipped modern shop, giving training in vulcanizing, drill press and lathe practice, qualifying you in 6 weeks. Free catalog. Lincoln Auto School, 2354 O St., Lincoln, Neb.



Rat Poison.

If the rats trouble you around the poultry house, try the following: Mix pulverized plaster of paris with corn-meal and put where the rats will find it, with a dish of water near by. The rats will eat the meal, drink the water and die.



Four Ferns For You

We will make up set of four ferns from the following kinds: Boston, Whitman, Ostrich Plume, Elegance, Scott, Sprenger, Plumosa, Lace Fern.

Nothing is more beautiful for the home than ferns. We send you a beautiful collection of four ferns if you send us only 25 cents for one year's subscription to People's Popular Monthly and 15 cents additional (40 cents in all). Order today and you will receive the ferns charges paid. People's Popular Monthly, Dept. 10, Des Moines, Iowa

Fancy Seed Corn Tested and graded, five varieties. Manhattan College test, 96, 98 and 100. Catalog free. J. F. Haynes, Farmer-Seed Corn Grower, Box 94, Grantville, Kan.

NATIONAL WEATHERMETERS—Predicts storms, day ahead. Shows temperature, 60 below, 125 above zero. Locates directions, North, South, East, West. No home complete without one. Sent postpaid, \$1. Order today. American Directory Company, K.F., Dallas, Texas.

FOR \$1 I will send you 8 apple, pear, peach, plum or cherry trees, all budded or grafted, select varieties, or 75 raspberry, blackberry or dewberry, or 20 grape, currant, gooseberry or rhubarb, or 100 asparagus or 200 strawberry plants. Catalogue free. Manhattan Nursery, Manhattan, Kan.

Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm work and fair education to work in an office; \$20 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.

Many farmers start the garden in the spring but fail to give it the attention demanded when the rush season comes upon the farm, but it will pay for a few hours or days of hired labor if such is necessary.

WHERE TO BUY PURE-BRED POULTRY

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S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS COCKERELS, \$1.50. Mrs. T. N. Beckey, Linwood, Kan.

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

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. Free range. Mrs. O. Russell, Canton, Kan., R. 2.

FOR SALE—S. C. WHITE ORP. PULLETS. Cockerels, \$2.50; eggs, \$2 for 15. Emma Stocking, Audubon, Iowa.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—FARM range, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Mrs. S. T. White, Rose, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON roosters, \$9.50; 15 eggs, \$1.50; thoroughbred. Mrs. Henry Forke, Raymond, Neb.

KELLERSTRASS STRAIN WHITE ORP. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$7 per 100. Ed Leclerc, Central City, Iowa.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—GRAND WINTER layers and farm raised; winners wherever shown; catalog free. I guarantee to please. Aug. Peterson, B. K., Churdan, Iowa.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS—Eggs and baby chicks. Prize winning stock at scrub stock prices. Write for free mating list. J. F. Cox, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—COOK strain. We have quality, good color, good shape, good layers. Order early, \$3 per 15 eggs. L. E. Hall, Bushon, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS (COOK strain). Eggs from special mated pens, \$2.50 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Hauck, Box 409, Carthage, Mo.

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS—Eggs for sale; good layers; \$2.50 for 15. Also, a few cockerels. Clara Selfridge, Sterling, Kan.

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"HAURY'S INVINCIBLE" WHITE ORP. Stock and eggs for sale. Reasonable. Send for mating list. Dr. Arthur O. Haury, Newton, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds. Eggs, chicks. Prize winners. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write. Joe Gibbons, Thayer, Mo.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM pens headed by prize winners, \$1.50, \$3, \$5 for 15. Birds strong in color, size, shape. Write for mating list. F. H. Church, Altoona, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS STRAIN WHITE ORP. Ideal U. L. quality, for laying, weight, beauty. Eggs: Top Notch, \$5 per 15; No. 2, \$3, 15. Try the best. O. P. T. Dwell, Kiowa, Kan.

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BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTONS, Rose Comb Reds. My Buffs won more ribbons at Newton show than all other competitors. Stock, eggs and baby chicks for sale. Roy Sanner, Newton, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—EGGS FROM stock with good eyes, head, comb and color. Bred to lay. Mating list free. High class Colbie bitches, bred or open. Wickham Farm, Box 426, Anthony, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON AND BARRED Rock eggs, from prize winning birds, \$1, \$2 and \$3 per setting of 15 eggs. All poor hatches replaced at half price. W. G. Salp, Buellville, Kan., Secretary and Treasurer Republic County Poultry Association.

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CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS. All high scoring birds. Won 1 and 2 on cockerel, 1 on pen, and 1, 3, 4 and 5 on pullet, Chanute Show, January, 1912. Eggs, \$5 for 15, express prepaid. C. R. Hoyt, Earlton, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—CRYSTAL WHITE—From Kellerstrass' \$30.00 matings. Eggs at \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30, \$4.00 per 50, \$7.00 per 100. Guarantee 80% fertile or replace free. Shipped on date to suit buyer. Order from this ad or write for mating list. Stock for sale. L. C. Smith, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

FARRAR'S BUFF ORPINGTONS HAVE won at Kansas City, Des Moines, St. Joseph and Topeka. I offer eggs from this high-class stock. Send for mating list and prices. I am a member of the National S. C. Buff Orpington Club, and life member of the American Poultry Association. H. F. Farrar, Atwell, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

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SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS EX-clusively—High class stock only. Eggs, \$5 and \$3 per 15. Write for mating list. Our recent winnings: Central Kansas Show at Newton, 1st and 4th cockerels, 1st and 5th pullets, 2nd pen (no old stock shown), 135 birds in the class; State Show at Wichita, 1st hen, 3rd pullet, 4th cockerel, 3rd and 5th pens, 100 birds in the class. We will guarantee a square deal every time. Wichita Buff Orpington Yards, 1140-1250 N. Emporia Ave., Wichita, Kan.

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BUFF ROCK EGGS, 15, \$2.00, EXPRESS prepaid. Ferris & Ferris, Edinburg, Kan.

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TWENTIETH CENTURY YARDS—WHITE Rocks are Kansas State Show winners. Prices reasonable. Write your wants. R. C. Lane, Newton, Kan.

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Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over a quarter of a million readers for 25c a line for one week; 50c a line for two weeks; 75c a line for three weeks; \$1.00 a line for four weeks. Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 50c a line per week. Count 6 words to make one line. No "ad" taken for less than 50c. All "ads" sets in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms always cash with order. SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted on this page free of charge for two weeks, for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over \$60,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

FARMERS—BECOME GOVERNMENT railway mail clerks. \$90 month. Easy work. Short hours. Steady work. Examination everywhere May 4th. Common education sufficient. Send postal at once for sample questions and list of examination places. Coaching free. Franklin Institute, Dept. W88, Rochester, N. Y.

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

MALE HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED—Examination April 10. \$60 monthly; many needed. Write, Ozment, 44F, St. Louis.

WANTED—1,000 RAILWAY MAIL STUDENTS immediately. Examination May 4. \$1,600 yearly. Write today for free trial lesson. Ozment, 44R, St. Louis.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WORKING foreman for my farm. Will raise alfalfa and stock. Give references and salary. Reply to X. Y. Z., Chanute, Kan.

YOUNG MEN—18 to 45, FOR RAILWAY mail clerk and other civil service positions. 43,000 appointments annually. Latest manual and questions free. Room 110, Gibraltar Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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

SITUATION WANTED.

EXPERIENCED FARMER WITH FAMILY, one son 18 years of age, want to operate farm, salary or shares, everything furnished. Box 273, Washington, Kan.

WANTED—PLACE ON THE FARM, BY young married couple. Best of reference. Will agree to stay a year if employer and I are satisfied. Frank J. Macy, Florence, Kan.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—RED POLLED BULLS, 10 and 15 months old; Duroc Jersey sows and fall pigs. I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan.

RED POLLS—27 YEAR BREEDER OF best farmers' cattle that live. Bulls for sale. D. F. Van Buskirk, Bluemound, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED JERSEY bull calf. Price, \$35. Harry Schmidt, Route 2, Tescott, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN cow, heifers, bull calves. The Oaks, Laclede, Mo.

FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himelburger, 307 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—DOUBLE STANDARD Polled Durham bulls; good individuals, breeders and strong dehorners. C. M. Albright, Overbrook, Kan.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

FINE LEAF TOBACCO FOR SALE. Send stamps for free samples. W. L. Parks, Adams, Tenn.

FOR SALE—SIX 30 H. P., 4 CYLINDER gasoline auto engines, brand new, suitable for running farm machines, auto or motor boats. Write or call and see them. Will sell very cheap. Equipped complete. Topeka Motor Car Co., 104-6-8 E. Tenth St., City.

PURE BRED POULTRY

ORPINGTONS.

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels, large and white, \$2. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS—Kellerstrass strain. Kind that lay. Order early. \$2.50 per 15 eggs. Ernest Sewell, Independence, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—PURE WHITE, HIGH-scoring Kellerstrass strain. Eggs, \$2.50 for 15. Fertility warranted. C. E. Dallas, Mound City, Kan.

HOGS.

DUROC SOWS AND PIGS. BRONZE turkeys finely marked. Barred Rocks and Brown and White Leghorns. J. M. Young, Fall River, Kan.

FOR SALE—MULE FOOT HOGS. GUARANTEED immune from cholera. Eligible to record. Male and sow pigs, bred gilts, tried sows. Anything in Mule Foot line. D. B. Gushwa, Route 9, Lafayette, Ind.

DRAFT HORSES.

BELGIAN, PERCHERON STALLIONS and Mares—The best. Come or write. Blue Valley Stock Farm, Blue Mound, Linn Co., Kan.

HORSES AND MULES.

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

FOR SALE OR WILL TRADE FOR HOGS or cattle, one grade Percheron stallion. G. A. Gosch, Sterling, Kan.

FOR SALE—A FINE BLACK GRADE Percheron stallion, 6 years old; also three good 14½-hand jacks, very cheap. Call on or address J. M. Davis, Bronson, Kan., R. F. D. No. 2.

REGISTERED HACKNEYS FOR SALE—1 imported stallion, large, 6 years, bay; 1 coming 2, black; 1 coming 1, bay; 1 filly coming 1, bay; 1 mare, 15, dark brown, dam of a winner at two state fairs; 1 mare, 14, sorrel, by the great champion, Matchless of Lonsboro; 1 mare out of the named mare and sired by Stuntney Mercury, aged 14, sorrel. Would consider a trade, except for horses, as I am quitting. J. B. Brownrigg, Mount, Ida, Anderson County, Kan.

DOGS.

BULL TERRIERS (GILTEDGE KENNEL), Olathe, Kan.

FULL BLOOD BOSTON BULL PUPS—H. L. Ferris, Osage City, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, FINE WORKING stock. Males, \$8; females, \$5. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

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

FEW OF THE LARGE-TYPE POLAND China boars left. Sons of Panorama, dam of Jumbo Girl. Immune from cholera. Jesse Edwards, Edgerton, Mo.

SCOTCH COLLIES FOR SALE—BRED and open bitches by Ch. Parbold, Piccola, Ch. Squire of Tynnon, Ch. Ormskirk Artit, Ch. Wishaw Clinker, Imp. Bellfield Wonder and other leading sires. Stud dogs by Ch. Brandane Alton Monty, Imp. Ormskirk Sample. This is the very best blood in the Collie kingdom. Also puppies, prices very low. Write for bargains. W. J. Honeyman, Route 1, Madison, Kan.

HEDGE POSTS.

FOR SALE—ONE CARLOAD OF HEDGE posts. All over 7 feet long, and from 4 to 8 inches diameter. One-third of them will make two or more good posts. Prices quoted F. O. B. or delivered destination. E. T. McFadden, Hall's Summit, Kan.

"Dryfarm" this year, just as though you looked for a drouth. Conserve the moisture. No matter how good the year, it will be needed, at some period, to insure the best crop.

Likes Shorthorns for Butter.

We keep Shorthorns mostly, and they are very good butter cows. In winter we feed cornfodder with the corn on it, some cottonseed meal mixed with wheat bran, half and half, and hay. My crops are corn and Kafir and wheat, but do not feed Kafir to milk cows.—W. L. ATEN, Kiowa, Kan.

Shorthorns Do Best on Silage.

I have not been dairying more than a year and I have not got the business in shape to keep a record of the cows, but hope to be so situated by September 1, this year, or not later than January 1, 1913.

We have some high-grade Shorthorn cows and are breeding them up for milkers. We are now using a registered bull of the Bates strain of Shorthorns, and he is producing some fine high-grade calves from our best milkers. Our best cows give from 3 to 4 gallons of rich looking milk per day under ordinary care and feeding, no special care being given for milk production. Have been feeding silage this winter, and cows have done better than ever before during the winter.

As to skim milk calves, we have fed several every year by using a little linseed meal with the milk, and having same green pasture for them to run on, they do almost as well as those following the cows.—A. L. BEELEY, Coldwater, Kan.

BARGAINS IN LANDS

Jewell County—320 acres, 5 1/2 miles from Eabon; good improvements. Must sell quick. Address J. A. Cole, Eabon, Kan.

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYWHERE. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

ONE OF MY BARGAINS. 1553 acres, 400 cult., fenced, cross-fenced, 8 good houses, water plentiful, black and sandy soil, \$12. **McMAHON**, Conroe, Texas.

TRADES WANTED—We want to list your property, and to mail you list of trades. Try us. **Owners' Exchange**, Salina, Kan.

WANTED—Farm in northeast Kansas in exchange for well improved 320 in Washington Co. Write Lock Box 71, Morrowville, Kan.

50 REPUBLIC COUNTY FARMS. All sizes, \$40 to \$100 per acre. Write for list. **S. M. PATTERSON**, Belleville, Kan.

SOME ONE has just what you want. **SOME ONE** wants just what you have. For quick action and satisfaction address **I. A. Harper Co-Operative Realty Co.**, Holsington, Kan.

FARMS AND RANCHES for sale or trade. Corn, wheat, alfalfa and pasture land at from \$10 to \$40 per acre. You should buy now. Let us tell you why. **Sperry & Olson**, Hill City, Kansas.

CHOICE DAIRY OR STOCK FARM—320 acres. Small payment. A dozen other bottom and upland farms, \$45 to \$90. All near Topeka. **J. F. True**, 1620 Boswell, Topeka, Kan.

BIG FARM AT RIGHT PRICE—Improved Dickinson county, Kan., 180, cheap. Terms. Exceptional condition. Nearby farms selling \$100 acre. Consider 80 acres, equitable exchange. Possession. Get details now. **E. L. Perring**, Abilene, Kan.

A KANSAS BARGAIN—160 a. fine land, level; 100 acres fine wheat goes; large 6-room house, barn 32x60, granary, etc.; \$2,500 to \$3,500 will handle, balance 9 years time; near town. **I. R. Krehbiel**, Geneseo, Kan.

GREENWOOD COUNTY FARMS and well-grassed stock ranches, in the corn, clover and bluegrass country, for sale at low prices on liberal terms. Write for full information. **J. G. SMITH**, Hamilton, Kansas.

FOR TRADE. 160 a., in Anderson Co., 6 mi. from town, well improved, 140 a. bottom land, 80 rods from church and school, all nice farm land. Price, \$60 per a.; will exchange for western quarter or half section and give terms on the balance. **H. H. BURNS**, 718 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

SOUTHEAST KANSAS. Mild Climate. Rich Soil. Plenty of Water. We have bargains in farms, 80, 160 and 320 acres. Also, some good pasture land. We sell cheap for cash on good, reasonable terms. We also have tracts of different kinds and sizes for exchange for merchandise or rental property. Write us your wants. **LONG BROS.**, Fredonia, Kan.

IDEAL LOCATION—Falling health forces sale of fine suburban, Registered Jersey dairy farm, "The Maples," 135 acres, adjoining city limits of Nevada, Mo., 10,000 town. Big barns, sheds, cribs, silo, water-works, etc., good climate, ideal location, paying business; herd consists of 33 head registered Jerseys. **Hinton Jackson**, Owner, Nevada, Mo.

ACT QUICKLY FOR THIS. Farm of 240 a., 7 mi. from city, all fenced and cross-fenced, 90 a. in cult., 50 a. hog-tight, bal. native grass meadow and pasture. Fine 2-story house, good barn, feed lots, cribs, etc.; large bearing orchard; plenty of good water; half mi. to school, good road to town. Easy terms. \$30 per a. Fine bargain. Write quick. **W. A. NELSON**, Fall River, Kan.

Adjoining Town. Good chance to buy 159 acres Saline Valley land. Every acre tillable and in cultivation. 7-room house, with furnace and cistern, large barn, hog house, two granaries, with wagon sheds, wash house and garage, orchard of bearing apple trees, 25 acres alfalfa, improvements, 2 blocks from graded school with high school course, 3 blocks from two churches, 1/2 mile to two elevators. Price, \$150 per acre. Write are call on owner. **W. A. LISLEY**, Culver, Ottawa County, Kan.

FOR SALE 1,700 acres of my 4,400-acre ranch in Kearney County, Kansas, on the Arkansas River and Santa Fe R. R.; 700 acres alfalfa land, 100 acres in alfalfa; all fenced with three and four wires; 5-room frame house, stone basement; barn 25x50 feet, part stone basement; stock sheds with iron roof, all well built and 300 yards south of Sutton Flag Station; wells at house, barn and in pasture. Reason for selling: Too big for my foreman to look after. John Shinkle will show place. Price, \$20 per acre net to me. Can be in payments. **H. H. SMALEY**, Springfield, Mo.

OREGON HOMES. In Famous Willamette Valley, Near Portland. (Population, 225,000.) Are here for you. Five and 10-acre tracts, all improvements. High class, within reach of industrious people with little money. Ideal climate, no irrigation, no frost, no hail, no wind. No crop failure in history of Willamette Valley. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, walnuts, etc., all kinds of berries, grain of all kinds, (alfalfa, four crops each season), roses bloom in winter, right now. How is your weather? Wonderful profits from Lambert cherries—a little care, big profits, one crop pays entire cost of St. Joe Orchard homes. Three railroads. Surrounded three sides by beautiful Yamhill river. Short distance to Portland, 3 miles to McKinnville. St. Joe Orchard Homes soil favorably reported by Prof. Rees of Oregon Agricultural College. Full information to those interested. **GERMAN REALTY TRUST CO.**, 264 Stark Street, Portland, Oregon.

BUY OR TRADE WITH US—Exchange book free. **Bersie Agency**, El Dorado, Kan.

Come to Comanche County. In the great wheat belt. Write for free list of choice bargains. **P. H. Thornton**, Coldwater, Kan.

40 ACRES, 4 mi. from Kosoma, Okla., clear, all plow land, to exchange for restaurant stock, clear, well located. **J. A. Kasperek**, Belleville, Kan.

OLD VIRGINIA FARMS! 700 bargains. Send for catalogue. Low priced lands. Mild climate. **CASSELLMAN & CO.** (Established 20 years), 1018 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.

1,000—FARMS—1,000 Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. **Graham Bros.**, Eldorado, Kan.

IF YOU HAVE \$500 OR MORE to invest in good land, write for our list or come out and let us show you what we have. We offer best inducements in Kansas to the investor. **MARRS & DAY**, Meade, Kan.

FOR SALE—6000 a. of improved farm lands in Jefferson and Stephens counties, Okla., in tracts from 50 to 640 a., one-fourth cash, balance 1 to 10 years, title perfect. **L. W. TARKENTON**, Waurika, Okla.

FOR EXCHANGE—480 a. in Saline Co., 200 a. in cult., 80 a. bottom, 35 a. in alfalfa, splendid bldgs. Price, \$40 per a. Want smaller farm in East Kans. Give full particulars and price. Address, **Cave Realty Co.**, Salina, Kan.

RIVER LAND RANCH FOR TRADE—SNAP 1,000 acres, more than half river bottom, all fenced, buildings, 12 miles to railroad; fine hay meadow, shallow water. Price, \$35 per acre, one-half in income property, balance cash. **R. S. COX**, Guymon, Okla.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Farms, city property, merchandise, loans, insurance. Write or call. **Tomson & Coover**, Topeka, Kan.

100—FARMS—100 Improved and unimproved, at bargains. Desirably located. **THOS. DARCEY**, Real Estate and Insurance, Offerle, Kan. **SAY! WATCH BARGAINS, KAY COUNTY, OKLAHOMA.**

Fine 160 a. 5 r. house, new barn, silo. A bargain at \$3,500. Write your wants. I've got it. List free. **E. E. GOOD**, Newkirk, Okla.

STAFFORD COUNTY, KANSAS. One of the best farming sections in the state; write me for descriptions and full particulars about some of the fine farms I have for sale in this section; good crops all the time. **A. L. McMillan**, Stafford, Kansas.

BUTLER, HARVEY AND SEDGWICK BARGAINS. Genuine Snap, 160 a., near good town, 1 mi. to school, all tillable, 80 a. in cult., 15 a. meadow; bal. pasture, all fenced, family orchard, nice grove, good 7 r. house, all necessary bldgs. Price only \$40 per a.; easy terms. Write for new list and Kansas map. **Eberhard & Mellor**, Whitewater, Kan.

WANT A LOCATION? I can sell or exchange your farm for you for another farm, city property or business of any kind. If you wish to change location give me a full description of what you have to offer, what you want and where you want it. Owners only. **CARL M. COOK**, Limon, Colo.

THE BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN. If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the **SECRETARY OF THE COMMERCIAL CLUB**, Topeka, Kansas.

For Sale or Trade 400 acres, 4 mi. small set of imp. good orchard, 25 acres in cult., 15 acres mow land, 100 acres could be cultivated. This is a good stock farm and is worth the money. Price, \$15 per acre; mfg. \$2,000 run 7 years. Will trade for merchandise or good rental property. Might consider some good stallions and jacks. **W. C. BRYANT**, Elk City, Kan.

ESTATE FOR SALE. Buy direct and save commissions. 460 acres of fine valley land; 3 miles from county seat, best town in the gas belt. Gas belongs to land; revenue of \$250 to \$300 per year. Well improved; nice house, large barn; 160 acres now under cultivation, balance fine blue steam meadow and pasture. Want to sell by March 1. Quick cash price, \$45 per acre. **Lock Box No. 926**, Fredonia, Kan.

FOR SALE—480 acres, 5 miles north of Lawrence, Kan., 1 1/2 miles from Midland. 400 acres tillable, mostly second bottom. No overflow land. Is watered by two never-falling streams; has 3 large barns, a large house, and numerous outbuildings, all in good condition. There is no better grain or stock farm in eastern Kansas. A bargain at \$75 per acre. **Charles E. Sutton**, Lawrence, Kan.

ARKANSAS

We have opened an office in Little Rock for the convenience of our customers wanting land for homes or for investment in Arkansas. Land here as fine as any in the south, sells at a half to a fourth what it does in Kansas. Arkansas has not been in the path of the land boomer and land values are within the reach of any industrious man who desires to own a farm of his own. Reliable information about land anywhere in Arkansas will be given free to anyone who is interested. Fredonia office will remain unchanged. **G. A. LONG**, 325-6-7 Southern Trust Bldg., Little Rock, Arkansas. **C. A. LONG**, Fredonia, Kansas.

Stafford, The Banner Wheat County in Kansas

320 acres, located 12 miles from Stafford and 3 miles from good small town; 245 acres in high state of cultivation, balance in grass pasture; 10 acres alfalfa, fenced and cross-fenced, 125 acres hog tight; dark sandy loam soil; 125 acres in wheat, one-third goes delivered, one-third of spring crop; good house, barn and outbuildings, fine orchard and grove forest trees. This is one of the prettiest farm homes in the county. Owner wants to sell on account not having help, and has priced this considerably below its value. Price, \$16,000, with time on \$2,800. **A. H. WATSON**, Real Estate, Stafford, Kansas.

WESTERN KANSAS LANDS—In all size tracts, improved or unimproved, close to railroads, level country, good water, rich soil and plenty moisture. One crop will pay for the land. Write or call and make me prove it. Literature free. **I. J. HOSTETLER**, Syracuse, Kansas.

A GOOD FARM AND STOCK PROPOSITION—6 miles from Kingman, 400 acres, with 160 well improved, 140 cult., good buildings, silo, etc. Price, \$42.50 per acre. Then we will assign lease to 560 acres adjoining, grass land, not for sale. Rent, \$325 per year. Call on **THE MOORE LAND CO.**, Kingman, Kan.

FOR SALE BY OWNER. 160 improved, Elk Co., Kan., \$3,000. 160 improved, Noble Co., Okla., 4,000. 80 Neosho Co., Kan., improved, 3,600. Terms on either. **WM. ROBBINS**, Thayer, Kan.

BUY AN IMPROVED, IRRIGATED FARM in semi-tropical Texas. Disondale farms sold equipped "ready to move on." This means land cleared, fenced, watered and house built according to your own plans. Easy terms. Write for particulars. **A. DELCAMPBEE**, Carrizo Springs, Texas.

For SALE 160 acres of fine land, 130 acres in cultivation, 22 acres in alfalfa, 30 acres growing wheat, good 6-room house, large barn, good orchard, 5 miles from Elk City. Price, \$5,000; will carry back half if desired. Possession given at once. **W. C. BRYANT**, Elk City, Kan.

FARMS AND RANCHES for sale or exchange. Wheat, corn, alfalfa and pasture lands from \$3 to \$150 per acre. Small tracts close to Wichita. The best time to buy Wichita property. \$2,000,000 union depot and elevated tracks this year. Tell us what you want to buy or exchange. **PUTNEY & DUNN**, Over 318 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kan.

480 ACRES, nine miles from Ransom and 8 miles from Arnold; 350 acres in cultivation, all could be plowed if desired. Good soil, 50 acres fenced pasture, no waste land. Frame house 24x24, good henhouse and granary, shed, stable, 2 wells. Price, \$20 per acre. Incumbrance, \$1,400. Trade for eastern Kansas land. **V. E. WEST**, Real Estate, Ransom, Kan.

Cedar Hill Farm 250 ACRES, 4 1/2 mi. county seat, eastern Kansas; 10-room, 2-story house, barn 40x40, cattle barn 36x100; 175 a. in cultivation, balance pasture, timothy, clover and alfalfa on farm, 50 a. hog-tight; 2 mi. market; living water; black limestone soil, lays just right; 10 a. timber. Price, \$65 per a. Owner retired says he will carry back three-fourths. Best proposition on my list. Address **W. L. Morris**, Owners' Agency, Garnett, Kan.

QUICK SALES, EXCHANGES—LARGE property list. Write John L. Maurer, Omaha, Neb.

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

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

BEAT IT—IMPROVED LOGAN COUNTY, Kan. alfalfa and stock farm, 160 acres, \$2,500; \$1,000 cash; balance time. Florida Everglade bargains. **H. M. Davis**, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED LANDS, CENTRAL Missouri, \$10 to \$40 acre, easy terms; mild, healthful climate, fruit and grazing lands. Circular free. **Bakeman & Press**, Richland, Mo.

WE HAVE HUNDREDS OF CASH BUYERS for farms, ranches, income property, etc. We have the buyers. If you have the property we can do business. **C. J. Newton**, Hartford Hotel Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.

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

IF YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM—Among the more than 60,000 farm homes into which this paper goes every week, there may be a man or woman looking to buy just what you have to sell. Did you ever notice that every one who wanted to sell his farm, sooner or later found a buyer? When the offer of a farm becomes known more and more, the chances for a quick sale at the desired price get better and better. You can't make your offer known to possible buyers any more cheaply than through an advertisement on this page. The cost is small and the value big. Write for special low land advertising price. Address simply **Kansas Farmer**, Topeka, Kan.

FIELD SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

PURE-BRED SEED CORN—SELECTED, graded, tested. **Harry Haynes**, Meriden, Kan.

SEED OATS AND FULL LINE FIELD seeds. **D. O. Coe**, Topeka.

YOU NEED A BERMUDA PASTURE. Free booklet. Write **F. A. Mitchell & Son**, Route 5, Chandler, Okla.

CHOICE NON-IRRIGATED ALFALFA seed, \$8 per bu., sacks free. **Wallace Libbey**, Larned, Kan.

SEED CORN—HILDRETH'S YELLOW Dent. Write originator, breeder, **C. E. H. Hildreth**, Altamont, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED—OFFER EXTRA quality alfalfa seed, non-irrigated, \$9.00 bu., delivered any station in state Kansas. Sack free. Sample sent on request. **L. A. Jordan**, Winona, Kan.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL THOUSAND hedge posts, extra fine. **Alex Spong**, Chanute, Kan.

FOR SALE—BOONE COUNTY WHITE seed corn. First prize Hutchinson and Topeka State Fairs, 1911. Plymouth Rock cockerels. I refund your money if dissatisfied. **E. E. Hazen**, Hiawatha, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention **KANSAS FARMER**.

UNWASHED WATERMELON SEED—Guaranteed pure, grown by originator. **Halbert Honey**, oz., 10c; lb., \$1.10. **Rubber Rind**, oz., 20c; lb., \$2. **H. A. Halbert**, Coleman, Texas.

ALFALFA FOR SALE—MAY 1 AND ALL summer, will have choice alfalfa to sell direct to consumer, f. o. b. Elgin, Kan., less Kansas City commission charges. **George Merwin**, Elgin, Kan.

Money Loser or Money Maker?

Experiment stations, without exception, declare that a separator which vibrates or runs unsteadily is the greatest cause of loss of fat of all factors in separation. A poorly running separator cannot fail to lose you money. Butter fat is too valuable to be lost through your separator being in poor condition. What is the use of milking cows if you throw away butter fat by a poor running separator?

Taking 4,500 pounds of milk as the yearly production per cow, the following table shows the money lost in the skim milk at the several percentages of loss, if the butter fat is worth 25 cents per pound:

No. of Cows	Five one-hundredths of 1 per cent.	One-half per cent.	One per cent.
4. Loss.....	\$2.00	\$20.00	\$40.00
5. Loss.....	2.50	25.00	50.00
6. Loss.....	3.00	30.00	60.00
7. Loss.....	3.50	35.00	70.00
8. Loss.....	4.00	40.00	80.00
9. Loss.....	4.50	45.00	90.00
10. Loss.....	5.00	50.00	100.00
11. Loss.....	5.50	55.00	110.00
12. Loss.....	6.00	60.00	120.00

Can you put your finger on the loss you have? If not, send a sample of skim milk to the creamery you patronize or to the Dairy Department of your State Agricultural College, making sure sample represents a fair average of your skim milk.

Either keep your separator in proper repair and then operate it properly, or a new separator would be a good investment.

Ayrshires in Butler County.

We are just starting in the Ayrshire breed, having purchased a trio of calves four years ago from **Fred Tschudy & Son**, of Monroe, Wis. We were so well pleased with their keeping qualities the first year that we bought four more heifers the next spring.

We now have five of those giving milk and are very well pleased with the results so far. We have kept no authentic records of the amount of milk from each one. We have one 2-year-old last year that gave between 4,000 and 5,000 pounds of milk, and she calved again in January and is giving from 25 to 28 pounds of milk a day now on a moderate kind of feed. We have others that are doing nearly as well.

We have the calves crossed with the Shorthorn, and they make as good or better beef animals as the straight Shorthorns, and with better dairy qualities.

I have been feeding alfalfa hay, with a small amount of Kafir meal, to the milk cows. The principal feed for the stock cattle has been Kafir butts with a little corn stover. Kafir was about the only crop we raised last year. We cut it with the corn binder, then headed it from the bundle with a lever-knife on the side of the wagon. These butts that are left form the principal part of our roughage, and the Ayrshire will keep in better shape on this kind of roughage than any other breed that I know.

My herd bull and some yearlings, both grades and full-bloods, have had scarcely any other feed all winter, and are in good shape now. I trust you may hear more from the Ayrshire in the future. **E. T. HARPER**, Augusta, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS.**POLAND CHINAS****SPRING PIGS**

I am now booking orders for spring pigs, either sex, sired by Captain Hutch, King Hadley 2nd, Hutch, Jr., Mouw's Longfellow Price, Panorambar and A Wonder, out of Long King's Equal sows and sows of the best big type breeding, immense individuals in size and quality. Order early and get first choice. Pigs shipped at 8 months old. Nothing but first-class stuff shipped. Send for private sale catalog and prices. In buying at this age you save enormous express charges.

"THE HOME OF CAPTAIN HUTCH," C. W. JONES, SOLOMON, KAN.

DEAN'S MASTODON POLAND CHINAS.

Fifty Mastodon Poland China bred sows sired by such boars as Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder, Surprise Wonder 5th and Gritter's Longfellow—all in the big class. Sows bred to Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder 5th and sons of Gritter's Longfellow. Bred to farrow early March to May. Also have a few choice boars and some choice Herefords, males and females.

CLARENCE DEAN, Weston, Mo. Phone, Dearborn, Mo. E. E. Sta., New Market, Mo.

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.

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.

HOPPE'S BIG TYPE

Polands. The best of the big type quality breeding; fed for best results. Bred sows and gilts for sale. Write me.
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Thirty Bred Gilts for Sale.

A. L. Albright, of Waterville, Kan., the breeder of the big, smooth kind of Poland Chinas, is offering that number for sale at \$25 to \$40. Write him.

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.
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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.

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Offer for your inspection choice sows, both medium and big type, backed up by six boars hard to beat. Let me fill your wants.

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

Harter's Big Kind Polands.
Headed by Mogul's Monarch, Prince Hadley, and other good sires. Choice breeding stock always for sale.
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Bred for quality and size. Address, **ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kan.**

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60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires as can be found in the west; dams of pigs carry the blood of nearly all big sires.
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Still has a few choice spring boars for sale. Sired by First Quality 60266 and out of Expansion and C's Perfection dams.
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Limestone Farm, Clarksdale, Mo., for big type Polands, Shropshire sheep. Twenty high-class, bred gilts, and 15 choice fall boars for sale, the big, mellow kind. Buff Orpington and S. C. Brown Leghorn eggs, Chinese geese, Indian R. ducks. Prices right. **M. Gottewiler, Clarksdale, Mo.**

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FOR SALE—At low prices, several of Toulon Prince's spring boars. Write me quick. **E. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.**

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Few tried sows bred to Big Bone Pete for June farrow. Also, fall boars and gilts sired by Big Bone Pete. Write your wants.
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A few choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale, bred to King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2nd. Prices right.
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spring gilts, fall gilts and mature sows. Sired by sons of champions, some of them bred to a winner of the blue at the Ohio State Fair this year, the best bred to sons of champions. Best of breeding and best of individuals, and priced right down to bed-rock. Write us.
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High class Hampshires. Immune young boars for sale. Also fall pigs of both sexes.
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Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.
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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.
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All sired by Helen's Wonder, S. D.'s Inventor and Crimson Model. Bred to Crimson Model, grandson old Crimson Wonder and Indian Chief by the champion Beauty's Model Top. They are good and priced right. Address,
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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.
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Up-to-date breeding, plenty of quality and good colors. Priced for quick sale.
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Young boars of serviceable age. Best blood lines. Bred sows and gilts, and fall pigs, either sex.
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25 DUROC JERSEY BRED SOWS for sale. Col. and Nebraska Wonder breeding. Also choice fall boars and gilts.
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SAFE—SOUND—CERTAIN

Prices Reasonable, Write

SULTAN STOCK FARM

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OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS—100 choice spring and fall pigs. Can furnish pairs not related, best of breeding. Sired by Jackson Chief 2d, Ken Garnett 2d and Bode's Model. Priced right. **W. H. LYNCH, Reading, Kan., Box 36.**

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Yes, "Stallion Price Cutter"—that's what they call me, and I am proud of the title. I want to place one or more of my stallions or mares in every township, and I have 60 head now on hand and another importation to arrive this month, and I am going to slice prices on a grand scale. Will give you the best of terms and a cash guarantee. All my horses are registered in books approved by the government. I want you to look at other horses before coming, and then it is up to me to make good to you that I am selling them worth the money. Remember, I pay your expenses if you don't say my prices are right, considering quality. Write or come and see me and I will assure you a bargain.

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

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Imported and Home-bred Stallions and Mares, Blacks and Grays.

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From weanlings up. The kind that we sell such men as W. S. Corra. Every one a good one. Among them is the prize winner from France. She is the best mare in the United States today, barring none. Come or write. All we want is a chance to show them. The price is right.

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Twenty Jacks from 14.3 to 16 hands high, all good, and including some of the best we ever had. The highest priced Jack at public sale last year was from our herd, and also the famous champion Missouri Queen. Call or write, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

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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.

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has for sale one bay 3-year-old saddler, one black 6-year-old Percheron. Seven hundred dollars will take the two high-class stallions that are right every way and the right kind. Also, several good Jacks, 3 to 8 years old, black with white points, 8- and 9-inch bone, 14.2 and 15 hands, good head and ear; as good blood as Missouri and Kentucky grows; proved breeders and prompt to serve. If interested in good stock and low prices, write

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Young registered stallions, from weanlings to 4-year-olds, outstanding in bone, size and quality. All registered in Percheron Society of America. Write for bargains.
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Dan Wilcox, Prop., Cameron, Mo. Herd headed by Frost's Buster 29745, assisted by Big Oak 27263. A sow herd that is made up of high-class producers. A number of choice fall boars and gilts for sale—the tops of 50 head of good ones. They will be priced right. Will also sell my fine herd boar, Big Oak. Write for description and prices.
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100 head of Jacks, Percheron and Standard Bred Stallions and Mares for sale. Jacks from colts to 6 years old; Stallions and Mares from colts to 8 years old. Write for prices and description, and visit our farms before you buy. Farm and sales barn on 21st street, 1/2 miles east of Union Stock Yards.

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**JACKS AND JENNETS**

20 large Jacks from 2 to 7 years old. 25 head extra good Jennets, priced right. Come and see me.

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Black mammoth Jacks and Jennets, Percheron Horses.

You will find what you want in large boned, registered, 15 to 16 hands standard. Special prices on fall sales. Both phones.

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Registered Clydesdale horses and mares, some of them closely related to the famous "Baron of Buchlyvie" that sold in Scotland recently for \$47,500. For further information apply to

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Imported and home-bred black Percheron stallions, 4 and 5-year-old ton horses. Seven big black Mammoth Jacks from 1 to 7 years old. Ten black Jennets, all ages. Come and see us. Farm 4 miles from Raymond or Chase. **J. P. & M. H. Malone,** Chase, Rice Co., Kan.

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

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M. L. AYRES, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Percherons, Shires, Belgians.

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

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125—Head—125

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Up-to-date Poland China hogs. Write your wants.

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Home-bred Draft Stallions \$250 to \$600—your choice, \$1,000. **F. L. Stream,** Creston, Iowa.

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I have a 3-year-old imported Percheron for sale. If taken before March 1 will make price lower than could be bought for of importer. Guaranteed.

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FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM. Twenty-five Mammoth Jacks, all ages; Pharaoh 2491, grand champion, Tennessee at head. Largest herd in west.

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SIX - JACKS - SIX

From 3 to 7 years old, for sale very low. We raise them.

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IMPORTED DRAFT STALLIONS, \$1,000 each; home-bred, \$300 to \$600. **HART BROS.,** Osceola, Iowa.

Registered Jacks—Good performers and good breeders. Worth the money. **Bruce Saunders,** Route 5, Holton, Kan.

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Six head, 3's and 4's, blacks and roans, and extra good individuals. Will be sold reasonable if sold soon.

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ANGUS CATTLE**ALLENDALE FARM BULLS.**

Am offering a choice lot of young Angus bulls, sired by Even Eric 111692, ranging in age from 8 to 10 months, weighing from 600 to 800 pounds; one good 20-months-old bull. **W. A. HOLT,** Savannah, Mo.

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REGISTERED GALLOWAYS for sale. Fifteen choice registered bulls 10 to 20 months old.

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Capital View Herd of Registered Galloways.

A choice lot of young bulls for sale in numbers to suit. Write or call for further information. **G. E. CLARK,** 2301 Van Buren St., Topeka, Kan.

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Son of the \$1,500 Grand Victor X1633. 150365 heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. A few extra good, blocky, thick-fleshed young bulls for sale. Inspection invited. Farm adjoins town.

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Hazford Place Eldorado, Kan.

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100 — Hereford Bulls — 100

Coming yearlings and twos. A choice lot of cows and heifers. One to a car load. Bred to one of the best bulls in Kansas.

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A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butterfat record 688 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. **Frederick Houghton,** Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.

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

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High grade black faced breeding ewes. All young, from yearlings up. A number of good young mares, draft bred and some good young work mules. 185 head good stock cows. Can furnish car lots of any class of stock. Maryville branch U. P. station on farm. **Alkin Ranch,** F. T. Grimes, Manager; Railway Station, Alkin, Kan.; P. O., Emmett, Kan.

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I have a choice lot of Shropshire ewes, registered, for sale. They are from yearlings to five years old. These ewes are all bred to imported rams. Prices reasonable. Write **J. W. ELLIOTT,** Polo, Mo.

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M. E. MOORE & CO., Cameron, Mo., are offering four fine yearling bulls for sale. They are largely white in color, handsomely marked, all sired by Orchard Hill Hengerveld De Kol No. 55108. Also, a few heifers, not related. Come and see. Herd tuberculin tested.

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Have sold all my females that I can spare. Have a few young bulls sired by Prince Ermsby De Kol, now at head of Nebraska College herd. Prices reasonable.

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Forty (40) head of heifers and cows; to freshen inside 30 days. Several cows heavy milkers; fresh now. Bulls from 1 to 15 months of age. **Ira Romig,** Station B, Topeka, Kan.

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. **F. J. SEARLE,** Oskaloosa, Kan.

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Two cars cows 2 1/2 to 8 years old. All A. R. O. or A. R. O. breeding. Heavy milkers, nearly all freshened since December 1. Entire herd tuberculin tested annually. Federal bill of health furnished with each animal.

ONE CARLOAD OF BULLS

From 1 month to 2 years old. All from these cows or others equally as well bred. Farm just in edge of town. Barns in city limits, one-half mile from station, 30 miles east of St. Joseph, on Rock Island.

S. W. COOKE & SON, Maysville, Mo.

Oakland Jersey Herd. American and Imported Herd.

The present herd of dairy and breeding stock, while not large, is composed of individuals of great quality and breeding.

The herd usually is able to offer a cow, a bred heifer; bull and heifer calves of rare quality at reasonable prices.

The herd management is associated with an importer of Jersey cattle of 30 years successful experience as an importer, and is in a position to handle commissions for all wishing imported cattle (both Jerseys and Guernseys) at lowest cost possible consistent with high-class service.

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50—PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES—50

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

BISHOP BROS., TOWANDA, KAN.

SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS

Twenty head of high-class Scotch and Scotch topped bulls for sale; yearlings and 2-year-olds; all bred right and good individuals; also herd bull Victoria Prince Second 255026—a herd bull with a record as a breeder; all will be sold; worth the money and descriptions of stock guaranteed.

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

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

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C. D. and E. F. Caldwell, Burlington Junction, Mo., breeders of high class Angus cattle. Herd headed by Undulata Blackcap Ito 11. Young bulls for sale ranging in age from 8 to 18 months. A number of them are herd headers. If you want a high-class individual that is bred right, we have them. Write us for description of what we have.

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HOLSTEIN CATTLE**Young Holstein Bulls**

Sired by Peterlje Hengerveld Nannette and out of heavy producing dams, for sale. From young calves to yearlings. Won first at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma State fairs on young herd, 1911. Herd bull was junior champion.

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Purebred Registered **HOLSTEIN CATTLE** The Greatest Dairy Breed Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets. Holstein-Friesian Assn., Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

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

GOLDEN RULE JERSEY HERD.

Headed by Oomer's Eminent 85865. Choice bull calves for sale. **JOHNSON & NORDSTROM,** Clay Center, Kan.

LINSCOTT JERSEYS

Only Register of Merit Herd in Kansas. Offers at moderate prices a few heifers, open and bred; a few tested cows; bulls of serviceable age out of tested cows and H. C. imported sire.

R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

Your Choice—1 bull, coming 2 years, by Beatrice Stockwell; 1 7 months old, by Oomer's Eminent, dam Guenon's Sallie M. test of milk 9 per cent butter fat. Heifers and cows from 6 months to 6 years, mostly Golden Lad and St. Lambert blood. **S. S. SMITH,** Clay Center, Kan.

REGISTERED JERSEYS.

YOUR CHOICE of two registered Jersey bulls, 1 yearling past, one 2 years past, from cows testing over 8% butter fat; \$50 and \$60. **Dr. J. A. Larrabee,** Barnard, Mo.

WYATT'S JERSEY CATTLE.

Headed by a son of Sultanna's Jersey Lad. Sale at Hiawatha, Kan., April 25. Write early for catalog.

HENRY E. WYATT, Fall City, Neb.

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Three yearlings, weighing 800 to 1000, get recorded. During January \$75 each. Chance of a lifetime. Beef and milk qualities combined. Herd bull weighs a ton. Bulls ready for service. September O. I. C. boars for sale. **MILTON PENNOCK,** Route 4, Delphos, Kan.

RED POLL BULLS FOR SALE.

Ten choice young bulls, of serviceable age. The best breeding; registered; herd numbers fifty.

AULD BROTHERS,
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RED POLLED CATTLE.

The only dual purpose cattle and the most profitable for the farmer. Choice bulls for sale.

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RED POLLED CATTLE.

The champion beef and milk producer of the age; bred and for sale by the undersigned. Write for prices or come and see the red beauties.

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RED POLLED AND SHORTHORN CATTLE, Shropshire sheep and Duroc Jersey hogs. Breeding stock for sale. **E. A. Bunton,** Maysville, Mo.

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

BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.

H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

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A few choice bull calves for sale, sired by my noted herd bull, Double Champion, by Choice Goods, and out of Ruberta. Write for prices and full particulars.

ED GREEN, Howard, Kansas.

SHORTHORN HERD BULL

Pure Scotch Bull, "Whirlwind," for sale. Solid red with lots of scale. Also, 10 young bulls; Scotch and Scotch topped. Ready for service. And a few cows and heifers, bred or open. Write for prices and descriptions.

S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

NEW BUTTERGASK SHORTHORNS.

Herd headed by Snowflake's Stamp and Snowflake's Star, the latter the cup winner at the 1911 Mitchell County State-Wide Fair. Straight Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls for sale.

MEALL BROS., Props., Cawker City, Kan.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

Three choice bulls by Good News by New Goods by Choice Goods and out of my best Shorthorn cows. Also a number of good yearling heifers, reds and roans. Come and see my herd.

JOHN REGIER, Whitewater, Kansas.

HOLSTEINS—Two bulls, 15-16ths pure, 4 to 4 weeks old, sired by Admiral De Kol Wayne (51432). Beautifully marked, and choice individuals, \$20 each, crated for shipment. Also, two heifer calves. **Edgewood Farm,** Route 4, Whitewater, Wis.

MAPLE GROVE HERD SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Herd headed by Lord Mutineer 279228. A number of high class bulls for sale, herd headers, and will be priced right for quick sale. Write for description and prices.

PERRY O. BROWN, Lamon, Iowa.

GLEN HALL SHORT HORN HERD Headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebo Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Herd header, Prospects.

JOHN O'KANE, Blue Rapids, Kan.

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

Frank Iams' "Top-notchers"



are "up-to-the-minute" and 10 years in advance. They are the "Drafty, big-boned tops"—Nifty, big "Black Boys"—the real "medal winners"—sensational show and business horses of note, "ripe peaches" from the "select 400." Big, classy "Peaches and Cream"—"Black Boys." The "Iams Brand" of drafty "top-notchers." Iams' 1912 importation of Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares are in the "Pink of Condition" and ready for a good selling. "Ikey Boy," smile sweetly, and hundreds of Iams' satisfied customers "will sit up and take notice" that Iams, the "King Pin" horse importer is still "doing business" at the "old stand" (and good for 50 years more). Iams is "pushing" his horses to the front. The big "Peaches and Cream" "Boys and Girls" are attractions that can't be overlooked. Iams mesmerizes buyers with "real drafters," at "bargain prices," and having the "horses as advertised." Iams' "competitors" and "hammer knockers" are "boosting Iams" by their "knocks," until now he is known as the "Millionaire Horseman," and on "Easy Street," and growing fast. Ikey, "Come on along, come on along," and sing Iams' song. He is selling these "aristocratic," fancy "Black Boys" cheaper than ever—or better horses for less money—\$1,000 and \$1,400 (few little higher).

120 Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares--120

They are "Models"—"Humdingers." They are two to five years old, weigh 1,700 to 2,500 lbs.; 80 per cent blacks, 50 per cent ton horses. All "approved and stamped" by European government. Registered in popular stud books of U. S. Many "prize-winners" and "gold medal horses." Big, Drafty, "top-notchers," with big bone, quality, style, finish and action to burn. They are "Eye-openers." Larger and better horses than seen elsewhere. Big "business propositions" that make "the wheels work fast" under a "Buyer's hat." "Georgie, dear," Iams made a "big killing" by buying his horses in Europe in October, 1911. "Dry weather," "bad crops," "close money," and "Iams' cash" caused the "prizewinners" and "tops" to be thrown on the market for a "good selling." Iams' "cut the melon" and bought the "rippers" at "knockout prices." Iams will give his customers the benefit of his "good buy." "Ikey, boy," come on down town.

Get into Iams' "Get Rich Wagon" and save \$1,000

on a "top stallion," (and you wear the diamonds). Iams is a "big fly in the ointment" in the horse world. "He keeps the gang guessing." Iams sells "imported horses only"—(They win 90 per cent of prizes at big horse shows). No "American-bred full bloods"—No "auction stuff" or "peddlers' horses"—only "choice drafters" of big size, bone, quality and finish.

Iams' Imported horses are "approved" "branded," "inspected" and "Certificates stamped O. K."

by Governments of "France and U. S. A." Iams has the "crack stallions and mares" you "read about." Buy horses of Iams and you won't "get stung" in horse or price. "Dolly D," waltz me around once again "Ikey," land me at Iams' box office and importing barns. Full to "the roof" with "Black Boys" (and all must be sold). Reduced prices. All the world knows Iams and his "Peaches and Cream" horses. 1911 was Iams' best business year. 1912 promises to be a bumper year to Iams and his customers. He saved \$300,000 to stallion buyers in 1911. Watch "Iams' smoke" in 1912. Iams' 20 years of successful business makes him a safe man to do business with. Iams sells horses "on honor." A boy or a lady can buy as cheap as a man.

Iams' 1912 Horse Catalogue is an "eye-opener."

It has "a laugh" and a \$1,000 bargain in every line. A "bunch of gold" the "book of books," to stallion and mare buyers. It is full of "wide-as-a-wagon drafters"—the real "peaches and cream" stallions. It shows largest imported stallions and mares in the United States, "true to life," and truths, facts, "business propositions," and 100 illustrations of "topnotchers" and the "tricks of stallion peddlers" and "auction block" salesmen. It is the finest, most elaborate, and original up-to-date book in the world. Iams, the "Square Deal" horseman, makes every statement in ad. or catalogue good—or you get the \$500 he hangs up. Iams guarantees to sell you a

Better Imported Stallion at \$1,000 and \$1,400

(few higher) than is sold to stock companies for \$2,500 to \$5,000. Imported mares, \$700 to \$1,000. Iams gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee; pays freight on horse and fare of one buyer. He can furnish \$1,000 insurance. IAMS buys and sells every stallion himself. Saves buyers \$1,000 in commissions and middlemen's profits. He buys stallions by "trainload." He speaks the languages—saving 20 per cent). He is not in the "Stallion Trust." He pays no "Slick Salesman" a commission to help "do you." He has no 2 to 10 partners—to share profits. He "pays cash" for his horses—and sells "topnotchers" by "hot advertising" and having "the goods." "Big Ikey," leave your "happy" home and buy a "top" stallion or pair of imported mares (of Iams) that bring colts that sell at \$500 each. "Papa," don't let those "auction men" "hand you a lemon" in one of those "so-called" "American full-bloods" of questionable breeding. Buy an imported horse of Iams, the "reliable horseman." Then we will "all wear diamonds." Iams' "selling clothes" fit all buyers. Write for Iams' million dollar horse catalogue. Iams won't let you go without a Peaches and Cream stallion or mare. "He sells the tails off them." Iams' guarantees are backed by "half-million dollars." References—1st National and Omaha National Banks, Omaha; Packers' National Bank, So. Omaha; Citizen' State, 1st State and St. Paul State Banks, St. Paul, Neb. Iams buys big ad space because it is cheaper than flannel-mouthed horse salesmen.

ST. PAUL,

NEBRASKA

10TH ANNUAL COLLYNIE SALE OF SHORTHORN CATTLE

At our first sale, 10 years ago, the blood of Mr. Hanna's importation and of Collynie, in particular, was not much in evidence, but each succeeding year the impression made by this noted lot of Scotch cattle direct from the Duthie and Marr herds, on our annual sales has been very marked. The last half a dozen sales have been made up quite largely of the get of Collynie.

The sale of 50 head of prime breeding cattle is made up almost altogether of descendants of Collynie, including about the very last of his bulls. The old bull was sent to market last December, after fourteen years of unusually useful life, with his constitutional vigor unimpaired, but while active and vigorous, he had failed to settle his cows for several months. This great breeding sire has passed, but his descendants are numbered by the thousands and, what is of more importance, they are every day demonstrating their ability to go on and make good under conditions and with care and feed that are possible on every stock farm in the West.

The writer, who has been making numerous visits to Mr. Hanna's farm for 20 years past, was recently there, and I do not hesitate to say that the young things now coming to maturity there are the most sappy, growthy and altogether uniform lot from the standpoint of individual excellence ever offered from Palo Duro. When old breeders, young breeders or new beginners can have the opportunity of selecting from such a lot of cattle of one type, faultlessly bred, with the prestige of the best breeders of America and the British Isles attached, and at the present low prices for breeding cattle, it would seem that they were surely getting in on a safe basis.

Mr. Hanna's start since his practical dispersion last year, has been small, but the dozen head from his herd will testify that this new start, while small in numbers, is high in quality and they are full of Collynie blood.

Mr. Cowley's herd is small, but well selected, and he, too, has profited by the use of Collynie blood.

The breeder-farmer or stockman should employ pure blood in his live stock in order to make more profitable use of the ordinary farm crops, and he must have live stock that has been bred and developed in a practical manner.

This selection of choice cattle from these herds will convince anyone that these breeders are not following fads, but are paying strict attention to utility, and the results of their careful thought, as shown in the uniform excellence of these cattle, will please practical men.

Mr. Hanna consigns 30 head, 7 of which are bulls, including his young herd bull, Prince Mistletoe, whose dam is a full sister to Captain Archer, Pride of Collynie and Sweet Mistletoe, and the best cow on the farm today. This young bull is a greater show bull, as well as a greater breeding prospect than has ever been sold from Palo Duro.

The whole consignment numbers 50 head, 14 of which are bulls. A neat catalog, giving full tabulated pedigrees for five generations, is ready to mail and may be had by applying

to H. M. HILL, LAFONTAINE, KAN.

Other contributors to sale: S. C. Hanna, Howard, Kan.; W. F. Cowley, Hallowell, Kan.

Place: FREDONIA, KANSAS

Time: WEDNESDAY, APR. 10, 1912, 1 P.M.

AUCTIONEERS—JOHN D. SNYDER, J. W. SHEETS.

PUBLIC SALE

I Will Sell at Public Auction, at My Farm Joining the Town of Blue Rapids, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 26th,

the Following Stock:

HOGS—55 head of Registered Duroc Jerseys, consisting of 52 bred sows, and 3 boars. These hogs are of the best blood lines of the breed. They were brought from Northeastern Nebraska last spring, right from the neighborhood where bred sow sales have averaged around \$100 this winter. Consignments in the pedigrees is Monarch 28395, and there are a number of his granddaughters. Monarch stood the highest of any boar in America the year of the World's Fair at St. Louis, and his dam was a litter sister to Ohio Chief, the greatest boar the breed ever produced. There are also a number of granddaughters of Dreadnaught 18229A, which sold at public auction for the highest figure of any hog of any breed—\$7,200. This will afford breeders in this part of Kansas an opportunity to infuse some new and fresh blood into their herds. Besides the above registered Durocs, there will be about 80 head of stock hogs, including 10 Poland China sows, registered and eligible.

It is the opportunity of the season to procure the very best strains of Durocs that have been fed right for future results.

STALLION—There will be sold a young stallion bred by M. Callu, France, foaled May 20, 1909, imported last August by McLaughlin Bros., of Columbus, O. He weighs around 1,900 pounds now, and I think will make a 2,200-pound horse when matured. He is, I believe, the best young stallion in Kansas today.

E. R. MORGAN, Blue Rapids, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS—COL. H. S. DUNCAN, OF CLEARFIELD, IA., AND COL. T. E. GORDON, OF WATERVILLE, KAN.

100 HEAD AT AUCTION, Topeka, Kan.

STATE FAIR GROUNDS, APRIL 20, 1912,
REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Cows, heifers, calves. A number of choice young service bulls. Many cows with A. R. O. records. All from A. R. O. breeding. Big, sound, straight cattle. As good breeding as you will find anywhere. In good condition and acclimated. Ready to do business without one year's loss for acclimation. Centrally located, ready for easy shipment, any direction. Write for catalogs, which will be ready about April 5.

Every Animal Over Six Months, Tuberculin Tested.

F. J. SEARLE,

Sunflower Herd, - - - - - Oskaloosa, Kansas.

Auctioneers—Col. B. V. Kelly, Syracuse, N. Y.; Col. R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill.; Col. Charles Crews, Topeka, Kan.

Peter Hangle's Durocs.

Peter Hangle's Weatherby, Mo., was unable to hold his sale of Duroc Jersey bred sows as advertised, but he has since disposed of his sale stuff. He writes: "I have sold 44 bred sows and gilts, 7 males, 11 fall gilts and the herd boar, Col. E. Jr., to Thomas C. Wilson, Idaho Falls, Idaho."

Mr. Wilson was represented by Mr. George Green, of Shelley, Idaho, and they shipped out a fine lot of stuff. Both of these gentlemen are extensive breeders, and they came over to get some good Missouri blood to strengthen their herds. They will surely be heard from in the near future. Mr. Hangle is still in the ring with some of the best stuff known to the breed.

W. W. Andrews and C. D. and E. F. Caldwell's

ABERDEEN ANGUS SALE

At Maryville, Mo.,

TUESDAY, APRIL 9th, 1912

**FIFTY HEAD SELECTED FROM TWO OF MISSOURI'S BEST
ANGUS HERDS.**

Among the lot of young bulls to go in our offering there will be a number of herd leaders. The entire offering of bulls is an outstanding good lot. The cows in our offering are among the best in the two herds represented in this sale and will include a number of imported cows. The offering will include Trojan Brides, Blackbirds, K. Prides, Prides of Aberdeen, Queen Mothers and representatives of other popular families. Our offering is one that will interest Aberdeen Angus breeders wanting high-class cows or bulls. Catalog now ready. If you have not received one, write us at once.

W. W. ANDREWS & C. D. & E. F. CALDWELL,

Maryville, Mo.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

JERSEY BULLS.

Having grandsons of Golden Fems Lad F 2380 H. C.; grandsons of the show cow, Bessie Nigetta 18121; sons of Duke Champion 28395, and richly bred Tormansons. You need one of these and we need the money, so come over and let us trade. Bred by-month Bank Chickens.

W. H. H. SHERNS & SONS,

Concordia, Mo.

PURE BRED Stallions

A number of pure-bred and registered Morgan stallions, including the in-bred stallion, Joseph Huse 5591 A. M. R. These are not stallions with just Morgan blood, but are pure Justin Morgans. Prices right.

J. E. BAILEY,

Iowa Falls, Iowa.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

April 9—W. W. Andrews and C. D. and E. F. Caldwell, at Maryville, Mo.

April 26—E. M. Gates, LaPlata, Mo.

April 20—F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.

April 25—Sale at Hiawatha, Kan. Western Jersey Cattle Breeders' Henry E. Wyatt, Falls City, Neb., Manager.
April 26—B. C. Settles, manager, Palmyra, Mo. Sale at Hiawatha, Kan.

April 10—H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, and S. C. Hanna, Howard, Kan. Sale at Fredonia, Kan.

April 30—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association sale at Omaha, Neb. Chas. Gray, secretary, Chicago.
May 2—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association sale at Chicago. Chas. Gray, secretary, Chicago.

March 28—Herman Groninger & Sons, Ben-dena, Kan.
April 20—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
May 14—Nevius & Wedd, Chiles, Kan.
May 15—Matt Alton, Erie, Kan.
Sept. 27—John T. Curry, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 15—H. B. Walter, Birmingham, Kan.
Oct. 16—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 17—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.

July 26—E. W. Davis & Co., Glenwood, Mo.

Hampshires Sell Well.

The first sale of Hampshire hogs ever made in Kansas was that held by T. W. Lavelock, of Princeton, at Ottawa. It proved to be very successful and showed an average of \$38.65 on 38 head. The white-belted hogs are growing in popularity.

John Fashing, of Lenexa, Kan., writes that the Jersey bull he bought from F. J. Sherman, Route 8, Topeka, is better than he expected, and he is well pleased with him. He says: "I think he is a cracker-jack." Mr. Sherman has been in the Jersey cattle business but a short time and such letters as this, together with the fact that he is selling his good young bulls to his neighbors, has greatly encouraged him. He has one cow which tests 8 per cent of butter fat.

Down at Thayer, in Neosho County, you will find a spirit of good feeling both in town and country. A new \$15,000 school building and a city and Masonic hall are living monuments to the success and progressive spirit of the community. William Robbins, one of the leading real estate dealers, states that lands there he sold six years ago for \$40 per acre have changed hands this last year at \$80.

M. Gottswiller's Polands.

M. Gottswiller of Clarksdale, Mo., is advertising a few choice Poland China hogs

and gilts for sale. Mr. Gottswiller has one of the good Poland China herds of Missouri, and his offering is strictly high-class. His two herd sows, Model Defender 22288 and Belvoir 55734, are a pair of great head sows. Model Defender was sired by Defender, and his dam, Colleen Model Defender, was sired by Guy's Defender. Belvoir was sired by Model's Defender, dam Lady Thayer. Both sows have a fine record as breeders. Look up Mr. Gottswiller's card and write him for prices. His stock is priced right. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Big Holstein Sale at Topeka.

On April 20 at the Topeka State Fair grounds there will be held the biggest sale of Holstein-Friesian cattle ever attempted in the state. About 100 head of cows, heifers and bulls will be sold from four different herds. J. W. Macnamara, of Topeka, Neb., will dispose his entire herd of 25 cows, heifers and calves. Robert E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill., will consign 40 head, including a number of choice young service bulls. Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan., will consign a number of cows, and the Sunflower herd, owned by F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan., will consign 30 head of cows, many with A. R. O. records and all in calf or bred to his great bull Tiramia. Lady Ouida 5th King 61250, whose three nearest dams each have records of 30 pounds of butter in seven days. This will be the biggest sale of the kind. Address F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan., for catalog.

A Wire Fence Tool.

Most every reader of Kansas Farmer has more or less wire fence on the place that has to be repaired frequently. If there is anything that will cause a man to lose his religion temporarily it is a mean piece of barb wire fence. We quote a letter from A. McDole, University Place, Neb. He says: "I have been selling Stetler's Wire Fence Tool for over six years. As an all-purpose tool for working with wire, it stands without a rival, whether in use in building or repairing fences, either woven, barb or smooth wire. There is nothing to be done with a wire fence but what it will do. Besides the work on the fence it covers a wide range of other work such as hanging barrels, tubs, boxes, wrapping split buggy shafts, whips, pliers, fork handles, or anything of like character, making coil springs, etc. It does all this work as well as if made for each particular kind of work done with it." When writing mention Kansas Farmer.

Collynie is Dead.

Imp. Collynie, the great Shorthorn bull which has headed the herd of S. C. Hanna, Howard, Kan., for so many years, is dead. He was imported as a calf from the famous herd of William Duthie, of Scotland. Every one of Collynie's ancestors for four generations was bred by Cruickshank, and among his progeny are some of the most noted bulls ever known in Kansas or the corn belt states. Among these are Archer, Captain Archer, Pride of Collynie, Ingle Lad and Prince Royal, and such cows as Emmeline, Emma Collynie and Sweet Mistletoe. Collynie has made more of Shorthorn history than any bull of recent years and has sired more herd leaders and prize winners than falls to the lot of most history-making bulls. There will be a considerable number of his get in the Hill-Hanna sale of Shorthorns, which will be held at Fredonia, Kan., on Wednesday, April 10. If you want a bull as a herd leader or to sire market-topping steers, write to Mr. H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, Kan., for a catalog, and then attend the sale or send bid. There has not been so good a chance to get into pure-bred cattle in years.

The Andrews & Caldwell Angus Sale.

Attention is called to the sale advertisement of W. W. Andrews and C. D. & E. F. Caldwell in this issue of Kansas Farmer. This sale will be held at Maryville, Mo., April 9, 1912, and the offering will include a choice lot of young bulls selected from two of the best herds of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in Missouri. Among them will be a number of herd leaders. The cows to go into this sale are among the best in the two great herds represented in the sale, and will include a number of imported cows. The offering will include Blackbirds, Trojan Brides, K. Prides, Prides of Aberdeen, Queen Mothers and other popular families. Among the young bulls offered will be Black Boston, a yearling sired by Imported Easton of Eshott 123995, and Edwin Erica II, sired by Prince Ito and out of an imported Erica dam. Both of these bulls are outstanding prospects. The attention of breeders is called to the herd bulls of these two great herds. They are bred right, are extra good individuals, and have records as good breeders that are second to none. If you have not received a catalog, write them at once. They will interest you if you are looking for breeding and quality combined. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

J. B. Brownrigg, of Mont Ida, Anderson county, Kan., is advertising Hackney horses for sale in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Better Than Others.
"Enclosed find renewal of subscription, and we wish to say that we like Kansas Farmer better than any other which we take."—Rail Bros., Zenda, Kan.

The Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine advertised in this paper has a world-wide reputation for excellence. It is used in all countries and deserves a place in every farm animal and should have a clipping. It can be done easily and quickly with a Stewart machine.

Book of a Thousand Gardens.
The Henry Field Seed Co. has published a book with title as above given. It is worth reading by everyone who plants a garden, also by everyone who has a plot for a garden which is unused. Everyone who writes for a copy will get it free by return mail. Address Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Iowa.

"How to Build for Less Money."
This is the title of a booklet that every reader of this publication should see. It is written by Mr. Wilbur D. Nesbit and gives valuable information to every owner or prospective owner of a home, barn or chicken. The price of this booklet is 10 cents a copy, but the General Roofing Company, East St. Louis, Ill., has printed a limited edition which they will supply to our readers free of all cost. Send a postal today. Address Dept. AU-X, General Roofing Company, East St. Louis, Ill.

Col. Page Making Good.
One of the young auctioneers of the West that is fast earning a place for himself in the confidence of the best breeders of two states is Col. Ray Page, of Friend, Neb. Col. Page has just closed the most successful year he has enjoyed since engaging in the auction business. He has made sales in the past season for some of the very best breeders, and has made good on every occasion. He is already booking many sales for Kansas and Nebraska breeders. Write him about terms, open dates, etc., and mention Kansas Farmer.

Some Choice Jerseys.
William H. Burns & Sons, Concordia, Mo., are offering some choice young Jersey bulls for sale. These include two grandsons of Golden Ferns Lad P. 2160 H. C.; a grandson of the great show cow, Boom Nigretta 116131; two sons of the Duke's Champion 85990; and two richly bred Tommentors. Here is your chance. Kansas is crying out for more pure-bred Jersey cattle, and such breeding as this should not go begging. You will note that there are only a few of each family offered, so get busy and write Mr. Burns at once. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Adams Gates Make Good.
The following letter from the Assistant Forest Ranger of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, dated February 27, 1912, is of interest to everyone who has use for farm gates: "Adams Gate Company, Topeka, Kan.—It was my good fortune to receive the first one of your Adams automatic gates that was shipped to this part of the country. In one month more the gate will have been in daily use at my official headquarters for two years. The gate is neat in appearance and is of great convenience. It is in perfect order and has never given any trouble whatever. The automatic opening and closing feature is practical and efficient. Very truly yours," H. B. Hammond, Assistant Forest Ranger.

Percheron Stallions Reasonable.
This week we start advertising for Mr. G. S. Hamaker, of Pawnee City, Neb. Mr. Hamaker has a small herd of registered Percheron horses and offers, for quick sale, a half dozen very choice stallions. They are very heavy boned, clean limbed kind of horses and just right for service. Part of them are 4 years old and the remainder 3 years old. The writer has seen the kind of Percherons that we would wish to buy were we in the market. They are black and roans and can be bought at a very reasonable figure and from a man who makes every guarantee or representation good. If in the market for a stallion worth the money, write Mr. Hamaker at once, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Buried Wire Fence.
"I bought some of your fence about 20 years ago and put it up on my farm. I took it down after several years and moved it to another field and it was just as good as ever. In fact, I moved that fence all over my farm and finally, about a year ago, took it down, dug a hole and buried it." This is from a letter received by Kitzelman Bros., of Muncie, Ind. They recently wrote letters to several hundred customers who had purchased their fence from 17 to 20 years ago. Over half of the replies stated the fence was still in service and in good condition. Several reported they thought the fence was good for at least 10 years longer wear. See Kitzelman Bros. advertisement elsewhere in this paper.

Morgan Horses for Sale.
It is not often that one has an opportunity to buy pure-bred and registered Morgan horses in the corn belt states, and they are scarce everywhere. Morgan blood is more or less common, but pure-bred Morgan horses are not. J. Ed. Bailey, of Iowa Falls, Ia., has them, and they were brought directly from Vermont with only one breeder between himself and old Justin Morgan. He offers the intensely in-bred Morgan stallion, Prince Albert 4725, weight 1,100 pounds, 15½ hands, who is pedigreed by the American Morgan Record and by the State of Iowa. Also, a number of his get, and others like him. As Mr. Bailey is overstocked the first man to buy from him will sure get a bargain. Note the article on "Morgan Horses" in the live stock department of this issue, and mention Kansas Farmer when you write Mr. Bailey.

Tools for All Kinds of Work.
Keen Kutter tools advertising appears timely in our columns. It not only suggests tools that should be purchased this spring, if they are not already on the farm, but at the same time it suggests the best make of tools manufactured for particular uses. The Keen Kutter line of tools needs no recommendation at this day. They are used everywhere. It is universally known that they are made of finest tool steel. They are fashioned and formed right to adapt them to their special uses and to make them convenient. And they are sold with a guarantee that reaches from the Simmons Hardware Company down through the dealer to the consumer. If a Keen Kutter tool for any reason, such as a flaw, etc.,

is not right, it is made right. You can always take it back to the dealer who sold it to you and get your money back or receive a new tool in its place. Most all leading hardware dealers handle Keen Kutter tools. If not carried in your town, a card to the Simmons Hardware Company will bring prompt reply telling where you can be supplied. On request a free tool book will also be mailed you, showing the long line of Keen Kutter farm and carpenter tools.

Making Repairs Economically.
Every farmer has his breakdowns. The wear and tear on farm machinery as well as farm buildings and equipment is a source of great expense, to say nothing of the annoyance in waiting for repairs. Often the break is of a trivial nature, yet, for the lack of tools, the farmer has to hitch up and drive to the blacksmith or get a carpenter. The binder breaks down and the entire force has to lay off sometimes several days. The corn harvester breaks, causing days of delay when a frost is expected every night that would damage all corn standing. Or something happens to the ensilage cutter, fanning mill, windmill, cultivator or plow, always when the weather conditions make a delay for repair well-nigh impossible. These expensive daily occurrences are causing farmers to establish their own repair shops right on the farm. Many are equipping their shops with both wood-working and iron-working tools, so that they can repair practically any breakdown that might occur, saving their time. It is remarkable how soon the outfit of good tools pays for itself. The farmer can go to his dealer and simply say any tool or lot of tools and simply say that they must all be "Keen Kutters." He knows that every tool sold under this name is absolutely guaranteed. If it proves unsatisfactory he can get a new one. He knows that "The Recollection of Quality Remains Long After the Price Is Forgotten." Everyone will do well to demand nothing but "Keen Kutter" tools. If your dealer does not handle them write to The Simmons Hardware Company, St. Louis, Mo. They will see that you are supplied.

Time for Incubators.
The late snows and cold weather have retarded chick hatching considerably this season. This has made a situation in which incubators are especially of advantage. The more so if the incubators are good ones. Among those, which in recent years, have shown marked improvement in the way of results, the X-Ray Incubator, made in Wayne, Neb., is one that is entitled to much credit. The X-Ray Incubator is different from other makes. No lamp is to be seen on the side of the X-Ray as is seen in practically all other machines. The lamp used by X-Ray people is placed underneath the egg chamber, square in the center. The operator doesn't have to worry about filling and re-filling a dirty, sooty, ill-smelling oil lamp every day as with all other machines. Just four quarts of oil are all that is needed with the X-Ray to make an entire hatch. The X-Ray's patented automatic trip found only on this machine—cuts down the flame at the burner when egg chamber becomes too hot, so there's never any excess heat escaping or oil going to waste. In talking about the X-Ray Incubator an old poultryman said: "I am not much on these new fangled ideas or innovations, so-called, but when it comes right down to money making features and horse sense, the X-Ray Incubator is the best thing I ever saw." The X-Ray people make, also, a brooder that seems to be just as popular and successful as their incubator. The X-Ray Company has just gotten out a booklet for poultry raisers. They call it the X-Ray Book No. 34. Write for this book today and get all the interesting and scientific facts about these money making life producers. The book is mailed free upon request for it.

Emens' Poland China Sale.
The W. H. Emens sale of bred Poland China sows and gilts which was held at Elmdale, Kan., on March 7, was fairly successful, considering the weather and feed conditions. There were no buyers present from outside the state, but a number of Kansas counties were represented, and prices ranged very evenly. Weather conditions have been very much against the holding of public sales this winter, but Mr. Emens can have the satisfaction of knowing that he has scattered a bunch of good seed in and about Chase county. The sales were as follows:

No.	Purchaser	Price
22.	Tracy Hughes, Emporia, Kan.	\$24.00
17.	D. M. Lessman, Olpe, Kan.	27.00
14.	John Drummond, Elmdale, Kan.	26.00
3.	E. J. Glendenning, Hamilton, Kan.	33.00
11.	E. J. Glendenning, Hamilton, Kan.	34.00
12.	Peter McCallum, Elmdale, Kan.	27.00
4.	L. C. Parsons, Elmdale, Kan.	27.00
2.	Glen Freeborn, Elmdale, Kan.	35.00
1.	D. M. Lessman, Olpe, Kan.	24.00
10.	Robert K. Myers, Elmdale, Kan.	33.00
19.	P. S. Thurston, Elmdale, Kan.	25.00
13.	L. C. Parsons, Elmdale, Kan.	33.00
6.	D. M. Lessman, Olpe, Kan.	50.00
21.	J. W. Sayre, Cedar Point, Kan.	50.00
9.	George Roniger, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.	32.00
20.	A. J. Everlin, Elmdale, Kan.	35.00
15.	Peter McCallum, Elmdale, Kan.	30.00
8.	Roniger Bros., Cottonwood Falls, Kan.	30.00
7.	L. C. Parsons, Elmdale, Kan.	28.00
16.	Peter McCallum, Elmdale, Kan.	33.00
18.	Peter McCallum, Elmdale, Kan.	41.00
13.	Peter McCallum, Elmdale, Kan.	41.00
34.	C. C. Roniger, Elmdale, Kan.	14.00
28.	D. M. Lessman, Olpe, Kan.	15.00
33.	H. C. Anderson, Americus, Kan.	16.00
30.	Roy Park, Elmdale, Kan.	23.00
23.	Peter McCallum, Elmdale, Kan.	21.00
26.	W. O. Hickok, Elmdale, Kan.	15.00
25.	Ed. Gardner, Elmdale, Kan.	18.50
35.	Tracy Hughes, Emporia, Kan.	23.00
27.	E. J. Glendenning, Hamilton, Kan.	23.00
24.	Peter McCallum, Elmdale, Kan.	14.00
29.	Peter McCallum, Elmdale, Kan.	31.00
24.	H. M. Giger, Elmdale, Kan.	17.00
32.	H. C. Anderson, Americus, Kan.	25.00

Barnhart's Percheron Sale.
Although the day was one of the most disagreeable, with all trains late, and, although the horses had not been specially fitted, the sale of Percherons made by J. W. Barnhart, at Butler, Mo., was very satisfactory. Until about six weeks ago Mr. Barnhart had no thought of making the sale and so the horses were offered in good everyday clothes. Coco was offered in condition and brought \$1,325. Buyers were present from Kansas, Iowa and Missouri, and the sale was conducted by Cols. Cary M. Jones and James W. Sparks. The sales were as follows:

No.	Purchaser	Price
50.	J. P. Icen, Butler, Mo.	\$1,325
51.	Soco 52333, U. S. J. Woods, Harrisonville, Mo.	295

No.	Purchaser	Price
400.	Black Carble 76558, H. R. Butcher, Blairtown, Mo.	400
280.	Rudee 75784, R. C. Dean, Shenandoah, Iowa	280
280.	Darlina 66466, Donahan & Son, Morris, Kan.	280
410.	Bonnie Poi 75768, Donahan & Son, Morris, Kan.	410
390.	Collin 75776, Dennis Sheehan, Lewisburg, Kan.	390
430.	Gustial 65345, W. A. Baker & Sons, Butler, Mo.	430
225.	Nesbit 64038, U. S. Icen, Butler, Mo.	225
270.	Fashion 75769, M. F. Hays, Bolcourt, Kan.	270
325.	Jeanitt 76560, U. S. Icen, Butler, Mo.	325
405.	McLaren 62627, Frank Anthony, Hopkins, Mo.	405
375.	Caprice 44086, J. W. McGuire, Butler, Mo.	375
300.	Annabell 66467, J. J. Woods, Harrisonville, Mo.	300
115.	Abigail 66471, J. F. Hobington, Butler, Mo.	115
255.	Chauline 75771, J. L. Huffington, Butler, Mo.	255
425.	Lumon 66148, Frazier Bros., Rex, Mo.	425
360.	Lubin 75777, Ed Kennedy, Butler, Mo.	360
150.	No. 19, mare colt, H. M. Price, Butler, Mo.	150
270.	No. 20, mare colt, C. J. Gove, Raymore, Mo.	270
140.	No. 21, stallion colt, Charles Richards, Shenandoah, Iowa.	140
140.	No. 22, stallion colt, Wm. Douglass, Springfield, Mo.	140
275.	No. 23, stallion colt, J. L. Huffington, Butler, Mo.	275
200.	No. 24, stallion colt, A. F. Thomas, Butler, Mo.	200

Home of the Giants.
Bradley Bros., of Warrensburg, Mo., are pricing a few large Jacks. They are big, with heavy, flat bone, and bred right. The Bradley Bros. only handle a limited number, but the kind they have for sale are big fellows and priced right for quick sale. Write or go and see them. If you want a first-class, big Jack you can find it at Bradley Bros.

Imported and Home-bred Horses.
Dr. W. H. Richards, the importer of Percheron and Belgian horses, at Emporia, Kan., is offering real bargains in a choice lot of young stallions. They are the large, drafty type, with heavy, wide bone. Dr. Richards selected them personally in Belgium and France, and bought only the best. They are all good colors, and every one is sold on absolute guarantee. If you need a good stallion in your neighborhood, call and inspect this stud. You can find what you are looking for. Please read advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

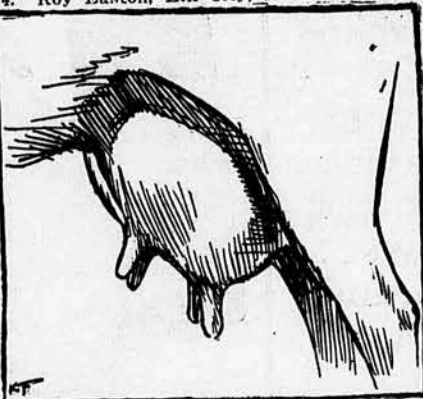
Kansas-bred Jacks.
Mr. H. T. Hineman, of Dighton, Lane county, Kan., has a number of very high-class Jacks, priced to sell. Mr. Hineman has one of the best Jack farms in Kansas and raises a number of good ones every year. He can make you prices on Jacks from 2 years old to matured aged Jacks. Everything is sold on an absolute guarantee. Please write today. Mention Kansas Farmer.



Picture showing how a Day Brothers' forceps brought a pig away, after a wire hook had been unsuccessfully used. W. T. McBride, a well known Duroc breeder of Parker, Kan., says the Day forceps here shown saved the sow's life from which the pig was taken. Write Day Brothers Forceps Co., Parker, Kan., for full information and prices of these forceps.

Drybread's Duroc Sale Averaged \$32.50.
The Duroc bred sow sale held by Samuel Drybread, of Elk City, Kan., was pulled off as advertised. There was a number of breeders from a distance—four states being represented. Sows bred to B. & C's Col. seemed to be in strong demand. The handsome price of \$120 was paid for Proud Lady, an Orlean bred sow, bred to B. & C's Col. going to W. W. Otey, of Winfield, Kan. A number of good sows sold for less than their real value. Forty-one head, including a number of small gilts, sold for an average \$32.50. The following is a report of all selling for \$25 or more:

No.	Purchaser	Price
1.	J. J. Baker, Independence, Kan.	\$45.00
2.	Frank Drybread, Elk City, Kan.	63.00
3.	W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.	120.00
4.	Roy Easton, Elk City, Kan.	35.00



A poor fore udder—a very common defect. Cows with such udders are likely to dry up much quicker than those with good udders.

No.	Purchaser	Price
6.	O. S. Bond, Elk City, Kan.	26.00
7.	Roy Easton, Elk City, Kan.	30.00
5.	O. S. Bond, Elk City, Kan.	28.00
9.	E. A. Starch, Elk City, Kan.	30.00
10.	Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.	57.00
11.	E. A. Starch, Elk City, Kan.	29.00
12.	L. R. Trainer, Council Grove, Kan.	27.00
13.	White Bros., Buffalo, Kan.	28.00
15.	C. B. Wood, Chetopa, Kan.	40.00
16.	E. J. Lewis, Elk City, Kan.	26.00
24.	J. Nicholson, Elk City, Kan.	25.00
27.	T. F. Sylvester, Hennessey, Okla.	49.00
30.	Star Breeding Farm, El Reno, Okla.	27.00
33.	W. J. Bookster, Coffeyville, Kan.	50.00
48½.	F. A. Masten, Colorado Springs, Col.	40.00
50.	R. A. Long, Neodesha, Kan.	64.00
51.	C. L. Cox, Elk City, Kan.	29.00
54.	L. R. Trainer, Council Grove, Kan.	30.00
55.	White Bros., Buffalo, Kan.	39.00
56.	C. B. Wood, Chetopa, Kan.	34.00
57.	F. S. Celdrick & Sons, Madison, Kan.	35.00
58.	White Bros., Buffalo, Kan.	36.00

E. R. Morgan's Sale.
The postponed sale of E. R. Morgan, of Blue Rapids, Kan., will be held on Tuesday, March 26, at which time he will offer 50 head of registered Duroc Jersey swine, six coming 2-year-old imported Percheron stallion, and farm machinery, etc. Hogs will be sold in the afternoon, the cattle and stallion before noon. Here is a splendid opportunity, and if you cannot be present, send bids to Jesse R. Johnson, in Mr. Morgan's care.

Last Call—Dr. Stewart's Sale.
On Wednesday, March 27, Dr. R. A. Stewart, of Hutchinson, Kan., will disperse a valuable herd of Shorthorn cattle. They are a well bred lot and come from good families of heavy milkers. The catalogs are out and contain much valuable reading matter. Please arrange to attend this sale. If interested in good cattle you can make no mistake in buying from this herd.

Holstein Cows and Heifers.
J. P. Mast, of Scranton, Kan., is offering a choice lot of registered Holstein cows and heifers, just fresh, for sale. Mr. Mast has one of the best herds in Kansas. He is absolutely reliable for any statement he makes and we believe his prices are very reasonable for the high-class lot of cattle offered for sale. Please read advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Saving Little Chicks.
Of late years it has been discovered that white diarrhoea in newly-hatched chicks is preventable, and that certain remedies have been discovered which, taking the statements of those who have used them, cure the disease. One of these remedies, "Savol," advertised in this paper by the Kay County Veterinary Hospital, Blackwell, Okla., is pronounced by hundreds of poultry raisers as highly successful for the purpose. Any remedy which operates to stop the loss of chicks from white diarrhoea is something of large note to the poultry industry. To successfully raise the chicks that are hatched from time to time means not only a direct money saving, but it also means a big saving in time. It is especially the case where a large brood has been early hatched to secure early winter layers. The saving through a couple of years. So it is worth while for poultry raisers to write the Kay County Veterinary Hospital, Blackwell, Okla., for full information about "Savol." To mention this paper in writing will insure prompt attention to requests for such information.

Three Good Cows.
In the month of January from three cows I sold \$22 worth of cream and made 10 pounds of butter, besides the cream we used in the house. These cows were running in cornstalks and were fed alfalfa hay, about half as much as they would eat, with a little ear corn, ground, and without silage.—Wm. H. JOHNSON, Irving, Kan.

Milks All Cows Help Will Permit.
We have no fine dairy stock. Just keep good grade cattle and milk as many cows as we wish and raise the calves on skim milk and ship the cream.

We raise all the feed we use on the farm. The feed consists of alfalfa, millet, oats hay, Kafir and corn stalk fields for winter use. In summer they run on a good pasture. We never feed any grain. We have kept no record of any individual cow for a whole year.

The calves have a pasture of bluegrass for summer and get alfalfa hay and prairie hay in winter.

We find that a farmer does not need a herd of registered dairy animals to milk and sell cream with profit. We have employment for each individual of the family and each one feels that he is a prime factor in the work. We are not working for "dairy fame," but for the best profit on amount invested.—KATIE B. MCPROUD, Louisville, Kan.

HIDES AND FUR MARKET.
(Furnished by Jas. C. Smith Hide Co., 108 East Third Street.)

HIDES—Salt cured, No. 1, 12 c; No. 2, 11 c; side brands, under 40 lbs., per lb. 10c flat; side brands, under 40 lbs., 9½c flat; bulls and stags, No. 1, 9c; No. 2, 8c; glue hides, 6c flat; horse hides, No. 1, \$3 @3.50; No. 2, \$2 @2.50; tallow, No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; sheep pelts, 35¢ @50¢. Green uncured hides, 1½c less than same grade cured. Green half cured, ¾c less than cured. Green frozen hides grade as No. 2.

FURS—Mink, Central: No. 1 large, \$4.50 @6.50; No. 1, medium, \$4.25 @3.50; No. 1, small, \$3.00 @2.00. Raccoon, Central: No. 1 large, \$2.00 @1.25; No. 1, medium, \$1.25 @1.00; No. 1, small, 90¢ @65¢. Skunk—Prime, 1.00; No. 1, small, 80¢ @75¢. Short stripe, \$2.00 @2.50; black, \$3.00 @4.00; short stripe, \$2.00 @2.50; narrow stripe, \$1.35 @1.50; broad stripe, 75¢; best unpriime, 75¢ @1.25. Muskrat, Central: No. 1 large, 50¢ @35¢; No. 1, medium, 38¢ @30¢; No. 1, small, 25¢ @20¢. Fox, Red and Gray—No. 1 red, \$5.00 @1.25; No. 1, gray, 75¢ @2.00. Wolf, Prairie and Timber—No. 1, prairie, \$4.00 @7.50; No. 1, timber, \$6.00 @1.00. Cat, Wild and House—No. 1, wild, \$1.10 @2.50; No. 1, house, large, black, 20¢ @10¢; No. 1, house, medium, colors, 10¢ @5¢. Civet, Central: No. 1, 45¢. Badger—No. 1, \$1.00 @30¢. Early caught furs at value.

DE LAVAL

CREAM SEPARATORS

Save their cost every year of use

If you are milking even as few as two or three cows and are not using a De Laval Cream Separator you are wasting both quantity and quality of cream every day you go without one.

The larger your herd is the greater your loss without a De Laval Cream Separator.

This applies not only to those who have no separator but to those who are trying to get along with some separator other than the De Laval.

The De Laval saves enough over any gravity setting system in butter fat, quality of cream, sweet skim milk, labor, time and trouble, to pay for itself every six months.

The De Laval saves enough over other separators in closer skimming, in running heavier and smoother cream, skimming cool milk, greater capacity, easier cleaning, easier running and fewer repairs, to pay for itself every year.

The 1912 Improved De Laval saves enough over De Laval machines of 5, 10, 15 or 20 years ago, in closer separation under all conditions, greater capacity, easier running and greater mechanical perfection, to pay for itself every two years.

A liberal "exchange" allowance will be made for your old De Laval Separator, or any other make, toward the purchase of an up-to-date machine. If you are using an old style De Laval or any other

separator it will pay you to investigate the great improvements in our latest style machines, including automatic oiling.

De Laval Separators are not only superior to all others but are at the same time cheapest in proportion to actual capacity, while they are so much better made that they last from two to ten times longer.

More than a million and a quarter cow owners the world over have found the De Laval Cream Separator to be the best investment they ever made and 98% of the World's creameries use the De Laval exclusively.

De Laval Cream Separators are made in all sizes and capacities from a 135-lb. an hour machine that sells for \$35 to a 1,350-lb. an hour machine that sells for \$160.

All farm and dairy sizes are made to run by hand, or can be furnished with attachments for operation by gasoline engine or any other kind of power.

We have agents in almost every locality who will be glad to set up a machine for you and give you a free trial, and we have an arrangement with our agents whereby the purchaser, if he desires, may make a partial payment at time of purchase and pay the balance on such easy terms that it will pay for itself out of its own savings.

If you don't know a De Laval agent, write to our nearest office for his name and a catalog, which we will gladly send you.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

165 Broadway 29 E. Madison St. 101 Drumm St. 1016 Western Ave.
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE



Before you buy a Cream Separator
See and try a DE LAVAL