

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement  of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 21.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MAY 25, 1912.

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

NATURE runs back further than mythology and tells the origin of every fable. In that large, vague world of imagination in which our fathers dwelt there were still apples on the tree of knowledge. Eldorado really existed at the foot of the rainbow and mermaids swam where glooms the dark broad seas.

Now, the apples seem few and small. Bogie, erl king and goblin are slain by science and their room usurped by the bacillis and microbe and germ of a new and less attractive mythology. Existing in myriads, these work in noisy silence and obsess the minds of those who find them in the flower's perfume, the midnight's breeze, the dogs caress or the pudding's plum. Their grandmothers used soft soap and were unafraid. Now, man puts his common sense in his wife's name.

Worry kills, and the surest way to honor our deceased ancestors is to keep out of their company.
—I. D. G.



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MORE FARM NOTES

Farm Letters and Comment From Other Departments



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18 Styles

H. L. Williams, of Medicine Lodge, Kan., recently traded his 760-acre ranch, and figures that he received for this tract \$40,000. Twenty years ago Mr. Williams arrived in Barber county empty handed. In this time his thrift, industry and strict application to business has made him a fortune. Hundreds of other-day Kansans have done as much. This points to the possibility of Kansas soil and climate for every man who will take advantage of the situation.

Fresh vs. Rotted Manure.

The belief in general prevails that rotted manure is more valuable than fresh. Just why this impression should exist is not apparent. The Minnesota Experiment Station says: "The value of manure is determined by the amount of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash contained therein, usually estimated in value at 15, 6 and 5 cents a pound, respectively. On this basis a ton of fresh barnyard manure is worth \$1.98 and a ton of rotted, \$2.04, or only 6 cents more. Since it takes nearly two tons of fresh manure to make one of rotted, owing to the loss from evaporation and leaching, much of the fertilizing matter originally contained is lost in the rotting process."

"The Maryland Station tried both kinds on corn and wheat crops in comparison with unmanured land. The yield of corn on the latter was 38.1 bushels an acre; on land dressed with rotted manure, 65.1; on land treated with fresh manure, 70.7. On wheat the effect was similar, but not so marked. Moreover, in the use of fresh manure there is the prevention of loss by leaching and the saving of labor. For some crops, fresh manure would not be desirable. It should be applied on grass land, or just ahead of the corn crop in rotation."

Watering Horses At Night.

In an exchange a veterinarian makes the remark that "going too long without water causes more colic in horses than any other one thing."

It is common practice on the farm to water the horses before feeding at night. The teams are brought in from the field and immediately watered, placed in the barn, unharnessed, given their grain, and the evening's attention is done. The horse comes from the field hungry. He wants his evening meal, and if watered before feeding will not drink the amount of water investigation has proven is required for the best health and the thrift of the animal. The Work Horse Association, of Boston, after an investigation of 150 of the principal work horse stables of that city, has finally determined that the horse should be watered after the evening meal, that it is well enough—in fact, advantageous—to give the horse a drink before eating, but that he should be given opportunity to drink after eating. Thirst naturally follows the digestion of a meal. This calls for the water that is needed to help the food get into the blood of the animal. Water is also equally important in its part played in driving the waste matter out of the system. A horse that remains thirsty all night cannot be expected to do well. We will guarantee that every horse, after the meal, will take a hearty drink. Is there any reason to suppose that the laws of nature in the case of a horse vary from those in the case of a human?

One Door in Silo.

Our subscriber, R. L. D., Alvin Texas, inquires about the advisability of building a silo with only one door, and that door near the ground.

We would not recommend the building of a silo above ground with only one door. If it were built with only one door that should be at the top. This would prove inconvenient, for the reason that all the silage below the door would necessarily have to be elevated to the door. If we wanted only one door we would have that door in the roof, which would necessitate elevating only a few feet farther than in the case of the door in the top just below the roof. This would then permit of a construction which would be solid and without opening. The door in the bottom or in the middle would not be satisfactory at all in a silo built above ground. The above applies to the construction of a silo above ground as 95 per cent of all the silos built these days are constructed. If the silo is to be built under ground, one opening, and that at the top, only can be had. If the silo is to be built

into a hill or bank, the door will, of course, be placed on the low side, like the opening into a cave built in a bank. This was the first type of silo with which the editor was familiar. The silage was fed out of such silo in bents, as hay is fed out of the mow, and the one door was not objectionable. This type of silo has passed out of common use.

Blacksmith's View of Farmer.

Ed Lally, a Beattie (Kan.) blacksmith who has deserted the shop for the farm and who takes great interest in KANSAS FARMER, as shown by his letters in these columns, writes:

In your issue of May 4, a Morris county reader writes regarding a wonderful tool grinder and what he does with it. This man is like a great many other farmers. He could go to the shop, and have this done and save time, money and tools. Why do I differ from my brother farmer? Well, I am a blacksmith learning to farm, and he is a farmer scabbing on the trade and enticing others to do so.

Now, Mr. Kansas Farmer, right in the blacksmith shop is where economy begins on a farm, and I'll tell you why. For example, I bought a livery buggy gear at Seneca, Kan., for \$2.50. I ran in the shop and got a new road wagon body for \$5, a new pole complete for \$4.25, upholstering and paint \$10, making a total of \$21.70, and I have run this buggy for four years and it looks as good and runs as well today as a buggy that would have cost \$60 at that time. I have a 3½ wagon that cost me \$19 five years ago, and can haul 55 bushels of corn, wheat or oats today without wedging up with sacks. This is what I call economy.

Now, this is where the farmer loses out: He will go to the smith's shop and ask him to figure on a job and then study awhile and say that, as it will cost half what a new job will cost, he will get the new, and in three years it does not look any better than the rebuilt and will not last as long.

Tell the farmer to get his implements in early and have them put into shape, re-tightened and painted, now and then use a little sandpaper and paint and when through with the same, back into a shed or detach and put up in the hay mow. The second thing I did when I came onto the farm was to build a tool shed.

Danger in Stock Yards Manure.

KANSAS FARMER recently quoted railroad rates for the transportation of manure from the Omaha stock yards to points in Nebraska. Rates for the shipment of manure were the result of a decision of the Omaha Stock Yards Company to build an incinerating plant, the purpose of which plant was to destroy and consequently dispose of the accumulations of manure. The Omaha Commercial Club, realizing the value of this manure if placed on the farms surrounding Omaha, was responsible for securing transportation rates for manure in carloads.

Pertaining to the use of stock yards manure, KANSAS FARMER has received the following letter from B. O. F., Ellsworth, Kansas: "While most of our farmers need fertilizers of some kind—and to my mind good manure is the best—it would be risky for a farmer to get manure from the stock yards. Just so sure as that manure is distributed over the farms of the state of Kansas, just so sure will hog cholera, tuberculosis and other animal diseases be established on these farms. I think there should be a law to compel stock yards companies to burn all such manure. There should also be a law requiring railroad companies to thoroughly clean and disinfect stock cars before returning to the country for more stock. If these two precautions were taken, it is my opinion it would help wipe out animal diseases from which farmers now suffer serious loss. I would no more think of hauling manure from an adjoining farm to my farm than I would think of placing hogs I knew to have cholera in my own lot. I think manure from the stock yards would be costly fertilizer at any price."

When a man cannot see over his fence he is said to be narrow-minded. Maybe it is weeds.

Home means more than the land inside your fence. It means the whole neighborhood. Civilized man cannot live alone.



The Aermotor with the automatic regulator stops when the tank is full and starts when the water is lowered 4 inches. You oil it once a week. A gasoline engine has to be started and stopped and attended almost constantly, and you have large expense for gasoline and oil. The wind is free.

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The cost of gasoline, oil, batteries and repairs in pumping for 150 head of stock with a gasoline engine, will buy an 8-foot Aermotor every year, and you are still to the bad the amount of time you spend over the gasoline engine.

But the gasoline engine has its place on the farm notwithstanding the fact that 100 people are maimed or killed with gasoline where one is injured by a windmill, and that 100 farm buildings are burned with gasoline where none is injured by a windmill. For the water supply the windmill is the thing. Thousands of farmers who have done their first power pumping by a gasoline engine have become tired of it and are buying windmills. That is one reason why our windmill business increases from year to year. We can furnish you much testimony like the following:

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LOUIS GAGNET.
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Of course, there are places where a windmill cannot be used. There you will have to use a gasoline engine, with all of its disadvantages. We will furnish for that place a small engine which costs but \$37.50 complete, so it can be set to pumping in 30 minutes. Or we will furnish you a pump jack—the best made—for \$3.00, to do pumping with a larger gasoline engine.

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KANSAS FARMER

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

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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.



COUNTY FARM ADVISOR AGAIN.

Pending in Congress is a bill which stands a good chance of enactment which will extend federal aid to general agricultural education through the extension work of the agricultural colleges. This bill provides for an initial minimum appropriation of \$10,000 a year for agricultural extension department, the appropriation to be increased annually for several years. The passage of this law indicates the interest taken by the federal government in improved agriculture and the necessity felt for increased crop production and the better care of the soils which are to produce increased yields.

The more progressive states have each year been increasing their appropriations for extension work. Iowa last year increased its appropriation for this work from \$32,000 to \$50,000, exclusive of farmers' institute work. Wisconsin increased from \$125,000 a year to \$175,000, also exclusive of institute work. Other states have increased their appropriations. It was made possible at the last session of the Legislature for Kansas to extend its extension work to the amount of \$7,500 per year, or from \$27,500 to \$35,000, including farmers' institute work. This gives some idea of the value attached to the extension of agricultural education by several states.

During the past few months KANSAS FARMER has been printing the best obtainable information relative to the value of county farm advisors. Several counties in Kansas have availed themselves of such farm advisors and are supporting the same through the contributions of various business organizations. Occasionally readers of KANSAS FARMER have objected to the agitation of the county farm advisor, idea on the ground that the present taxes would not warrant an increase. However, it is gratifying to state that Kansas now has an opportunity to make a trial of the idea through the million dollar contribution of a Chicago business concern, the plan of which is to give one thousand dollars to one thousand counties toward employing such advisor. The fund is to be handled through the Crop Improvement Committee, a nation-wide organization of business exchanges, grain dealers' associations, commercial organizations, etc. The Crop Improvement Committee which will distribute this million dollar fund will act through the state agricultural colleges of the several states.

The Kansas State Agricultural College has been authorized to perfect arrangements with each of ten counties in Kansas where commercial and agricultural organizations will contribute an additional amount to this one thousand dollar fund, looking to the employment of a competent man to devote his whole time to a single county for two years. The Director of Agricultural Extension in Kansas has been in correspondence with the Crop Improvement Committee, trying to arrange for a plan whereby two or more counties might be made to form a district, thus distributing the burden of expense and at the same time avail the counties of the services of an expert. This is a good idea and will be especially valuable to the more thinly settled counties. With this opportunity before us it seems that business organizations should at once take unto themselves the task of securing funds in sufficient amount which may be added to the one thousand dollar fund for the salary and expenses of a good man to push this work.

One difficulty will be that of finding men with training and practical experience who can take charge of this work. It is believed that the Kansas Agricultural College can lay its hands on at least a half dozen men who it can recommend for this work. Correspondence regarding any phase of this matter should be directed to President H. J. Waters, of the Kansas Agricultural College, or to J. H. Miller, Director of College Extension.

It seems that Kansas ought to be

willing to give this county farm advisor idea a trial, and that there should be a lively scramble between counties for recognition when ten thousand dollars is for distribution. KANSAS FARMER readers, and farmers in general, should get this matter before the business organizations of their communities, keeping in mind that the county getting an advisor will be expected to raise whatever additional sum is required and the Agricultural College will select the man and direct the work.

HARDY ALFALFA.

It is reasonable to expect that within the next few years a variety of alfalfa adapted to so-called dry farming conditions will be available. Experiment stations here and there have for years been endeavoring to breed a variety adapted to sections of light rainfall and low temperatures. The foundation stock in these experiments have come from countries where conditions have been similar to those under which it was desired that the plant would be required to grow in this country. The most persistent worker along this line has been N. E. Hansen, of the South Dakota Experiment Station. He insists that the development of hardy alfalfa from our own varieties might be accomplished, but that it will take quite too long in the doing.

He has within the past few years made importations of alfalfas from the dry and cold interior of Asia. These he has propagated at his station and is now sending out small quantities of seed to South Dakota farmers. The seed he is sending out was obtained from a variety called Cossack alfalfa, and it is his judgment that this is sufficiently hardy to produce hay and seed, and even to grow wild under the most adverse conditions of the central west and northwestern United States.

The information we have is to the effect that seed is not yet sufficiently abundant to be distributed over a territory which cannot be watched by Prof. Hansen. In the distribution of this seed through South Dakota, he is placing it with farmers who will follow his instruction with reference to seeding, cultivation, etc., and who will make detailed reports on its production of hay and seed, who will report its habits and who will, if necessary, co-operate with the station in every essential regard.

It is reasonable to expect that within the next decade a variety of alfalfa will be available for western Kansas farmers which will make the cultivation and use of alfalfa by them as advantageous and as well worth while as the cultivation of that crop by those farmers situated in the more favorable present alfalfa growing regions.

THE SEASON'S OUTLOOK.

The success of the year's operations in general farming depends almost wholly upon the results obtained during the present growing season and during the next 60 to 75 days. KANSAS FARMER feels that it has been quite wide awake to the peculiar conditions of soil this spring, recommending early cultivation with a view to holding and saving and making available for the growing plant the abundant supply of soil moisture. We have devoted much space in presenting the best thought of the time with reference to the preparation of the seed bed and the planting of good seed with a view to obtaining good stands of the best varieties of all farm crops. We have, likewise, touched upon the best methods of cultivating these growing crops. Along each of these lines there yet remains much to be said, for the science of correct soil culture is a big science. We are continually learning more and more about it, and the subject is practically inexhaustible. During the planting season is laid the foundation for the success of the year's crop yield. After planting, there is left proper cultivation with a view to keeping the field free from weeds and the conservation of moisture. Then comes the harvest,

which, under usual conditions, is the easiest of our farm operations and in which there is less loss from waste than in any other department of our farm practice.

The next important work will be that of preparing the ground for wheat and the planting of next year's crop. We should start the disk on the wheat field as soon as possible after harvest, that the weeds may be destroyed, the surface of the field cultivated and the moisture saved, and that when the ground is plowed we will have a mulch in the furrow bottom which will prevent the loss of moisture, the drying out from air-pockets, bringing about the best possible physical condition of the seed bed which will aid in germination and in the development of a strong root system so that the wheat will go into the winter with the best chance possible for surviving the extremes of the winter season.

The western farmer has little or no reason to be discouraged. The prospects so far for the spring planted crops are good, even though the season is a little late. The chances are a hundred to one that the growing season will be plenty long. The winter wheat—according to the figures—shows a good 10-year average condition. We believe the real condition of the standing wheat is at this time much better than the figures would indicate. It is apparent that those fields are in best condition and give best promise of a crop, which were best cultivated and best seeded last fall. On the whole, conditions in general appear favorable for a profitable 1912 crop yield.

FAVORABLE CROP CONDITIONS.

We have said repeatedly that we entered upon this crop growing season under extremely favorable moisture conditions due to the heavy precipitation of rain and snow last fall and winter. We generally take cognizance of the fact that it is not the amount of rain that falls on a field that makes the crop, but rather the amount of moisture we can store and save in the soil for the use of the crop.

The soil should be kept in such condition that it will receive as much as possible of the moisture falling on it and that as little moisture as possible be allowed to run off. In general, deep fall plowing and early winter plowing is most favorable for moisture storage. To save the moisture in soil so handled it should be cultivated sufficiently to prevent the packing of the surface, the forming of a surface crust and to prevent cracking.

At no time should a crust be allowed to form on the field whether or not a crop is growing. Moisture moves upward rapidly by capillary attraction through a firm soil, and slowly through a loose soil. This is the principle by which it is advantageous to prepare a mulch, which in fact means a loose surface. As heretofore stated, a dust mulch in this state is dangerous. First, because of the danger from blowing, and second, because the water does not rapidly pass down through a dust mulch. The desirable mulch is a coarse mulch of small clods, which will not blow and which sieve-like, permits the moisture to freely pass downward.

The one or two-inch mulch is not deep enough for the long hot, dry spells we sometimes have in this state. Early in the season the shallow mulch is not objectionable, but later in the season it fails to serve the purpose for which it was intended. The mulch should be two and one-half to three inches deep. Shallow mulches often result in disappointment and condemnation of the mulch.

We know from letters received that many Kansas farmers will this year give much more attention to the matter of maintaining a mulch on all fields than they have heretofore done, and it is desirable that observations be made and reports given KANSAS FARMER next fall.

OUR FRONT PAGE.

KANSAS FARMER stands for cleanliness, mental, moral and physical, and must not be understood as taking sides against any hygienic agency. The fact remains, however, that the so-called "germ theory of disease" is more or less of a mystery to even the scientists, and the isolated facts with which they bombard the public strike terror to the hearts of many. With only a partial understanding of the facts, these good people are led to see myriads of microbes demons in earth and air and sky and, forgetting the fact that their ancestors lived and thrived in utter ignorance of them, they lose much of the joy of life and make their children miserable.

Working upon this terror in the minds of the people are many fakirs and frauds who use it to their financial advantage. Cunningly worded advertisements play upon the fears of these people and cause them to buy wholly worthless and even harmful "remedies." This great business of fake patent medicines is built up entirely upon the terror inspired by half understood facts about germs, microbes and bacilli.

Our point is: Don't have this terror. Use soap.

With 1 million cubic centimeters of anti-hog cholera serum in storage, the Kansas Agricultural College now is able to supply all demands for serum in this state and is sending shipments to other states where the cholera plague is doing damage. Recently, 50,000 cubic centimeters were sent to California and 20,000 to West Virginia. This was the second shipment sent to California. Dr. F. S. Schoenleber, State Veterinarian, says that serum will keep in storage for several years. The College is better prepared now than ever before for an outbreak of hog cholera.

Insects are doing practically no damage to wheat so far this spring. There are a few chinch bugs, generally distributed, but practically no green bugs. The Hessian fly is likely to do some damage in southeastern Kansas, but it is not found elsewhere. If this season is dry there is danger of considerable damage, but if the season proves to be a wet one, there will be no particular harm done. The last winter was so severe and this spring so wet and cold that most of the over-weathering forms of insects were killed.

Next Monday morning, May 27, the Union Pacific-Kansas Agricultural College live stock and dairy train will make a week's tour over the lines of the Union Pacific in Kansas, as already announced in KANSAS FARMER. It is to be hoped that the attendance will be large. We recommend to our readers that they make a special effort to hear the lecturers on this train.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

KANSAS FARMER is in receipt of letters from the following persons who failed to give their postoffice addresses:

Mrs. J. B. Ashcraft.
F. G. Bryan.
H. A. H. Cooper.
B. H. Williams.

We would like to have these addresses supplied, as it is impossible to locate them in our list of over 62,000 names.

It is not strange that a large number of silos will be sold in Kansas this year. Nearly every local paper is carrying from one to three silo advertisements, and every editor is printing information regarding the value of the silo. With such a force as this working for more and better feed, and more certain feed, it looks very much as though the Kansas farmer could not help but settle the feed question once for all within the next year or two, and that Kansas is about to pass into an era of more and better live stock.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

Kansas has 160,000 acres of land which, at this time, it is claimed, is non-productive on account of lack of drainage. There are three methods of soil drainage: That by the use of drain tile, by draining by ditches, and drainage by permitting the water to escape by seepage through the soil.

KANSAS FARMER has already reported the success of its readers by the use of drain tile. This method, together with the method of ditching, cannot always be used on account of the slope. If the wet land is surrounded by hills, ditching or drain tile cannot do the work. The next feasible method is that of breaking up the subsoil so that the surface water may seep down and through it. This method of draining, can, it seems, be best accomplished by blasting. This is done by exploded dynamite sunk deep in the ground, which has the effect of breaking up the subsoil and allowing the water to find an outlet through the sand and gravel beneath. Whether this method is practicable or not, of course, depends upon the stratum of the subsoil, and also upon its depth beneath the surface.

As an instance of the practicability of subsoil drainage, J. B. Shaffer, of Sedgewick county, owned a 40-acre tract which, for years, had been useless on account of water which covered it to a depth of from one to three feet. The use of 100 pounds of dynamite and the blasting of holes 40 feet apart across this tract, resulted in draining the land. The first year after dynamiting, Mr. Shaffer harvested 40 bushels of oats per acre from the land. Since that time the land has been in alfalfa with successful results.

Use of Disk Harrow.

KANSAS FARMER has often contended that the disk harrow is one of the most valuable pieces of all farm machinery. The uses of the disk are many, but in a great many instances it is improperly used and too often not used at the right time.

Its most important use is that in conservation of moisture by breaking up the ground surface in advance of plowing and by so doing not only conserving moisture but bringing about a condition, as explained a few weeks ago in KANSAS FARMER, whereby the perfect seed bed is acquired when this operation is followed by the plow. The plowed ground should again be disked, which results in pulverizing the clods but not pulverizing the surface to dust or to the point of damage by blowing. Disking after plowing has the effect of preventing air pockets left in plowing, again conserving moisture and making a compact seed bed.

The best use to which the disk can be placed is in the early spring by disk the fields which are to be plowed or planted, just as soon as the land is in condition to work. This puts the surface in shape to absorb and take up the spring rains and at the same time prevents the passing off of the moisture. Early spring disk has the effect of aerating the surface and causing the ground to become warmer and hastens plant growth. Spring disk will hasten the growth of weed seed so that the plowing following will have the effect of destroying the weeds and cleaning up the land for the crop. The more disk it is possible to do at this time of the year the more valuable becomes the disk in general farm operations.

It is not unusual for Kansas farmers to follow the binder or the header with the disk. This is recognized as good practice. It gets the ground in condition to prevent the running off of water as the rains fall, and retains in the ground as much moisture as is possible for plowing and conservation of water for the wheat which is to be sown later.

To do a good job of disk requires horse power. Much disk has been poorly done and has been only partially effective because sufficient horse power has not been placed on the disk to make it do good work. The disk should be kept sharp and if the ground is hard, weighted in such way as to get it into the ground as deep as possible, and sufficient horse power should be placed on the disk to result in effective work.

Poor Cream Condemned.

During the last two weeks representatives of the office of the State Dairy Commissioner have condemned 65 gallons of rancid cream and prevented its manufacture into butter, either on farm or

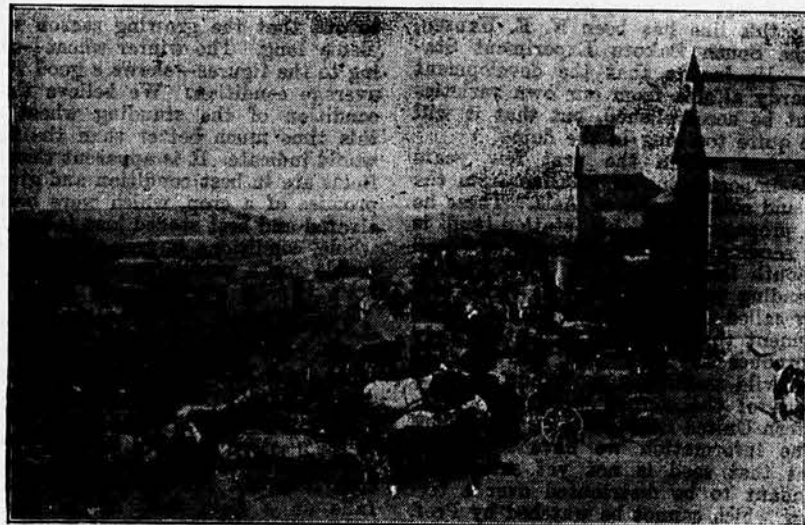
at creamery. The condemnation of such quantity of cream does not affect Kansas dairying at large to any considerable extent, but we have no doubt that the loss of the sale of this cream was felt considerably by the individual patrons who so suffered. Condemned cream is treated with blue dye and can not be sold. It can not be made into butter. It can be safely fed to hogs, but butter fat is expensive hog feed.

The state law requires that cream must not be older than four days in winter and three days in summer. Most of the cream condemned was from seven to 10 days old, and was either very stale or rancid or showed very objectionable flavor. The campaign being carried on by the State Dairy Commissioner for better butter in Kansas is constructive rather than destructive. The Dairy Commissioner's office is widely distributing among dairymen helpful literature on the care of cream. There is no reason why with reasonable care—if there is well water on the farm—that cream cannot be kept in good condition. The Dairy Commissioner's literature describes the method by which this can be done, and these methods have been fully described in KANSAS FARMER.

The Dairy Commissioner has in progress an experiment at some 25 cream stations wherein a system of differ-

large yielding varieties as those of the division first above named, but are the most certain for crop in this latitude.

Answering further questions asked by the same subscribers: The United States has no reciprocity agreement with Canada. The last tariff revision of 1909 reduced the duty on cream shipped from Canada into the United States. It seems not to have been the intention of Congress to make such reduction, but nevertheless the tariff bill became a law with the reduction. Previously the duty on cream from Canada shipped into the United States was—if we remember correctly—about 7 cents per quart, or the equivalent of about 7 cents per pound on butter. When the new tariff became effective it was discovered that the duty had been made 7 cents per gallon, or the equivalent of slightly less than 2 cents per pound on butter. This reduction has had the result the past few seasons of considerable cream being shipped from Canada into the United States and made into butter in towns near the Canadian line. So far not enough butter has been made from Canadian cream to materially effect the dairymen of the United States, and it is not believed that such effect can be had under the present tariff. The present duty on butter is 6 cents per pound.



SEED CORN AND SEED OATS DAY IN NORTON COUNTY, KANSAS.

entiating in the prices paid for cream according to its quality is being tried out and the indications are for highly beneficial results. The Commissioner believes that the cream grading plan in use at these stations under this experiment, will offer a practical solution to the problem of securing better cream and which will result in improving Kansas butter.

Canada Field Peas and Oats.

Our subscribers, M. Bros., Olathe, Kan., inquire regarding the advisability of using Canada field peas and oats for hay. They say that farmers in their locality claim that Canada peas are not a success in this latitude.

Field peas and oats make fine hay. A bushel to a bushel and a half of peas per acre with a bushel of oats would be proper proportions of seed for fertile soil and liberal rainfall. If soil and rainfall are light, reduce the seed accordingly. The hay should be cut when the oats are in the dough stage. Cowpeas are planted at the same time oats are sown.

The name, "Canada Field Pea," is a broad term, there being at least 200 varieties of field peas, so-called. Field peas or cowpeas are divided into two principal classes—those which in humid climates of long seasons make a tremendous growth; the other division is composed of dwarf varieties. The first division named is not adapted to short or dry growing seasons. The latter division is adapted to eastern Kansas conditions and such are best exemplified by the Whip-poor-will and New Era varieties which are quite generally well known throughout Kansas. The Whip-poor-will and New Era are not such

It is impossible for KANSAS FARMER to print the Haugen or Lever oleomargarine bills in full as requested. The bills are too long. We have, however, during the past two months given the principal points of each of these bills. The Haugen bill has the support of dairymen and farmers, including all organizations of these classes, together with the Granges of the United States. Oleomargarine legislation is for the present deferred.

Big Day for Norton Farmers.

The above is a picture of the farmers of Norton County lining up at the car door at Lenora, Kan., for seed corn at eight A. M. April 11. The first man was on the scales at four o'clock in the morning. At eleven o'clock of this day there were 226 teams on the street, every team taking home seed corn and seed oats for this spring's planting. Two cars of corn were on the track that day; one was graded ear corn selling for \$1.35 a bushel, and the other car was not graded and sold for 84 cents. A car of seed oats was in town the same day and sold for 63 cents per bushel.

Our correspondent, C. C. Butler of Lenora, who sent us the photo from which this picture was made, says that "every bushel of this seed was paid for in spot cash and that not a grumble was made by any purchaser. There is more backbone, sand, grit and 'stick-to-it-iveness' in the makeup of western farmers than in any other farmer on earth. Every farmer who obtained seed on this day says he is sure to raise a good crop this year, and whether or not they do, they will keep saying it and keep trying."

We have at numerous times called the attention of our readers to the fact that home-grown seeds will, in almost every instance, give better results than imported seeds, and that this applies to the seed of practically every crop. For seeds to give the best results they should be adapted to the soil and climate under which they are grown. The process of adaptation is gradual and comes slowly but surely each year. On this point a Kansas Experiment Station bulletin says:

"The longer a variety is grown in a locality the better suited it becomes to growing in that environment. When new seed from the original source is obtained and grown under comparative conditions with the adapted strain it is at a disadvantage in that it has not yet had the opportunity to adjust itself to the new conditions. The result is that greater yields are obtained from the home-grown seed.

"Varieties of grain introduced into a radically different environment may require a number of years to become adapted or may never become acclimated. If the soil and climate of any two localities are very similar, the introduction of seed from one to the other may not have any material effect on the behavior of the variety. It may do just as well in one place as another. The growing of properly selected home-grown seed is the only safe solution of this problem.

"In nearly every locality there can be found at least one or two farmers that have been growing a certain variety on their farms for 15, 20 or 25 years. By carefully selecting their seed they have bred up a variety that is well adapted to growing on their farms and perhaps in their whole community. Whenever it is possible, seed of such varieties should be obtained instead of sending away for seed, especially for new and untried varieties."

More About Feeding Question.

On most farms the growth of ample and proper feed for the live stock is regarded as a matter much more complicated and serious than it should be. In sections where alfalfa and clover do well, either, with corn or Kafir, will effectively and satisfactorily solve the feed situation, except, of course, in years of light rainfall or other adverse conditions, when the use of a catch crop may be necessary.

Where clover and alfalfa do not produce abundantly the feed situation is not so simple, although it should not be difficult of solution. Kafir, sorghum, or Milo will supply both the grain and the roughage needed. These crops alone, used as a feed, result in the supply of protein being deficient and which, for best results, should be supplied through some other crops. However, with these alone, good feed and profitable production of either beef or milk can be obtained. The editor very well remembers the time when on his father's farm it was necessary to depend upon these for a ration. The results were fairly satisfactory, too. When oat hay or millet could be grown and added to the ration the results were better. The millet, Kafir and sorghum sections will permit the growing of millet and oats, which, early cut and well taken care of, will supply fairly well the protein needed with the above roughages.

Where alfalfa and clover do not grow, the farmer should experiment with nitrogenous plants. The Spanish peanut—although an untried crop in so far as that part of Kansas west of the 98th meridian is concerned—may be the thing we are looking for. The use of the Whip-poor-will cowpea or the soy bean may furnish the required protein. Neither of these three has as yet been given a thorough trial in that section, and we believe that they will result in supplying the farmer with the protein necessary to make Kafir, sorghum or milo as near a balanced ration as is necessary.

Under the above conditions named, the silo is essential for the best results. It will save feed in the most economical way possible, and preserve its feeding constituents and palatability to the greatest extent possible. However, the silo is not absolutely essential, as has been demonstrated by the several scores of years in which we have done fairly well without it. It is, however, a tremendous aid to better and more liberal and more certain feeding.

LIVE STOCK AND ADVERTISING

Are you in the breeding business and, if so, are you in it to stay?

There is no calling in life that is more worthy, more satisfactory from every point of view or more beneficial to the breeder and to mankind. But even the breeding business will lack in interest if it is not profitable.

Profit in any business comes through economical management. Systematic methods which prevent the loss of time and materials and at the same time promote the business, are necessary to success. Among these is a plentiful supply of good feed and the type of animal that can consume and assimilate large quantities of it. The pure-bred animal has its chief value in its ability to eat large quantities of feed and transform it into beef or pork or milk. I know a breeder of pure-bred cattle who has practically put himself out of business by his failure to feed properly.

This breeder is an advertiser, he has good animals of good blood lines and ought to be successful, but is not. When possible, buyers come to see his cattle; they are at once repelled by the thin and unkempt condition of the animals and the prices which the owner must ask, and which he would be justified in asking if his cattle were well kept. This man handicaps himself and thinks his advertising does not pay.

Advertising is both a necessary and an economical part of the breeding business. There is no getting away from this fact. Somebody has said that the crow would sing as sweetly as the lark if no one could hear. The scrub is as good as the pure-bred, so far as selling is concerned, if there are no buyers. And there can be no buyers without advertising.

Advertising is done in many ways. Tell your neighbor when you meet him at the postoffice that you have some fine hogs for sale. That is advertising, but it is a slow and expensive way. You can only interest one man at a time. Post some hand bills announcing pure-bred hogs for sale. That is advertising, but it only reaches those who travel along the roads where the bills are posted and only a possible few of these are interested. This is a better way, but still slow and expensive because you don't go directly to the people you want to talk to. You scatter too much. Like the blue grass, you scatter lots of seed, but only a little of it sticks.

Nicely printed letterheads and envelopes constitute another way of advertising, and a very good way, which brings results and gives you a pride and satisfaction in your own business. It does not pay to try to fool yourself. If you are in the breeding business it is your duty to yourself to get into it with both feet. Breed the kind of stock your customers want and then let them know you have it. Nicely gotten up letterheads help to do this and serve to attract the buyer who believes you are really in business to stay.

For the breeder there is no way of advertising which can compare for a moment with the use of the advertising columns of the real live stock and farm paper. As the farmers are the men upon whom you must depend for the bulk of your trade, the farm paper which has no town or city subscribers is the best one to use. You do not scatter. You do not pay for a lot of circulation which you do not want. You do not buy any "dead wood." On the other hand, you reach a vast audience, every one of whom is interested and a possible buyer. You reach this vast crowd much more cheaply than you can in any other way. Advertising in such a journal only costs about a half cent per line for each 1,000 of subscribers, or one-tenth of a cent a line for each 1,000 readers. Now, every subscriber who is ready to buy your kind of stock becomes a bidder against every other buyer, and when this condition exists you can maintain your prices. It is the only way.

But! Notice that word But with a big B. But, no kind of advertising can be permanently successful which is done spasmodically. Occasional advertising may sell your hogs, but it does not build reputation. If you have fall boars to sell and run an advertisement in your favorite farm journal for a month, you will probably sell your boars all right,

*Raising Live Stock Necessary.
Selling it is Most Essential
Pure Breds Most Economical*



GRAND CHAMPION TEAM OF PERCHERON MARES AT TOPEKA STATE FAIR AND AMERICAN ROYAL. DELLA, ON THE LEFT, WAS GRAND CHAMPION MARE AT THE ROYAL, 1910. OWNED BY LEE BROS., HARVEYVILLE, KAN.

but you cannot command the prices received by well-known breeders, because people don't know you or your herd. If you wait till next spring and run your card for another month you have it all to do over again, because people have forgotten you, and you have not built a reputation.

The persistent advertiser is the only one who can win. I know a man who ran a small hog advertisement in KANSAS FARMER for more than 20 years, and who ordered that his advertisement should never be taken out. His death and the dispersion of his herd is the only thing that stopped his advertisement. I know another man who got letters about his pure-bred cattle six years after he had dispersed his herd, and this because he had impressed these cattle on the memories of the subscribers. I know a manufacturer who has sold the entire output of his factory for two years in advance, but who keeps up a vigorous advertising campaign for the benefit of his future business. He is in business to stay.

It is much easier to get good hogs than it is to sell them. You can buy the hogs, but you cannot buy a buyer. You can attract buyers by advertising in a good farm paper that knows its business, but when this paper has brought you the inquiries it has done its whole duty. It is up to you to make the sale. This is why only standard farm papers of reputation should be used. They bring inquiries from real buyers, and not from curiosity seekers, such as come through the use of papers with agricultural tendencies.

KANSAS FARMER carries more live stock advertising than any other paper in the state and has done so for many years. Our long and successful experience teaches us that we are right. The pure-bred live stock breeder who stays by his business is the man who succeeds, and there never was a time when the opportunities and inducements to make of this a life work were so great as now.

It is much easier and cheaper to write letters saying that you are sold

out for the present than it is to allow your name and herd to be forgotten between advertisements. Keep your sign up all the time.

Dairying in Cheap Barns.

A cow can be made comfortable and to produce a good yield of milk in a cheap shed and with a dirt floor if she has the right kind of an owner. This statement may be disbelieved by those who have deferred engaging in dairying as a business because they could not provide modern dairy equipment. Good dairy herds, however, are being maintained and made to produce profitably in cheap barns. The disposition of the owner, however, has much to do with this success. If he really is anxious to make the dairy profitable and has in his soul the love for a cow which will cause him to be considerate of her, he will succeed. Many dairymen with good barns fail to make their cows comfortable and fail to make the cows profitable, demonstrating that the human equation is, after all, the one dominating factor in successful dairying as in every other line of work.

The Beef Cattle Situation.

While the aggregate number of cattle received at the seven principal markets of the west has remained practically the same during the past ten years, there are some mighty significant figures in the latest government reports. In 1902 the number of cattle received at these markets was 8,375,408, and in 1911 it was 8,768,456, only a slight increase. Alone, these figures are not specially significant, but when it is known that during this same period the receipts of calves jumped from 517,702 in 1902 to 978,094 in 1911, there is an added meaning. Cattle have maintained their numbers and the calves have practically doubled theirs at these markets in this ten years. In other words, we have been draining the country of cows and calves and have thus cut off our sources of a future beef supply.

That this is true is shown by the government reports. In the last six years, while this sort of business has been most active, the government shows that the total number of cattle in the country has decreased from 72,534,000 in 1907 to 57,959,000 in 1912.

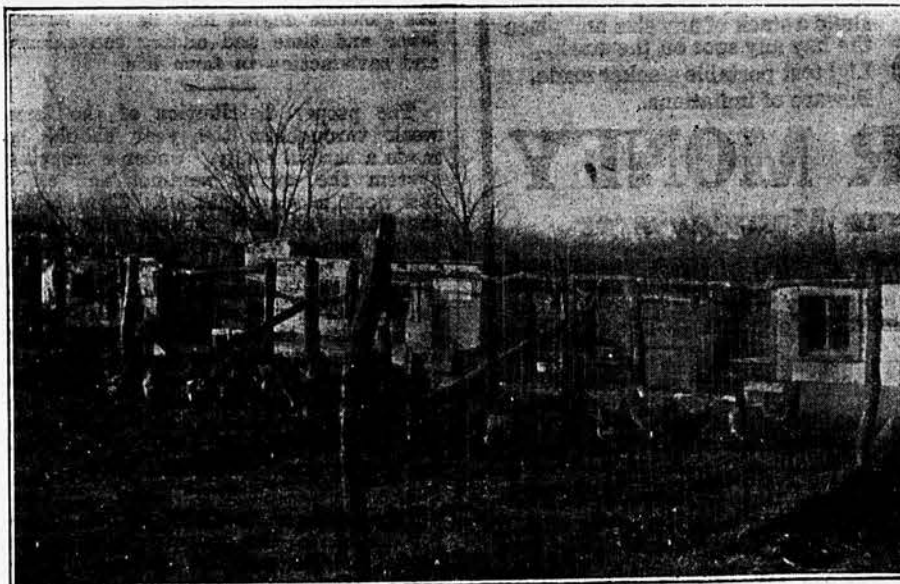
Cutting up the ranges and ranches into farms; marketing baby beef instead of four-year-olds; the addition of 16,000,000 people to our population in the last ten years; the enormous growth of our cities with their non-producing population; the rapid increase in the price of land; the high cost of feed-stuffs caused by two dry seasons, and the enormous development of the dairy business have all contributed to the shortage of the beef cattle supply.

The Anglo-Saxon is a beef eater, and he must have this important article of food, and yet he is up against a condition which seems to admit of but one of three possible solutions. He must raise beef on the farm; he must import beef from other countries, or he must eat pork. If he raises beef on the farm, a new and profitable proposition is before him. If he imports beef from other countries, the cost of living will be immensely increased. If he discards beef for pork, he will at once create a greater demand for pork, and hogs are already scarce.

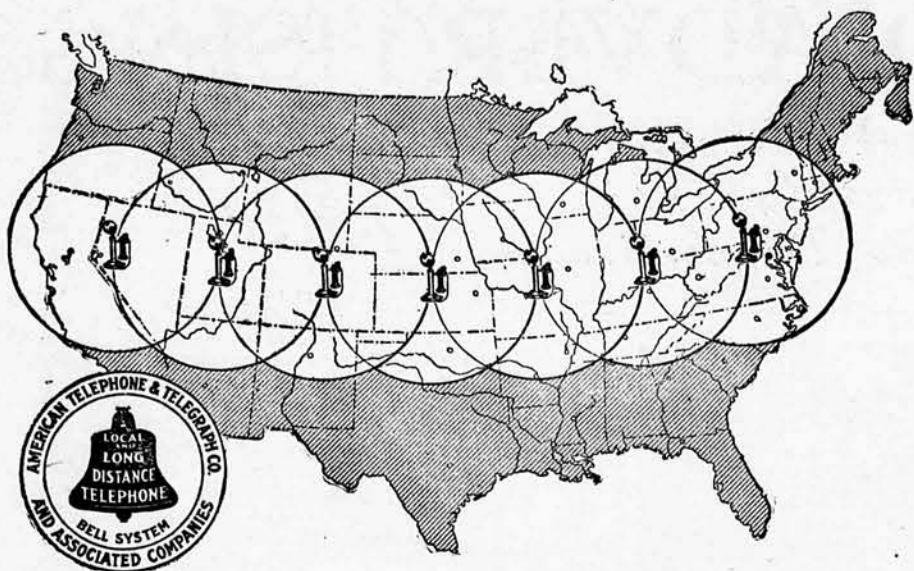
Now these facts prove one thing. The country is short of both beef and pork-producing animals, and, while it may not require long to restock with hogs, it will remain short on cattle for some time to come. This simply means that there is money in beef cattle and hogs and that there will be money in them for a long time to come.

It also means that, under present conditions of high-priced land and high cost of feed, it will pay to raise nothing but good live stock. It further means that more economical methods must be adopted, and silage take the place of weather-worn corn stalks. The corn belt farmer can easily produce as many cattle as he has heretofore finished for market, and he needs the cattle for the good of his farm.

The beef problem is an important one and the consumer will demand its solution in the very near future. It is of importance to the producer because it is a vital factor in any system of permanent agriculture. It is important to the consumer for obvious reasons, and it must be solved. The men who solve it will get paid for their work.



VIEW OF THE POULTRY HOUSES AND YARDS ON THE FARM OF H. F. FARRAR, AXTELL, KAN., WHOSE BUFF ORPINGTONS RANK WELL UP WITH BEST OF THIS BREED.



The Chain of Communication

EACH Bell Telephone is the center of the system. This system may be any size or any shape, with lines radiating from any subscriber's telephone, like the spokes of a wheel, to the limits of the subscriber's requirements, whether ten miles or a thousand.

Somewhere on the edge of this subscriber's radius is another who requires a radius of lines stretching still further away. On the edge of this second subscriber's radius is still a third, whose requirements mean a further extension of the lines, and so on.

This endless chain of systems may be illustrated by a series of overlapping circles. Each additional subscriber becomes a new

center with an extended radius of communication, reaching other subscribers.

However small the radius, the step-by-step extension from neighbor to neighbor must continue across the continent without a stopping place, until the requirements of every individual have been met.

There can be no limit to the extension of telephone lines until the whole country is covered. There can be no limit to the system of which each Bell telephone is the center, up to the greatest distance that talk can be carried.

Because these are the fundamental needs of a nation of telephone users, the Bell System must provide universal service.

**AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES**

One Policy One System Universal Service

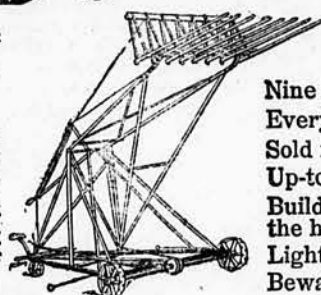
SAVE YOUR HAY

with *The Jayhawk* Up-to-date Haying Tools

Read What One Man Says:

Rock, Kan., Dec. 9, 1911.
The F. Wyatt Mfg. Co.,
Salina, Kan.

Dear Sirs:
I have used your Galvanized Steel Stacker and find it to be far superior to any which I have ever seen in operation.
It is sure a live hay hand. I can handle from four sweep rakes without trouble. I will be very glad to recommend it to my farmer friends. Yours truly,
W. Starlin.



Made of wood or galvanized steel. The first portable stacker ever made.

Nine years on the market.

Every machine fully warranted.

Sold in 26 states last season.

Up-to-date in every way.

Build a stack of any size and place the hay any spot on the stack.

Lightest portable stacker made.

Beware of imitations.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

By Buying Direct from Manufacturer

Purchaser Saves 25% of the Cost. We have cut out dealers and salesmen and are going to give you this money. You can buy direct this season at wholesale prices. Saves you big money. Write us today for big catalog with full explanations of the machine and our **REDUCED PRICES.**

The F. Wyatt Manufacturing Co.

606 North Fifth Street,

Salina, Kansas

STETTLER'S COMBINATION Wire Fence Tool

For wire fence repairing. Sure cure for fence mending trouble. Made of drop forged steel; wt., 3 1/2 lbs.; 18 inches long. Sold under iron-clad guarantee. Used by fence and section foremen of the Santa Fe, Rock Island and Burlington R. R. Write for 40-page illustrated, descriptive booklet and special proposition. Reference: Any bank in Medford. Agents wanted.

STETTLER & SON, MEDFORD, OKLA.

THE FARM



Alfalfa is the best hog pasture. Where alfalfa grows it is absolutely essential to the most economical production of pork. Every farm on which hogs are kept—and that should be every farm in Kansas—should be provided with pasture for the hogs, and alfalfa is the best.

As already stated in *KANSAS FARMER*, the acreage of cowpeas planted this year will, in all probability, be the largest in the history of the state. The advantage and the necessity of producing legumes are making themselves felt. First, because of their value in general feeding operations; and, second, because of their advantage to the land. Cowpea and soy bean seed has been in demand by the farmers of Kansas this spring.

Farmers must have the confidence of merchants and bankers and, in fact, all business men. There should be no cause for antagonism between them. Each needs the co-operation of the other. We think the merchant and the banker realize this to a greater extent than does the farmer, and this is the reason that they, through their organizations, are using every influence for agricultural progress. In this work there should be co-operation between merchant, banker and farmer.

The first essential in all good road work is that of drainage. If the roads are to be dry the low places must be drained and the drainage ditches kept open. This is the whole theory of dirt road improvement. If the roads are graded so that the water will run from the center to either side, they dry rapidly. The drag makes and keeps the grade smooth, and sufficient dragging has the effect of water-proofing the surface so that the water will run off more readily.

We have just received a letter from a subscriber who contemplates the erection of a silo and who wants to know if silage can be successfully fed to horses. In giving information regarding the feeding of silage, we have repeatedly called attention to the fact that it is a good feed for horses, but that 10 to 15 pounds per day should be set as the limit. It should not be fed as an exclusive roughage, but may safely make one-half of the bulk of roughage. The other half should be good hay. It is well to think of the horses in determining the size of silo.

Ten years ago a practical waterworks system for the farm use and the farm home was little thought of. Today there are hundreds of such systems in successful operation in Kansas. *KANSAS FARMER* recently printed an illustrated article on this subject. A farm home waterworks system is not only a matter of convenience, but is necessary for the most sanitary maintenance of the home. The gasoline engine has made possible the farm home waterworks system. There is no end to the uses to which the gasoline engine may be put, saving labor and time and adding convenience and satisfaction to farm life.

The proper distribution of the farm work throughout the year should be made a careful study. Under a cropping system the spring, summer and early fall work is too strenuous. Then comes the late fall and winter and early spring period when it is extremely difficult to convert time into money. It is almost impossible to utilize this time to advantage unless there is live stock to be taken care of and in its growth and increased weight convert feed and time into a satisfactory return for the labor. Live stock, with dairying to the fullest extent possible on each farm, is the most satisfactory and most profitable winter employment.

Trees along the roadside furnish grateful shade to the traveler during the heated months and also adorn the highways. However, they are not conducive to good roads or the maintenance of the roads in the best condition. The same is true of tall hedges. It is the writer's

idea that the best dirt roads are maintained when there are no trees, hedges or weeds along the roadside. The clean, neat, dry roadway which is possible when there are no hedges or trees is, in our judgment, an improvement over the muddy and slow drying roadway lined with weeds as is usually and necessarily the case when hedges and trees line the roadway.

A bill is before Congress which proposes to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars for the erection of a federal building on the fair grounds of each state which has made or will make an appropriation for the establishment of a state fair. There is no question but that government aid to this extent would be especially valuable in the upbuilding of the agricultural expositions in the middle west. The federal government can spend its money in this way with greater advantage to its citizens in general than the expenditure of an equal amount in some of the present channels which are now considered as being legitimate and worth while. This bill is being fostered by states having state supported fairs.

A southern exchange says it is manifestly unfair to expect cotton to buy the supplies for the family, feed the live stock, maintain the fertility of the farm and pay off the mortgage; that this is too much to expect of any one crop. The worn-out states of the south so long farmed to one crop—cotton—are the best example we have of the state-wide ruin resulting from one crop farming. No agricultural state can be maintained by one crop farming. It is quite out of the question. One crop depletes the soil and makes the farm as poor as it can be made, and that in the fewest possible years. The best farming is diversified farming. This is the only kind that will maintain the value of the farm, and is the only kind that will continuously make the farmer money.

Bulletin No. 155, of the Kansas Experiment Station, contains instructions for the measuring of hay in long and round stacks. The measuring of a stack or rick to ascertain the tons of hay it contains is, at best, a guess. The bulletin states that when alfalfa hay has been in the stack 30 days it requires 512 cubic feet to make a ton; that when the hay has been in the stack five or six months, 422 cubic feet are calculated for a ton. In the case of old, well settled stacks, 343 cubic feet are figured as making a ton. It further says that slough hay is heavier than alfalfa and that upland prairie hays are lighter than alfalfa. Having found the contents of a stack in cubic feet, divide by the number of cubic feet required to make a ton to find the number of tons in the stack.

During the month of February, this year, 2 1/2 million bushels of potatoes were imported into the United States, or about twice the quantity imported annually during the past 10 years. This extraordinary February importation, of course, was due to the short potato crop of last year, but why should over a million bushels of potatoes be imported into the United States any year? The potato crop in our agriculture has been overlooked. The farms of the United States should grow the potatoes needed by the consuming public. The value of the 2 1/2 million bushels of potatoes bought outside of the United States, if distributed among our own farmers, would help in boosting the farm receipts of this country. These remarks should add weight to the reasonableness of the home potato patch campaign being urged by the Extension Department of the Kansas Agricultural College.

A high grade, guaranteed durable live rich red barn paint is sold by the Sunflower Paint & Varnish Co. of Ft. Scott, Kansas, direct to the consumer at only 85c per gallon in 5 gal. cans, freight prepaid. This is a paint proposition worth considering by every farmer. This is a reliable company and now is paint season. Try this paint.

Dip for Dollars

You actually put dollars in your pocket when you put your hogs through a bath of Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant.

Its action is swift and sure—it prevents scurvy skin—kills lice and fleas which so often hide and play havoc behind the hog's ears, between the folds of the skin, and around the abdomen.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant

prevents mange, scab, hog cholera and all parasitic skin troubles. It is a powerful disinfectant, germicide and deodorizer, equally effective on sheep, horses, cattle, dogs and poultry.

Prepared by Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) and sold under a money back guarantee if not satisfactory. One gallon of Dip makes 70 gallons solution. If your dealer can't supply you, order from us direct.

Write for Free Dip Booklet.

Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio.



Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hook, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

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It's cheaper to raise colts than to buy horses. But it's costly if you lose the colts. Keep a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure handy. For thirty-five years has proved it the safe, reliable remedy for spavin, splint, curb, ringbone, bony growths and lameness from other causes.

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SUNFLOWER MFG. CO., Box K, Manhattan, Kans.

Pushing Trees On Prairies.

W. C. Palmer, of the North Dakota Experiment Station, writes: "Trees are absent from the prairie because they could not compete with the grasses. These having their roots nearer the surface would have the first chance at the moisture. Trees will do well on the prairie if given full possession of the soil their roots occupy. The forest service has investigated the length of root growth. They find that the roots are from one to two times as long as the tree is high; in other words, if the tree is 15 feet high the roots extend from 15 to 30 feet. This gives a guide for the width that needs to be cultivated or mulched in order to give the tree the best chance for rapid growth."

Marshall County Corn Planting.

Our subscriber, Ed Lally, Beattie, Kan., gives his method of planting corn: "We first put four horses on a walking lister and run it 16 to 17 inches deep, and throw out the old corn stubs. We then put four horses on a split log drag 18 feet by 26 inches, and drag down the ridges. We then put three horses on the lister and split the ridge, as we call it. We plant with a check row planter with the disk furrow opener. Our reasons for doing this are: First, the deep listing makes a reservoir for the water and the loose soil down that deep will permit us to get to work sooner after a rain, and will retain moisture longer. Second, when it comes to attending with four-horse harrow, twice over leaves the ground well pulverized, and then we curl the furrow in and it is ready for the cultivator. We cultivate the first time across the check and then lay by with length of rows. By the use of this method the ground is at all times loose and the cross-cultivating gets the weeds in the corn rows. The deep furrowing of one year is easily noted the year following."

Farmers' Institutes On Wheels.

Following is the itinerary of the Union Pacific-Kansas Agricultural College live stock and dairy train which will arrive at the several points at the time named and will remain for 40 minute lectures. The night meetings will cover a period of two hours or more:

Monday, May 27—Culver, 8:20 a. m.; Tescott, 9:17 a. m.; Beverly, 10:07 a. m.; Lincoln, 11:10 a. m.; Sylvan Grove, 12:20 p. m.; Lucas, 1:20 p. m.; Luray, 2:20 p. m.; Paradise, 3:35 p. m.; Natoma, 4:28 p. m.; Plainville, 7:45 p. m.
Tuesday, May 28—Palco, 8 a. m.; Bogue, 9 a. m.; Hill City, 9:52 a. m.; Morland, 11 a. m.; Hoxie, 12:25 p. m.; Menlo, 1:45 p. m.; Colby, 3 p. m.; Oakley, 4:30 p. m.; Sharon Springs, 7:30 p. m.
Wednesday, May 29—Wallace, 8:25 a. m.; Winona, 9:42 a. m.; Monument, 10:40 a. m.; Grinnell, 11:55 a. m.; Grainfield, 12:47 p. m.; Quinter, 1:45 p. m.; Collyer, 2:35 p. m.; Wakeeney, 3:35 p. m.; Ogallah, 4:26 p. m.; Ellis, 7:30 p. m.
Thursday, May 30—Hays, 8:20 a. m.; Victoria, 9:25 a. m.; Russell, 10:34 a. m.; Bunker Hill, 11:35 a. m.; Wilson, 12:38 p. m.; Ellsworth, 2 p. m.; Carneiro, 3:05 p. m.; Brookville, 4 p. m.; Bavaria, 5:05 p. m.; Salina, 8 p. m.
Friday, May 31—Solomon, 8:20 a. m.; Chapman, 9:40 a. m.; Junction City, 10:45 a. m.; Wakefield, 12:15 p. m.; Clay Center, 1:35 p. m.; Green, 2:45 p. m.; Leonardville, 3:25 p. m.; Olsburg, 5 p. m.; Wheaton, 7:30 p. m., and run to Onaga later.
Saturday, June 1—Onaga, 8:15 a. m.; Solder, 9:38 a. m.; Circleville, 10:28 a. m.; Holton, 11:20 a. m.; Arrington, 12:32 p. m.; Valley Falls, 1:24 p. m.; Winchester, 3:32 p. m.; Easton, 3:30 p. m., thence to Lawrence by 6:50 p. m.

Big Corn Show With Fair.

The Hutchinson fair will spend upwards of \$3,000 for a boys' corn show in connection with the annual show this year. This money will be expended in prizes and for the entertainment expenses of the participants who will visit the fair from every county in Kansas. Details of the contest can be had from A. L. Sponsler, secretary Central Kansas Fair Association, Hutchinson, Kan.

The corn contest announcement by Secretary Sponsler says: "This is probably the most extravagant feature we ever attempted, but if it does the good we hope it will do, we shall feel repaid. Kansas is but partially developed. I have said, 'We need 100,000 men in Kansas, not to work for others, but to work for themselves.' We need more farmers, more truck growers, more dairymen, and the more we get of these, the more profit it will be for those already engaged in the business. Corn and alfalfa are the two great crops which need more attention in Kansas. It is our ambition to help build Kansas greater agriculturally. The cities will take care of themselves. 'Burn down your cities and they will spring up again as if by magic; but destroy your farms, and the grass will grow in the streets of every city in this country.' Speaking otherwise, if we build up our farms our cities will thrive."

Eat, drink and be merry, if you can at present prices.



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Sprinkle Old Dutch Cleanser on a rag or brush, rub pail thoroughly, rinse well and the pail is spick and span—"sweet" and hygienically clean.

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In addition to the actual saving in more and better cream and butter, in time of separation and cleaning, easier running, greater durability and less repairs, there's a sense of pride and satisfaction which none but the owner and user of a DE LAVAL machine can feel in his separator.

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This not only applies to the users of other makes of separators but likewise to the many thousands of DE LAVAL machines now 10 to 25 years old. They are still good, of course, but there are so many improvements embodied in the modern DE LAVAL machines that these old DE LAVAL users can well afford to make an exchange and would soon save the cost of doing so.

SEE THE NEAREST DE LAVAL AGENT

He will tell you how much he can allow on your old machine, whether a DE LAVAL or some other make, toward the purchase of a new DE LAVAL. If you don't know a DE LAVAL agent write to the nearest DE LAVAL office, giving make, number and size of your present machine, and full information will be sent you.

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DAIRY



Keep in mind that honest—that is uncolored—oleomargarine is untaxed. When it leaves its legitimate field to pose as a counterfeit, which it does when it is colored in semblance of butter, then, and not until then, does the 10 cent tax now provided for by law, apply.

Be sure that the cream separator is set on a level foundation. The foundation should be such as will prevent the separator from wobbling when in operation. A vibrating separator will not do good work, neither will it run easily. The separator should also be set level.

It is said that a grade Guernsey owned in Wisconsin has the largest official record known for a grade. This cow in one year has produced 778 pounds of butter fat. This cow was on exhibition at the National Dairy Show at Chicago a few years ago. In every outward appearance she is a high-grade Guernsey. It seems that little is known of her ancestry. In fact, so little that the claim that she is a grade and not a pure-bred cannot strongly be supported.

The centrifugal cream separator is a good purifier of milk. The slime and dirt of the milk is left inside the bowl. If you are selling whole milk and desire to clarify and purify the same, you can do this by setting the separator to skim a 10 to 12 per cent cream and allowing the skim milk and cream to run into the same can for re-mixing. There are centrifugal milk clarifiers on the market, but in a small way the hand separator operated as above will give good service. The cream in milk handled as above, however, will rapidly rise.

The world's Guernsey record has been re-established by Spottswood Daisy Pearl, a cow, which in 12 months just closed, produced 957 pounds of butter fat. The cow was fed 30 pounds of silage per day and about 5 pounds of alfalfa hay, with 13 to 17 pounds of concentrates consisting, principally, of bran, corn meal and cottonseed meal. The world's dairy records are in this year 1912 being broken with remarkable rapidity and apparent ease. The Holstein breed has been extremely prolific in new records.

A sweet churn is necessary if good butter be made. If the churn has become musty from standing idle for a considerable length of time a good way to sweeten it is to slack a few lumps of lime in it. The lime should be left in the churn for about an hour and the churn occasionally revolved. The lime can be removed and the churn rinsed with pure water. If the churn is extremely musty this treatment should be repeated each day for several days in succession. Scalding the musty churn with boiling water is not so effective as the lime method of cleansing.

The souring of cream does not interfere with its test. It is more difficult to get an accurate sample of the sour cream than of sweet cream because of the difference in the condition of the cream, particularly so if the sour cream should be curdy or cheesy—a condition in which cream should not be sold. Under the Kansas law it is required that the cream sample for testing be weighed and if the cream is sour and yeasty it requires a larger volume of cream to weigh 18 grams than if the cream is sweet. Cream station operators in Kansas, legalized by permit to test cream, can give accurate results in the testing of sour cream.

A good many KANSAS FARMER readers are producers of milk for domestic consumption in their nearby towns. These should keep in mind that they provide the principal food supply for a large number of babies and children. Having this in mind, they should determine to sell and deliver only clean, pure milk, from healthy cows. Many towns are surrounding their local milk supply with regulations which are really embarrassing and work a hardship on the producer. These, however, are made necessary by the imposition of careless and thoughtless producers who have refused to take

into consideration the public health. If the town in which you sell your milk has not yet provided for milk, herd and barn inspection, make this unnecessary by supplying your trade with the pure, wholesome article and thereby avoid the necessity for regulation.

The thought is often entertained that there would be advantage in crossing the different breeds of dairy cattle. It is not unusual to hear some one say that he would cross Holsteins with Jerseys if he were going to use dairy blood. The fact is that there is no advantage, generally speaking, in crossing the different breeds of dairy cattle. Once in a while a cross such as above suggested or some other cross, turns out remarkably well in the case of individual animals. Good producers from such cross are the rare exception. The thought of crossing dairy breeds is as old as the hills and has been tried time and again, with generally disappointing results.

Are you giving the spring calf good attention? Has he been well started on whole milk and has he been given an opportunity to learn to eat some grain and roughage so that at the end of the fourth week he will be depending on something else for his ration than milk? If properly handled, he should require no whole milk after four weeks old, but will be eating sufficient grain and sufficient roughage to grow and thrive with skim milk. Do not cut off the milk or the grain immediately upon turning the calf on to pasture. It pays to give the calf a good start. It pays to give all the young things on the farm a good start.

Dairy conformation is the best guide we have in the selection of dairy cows except by the use of the scales and the Babcock test. The trained dairyman can, in probably 90 cases out of every 100, select a profitable cow, basing his judgment on conformation. However, when it comes to selecting a cow that will make the most profit the judge by conformation is up against a different proposition. In determining the relative merit of cows, no judgment can take the place of scales and the test. In this connection there is one other thought: That the cow that leads the herd this year may not be the herd leader next year, and the testing of the cow for a single year, even, is not a certain indication of her real value.

The most practical way of establishing a dairy herd is by grading up. Buy a good sire of the breed you select and gradually work into a herd of high grades. Eventually, you will want some pure-bred females, and these you will get, but the experience gained by grading up and by improved methods of feeding and care which must be learned in actual practice, will make you ready for the pure-breds and insure greater success with them than you could have should you take charge at once of a herd of highly bred and large producing animals. When you start grading, quit zig-zag grading. Select a sire of the breed you want and stick to the breed.

The beef papers are asking the question—"Where shall we get our feeders?"—referring, of course, to the animals which will furnish the beef for the consuming public. This is becoming an all-important question. The range feeder is at this time practically a thing of the past and the range steers will each year be less in number. The feeder of the future will come from the small farm. He will be grown at the rate of 12 to 15 or possibly 25 per year on the quarter section farm. He will be a better feeder than the range steer. He will make beef more economically and will make more of it. For the most part, he will be fattened on the farm where he is born. The mother will have been milked and the cream sold and the calf will have been reared on skim milk. The dairy farmer will furnish the larger proportion of these animals. As we view it, there is no other means than as above stated for producing our beef.



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A soft cloth wrung out in hot water and wrapped around the hot water bag, will make the latter much more effective, as the steaming heat is better than the dry.

If your fine lingerie waist comes home from the laundry minus the buttons and showing ugly little holes, under or over which a tiny patch must be placed before a new button can be sewed on, this may be prevented by stitching a narrow piece of linen tape (No. 1) on the under side of the hem, on the line of the buttons and sewing the buttons through to this. It is absolutely invisible when the waist is fastened and does not tear under the iron, and keeps the buttons firmly in place.

She Was Observing.

Representative Henry, of Texas, was praising a Washington heiress.

"She is the right sort," he said. "She went abroad last year, and on her return a friend asked her:

"Did you see many picturesque old ruins over there?"

"Yes," she answered, with a faint smile, 'and six of them proposed.'"

Suggestions for the Sewing Room.

Don't use fine thread double where coarser thread single will do. There is no economy in it. Choose your thread according to your material, 60 being too fine for gingham and 50 too coarse for sheer materials. A needle that is either too large or too small for the thread is hard on the nerves. Cheap thread is all right for sewing carpet rags and things that will get no strain, but it will prove rather expensive for dresses.

You can buy pretty patterned gingham and percales for your every-day dresses as cheaply as the ugly ones, and the finished garment will more than repay you for the extra care in selecting your material.

Was This Only Horse Sense?

A certain man living in a New England village lost a horse one day, and failing to find him, went down to the public square and offered a reward of five dollars to anyone who would bring him back.

A half-witted fellow who heard the offer volunteered to discover the whereabouts of the horse, and sure enough, he returned in half an hour leading the animal by the bridle.

The owner was surprised at the ease with which his half-witted friend had found the beast, and on passing the five dollars to him he asked:

"Tell me, how did you find him?"

To which the other made answer, "Wal, I thought to myself where I would go if I was a hoss; and I went there, and he had."



4635

4635. Shirt Waist Suit—The shirt waist suit is a favorite with boys. Made of nice quality serge, it would make a very serviceable school frock. The trousers could be made of wolen fabric and the blouse of washable goods, if desired. The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

Important—In ordering patterns, be sure to give date of issue in which they appear, number and size wanted. No patterns exchanged.



To Business Farmers

Build your roads and dig your ditches and drains with AETNA DYNAMITE and save the time, wages and keep of men and horses. Countless enterprising farmers who are using AETNA for these purposes use the time and money saved for needed improvements in other directions. AETNA DYNAMITE is helping the farmer to become a keen business man.

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Thus, have Goodyear Carriage Tires won their way to the top. They are today far the most popular carriage tires in existence.

Let the experience of these carriage owners, carriage makers and carriage dealers be your guide in choosing tires for your carriage.

Note this patented "Wing"—how it presses against the channel, thus preventing mud, grit or water from getting in and quickly rusting the rim and destroying the tire base. This tire remains sound. It won't creep or get loose. Gives utmost wear. Will protect your carriage and greatly lengthen its life. Being of tough, springs rubber, it is exceptionally easy-riding.

Our Eccentric Cushion Tire

is especially designed for lighter vehicles, runabouts, etc. Note the wire hole is below the center. This increases the wearing depth of the tire one-half. Saves you that much money. This tire stays firm in the channel. The high-grade, resilient rubber used in the "Eccentric" makes it remarkably easy-riding. Always gives satisfaction.

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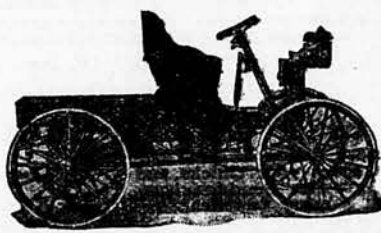
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Many things enter into the cost of filling your silo, but the most important one is your Silo Filler. A poor machine means a high cost, and an

Appleton Quality Silo Filler

means the lowest cost. The positive feed table, the large throat, big feed rolls, the four spiral tool steel knives and the powerful blower mean great capacity. The solid Oak frame means strength. The single lever control, the handy side table, the flexible top distributor mean convenience. In fact, the whole machine means satisfaction, while our guarantee means the lowest cost. The positive feed table, the large throat, big feed rolls, the four spiral tool steel knives and the powerful blower mean great capacity. The solid Oak frame means strength. The single lever control, the handy side table, the flexible top distributor mean convenience. In fact, the whole machine means satisfaction, while our guarantee means the lowest cost.

that our Silo Filler will, under equal conditions, do more and better work with less power and will last longer, means absolute safety for you. More Silos will be built and more ensilage fed this year than ever before. We have already sold more Silo Fillers this year than we did in all of 1911. To insure prompt delivery you should arrange for a machine at once. Write to-day for free illustrated booklet.

APPLETON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 419 Fargo Street, Batavia, Ill.

Keep Out All The Rain With

"Baker" Stack Covers

You need a "Baker" Stack Cover to protect your hay and alfalfa from rain. The least dampness will cause mildew—you can't afford to take any chances with ordinary stack covers as the loss of one ton will mean the loss of your profit. Go to your dealer and insist that he sell you a "Baker" Cover—

GUARANTEED FULL WEIGHT

Our trade mark is your guide to a perfect cover; see that you get a "Baker". If your dealer cannot supply you with a "Baker" Cover, write us. Send for booklet, "Insured Hay Stacks", it contains valuable information you should know. Write today.

BAKER-LOCKWOOD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, (Established 42 Years) 619C Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.

Not a Slave Trembles!

Let the worst storm sweep the country—the solid, staunch Saginaw Silo stands erect—unmoved, unharmed. Why? The Saginaw Base Anchor and the Saginaw Inner Anchoring Hoop combine to hold it so firmly that dynamite could hardly move it. Know about these features—the greatest Silo improvements for 1912—before you consider buying any Silo. Four big, modern factories are kept busy turning out the matchless Saginaw—the scientific Silo with perfect keeping qualities. Write for New Free Book, "The Building of a Silo" contains many views from photographs of our plants; also latest facts and figures on profits from feeding silage.

FARMERS HANDY WAGON COMPANY, Dept. AH
Saginaw, Mich. Minneapolis, Minn. Des Moines, Iowa Cairo, Ill.

Best feed for your baby chicks

It is no trouble to hatch chickens, but it takes the proper feed to raise them: use **Otto Weiss Chick Feed**

a complete balanced Ration; it develops bone, flesh and feathers, saves your Chicks, and they make a rapid growth. Send for circular and prices on Poultry Supplies

Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co. Wichita, Kansas

Ditches maintained for drainage, as is the case on hundreds of eastern Kansas farms, should be kept free from weeds and trash so that water may pass out freely. A ditch free from obstruction will carry off much more water than one obstructed. Trash dams which will prevent ditches from carrying off water to their capacity, will dam the water and overflow the field at a time, possibly, when the growing crop will be most damaged by such overflow. Any field and any crop suffers from overflow. Keep the ditches open.

POULTRY

Showers are good for plants and flowers, but not for young chicks.

See that the chicks are shut up where they are warm and dry when the cold rains come.

If you neglect to take care of the chicks during a heavy rain storm, there will be less of them to take care of after the storm is over.

When chickens are confined to a small yard they soon eat up every green thing in it. You should then cut some clover, alfalfa or grass and give them all they will eat. They will eat a large amount of such green stuff, which will not only save considerable on the feed bill, but keep the fowls much healthier.

Spading up the yard occasionally is a very good thing to do. The worms that you dig up, the fowls will readily devour, and prove a treat to them in the shape of animal food. It will also induce the fowls to do some digging for themselves after you have loosened the hard crust of the soil for them. It will also provide a dusting spot for them, for they love to wallow in the loose, fresh earth.

When there are different sized chicks in the same yards, care should be taken to see that the little ones get their proper share of the feed. The big ones are apt to over-crowd the little fellows and push them aside. With slats not too far apart, you can arrange a place for the little ones to feed in peace, and feed the larger chicks outside.

It is a good plan to separate the males from the females as soon as the sex can be discovered. They will thrive better apart and you can sell the cockerels as soon as they get to frying age and keep the pullets for your layers the coming winter. If your stock is pure-bred you will want to keep the cockerels, as well as the pullets, so as to pick out the best for next season's mating. But whether you sell the males or keep them, the sexes will thrive better apart.

Gentlemen—My hens have something wrong with them. Can you tell me what it is, and can you give me a remedy? The feathers come out around the head and upper part of the neck, leaving the skin bare. They eat well and lay well, but continue to lose their head covering. They are Barred Plymouth Rocks. I am a subscriber of KANSAS FARMER, and will appreciate any help you can give me.—WILL J. STEWART.

ANS.—There may be two or three causes for the denuding of feathers on the head and neck of fowls. The too frequent attention of the roosters to the hens often causes a bare neck. After the feathers once begin to come off, the hens get to eating them and this leads to feather-eating fowls, for which there is no cure except to kill the culprits. Sometimes mites will gnaw at the base of the feathers and cause them to fall off. A good greasing of the parts with vaseline or coal oil will kill these pests and allow the feathers to grow again.

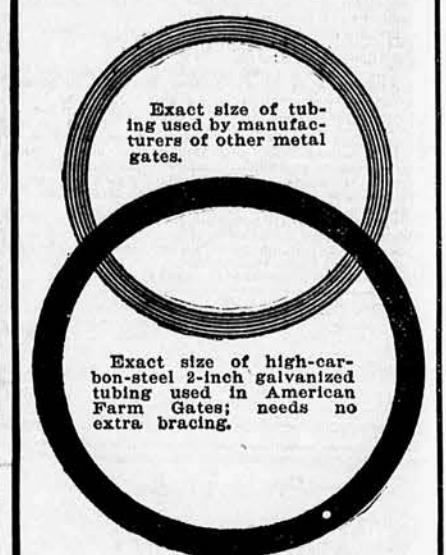
Indian Runner Marking.

Our subscriber, Mrs. J. B. S., Byron, Neb., asks for information regarding the perfect markings of Indian Runner ducks, she having bought ducks which do not conform to her ideas of the standard color. If your ducks are light brown and white they are all right as far as color is concerned. The original Indian Runner ducks had some brownish-green feathers on them, especially about the head and the tail of the drakes. Later the color was changed to fawn and white. The fawn is just about the color of a light Jersey cow.

When the last edition of the Poultry Standard was printed the drakes of this breed were still described as having some brownish-green marking. It was an oversight that the description was not changed. When the next edition is out you will find that the color is described as fawn and white. However, during the past year some Indian Runner ducks have been imported from England, and a few of them have been exhibited at shows in our country under the classification of English Indian Runners. These are more like the first Indian Runners that American breeders had, and most of us who are familiar with their breeding cannot understand why American poultrymen should want to infuse any of this English blood into their strains.

American FarmGate

You cannot break the tubing used in the American Farm Gate. It is high-carbon steel. It will not bend or twist under any shock or load. It is so strong and firm no extra bracing whatever is needed. The illustration below shows you exactly the greater size and strength of American Farm Gate tubing compared with the tubing used in the best of other metal gates.

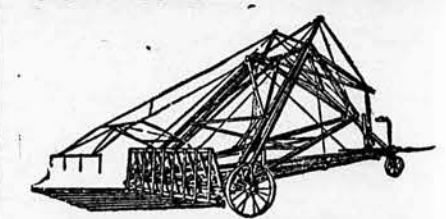


This extra strength, 2-inch galvanized high-carbon steel tubing is only one of ten American Farm Gate features that no other farm gate has. Another good point is that this is the only farm gate which lifts itself—the only gate you don't have to tug and lug when opening it. If you need a farm gate, now or in the future, write to us. We will be glad to send our catalog explaining the advantages of American Farm Gates. Better write today, if you want to know what are the latest and best improvements in gates for the farm.

AMERICAN FARM GATE CO.
1405 Elmwood Avenue,
Kansas City, Mo.

Lifts Itself

Save \$10.00 A Day
With the
"SUNFLOWER" STACKER



For Heaped Grain, Bundles of Hay.

Three men and a Sunflower Stacker can handle 25 tons of hay a day and do it easily. The same labor without the Stacker can only handle 10 tons a day—this is a clear saving of \$10 to \$15 a day during the season when labor is hard to get at any price.

The Sunflower Stacker is strong in construction, practical in principle, simple in operation, made with fork attachment for hay, and box for grain, which saves wheat-farmers hundreds of dollars annually. The only Stacker made that handles heaped grain satisfactorily. Will lift 1800 pound load and top out stack 20 feet high.

"BEST I EVER USED."

"I have used the 'Sunflower' all this season and consider it the best time and money saving tool I ever used."—J. W. TATMAN, Manhattan, Kansas.

FREE Scores of others say the same. Write us today for valuable FREE information regarding the Sunflower Stacker. You'll be interested. **SEND YOUR NAME NOW.**

SUNFLOWER MFG. CO.,
Box K, Manhattan, Kansas.

Readers Market Place

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week; 8 cents a word for two weeks; 12 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks. Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 3½ cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms, always cash with order.

SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted free of charge for two weeks, for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 350,000 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.

MALE HELP WANTED.

YOU ARE WANTED FOR GOVERNMENT positions, \$80 month. Send postal for list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. B, 88, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD HUSTLING young men to do soliciting in Kansas and Nebraska. A good chance for a few energetic men. Jas. R. Winn, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

WANTED—POSTOFFICE CLERKS, CITY and rural carriers. Thousands needed. Examinations soon. Trial examination free. Write today. Ozment, 44R, St. Louis.

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.

MEN WANTED—AGE 18-35, AS FIRE-men and brakemen on railroad in Topeka vicinity to prepare immediately for positions continually opening; 682 men sent to positions this year. Experience unnecessary; \$80-100 monthly. Promotion—engineer or conductor, \$150-200 monthly. Good life careers. State age; send stamp. Railway Association, Dept. 514, 227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—TWO PURE-BRED HOL-stein bulls, calves from good milkers. J. B. Franklin, R. F. D. 3, Melvern, Kan.

FOR SALE—FOUR GOOD DOUBLE-standard Polled Durham bulls. C. M. Albright, Overbrook, Kan.

FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himelburger, 807 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEINS—FOUR CHOICE HOLSTEIN heifers, and one bull 15-18th pure, 3 to 4 weeks old, \$15 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Also, one yearling bull, \$45, and one 6 months old, \$30. All nicely marked and from heavy milkers. Edgewood Farm, R. 5, Whitewater, Wis.

ALYSDALE SHORTHORNS—THREE extra good bulls for sale; 16 months old. Sired by Archer's Victor 292012. Two red, one dark roan, also some high-class cows and heifers. Farm close to Topeka. Address or call upon owner. C. W. Merriam, Columbian Building, Topeka, Kan.

HOGS.

FOR SALE—O. I. C. PEDIGREED PIGS—3 months, \$15. F. Greiner, Billings, Mo.

PURE-BRED, REGISTERED BERK-shires, Durocs, and trotting stallions, cheap. Arthur Bennett, Topeka, Kan.

DOGS.

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

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES READY TO ship. Catalog free. Lawndale Kennels, Hiawatha, Kan.

FOR QUICK SALE—FINE COLLIE DOGS, reasonable. Ask me questions. F. H. Barrington, R. R. 3, Sedan, Kan.

REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS for sale. Good workers and farm raised. Also, M. B. Turkeys. I. P. Kohl, Furley, Kan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

NEW ERA COWPEAS, \$2.25 BUSHEL. Charles Kubik, Route 3, Caldwell, Kan.

SPANISH PEANUTS—WILLARD MIL-ler, Thayer, Kan.

SPANISH PEANUT SEED—CAREFULLY selected, cleaned, fanned, and hand picked at our own factory. Get next to this splendid feed crop. Write today. Williams-Hubbard Peanut Co., Texarkana, Texas.

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.

PLANTS—EARLY AND LATE CABBAGE, 20c per 100; \$1.75 per M. Tomato: Early Tree, Dwarf Champion, Kansas Standard, Beauty, Matchless, Stone, 25c per 100; \$2 per M. Sweet Potato: Yellow Jersey and Yellow Nansmond, 25c per 100; \$2 per M. Mango Pepper, Hot Pepper, Egg Plant, 10c doz.; 60c per 100. Chas. P. Rude, North Topeka. Both phones.

CHICK FEED.

CHICK FEED—NOTHING BETTER than Chick-O, a balanced ration of seeds and cracked grains, 35 pounds for \$1, or 100 pounds, \$2.50. D. O. Coe, Topeka, Kan.

AUTO TIRES.

SEND US YOUR OLD AUTO TIRES—WE re-tread, making them good as new for half the price of new tires. Write for prices. White's Tire Shop, Topeka, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

CONVERT YOUR FARM OR OTHER property into cash. Particulars free. Mid-West Sales Agency, Box 3, Riverton, 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.

FOR SALE—AN IDEAL HOME, 120 A. with all conveniences, well improved, buildings new. A bargain if sold soon. Address owner, H. Kinderfater, R. 1, Hallowell, Kan.

CENTRAL MISSOURI—GOOD 200-ACRE farm. Must be sold to settle estate. Bargain at \$52.50 per acre. Hamilton & Crenshaw, Fulton, Mo.

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

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

HEDGE POSTS.

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

VIOLINS.

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

BEE SUPPLIES.

FOR SALE—BEE SUPPLIES. ROOT'S goods. Send for catalog. O. A. Keene, 1600 Seward Ave., Topeka, Kan.

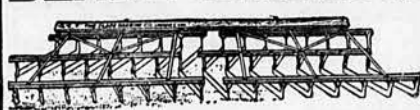
GASOLINE ENGINES.

SIX, 11 AND 20-H. P. GASOLINE EN-gines for sale at second hand price. Correll Mfg. Co., Manhattan, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAINT—18 CENTS PER GALLON. THIS is all it costs you to make the best wood and metal preserving paint known, from common coal tar stands 5 to 7 years' wear and is acid, weather, heat and rust proof. Just the thing for farm machinery, sheds, tanks, silos, engines, etc. No heat required in mixing. Original formula of 9 ingredients, compounded by a veteran chemist who, for many years, kept it a secret. Farmers, machinists and others who have tried it, say this recipe is easily worth \$5 to them. Recipe mailed to any address for \$1. L. M. Baker, P. O. Box 424, Enid, Okla.

BLADE HARROW

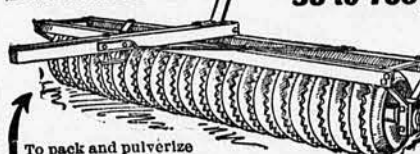


No Teeth.

Slips the trash; moves the entire surface one to three inches deep, killing all the weeds. A leveler and sub-surface packer. Seed-beds, listed corn and potatoes require this machine for best results. Let us explain how to save time and get better yields. Write for circular and special introductory offer.

THE BLADE HARROW CO., Lawrence, Kan.

Packer, Pulver-izer, 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 6 lbs. of seed per acre. Write for the FREE Circular today.

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

ALFALFA SEED

Non-irrigated. Tested 100 per cent at Manhattan. Took first at Hutchinson State Fair, 1910. \$10 per bushel. Also, some good, clean seed, cheaper, includes sack. Save this ad.

CHAS. H. JACKSON, Kilderville, Kan.

WHY I BREED MOTTLED ANCONAS

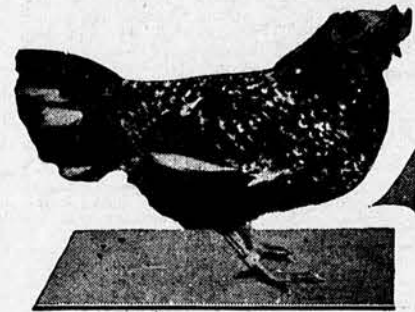
By W. H. Hardman, Frankfort, Kan.

Several years ago I took up the raising of pure-bred poultry and started in with one of the popular American breeds, and after giving them a thorough trial for egg production, gave them up owing to having so much trouble in getting a good per cent of winter eggs.

After much thought and careful study, four years ago I started to raise Mottled Anconas. These fowls appealed to me from the first, owing to their beauty, also to being business birds from start to finish. After working with them for four years I have no cause to regret the taking up of this new-old breed, for Ancona hens are certainly the typical winter egg machines, and lay more eggs for less feed, in my estimation, than any other fowls known.

Anconas are easy to raise, are very hardy, energetic, great foragers if given freedom of range, and they thrive and do excellent if yarded, if they are only properly fed and housed. Pullets will lay at five months, but it is best if they do not commence laying until about six months of age, as they make better breeders and layers.

Anconas will lay ten months in the year, as they are strictly non-setters, stopping only during the fall for the moult. The hens in their second winter



Mottled Ancona pullet bred and owned by W. H. Hardman, Frankfort, Kan. This pullet shows the proper type for heavy egg production. Score 93% at Atchison show, January, 1912.

are very heavy layers, and practically out-lay the pullets during the entire winter. Just before the hens go into the moult for their third winter, I dispose of them, when they practically bring me enough for their raising to the laying period.

Mottled Anconas belong to the Mediterranean class, or to the Leghorn family. In color they are mottled black and white, about every fourth or fifth feather being tipped with white. The black of the plumage shades to beautiful beetle green, which appeals to the eye of the breeder. White feathers often occur in the tail and wings. These do not disqualify at poultry shows, but, the birds being equal otherwise, the dark-tailed bird wins the award.

In shape, Anconas should be the same as the Leghorns, but they usually run a little larger—from one-half to a pound more. They are alert, bold and active, and are very proud in carriage. The comb is the same as on the Leghorn, standing erect on the male and drooping to one side on the female. The ear lobes are white. The color of the legs should be yellow or yellow mottled, the former preferred.

Anconas originated in Italy, coming from the island of Ancona, from which they derive their name.

Mr. Sykes of Bury, Lancashire, England, who has probably furnished seventenths of the Ancona breeders with birds in America, believes they are a cross (probably a century ago) between the Black Valdano of northern Italy, and possibly some common barn-yard fowl of some peasant of that country. If this be granted, as Lewis Wright says in his book of poultry, it accounts for their extreme hardiness and prolificacy which distinguished the Ancona when first introduced into England, which must have been before the "fifties," for in 1852 the English Agricultural Gazette gives an account of four birds that produced 928 eggs in a year, or an average of 232 per hen; the Anconas of today are the self-same typical layers as their ancestors of old.

They were recognized as a pure breed fifteen years ago at the Briggs show in England, and by the British Dairy Association in 1898. Their popularity as show birds has been very rapid, and at the Crystal Palace show in England in 1907 there were 91 entries of Anconas. This alone speaks volumes for them, for the average Briton will not take up with any fowl unless there is money in it, and this should convince the most skeptical that Anconas are here to stay.

Flies!
Flies!
Flies!

Get rid of them and help make your home and premises sanitary by the liberal use of **Tanglefoot Fly Paper**. There is fully one-third more compound per sheet on **Tanglefoot** than on any other fly paper; hence it lasts longest, catches the most flies and is the best and cheapest fly paper. If you ask for "fly paper" or "sticky fly paper" you may get a cheap imitation that will soon dry up or glaze over. Ask for **Tanglefoot**.

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FREE TANGLEFOOT, put up in 1, 3, 10 and 20 lb. cans. Will protect your trees from all climbing insects.

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Built of Concrete are the Best value for the money

No Repair Bills. No Insurance
WRITE FOR PRICES

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Ransomian Expert Training School, C. W. RANSOM, Pres., 806 Minor Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

WHITMAN'S HAY PRESS 40 Years Standard of the World

New Model Steel Beauty ALL STEEL. Let us prove that our New Model is the Strongest, Most Durable, Most Economical and Simplest Hay Press in the World—does the best work—has greatest capacity—saves time, labor and trouble—contains exclusive feature found in no other press—with or without self-feed, pull back and hopper condenser—fully guaranteed—we make largest line of Ballers in the world. Write today for big free catalog. **WHITMAN AGRICULTURAL CO.,** 6950 S. Broadway, St. Louis

Learn to Play

We give FREE Set of Lessons with every string or wind instrument. Our self-learning method is simple, correct and complete. You need no teacher or experience. All that is required is an instrument and our self-learning lessons. A musician can always make big wages and playing is a pleasure besides. We are headquarters for cornets, horns, clarinets, flutes, drums, traps, and all kinds of band and orchestra instruments. Let us know which you are interested in. Write for our free musical instrument catalog. Address **JENKINS MUSIC CO.** 211 Jenkins Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

\$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinder | **\$14.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.** We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list. **CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,** Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

BUFF ROCKS THE STRAIN

that has made ABILENE FAMOUS. Fifteen eggs, \$5. "YOUNG'S" Strain White Leghorns, 15 eggs, \$3. "LUS-TROUS" Black Cochins Bantams, 15 eggs, \$1.50.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Box K, Abilene, Kan.

PURE BRED POULTRY

ORPINGTONS.

**BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, PUL-
lets, \$1, \$1.50.** 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.

**PRIZE WINNING S. C. BUFF ORPING-
ton eggs, 10 cents, from \$17 Cook cockerel.**
Goldie Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

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; thorough-
bred. Mrs. Henry Forke, Raymond, Neb.

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

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$4 per
100, \$2.50 per 50; chicks, 10c. Mrs. J. A.
Young, Wakefield, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—\$1.50 PER 15.
Pen headed by son of second cock at Mad-
ison Square Garden. Hawkeye Poultry Farm,
Osceola, Ia.

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.

WHITE ORPINGTONS—BEST STRAINS.
Eggs at utility prices. Mating list and
photo free. C. E. Reed, Box 422, Norton,
Kan.

EGGS FROM MY CHOICE PENS OF
Single Comb White Orpingtons for balance
of season, \$2.50 per 15; \$4 per 30. Arthur
Dilley, Beattie, Kan.

**"HAURY'S INVINCIBLE" WHITE ORP-
ingtons.** Stock and eggs for sale. Rea-
sonable. Send for mating list. Dr. Arthur
O. Haury, Newton, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—GRAND WINTER
layers and farm raised; winners wherever
shown; catalog free. 1 guarantee to please.
Aug. Peterson, B. K., Churdan, Iowa.

BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTONS,
Rose Comb Reds. No more stock for sale
until May 1, but lots of eggs and baby
chicks. Write me for prices. Roy Sanner,
Newton, 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.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—15 EGGS,
\$1. Fred White, Greenleaf, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS—\$2, 50; \$3.25, 100.
W. A. Hillands, Culver, Kan.

**BARRED ROCKS—EGGS FOR HATCH-
ing.** Farm raised. Good layers, \$1 per 15.
Chas. W. Findly, Cambridge, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—PEN "A", \$2;
"B", \$1 per 15; "Flock", 75c; \$3.50 per 100.
Harry E. Duncan, Humboldt, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING BARRED ROCKS—
Eggs, \$2, 15; \$5, 50. Mrs. Chris Bearman,
Ottawa, Kan.

**FOR SALE—EGGS FROM HIGH SCOR-
ing Buff Rocks, \$1 per 15.** Mary Conner,
Cheney, Kan.

**BARRED ROCK EGGS—CHOICE MAT-
ings, carefully selected.** Henry Molyneux,
Palmer, Kan.

EGGS FROM MY BARRED ROCK YARDS
will give you new blood. Send for double
matings. M. L. Meek, Ellsworth, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS—FARM-RAISED PRIZE
winners. Eggs, express prepaid. Special
prices rest of the season. Circular free.
Ferris & Ferris, Box 411, Ethingam, Kan.

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

EGGS—FAVORITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—
Eggs from prize winning White, Buff, Part-
ridge and Columbian Plymouth Rocks.
Catalog free. Favorite Poultry Farm, Staf-
ford, Kan.

**BARRED ROCKS—HAVE BOUGHT EN-
tire stock of Reynolds, Fremont, Neb. 25**
years continuous breeding. 15 eggs, \$2.
Thos. Dooley, Jr., Papillion, Neb.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, WITH
yellow legs. Baby chicks, 12 cents each.
Eggs, 15, \$1.25; 30, \$2; 100, \$5. Mrs. John
Yowell, McPherson, Kan.

**BARRED ROCK AND BRONZE TUR-
key eggs, from Topeka and Kansas City**
prize winner. Write Mrs. E. C. Wagner,
Holt, Kan.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EX-
clusively—Ringlet Strain; good layers, rich**
color, fine, narrow, regular barring to the
skin and good size. \$2 per 15 eggs. L. P.
Coblentz, La Harpe, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—44 PREMIUMS, 19
firsts. Winners Topeka, Manhattan, Clay
Center. Eggs, 15, \$2.50; 30, \$4.50; 15, \$1;
60, \$3.25; 100, \$5. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie,
Clay Center, Kan.

SHELLEY BROTHERS' BARRED ROCKS
won 70 premiums—34 firsts, specials and
sweepstakes—at Kansas' largest shows.
Eggs, \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30; guaranteed.
Circular free. Box 7, Elmdale, Kan.

THIRTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE
with Onward and Upward Barred Rocks
has placed them on the very front ranks
in breeding and individuality. 15 eggs for
\$3. Pullet mating only. G. E. Dyksterhuis,
Holly, Colo.

LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS—FOR 3
consecutive exhibitions our birds won the
blue on pens and singles. Pens mated for
the season. Eggs from pens, \$3 and \$5 per
15. Utility eggs, \$4 per 100. Send for cir-
cular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

PURE BRED POULTRY

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

SINGLE COMB REDS—100 EGGS, \$3.50.
Gertrude Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—
Winter layers. Eggs, \$1 for 15; \$6 per 100.
Olive M. Dale, Dixon, Ill.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED
eggs, \$3.00 per 100, \$1.00 per 30. Mrs. Rosa
Janzen, Route 3, Geneseo, Kan.

EGGS FROM GOOD RANGE FLOCK
Rose Comb Reds—100, \$4; pens, 15, \$1.25.
Mrs. Fred Yausel, Baker, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—EGGS FROM
choice birds, 30, \$2; 100, \$4.50. John A.
Reed, Lyons, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING ROSE COMB RHODE
Island Reds. Eggs, 6 cents; babies, 12
cents; stock, \$2 to \$25 each. C. R. Colwell,
Smith Center, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS EXCLUSIVELY—
Range eggs, 100, \$4; from prize winning
pens, 15, \$2. Mrs. B. F. Weigle, Winfield,
Kan.

CHOICE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND
Red chickens; fine shape, splendid size, good
color. Eggs for sale, \$1 for 15. Miss Jessie
B. Starr, Vinita, Okla.

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB R. I. REDS—
Eggs from Tomkins, De Graft and Tuttle
strains. Best in the country—15 for \$1; \$4
per 100. Prize winning pens, \$2 and \$3 for
15. Col. Warren Russell, Odessa Farm,
Winfield, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED
Eggs—From pens headed by cock birds cost-
ing from \$10 to \$25. Eggs at sacrifice prices
after May 1—\$1 per setting, \$5 per 100.
Address, Grandview Stock Farm, Americus,
Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY.
Eggs 30, \$1.50; 100, \$4. Mrs. Will Beightel,
Holt, Kan.

PARTIDGE WYANDOTTES—HIGH-
class stock. Eggs, \$1.25 per setting. Write
Ed Mendenhall, Salem, Neb.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—100, \$4;
200, \$7. Special price on 1,000 lots. Mrs.
H. G. Stewart, Tampa, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention
KANSAS FARMER.

**SILVER WYANDOTTES—EXTRA QUAL-
ity, farm raised.** Eggs, \$1 and \$2 for 15,
\$5 for 100; baby chicks, reasonable. Julia
Haynes, Balleysville, Kan.

SILVER AND WHITE WYANDOTTE
cockerels for sale. Separate farms, \$1 up.
Eggs, setting, \$1; 100, \$5. Mrs. Alvin
Tennyson, Lamar, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES THAT CAN
win in any show. Line bred for 25 years.
Stock for sale. Eggs from our best yards,
\$2 per setting. Incubator eggs, \$5 per 100.
M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES—EGGS AND
baby chicks from the finest lot of breeding
stock we have ever mated. Mating list fur-
nished on application. Baby chicks, \$3 a
dozen; eggs, \$2.50 per 15; two settings, \$4.
Prices cut in half after April 20. Wheeler
& Wyllie, Manhattan, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

PURE BUFF LEGHORNS, S. C.—EGGS,
30, \$1.75; 100, \$4. J. A. Reed, Route 2,
Lyons, Kan.

**FOR SALE—S. C. W. LEGHORN UTIL-
ity cockerels, \$1 each; eggs, \$5 per 100.**
(Mrs.) J. C. Weiss, Holton, Kan.

EGGS FROM PRIZE-WINNING S. C.
Brown Leghorns, extra quality, \$1 per 15.
Mrs. L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—
Fifteen prizes at State Show. Eggs, \$5 per
100. W. J. Roof, Maize, Kan.

FARM RAISED SINGLE COMB BROWN
Leghorn eggs, \$3 per 100; 30 for \$1. Mrs.
D. A. Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB WHITE
Leghorns. Eggs, 5 cents; babies, 10 cents;
from \$5 and \$8 birds. Stock, one-third
price May 1st. Clara Colwell, Smith Center,
Kan.

DORR'S PRIZE WINNERS—ROSE COMB
White Leghorns won the best prizes at the
State Show, score 95 to 98½ points. Eggs,
\$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. A. G. Dor, Osage
City, Kan.

TURKEYS.

BOURBON RED EGGS, 10, \$2.25; LIGHT
Brahmas, \$3.75 100. Watermelon seed, free.
Emma Ashsted, Roxbury, Kan.

ANCONAS.

PRIZE WINNING MOTTLED ANCONAS.
Eggs, \$1.50 to \$3 per setting. Baby chicks,
\$2.50 a dozen, up. W. Hardman, Frank-
fort, Kan.

EGGS.

TURKEY EGGS—NARRAGANSETT,
Bourbon Red, \$3.50 per 11. White Holland,
Mammoth Bronze, \$3 per 11. S. Durig &
Son, Armstrong Mills, Ohio.

BARRED ROCKS OR OTHER BREEDS
of poultry. Eggs for hatching or baby
chicks are quickly sold for a small cost
through a little ad in these columns. Write
for special low advertising price.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1.50 PER
setting. Pens headed by Kellerstrass cock-
erel and 5th Kansas State cockerel at Wich-
ita. Bernard Steinkirchner, Box 108, New-
ton, Kan.

BANTAMS.

BLACK SPANISH AND BLACK TAILED
Japanese Bantams. Best blood in America.
Circular free. Eggs and baby chicks. Chest-
nut & Son, Centralia, Kan.

C. A. Robinson's 6th Annual Sale
JERSEY CATTLE

KIRKSVILLE, MO., SATURDAY, JUNE, 1, 1912.

Seventy head of Tops Imported and Imported-In Dam cattle. The choicest
of blood lines obtainable, both on the Island of Jersey and in America. They
have been carefully selected and are of the right type and of producing blood
lines. The offering of serviceable bulls is especially strong, both in quality and
numbers. In the female class there is show ring quality for every class, and cows
that will make high tests. Write now for catalog. Address,

C. A. ROBINSON, Prop. D. B. MATTHEWS, Herd Mgr.
AUCTIONEERS—COLS. D. L. PERRY, R. R. BAILEY.

PURE BRED POULTRY

BABY CHICKS.

CHICKS—S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—\$5
per 50. Pure bred. Winter laying strain.
Carl L. Haug, Rt. 1, Galena, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

BLACK LANGSHANS—EGGS, BABY
chicks. Mrs. D. A. Swank, Blue Mound,
Kan.

DUCKS AND GESE.

CHOICE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS,
\$1 per 15. Mrs. E. M. Jones, Granger, Mo.

INDIAN RUNNER EGGS—15 CENTS
each. Harry E. Duncan, Humboldt, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS FROM
choice stock. Mrs. Frank Snyder, Portland,
Ind.

EGGS FROM WHITE RUNNER DUCKS,
\$4 per 12. Eggs from Buff Orpington Ducks.
\$3 per 12. Order from this advertisement.
Beautiful catalog for a 2c stamp. J. M.
Rahn & Son, Route 13, Clarinda, Iowa.

BUFF COCHINS.

BUFF COCHIN EGGS—FROM FIRST
pen, \$3 per 15; second pen, \$2. Housel,
Smith Center, Kan.

SEVERAL BREEDS.

**FOR SALE—PIGEONS. WHITE PLY-
mouth Rock Homers.** F. R. Huntoon, 219
Huntoon St., Topeka, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM WHITE
and Buff Wyandottes, White and Buff Ply-
mouth Rocks, Rose Comb Rhode Island
Reds, Buff Orpingtons and Black Lang-
shans. A few cockerels left yet. E. E.
Bowers, Bradshaw, Neb.

SNOW-WHITE ROCKS AND SILVER-
Spangled Hamburgs. Paid \$50 for the cock
and five pullets from which I secured my
start in White Rocks. They are great lay-
ers. Orders for eggs booked now. My
Hamburgs are beautifully marked—none
better in the west. Write for prices. Ref-
erences, German-American Bank, Topeka.
Address, J. E. Spalding, Potwin Station, To-
peka, Kan.

**DAY'S FAMOUS S. C. BUFF ORP-
ingtons** have won at Boston, Philadelphia, Chi-
cago, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City,
Nashville, Cleveland, Cincinnati, A. Y. F.
Exposition, and many other national shows.
Eggs, \$2 to \$10 per 15; stock, \$2 to \$25
each. Nothing better at any price than eggs
from these good matings. Catalogs free.
All orders promptly filled. Dr. H. E. Day,
Dumont, Ia.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Poland Chinas.

Aug. 6—J. B. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa.
Aug. 7—J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Ia.
Aug. 8—L. R. McLarnon and J. O. James,
Braddyville, Ia.
Aug. 9—J. O. James, Braddyville, Ia.
Aug. 22—J. R. Sparks, Hunter, Okla.
Sept. 27—John T. Curry, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 1—John C. Halderman, Burchard,
Neb.
Oct. 3—Williams Bros., Villisca, Ia.
Oct. 3—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Oct. 9—Herman Groninger & Sons, Ben-
dena, Kan.
Oct. 15—W. E. Long, Meriden, Kan.
Oct. 16—H. B. Walter, Ethingam, Kan.
Oct. 17—J. H. Baker, Butler, Mo. Sale at
Appleton City, Mo.
Oct. 17—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.
Oct. 17—Wayne Hudson, Hemple, Mo. Sale
at Stewartsville, Mo.
Oct. 19—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
October 22—Jacob Sparks, Pattonsburg, Mo.
Oct. 31—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Nov. 1—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
Nov. 2—Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center,
Kan.
Nov. 2—D. M. Gregg, Harrisonville, Mo.
Nov. 13—Herman Groninger & Sons, Ben-
dena, Kan.
Nov. 15—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
Oct. 26—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Jan. 24—Jas. C. Long, Harlan, Iowa.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Nov. 9—W. A. Baker & Son, Butler, Mo.
Feb. 8—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 12—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.

July 26—E. W. Davis & Co., Glenwood, Mo.
Sept. 4—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.
Sept. 28—S. W. Alfred & Sons, Enid, Okla.
Oct. 18—Jeff Constant & Son, Denver, Mo.
Oct. 19—E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.

O. I. C.

Oct. 21—R. W. Gage, Garnett, Kan.

Nevius' Shorthorn Sale.
C. S. Nevius, of Chiles, Kan., who is now
advertising one of his famous Shorthorn
sales to be held on June 6, writes as fol-
lows: "The whole sale offering has im-
proved so much that you would hardly be-
lieve it. We are selling 13 bulls, all Scotch
but two, and seven of them are strictly herd
bulls, all sired by Searchlight except three.
Number 1 is out of Victoria Star, No. 2 is a
Gwendoline, No. 3 is a Jennie Lind and a
show bull, No. 4 is a Butterfly and a show
bull, No. 5 and No. 6 are Violets, and an-
other is a 2-year-old sired by Searchlight
out of a granddaughter of Choice Goods.
Where have you seen so many high-class
herd bulls sold in one bunch? The cow
offering is as well bred. Five are cows
with calves at foot by Searchlight. They
are all Scotch; 25 are 2-year-old heifers well
along in calf, with their whole lives before
them. One-half of these are pure Scotch
of Violet, Butterfly, Secret and Jennie Lind
breeding. The larger number of them will
make upper class matrons worth from \$150
to \$250. The feature of the sale will be
the large number of Prince Pavonia heifers,
who sired about half of them. No one need
to look further for herd bulls up to \$1,000,
or for show heifers, either as senior or
junior yearlings."

C. A. Robinson Jersey Cattle Sale.
The attention of Jersey breeders is called
to the great Jersey offering of C. A. Rob-
inson, at Kirksville, Mo., Saturday, June 1.
On that date Mr. Robinson will sell at pub-
lic auction 70 head of imported and im-
ported-in-dam Jerseys, including a remark-
ably strong offering of serviceable bulls.
The recent importation by Mr. Robinson for
this sale was selected by Mr. D. B.
Matthews, herd manager, and conceded to
be one of the best judges of Jersey cattle
in the west. Mr. Matthews spent some time
in selecting this lot, which includes only
the choicest blood lines. Breeders will find
the cows in this offering an ideal lot, with
show ring quality, and will be one of
the best of the many good Jersey offerings
made by Mr. Robinson in recent years.
Many competent critics declare it by far the
best offering. This is Mr. Robinson's sixth
annual sale, and breeders will again have
an opportunity to secure imported Jerseys
selected by a breeder with years of ex-
perience that has resulted in building up
one of the very best Jersey herds in the
country. A large per cent of the cows of
breeding age are bred to Mr. Robinson's
noted herd bull, Beatrice's Stockwell, re-
garded by many breeders as one of the
greatest Jersey bulls in this country. Write
for catalog.

Matt Alton's Poland Average \$35.
On May 15, Matt Alton, of Erie, Kan.,
made his first Poland China sale. The
offering was one of the best that was sold
this spring. The bred sows were an extra
large, smooth bunch; the gilts were well
grown out and sold at good prices. The 56
head sold, including a lot of small boars
and open gilts, made a general average
of \$28.30. The returns for the sale was
very satisfactory to Mr. Alton. Following is
a report of all selling for \$25 or more:
No. Buyer—Price.
1. R. P. Sare, Erie, Kan.....\$36.00
2. Thomas Lynn, Meriden, Kan.....72.00
3. A. G. Banks, Lawrence, Kan.....38.00
4. J. Ryan, Erie, Kan.....34.00
5. A. G. Banks.....30.00
6. John Casey.....35.00
7. Asa Dorsey, Girard, Kan.....25.00
8. F. A. Hess, Erie, Kan.....25.00
9. Fred Johnston, Erie, Kan.....29.00
10. Roy Johnston, Erie, Kan.....53.00
11. A. G. Banks.....42.00
12. J. M. Markes.....45.00
13. Roy Johnston.....49.00
14. Mrs. M. Mitchell, Kimbal, Kan.....49.00
15. F. A. Hess, Erie, Kan.....32.00
16. H. Boken, Moran, Kan.....37.00
17. John Casey, Erie, Kan.....30.00
18. F. A. Hess.....39.00
19. Ed R. Dorsey & Son, Girard, Kan.....25.00
20. E. McCormick, Erie, Kan.....25.00
21. F. A. Hess.....27.00
22. A. G. Banks.....51.00
23. A. G. Banks.....51.00
24. A. G. Banks.....29.00
25. A. G. Banks.....51.00
26. H. Bogen.....26.00
27. H. Bogen.....26.00
28. H. Bogen.....30.00
The 33 bred sows sold for an average of
\$34.81. Eight small boars averaged \$19.
Fifty-six head, including a lot of small gilts,
sold for an average of \$24.10.

Wedd & Nevius' Poland Average \$30.
The joint sale of Poland Chinas on May
14 was not quite up to the standard of
the usual good offering sold by these breed-
ers. Many of the sows had passed through
the disease last summer and did not look
at their best. However, they were a good
lot of sows and should have sold for more
money. Following is a report of all selling
for \$25 or more:
No. Buyer—Price.
1. William Ming, Paola, Kan.....\$30.00
2. William Ming, Paola, Kan.....46.00
3. H. M. Justice, Stilwell, Kan.....22.00
4. William Ming.....35.00
5. William Rice, Spring Hill, Kan.....34.00
6. William Rice, Spring Hill, Kan.....28.00
7. John Wise, Olathe, Kan.....29.00
8. T. E. Hubbard, Linwood, Kan.....25.00
9. Albert Wise, Olathe, Kan.....25.00
10. Sam Grantham, Lenexa, Kan.....27.00
11. A. Wiswell, Spring Hill.....25.00
12. A. Wiswell, Spring Hill.....25.00
13. S. A. Nelson, Spring Hill.....30.00
14. John Wise, Olathe, Kan.....27.00
15. S. W. Rice, Spring Hill, Kan.....45.00
16. T. E. Hubbard.....26.00
17. H. B. Walters, Ethingam, Kan.....48.00
18. S. W. Rice.....27.00
19. Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo.....32.00
20. Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo.....27.00
21. Homer Graver, Spring Hill, Kan.....27.00
22. Bert Harriman.....32.00
23. W. J. Wilson, Spring Hill.....29.00
24. T. J. Wilson.....25.00
25. Arthur Wise, Olathe, Kan.....35.00
26. John Wise, Olathe, Kan.....35.00
27. Homer Grover.....25.00

BARGAINS IN LAND

A GOOD FARM AND STOCK PROPOSITION—4 miles from Hingman, 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 Soldier Creek Park Ranch, Belvidere, Kiowa County, Kan., either as a whole, or cut up into farms. Prices and terms reasonable. It has taken forty years to put this property together and so create it, but now to go to the market.

Also, about two hundred fifty head of the most fashionably bred Hereford cattle (95% females), and about three hundred head Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn cattle, and various other live stock, improvements, and implements.

If possible, this property will be realized upon during the present year. There is no property of its character equal to it in the Western country, for farming, grazing, or stock-raising purposes.

Prices and terms for everything, or any part of it, made by **F. ROCKEFELLER, Osborn Building, Cleveland, Ohio.**

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

WRITE FOR LISTS—Sale or exchange. The Eastern Kans. Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

WE MATCH TRADES FOR OWNERS—List your property with us and let us match it. **OWNERS' EXCHANGE, Salina, Kan.**

Farm Bargains, sales, trades. Want Texas land. Don't trifle. **Buckeye Agency, Agri-cola, Kan.**

BARGAINS in Ness County land, large and small tracts. Write now for lists and literature. **C. H. Brassfield, Ness City, Kan.**

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE. Wheat, corn, alfalfa land, and city property. Write for price list. **SOUTHWEST LAND CO., Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.**

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

FOR SALE—110-ACRE HOG AND POULTRY farm, running water, and timber, 80 rods from county seat. **D. C. Foole, Owner, Oberlin, Kan.**

160 ACRES, \$8,000, to exchange for merchandise or hardware. Other exchanges. Write what you have. **N. F. HORN, Morrowville, Kan.**

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

FOR FARMS IN NEW YORK STATE and in 21 other states, east, west and south, address or call on **B. F. McBurney & Co., 703 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.,** or 309 Bastable Block, Syracuse, New York.

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.**

SAY! WATCH BARGAINS, KAY COUNTY, OKLAHOMA. Fine 160 a., 5 r. house, new barn, silo, a bargain at \$8,500. Write your wants. I've got it. List free. **E. E. GOOD, Newkirk, Okla.**

IMPROVED DICKINSON CO., KAN., quarter—School, church, market close, black soil, all tillable, 7 rooms, cellar, barn, granaries, well, alfalfa, 1/2 cash. Possession. Take in smaller farm. Get details. **E. L. FERRING, Real Estate, Abilene, Kan.**

I HAVE the exclusive agency of some of the best farms in Anderson Co., Kan., at the owner's price. Free lists.

W. L. MORRIS, Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE. A Good Creamery, located in a large town. Almost new. Also a good threshing outfit to trade for land. Also some fine irrigated land in the Laramie Valley, Wyoming, to trade for Kansas farms.

W. J. TROUSDALE, Newton, Kan.

I CHALLENGE any other section of Kansas on alfalfa and wheat land. This valley is from 7 to 10 miles wide and 35 miles long. I have the lowest prices on good land in the state. **THE BLUFF CREEK VALLEY REALTY CO., Protection, Kan.**

C. W. CARSON, ASHLAND, KANSAS. (Established 1885.)

I have bargains in wheat and alfalfa lands, and stock ranches, that cannot be beat. It will pay you to write me before buying. Clark county is rapidly coming to the front as a grain producer.

BIGGEST SNAP IN EASTERN KANSAS. 520 acres of fine laying land, about half creek bottom, fine for alfalfa, corn, wheat or any crop adapted to this country, improvements fair; 1/4 mile to school, 65 miles to Kansas City, Frisco R. R.; only \$40 per acre. Write for full particulars. **Eby Cady Realty Co., Pleasanton, Kan.**

BUY OF OWNER.

295 a., in Callaway Co., Mo., the best blue grass Co. in state; 225 a. in cult., 70 timber, house of 9 rooms, barn 40x50; school, store, churches 1/2 mi. Price, \$60 per a. **HILL BROS., Route 9, Fulton, Mo.**

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.**

GREENWOOD CO. FARMS. and well-grassed stock ranches, in the corn, clover and bluegrass county, for sale at low prices on liberal terms. Write for full information.

J. G. SMITH, Hamilton, Kansas.

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 to exchange for merchandise or rental property. Write us your wants. **LONG BROS., Fredonia, Kan.**

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.**

ARKANSAS FARM CHEAP.

160 acres 12 miles southeast of Waldron, 2 miles from good inland town; 12 acres in cultivation, 50 acres more can be tilled, small house and barn, 1 acre in orchard, fine spring on the place and in a very healthy locality; fine hunting and fishing. Price only \$600. Terms. I have other bargains. Write or call at once.

John D. Baker, Waldron, Scott Co., Ark.

COME TO THE PEERLESS PRINCESS city and country, where we have everything America affords, and buy yourself a home while property is yet cheap, but as good as the best anywhere. Fine, modern homes in the city and ideal country homes on the farm and farms from 40 acres up, and from \$40 up. Ranches from \$200 acres up, from \$22.50 per acre up. Write us your wants and we will find it for us, as all we ask. **Johnson & Thompson, 319 Barnes Bldg., Wichita, Kan.**

RANCH FOR EXCHANGE. 2,420-acre, well improved ranch, out 6 miles from town on U. P. R. R., Wallace county, Kan.; plenty shade trees, abundance of well and living water, 90 per cent best of smooth tillable land, 250 acres of shallow water alfalfa land, 125 now in growing alfalfa, school on ranch, owner old and wants to retire; will take smaller tract on his ranch and some money, and terms to suit on balance; clear, and title perfect. Price, \$20 per acre. Trade for this and get rich as present owner has. Further information furnished on request. **The S. J. BAKER LAND CO., Grainfield, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE. A good hardware and implement store. Invoice \$12,000; also, building. Price, \$4,000. Will trade for land.

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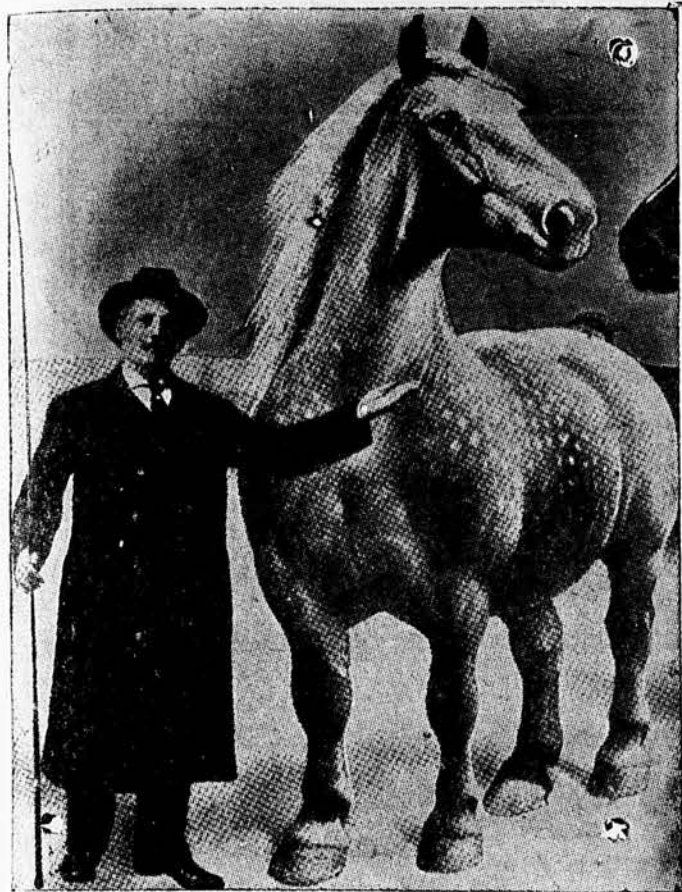
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They are the "Drafty, big-boned type"—"Nifty big Black Boys"—the "real medal winners"—sensational "show and business horses" of note, "ripe peaches" from the "select 400." Big classy "Peaches and Cream"—"Black Boys." The "Iams Brand" of "top notchers." Iams' 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." Iams is "selling horses." 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," and sing Iams' song. He is selling these "aristocratic," fancy "Black Boys" cheaper than ever—or better horses for less money—\$900 and \$1,200 (few little higher). Iams has

50 — PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS AND MARES — 50

They are "Models"—"Humdingers." They are 2 to 5 years old, weigh 1,700 to 2,500 lbs., 80 per cent blacks, 60 per cent ton horses. All 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"—large 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. Owing to "bad crops," "close money," Iams is making "closing out prices" at about cost. Buy now, "cut the melon" and buy "rippers" at "knockout prices." Iams will divide the "Peaches and Cream." "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 horse world. He keeps the "gang guessing." Iams sells "Imported horses only"—(They win 90% of prizes at 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 "Certificate 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. 1912 promises to be a bumper year to Iams and his customers. He saved \$300,000 to stallion buyers in 1911. Iams' 30 years of successful business make 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," to stallion and mare buyers. It is full of the real "peaches and cream" stallions. It is the finest, most elaborate and original up-to-date horse book in the world.

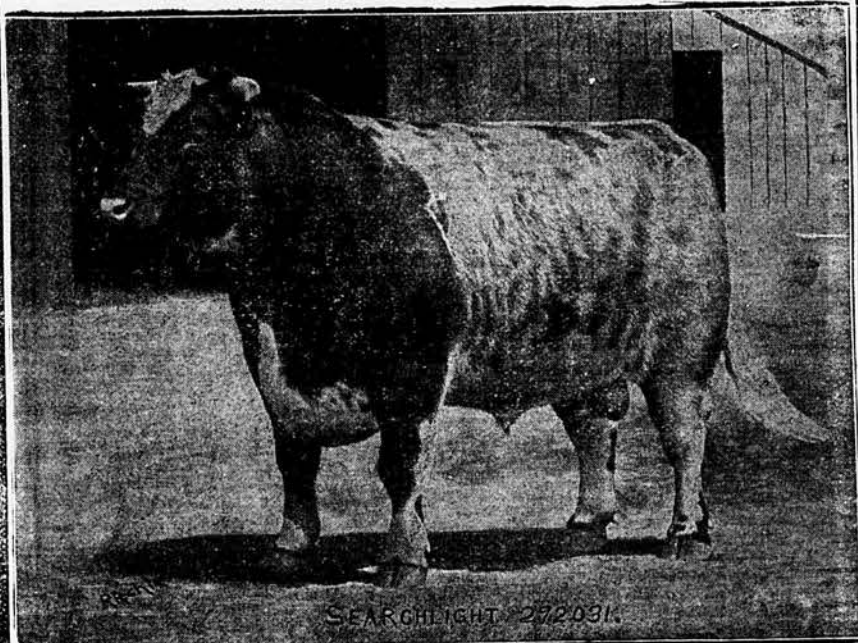
BETTER IMPORTED STALLION AT \$900 AND \$1,200

(few higher) than are sold to stock companies for \$4,000. Imported mares, \$600 and \$700. Iams gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee; pays freight on horse and fare of one buyer. He can furnish \$1,500 insurance. Iams buys and sells every stallion himself. Saves buyers \$1,000 in middlemen's profits. He buys stallions by "train-loads." He speaks the languages—(saving 20 per cent). He is not in the "Stallion Trust." No partners—to share profits. He "pays cash" for his horses—and sells "top notchers" 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 Nat'l and Omaha Nat'l Banks, Omaha; Packers Nat'l Bank, So. Omaha; Citizens 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. Money to loan on improved farms—(no commission.)

S T . P A U L , - - - - - N E B R A S K A

Nevius' Seventh June Sale Of 50 SHORT-HORN CATTLE 50 Chiles, Kansas, Thursday, June 6, 1912

12 Bulls, 38 Females, 10 with Calves at Foot. One-half the Offering of Best Scotch Breeding. Good Individuals. Practical, Useful Cattle.



Twenty daughters of Searchlight and Prince Pavonia, 18 breeding cows, and all bred to our three great herd bulls, Searchlight, Prince Valentine and Searchlight, Jr.

Lovelys, Violets, Secrets, Butterflies, Jennie Linds and Gwendolines offered.

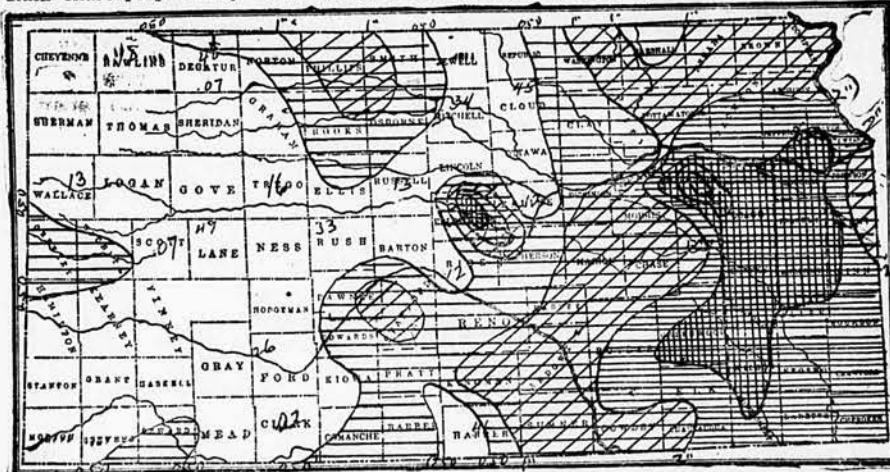
These cattle, when the carrying cost is nominal, are sure to increase in value. Send for catalogue and mention KANSAS FARMER

C. S. NEVIUS, CHILES, KAN.

AUCTIONEERS—BELLOWS, HARRIMAN, JAMES, SNYDER. FIELDMAN—O. W. DEVINE.

KANSAS CROP REPORT

Rain chart prepared by T. B. Jennings from reports collected by the Weather Bureau.*



UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORT BY COUNTIES.

SCALE IN INCHES:



Less than .50. .50 to 1. 1 to 2. 2 to 3. Over 3. T. trace.

Allen—Good growing weather. Corn from 3 to 5 inches high.

Anderson—But little farming done. Wheat looking fine. Grass good.

Barber—Ground in fine condition. Wheat and alfalfa good. Corn backward.

Barton—Cut warms are taking the corn. Bourbon—Ground wet. Gardens doing well. Grass fine.

Coffey—Farming backward. Alfalfa crop heavy.

Decatur—Corn growing nicely. Frosts injured garden truck.

Elk—Too wet to plant corn. Small acreage of corn but large acreage of Kafir.

Ellis—Soll in fine condition. Too cool for growing crops.

Ellsworth—Ground in good condition. Corn planting well along. Wheat in good condition.

Gray—Wheat looking fine. No corn up yet. Ground in fine shape.

Harper—Conditions favorable.

Jewell—Conditions favorable for corn planting. Wheat and alfalfa doing nicely.

Kingsman—Wheat looking fine.

Leavenworth—Gardens doing nicely. Corn up 2 inches.

Linn—Wheat and grass doing nicely. Too cold for corn. Pasture good.

Logan—Farmers planting corn. Rain needed.

McPherson—Too cold for growing crops. Corn uneven. Oats, alfalfa and grass, good.

Marion—Corn all planted. Worms damaging trees.

Marshall—Corn half planted. Corn not coming up on account of cold weather.

Mitchell—Poor growing weather. Ground in good condition.

Montgomery—Too wet and cold for corn. Oats and alfalfa doing well.

Nemaha—Too cold for corn that is up; 75 per cent of wheat ground planted to corn.

Norton—Everything backward on account of cold weather.

Pawnee—Everything growing nicely.

Phillips—Fruit damaged by wind.

Pratt—Wheat is fine. Corn good, but weather cool.

Rawlins—Growing crops in good condition. Large acreage of alfalfa being sown.

Rice—Corn nearly all planted. All crops doing well.

Rush—Wheat and other small crops doing nicely.

Russell—Corn planting progressing. The ground rather wet.

Sedgwick—Some alfalfa cut. Wheat conditions improving. Fruit prospects continue good.

Seward—Wheat in good condition.

Smith—Alfalfa looking fine. Some corn being replanted.

Sumner—Corn planting in progress. Ground wet.

Wallace—Too cool for growing crops. Needing rain.

Washington—Too cold for corn.

Woodson—Too wet for farm work. Alfalfa and pastures doing nicely.

Johnson & Nordstrom, of Clay Center, Kan., have recently purchased from an eastern breeder a pair of extra choice Jersey heifers. Both have good breeding and will prove nice additions to this good herd.

4,000 Carloads Wanted

Up to this writing, orders have come to us for over 4,000 carloads of Reo the Fifts. Six cities want trainload lots

By R. E. Olds, Designer

My Greatest Success

In all the 25 years I have spent building cars I never saw a demand like that for Reo the Fifth.

It is the season's sensation.

Six cities ask for shipments in trainload lots—trains of forty carloads. These are New York, Boston, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland and Kansas City

About 1,000 dealers, in a thousand towns, have already ordered these cars.

After 25 Years

This comes after men, for a quarter century, have driven cars I built.

I told these men that Reo the Fifth embodies the best I know.

I said that it marks my limit, after a lifetime's experience.

And the first announcement brought 12,000 orders from men who have faith in me.

No Undue Haste

In the stress of this demand no undue haste is permitted. I stand here and insist that every car shall be a credit to my reputation.

The parts of each car are ground over and over, until we get utter exactness.

Each car in the making must pass a thousand inspections. Countless parts are discarded because of slight imperfections.

Each lot of steel is analyzed. Engines are tested for 48 hours. Completed cars are submitted to long and radical tests.

The bodies are finished with 17 coats. Not a detail is being slighted.

We could increase our sales \$1,000,000 this spring by a little less care in production. But we shall not omit that care.

Not for a Season

Reo the Fifth is not built for one season. We count on each car selling 20 cars in the future.

For this car comes close to finality. Men will never be able to greatly improve on it. This factory can never say, "Here is a new model, much better than Reo the Fifth."

With this car I lay down the arduous cares of designing. I end 25 years of ceaseless improvement. I am perfectly content to be judged by this car, whatever may come in the future.

That's why I am watching every car that goes out. We can never claim to better our best, after all this experience. So the future of the Reo depends on this car's performance.

New Center Control The Year's Greatest Improvement

The new center control in Reo the Fifth marks the greatest step of the year in designing. It solves the last great problem in motor car engineering.

There are no side levers to block one of the front doors. There is no reaching for the brake or the gear lever.

All the gear shifting is done by this center cane-handle. It is done with the right hand, and done by moving this handle only three inches in each of four directions.

Both brakes are operated by foot pedals. One pedal also operates the clutch. There was never a control so handy, so simple.

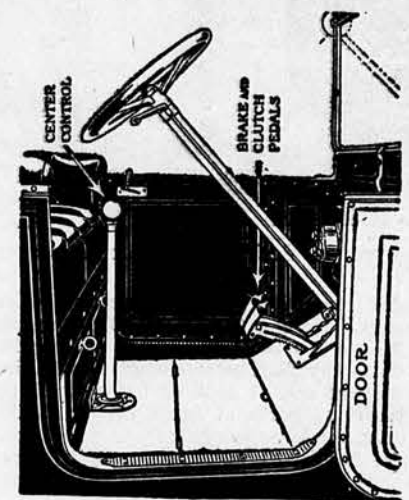
This arrangement permits of the left side drive, heretofore possible in electric cars only. The driver sits, as he should sit, close to passing cars, and on the up side of the road.

Price Still \$1,055

The initial price of this car is still being continued, though subject to instant advance.

This is one feature, I fear, which must be changed before long. Any advance in materials must be added to the price, and that advance is imminent, I think.

I repeat this to avoid any misunderstanding. We shall not advance our price because of over-



demand, though that would be easily possible. This car would be cheap at \$1,250—cheaper than any rival.

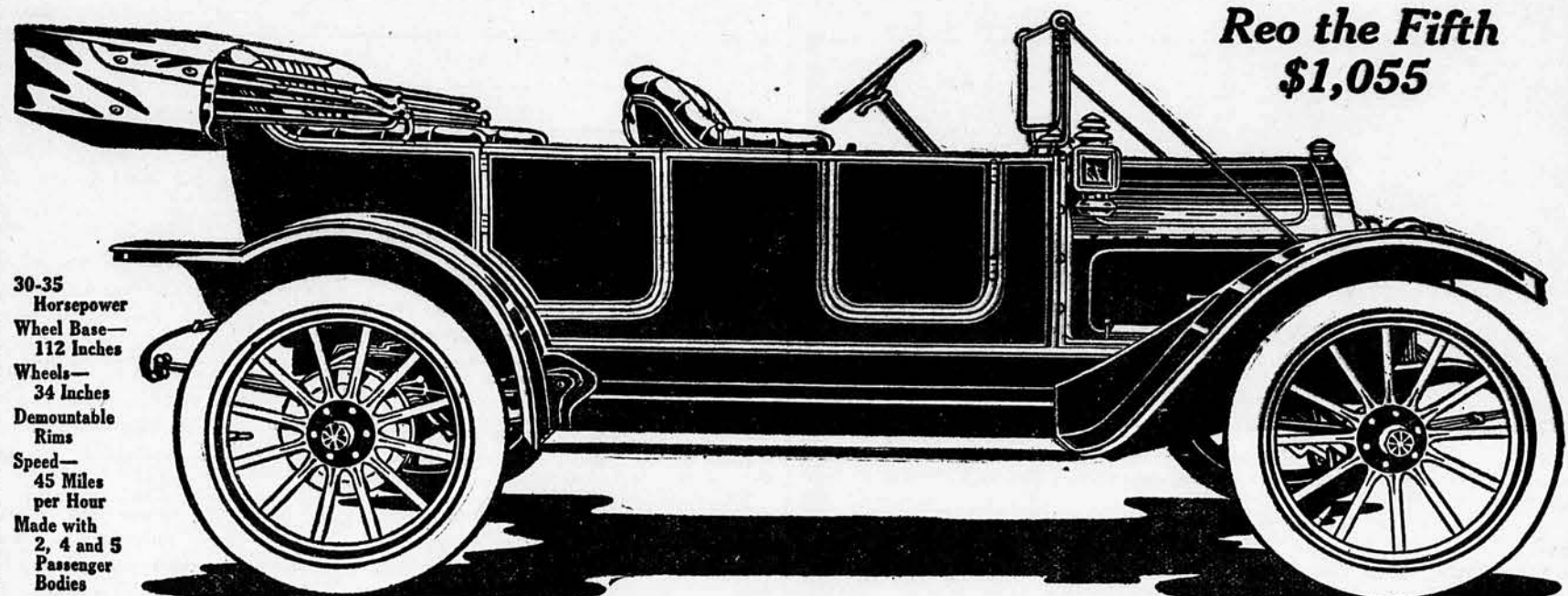
Added price, when it comes, will be solely due to added cost of production. Our margin is now at the minimum.

1,000 Dealers

Wherever you are, some dealer nearby you has Reo the Fifth on exhibit.

Write us for our catalog showing all body designs and we will tell you the nearest dealer. Write us today. Address.

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



**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.