

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

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TOPEKA, KANSAS, APRIL 11, 1914.

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

AUNT Sally Jones is dead at last, we ne'er shall see her more; and when I think of how she toiled, it makes me tired and sore; I'd like to take her old man out behind the kindling shed, and bruise his frame and spoil his face and punch his tarnal head.

She baked and swept and washed and scrubbed from morn till close of day, and then she mended all the clothes and tucked the kids away; she milked the cows and split the wood, she ironed and she churned; no time had she to seek the rest her weary spirit yearned; for even when the Sabbath bells rang out their sweet appeal, she had to stay at home to cook the extra Sunday meal.

The old man knew that she was tired, but felt no great alarm; his sole ambition was to own another neighboring farm. His mules and horses got a rest when they were tired of life, but never did he stop to think of rest for his poor wife. But when at last the toil worn hands were folded o'er her breast, he ordered up a floral piece, "Dear Mother, Sweetly Rest."
—"Brad"



No Time Had She to Seek the Rest Her Weary Spirit Yearned

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Banking System Promising

New Banking Law Will Help Move Crops and Live Stock. Wheat Outlook and Prices

GOSSIP in market circles centers to a considerable degree around the effect of the new currency system soon to be established in this country, on the trade in farm products. The general opinion is that it will have a beneficial effect, particularly on live stock and grain. The new currency law, which is officially designated as the federal reserve act, provides for the re-discount of commercial loans and loans for agricultural purposes by federal reserve banks and the issuance of currency which will serve as legal tender against that "paper." The law favors the farming industry in that it permits the discount of loans for agricultural purposes extending to six months, whereas commercial paper offered for discount must not run longer than three months. Live stock and grain loans will be classed as agricultural loans. What other form of farm loans will be included is yet to be determined by the federal reserve board.

Under the new banking system, the supply of credit in the United States will be highly flexible. It will be possible under the new system to expand the lending ability of national banks by about \$2,000,000,000 or one-third. This is a tremendous expansion and it is not probable that it will be witnessed in years. In reducing the reserve requirements of all banks—that is, the cash they must hold against deposits—and through the re-discount feature, the new law paves the way for at least a slight reduction in the average of interest rates in the future. Some bankers dispute this, but most signs point that way.

In years of bumper crops when business is generally active and money in strong demand, the supply of currency will expand as needed through the federal reserve banks so that the agents of farmers will not suffer, as in other years, from a lack of capital to finance legitimate commercial operations. Prosperous times, too, will not find bankers so loaned up that they will be unable to finance promising live stock feeding operations.

In addition to the to the agricultural loan feature, the new banking system will permit member banks to lend money on five-year farm mortgages up to one-third of their time deposits. Heretofore, national banks were not permitted to make loans on any class of real estate. This concession, however, is not likely to have much effect on the farm mortgage market, as the national banks, which will form the great majority of the membership of the new banking system, prefer loans which are turned over quickly.

While it is a certainty that America will have greater credit facilities under the new banking system, which should be in operation within a few months, there will not, or should not, at least, be any more room for unsafe business ventures of any kind. Bankers will have to stand behind loans they make as heretofore.

Wheat, on the whole, promises a bountiful crop to growers of Kansas and other winter wheat states this year, but the outlook for prices is not so cheering. For weeks the price of the cereal has fluctuated within a narrow range, practically holding steady. With the season for diverse reports at hand, there is likely to be no downturn of any importance in the immediate future, nor are prospects favorable for a sharp upturn at Kansas City.

If present prospects materialize, dealers in grain predict that Kansas will produce in excess of 100,000,000 bushels of wheat this year. Kansas now has an area of more than 8,500,000 acres in wheat, or fully 1,000,000 acres more than at the same time last year, and 1,500,000 more than two years ago. It is expected that the Kansas acreage will be reduced only slightly this spring through plowing-up operations, as the plant has come through the winter in excellent condition. The extensive pasture of fields, with very few exceptions, has helped the plant. Western Kansas needs moisture and that is also true of Western Oklahoma and Western Nebraska. The wheat acreage in the western counties of Kansas, however, comprises a very small percentage of the total in the state.

LIVERPOOL WATCHES KANSAS.

It is, of course, premature to attempt to compute at this time the probable winter wheat yield this year, but that is becoming more and more general in

the grain trade of this country and of other bread consuming lands. Liverpool, the world's greatest wheat market, and other European centers, are watching closely American crop developments, and are even basing future price calculations on the present outlook in Kansas and other states. According to estimates of the trade, the winter wheat states may produce a crop of 575,000,000 bushels this year—providing the deterioration in the plant from now on until harvest is normal. The winter wheat crop in 1913 was 523,000,000 bushels, the heaviest ever harvested, against 510,000,000 in 1912 and 399,000,000 in 1911. The Kansas winter wheat crop last year, according to the estimate of the state board of agriculture, was 72,139,000 bushels; in 1912, 88,384,920 bushels; in 1903, the year of record wheat production in Kansas, 94,041,000 bushels.

Kansas hard wheat of the best quality is now selling in Kansas City around 90 cents per bushel, or about the same level as a year ago. The price has been well under \$1 per bushel ever since the crop of 1913 was harvested, in fact, present prices are about the best of the crop year. Why? According to the latest estimates the world's production of wheat in 1913 was 4,125,658,000 bushels, the largest crop in history. In 1912 the world's wheat crop was 3,830,798,000 bushels; in 1911, 3,562,189,000. The total winter and spring wheat crop of the United States in 1913 was 763,380,000 bushels, a record yield, against 730,267,000 in 1912 and 621,383,000 in 1911. With such an abundance of wheat, present moderate prices are not surprising. Present winter wheat prospects in Europe are nearly as bright as those of the United States.

PRESENT WHEAT SUPPLIES LIBERAL.

Much depends on the foreign demand for American wheat in determining prices of the grain. Recent export business has not been brisk. Russia and the United States are now the two principal shippers of wheat to importing countries. Russia produces 977,000,000 bushels last year, according to an official estimate which is believed to be exaggerated, compared with 794,000,000 bushels in 1912, and is a strong competitor. The United States has already exported 117,000,000 bushels of wheat since July 1, 1913, compared with 110,000,000 bushels the corresponding time the preceding year. The United States must export pretty freely from now until harvest to reduce its aggregate wheat holdings by July 1, to 90,000,000 bushels, the amount carried over a year ago into the new crop season.

One of the factors which is favorable to the exportation of wheat and flour is the sharp declines in ocean freight rates. Present charges for sending wheat and flour across the Atlantic are 50 per cent lower than a year ago, due to a subsidence in world shipping. It now costs 15 cents per 100 pounds to carry flour across the Atlantic from an American port. Kansas City freight brokers quote the rate on shipping flour from the Kansas City market to Liverpool, England, at 35 cents per hundred pounds via the lake and rail route to the Atlantic and 37 cents per hundred pounds via the railroad route to the gulf ports. Flour rates are usually on a much higher basis than the rates on wheat.

Reserves of wheat on farms were estimated last month at 151,000,000 bushels, against 156,000,000 a year ago. Kansas farmers have reserves of less than 10,000,000 bushels now, or about 60 per cent as much as a year ago. Holdings at leading centers are now about 52,000,000 bushels, 3,000,000 bushels less than last year.

Kansas City's stock of wheat is now nearly 5,800,000 bushels, against 3,088,000 a year ago. Unless a heavy demand develops for this grain the Kansas City market may have stocks of about 4,000,000 bushels of old wheat on hand when the new grain begins to arrive there next June. Kansas City has an elevator storage capacity of 15,000,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, but railroads are arranging, in anticipation of heavy crops, to expand the elevator capacity by 4,000,000 bushels.

LIVE STOCK PRICES UNDER A YEAR AGO.

Cattle, hogs and sheep continue to sell under the prices of a year ago. Sheep have been making the best record, packers showing more friendliness to the market for these animals, prospective supplies in sight until the grass movement becomes generous, being moderate.



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

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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 case of bankruptcy of advertiser after advertisement appears. Claims must be made within thirty days.



TREES BEAUTIFY HOME.

No home is complete without trees. There are no more interesting objects in nature. Proper use of trees about the home and farm not only adds to its beauty and attractiveness, but serves many useful purposes as well. No country has ever really become great that has not had trees. The early settlers in a new country always selected locations close to the wooded streams for various reasons. A proper arrangement of trees about the home furnishes grateful shade to screen us from the summer's sun and breaks the chilling winds of winter. Too often the busy farmer is so occupied in carrying on the various operations of the farm as to neglect the beautifying of the farm home. True happiness and comfort circle around the home, and there is nothing that will add more to the attractiveness of the home from this standpoint than the proper selection and grouping of trees.

Many trees were lost during the trying season of 1913. Plans should be made to replace these trees as far as possible. On many farms additional plantings would be highly desirable. The present spring promises to be favorable to the setting out of trees.

The setting of a tree is thought by many to be a very simple matter. There is, however, a great deal of careless tree planting. The purpose which the tree is to serve in future years should always be given careful consideration. Some trees may be decidedly ornamental in certain locations or with certain methods of planting; quite the contrary under different conditions. Trees should never be overcrowded nor planted too close to the house itself. It is undesirable to cut off entirely the circulation of air. The planting of trees in straight lines does not add to the beauty of the surroundings as does a proper grouping in clumps or in graceful curves.

As a rule it is not desirable to attempt to plant trees of too great size. A young vigorous tree, properly set, will oftentimes catch up with the older tree in the course of a few years. All shade and ornamental trees should be planted in as rich soil as possible. For this reason it is not a good plan to locate the home on poor, thin land, if this can be avoided. As much previous preparation as possible should be given to the soil where trees are to be planted. The hole should be dug large enough so that the roots can be carefully spread out at the bottom. A tree should never be planted in a bowl-shaped hole which is deeper in the center than elsewhere. If the subsoil is poor, it is a good plan to dig the hole deep and fill in with good rich top soil. In setting the trees, all broken or mangled roots should be removed and the soil should be made thoroughly firm about the roots.

A few evergreens can always be used to good advantage about the home. These trees are especially useful as windbreaks during the winter season. For dry and thin soils the red cedar and Chinese arbor vitae are especially useful. For general planting the American or white elm is a tree which gives the best of results in many locations. Some of the oaks likewise make splendid trees, though they are of somewhat slow growth. After they are once safely started they are very hardy.

The making of the farm home attractive by means of the proper use of trees and shrubbery need not increase the cost of home making. The farm home without this feature is decidedly incomplete and oftentimes the young people of the farm are led to leave home because of the unattractiveness of the surroundings. The development of beauty about the farm home will have a great influence in adding to the attractiveness of farm life.

Anything that will add to the cultural influence of the home and serve as an inspiration to those living on the farms has an important place to fill in elevating the farm business as a calling, to the place it should occupy. The beautifying of home grounds by means of carefully worked out plantings of trees and

shrubs may not have an immediate income value, but in the course of time its influence will be most far reaching.

A man who has been in big city work and found it seemingly hopeless and has then turned to and met success in the fresh opportunity of the country has been employed to organize the rural service department in the division of college extension of the Kansas Agricultural College. This man is the Rev. Walter Burr of Louisville, Kan., whose appointment by the board of administration has just been announced. In the new rural service department will be the boys and girls' club work for which a special man will be soon selected. Other lines of work will be added as funds are available. Mr. Burr is well qualified for this new work, which has never previously been attempted by a college. He has had experience in mission and settlement work in Kansas City and Chicago as well as in regular pastoral work. He is at present at work in Louisville, a town two miles north of Wamego, where he has organized a rural committee that has done unusual service.

The increase from 50 to 75 cents per ton for handling hay by the hay commission dealers of Kansas City has met the opposition of the members of the Grange throughout Kansas, as well as the opposition of farmers generally. It would seem that 50 cents a ton is sufficient commission for handling hay, this amounting to \$6 on a minimum car of twelve tons. Kansas is the largest contributor of hay to the Kansas City market and the increased commission will prove a tax levied principally against Kansas growers and shippers. The increased commission on hay is not different from increases made in recent years in the handling of hogs, cattle, horses, and mules. It would seem that the hay growers of Kansas were justified in taking such steps as are necessary to prevent unreasonable commission charges. Whether this can best be accomplished through some legislation or the organization of a hay growers and shippers' association, remains to be seen. It is possible that the hay shippers could ally themselves with some organization already in existence, for instance with that organization recently effected by the cattle shippers and cattle feeders of Kansas.

Last winter a Douglass County subscriber wrote inquiring whether or not under the division fence law in this state he could compel a railroad to remove a hedge fence on its right of way and which was damaging his field. We gave the subscriber the law, but told him how to take the matter up with the railroad and that as a result of a proper representation the chances were that he would not be compelled to resort to legal proceedings. Last week this subscriber wrote: "You may be interested in knowing that the hedge was removed, much to my satisfaction, and I thank you for your help and interest in my case." We were pleased to do this subscriber a friendly turn. We are glad to do things for any subscriber. We saved this man quite a sum of money, probably, and a lot of mental unrest. The

first thing many people think of, when they want a correction, is to get into court. Court cases pay only as a last resort. Are you making the fullest use of your farm paper? We are writing a good many letters each week and which are designed to assist subscribers as this man was helped.

The best lecture we have heard on the use of manure on farm lands was given in our office recently by a good farmer of Douglass County who came in to renew his subscription for KANSAS FARMER. This gentleman stated that during the seven years he had owned the quarter section on which he now lives every acre except his pasture had been given one dressing of manure in addition to the plowing under of a green manuring crop once each three years. The manure is applied with a spreader. The manured land is then disked. This working is to give the land the full benefit of the fertilizer. The manure liquid created by rains and snows then finds its way into the soil and does not run off with the water. It is his idea that the disking helps in the rotting of the manure, too. He also stated that such land as he manures in the fall is plowed, if possible, before freezing weather sets in. He aims to get the manure into the ground, giving it time to rot before spring planting and allowing the furrow slice and the subsoil to unite. In case this manure is not plowed under until spring, the loose manure in the bottom of the furrow will in a dry spring hold up the furrow slice and make it impossible for the moisture to move from the subsoil upward to the plant roots.

Road improvement is in the air in every Kansas locality. Nearly every local paper reports some special effort on the parts of town and country people in making better some piece of poor road in their locality. Those who have known of the bad condition of the mile of road between the depot and the town of Lincoln will rejoice at the effort of 150 men, composed of ministers, lawyers, doctors, merchants, led by Mayor McFarlan in placing this road in condition. In the evening of the day on which the work was done A. R. Losh of the state highway engineering department addressed one of the most successful good roads meetings that has occurred in the state. The road work is regarded as one of the most practical lines of activity maintained in connection with the Kansas Agricultural College and from all parts of the state come frequent requests for assistance along this line.

One of this country's foremost efficiency engineers will make the commencement day address at the Kansas Agricultural College next June. He is Harrington Emerson, the head of a company of efficiency engineers in New York City, the man who said "I can show the railroads how to save a million dollars a day," and did it. Kansas knows Mr. Emerson particularly for the remarkable results which he produced during a three-year campaign for efficiency in the management of the Santa Fe railroad. The result of Mr. Emerson's work with the Santa Fe is still pointed to as the high water mark of railroad efficiency.

FARM CREDIT FOR STUDENTS.

The Kansas boy who has begun his education at the Kansas Agricultural College can continue his work on the home farm through the summer and get school credit. He may work out projects in feeding or testing dairy cows, growing poultry, breeding or growing corn, potato tillage or soil fertilization for potatoes, gardening work, spraying fruit or vegetables, live stock feeding or any number of other plans. This is an inducement for the student to put into practice the things he has learned at school and to make demonstrations which may have a community value. This is one other way of extending the influence of the agricultural college to the farm.

To be sure, work that is worth while must be done in order to get this credit. Because a boy is living on a farm and helping his father with the work is no reason why he should be given credit in school. If he desires to solve some definite problem in farming, under the direction of the college instructors, he will be given credit for the work done. He must keep an accurate account of work, and of money expended, and make written reports of what he accomplished and how he did it. It is probable that the work of each student will be inspected at some time during the summer.

MUSIC IN THE COUNTRY.

The development of a community interest in good music will do much to add to the attractiveness of rural life. In many a rural community or village there is an abundance of good material for forming and developing musical organizations. It has just been announced from the Extension Division of the Agricultural College that the services of the music department of that institution can be drawn upon to furnish assistance in organizing and training orchestras, glee clubs or bands among the young men and young women of musical ability living in rural communities.

This opportunity to secure assistance of this kind should meet with hearty response from those interested in developing the musical ability of the rural communities and thus adding a most enjoyable feature to rural life.

Members of institutes, as well as others, are urged to discuss the preparation of the seed bed for corn and sorghums at the meeting of their respective institutes, Saturday of next week, April 11. At this time the preparation of the seed bed for corn and sorghums should in the eastern and western parts of the state have been in progress for some months. It is recommended that the institutes on this date discuss some of these three topics: What has been done in this community in seed bed preparation for corn and sorghums since last fall and why? What should have been done that has not been done, and why? What should be done from now until planting time to conserve moisture, to eradicate the weeds and to liberate plant food? This is an extremely interesting subject around which to build an institute program, and should prove interesting. It is to be hoped that the attendance on the institutes throughout the state will be large on this date.

For years and years many railroads have maintained agricultural commissioners, but so far as the writer has been able to discern these men were interested only in routing shipments of agricultural products over the lines they represented. It has been in recent years only that the work of such commissioners has been constructive—that of endeavoring to show farmers the most profitable crops to grow, how to grow them, how to prepare them for market, where to sell, etc. At present we are advised that on over 70 per cent of the total railway mileage of the United States is now being done this kind of work. Walter Olin, a Kansas educated man, has recently been made agricultural commissioner for the Denver & Rio Grande. Olin's training has been that of a farmer.

Be Sure to Treat Kafir Seed

DURING the past two or three years ants have been eating the planted seed of kafir. The ant in pretty well distributed throughout Central Southern Kansas. There is no reason to believe that it will pass up kafir this year so every farmer should treat the kafir planted.

Dip the seed in a solution of crude carbolic acid just before planting. The seed should be soaked long enough to allow a coating of acid on each grain.

This treatment has protected 90 per cent of the grain. The ants cease working when the seeds have germinated, so that the protective measures must save the seeds from the ants between planting and time of germination only.

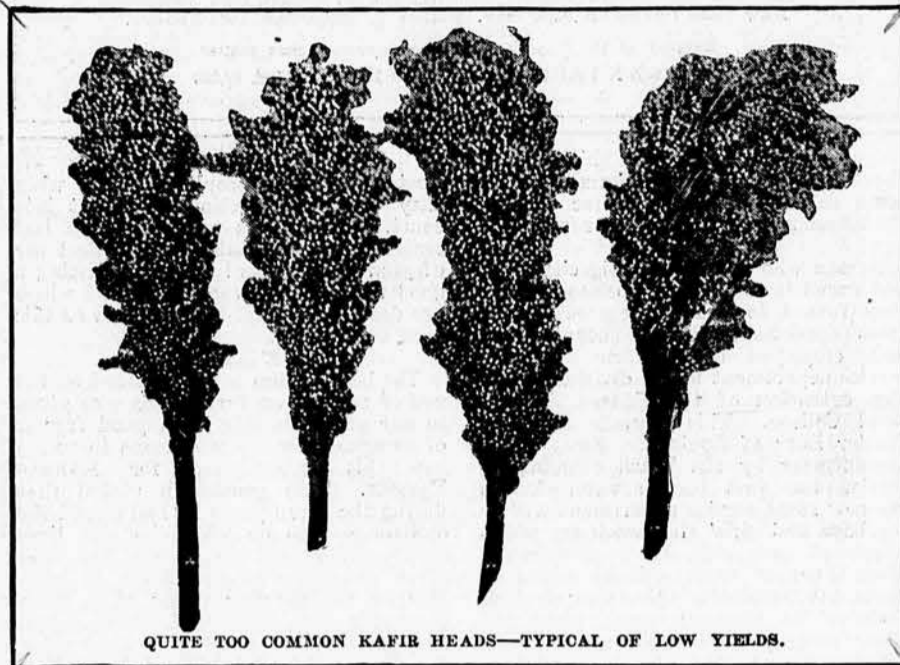
NEVER-FAILING SORGHUMS

They Have Every Year Given Fair Forage Yield and Some Grain

IN Kansas the sorghums have not failed to produce at least a fair forage crop. There have been years when the grain crop was almost a failure, but probably no year in which the failure was so near complete as in 1913. Even in that year there were occasional good yields of grain sorghums in every county in which they were planted. The performance of the grain sorghums in Kansas indicates that the individual grower is more responsible for poor crops than have been any seasonal conditions yet experienced. In other words, a near failure of a grain crop of the sorghums is the result of careless farming to a greater extent than of seasonal conditions, barring, of course, injury to the crop by hail or insects. The same thing is true in the case of corn—in a lesser degree, however. Figures and farm experiences which are later submitted give proof of this statement. The experience and observation of the wide-awake farmer will establish this claim to his satisfaction.

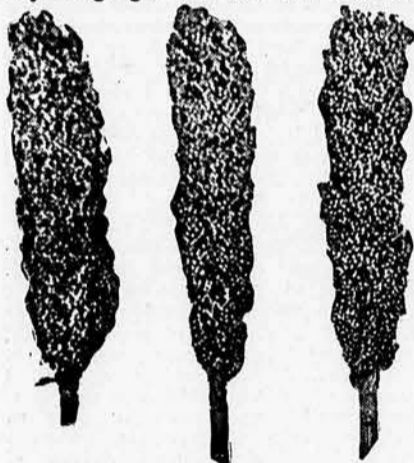
A careful review of the figures will reveal that there has been no year in the past thirteen when the farmers of Kansas could not have grown the roughage necessary to carry their live stock through the feeding season. The sorghum acreage has not every year been sufficient to supply ample of the necessary roughage, but this has been the

Paragraphs From Sorghums: Sure Money Crops



QUITE TOO COMMON KAFIR HEADS—TYPICAL OF LOW YIELDS.

By T. A. Borman



HIGH YIELDING TYPE OF HEAD.
YIELD 122 BUSHELS PER ACRE—

fault of the grower and not of the crop. In the years 1901, 1911 and 1913, the poorest corn years Kansas has experienced in the past thirteen—1901 and 1913 probably being the poorest corn years in the history of the state—the roughage of sorghums saved the day for Kansas stockmen. The keeping of live stock on every farm is regarded as essential and it is certain that this cannot be accomplished at greatest profit without the most certain feed supply; the sorghums are those crops which will most surely provide such supply. Kafir yielded forage in fair quantities and matured grain in some fields in every county in which it was planted in those years when corn failed, because of its ability to survive the severe dry and hot weather and await the late rains, after which it grew until killing frost. A plant possessing such characteristics deserves the appreciation and the patronage of every farmer who would have an assured feed supply and a sufficient acreage of such should be planted each year to insure that supply.

In Kansas the value of the grain sorghums can be greatly increased by the use of pure seed of the several strains, by thinner planting, better cultivation, and all-around more thoughtful handling. The farmers of Kansas, and in fact of the entire sorghum belt, are just now entering upon the era of grain sorghum usefulness. There is probably still much to learn regarding sorghum growing and it is certain that much of what is now known must yet be put into practice. Corn will always be an important crop in Kansas, but it is not a sufficiently certain crop throughout the state to justify the live stock-keeping farmer wholly depending upon it for grain or forage. The use of grain sorghums to the point of growing the necessary feed for such stock as the Kansas farmer can and should keep, will greatly increase the prosperity and permanency of Kansas farming.

The only obtainable complete record of Kansas corn and kafir yields for a period of years is that of the Manhat-

tan, Kansas, Agricultural Experiment Station. During eleven years—1889 to 1899, inclusive—the average acre yield of kafir at that station was 46 bushels, and of corn 34.5 bushels. The highest yield was 98 bushels of kafir and 74 bushels of corn. Only one year of the period was regarded as a grain failure for both. In that year corn produced only a ton of grain forage per acre, while kafir produced two and one-half tons. Note this yield of kafir forage.

The station record for 1900 to 1902, inclusive, is not obtainable. The record of black-hulled kafir and Kansas Sunflower corn for ten years, 1903 to 1912, inclusive, is as follows:

YEAR.	BUSHEL YIELD KAFIR.	BUSHEL YIELD CORN.
1903.....	39.8	70.09
1904.....	38.48	47.64
1905.....	68.08	47.09
1906.....	59.93	86.20
1907.....	47.56	54.01
1908.....	46.65	58.03
1909.....	42.62	52.99
1910.....	60.	*20.
1911.....	30.	30.
1912.....	71.3	69.2
Average, bushels....	50.44	53.52

*The best yield of corn in 1910 was Hildreth, 42 bushels.

It will be observed that for the 1903-1912 period the average corn yield is three bushels in excess of the average kafir yield, as compared with an average yield of kafir of 11.5 bushels in excess of corn for the 1889-1899 period. Inquiry as to the probable cause for the better showing for corn, as compared with kafir in the latter period, brought this explanation from A. H. Leidigh, assistant professor in crops: "In the period 1889 to 1899, we had weather very unfavorable for the production of corn, when you consider these years on the average. Our experiments at that time were being conducted on land not very suitable to corn production. In the period 1903 to 1912, we had seasons extremely favorable to corn with the exception of the last three years. The soil used was much more adapted to the crop than that which had been used in the former ten-year period. In the

period from 1903 to 1909 there was practically no loss from chinch bugs, and very little loss in 1910, 1911 and 1912, whereas in the former ten-year-period the losses had been heavy. The chinch bug losses in that period affected the corn more than the kafir."

I would have the reader note from Mr. Leidigh's statement that the results for the first period of ten years, during time the kafir average exceeded the corn average 11.5 bushels, were obtained, first, during years unfavorable to corn; second, on land not adapted to corn; and third, that kafir withstood the ravages of the chinch bug more successfully than did corn. Each of these three points is worthy of consideration by every farmer who does not have "corn land under a corn sky." In these points lies the reason why more kafir should be grown on every Kansas farm. It is certain that the average of much of the land planted to corn in Kansas is not as good corn land as that on which the corn on the Manhattan Station farm was grown, also that it is impossible to know which are to be the good corn years and which the poor, and that the chinch bug will for all time do more or less damage.

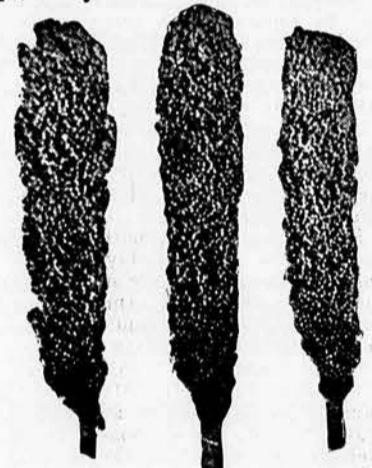
Mr. Leidigh continues: "In the period from 1903 to 1912, with the exception of 1910 to 1912, the cultivation, care, and general conditions were more favorable to corn than to kafir, whereas in the first named period the general supposition is that the crops were more nearly on an even footing." Here is a point worth noting. In the period in which kafir outyielded corn 11.5 bushels per acre, "the crops were more nearly on an even footing" than during the later period when the yields were near equal. In this point is involved the difficulty of a fair comparison of kafir with corn, because in general practice the corn is grown on the best lands, is more carefully planted and better cultivated.

I asked if the corn grown in the last ten-year period was not better adapted to the conditions existing at Manhattan than the corn grown in comparison with kafir in the first named period, and Mr. Leidigh replied: "I believe there is some ground for the supposition that the

corn yields in the last period are comparatively high because of more adapted strains of corn. The yields given for the first period were in some cases for varieties which we later found to be unsuited for our conditions."

Attention is directed to that part of the table showing the acre yield for the 1903-1912 period. Therein is a pointer for corn growers, showing the need of better corn-growing methods. It will be worth while for Kansas corn growers to check their corn yields for those years with those of the station farm. Many will note that their yields have been much lower than the yields reported, and it is fair to assume that the difference can be largely eliminated. Much of the corn grown in Kansas is of varieties not well adapted to the conditions of soil and climate, and much of it is of low yielding strains or varieties. There is need for a revival of interest in corn growing. It is certain that not only increased yields but a better crop assurance can be had through the use of better seed, proven adapted varieties, better planting and cultural methods.

The reader should study the above table carefully. Its teachings are significant. It is recorded that for ten years, a period as favorable as we have any reason to expect for corn or other crops, the yield of black-hulled kafir is



YIELD 62 BUSHELS PER ACRE—
HIGH YIELDING TYPE OF HEAD.

only three bushels less than that of adapted strains of corn. When the uncertainty of the seasons is taken into consideration and the superiority of kafir as evidenced in the unfavorable years of 1910 and 1911, the use of kafir for grain and forage is much more certain than that of corn. The table takes cognizance only of the grain yield of the two crops. The yield of stover is not considered. It is well known, however, that most years—favorable as well as unfavorable—the forage yield of kafir is considerably in excess of corn, and this is important from the viewpoint of the live stock farmer.

Interest will naturally follow the performance of kafir and other sorghums in the year 1913. The adversity of such crop growing season will long be remembered by farmers who were poorly prepared for such year. Accurate comparative forage yields for 1913 can be obtained only from the Manhattan, Kansas, Experiment Station and branch stations. I have heard and expect to continue to hear the experiment station records criticised. But tell me, if you will, where comparative yields of grain or forage of any crop for any considerable period can be obtained except from such sources. I have been unable to find a farmer in Kansas who could give such figures.

At the Manhattan Station all the corn and kafir grown in 1913 was cut for silage. The following figures are the acre ton yields of silage from fields planted on second bottom land: Corn, 4 tons; black-hulled kafir, 5.3; and orange cane, 10.4.

At the branch station at Dodge City, corn and kafir both failed to yield grain. The following yields are of cured forage: Corn, failure; kafir, nine-tenths ton; cane, one ton.

Corn was hauled out at the Garden City Branch Station. The yield of cured forage of kafir was twenty-four hundredths of a ton, and of milo twenty hundredths.

(Continued on Page Nine.)

Maximum Sorghum Value in Better Methods

THERE is a feeling that sorghums will grow anywhere under any kind of careless treatment. True, the sorghums do grow under a great range of soil and climatic conditions, but in the sorghum belt they will do much better in the future than in the past if the planting and cultivating is done in a more workmanlike manner and if less is left to chance. The sum total of the best results with sorghums is to be found in the best adapted pure strains and better growing methods. Those things which pertain to better growing are preparation of land before planting, careful planting, the use of less seed, thorough and timely cultivation, and the use of a proper crop rotation, each of which is more fully discussed in "Sorghums: Sure Money Crops," by Mr. Borman, editor of KANSAS FARMER.

CARE OF THE FARM SIRE

*Address Before the
Geary County
Farmer's Institute
By T.G. McKinley*

I AM fully persuaded from my thirty business that the proper care and development of the herd header is one of the greatest factors in the improvement and advancement of the cattle industry.

I desire to state that, while my remarks are applicable to all sires used on the farm, I shall appeal in particular on behalf of the bull. This subject, in my opinion, is of the most importance under the present conditions, and is entitled to greater consideration than is accorded it by the average stockman.

The subsequent care of the young sire, when purchased from the breeder who has been an efficient feeder, is one of the most important factors. In this the breeder is much concerned, for if the purchaser is an efficient feeder and caretaker, the sire will demonstrate his wisdom as a breeder, but if he falls into the hands of an indifferent caretaker and scant feeder he will fail to demonstrate his true value for the purpose developed and will depreciate in individual value, causing a disappointment to his owner, and a depreciated faith in the breeder and the financial success of the business.

It is always a difficult undertaking to advise or recommend for consideration a question unless there is a financial value attached that looks attractive. If I can impress those interested as to the merits of the subject, I shall deem my effort well paid for.

History provides us with the information that in an early day our domestic animals were diminutive in size, angular and uncomely in conformation, but by selection, development and judicious care they have attained a very noticeable degree of perfection and value. While we accept this as a matter of fact, with our improved knowledge of methods of improvement it is not impossible to expect even greater results in the future.

While many sires possess the qualities so much desired, it is equally essential that we know how to develop or retain these qualities. In my judgment many cattle raisers make the mistake of purchasing immature and undeveloped sires hoping to save in the cost, but when they finally realize the value of the proper development of the sire in order to transmit quality in the produce, they will recognize the fallacy of this reasoning and be anxious to procure developed, mature sires and at a remunerative figure.

It has been said that the sire is half the herd. Accepting this as a truth we should exercise great care in the selection, development and care of the sire in order that he be given the opportunity to prove a profitable investment by demonstrating his ability to produce a noticeable improvement in the herd. A sire will not transmit quality that he does not possess as a result of proper breeding, feeding and development.

I find not a few who are exceedingly skeptical as to the ability of a breeder to improve his herd in quality by selection and development. There are also many just as doubtful as to the necessity for a sire to possess the ability to transmit these qualities to his offspring. If a sire possesses ability to transmit or reproduce such characteristics as color marking, horns, vicious or amiable disposition through ancestral heredity or development, it is equally as possible to reproduce desired utility qualities.

I am a very enthusiastic advocate of the pure-bred animal and believe if the sire is judiciously developed, retained in a high state of vitality and vigor, he will give results that will remove the doubt from the most skeptical individual. I may be considered fanatical on this question of proper development and care of the sire in order that he may transmit qualities he possesses through heredity and development, but this is the most positive method to procure the definite results sought, such as type, color and general conformation. Quality or imperfections obtained as a result of breeding, selection or development, can only be obliterated by persistent and prolonged effort.

I have not considered it necessary to



EVERY FARM HAS ITS IDLE ACRES.—TOO OFTEN NO ATTEMPT IS MADE TO UTILIZE THESE WASTE ACRES.—IF UNUSED, BRUSH AND FOUL WEEDS OCCUPY THE LAND.—MADE INTO PERMANENT PASTURES FOR CATTLE IT BECOMES A PRODUCER OF REVENUE.

prove facts already established, but rather to impress you with the importance of the practical use of the knowledge already acquired. All admit that the sire at least requires the same feed and care as the other members of the herd, but it should be obvious that by reason of his masculine temperament and disposition, and the importance of having him possess vigor and stamina, he of necessity requires extra care and feed to create and retain these desirable qualities. Investigation has proven conclusively that reproduction of desired qualities can be obtained with a greater degree of certainty from the sire well developed and in a vigorous condition, than from one poorly developed and in an emaciated condition. An emaciated condition diminishes fecundity, also diminishes ability to transmit characteristics and quality to a very great degree.

I desire to present to you at this time some of the mistakes made by those who have had the desire to improve their herds by the purchase of a pure-bred sire. One of these is selecting a young sire partly developed in the hands of an efficient feeder and caretaker, and then turning him out to hustle at large with the balance of the herd, the result being that he fails to produce the improvement expected. You would not reasonably expect that an animal partly developed and receiving a proper ration, to continue to develop and mature, if

deprived of the essentials contributing to that condition, any more than you would expect any farm crop to develop from seed time till harvest. Another very serious mistake, and one that contributes more to poor development, impotency and lack of ability to transmit the desirable qualities expected, is the excessive use of the immature sire.

I am cognizant of the fact that a few breeders do a very great injury to their stock by injudicious and excessive feeding in order to obtain quick results, but their failure is soon recognized by the average herdsman. While absolutely necessary that we provide the growing sire with a liberal ration to induce a healthy, vigorous growth and the development of a symmetrical conformation, it is just as essential that he does not receive in quantity and quality a ration that has the tendency to produce an abnormal growth of the abdomen, a coarse head and shoulder or a deficient hind quarter. Indiscriminate feeding may injure development and be the cause of future impotency of the mature sire. The latter condition may be induced by excessive feeding exclusively of fat forming rations, but this is seldom practiced on the average farm.

I want to emphasize the importance of care and liberal feed in the development and improvement of our herds in general, and the farm sires in particular, for when the importance of this subject is

fully realized it will be possible to supply with our diminished herds the same quantity of meat and of better quality than was formerly provided. It will also result in the saving of at least one year in the development of the breeding stock and create a far greater demand for the product.

I have not deemed it necessary at this time to discuss or suggest the values of various feeds or the quantity required for best results, as this is a matter than can be easily ascertained after the importance of care and feed are fully recognized. In conclusion, I desire to appeal to you both from a financial and humane standpoint for the necessity of improved methods in the care of all animal life entrusted to our care. The individual who contributes to the betterment of all life created, not only satisfies ambition but secures financial success for himself and wins the commendation of the whole community as one who has recognized one of the chief missions of this life.

Bounty on Gopher Scalps.

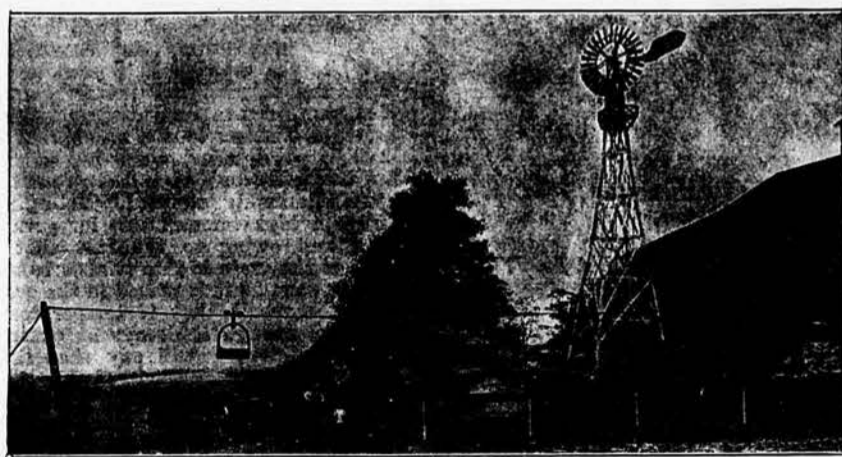
An inquiry comes to us from our correspondent, J. R. W., of Marshall County, regarding the bounty which is paid for pocket gopher scalps. According to our Kansas law the county commissioners of every county shall pay a five-cent bounty under the regulations laid down in the state. This statute, which was passed in 1909, specifically provides that it shall not be construed to prevent a voluntary bounty of ten cents being paid by county commissioners in accordance with an earlier statute.

Judging Live Stock at K. S. A. C.

The ability to pass judgment accurately on farm animals is an absolute requirement in the successful live stock farmer. Few men possess the ability to pass judgment correctly on all the various types of farm animals. The teaching of the fundamental principles of judging animals correctly is a most important part of the training given to the students in animal husbandry at our agricultural colleges.

To stimulate interest in this study, contests in the judging of stock of the various classes are conducted each spring. The general public hears a great deal more concerning the athletic achievements of a college than of a contest of this kind. Interest in stock judging contests, however, is becoming so great that many students would rather win a contest than win the honor on the athletic field of representing his college by wearing its initial letter on his sweater.

In the stock judging contest conducted at the Agricultural College this spring, which was in charge of W. L. Blizzard, assistant in the animal husbandry department, three prizes were given, all classes of stock being passed upon by those entering. H. T. Tagge won first, R. Osborn second, and J. Vale third. All the men in the contest acquitted themselves in good shape. When put in practice on the farms later, this fundamental training in the correct judging of live stock will be of great value to these young men.



THE manure spreader is a manure preserver. When allowed to accumulate in piles, farmyard manure loses much of its fertilizing value. The old idea that manure must not be spread out until ready to plow under was incorrect. Manure loses fertility in two ways, and two only: Leaching with water and by heating, which always accompanies chemical action. When kept in heaps or piles both of these agencies are continually at work. When manure dries it loses nothing but water.

With complete understanding of these facts regarding manure, the advantages of spreading it out on the fields as made become apparent. For performing this work in the best and most economical manner the manure spreader is always ready for its special purpose. With the increasing cost of farm labor, labor-saving devices increase in importance. As a farm implement the manure spreader might well rank next to the automatic harvester in importance. With the manure spreader should go a first-class litter carrier with its system of tracks all through the barn as a means of still further economizing in the labor of handling farm manure. With complete equipment of this kind the most disagreeable feature of handling live stock becomes a comparatively easy task.

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How much have you paid out for repairs on your separator in the past five years? Would you like to get rid of that kind of a tax?

Every Part of the 1914 Model UNITED STATES CREAM SEPARATOR



has material so good, workmanship so expert, and is so well provided for as to lubrication that it lasts.

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The United States Cream Separator excels all separators in greatest simplicity and few parts, which, to give lasting service have the most perfect arrangement in relation to each other.

U. S. Gearing is remarkably simple and built to last, all enclosed in solid, one-piece frame.

Frequent adjustments are never necessary. Write for our handsome, new catalog.

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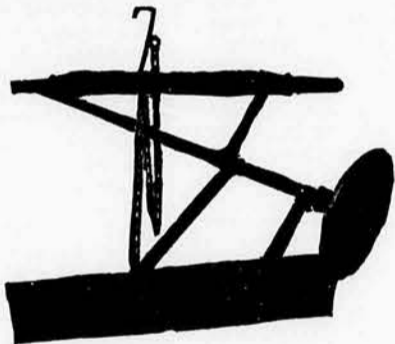
Chicago
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The Wise Man Says:

"A judicious mixture of time, care, money and brains will keep a road in perfect condition."



All Right.

1. The Taylor Road Drag almost eliminates time. Tally.
2. The Taylor Road Drag takes a big load of care off the county commissioners. Tally.
3. The Taylor Road Drag saves most of the money ordinarily spent on road work (it is not a separate task). Tally.

Brains? That's up to the Commissioner.

Encourage him. Phone him you'll use the drag if he puts one in your neighborhood.

SEND FOR BOOKLET

**THE TAYLOR ROAD REPAIR
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In Favor of Live Stock.

Most of these people fixing the covers on their wagons are the ones who did not stick to their little herds of cattle, but sold them and tried to farm and get rich quick.—"Hell Creek Items" in Gove County Republican-Gazette.

SEND FOR BOOKLET, "PROFITABLE Poultry Selling," issued by Kansas Farmer. Free for the asking to anyone interested in poultry. A post card request will bring the booklet by return mail. Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Don't fail to read Kansas Farmer Classified Advertising Page. It is filled with bargains every week.

SOME FETERITA FACTS

*Makes Early Feed—Is Good Silage—Profitable
Catch Crop—H. M. Hill, Wilson County*

MANY interesting things have been written about feterita. It is to be regretted that much of this information, coming from the pens of men who have had no practical experiences with this crop and others who through superficial observation have jumped at wrong conclusions, has taken the form of fiction rather than facts. New crops like new ideas are received first with the characteristic skepticism of farmers as a class and this is perhaps fortunate. We had a neighbor who contended for years that alfalfa was no good. Now he is an alfalfa king. Knockers on feterita have emphasized and exaggerated its faults. On the other hand boosters and boomers have perhaps been just as ridiculous in their wonderful claims for feterita.

The title of this article indicates my desire to get down to facts and I believe KANSAS FARMER readers will appreciate reliable information. In order to thoroughly understand the nature of feterita we must first understand that it originated and has been grown for hundreds of years in Sudan in South Africa where it is both hot and dry. Professor Cottrell put this nicely in a recent article when he quoted the natives of Sudan as saying, "The earth is like a fire and the wind is like a flame."

Having this information when I first decided to try feterita, which was in the spring of 1912, I naturally reasoned that it should be planted late in the season. That year I planted one small field after a crop of rye had been taken off the land. The chinch bugs were thick and I decided to try starving them out before planting. I succeeded fairly well by disking three times about a week apart which delayed the planting until June 28. We had half an inch of rain on July 10, which was all until this crop was made. The crop was mature September 15 and a few days later we had killing frosts that caught all the kafir in this section because it was not matured. Kafir planted the same day as feterita, in same field, had small green heads about as large as one's finger, and kafir planted 30 or 40 days earlier was still immature when frost came. This feterita made 55 bushels to the acre.

We put the most of our 1912 crop in the silo because it was about the only crop we had. It made excellent silage. In 1913 we made several plantings of feterita and furnished seed to quite a lot of farmers in Wilson and Montgomery counties, and while I believe there were probably 50 to 100 acres of kafir planted to one of feterita, I believe that there were more bushels of feterita raised than kafir in these counties. My own experiences and a close observation of my neighbors' experiments, as well as a careful inquiry among all growers of feterita I have met, have convinced me of the absolute necessity of two precautions to growers of feterita.

DO NOT PLANT TOO EARLY.

While the crop of 1912 seed of both kafir and feterita was low in germination, our feterita only testing 75 to 80 per cent, I know that a number of failures to get a stand were due to planting too early or before the ground had been thoroughly warmed. Feterita requires a high temperature for germination, and owing to the fact that the shell of the grain is thin it absorbs moisture as soon as it is placed in the ground with the result that if temperature is not high enough it decays at once. In this connection I will say that listing feterita in our section of Kansas is a fatal mistake. The stiff, gumbo soil is cold and seldom rises to a high enough temperature to germinate feterita until it is dry.

I was glad to find that my own ideas were in entire accord with Professor Call's so far as listing feterita was concerned and was much relieved to see in KANSAS FARMER that his advice to farmers to list feterita was meant to apply to the western one-third of Kansas instead of the eastern one-third as published in all our local papers.

To further emphasize the necessity for planting late, I will say that while I will plant considerable feterita in the latter part of May, I am planning to put all my oats ground to feterita after the oats are taken off, and believe that any time before July is safe so far as maturing before frost is concerned. Many farmers in this section will put feterita in after oats this year, and some will try it after wheat. Consider-

able fear is felt by many that the chinch bugs will get these crops after small grain but while we do not claim that feterita is chinch bug proof, we have found that it will stand their attacks much better than either corn or kafir. All our success with feterita thus far has been in spite of the chinch bugs and with their constant presence.

DO NOT PLANT TOO DEEP.

The Federal Department of Agriculture recommends one to two and one-half inches and this may suit the varying conditions of the different soils from our own black gumbo and stiff gray soils to the lighter sandy soils of Western Kansas. Here very costly experience has demonstrated that one inch in depth should be the extreme limit and in well prepared soil that has moisture near the surface one-half inch is much better. It is of course necessary to have good seed and feterita like kafir should be carefully stored in a dry place in the head when intended for seed purposes, but our own seed and most of the seed in this section is quite high in germination this year and with the proper observance of the above precautions we believe feterita will this season make a convincing showing.

It has shown here that it will make a crop on our very thinnest land and while we do not advocate growing feterita to the exclusion of kafir or any of the other sorghums we do believe that a large majority of the farms in every section of Kansas, Oklahoma and even large parts of Missouri, Nebraska and Colorado can profitably diversify with at least a small acreage of feterita. It is said in Texas and parts of Oklahoma and Western Kansas to produce only about half as much fodder or silage as kafir, but when planted thickly here the production of fodder last year was greater than that of kafir.

For early hog feed and for feed for work teams through haying season the grain has proven a decided success here and where early heads are cut for feed, secondary heads will set on and make considerable grain to be put in silo later with the fodder. Comparing the fodder alone with kafir fodder there is no doubt in my mind but that kafir is the best feed, but the certainty of a grain crop even with extreme dry weather gives the feterita a place in this section that kafir will not fill, and last fall feterita fodder kept better in the field than kafir.

In the Montgomery County Boys' Acre Contests this year our county agent has consented to allow contestants to enter the kafir contest with feterita and it will be interesting to watch the comparison. Last season my boy won in the county contest with an acre yielding 61 bushels of feterita and no acre of kafir that I heard of yielding more than half that amount.

I am still seeding quite an acreage of kafir and will keep up the fight of selecting for early maturity, hoping to regain some of the lost ground. It is a common remark here that kafir has "run out" and feterita has a place on this farm at least until kafir demonstrates its ability to come back.

That feterita is the greater dry weather resister of the two no man that could have seen the two growing side by side on this farm would doubt. Kafir rolled, fired and blasted, while feterita showed not one of these signs of suffering with the intense heat of last season.

Worm Remedy for Mules.

What is the best remedy for worms in mules, is an inquiry coming to us from our subscriber, C. W., of Missouri. Dr. R. R. Dykstra of the veterinary department of the Kansas Agricultural College, answers as follows:

The best remedy for worms in mules consists in administering two ounces of turpentine, mixed with a pint of raw linseed oil, once a week. It should be given on an empty stomach about an hour before the morning feed. This should be repeated as often as necessary. During the intervals you may use the following mixture: Arsenic trioxide, 2 drams; powdered arceutha nut, 2 ounces; artificial Karlsbad salts, enough to make one pound.

The animal should be given a tablespoonful of this mixture once daily.

Be careful in pressing silks not to have the irons very hot, as they take the life out of such fabrics. And besides this, if the silks are white, it will turn them yellow if the irons are too hot.

ABOUT HAIL INSURANCE COMPANIES

THE great object of mutual insurance is to cheapen the cost without detracting from its efficiency, and both of these points, together with providing a safe and reliable hail insurance to the Kansas farmers, have been the object of the companies advertising on this page. The men composing these companies have worked year after year and given much of their time and talent to the solving of problems for the crops of the farmers of Kansas, and we want these same farmers to write in to us or call in person at once and learn the real truth about the companies that have stood by the farmers of this state. No

We Point to Our Record

Faithful service to our policy holders has been the secret of our success. Hundreds of satisfied policy holders is our record since being organized.

We have never pro-rated a loss by hail; never had a rejected claim. Losses paid 100 cents on the dollar since organization.

Our company is organized on sound business methods. Our record year after year is clean and we invite you to write us about the exaggerated reports being circulated about mutual insurance companies. You deserve a correct understanding of our company before placing your insurance. See our agent; write us or call before you insure your grain.

THE WICHITA MUTUAL HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY

807 Schweiter Building, Wichita, Kansas.

A Great Growth---

Through Satisfied Policy Holders

The Union Mutual Hail Insurance Company of Wichita, Kansas, is starting on its fourth year in business, and has made greater growth than any other mutual hail company operating in Kansas during a like number of their first year's experience. We are proud of our record. We have never pro-rated any hail losses. No claims have ever been rejected by our company. Our losses have always been fully paid.

Our Financial Report.

Cash reserve	\$10,343.23
Cash in bank subject to check	1,013.01
Notes receivable not due, secured and unsecured	14,791.91
Admitted assets	26,148.20
Not admitted assets in the form of past due notes	9,064.27

Write us or call.

Union Mutual Hail Insurance Company

512 Barnes Building, Wichita, Kansas.

A STATEMENT REGARDING

The Grain Growers Hail Insurance Co.

Home Office, Columbia Bldg., Topeka, Kan.
Incorporated 1900.

Some exaggerated newspaper reports have been published about the expenses of the Mutual Hail Insurance Companies of Kansas. These reports have been worded so that they discredit some of the Mutual companies.

The facts are that 1913 was not a fair year in which to compare the expenses of the different companies. The season in which hail insurance can be written is very short—not over three months—and in 1913 even this short season was reduced one-half by the drouth.

A company with the very best equipment, keeping its risks scattered and using the very best underwriting, might find itself with a heavy initial expense that would fall upon a small volume of business when the season, for any reason, was cut short, thus showing a heavy expense ratio.

This company did not write a large volume of business in 1913, but only tried to do a safe, conservative business, thus our fixed expenses fell upon this small business and increased the ratio. No fat salaries or commissions were paid and the business was handled at the least possible expense to our policy holders.

This is the company that first put the insurance in force from the moment the application was signed and the premium paid. This is the company that first adjusted all losses, no matter how small. This company does not employ transient agents from other states. This company's officers are bonded to the State of Kansas, for \$50,000, which guarantees you fair, honest treatment.

We ask for your application on our past record. See our agent before you insure your grain.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' HAIL INSURANCE CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Advertisement.

policy holder in a stock company can afford to discourage mutual insurance unless he is also a stock holder, for the competition of the mutuals has always tended to hold down the rates of old line companies and hence there is a mutual interest.

The five insurance companies advertising on this page have hundreds of satisfied policy holders because of their fair dealings, and they have yet to have a case where they have not paid their loss in full. We are standing on our record and we invite investigation into our methods of doing business. We do not want you to be misled by exaggerated statements being circulated by one of the hail insurance companies in this state.

This company is making a solicitation for business by circulating a sheet of printed matter, tending to create the impression that their company is the only one that is any good in Kansas and the only one that is really safe to do business with. This is a gross exaggeration, as we would not be allowed to do business if we were not safe. We are the object of an unjust attack and anyone reading these reports, and studying them over, can readily see that there are no grounds for such unjust literature being circulated. The circular goes on to tell in glowing headlines and cleverly worded text, what has been done and what will be done. It is worked out of newspaper reports taken for the most part from a local paper where the company is located. We know that farmers receiving this literature will of course see the object of its circulation, and we know that the farmers of the state will not believe such a contortion of facts, because it is unwarranted and uncalled for. A circular of this kind, on investigation generally reveals a condition behind it that is not as rosy as pictured.

Any company can get together from its records a combination of figures which will apparently demonstrate that it is far superior to all others in their volume of business, earnings and net profits.

PROTECTION IS THE THING YOU WANT.

The circular of this company comes out in glowing headlines and cleverly worded text, telling what purported to be the story of an enormous crime perpetrated by the Mutual Hail Insurance Companies doing business in the State of Kansas, other than their own. The items of expense in the protection reports of Kansas companies were so manipulated as to indicate the incurring of excessive expense on the part of some companies. Here are the facts: The percentage of expense of a company of small income will always be higher than the company which accepts a larger volume of risks. Organizing, soliciting and office expenses are very much the same for both kinds of companies. But what has that to do with the fact that protection is the ultimate aim of all insurance? If you do not protect, you do not insure. You must provide protection, and that is what the five companies advertising on this page have done, and above all things, these companies have always paid their losses and never pro-rated. Investigate this point.

LOW EXPENSE IS NOT FINAL PROTECTION STANDARD.

Consequently high or low per cent of any company's expense should not be accepted as a standard for measuring any company's insurance protection to its policy holders. There are many considerations to be looked into before you place your hail insurance. We ask you to write to us—to any of these companies—to get the true conditions and facts regarding hail insurance in Kansas.

We are providing safe and reliable hail insurance to Kansas farmers. We have always paid our losses in full and you will find by investigation of any of these companies that insurance with them is safe and reliable.

The companies advertising on this page are at the service of the farmers of Kansas, and we want you to write to us to get the correct view on hail insurance in Kansas. We court thorough investigation of our business methods and we want you to know how we do business, as we believe upon investigation of our companies and of the hundreds of satisfied policy holders in our companies, that your sense of justice will be against such attacks as have been cast upon us.

CENTRAL NATIONAL MUTUAL HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY, Topeka.

GRAIN GROWERS' HAIL COMPANY, Topeka.

KANSAS MUTUAL HAIL COMPANY, Sterling, Kansas.

UNION MUTUAL HAIL COMPANY, Wichita, Kansas.

WICHITA MUTUAL HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY, Wichita, Kansas.

"The Old Reliable"

KANSAS MUTUAL HAIL ASSOCIATION

will protect you and **PAY YOU** if you have a loss. The only Mutual Hail Insurance Company in Kansas organized prior to 1911 that has always paid losses in full on the cash plan. Your crop insured when you sign the application. Congested risks not accepted. Any Hail loss paid; we do not ask you to carry five per cent of your own risk. Losses settled on their merits. Rates based on careful experience. Policy Holder's liability protected by Kansas laws. Absolutely safe and full protection throughout the life of your Policy. Let us hear from you.

SEND FOR THE 1914 HAIL STORM DATES

Latest complete hail schedule for this year, sent FREE on request to any Kansas farmer. Gives information that is decidedly important to every grain grower. Just send your name on a postal to Desk 1, Kansas Mutual Hail Association, Sterling, Kansas.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL MUTUAL HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY DESIRES TO SUBMIT THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM MR. IKE S. LEWIS, STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE OF KANSAS, RELATIVE TO CERTAIN EXAGGERATED NEWSPAPER REPORTS REGARDING THIS COMPANY WHICH WERE WITHOUT FOUNDATION AS STATED IN THE FOLLOWING LETTER:

(COPY)

STATE OF KANSAS.
Insurance Department.

IKE S. LEWIS,
Superintendent.
CAREY J. WILSON,
Asst. Superintendent.
W. J. BRYDEN,
Special Assistant.

Topeka, Kan., March 28, 1914.

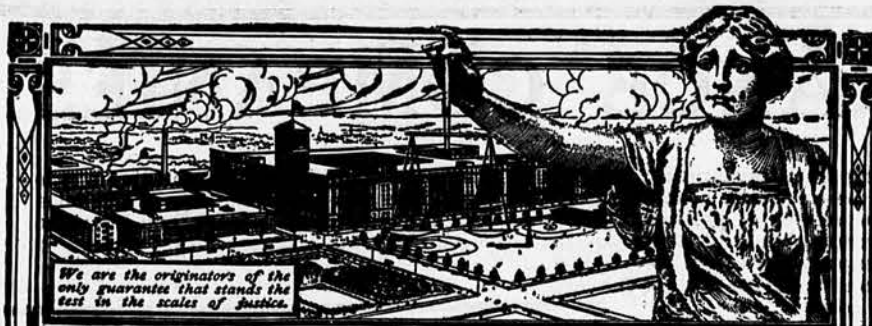
Mr. James H. White, President;
Mr. Elmer F. Bagley, Secretary-Treasurer,
The Central National Mutual Hail Ins. Co.,
Topeka, Kan.

Gentlemen:—Replying to your communication of yesterday in which you point out the injustice of the charges to the effect that The Central National Mutual Hail Insurance Company, with which you have recently become connected, has had its Reserve Fund and Cash Assets dissipated by former officers, allow me to say, that in justice to the Company and yourselves, I believe it is my duty to state that the charges which have been made, and which influenced this Department in making the examination of the Company, are without foundation.

My examiner has found that your balance in The Central National Bank of this city at the close of business on March 23, 1914, was \$10,558.84, and in addition to this, the Company has premium notes of over \$4,500.00.

As the hail season is near at hand, I believe the public should be informed that so far as the examination of the Company has proceeded, there has been nothing found in the management of the Company that can be criticised. I am convinced that the present managers of the Company are men of good business integrity, and that the business of the company will be conducted on a strictly business basis.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) IKE S. LEWIS,
Superintendent of Insurance.



David Bradley Little Jap CULTIVATORS

Even if we asked as much as others, the Little Jap would still be the greatest cultivator value on the market. We guarantee it to please you better than any other cultivator you can possibly buy or we will gladly refund your money.

The Bradley line includes single row and double row riding and walking cultivators of all kinds. You will find them fully described in our big General Catalog, but if you want our new Cultivator and Implement Book, which describes our complete line of Bradley cultivators, harrows, plows, planters, etc., besides buggies, wagons, harness, gasoline engines, supplies for dairymen, poultrymen, fruit growers, etc., just say "Send me Cultivator Book No. 65K64".

NO other farm implement of modern times has so clearly demonstrated its superiority over all others of its kind. The patented Pivot Axle Seat Bar Lever Dodging Device can be obtained only on the Little Jap. It is the only cultivator perfectly adapted for either hillside or level ground use—among straight or crooked rows. A boy can operate it as easily as a man—weight of operator makes no difference.

The Little Jap is the easiest of all cultivators for the team to handle.

We furnish the Little Jap with all kinds of pin break and spring trip shovel gangs, surface gangs, spring tooth gangs and disc gangs. Prices from \$21.25 up.



Sears, Roebuck and Co., Chicago

THE FARM



At the late farmers' convention held in Oakley, Kansas, a feature was introduced which did not appear on the printed programs. Being aware of the fact that a considerable number of silos had been put in around Oakley the past season, President Waters of the Agricultural College, who was present, proposed to the chairman of the meeting that twenty or thirty minutes be devoted to an experience meeting, called on all those present who had actually had experience in the use of silage through the past winter to report results. In making this suggestion President Waters stated that the views and ideas of those who had never used silage were absolutely worthless as testimony on this subject; that the experiences of the men who had actually tested silage would be of the greatest value to those present at the meeting.

The suggestion was well taken and the chairman rapidly called out the names of those present having used silage the past winter and they were asked to report on the value of the silage in feeding their live stock and the condition of the silage. Most of the silos in this territory are small pit silos, and many were very much interested in learning just what results the pit silo is giving. Not a single adverse report was given in this testimony meeting. Every man who had made a trial of the silo and put up the crop, poor as it was in this unusual season of 1913, gave in the most favorable reports as to the results they had secured. The man who has oftentimes been conspicuous at meetings of this kind by the stories he has told concerning how silage eats out the cow's stomach, causes their teeth to drop out, or produced other dire results, was conspicuous by his absence.

The reports of these pioneers in introducing the use of the silo as a practice in the western end of the state, should be most encouraging to the many farmers of that territory who have been struggling, oftentimes apparently against fate, to make a home and a comfortable living by the growing of crops that cannot be counted on to return paying yields oftener than every ten or twelve years. The growing of the feed crops especially adapted to that territory and the preserving of these crops in the silo makes it possible to put the handling of live stock on an absolutely dependable basis. At the Hays Station silage was carried over from the year 1912, which was a year of bountiful feed crops, and was available for the carrying through of the stock in the year following, when feed crops produced exceedingly small returns. With the silo Western Kansas can become the country of live stock, and with the assurance of handling live stock as a permanent industry will come a much larger measure of prosperity than has been possible in the past.

There has probably never been a year since the silo was introduced into Kansas in which the actual feeding value of silage has been so uncertain as in the year just passed. Corn, cane and sorghum all over the state were placed in the silos in all degrees and stages of maturity. Some of this material was decidedly washy and immature in character. Those having had experience in first-class silage found it hard to estimate the amount of silage they had in their silos or its feeding value. Some few have reported that silage made from corn without a single matured ear seemed to give fully as good results as silage that had previously been fed containing considerable corn. In this case the nutrients of the corn plant had undoubtedly developed to a large extent in the forage part of the plant, but owing to the dry, hot weather and the blasting of the pollen, no ears had formed. Others have reported the feeding value of this silage from immature crops as very inferior in feeding value as compared with good silage. A prominent cattleman of Lyon County, who has had two or three years' experience in feeding silage, reports that his silage from the immature crops was decidedly inferior in feeding value. There was not as much actual weight of silage in the silos and the feed is already exhausted, with grass not ready to turn on yet. In his previous experience equal quantities of silage

lasted up until grass time with the same number of cattle, and the cattle made better gains and appeared to be in far better condition than they are this season. This farmer, however, said that without the silo this material would have been absolutely worthless and he could hardly have wintered through his cows, whereas he has been able to carry them through and also quite a bunch of steers and calves.

Experiences of this kind should convince even the most conservative that the silo has a most important place to fill on the live stock farm. The farmer who has not already developed his live stock business up to the capacity of his farm may be somewhat disappointed in results following the use of the silo in connection with the feeding of his stock. The silo comes in as a most important factor in increasing the stock carrying capacity of the average farm. The farm which is already carrying all the stock which it is possible to carry under the old methods of handling roughage in the dry form, can almost double its capacity for carrying stock through the winter season, at least, by the storing of these cheaper feeds of the farm in the silo.

A settled system of live stock farming will of necessity be gradually introduced all through our corn belt territory. This will come about through the increasing demand for live stock products and from the fact that through the use of live stock only can profitable returns be secured in the marketing of the low grade feeds of the farm. Its influence on soil fertility and the increasing of the yields of the various farm crops will likewise be given more consideration in the future.

A letter has just come from William Dorney, one of the readers of KANSAS FARMER in Eastern Colorado, concerning the advisability of planning to use one of the varieties of hog millet as a silage crop. This millet is quite generally grown in that section as a chicken feed since it is very drouth resistant and matures seed when other grains fail. The nutrients contained in millet are very similar to those of corn or kafir. The silo can be used to preserve almost any kind of a forage crop. Even wheat, oats or rye are sometimes used successfully in the silo, although as a rule plants with hollow stems are not preserved as successfully as plants with solid stems. The leguminous plants, such as cowpeas and alfalfa, have not been entirely satisfactory when used alone in the silo. In California, foxtail almost takes the first crop of alfalfa in some sections, and in order to get larger returns from this otherwise waste material it has been very successfully preserved in the silo. This alfalfa-foxtail silage is eaten by stock with great relish and without any apparent injury. Silage has been made from mixtures of ragweed, swamp grass, old cornstalks or straw, and second crop of green clover. Very superior silage has resulted from mixtures of this kind.

It might be safely said that the silo can be used successfully to conserve the feed value of whatever forage crops are successfully grown in a given locality. This hog millet, which is being grown successfully in Eastern Colorado, may very easily be made much more valuable as a feed crop by storing it in the silo. It has the advantage of arriving at maturity somewhat earlier than some of the other forage crops commonly grown in that section. This means the opportunity to secure a silage crop earlier in the season. Later the filling of the silo might be finished with kafir, sorghum or milo. Where small pit silos are used additional silos can be filled later in the season. This millet should be allowed to mature until seed begins to form and gets into the soft dough stage. Farmers throughout this territory should practice the growing of such crops as will insure something to fill the silos with, no matter what the season may be.

Draining Lake or Basin.

We have an inquiry from R. S., an Illinois reader, concerning the handling of a piece of land in Ochiltree County, Texas. This land has on it what is commonly called a lake, covering 250 acres where the water stands in wet times. It has been represented to this correspondent by one of the agricultural

Two or Three Battery Breakdowns Will Pay for a Wizard

Hasn't this happened to you?
At threshing time, engine goes dead from exhausted batteries. Two hours lost getting new ones from town. Sixteen men idle.

Two or three such breakdowns will pay for a Wizard Magneto that will give uninterrupted service throughout your engine's life. Its hot, sharp spark will get all the power out of the fuel. Its simple, rigid, waterproof construction insures against ignition trouble. Insist on a Wizard when you buy an engine. Get one for the engine you own. There's one for every make and size of engine and every one's guaranteed. Ask your dealer to write us for details.

Send for Free Book
"The Happy Engine Owner," which explains fully about ignition and shows also how to remedy or prevent most engine troubles.

THE HERCULES ELECTRIC CO.
2139 N. Western Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

WIZARD MAGNETOS

150,000 Wizard Magnets are used on such engines as:

- Alamo
- Challenge
- Dempster
- Fairbanks Morse
- Field Brundage
- International
- Harvester
- New Way
- Root & Van
- Dervoort
- Stover
- Waterloo Boy
- Witte

GET ALL THE WOOL—LONGER AND BETTER—MORE MONEY!

You will net from 15c to 20c more on every sheep you shear with a Stewart No. 9 Machine. Don't labor with hand shears in the old, hard, sweaty way. Don't have aching, swollen wrists. Don't scar and disfigure your sheep with uneven shearing and spoil the wool with second cuts. Take off the fleece smoothly and quickly in one unbroken blanket with a

Stewart No. 9 BALL BEARING Shearing Machine

and get a length and quality of wool that will bring the highest price. The Stewart runs so easily a child can turn the handle while you shear. Extra profits soon pay for it. It's the most perfect hand operated shearing machine ever devised. Has ball bearings in every part where friction or wear occurs. Has a ball bearing shearing head of the latest improved Stewart pattern. Price complete, including 4 combs and 4 cutters of the celebrated Stewart pattern, \$11.50.

Get one from your dealer, or send us \$2.00 and we will ship C.O.D. for the balance. Money back if you are not well pleased with it.

The Best for Clipping Horses, Mules and Cows

Stewart No. 9 BALL BEARING Clipping Machine

To clip horses at the proper time improves them in every way. They look and feel better, do more work, rest better and get more good from their feed. Insist on having the "Stewart." It's the easiest to turn, does the fastest work, stays sharp longer and is more durable than any other clipping machine made. Get one from your dealer, price \$7.50 or send us \$2.00 and we will ship C.O.D. for balance. Satisfaction guaranteed.

PRICE \$11.50

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO. 206 ONTARIO, CHICAGO, ILL.

Write for FREE catalogue showing most complete line of Sheep Shearing and Horse Clipping Machines.

powder companies that holes can be blasted in different parts of the lake so that the water will drain away. Lakes of this kind are quite common over the semi-arid portions of the Great Plains area.

In order to be successful in draining by blasting holes, it is necessary that there be a pervious soil underneath the bed of the lake. If such a pervious layer of sandy soil or gravel is present, this method of draining may be successfully practiced.

Before going to the expense of blasting it would be advisable to make careful explorations to determine whether such a pervious layer exists.

Tame Grass for Pasture.

Our subscriber, W. S. B., of Republic County, writes to tell us how he appreciated the valuable information we are continually passing out through the columns of KANSAS FARMER on the subjects of silo building and filling, feeding of silage, and various other subjects. This correspondent truly states that we are only beginning in this great work of agricultural development.

Just at the present time he is greatly concerned over the subject of securing a good, safe, reliable pasture for cattle, so that he can rest his land and at the same time build it up. Alfalfa is the great forage and hay crop of this section, but can be safely pastured only by horses, mules and hogs. The risk is too great with cattle, and some prairie pasture has to be hunted up, oftentimes at a considerable distance, or the cattle be sold. Our correspondent has touched upon one of the unsolved problems of our agricultural practice in Kansas. A thoroughly satisfactory domestic grass specially adapted to our conditions and suitable for pasture purposes has not as yet been found. This is one of the handicaps to the growing of cattle on our farms. A certain amount of pasture land is almost indispensable to the proper handling of cattle.

Our correspondent asks for advice concerning the use of bermuda grass in Republic County. This grass is becoming appreciated more and more through Oklahoma and other states to the south. It is gradually working northward and perhaps in the course of time it may become sufficiently acclimated to stand the winters in Northern Kansas. At the present time the moving of bermuda grass from Oklahoma or Southern Kansas to Republic County would probably result in failure. We would suggest that our correspondent write to F. A. Mitchell, Chandler, Okla. He is one of our authorities on the bermuda grass question.

NEVER-FAILING SORGHUMS.

(Continued from Page Four.)

At the Hays Branch Station corn was a failure, but kafir yielded 3.5 tons of silage per acre.

The Tribune Branch Station reports yields of grains. Local showers fell there during the growing season. The tons given in the table below are for dry forage:

	FORAGE.	GRAIN.
Corn	5 ton	2 bushels
Kafir	3.0 tons	12 bushels
Cane	1.5 tons	18 bushels
Milo8 ton	5 bushels

The cane reported above was Freed sorghum, regarding which B. S. Wilson, assistant in co-operative experiments for the Manhattan Station, says: "This is a light forage producer and is especially adapted for seed production in Western Kansas."

Special note should be taken of the silage yield for 1913 at the Manhattan and Hays stations. These should be encouraging to the silo user and should encourage the farmer without a silo to construct one or more as a means of saving all of the plant with its highest feeding value. With a yield of 3.5 tons of kafir silage at Hays and 5.3 tons at Manhattan, in a season such as 1913, it would seem that there is no good reason for a shortage of roughage any year. It should be remembered, too, that in each instance the yield reported is for a large field and not for a small plot. To arrive at the yield of silage per acre produced at Dodge City, Garden City and Tribune branch stations, multiply the dry forage yield by three, and such calculation will give the reader a fair understanding of what he can expect under such conditions as prevailed last season in the territory represented by these stations. I insist that the farmer is not doing as well as he can until he has closely approached these station results. So to do may require somewhat more labor than is usually given the grain sorghum crop, but it is to be presumed that a planting is made for a crop, and it is business to complete the job by pushing the crop to a maximum yield.

Boys and Girls Busy in Republic.

Republic county boys and girls won't have much time to loaf this summer. More than 300 have enrolled in corn growing, potato growing, bread baking, and fruit canning contests for this year.

Contests will be held next summer in every community in the county. The boys and girls who win in the community contests will enter a county contest, held at the Republic County Fair. All the contestants will be eligible for entry in the state contest held at the Kansas Agricultural College at the end of the year.

Most of the boys are entered in the corn growing contest. Each boy is to grow one acre of corn. Boys more than 15 must do all the work themselves. Boys less than 15 may have their father help them with the four-horse work. Account must be kept of all work and money expended on the acre. The contestants are graded 30 per cent on yield, 20 per cent on quality, 30 per cent on profit made, and 20 per cent on a written report on how to grow an acre of corn.

Liberty H. Bailey, formerly dean of the Cornell College of Agriculture, says: "The things needed to make farming successful and more attractive are a scientific marketing system, facilities for credit, less 'city airs' in the country towns, an overhauling of rural government, and an extension of education."

Natural Beef Country

On our line the mild climate keeps cattle on open range all winter. Expensive barns are not needed. Water troughs don't freeze. Many kinds of roughage can be grown, and

You Can Put Up Corn Silage for \$2 a Ton

and fatten your beef in one-third the time required elsewhere. There is a strong local demand at good prices, and all well-informed men predict that the beef of the future must come from the South.

Write for illustrated booklets and magazines telling of the successes Northern men have made in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, West Florida and South Mississippi. (411)

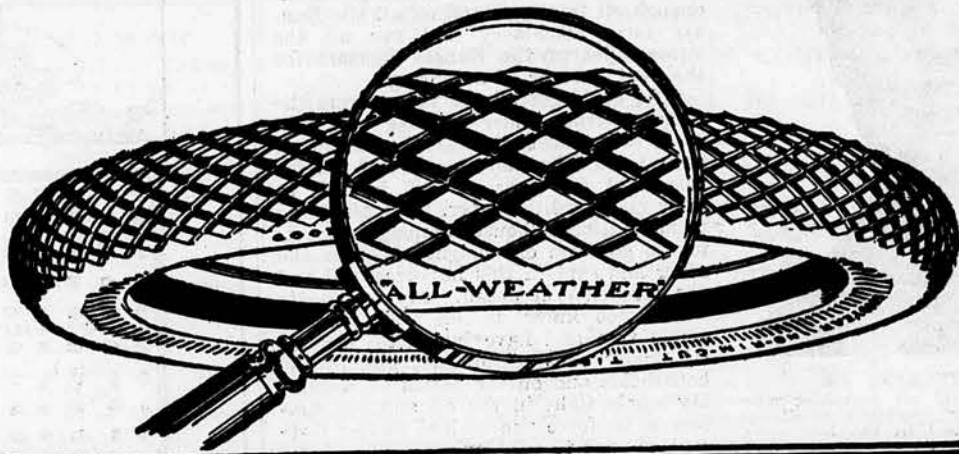
G. A. PARK, Gen'l Mgr. and Ind'l Agent, Box 104, Louisville & Nashville R. R., Louisville, Ky.

SEEDS FIRE-DRIED RACKED SEED CORN, SEEDS

HUSKED BEFORE THE FROST, DRIED ON INDEPENDENT SEED

EAR RACKS WITH AIR AND STEAM HEAT. Sure to grow because germ is preserved. Also Clover, Alfalfa, Oats, Rye and Garden Seeds. Write for catalog—it is FREE and you should have it. Address—

Fred Echtenkamp, Box A, Arlington, Neb.



What Ruins Your Tires?

Note How We Combat It in No-Rim-Cut Tires

Is it rim-cutting? That does ruin almost one in three of the old-type tires. It is the chief cause of tire expense.

But we make that impossible in No-Rim-Cut tires by a method which we control.

Is it blow-outs? No-Rim-Cut tires are final-cured on air bags, under actual road conditions. Thus we save the countless blow-outs due to wrinkled fabric.

This extra process—used by no other maker—costs us \$450,000 yearly. But it saves our tire users millions of dollars in blow-outs.

Is it loose treads? We paid \$50,000 for control of a process which lessens this danger by 60 per cent.

Is it tread wear? Then use Goodyear All-Weather treads. Double-thick treads made of very tough rubber. Made flat, so they run like smooth treads on dry roads, yet they offer wet roads a resistless grip. These treads are immensely enduring.

Needless Waste

Any tire cost you suffer for lack of these features is a needless waste. No-Rim-Cut tires offer all these pro-

tections. No other tire in the world offers one of them.

That's why these tires rule Tiredom. Last year our sales were \$33,000,000. We sold 11 times as many tires as in 1909. And this year's sales show the largest increase in our history.

Men have bought, in the past two years alone, more than two million Goodyear tires. They bought them because countless mileage comparisons have proved them the greatest tires.

Lower Prices

Prices on No-Rim-Cut tires, in the past year alone, have dropped 28 per cent. Now they far undersell some others. But that is due to our mammoth output, to our efficiency, and to our modest profits. Last year our profit averaged 6½ per cent.

At Goodyear prices you can get the best tires men can build. And you get four costly, tire-saving features found in no other tire.

Give these tires a chance to prove themselves this summer.

Goodyear dealers are everywhere.

GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With All-Weather Treads or Plain

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

Toronto, Canada
Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities

London, England
DEALERS EVERYWHERE

Mexico City, Mexico
Write Us on Anything You Want in Rubber

(1491)

WILL IT BE FROM THE KANSAS FARM TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE?

THE announcement of Henry H. Tucker, Jr., for the Republican nomination for United States Senator was made to a representative of Kansas Farmer at his home in Kansas City, Kansas. He suggested that he certainly believed he had a prior claim on the Kansas farmer vote and pointed out a few of them.

Mr. Tucker called attention that he was a former farm boy and proud of it. He said, "I will be at home among the farm people who have grown prosperous in Kansas under the wise protective policy of the Republican party. I can remember well the old free trade days in Kansas under Cleveland, and it certainly seems strange that another chance would have been taken with the same old gang." "Our government today," he said, "has the same old Cleveland crowd at bat, and quite naturally



HENRY H. TUCKER, JR.

Independent successful oil president who cast his first vote for President McKinley and worked and advised in the last election against the free trade conspirators and was proud of the opportunity to vote for President Taft and believes that all Kansas Republicans will soon line up solid for the party of Progress and Prosperity.

the evil results will hit the Kansas farmer and his wife, son and daughter, just like it comes down with the crushing blow on the laborer and bread winners in the cities.

"Every time a factory is shut down, a big smelter closed, men laid off in the railroad shops, or steel or iron plants, it means that a few more families will buy less bread from the Kansas farmers' grain and less meat from the Kansas farmers' cattle. It sounds very nice for one set of free trade orators to tell the city laborer and clerk how the price of bread and meat will be reduced under the beautiful plan of free trade and free soup—but the trouble is that even if eggs were to go down to five cents a dozen and meat to the Cleveland day prices—if the laborer and clerk has no job—and dollars get so scarce he cannot get a job to earn them, what good does the cheap food do?

"I saw Kansas bloom like a rose, farm land advance, every one happy and prosperous. Now men are already losing their positions, prices of cattle and grain are on the decline when they should have advanced, and every day a news note reports laborers losing their places.

"Soon this will be felt in the savings banks where notes on city homes are coming due—soon it will be felt by the mortgage companies who are loaning money secured from savings banks, supported on deposits from factory help, and these same banks then must call in their farm loans or demand higher interest.

"The continual knock on all business—the fault finder and the scold must be forced to take a back seat and let the builders and developers come forward and push ahead again on a prosperity basis.

"Kansas farmers as well as their city neighbors have always prospered under a Republican protective tariff and have always suffered under the free trade gang.

"One vote may decide the next United States Senate. I was raised on a farm until 16 years old. Made my first money shucking corn and working through the harvest. I have got up at four o'clock many a morning on the farm and can prove by old neighbors on the farm that I knew what it was to

rustle and dig to make both ends meet, and when the Kansas farmer gives me a boost and aids in this fight they will aid one who knows and has sympathy for their needs and will at all times heed requests for legislation that will protect the farm products as well as the factories that employ labor.

"In addition to this, every farmer is an oil consumer. Thousands own automobiles. Let the oil trust grab the great Osage oil and gas reserve and this oil trust will then have a monopoly of the gas and oil production of the middle west.

"Congressman Jackson stated before the Indian Affairs committee in the last Congress that the competition built up and brought about by The Uncle Sam Oil Company was saving the Kansas people two million dollars per year. Five years of this beneficial competition has been maintained. That already makes ten million dollars.

"If the Kansas farmer, his wife, daughter and son and other Kansas voters will stand by me in this Senate fight I will perpetuate the Uncle Sam Oil Company for half a century at least by saving for it the great Osage lease of 430,600 acres—which contains alone enough oil to grease and oil all the Kansas farm machinery and run all the automobiles of the Kansas farmers for the next quarter of a century.

"If I could get all the voters from the Kansas farms under one big tent and could talk loud enough so they could all hear, I could line up nine out of ten for this fight for right. I will be able to meet many a little later, for I am going to make a schoolhouse campaign, expecting to go from one neighborhood to the other and explain this important oil and gas situation in detail. My opponents would not know an oil well from a single tree and have but little idea of the many uses of oil and gas in the households and on the farms of Kansas. My whole fight in the oil and gas contest is to force the United States Government not to turn over an oil and gas franchise to the tried and convicted oil trust, without a government provision to protect the consumer.

"As United States Senator I will forthwith start a real investigation into this oil business. We have pleaded for months for the approval of our lease with a provision written right across the face of it to pipe the domestic gas across the state line into Kansas at ten cents per thousand. This would put it under the jurisdiction of the Kansas Utilities Commission, which could then force the trust to deliver this gas to the 26 cities in Kansas at a reasonable price, which would not exceed twenty cents per thousand in Kansas City, Kansas, for the next twenty years, and other cities in Kansas on the same ratio basis. Every reader of Kansas Farmer knows that it would be just, honorable and right to fix a price on this gas when the lease is granted and not let the trust grab this vast territory of one million five hundred thousand acres and let the trust govern the price limited only by its greed and avarice.

"Also I have been fighting for months, that the provision be written in this big lease—this vast dominion of nature's wealth—put there by the Ruler of the Universe for the people—that all the oil from this great lease be manufactured and offered to the public in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma at a price that the Utilities Commission of these three states say is fair.

"That would protect you, Mr. Farmer, on the price for hog dip—you, Mr. Young Farmer, on the price of gasoline for your joy rides—you, Mrs. Farmer and daughter on the paraffine that seals your fruit jars and on the oil that runs the incubator and lights your houses.

"I will not take the time of your readers discussing Panama and the Philippines or soar about Jefferson or Washington, but wish to come down to plain honest facts on conditions right here at home and separate the wheat from the chaff. Help this former Kansas farmer boy into the United States Senate where I can fight on an equal footing in this great Osage oil and gas reserve matter that means so much to all the people of Kansas. I do not believe an oil trust decoy will get very far with the farmer vote."

Mr. Tucker further said, "In a little over a week's time nearly eight thou-

[Continued on next page.]

Beautifying Home Grounds

Suggestions and Plans for Adornment
By Rosabella Turner, Fowler, Kansas

IT IS a deplorable fact, yet nevertheless true, that the adornment of the home grounds on the majority of farms is sadly neglected. Too often the yard is bare and desolate, presenting a cluttered and unsightly appearance, especially is this so over the great prairie section of country, settled within the last quarter of a century.

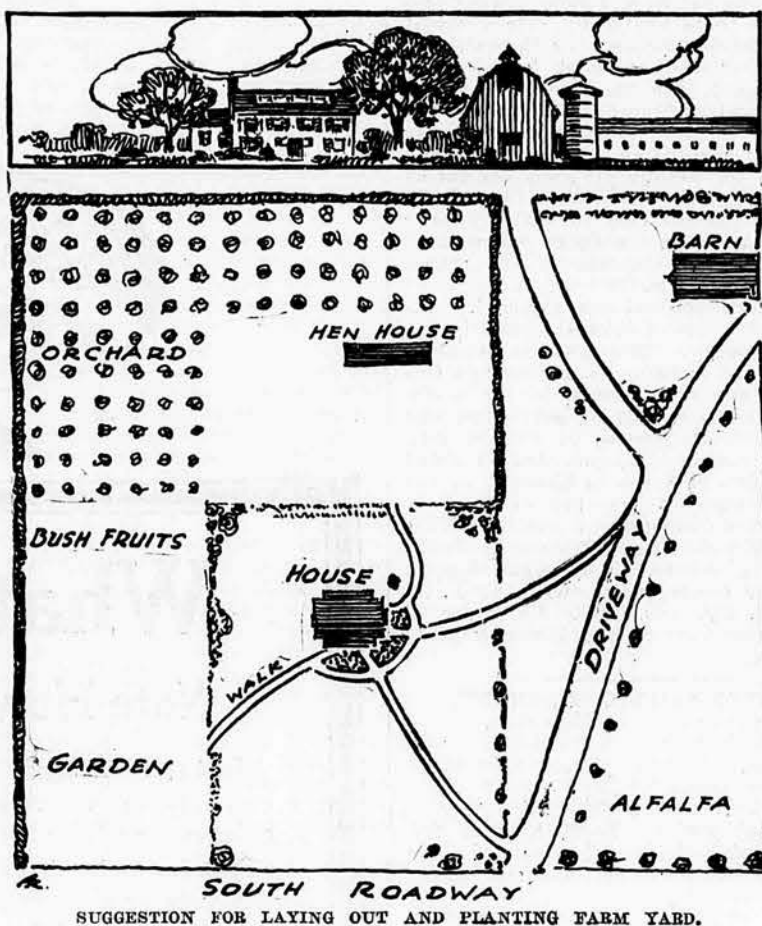
Farmers are a very busy people, necessarily employed in acquiring lands and buildings and are apt to neglect the less material things of life, that contribute toward their joy and pleasure.

By and by, when they "get time," they aim to "fix up the yard." But that "time" is always in the future—next year, or the year after. Why not call a halt, break away from the old order of doing things this spring and set about transforming the place into a scene of pleasantness and beauty? Put yourself in the place of the chance passerby and when you come from town next time, ride on by and with seeing eyes take in all the unpleasant features of the surroundings. Observe how things look to

Get some blank paper, pencils and rulers and set the family to work exercising their artistic talent in designing. A variety of plans will be presented, all worthy of consideration. You may find your plan left in the shade by the wife's sensible views or that of the romping, rattle-brained school boy, whom you thought incapable of a serious, original thought. Striking out the unwise or objectionable features from each, you will finally evolve one that will seem best adapted to the needs, means and conditions with which you have to deal.

Don't make the mistake of having the yard larger than you can well care for. A small yard, well kept, is an ornament to any home, but one of extensive domains, neglected, is a disgrace to the place. And don't clutter up the lawn with flower beds and shrubbery, but plant them at the base of the house and along the borders next the fence. Curved walks and drives are very effective; much more so than those which follow straight lines.

I would not have many trees on the



others, and try to imagine the impressions transmitted.

If the scene is not pleasant to look upon, go home and organize a Get Busy Improvement Society, with your wife as president, yourself as vice-president and a live member of the executive committee. Enlist the children as active committeemen with various duties according to age and ability. Have a tree planting day—Arbor day will be an appropriate time. Let the junior members of the society each plant a favorite tree and name it for some noted person.

This transformation act will be a great feature in making farm life interesting and attractive to the young folks. Children are natural lovers of the beautiful and like to see things grow.

The first essential, after the clutter is cleared away, is the formation of a suitable plan to work from. It does not pay to go at this in a haphazard way. Take into consideration space, time and means at your disposal, and the soil and climatic conditions with which you have to deal. The idea is to relieve the barrenness and desolation as speedily as possible, and at the same time to so plant and arrange from an artistic standpoint that the scene will be both restful and pleasing to the eye.

The plan here shown is presented merely as a suggestion and may be modified to suit the circumstances and taste of each individual landscape gardener. Or you may formulate one of your own on an entirely different outline, altogether.

lawn, either, especially if it is of small area. There might be a box elder near the kitchen door, if you like. They are quick growing and satisfactory as a shade tree. For an ornamental tree, a single birch, poplar, chestnut or Russian olive, standing alone in solitary grandeur is an inspiration in itself. A few evergreens grouped at the rear of the house may serve as a screen to shut off an unsightly view and add attractiveness to the scene.

If you wish to combine utility with beauty plant cherry trees along one side of the yard. Two or three dwarf pears also. Do not spoil the line of vision where the outlook is pleasant by massing trees or shrubbery so as to obstruct the view. Do not conceal your house from passersby unless you are ashamed of it; in which case plant quick growing vines to transform it into a picture of loveliness. The Japanese Kudzu vine, wild cucumbers, moon flowers and morning glory are all rapid climbers and will hide a multitude of unsightly buildings or fences.

For a quick growing, effective screen or hedge, use Golden willow, California privet or arbor vitae. Lilac makes a pretty hedge, especially when in full bloom, but is of slower growth.

You will want some rose bushes and some shrubs, such as hydrangea, flowering currant, snowball, spiraea and bush honeysuckle. For a grove that will afford shade and shelter and serve as a windbreak and also make good fence posts, put out catalpa speciosa and black

locust. Along the driveway set out elms. They will make slow growth at first but will develop into beautiful shade trees as the years go by.

Cottonwoods are low-land trees, but like the willow, may be grown from cuttings. They do best planted singly or in a row, separate from other varieties. The ash is another good tree, and it will be a good investment to plant some nut trees, also. These may be raised from seed, if desired.

If you do not feel able to purchase as much big nursery stock as you would like, buy a few hundred seedlings and set out in rows, starting a home nursery. Cultivate well, and in a year or two you can transplant them to a suitable location.

The vines, shrubbery and trees here mentioned, are those best adapted to the west, and with proper care and cultivation thrive and grow well, even under adverse circumstances.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

sand of my neighbors have signed my petition in my home county and old neighbors in the oil fields of Southeast Kansas and also up in Saline and Ottawa counties are also at work. I expect to carry my county by between 8,000 and 10,000 in the primary and 18,000 and 20,000 in the election. My senate petitions are being signed now in Atchison, Shawnee, Rice, Miami, Crawford, Cowley, Reno, Wabaunsee and Trego counties, and clubs will be organized all over Kansas. I am going to put up a hard fight and there is no telling what the result will be." An article that appeared in the Kansas City Journal last Sunday, March 29, makes some interesting statements, and is as follows:

"H. H. Tucker, Jr.'s, wonderful fight to establish and maintain a great enterprise in Kansas and Oklahoma has made his name known in the remotest part of the nation. His successful invasion and occupancy of a field, heretofore the undisputed province of the Oil Trust, forms one of the exceptional achievements of the Kansas City country.

"Kansas, with its eighty thousand square miles of prosperous area, with its generous prairies and productive valleys—where literacy is loved and freedom revered—in the kaleidoscopic review of its scroll of progress, recently disclosed a dramatic political figure; the entrance into the Republican Senatorial campaign of H. H. Tucker, Jr., has introduced a new angle in the commonwealth already noted for its complex politics.

"Politically Tucker is an unknown quantity and his strength is therefore not measureable by any of the accepted political standards.

"But Tucker is a fighter and Kansas has loved fighters since the old territorial days, when the countryside took up its muskets for free speech and free men; this is a gift of heredity, his father having been one of the men who bore arms for the Union and Lincoln.

"Tucker has played, and is playing, a big game, with his cards on the table, face exposed to whomsoever may look. Against him is pitted Brute Power—Criminal Money—operating through its devious and questionable methods, through its prostitution and purchase of American manhood, through its debauchery of courts, perjury of witnesses and terrorization of communities. The murderous methods of Huerta and the primitive savagery of Villa are alike lily-white when compared with the black flag, black-hand ways of the Oil Trust.

"Tucker started an oil company some ten years ago. He was successful. As an organizer and as an executive, he developed qualities of leadership. With him became associated thousands of people who believed in oil and who had confidence in his integrity and ability. Had he been willing to be moderately successful, he might not have been attacked—probably would not have been!

"The motto of freedom-loving Kansas, 'Ad astra per aspera' ('To the stars through difficulties') became the animus of his ambition, the lone star of his goal. The Uncle Sam Oil Company had accumulated properties worth more than \$3,000,000, consisting in part as follows: Three oil refineries, paraffine plant, 250 miles of pipe line, forty distributing stations, 103 producing wells, fifty-one tank cars, 27,000 acres of oil and gas leases in five great Oklahoma oil fields. Then came Tucker's final stroke of daring! To the oil trust in all its rapacious career no such challenge had ever been issued. Tucker picked the richest plum in the oil world—the immense 43,000-acre oil lease in the Osage nation—worth perhaps \$20,000,000. The Oil Tiger, surfeited with a billion dollars torn from the homes of the nation, went forth from its lair to destroy Tucker. But

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

Tucker was unafraid! Never was such a battle fought since time was begun. Tucker's arm was strong—his armor was panoplied with Right and with him to the danger zone advanced 12,000 stockholders. But against him as an individual the weapons of falsehood and vilification were directed.

"And the battle is still on!

"To carry the fight to Washington, to startle the staid halls of congress with a tale of oppression and persecution unparalleled in the history of recorded events—this is Tucker's next move.

"Tucker is certain of fair treatment in Kansas. His long and persistent fight for cheaper oil and gas has made him mighty close to the grass roots of the Sunflower state.

"Since the beginning of Kansas, when hardy spirits were forming from the loins of an inchoate commonwealth, the basic fundamentals of liberty and honesty, the citizenship has stood ready to 'fight for the right.'

"Kansas has never produced a more striking personality than H. H. Tucker, Jr.; never developed a better or fairer fighter. The oldest citizen never saw a more vigorous fight than he will witness from now until primary day. Tucker has never been whipped. Even the best the Oil Trust has been able to do with him is to get a draw."

Breaking Sod in Gray County.

E. B. J., one of our Gray County readers, recently wrote for advice as to whether he should break up some sod ground at once or wait until later in the season. G. E. Thompson, now in charge of the sub-experiment station of Western Kansas, has had a great deal of experience in Western Kansas and this question was referred to him for reply. His advice is as follows:

It will be better to break this ground while there is sufficient moisture in the soil to allow it to turn over rapidly, rather than to wait until later and run the risk of losing moisture and being forced to break dry ground.

If you break about three inches deep or a little less, so that the sod will turn over smoothly and form a good blanket, it will act practically the same as a mulch and will hold most of the moisture that you have now stored in the ground. If you wait another thirty days before breaking and we have an ordinary spring, you will have lost much of the moisture that is now in the ground.

Dwarf milo will be one of the best crops that you can plant on your sod this spring. It may be planted with an ordinary two-row corn planter weighting the planter so that the runners will cut through the sod. Kafir or sweet sorghum will make you a much better crop on the average land in Gray County.

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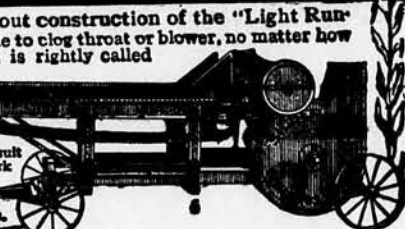
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because of its simplicity, strength, power, durability, safety—its absolute supremacy among ensilage cutters. Has best knife adjustment. Speed of blower can be regulated to suit height of silo. It is guaranteed to do more and better work with less power than any other cutter on the market. Write for catalog and proof.

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WHAT DOES THAT CLOUD MEAN TO YOU? ARE YOU PROTECTED?

At Concordia, Dodge City, Topeka, Wichita, and Kansas City, Kansas, expert weather men have been watching and studying Kansas winds for more than 25 years. Their records prove that our annual average number of wind-storms, of 40 or more miles per hour velocity, is greater in April than during any other month. With April, 1914, already here—What do these facts mean to you? How do they find you fortified against possible loss by wind (this April)? Never mind how lucky you've been in the past—how are you fixed now? Are your barns, and granaries, and machinery and stock, all covered—now—with good, safe insurance? Is the home of your wife and children—your house—protected—now? If the roof should be lifted from over your heads, what sort of resources (if) for rebuilding—would you have—now? Or, in other words, do you carry farm insurance—now—that is both protective and protecting?

How to Get Reliable Farm Insurance

We ask you to consider this announcement as the most earnest and cordial invitation we can give you to join the Farmers Alliance Insurance Company. With April storms so close upon us, and considering our splendid record for furnishing absolutely sure protection at actual cost, it is our duty to put the facts as to "Who We Are, Where We Are, and What We Do"—our plan of insurance—before as many farmers as possible, and as quickly as possible.

First, then, we are a Mutual Company, and because we are such, we are not in business for profit, have no stock-holders, want and get no dividends, and pay back to our policy-holders every cent over and above legitimate expenses. This means that if you join this company you can get your farm property insured against loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning, at actual cost. It means that you can save from \$5 to \$15 on the cost of every \$1,000 of combined insurance you buy. It means that we will insure you at rates that are 25 to 40 per cent lower than the old line stock companies charge.

Also, we not only furnish insurance to our members at cost, but the protection you get, as a member of this company, is gilt-edge, rock-

solid and absolutely safe. We have been in business here in Kansas for over 25 years. During this time we have never failed to pay a just loss. (List of losses paid in your county furnished on request.) We have built up a membership of over 40,000 Kansas farmers, who are now carrying over \$71,000,000 of "At-Cost" Insurance in this company. Careful management has enabled us to lay by a surplus and contingent resources of over \$55,000.00. We do business only in the state of Kansas and under the laws of Kansas, according to which no member of this company is financially liable to the company or to any one for more than the amount of his premium. When you take out one of our policies, you become a member of this company—in fact, you are the company. You pay for what you get and no more. You pay the lowest possible "at-cost" rate for it. You know where your money goes. You know that none of it is for anybody's profit. You know that you will get some of it back when your policy expires.

Let us hear from you. Don't delay this matter. Get in with the other 40,000 farmers of Kansas who comprise this company and will be glad to welcome you as a member and help you buy your insurance this year, at actual cost.

Use the coupon today. Doing so may mean saving the whole farm for you and yours. Remember, the month of storms is here!

The Farmers Alliance Ins. Co.

F. A. I. Building, Room 2, McPherson, Kan.

FARMERS ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO., Room 2, McPherson, Kansas.

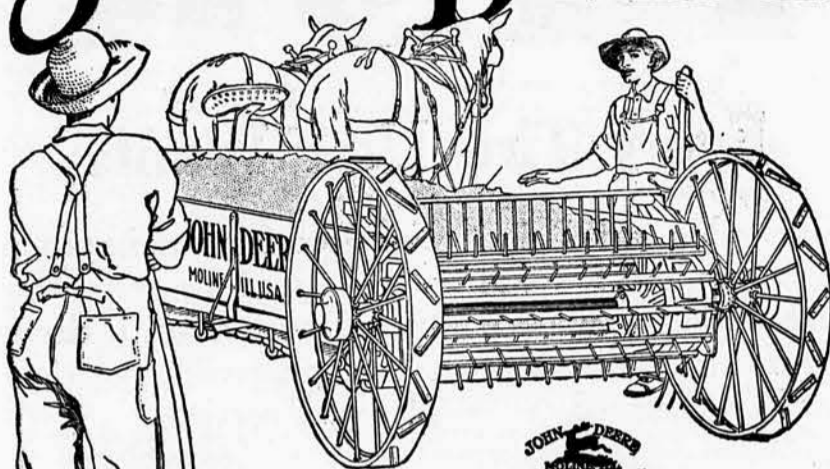
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LIVE STOCK



At the present time thin stock steers sell on the market within a dollar of finished cattle. The purchaser who buys stock cattle under these conditions is not sure of making much money in finishing them for market. This narrowing down of the margin between stock cattle and finished steers is becoming more and more apparent of recent years. The reason for it is that beef cattle supplies are short. There are plenty of farmers who would like to buy one or two-year-old steers and use them for marketing their feed profitably if the other fellow would only raise the steers.

Just at the present time those interested in going into the business of meat production are much concerned as to the results of outside competition. It would be difficult to predict just what effect the throwing open of our markets to the world will have on meat prices.

This class of cattlemen cannot truly be called producers of beef. They simply put the finishing touches to the product that has already been produced upon the farm or ranch. They are so numerous that when they all go to market to buy feeders they are all competing against each other, and the killers of cattle as well. The constant complaint is that "feeders are too high." The demand for cattle as a means of marketing corn and hay of the farm is simply greater than the supply at the present time. Too few of these men are making any plans whatever toward growing any of their cattle from birth up.

The plowing up of every available acre for the production of corn or hay for a time was undoubtedly more profitable than the utilizing of any of these acres for growing cattle. The farms need the cattle, however, in order to maintain the producing power of the land. More of these cattlemen must take up the growing of their own cattle. Some few are now doing it successfully.

Just at the present time those interested in going into the business of meat production are much concerned as to the results of outside competition. It would be difficult to predict just what effect the throwing open of our markets to the world will have on meat prices. There will undoubtedly be a greater production of meat the world over due to the great demand for these products and the high prices which have prevailed in recent years. Argentina will undoubtedly continue to send her surplus meat to this country whenever the price paid is higher than that offered in the British markets. The importations of the past few months have not reduced the price to the consumer nor had any apparent effect on the price paid to the producer. If anyone has profited through the importation of foreign meats it must be the packers who are handling these meats.

Those going into the business of meat production should take it up with the idea of mastering to the fullest extent possible all the details of the business. High prices cannot be expected to prevail all the time. Meat is a staple product, however, and will continue to be so the world over.

Some few cattlemen are already taking up successfully the growing of cattle under corn belt conditions. The men who are doing this are handling strictly high-class cattle that can be matured at an early age. They have studied closely every economy that might be introduced into the business tending to lower the production cost. Almost invariably the men who have made a success of growing cattle at a profit are feeding considerable quantities of silage. This is one of the greatest economies that can be brought about in reducing the cost of production. The planning of all the farm operations must be in the direction of utilizing to the fullest extent possible every ounce of feed value produced on the farm. This is a most important consideration in the growing of cattle under corn belt conditions. The cheap low-grade feeds which have ordinarily been wasted must be utilized to the fullest extent possible. Every waste acre of the farm that might be utilized for pasture purposes or for the growing of feed must be put to work. The silo must be accepted as offering fully as

great advantages to the growing of beef cattle as to the dairy farmer.

New Book on Horses.

A very comprehensive book entitled "Management and Breeding of Horses," by M. W. Harper, assistant professor of animal husbandry in the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, has just come from the press of the Orange Judd Company, New York. In this volume on the management and breeding of horses the entire subject of judging, feeding, breeding, care and management, as well as a history and description of each of the breeds of horses, is presented in a most practical manner. The book is illustrated with 175 cuts of the best types of horses and the most approved methods of handling and training them. The cuts are made from natural photographs.

This book is the result of eight years' experience in the class room, as well as practical experience in the management of a stable of horses varying in number from 40 to 75 head, many of which are brood mares. An attempt has been made to arrange the subject matter so that the book may be used as a text, as well as a practical guide for the farmer and horse breeder. The book contains 500 pages and sells for \$2 net.

Cost of Colt at Weaning Time.

The horses over the country are almost entirely bred and grown on general farms. Only a few have devoted their whole interests to the breeding and growing of horses as a farm industry. The principal reason for this is that it costs too much money to keep brood mares for the sole purpose of raising colts. The business requires a much larger amount of capital than is required for the breeding of cattle or hogs. Mares are much more uncertain in breeding regularly than the other domestic animals.

The farmer must almost of necessity use brood mares to some extent for work purposes and raise the colts from mares that are paying their way in performing the work of the farm. Handled in this way the mare missing a season can be used to bear the brunt of the



ALMOST READY FOR WORK.

farm work and no loss results from the fact that she failed to produce a colt.

The colt cannot be considered as all profit, however. The mare raising a colt should not be required to perform quite so much work as the gelding or the mare not suckling a colt. Some extra labor is involved in the handling of the colt up to weaning time. Extra feed is also required for both mare and colt. These various items of cost added to the service fee may easily make the actual cost of the colt at weaning time so high that unless it is a thoroughly good one little profit will result.

The Missouri Experiment Station recently made some careful studies to determine exactly what it cost to raise the colt until weaning time. In this test the mares raising the colts were required to perform the same work as mares without colts. Two mares raising colts and two without colts were used in the test. The teams were matched up so that a mare with a colt and a mare without a colt were worked together. Professor Trowbridge, who had charge of this experimental work, reports the data as follows: In one of the teams the mare with the foal ate during the 147 days that she nursed the colt, an average daily grain ration of 10.98 pounds of corn and an equal amount of oats, or practically 21 pounds of grain daily. In addition she consumed an average ration of 23.6 pounds of timothy and clover hay daily. The average weight of the mare during this period was 1,386 pounds. The other mare worked in the team, having no colt,

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A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, 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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—has saved thousands of dollars and thousands of horses. The old reliable cure for Spavin, Ringbone, Splint or lameness. For sale at all druggists. Price \$1 per bottle, 6 for \$5. "Treatise on the Horse" free at druggists or write to Dr. E. J. KENDALL COMPANY, Enosburg Falls, Vt., U. S. A.

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saves high lifting, lighten draft, don't rut roads. Spokes don't loosen. Wheels don't dry out or rot. Write for free book on Wagons and Wheels.

Electric Wheel Co., 34 Elm Street, Quincy, Ill.

CALVES

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Booklet Free, D. O. COE, Topeka, Kansas.

consumed an average daily ration of 15 pounds of grain, composed of equal parts corn and oats and 20.47 pounds of hay. This mare maintained an average weight of 1,480 pounds. In the other team the mare suckling a colt ate an average daily ration of 23 pounds of grain consisting of corn and oats equal parts and 23 pounds of hay daily. This mare maintained an average weight of 1,286 pounds. The other mare worked in this team maintained an average weight of 1,363 pounds and consumed an average daily ration of 14½ pounds of corn and oats, equal parts, and 16 pounds of hay. It will be seen from these figures that the mares with the colts ate on an average about 7½ pounds more of grain daily than the mares without colts, and about 5½ pounds more of hay daily. In addition the colts themselves consumed during the period an average of 3.6 pounds of grain daily and a little over half a pound of hay daily.

It is evident that the colts should be charged with the extra grain the mares consumed, as well as the grain the colts themselves ate. Even with this extra amount of grain the mares did not maintain their weight as well as their mates in the team. In this experiment the mares with colts were required to perform just as hard work as mares without colts, which ordinarily would not be the case.

Adding together all these items of cost it will be seen that a colt at weaning time could easily represent an actual cost of from \$40 to \$60. If poor mares are used and inferior colts only are produced, the growing of the colt might easily fail to return any profit whatever. This is especially true since common, ordinary horses are always produced in so much larger numbers than there is less competition in the markets for them and they are bringing less money in proportion. The man who will expect to make good profits in the growing of horses on his farm must use good mares, and above all things should insist on using the very best sires obtainable. The market demand for this class of horses is apparently unaffected by the introduction of the motor trucks.

Each farmer should make it a practice to raise one or two good colts each year. Following this practice the cost of the horse power on the farm, which is oftentimes one of the heavy items of expense, can be quite materially lowered. In some instances on small farms where the owner can exercise personal supervision over the working of the mares, the raising of the high-class colts can make the horse end of the farming operations practically self supporting. It would be out of the question to do this, however, without using thoroughly good draft type mares and high-class pure-bred sires, correct in conformation and thoroughly sound in every respect.

The allowing of manure to accumulate in the barnyard is a practice that should be avoided if possible. Such piles of manure are always breeding places for flies and fertilizing value is gradually being lost. The ideal way of handling manure is hauling it out and spreading on the fields at least once or twice a week.

More Farm Bureaus July, 1915.

There are five counties in Kansas with "county demonstration agents" at work. Four more counties are now organized waiting for men. These counties are Lyon, Linn, Miami and Jewell. A man has been selected for Miami County to begin work the first of June or the first of July. Lyon County has been organized for over a year, but the right man has not been found for that county. Each of these four counties will receive, through the college, \$1,000 a year towards salary and expenses of the county agent. Seven more counties can be taken on the list with July 1, 1915, and they will be taken in order of their organization, preference being given to those counties that start in on their own funds. If you are interested in learning more about this work, write Supt. E. C. Johnson, Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan.

Home Economics School.

The first of this year's movable schools in home economics, conducted by the Kansas Agricultural College, was held in Aurora, Cloud County, last week. Miss Florence Snell, lecturer on domestic science, had charge of this school. Miss Frances Brown, assisted in getting the school started. Five lessons were given in cooking, five in sewing, and several on general topics. These movable schools always have been popular, and Miss Brown says that this year they will be more worth while than ever before. Any town that wishes to have one of these schools this spring, should arrange for it at once.

Studebaker

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30x3 1/2	15.75	17.00	3.50	35x4 1/2	34.00	36.05	6.30
32x3 1/2	16.75	18.10	3.70	36x4 1/2	35.00	37.10	6.45
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Selection of Breeding Stock

Hens Must be Selected for Egg Production and
Supplied With Proper Feeds—By W. A. Lippincott

In almost every other line of live stock, selection is being carefully carried on. The breeders of cattle and swine have for years been improving their stock so as to meet the needs of the consumers. The dairyman daily weighs the milk of each individual cow to determine which cows are returning profit and which are failing to pay their board; but the farm hen is going unnoticed. Every farm has hens, of course. The last census showed that a larger percentage of farms reported hens than any other class of live stock, not excluding horses. Yet, who has seriously considered the selection of an egg type in hens? The time has been when a chicken was a chicken and sold for a quarter, good, bad and indifferent; but times are changing and the good hen is coming into her own.

SELECTING FOR EGG TYPE.

There are several difficulties that surround the selection of high-producing hens. The individuals are small. Their production, compared with a dairy cow for instance, is also small. The standard profit per year per hen is somewhere around a dollar. One cannot spend a great deal of time on each individual hen, so, from a general farmer's standpoint, the trap nest, the one accurate way of getting at the big layers, is out of the question.

The fact that the individuals are so small also makes it difficult for even those who have given the matter considerable attention to select by type. There has been no general agreement as to what the egg type is, as there has been concerning the dairy type. How, then, is the farmer to select the layers and eliminate the loafers?

In the first place it goes almost without saying that in order to stand up under the strain of heavy production a hen must have a good constitution and great capacity. A dozen eggs should weigh a pound and a half. A hen that lays 12 dozen eggs in a year has to eat, grind, digest and assimilate enough food to sustain her body and manufacture three times the weight of her body in eggs. A hen that doesn't lay 12 dozen should not be tolerated on the farm.

In order to do this she must have a good-sized workshop, and in this shop she must have large well-developed organs of digestion and reproduction. Without exception it will be found that hens with tremendous egg records always have a capacity for taking care of large amounts of food. Some of them get it by great length of body; others secure it by great width through the abdomen. These show the so-called wedge-shaped conformation. The latter is generally spoken of as the correct egg type. It is not a question of getting the room, whether by length or depth.

Outside of the indication of good capacity, while there are a good many points which may be taken as indicating a good constitution, the hen's comb is her health certificate. It should be well developed and fiery red. No one ever saw a hen that was helping to fill the egg basket that wore a pale and shrunken comb. The beak should be short and well curved, the eyes bright and prominent. Anything approaching a "crow's head" should be avoided as a pestilence. It is birds with such heads that most easily pick up the contagious diseases that sometimes wipe out whole flocks. They are likely to lay few eggs and beget weak chickens.

In the heavy laying hen there will almost without fail be found associated the strong head, the roomy, capacious body, toe nails that are worn off nearly down to the quick. This seems like a little thing, and yet there is no surer indication of a hen's activity. And you will find that your big producer is hustling every minute she is not on the nest, for material out of which to make more eggs. Right in this connection you can put it down that the two or three hens that are still scratching around after the sun has gone down, and all the other hens are on the roost, are the ones that will give the largest records if you but go to the trouble of trap nesting. The hen that lays 200 eggs will have a 200-egg appetite. It is equally true that the hens that sit around all day or go to roost early are the ones that are keeping the Kansas average production so low. No hen has any business on the roost during working hours. It should be considered a sign that she is ready for market.

When a hen lays an egg she reproduces

herself. A hen will reproduce herself most when she is happy and contented. When she is happy she will sing. There's more truth than poetry in the saying that the singing hen is the laying hen. It's just common every-day hen sense.

The reason Kansas is so low among the states in average egg production is not that she has so few good layers. She has lots of them. The trouble is that she has a lot of crow-headed, dull-eyed, shrunken, pale-combed, short, shallow-bodied, long-clawed individuals sitting around, doing nothing but eating when food is thrown to them. There is no easier way to increase the egg profits of Kansas than to dispose of all such birds at once.

FEEDING FOR EGG PRODUCTION.

When one has hatched their breeding stock under hens from eggs laid by well-matured hens, has fitted them carefully for the breeding pen, has mated them with a pure-bred male bird whose mother laid more than 200 eggs, and whose paternal grandmother laid the same number, has eliminated all but the vigorous hens, he has simply put his factory in running order. If he is to secure the manufactured product, eggs, he must bring to the factory not only enough raw material, but the right kind of materials as well. On the average farm of Kansas the hens have plenty to eat. Many have too much. The reason why more eggs are not laid, in many cases, is because the right kind of materials are not furnished the hen out of which to make eggs. It is just as sensible to feed the hen nothing but corn and expect to get a large number of eggs as it would be to haul nothing but cotton to the door of the factory out of which to make cloth that was half silk. The egg which is the product we expect the hen to manufacture, is made up of three classes of materials. These are fat, found largely in the yolk; protein, most of which is in the white of the egg; and ash, which goes to make the shell. The hen cannot make protein out of fat nor a shell out of protein any more than a loom can weave silk cloth out of cotton. The same three classes are necessary for maintaining the body of the hen. The ash goes to make bone. The protein is used in making lean meat, feathers, toe nails, etc. The fat is used in keeping the body warm, furnishing energy and storing up body fat. If we are to get eggs we must first of all furnish the hen with the materials she needs for her body—and then see that she has what she needs for making eggs.

CORN ALONE TOO FATTENING.

There is no grain that we can offer the hen that will be eaten with more relish than corn. There is no grain that is more plentiful in the corn belt. These two facts lead to a condition that is all too common, of hens loaded down with fat and laying few if any eggs. Corn is a fattening food than which there is none better. But when corn alone is fed only the material for the yolk is furnished. If the hen lays at all, the eggs are likely to be soft-shelled because she has nothing to make shells out of. Every hen should be fed corn, but most hens get too much.

To secure protein to keep the feathers growing and the muscles strong as well as furnish albumen for the egg, such grains as wheat and oats may be fed. But these alone will not furnish protein enough for that purpose. Probably the best and in the long run the cheapest source of protein for the poultry farmer is cooked meat which is sold under the trade name of beef scraps. This can be secured from any of the large packing houses, as Swift and Armour, or from any poultry supply house. If the hens that have the run of the corn crib had beef scrap to even up on, there would be several millions of dollars more of egg money brought into this state than there is now.

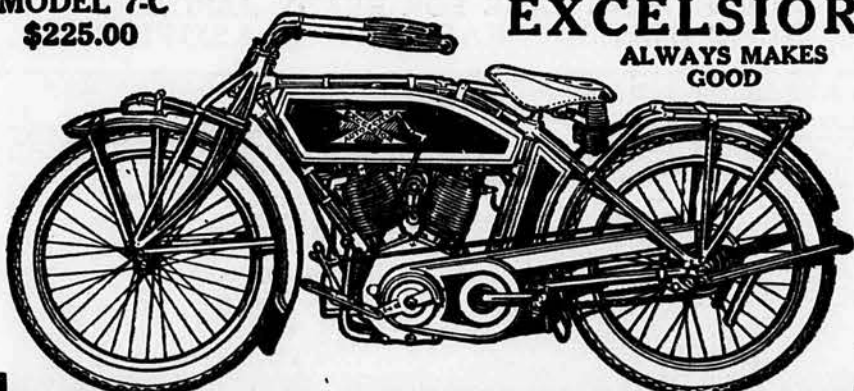
Then to make shells the hen should have something in the form of lime. About the most economical and certainly the most popular way to supply this is to keep oyster shell before the fowls all the time.

SUPPLY NATURAL CONDITIONS.

In all our feeding and care we should try to produce those conditions under which hens naturally lay the most eggs. These are, of course, spring conditions. And what does spring bring in the way of feed? It brings variety, and succulence. You may feed a hen corn, beef scrap and oyster shell, which represent the three classes of foods, and get eggs for a while. But in time it will become

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an old story. A hen is human enough to want a variety. It pays to give her what she wants because she gives back more eggs in return. In the spring she can get her protein in the form of worms or a hundred different kinds of insects. In furnishing her protein, don't keep her too long on beef scrap. Vary it now and then with oil meal, gluten feed, skim milk or cottonseed meal. In the spring she has her choice of as many kinds of green food as there are plants that grow. Green food acts as a mild laxative and helps to cool out the digestive tract. In the winter time give her some mangels every day, varied now and then with sprouted oats, cabbage or carrots. There is no better way of using light oats than sprouting them. It does not cost much to put a sprouter in the cellar so you can sprout oats all winter. It will pay for itself the first season.

It has been found by careful experiment that more eggs can be secured if we give the hen a part of her food ground fine. Such food can be secured in the form of mill by-products quite reasonably. This makes up what is called a mash, and may be fed wet or dry. It gives as good results fed dry and takes less labor to feed it. Where used dry it will be found convenient to feed it in hoppers.

When all that has been suggested so far in this article has been carefully looked after, the eggs, which mean success, will not be forthcoming unless the foods are fed with judgment.

More hens are overfed than are underfed. If one must do one or the other, it is better to underfeed than to overfeed. One will get as many eggs and it costs less. It is almost as easy to feed just enough. The birds prefer the whole or cracked grain to the dry mash, and the amount of dry mash they eat must be regulated by the amount of whole grain they are fed out of hand. In the winter laying ration, which is given below, it is expected that the hens will eat half as much dry mash as whole grain. A mixture of ten pounds of wheat, ten pounds of cracked corn and five pounds of oats are fed out of hand in a litter of straw eight to ten inches deep, night and morning. The morning feed should be light and scattered over every foot of floor space. At noon the dry mash hoppers should be opened and green food fed. Give as much green food as the birds clean up in half an hour. At night close the mash hoppers and feed the grain in the litter, giving them all they will scratch out and clean up before going to roost. The dry mash may be composed of four pounds wheat bran, four pounds bolted oats, two pounds wheat middlings, half a pound of charcoal and two pounds of beef scraps. Besides this it would be well to let the hens have all the milk they will drink. It should be well soured or perfectly sweet and always fed one way or the other. For a summer laying ration the cracked corn in the mixture should be reduced to five pounds.

No matter what ration one feeds, results will be poor unless the birds are kept active. Keeping the birds scratching early and late is the great secret of successful feeding.

Give Pastures Good Start in Spring.

Peter Pfeiffer, one of the old-timers of Brown County, in a recent letter to the State Board of Agriculture called attention to the fact that a good many farmers have already turned their stock onto pastures this spring. Mr. Pfeiffer considers this a very serious mistake. It is not only injurious to the stock, but it may seriously damage the pastures. Pastures may very easily be injured in such a way as to make it difficult to get them back into their former condition. Mr. Pfeiffer's advice is to keep stock off the pastures for a month at least, so that grass will have some opportunity to get large enough to furnish some nutriment. Stock turned out this early loses all appetite for ordinary rough feeds and get so little actual nutriment from the pastures that they may easily run down seriously in condition. It is often a noticeable fact that cattle run down in condition more during this period of the year than at any other time.

A stockman from a portion of our state where there is much native pasture remaining, remarked recently that the grass in his section was not showing up very well this spring. Weeds were coming in abundance, but the grass itself seemed poor. The fear was expressed that the exceedingly dry conditions of last season, combined with close pasturing, might have injured the stand of native grass. To those observing this condition in their native pastures, the advice of Mr. Pfeiffer to keep stock off for a month at least should be of vital importance.

Preventing Injury from Cutworms.

At times the cutworm, which is the larva form of a moth, becomes quite destructive. As the moths lay the eggs in places where grass and weeds grow up it is obvious that there will be little danger where land has been kept perfectly clean through cultivation. Usually gardens are most seriously affected by this pest. Damage may occur here even though the garden itself has been kept perfectly clean. This is probably due to the fact that the worms come in from strips of grass or weeds along the edge. C. W. Waldron, horticulturalist of the North Dakota Experiment Station, has the following suggestions to offer in the prevention of cutworm injury:

"We have found that the land which is covered with two or three inches of straw as early as the middle of August, and burned off before the land is plowed in the fall or spring will be free from cutworms the following year. While this method is entirely practical for gardens, it could not, of course, be applied to fields, because of the labor involved.

"It has been found that early fall plowing greatly lessens the number of cutworms. When the land is plowed early in the fall and immediately worked down, the cutworms are deprived of their source of food and many of them will starve before winter. Late fall plowing has very little effect upon them.

"In gardens we have found it practical to poison them by scattering a poisoned bait upon the land before planting the corn and other crops or setting out the plants from the hot-beds. This poisoned bait can be prepared by mixing with 50 pounds of wheat bran, one pound of paris green. To this should be added about two quarts of molasses and enough water to moisten. This should be applied to the land by placing small handfuls here and there, two or three yards apart. It is also an advantage to cover this poisoned bait with a handful of grass or some other protective material that the cutworms may seek it more readily. This remedy would not be a practical one applied to large fields. In that case the only practical measure consists in keeping the land in which corn is to be planted free from grass and weeds during the latter part of the summer or else to plow early in the fall

the land that has been allowed to become weedy and to see that it is kept clean during the remainder of the season. Plants can be protected from cutworms by putting a band of paper around them, extending an inch into the soil and an inch above ground. The cutworms will not eat through the paper. This method works fine for a small number of plants, and especially if the paper bands are put on when transplanting.

"The natural enemies of the cutworm are the robin and grackle, commonly known as the blackbird though different than the common blackbirds that are so numerous at harvest time. The robins may be encouraged by providing trees where they can build their nests. We have counted over 100 robins in one single flock in the spring, all busily engaged in digging out cutworms. Each one probably destroys 20 or more in a single day. With the help of the birds and such remedies as can be put into practice, the ravages of the cutworm can be reduced to a point where our crops are not greatly endangered."

Excepting poultry, there is nothing that can graze upon bermuda more profitably than swine. The stem of this grass is tender, appetizing and exceedingly rich in the protein so essential in the growth and development of swine.

The stomach of the hog is adapted to concentrates. However, a certain amount of green forage is profitably appropriated, and this, with a light ration of grain, will give satisfactory growing gains. More than this, it gives the hog the vigor needed during the fattening period.

Alfalfa makes an excellent hog pasture, but as a result of close grazing and tramping the crown is destroyed and the alfalfa dies. Even a dozen hogs per acre will in time destroy the alfalfa. Not so with bermuda. The grazing and tramping and rooting of hogs does not destroy it. A healthy, growthy hog roots. Ground which is frequently stirred, either with the plow or by the rooting of hogs, produces the most healthy, growthy bermuda. Bermuda will last for a generation where the land is not stirred, but will give greater yields where the ground is stirred. Eight sows and their pigs can be turned into

one acre of bermuda pasture. The pigs will grow and so will the bermuda, and the next season the soil will be richer and the bermuda better. In Kansas it would not do to let the hogs run on the bermuda during the cold weather, because rooting would expose it and winter-killing would result.

The feed problem is the big end of the hog business. There is no feed so cheap, appetizing and growthful as bermuda. With a good frame and kaffir and tankage, there is still money in hogs. Now that we have the serum treatment for the prevention of hog cholera, bermuda the ideal pasture grass for hogs, kaffir the sure grain sorghum, and cottonseed meal or tankage for the necessary protein in fattening, there is no reason why the hog industry should not develop amazingly.

Let Argentine or any other country produce cheaper beef, but the Sunflower state will supply the world's teeming millions with ham, shoulder and bacon from her pure-bred, bermuda-grazed and grain sorghum-fed hogs.

It is a business proposition. Kansas has the land and climate adapted to the production of bermuda and sorghums. It does not take much—of either money or time—to produce a large number of hogs.—F. A. MITCHELL, Chandler, Okla.

The business of an agricultural experiment station is to promote better agriculture by investigating the agricultural problems of the state with a view of their solution. It is generally conceded that the agricultural experiment stations of Kansas have more practical ideas relative to the promotion of the agriculture of the state than have the stations of any other state in this Union. The results of the station experimental work and of the co-operative farm demonstration work, which latter demonstrations permeate every section of Kansas, are published in bulletins which are sent, without charge, to those farmers of Kansas who make application therefor. If you are not getting the bulletins from the Kansas Agricultural College, you are missing much of the best published in the interest of better farming in Kansas. Get the habit of asking for and reading and studying these bulletins.

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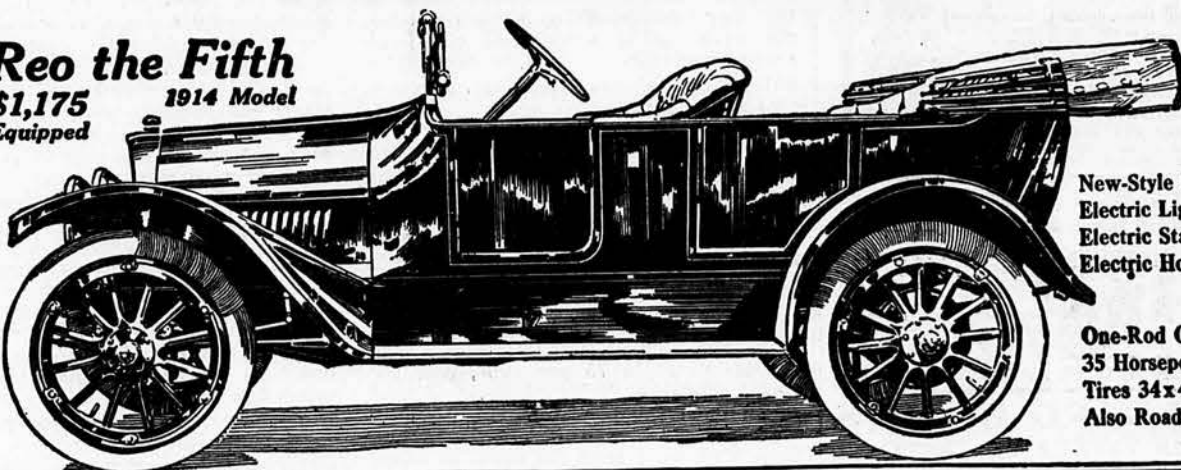
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Tires 34x4
Also Roadster

Any Kind of a Free Trial You Want—On Any Great Western Cream Separator

We will arrange to let you have a Great Western Cream Separator on any kind of a trial you want. Test the Great Western side by side with any other separator. Try them both on any kind of milk—warm, cold or stale. See how much better the Great Western is in every way. Then decide. We know that the Great Western beats them all. Comparison will prove it to you. You are safe in trying or buying a Great Western. Our

5 Year Guarantee

protects you absolutely. Write us. Let us send you our book so you can read up on butter fat facts and cream separator profits. Read about the many features that make the Great Western pay enough more than any other separator to pay for itself quick. \$5.00 to \$15.00 more on each cow every year. You should investigate now even if you have a separator.



Our Book FREE

tells best methods of separating—gives results of extensive experiments and proves Great Western superiority in many ways. Mail postal now—don't decide on any machine till our book comes.

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15⁹⁵ AND UPWARD ON TRIAL AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

A SOLID PROPOSITION to send fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.00. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned.

Absolutely on Approval. Gears thoroughly protected. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Western orders filled from Western plants. Whether your dairy is large or small write for our handsome free catalog. Address:

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

BURBANK'S THORNLESS CACTUS

Best known cattle, hog and sheep feed. Twenty-five to 75 tons per acre where rainfall is 7 inches and upwards. Unequaled as an ensilage. Order and plant now. Send \$2.00 and receive six plants, three forage and three fruiting.

SPINELESS CACTUS CO.

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E. Z. HOG-CATCHER

Catches any sized hog with a pull of the lever. Pushing lever automatically opens stanchions each way so largest hog can walk out freely. T. W. Lavelock of Princeton, Kan., writes, "My 8 year old son and I rung my entire herd of 300 head of hogs with the greatest ease and in a very short time. Don't see how I ever got along without it. I highly recommend it to all hog raisers. Hundreds of such testimonials. Price, \$8.60 f. o. b. Delavan. Free circular."

JAMES G. BAILEY, DELAVAN, ILLINOIS.

Only \$2 Down One Year to Pay!

\$24 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 1. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Skims 95 qts. per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 51-2 shown here. 30 Days' Free Trial. Express the own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog folder and direct-from-factory offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save half. ALBAUGH-DOVER CO. 2191 Marshall Blvd. CHICAGO No. 514

WELL DRILLS

If you wish to get into a good paying business, buy one of our new improved Drilling Machines. Great money maker. Write us today for our catalogue No. 10.

FERGUSON MFG. CO., WATERLOO, IOWA.

STANDARD BOOKS FOR THE FARMER AND BREEDER
Address, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Specialized Dairying for Kansas

R. J. Linscott, Jackson County. It is Golden Opportunity, and Suggests Methods

WHAT is the opportunity in Kansas for the specialized dairyman? It is the golden opportunity for the man who is so fortunate as to own a farm in Kansas. This is especially true of the small and medium-sized farmer, no matter where situated. If he is close to a large city he will probably handle his products in a different way than if a hundred miles or farther from a large city. However, he can successfully ship sweet cream the year around, a hundred miles to these big cities. There is always a demand at a good premium for good sweet cream and it can be shipped daily in five or ten-gallon cans. Therefore, location is a minor matter.

It may be said that if all farmers of Kansas should take up dairying the demand would be less, the price less and thus the business would become unprofitable. There is no danger of this. Diversified farming will always be carried on in Kansas. There will always be a large acreage of corn, wheat and other crops, and alfalfa will always play a very prominent part. These crops will be raised for market more or less. Cattle will be raised and fed at a profit for beef, sheep and hogs will always—as they do now—play a prominent part in the state's growth in wealth. Men differ in their tastes and desires in handling their farms and many would not go into dairy farming. Statistics show that the world's population is increasing much faster than the increase in cattle. It is estimated that the United States is capable of being developed so that we can carry ten times the population that we do at present and the population is increasing rapidly; so fast in fact, that our exports, which formerly were very large, are falling off and in some cases have actually stopped, and those articles which we formerly exported are now being imported. This is especially true, and alarming, in regard to food stuffs, butter and cheese being included to quite a large extent.

Wisconsin has become one of the leading dairy states and has increased her annual production wonderfully, having increased the average amount of butter produced per cow from 130 pounds to 170 pounds per cow; this extra 40 pounds per cow would add to the value of the butter that Kansas produced, \$1,176,000. This can easily be done and the increase in production is only started. The day is not far off when Wisconsin will average over 200 pounds per cow for every dairy cow they keep, and if Kansas does not get busy Wisconsin will receive twice as much income per cow as Kansas does, the cost of keeping being practically the same.

VARIOUS MARKETS FOR KANSAS.
The way dairy products are now handled makes it possible for every farmer in Kansas to milk whatever cows he can well care for and raise feed for; he can sell his cream as sweet cream, as churning cream, or can sell the whole milk—as individual circumstances may seem best suited to his particular case. The express rate on cream and milk is very low, the service good and the markets brought almost to the door of every Kansas farmer; the markets are cash, reliable and good. They have ranged high for a number of years and there is every indication of their staying high and even making a higher average.

To make dairying a success requires care, thought, energy and a moderate outlay for good dairy stock, feed, shelter, and utensils. However, it takes no more energy, or work, or outlay than it does to make a success in any other line of human endeavor. It is no more confining than handling a bank, store, or any other business if a success is made of it. Any business takes persistent, careful work and handling and the more energy and thought that is devoted to dairying or any other business, the more will it prosper.

GRADING UP THE DAIRY HERD.
Regarding the necessary outlay for dairy stock, this may be more or less—as the individual farmer may desire or is able to afford. He may start with a pure-bred sire and grade up a herd from the cows now on hand. This is a sure and good way and requires the least money in the start. The first generation the use of the pure-bred sire is 50 per cent of his herd, the second generation it is 75 per cent, and the third generation it is 87½ per cent, and so on until the persistent use of pure-bred, prepotent sires of one breed will have built up a herd the equal of many prominent registered herds. But the

farmer can never have registered dairy stock to sell by handling them this way. However, he can buy a heifer as soon as he is able and by keeping his heifer calves and, as he can do so, replacing his graded cows with registered cows of his own breeding, can eventually have a herd of registered dairy cows that will become the pride of his life, the most dependable income property that he can possess, the greatest and surest legacy that he can leave his family—a Kansas farm in the highest state of cultivation and carrying all the registered dairy stock it will care for. Such a property well handled will always increase in value and bring the maximum income possible.

SIRE IS WHOLE HERD.

Just a word about the use of the sire. It is not half the herd but the whole herd. You cannot lay too great stress upon the careful selection of a pure-bred sire from prepotent bred ancestry. A few poor cows do little harm in a herd, they can be disposed of and by disposing of their offspring there is little comparative damage done, but by the use of a poor sire every heifer raised in the herd is poorer than her dam and the whole herd must be disposed of or years spent in overcoming the use of this one poor sire. Whereas, if a prepotent dairy sire is used the heifers will be better than their dams and an actual improvement of much value will result. If the heifer produces at a milking 1½ pounds more milk than her dam, she will produce 1,000 pounds more milk per year, which at a low estimate is worth \$10 per year for each heifer you raise from a good sire. So that if you keep the sire three years and raise each year ten of his heifers he is actually worth to you a large amount of money. A cow is at her best at about six years, and counting a \$10 increase for each of these six years would mean \$60 per cow; for thirty heifers it would mean \$1,800. Of course, this is spread over a number of years and the breeder may not keep all of his heifers or get all of this value; nevertheless, the actual value is there and someone interested in dairying will get that value.

A good prepotent sire may be purchased for \$100 to \$250 and of course many breeding bulls are actually worth much more to breeders with pure-bred herds. But, for a grade herd a good, prepotent, desirable sire can be had at these prices which are certainly within the reach of every farmer or dairyman.

Regarding equipment, it need not be extensive or expensive. Any good shelter that protects the cows from the weather, keeps them warm and dry and in which the air is good and which receives an abundance of sunshine, is easy to clean and convenient to handle the cows in, is all that is required at first; it can, from time to time, be improved, remodeled or rebuilt. Good pails, strainers, cans, separator, etc., are necessary. The amount required for the handling of dairy products is very moderate.

KANSAS CAN GROW NECESSARY FEEDS.
Regarding feeds; in Kansas we can raise the most that is needed. Plenty of good, well-cared-for alfalfa hay, silage, corn fodder, and such other roughness as is found or can be raised on any Kansas farm, together with corn chop or wheat chop; or perhaps it is well to exchange some of these and use mill feeds—oil meal, cottonseed meal, etc., in their place. Any Kansas farmer can solve the feeding question satisfactorily, make a well balanced ration and at as moderate a cost as any place in the world. In feeding, it is very necessary that a variety be given, that the feed be good, well cared for, and that it be fed regularly and in sufficient amounts that the animal is always ready for a little more. Above all, it is necessary that a good supply of pure water be handy so the cow can have plenty of water as regularly as desired, and that the water be not too cold in winter and that it be fresh and cool in summer.

DAIRY-BRED HEIFERS SELL READILY.
With reference to the dairyman growing the heifers from his herd for his own use or for sale as dairy and breeding stock. There is a very large income from this source and it must be carefully looked after and watched. The success or failure in this line depends very largely upon the sire used. There has been many a good herd built up by using but one or a few pure-bred cows at the start. James S. Cooper of Nashville, Tennessee, is known as the "One Cow Cooper" all over the United States where high class registered Jerseys are



Farmer Onstoon Talks on BEATRICE Cream Separators

The man who buys the Beatrice Cream Separator need never buy another separator.

It has but few parts that can ever wear out. And there's not a single part that can ever wear out or rust out that is not replaceable.

When the bowl or other part does finally wear out, you don't have to junk your machine and buy a new one. You simply buy a new part.

If you should replace every single part that could wear out on your Beatrice, the cost would be less than \$35.

Isn't that better than paying \$110 and over for a new machine, which is necessary with some separators?

That is just one of the great Beatrice points. The Beatrice is the high-grade, fair-priced separator that you can clean in two minutes and that gets all the cream whether the milk is hot or cold.

Know all about the Beatrice before buying a cream separator. Be sure to write the nearest office for free catalogue and name of dealer near you.

BEATRICE CREAMERY CO., Chicago
Des Moines, Ia., Dubuque, Ia., Lincoln, Neb., Topeka, Kan., Denver, Col., Oklahoma City, Okla., St. Louis, Mo.

CEMENT SILO BUILDERS

Should write for information about my new forms and form lifter. Easy to operate, safe, and insures perfect work. I will figure with you on building your cement silo. Write

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(Shipping Point, Abilene, Kan.)

Established 1878.

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TOPEKA, KANSAS

Loans Money on Farms.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF Concrete Silos

FOR KANSAS IN 1914

is less than 500.

Of these we offer 150.

HOPPER & SONS, of Manhattan, Kan.

THRESHERMEN!

Send for our RED BOOK. It gives WHOLESAL PRICES. Most complete line of supplies in the United States. Belt, Hog, Horse, Packing, Oil Cans, Injectors, Lubricators, Boiler Tubes, Oils, Etc. Write today. Address H. S. BACHELOR MFG. CO., 1514 Genesee St., Kansas City, Mo.

known. He started with one cow and has raised over a thousand of her descendants. His cattle are highly valued wherever Jerseys are known.

It is hard to find, for sale, a truly good dairy cow and when you do find one her owner rightly values her very highly and she will cost you a very neat sum. It is much more satisfactory to raise your own cows. Of course, you must necessarily buy some at the start. The more you have with which to start the quicker will your whole herd be high class registered stock. But your greatest satisfaction will come from the use of cows of your own breeding and rearing and developing. They should be your best cows. In Kansas, there will always be a market for all the good dairy cows that can be bred and reared in Kansas, just as there will always be a profitable market for the dairy products.

DEMAND FOR PREPOTENT BULLS.

The demand for good, prepotent dairy sires is ever increasing and there is little chance that the supply will anywhere near equal the demand in the lifetime of any of us who are now in the business. In fact, the greater the number using pure-bred dairy stock the greater will be the demand for breeding bulls. They are and will be raised at a much greater profit than steers can be raised and sold for beef purposes. In the dairy animal you can "eat your pudding and still have it," whereas in the beef proposition "when you eat your pudding it is gone." It has been clearly demonstrated that in building up our land and increasing the fertility and crop production of our land, there is no system equal to that of dairying; it does it faster and more profitably than the growing of beef cattle. Yet, there is in Kansas, room for both to be handled with profit both for the farmer and his farm. It will always be so.

STANDARD DAIRY BREEDS SUCCESSFUL.

Regarding the breed I selected, we have handled Jersey cattle for 36 years and have always found them the most profitable breed. My father brought into Jackson County the first Jersey, the first registered Poland China hog, the first standard-bred horse, and was among the first to bring in Shorthorn cattle. We have always handled stock and have always found the Jersey the most economical market for our feed, the most responsive to good handling and care and to adapt herself to her surroundings better and quicker than any other class of stock. It has been amply proven by competitive tests carried on under the supervision of the federal government at the great Chicago and St. Louis World's Fairs that the Jersey cow is "the most economical producer of dairy products of whatever nature." It was shown that on every pound of butter produced the Jersey made 26 per cent more profit than did the Holsteins, and 49 per cent more than the Shorthorns. However, the question of breed is a wide one and every man can safely go into dairying with any of the standard dairy breeds and hope for complete success from a financial standpoint.

The dairy breeds have all been improved by careful handling of many master breeders until today we have the most remarkable dairy machines the world has seen, and they are being constantly improved, new records being made, and the dairy business is but in its infancy. Let every dairy breeder stick to the dairy breed he personally prefers, use the best and most prepotent sires he can, and do his best to succeed in dairying and to further the dairy business in Kansas. For by so doing he will benefit himself and the state and every person in the state.

SOME THINGS TO BE DONE.

Above all, do not be a slave to a poor cow; get or breed a better one. The value of a good sire cannot be estimated. There is no comparison between the natural advantages of Kansas and Wisconsin and Denmark. We are away ahead of either in natural dairy advantages, yet these two sections are—by the persistent use of good sires and energetic, systematic, practical adaptation of scientific dairy farming—the models of the dairy world today. What they have done, we can do, and can go far ahead of them, as we have many natural advantages they do not have.

Dairying is the greatest department of agriculture, which is the foundation of the business world.

Chicken Thieves Shun A. H. T. A.

According to the publisher of the official paper of the Anti-Horse Thief Association, the chicken stealing which is going on over the state has not troubled members of this association very much. Although chicken stealing is a penitentiary offense in Kansas, there are very few sent to jail. The A. H. T. A., through its 600 active lodges in Kansas, seems to have worked out methods

through the activity and watchfulness of its many members, which make it a dangerous proposition to steal chickens from members of this organization. In sections where losses of this kind are occurring, we would suggest that those of our readers who are suffering from such depredations look up the work this protective association is doing. W. W. Graves, of St. Paul, Kan., will be able to furnish full information concerning the organization and its work.

What Happened to His Name.

"My name was not always Champ Clark," says the Democratic leader of the House of Representatives.

"I was christened James Beauchamp Clark. When I reached majority I found that there were thousands of men named James B. Champ. I didn't like the name so I wrote it J. Beauchamp Clark. Then the fellows began to call me 'Beau,' so I just amputated the James and the Beau, which left me the name by which I have long been known, Champ Clark."

Power for Lighting and Starting

Subscriber, A. C. R., Saline County, asks how much power is required to operate the electric lighting and starting system.

We have seen figures in the motor magazines of tests in which it seemed to have been established that ten per cent of the gasoline is used in operating such systems. It is certain that it requires considerable power to drive this mechanism and our experience would indicate that the figures were about correct.

Kansas Fairs in 1914.

Here is a list of Kansas fairs to be held in 1914 and the dates, so far as determined:

Allen County Agricultural Society, Dr. F. S. Beattie, secretary. Iola, Sept. 1-4.

Allen County—Moran Agricultural Fair Association, E. N. McCormack, secretary. Moran, Sept. 16-17.

Barton County Fair Association, W. L. Bowersox, acting secretary. Great Bend, Oct. 6-8.

Brown County—The Hiawatha Fair Association, J. D. Weltmer, secretary. Hiawatha, Sept. 1-4.

Butler County—Douglas Agricultural Society, J. A. Clay, secretary. Douglas, Sept. 1-4.

Clay County Fair Association, W. F. Meller, secretary. Clay Center, Oct. 7-9.

Clay County—Wakefield Agricultural Association, Eugene Elkins, secretary. Wakefield, Oct. 9-10.

Cloud County Fair Association, W. L. McCarty, secretary. Concordia, Sept. 1-4.

Coffey County Agricultural Fair Association, S. D. Weaver, secretary. Burlington, Sept. 7-12.

Cowley County—Eastern Cowley Fair and Agricultural Association, W. A. Bowden, secretary. Burden, Sept. 1-4.

Cowley County Agricultural and Live Stock Association, Frank W. Sidel, secretary. Winfield, Sept. 8-11.

Decatur County Fair Association, J. R. Correll, secretary. Oberlin, Sept. 22-25.

Dickinson County Fair Association, C. W. Taylor, secretary. Abilene, Sept. 22-25.

Douglas County Fair and Agricultural Society, Vanroy M. Miller, secretary. Lawrence, Sept. 22-25.

Elk County Agricultural Fair Association, Fred R. Lanter, secretary. Grenola, Sept. 1-4.

Ellsworth County—Wilson Inter-County Co-operative Fair Association, W. S. Baxter, secretary. Wilson, Sept. 29-Oct. 2.

Franklin County Agricultural Society, J. R. Finley, secretary. Ottawa, Sept. 22-25.

Gray County Agricultural Society, R. W. McFarland, secretary. Cimarron, Sept. 22-25.

Greenwood County Fair Association, J. C. Talbot, secretary. Eureka, Aug. 24-29.

Harper County—The Anthony Fair Association, L. G. Jennings, secretary. Anthony, Aug. 4-7.

Leavenworth County Fair Association, Lucien Rutherford, secretary. Leavenworth, Sept. 9-12.

Lincoln County—Sylvan Grove Fair and Agricultural Association, R. W. Wohler, secretary. Sylvan Grove, Sept. 25-28.

Linn County Fair Association, C. A. McMullen, secretary. Mound City, Sept. 25-28.

Logan County—Inter-County Fair Association, F. W. Irwin, secretary. Oakley, Sept. 1-4.

McPherson County Agricultural Fair Association, Milton Hawkinson, secretary. McPherson, Aug. 18-21.

Mitchell County Fair Association, E. C. Logan, secretary. Solomon Rapids, Sept. 22-25.

Montgomery County Agricultural Society, Chas. Kerr, secretary. Independence, Sept. 22-25.

Montgomery County Fair Association, Elliott Irvin, secretary. Coffeyville, Sept. 29-Oct. 2.

Morris County Fair Association, A. M. Warner, secretary. Council Grove, July 20-25.

Nemaha Fair Association, M. R. Connet, secretary. Seneca, Sept. 29-Oct. 2.

Neosho County—The Four-County District Agricultural Society, Geo. K. Bideau, secretary. Chanute, Oct. 5-9.

Ness County Agricultural Association, J. A. Cason, secretary. Ness City, Sept. 1-4.

Norton County Agricultural Association, Fred Strohwig, secretary. Norton, Aug. 25-28.

Ottawa County Fair Association, J. E. Johnston, secretary. Minneapolis, Sept. 8-11.

Pawnee County Agricultural Association, Harry K. Walcott, secretary. Larned, Sept. 29-Oct. 2.

Pottawatomie County Agricultural Society, J. A. Lister, secretary. Wamego, Sept. 14-19.

Pratt County Fair Association, Jas. A. Lucas, secretary. Pratt, Aug. 11-14.

Reno County—Kansas State Fair, A. L. Sponsler, secretary. Hutchinson, Sept. 12-19.

Republic County Agricultural Association, H. L. Pierce, secretary. Belleville, Aug. 25-28.

Riley County Agricultural Society, Edd Beard, secretary. Riley, Sept. 22-25.

Rocks County Fair Association, J. C. Foster, secretary. Stockton, Sept. 8-11.

Rush County Agricultural and Fair Association, T. C. Rudice, secretary. Rush Center, Sept. 2-4.

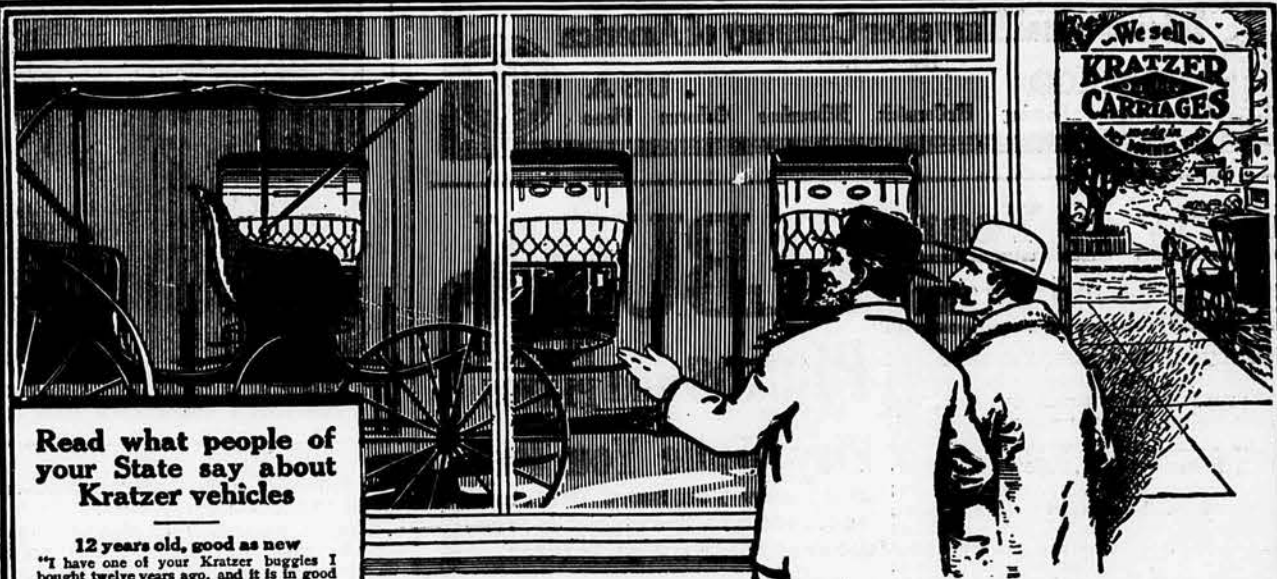
Russell County Fair Association, J. B. Funk, secretary. Russell, Oct. 6-9.

Shawnee County—Kansas State Fair Association, T. A. Borman, president. Topeka, Sept. 14-19.

Sherman County Agricultural and Racing Association, Wade Warner, secretary. Goodland, Aug. 17-22.

Smith County Fair Association, H. C. Smith, secretary. Smith Center, Sept. 22-25.

Stafford County Fair Association, R. B. McKay, secretary. St. John, Sept. 22-25.



Read what people of your State say about Kratzer vehicles

12 years old, good as new

"I have one of your Kratzer buggies I bought twelve years ago, and it is in good shape yet and will carry four men today. I never had any repairs on it for ten years—two years ago I had the tires set, which made it as good as new for service."

H. D. SCHROEDER, Hanover, Kan.

Run 13 years and good yet

"I have had a Kratzer buggy that has been in use for thirteen years and has given the best of satisfaction. I never had to have the tires set until last summer. It is in fair condition yet."

W. D. REYES, Dallas Center, Ia.

Surrey good after 19 years

"I still have a Kratzer canopy top surrey that I bought in 1894. It has a good deal of hard work to do, and has traveled approximately 40,000 miles, but is still solid and strong today. Four years ago I had a new set of tires put on, had it repainted once, and it is now in good condition. You can see it any time on the farm two miles south of Des Moines."

M. H. DALE, Park Ave. Station, Des Moines, Iowa

No kick for 11 years

"We have been handling Kratzer vehicles for eleven years and have the first kick to make on Kratzer Quality. We think they are as good as we can buy for the money."

BRIDGES & BARTLETT, Ridgeway, Mo.

Sold 500 Kratzers—everyone pleased

"We have sold upward of 500 Kratzer buggies and in every instance the purchasers were fully satisfied. Whoever buys a Kratzer buggy will get their money's worth in full."

MULLEN BROS., Fonda, Iowa

If you buy a Kratzer you will get satisfaction

"We have sold Kratzer carriages for the last five years. We have tried different makes but the Kratzer carriages have given us the best satisfaction of any, so we can say if you buy a Kratzer Quality carriage it will give you the best of satisfaction."

KERKMAN & YOUNG, Van Horn, Ia.

18 years old, still in use

"I have a Kratzer buggy that I bought of Gordon & Blaney, of Olin, Iowa, 18 years ago. Have not even had the tires set, and expense on this buggy would not exceed \$1.00. I am still using this buggy and it is in fairly good condition. The material has certainly been of the very best throughout and any one needing a new buggy will not go wrong by buying a Kratzer."

CHAS. W. HIGH, Mechanicsville, Iowa

Bought another for his son

"I have had one of your buggies in constant use for eight years. It is a good buggy yet, and I have never had a tire set in all that time. It is just good enough that I bought another for one of my sons, this year."

J. W. BOND, Randall, Kansas

The safest place to buy a buggy or carriage

is of the dealer who handles Kratzer vehicles. Kratzer vehicles have been making friends of Western folks for 24 years. They are and always have been, built to fit Western road conditions. That's why so many Kratzer buggies and wagons are still in use after 12, 15 and even 20 years. Your dealer stands back of the

Kratzer Quality Vehicles

he sells you—and so do we. You are assured satisfaction in a Kratzer vehicle. They are satisfying your friends and neighbors and have been giving great satisfaction on Western roads for a quarter of a century. The dealer of whom you buy stands back of the Kratzer with his reputation and we stand back of him. You also see the vehicle before you buy and you get the very job you see, if you want it.

Kratzer vehicles leaders in beauty and comfort

Kratzer Quality means the utmost in appearance and comfort as well as in service. Kratzer buggies embody the newest ideas in shape, style and finish. They are winners in every way. It's hard to imagine a finer or more comfortable turn-out, than a good horse and a Kratzer buggy, right up to the minute in design and style—or than a Kratzer surrey, the thoroughbred carriage, behind a pair of spanking, thoroughbred horses.

A Kratzer dealer near you—see the Kratzer line

If you don't know your nearest dealer, let us tell you. He isn't very far from you—that's sure. Every Kratzer vehicle is good value for its price. If you'd like to look over the Kratzer line at home

Send for new Kratzer catalog

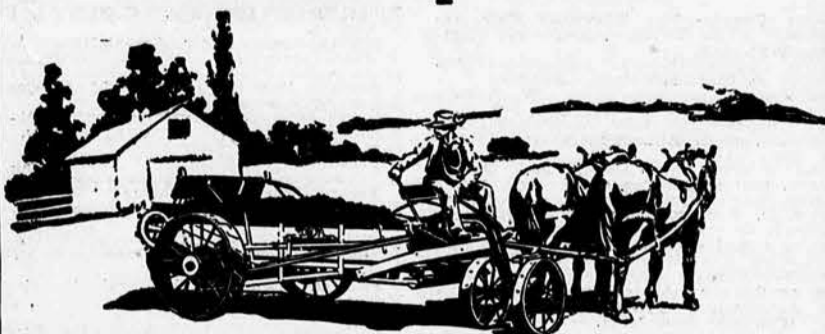
This new 70-page catalog is a beauty. It's a Kratzer Quality catalog. If you're thinking of buying a buggy or a carriage, we want you to have this book, showing 100 styles of Kratzer buggies, surreys, wagons and carriages. Write today.

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108 West First Street

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International Harvester Manure Spreaders



The IHC Line GRAIN AND HAY MACHINES

Binders, Reapers
Mowers, Stackers
Hay Loaders
Hay Presses
CORN MACHINES
Planters, Pickers
Binders, Cultivators
Endless Cutters
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Oil Tractors
Manure Spreaders
Cream Separators
Farm Wagons
Motor Trucks
Threshers
Grain Drills
Feed Grinders
Knife Grinders
Binder Twine

LOOK for the following points in the manure spreader you buy: 1. Correct, efficient, well-tested design. 2. Guarantee of first-class materials. 3. Reinforcing of parts where strains usually come. 4. Strength of parts where occasional strains come. 5. Wearing qualities and protection of driving parts. 6. Reputation of manufacturer, insuring efficient repair service. Satisfied American farmers find these essentials in International manure spreaders.

International spreaders have, besides, many features that grew out of long field experience. Study the steel construction in frame, wheels, and driving mechanism; the easily-removable beater; the differentials in rear axles, insuring even spreading while turning corners; the reversible worm and gear; low, easily-loaded box; and many others.

International spreaders are of all styles and sizes, high and low, endless and reverse apron. Write for illustrated catalogues, and when we send them we will tell you where you may see the spreaders.

International Harvester Company of America



CHICAGO

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USA



Champion Deering McCormick Milwaukee Osborne Plano

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When you buy a piano you must look ahead to future years, which is the only real test of durability, tone and piano value. There are many downright frauds in the business who promise everything. Beware of puzzles, coupons or schemes. Honest reliable houses do not resort to fake schemes. We have been in the piano business nearly 40 years. We have customers in your community who have dealt with us and can tell you we are most reliable, most truthful, most safe to deal with. We guarantee you the very lowest prices and most easy terms. To honest sincere people we offer our good Elburns on very easy terms. The best guarantee of the future is the record of the past. You should deal with the old reliable square house whose guarantee means something. The new house cannot give you the names of old customers and old customers are best. Write us for prices and terms on the Elburn pianos or player pianos.

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PLAYER PIANOS and PIANOS

Play While You Pay
and know you have the very best piano in the world for the money. This we guarantee.



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Easy Terms

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Wright's Ham Pickle, a scientific combination of meat curing materials all recommended by Dept. of Agriculture. A \$1 box cures a barrel of meat. Wright's Condensed Smoke, a liquid made from hickory wood, for smoking all meats. A 75c bottle smokes a barrel of meat. Send names of five neighbors who cure meat for Free Sample and Book.

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MAKING THE FARM PLEASANT

A FARM is just what we make it—a pleasant or an unpleasant place to live.

A few flowers in the front yard, a hammock on the porch, a cement walk to the barn, an automobile—any one or all of these things might make the difference between contentment and discontent with life on the farm for the family.

Little conveniences for the work, also, are important. If, by expending a few dollars, we can lighten a task for years, such as hooking an engine to the cream separator or the churn, is it not good farming and good living to do so?

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Commission Rule in Rural Religion

Progress in Rural Righteousness Blocked by Denominational Rivalry—By A. E. Holt, Manhattan, Kansas

SLOWLY but surely it has been dawning upon the political world that the great political parties with their emphasis upon national issues have been sacrificing the smaller communities by dividing the people on issues which had no significance whatever for local progress. To divide the town of Longmont, Colorado, on questions of tariff when the real issue was one of ownership of the local electric light plant simply diverted the attention of the people from their real welfare to a cause which to say the least was so remote that it was almost immoral to think about it in connection with issues of serious local importance. The political common sense of cities over the entire country revolted against such a miscarriage of political justice and evolved what was known as "the commission form of government" in city government. Without disturbing national political affiliation men were offered the opportunity to unite for efficient government in their local tasks. Issues were clearly drawn between decency and indecency, between progress and reaction. It represented the assertion of vigorous self respect of the American cities against exploitation by a political system which cared little

such communities Burr has gone with his plan for a commission form of government in religious work. He affords the community a chance to get together for local religious efficiency without regard to their alignment in national parties. These old and deep-rooted prejudices he does not disturb. He asks the people to come together and form what he calls his "Christian community." The business of this community is carried on by a board of five commissioners, each of whom is head of a department of work. These departments represent natural divisions in religious work. He never tries to organize except on the basis of an awakened religious conscience in the community. He is a powerful and winning speaker and generally finds the people quite willing to accept some form of organization such as this, after the meeting has been held.

What the results of this will be after several years' trial Burr does not himself attempt to prophesy. He simply says it is the next and most merciful deed of mercy for the wounded community which the priests and levites of other faiths have not been able nor willing to help. As a record of present ac-



GROUP OF BOYS AT HENDERSON CHAPEL, NEAR WEBER, JEWELL COUNTY, KANSAS.—THIS COMMUNITY HAS AN ENTHUSIASTIC LEADER IN R. E. MORGAN.

for the local community except as it could use it for party ends.

Closely analogous to the exploitation of the city by the national political parties has been the exploitation of the small country community by the national religious parties. It is hardly worth while to enumerate the shame of modern Protestantism in the blocking of progress in the small rural community because the people have aligned on issues which have little relationship to either personal righteousness or community welfare. The clerk of the little rural church who sent in the report to the state superintendent that she thought her church was doing as well as could be expected considering the number of churches it had to contend against, furnished an accurate description of the chief difficulty with thousands of country churches. The condition became so serious that it is little wonder that the religious common sense of the nation is beginning to revolt against it. Any man who can afford a way out of the modern waste and inefficiency in the open country ought to be hailed as a Christian benefactor especially if he does it without starting another denomination.

In this connection it is interesting to note the work of Rev. Walter Burr of Louisville, Kansas. Burr comes to his present work in country communities after a large experience in social work in two large cities and with a burning sense of the need of some kind of adequate religious life for the rural community. He is thoroughly convinced that no kind of social reconstruction will get far without a fundamental religious reconstruction of the whole community. New schemes for community betterment only arouse personal jealousies unless the people approach them with sense of religious conviction which carries them by questions of personal prejudice. Burr has no program of hate against the denominations in the community. If they can do the work he stays out. But, as he states, there are hundreds of rural communities which are without religious work just because the denominations have throttled each other in a death grip which has been fatal to all. Into

complishment he can show one village completely made over from a community torn by feuds and factional jealousy to a community united in a splendid religious service which is working out into all kinds of noble community efforts. For fifteen days the people came together last summer in convocation where with the large use of local resources they learned of their own best welfare and dedicated themselves to better personal and community life. Plans are on foot for a fine agricultural high school and for various lines of rural co-operative measures. The young people are united in a community musical organization under efficient leadership. Large use is made of the state traveling libraries. The work is being extended to surrounding districts and Burr is training a group of local assistants who are going where he can not go. He is perfectly willing that the work of reorganization which he is starting should be taken over by a denomination when that denomination arrives which can command the allegiance of the community and assume community leadership, but until that denomination arrives he proposes to go on ministering to the bruised and beaten traveler who has fallen among thieves and has been left half dead.

Until just recently seed grains have excluded from the parcels post rates. There seems to be no good reason why this ruling should have been made. It has now been eliminated, however, and under the present classification, agricultural seeds may be sent under parcels post rates and rulings. This should be of special interest to farmers, since it will enable them to secure through this means many small packages of seeds which heretofore could only be sent by express.

The importation of cheap eggs from China is not going to appeal very strongly to the critical consumer in this country. It takes these shipments at least a month to cross the ocean, and the product is inferior to begin with. It will have little effect upon the demand for first quality fresh eggs produced at home.

Winter home with five rooms, includes everything needed to get cut to fit, hardware, locks, or two coats. Can be shipped as is received. Complete \$298.

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Burns clean, convenient, economical oil, no dirt, work or trouble. Soon saves its cost in fuel bills. Operated exactly like gas without the expense, none of the dangers of gasoline.

Makes the Heavy Summer Cooking Easy

2, 3 and 4 Burner Sizes

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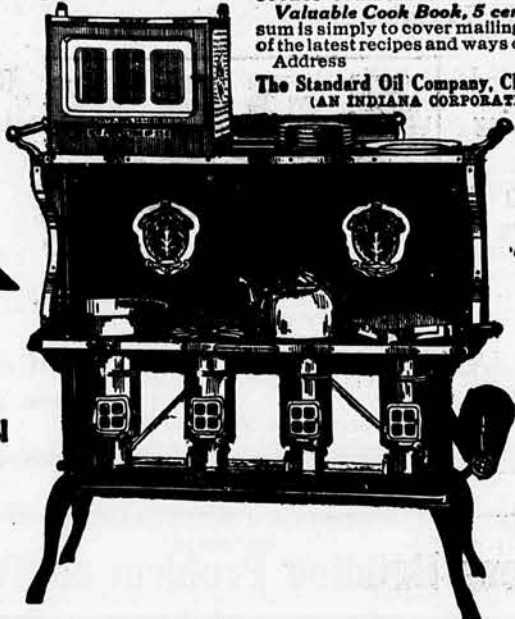
New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-stove

The NEW PERFECTION Wick Blue Flame cook stove has a fine cabinet top with warming shelves, and a portable oven that does the best baking and roasting you ever tasted. Special patented broiler broils on both sides at once, increasing tenderness and flavor.

Let your dealer show you the different sizes—two, three and four burner. Ask especially to see the NEW PERFECTION Range with THERMOS oven, which gives you a splendid range and a fireless cooker combined.

Valuable Cook Book, 5 cents. This sum is simply to cover mailing. 72 pages of the latest recipes and ways of serving. Address (180)

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No Dirt or Trouble

For Best Results Use Perfection Oil

Announcement from Mr. Borman

THE winning title for my book on sorghums, together with the name of the winner, will be announced in the next issue of KANSAS FARMER.

This book will be ready for distribution about May 1, and will be promptly mailed to those who have already placed their orders, as well as to those who order before that time.

I regret the delay in getting out this book—but the delay is through my own fault. I wrote the book last summer when most folks thought I was taking a long rest.

But the summer of 1913 made sorghum history for Kansas and Oklahoma and I did not have this in my book. The developments of that season could not be overlooked. I set out to investigate these developments so that they might be included, and meanwhile I conceived a book differing greatly from that originally planned. I feel that the delay has been worth while.

So the book has been re-written from cover to cover and it is a better book than I ever expected to make. I have been compelled to do the re-writing along with my editorial duties and it has required a longer time to complete it than expected.

Watch for the announcement of the winning title and more about the book in our next issue.

M. Borman

HOME CIRCLE



A good suggestion for gathering anything to be put into a band is to gather it twice and draw the threads from opposite ends. In this way the work is evenly and quickly done.

If your carpet has a dull, dusty look after beating it, add two teaspoonfuls of ammonia to half a gallon of cold water. Dip a clean cloth in this and wring it out and wipe the carpet. It will freshen up the colors and give a bright, clean appearance to the carpet.

To clean silver, put a level tablespoonful of sal soda in dishpan, add a quart of cold water, put on fire to boil (put silver in pan in the cold water), and wipe immediately after the water boils up. Result, perfectly shined silverware without any trouble.

If you have a large piece of velvet which needs pressing before it can be used, try this plan: Let the fire in your range die down, wring a thick cloth out of cold water and spread over the top of the stove, next spread the velvet, right side up, on the wet cloth, and let it remain until the steam raises the nap. Do not crush the latter until perfectly dry.

After a piece of eyelet embroidery has been laundered it is a good plan to go over it and get the eyelets into shape. Take a stiletto and press into each to the full size but without stretching it at all, and press through from the under side. This will cause the work to stand up and will give it a beautiful appearance.

Glycerine is said to be good for removing all kinds of stains from table linen. Rub the spots with pure glycerine, let it remain awhile and then rinse in lukewarm water. The most delicate silks or woollens are not injured. Sometimes it is best to let the glycerine remain several hours before washing it out.

A slice of lemon added to the boiler on wash days will make the clothes white and take the stains out of handkerchiefs and such things. Slice the lemon—without the rind—and let it remain in the boiler until the clothes are ready to come out.

A home-made holder for your crochet thread can be made as follows: Select a rather large hairpin and spread it a little at the top, and then bend each end about an inch toward the center. Insert the ends in the ends of your spool, hook the top of the hair-pin on a button of your waist, or if you have no buttons, pin it on with a safety pin, and you are ready for work. This will save much reaching and searching for the ball that is bound to get away from you unless it is securely fastened to you in some way.

Honey Gems.

Two quarts flour, 3 tablespoonfuls melted lard, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint honey, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint molasses, 4 heaping tablespoonfuls brown sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ level tablespoonfuls soda, 1 level teaspoonful salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint water, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful extract vanilla.—The Colorado Honey Producers' Association.

A Seed Thought.

More things are wrought by prayer Than this world dreams of.

Wherefore, let thy voice Rise like a fountain for me night and day For what are men better than sheep or goats That nourish a blind life within the brain, If, knowing God, they life not hands of prayer Both for themselves and those who call them friend?—Tennyson.

Chili Con Carne.

Take two pounds of round steak, cut into pieces about two inches square; brown this down in an iron or granite kettle in two tablespoonfuls of butter, and two of lard or fresh drippings. When it is thoroughly browned remove the meat and add to the fat one large onion sliced, garlic to make a tablespoonful when it is cut fine, and one-half teaspoon cayenne pepper; when this has fried slowly about five minutes, remove

from the fire and rub in two tablespoonfuls of flour. Add the browned meat; cover the whole with cold water; salt to taste, adding more pepper if desired. Cook slowly on back of stove three hours, or until the meat can be easily broken with a fork. Serve over boiled red kidney beans.—MRS. J. J. O'CONNELL.

Recipe for Mustard.

This mustard is every bit as good as the kind sold in grocery stores. Put three teaspoonfuls of ground mustard into a bowl. Pour over it enough warm water to make a stiff paste, and rub smooth. Add one-half cupful of vinegar, one tablespoonful of sugar, a pinch of salt and the beaten yolks of two eggs. Set the bowl in boiling water and stir the mixture until it thickens. Then add a lump of butter about the size of an egg. This is splendid.

Where Vulgarity Runs Rief.

Merrily go on the antic of the vulgar and the ill-bred at weddings. The houses of the newly married are covered with signs; the throwing of rice injured not fewer than sixteen couples last autumn; carriages are labeled with offensive signs; modest young brides are presented at their wedding feasts with a stork bearing a baby and an attached sign: "Not yet, of course, but soon"; trunks are bedecked with suggestive inscriptions—in short, marriage is made a farce. And parents stand idly by, saying complacently: "Oh, it's all innocent fun—let the young people have their nonsense!" And these same parents go back to their evening lamps and read about and deplore the tendency of unhappy marriages: they see no connection between the laxity of the marriage tie and laxity of the sacredness that should surround two persons at the very outset of the founding of a home! It makes ones wonder why the first man called it "common-sense," for is it common?—The Ladies' Home Journal.

Children should be allowed to help mother and father almost as soon as they can do anything. A baby eighteen months old can break up macaroni. At two years he can wash his own hands and face, and can measure out flour and salt and sugar to help mother. My boy measured out all the materials for his birthday cake when he was four years old.

Isn't he the way? Well, of course, women who think the most important thing in life is to get their housework done quickly send their children out with a nurse to "get them from underfoot."

That is where trouble with the modern American child begins. The mother doesn't take trouble enough with it. She saves her time when it is little, only to face a bigger problem when it grows up undisciplined and unresourceful.—Health Culture.

Not the Husband's Money.

The following article from The Ladies' Home Journal is worthy of consideration. Unfortunately it is true in so many households, and the cause of a great deal of discontent:

I have no desire to stir up trouble in households, but the fact remains that there are a goodly number of households in which if there took place a little plain talking from the wife to the husband it would be a mighty healthy thing for the husband. I mean those households in which there exists the idea that wives subsist on the generosity of their husbands. It is a prevalent notion, and it subjects women to continual mortification. There are households where the wives have to beg for every cent they get, and are deprived by that process not only of their proper dignity but also of their sense of responsibility. Being treated like children they behave like children. Some of them never learn to spend money soberly because they have never come under the educative influences of a definite income. The man believes that he earns the money, and that he has, therefore, the right to spend it. Sometimes he laughs about the gifts which his wife gives him at Christmas, "out of his own money."

Films Developed Free.

First roll for new customers. We give high grade work at a low price. J. C. WOLCOTT, Topeka, Kansas.—(Adv.)

It isn't his own money. The stenographer who makes purchases for herself or her friends out of her salary is not spending her employer's money. It does not belong to him. She has earned it, and it is her own. And the wife has earned her money. She has earned it as does the housekeeper or the seamstress. The fact that she is willing to do all this, and that in doing so she fulfills the functions of her life, makes no difference. She does it, and doing it she earns money. A fair proportion of her husband's earnings belongs to her as a matter of justice and honesty. This business of giving the cook so many dollars a week and food and lodging, and getting a housekeeper for nothing because she is a wife, is a transaction in which common fairness has no place; and there are a goodly number of husbands who sadly need to get this truth firmly fixed into their heads.

What some husbands need to realize on this point is this: that the withholding of money from their wives to run the household, or doling it out to them in pitiable dribbles, is a relic of that time when all the food and clothing of the family came from the family's own farm. There was no reason then why women should have money. Everything was home-grown or home-made. The "store" was not taken into account, and

there was little need of the market. But today, in the cities at least, everything comes from the market or store. Every article of food and of dress involves a financial transaction. This change necessitates a corresponding change in the domestic arrangements about money. But the adjustment is very slow. Until it is frankly made there is bound to be misunderstanding. The methods of supply in the household are those of the twentieth century; the methods of finance that the husband pursues are those of the age of Abraham and Sarah. And it is pretty hard on Sarah. It is high time that some Abrahams of today modernize the business of the family, just as they are willing to modernize their methods in business. The modernization of the household would mean a much clearer understanding of the annual amount which may properly be applied to the living expenses of the family, and the placing of that amount in the hands of the wife. The person who does the planning must do the buying, and the person who does the buying must know how the accounts stand. It is hard enough nowadays for a housewife to make both ends meet without a rip somewhere, but it becomes doubly hard where she is expected to do it under obsolete methods which the husband would not tolerate in his office.

FASHION DEPARTMENT—ALL PATTERNS TEN CENTS

This department is prepared especially in New York City for KANSAS FARMER. We can supply our readers with high grade, perfect fitting, seam-allowing patterns at 10 cents each, postage prepaid. Full directions for making, as well as the amount of material required, accompanies each pattern. When ordering all you have to do is to write your name and address plainly, give the correct number and size of each pattern you want and enclose 10 cents for each number. We agree to fill all orders promptly and guarantee safe delivery. Special offer: To anyone ordering a pattern we will send the latest issue of our Fashion Book, EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER, for only 2 cents; send 12 cents for pattern and book. Price of book if ordered without pattern, 5 cents. Address all orders for patterns or books to KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

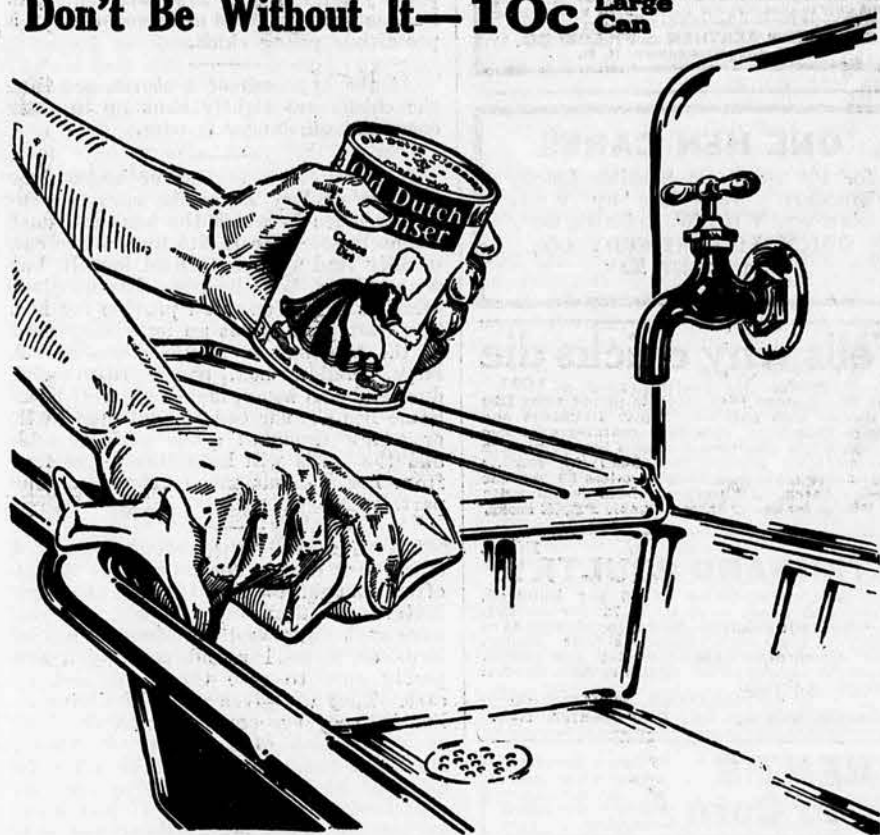


No. 6613—Ladies' Waist: Messaline or China silk can be used to make this waist. The waist closes at the front and can be made with or without the seam at the back and with either the long or short sleeves. The pattern, No. 6613, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 1 1/2 yards of 44-inch material. No. 6569—Ladies' Coat: No smarter model can be found than this one-piece jacket. It is flat on the shoulders and falls in loose folds below the bust, held in by a narrow girdle at sides and back. The long or short sleeves can be used. The pattern, No. 6569, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 44-inch material. No. 6123—Ladies' Shirtwaist: This shirtwaist is made with a tuck at each shoulder. The waist closes at the front and can be made with either the long or short sleeves. The pattern, No. 6123, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material and 3/4 yard of 27-inch contrasting goods. No. 6574—Girls' Dress: This dressy frock gives us a plain blouse, with front closing and sleeves inserted in the regulation manner. Over the blouse is worn a bolero jacket, with short rounded fronts and short sleeves. The pattern, No. 6574, is cut in sizes 4 to 14 years. Medium size requires 3/4 yard of 36-inch goods. No. 6518—Ladies' Skirt: This stylish three-gored skirt can be made with the high or regulation waistline. The two trimming bands give the tier effect, now so much sought. The closing of the skirt is in front. The pattern, No. 6518, is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 44-inch material. No. 6603—Ladies' Skirt: Serge or cheviot can be used to make this skirt. The skirt is made with four gores. It may have the high or the regulation waistline. In the back is a straight panel and in front a similar panel, curved in at the top in ornamental effect. The pattern, No. 6603, is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. No. 6566—Girls' Dress: Any of the wash materials can be used to make this dress. The dress closes at the front. The two-piece skirt is joined to an underwaist. The long or short sleeves can be used. The pattern, No. 6566, is cut in sizes 6 to 14 years. Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 44-inch material.

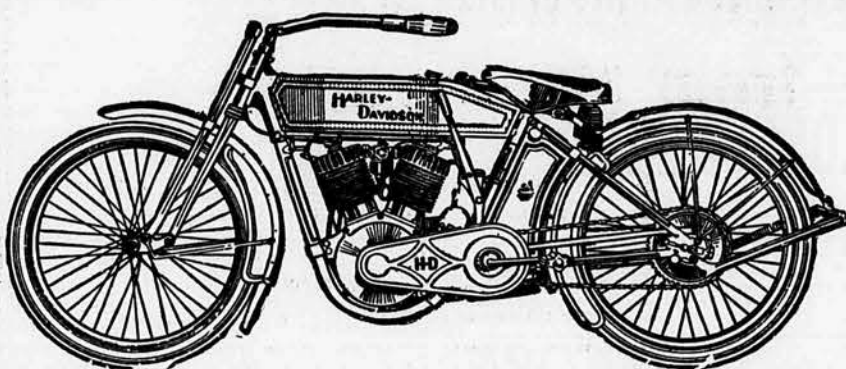
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"OLD DUTCH" cleans the sink "as quick as a wink." Quickly banishes grease, dirt and stains from porcelain, enamel and metal parts. Equally effective for scrubbing wooden sink boards.

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We pay you liberally IN CASH for every subscription secured. You CAN'T LOSE in THIS contest. It costs you nothing to enter.

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First Grand Prize.....	\$285 Harley-Davidson Motorcycle
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This \$285 Harley-Davidson Motorcycle, the new 1914 two-speed model, with \$500 in prizes, will be given away absolutely free in a prize contest just started by KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan. It costs you nothing to enter and you will be paid liberally in cash for each subscription secured. Send in your name and address at once, boys. You can win a Motorcycle and make money every minute of your spare time.

EARN A BIG CASH SALARY EACH WEEK. You don't have to wait until the end of the contest for your money. You will be paid each week. If you only have a part of your time to spare, enter at once. You can turn that spare time into cash, easily earned, and win a \$285 Harley-Davidson Motorcycle. It's easy, but you won't know how easy until you find out all about it. To find out, send your name and address to the Contest Manager, Kansas Farmer Motorcycle Contest, 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

The contest starts right away and closes Saturday, May 16, 1914, when the Harley-Davidson Motorcycle and the other prizes will be awarded to those having the most points. You get paid in cash for each subscription secured, whether you win one of the grand prizes or not. You CAN'T LOSE IN THIS CONTEST.

FREE OFFER TO ALL WHO ENTER AT ONCE.—Don't wait, send in your name and address today on the blank below and begin making money at once. To all those who send in their names within 20 days a FREE premium will be sent, together with a free outfit with which to get subscriptions and full information about the contest, complete description of all the prizes, together with our special EASY PLAN to get subscriptions FAST.

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Contest Manager, KANSAS FARMER Motorcycle Contest,
625 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sir:—I desire to enter your Motorcycle Contest. Please send FREE OF COST TO ME the FREE PREMIUM and FREE OUTFIT and your special EASY PLAN to get subscriptions FAST, with full information about the prizes and contest, and tell me how I can win the \$285 Motorcycle and earn from \$8 to \$18 per week at the same time.

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Send us \$10 and we will ship you one first-class new 40 lb. Feather Bed, one pair 8 lb. new Feather Pillows (\$2.50), one pair full size Blankets (\$3.00), one dandy Comfort, full size (\$3.00), one full size Sheet (\$1.00), one pair Pillow Slips (\$5c), all for only \$10. All new goods and no trash. Biggest Bargain ever offered. Satisfaction guaranteed. This offer is good for a short time only to advertise our goods. Mail money order now or write for circular and order blanks.
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ONE HEN CARES
for 100 chicks in Sensible Colony Brooders. Stop loss by White Diarrhea. Write W. E. Smith, Sec'y
CHICK LIFE REMEDY CO.,
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Tells why chicks die
J. C. Reefer, the poultry expert of 1601 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a valuable book entitled "White Diarrhea and How to Cure It." This book contains scientific facts on white diarrhoea and tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually raises 98 per cent of every hatch. All poultry raisers should write Mr. Reefer for one of these valuable FREE books.

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All leading varieties at \$6 per hundred. Turkey and geese eggs at \$1.75 per setting. We breed all leading varieties of standard poultry. Plymouth Rock is our leader. Stock of highest quality at let live prices. Write for descriptive circular and special matings. Address
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First prize six consecutive years at Manhattan—State Corn Show—proves I have best strains Seed Corn in the West. Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone Co. White, fire dried, tested and guaranteed. SPECIAL PRICE FOR MARCH ONLY. Write for free catalog.
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Seed Sweet Potatoes
All kinds, HAYS SEED HOUSE, Topeka, Kan.

— OTTAWA —
Business College
OTTAWA, KANS.

Profitable Poultry Selling
Send for this Free Booklet

The poultry breeder's percentage of profit depends quite a bit on selling costs. These profits are good, sometimes, and sometimes they are not. At the very best the average poultry breeder never got any more than his or her due. Usually it has been less. Not because the breeders don't know their business as breeders, nor yet because they are not good men and women.
No sensible breeder would allow the cost of raising stock to go twice as high as necessary. But sometimes the selling cost is allowed to get too high, because the wrong means of advertising are used.
To select the right selling means for Kansas and adjoining states means money saved to breeders, besides money made in the better prices to be had when using the right means. The booklet, **Profitable Poultry Selling**, has been written, and is free to poultry breeders everywhere who will simply write for it.
KANSAS FARMER
Topeka, Kansas.

POULTRY

This is the time of year when the poultryman's hopes are often blasted. Sudden showers come and drown many a promising young chick.

At the approach of a storm, see that the chicks are tightly shut up in their coops till all danger is over.

If you have a cement or board floor in your poultry house, be sure to provide a place in which the hens can dust themselves. With a dirt floor a hen can usually find a place to dust herself, but with a hard, bare floor she has no place other than the one you provide for her. The dust bath is not an imaginary need of the hen, but an actual necessity. A large, shallow box, partly filled with dust and coal ashes, makes an ideal bath. Some lice powder can be scattered in it, or a few drops of crude carbolic acid, and the fowls will keep themselves free from lice without much effort on your part.

There is one thing about pure-bred stock that counts for much, but is not often thought of, and that is, they get better care than scrub stock. If you have sent away and purchased a pen of birds at a good round price, you are pretty sure to give them the best of care. They are given a good building to live in, they are supplied with the best of grains and given plenty of water. Now this same care should be given to all your birds, even if they are not as well bred as some others. If you want to get the most out of them you will have to give them good care with plenty of pure food. But we are apt to take better care of the things that cost us the most money, so pure-bred fowls for that reason get better care than poor stock.

If you have an idea that your hens have no lice on them, and have never looked them over to see, you had better try it. Many times the hens are strong enough to battle with them, and you do not notice by their actions that anything is wrong, but upon examination you may find lice. There is no doubt in the world that lice on a hen saps her energy so that it retards her egg-laying propensities. A thorough dusting with lice powder will generally rid them of the lice. Then spray the house and nest boxes with a good solution of kerosene and crude carbolic acid and you will effect a good cleansing. Lice are very prone to make their appearance when there is a laxity about cleaning the premises. Keep the roosts and dropping boards free from filth, for filth certainly breeds lice. A good clean house, with now and then a good dusting of lice powder, will keep the lice away. If you can afford it a medicated roost, such as is now advertised for sale, is one of the best methods yet devised to keep lice away from the hens and the house.

That it is not a good plan to feed hens too much grain at a time can be easily demonstrated. Watch the hens when they have free range and see how they act. They seem to be eating during the whole day, and the supposition is that they get more food than they should. It is true that they can secure more than enough on a range when everything is growing, but they expend a great amount of energy in so doing. On the range the hens get a little at a time, perhaps a worm here, a seed there, or some delicacy in the shape of green food somewhere else, but they are ever moving from place to place, and are as busy as possible. It is a different matter when they are fed by their owner. He throws down a whole lot of feed and they fill their crops at once. Having done so, they are satisfied, and "wax and grow fat." There is a lesson to be learned from the natural mode of feeding by the hens. Give them their food in small quantities and not all at once. When the crop is overloaded, too much food is passed into the gizzard to be ground properly, and the digestive organs are overtaxed. But when the food is eaten gradually and slowly, digestion is also gradual and the system is invigorated by the exercise of securing the food. The study of how best to feed will assist in avoiding mistakes and enable one to feed at the lowest cost. By

observing the actions of the hen when at liberty, one can get a good idea of how to feed her when one is compelled to keep her penned up.

Poultry experts of an experiment station say that malformed eggs will hatch out normally shaped chicks. While this may be so, we never like to ship abnormally shaped eggs for hatching purposes, or in fact any eggs that we believe will not hatch. Is it possible to tell, prior to incubation, whether eggs will hatch or not? Yes, in quite a number of cases. We have found that eggs that are spotted will not hatch. By spotted we do not mean spots on the outside of the shell, but round, light spots inside the egg, that are seen through the shell. We also have proved by experience that eggs that have a rough surface on one end of the shell will not hatch. We think this is because of an imperfection in the egg shell, as if the hen had run out of shell-forming material when manufacturing that particular egg. These remarks were prompted by the receipt of a shipment of high-priced eggs from an eastern breeder. At the first glance we could pick out at least 10 per cent of the eggs that would not hatch. How many of the others will not hatch we cannot say until they are incubated, but we were certain of at least 10 per cent not hatching. Now we cannot tell, on looking at eggs, that any number of them will hatch, but we can pick out some that will not hatch, and these any intelligent poultry breeder ought to be able to discern and avoid shipping them away. Abnormally small eggs should not be sent for hatching purposes. Small for the breed is what we mean. For some breeds of fowls lay small eggs, and what would be small for other breeds would be normal for them. A breeder is oftentimes deceived as to the fertility of his eggs, for no one can tell whether an egg is fertile or not till tested by incubation, but after he is informed by the purchaser that the eggs are infertile, he ought to make things right by furnishing enough more eggs to guarantee a fair hatch.

Lower Rates Help Poultrymen.

The great reduction in express rates which took place February 1 is of special importance to those engaged in the pure-bred poultry business. High express rates have oftentimes been a means of discouraging some people, at least, from securing high-class eggs or breeding stock from any considerable distance. With the rates in effect at the present time, inter-state shipments will be especially favored. The rate on a four-pound package of eggs from Mountain Grove, Mo., to Topeka, Kan., a distance of almost 250 miles, is 28 cents, whereas the former rate was 55 cents. The present rate on a 15-pound package between the same points is 51 cents, whereas the former rate was 85 cents. A ten-pound package can be sent for 40 cents between these two points, the old rate having been 75 cents. The local rates within the state have not been so materially lowered, but even here a sufficient reduction in rates has been made so that those interested in securing high-class stock from breeders can secure the stock without paying exorbitant or prohibitive express rates.

Handbook for W. W. Co.

A handbook for Grange Woman's Work Committees, as authorized by vote of the State Grange, has been prepared by Adelia B. Hester. It consists of topics for study, thought and discussion, and pertinent paragraphs on citizenship, social problems, the home, our school and the Grange.

The author regrets that it has been so long in process of preparation and asks indulgence on the ground that one must of necessity "make haste slowly" when venturing into places where there are no guide posts.

If the work serves, as the author trusts it will, to unite the Grange women of Kansas for betterment along suggested lines—it is well. The manuscript was sent to the secretary on the March 2.—A. B. H.

A good breed of hogs, a good alfalfa pasture, plenty of shade and water, will guarantee good profits this fall.

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Reid's and Hiawatha Yellow Dent, shelled and graded; test 100%. \$1.65 per bu. J. F. Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

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W. J. CARPENTER, Clay Center, Kansas.

White Plymouth Rocks
Again prove their superiority as egg layers in the National Egg-Laying Contest, one White Rock hen laying 281 eggs; 645 hens competing. I have bred White Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have them as good as anybody. Eggs from three high-scoring pens, \$2.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 45, delivered free by parcel post or express. Safe delivery guaranteed. A limited number of eggs from a specially fine mated pen, \$5.00 per 15. You will get what you order, or money refunded.
THOMAS OWEN,
Station B. Topeka, Kansas.

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Stop the Rooster Fights.

It would require a lot of time but there might be a lot of fun in catching the whole flock to make the way easier for the newcomer, but if the flock is not too large this subscriber's plan will work. He writes: Did you ever get a fine gobbler, fine rooster, or some other new bird on the place and note that the other birds fought it almost to death? Or in hatching season have you had an old hen that watched the feed and water pans, keeping other chickens away? The cure is to catch the fighters and trim their beaks—take off just the transparent part—or if the bird is very mean, cut the beak to the quick or until it bleeds a little. This will prove a sure cure. A flock of young growing turkeys are very mean to fight. I have cured flock after flock in this way.—PAUL BUSHKOUSKI, Butler County, Kansas.

The End Man's Story.

The young hopeful had secreted some bright buttons in his pocket, which came from the recent automobile show. When Sunday school was well under way, he took one out and pinned it on his coat, feeling it an ornament. Unfortunately, when the minister came round to speak to the dear children, his near-sighted eyes were caught by the color. "Well, Richard, I see you are wearing some motto, my lad. What does it say?" "You read it, sir," replied Richard, hanging his head. "But I cannot see. I haven't my glasses, son. Read it so we all can hear you." Richard blushed. "It says, sir, 'Ain't it hell to be poor?'"—Field and Farm.

Eight Methods of Killing Flies.

The Kansas Health Board has developed these eight effective methods of destroying flies:

The fly swatter, a little instrument that if properly wielded ends the lives of many disease carriers.

Common sticky fly paper that is quite effective and saves much labor.

Fly poisons of various kinds, effective, but a dirty method.

Wire fly traps, which may be made at home or purchased for a few cents, should be in every barn and outhouse.

Destruction of the eggs and larvae of flies and removing of trash where flies breed.

Protect outhouses from flies, keep buildings clean and use disinfectants.

Keep all manure sprinkled with chloride of lime and remove it often. Keep bichromate of potash solution in dishes about stables. Very poisonous to flies, but harmless to man or beast.

Farm Home Making Don'ts.

Before the Shawnee Alfalfa Club, C. D. Steiner, head of the extension department of the Kansas Agricultural College, spoke about planning and planting the home grounds. In the course of his lecture the speaker gave a number of "don'ts for the farmers" and made his meanings clear by use of the stereopticon. Some of the "don'ts" were:

"Don't whitewash the trees, or the yard will look like a cemetery.

"Don't plant evergreen trees between the house and the road and shut out the view.

"Don't forget to plant trees for shade, to break the winter winds and for nests for the birds. Birds make life more pleasant for the farmer, his wife and children.

"Don't neglect the aesthetic value of trees, for they beautify the roadways and the farm premises.

"Don't use the front yard for farm machinery. Look after the drills, mowers and binders in the fall and have them in good shape for the next season.

"Don't neglect to keep the back yard clean as well as the front yard. Plant trees in the back yard rather than in the front yard and have the flower beds and vines near the house instead of scattered throughout the yard.

"Don't neglect to screen the outhouses from view with an arbor or low shrubbery.

"Don't try to grow tropical plants and trees in Kansas. The native elms, oaks and walnuts are better for this part of the country.

"Don't paint the farm house blue. It is a cold, uninviting color."

May Be Tractor For Small Farm.

That labor saving machinery lengthens life is the theory on which R. E. Olds, the famous designer of automobiles, works. He said:

"Can you picture a short life and a hard one for the modern farmer with his power driven milking machine, water pumps, electric lighting system, wood cutting machinery, grinding machine, silo filler, washing machine, automobile,

motor truck, and tractor. Aside from the great convenience and certainty of mechanical labor, is the item of cost, as there is scarcely a labor saving device which, to my knowledge, cannot be purchased and operated more economically than its equivalent in human energy.

"It is quite true that some of the machinery now used on the farm and operated by gasoline power is rather expensive, but given time these machines will be complemented by machines of lower price which will be within the reach of the farmer who finds the first cost of the high priced machine prohibitive. I have in mind one machine in particular which takes the place of several teams of horses. It is really a wonderful invention for the large farm, but is too large and too expensive for the small farm. I have ideas now on a smaller and lower priced machine to do the same work on a smaller farm and take the place of several teams—yet to sell at the price of one good team of horses."

Do Not Prune Evergreens.

Evergreen trees are seldom benefited by pruning. Commonly it is not at all wise to use the knife or saw on these trees, according to C. A. Scott, Kansas state forester.

The evergreen tree is usually planted for ornamental purposes or for protection. In the case of ornamental planting the trees are grown on lawns, parks, or driveways, and here they are much more pleasing in appearance if not pruned. Grass does not grow well under the evergreen because insufficient sunlight penetrates the dense foliage, and also because of the carpet of needles beneath the trees that prevent the normal growth of lawn grasses. If the tree is not pruned, this spot will be concealed by the lower branches. Another objection to removing these limbs is that the sun and wind may dry the ground to the extent of injuring the tree.

Evergreen trees on lawns are sometimes trimmed into fantastical shapes, but this should be done only on very formal grounds. It may be necessary at times to remove a branch that is dying; and with the young trees, when one branch or side of the tree grows

faster than the other a little shaping is desirable. This may be done by pinching back the tips of the branches. This process should be sufficient.

For protective purposes, such as wind-breaks, the evergreen is one of the most valuable of trees. Under no circumstances should it be pruned when used for such purpose. It is the foilage of the lower branches that prevents a sweep of wind along the surface of the ground.

Spring Management of Bees.

The bees are at their lowest ebb when the winter's protection is removed. There are only old, worn-out bees from the preceding fall in the hive, greatly decreased in numbers by winter losses. The old bees will die in about five weeks so the queen now begins to lay eggs in the wax cells which the bees feed and keep at a temperature of about 98 degrees. To provide food for the growing swarm the bees begin to forage the surrounding country for honey and pollen. To keep the brood warm they cover it with their bodies and wings. If there is no pollen or honey in the hive, or if the brood gets chilled, the larvae or young bees will die, and their white bodies will be found in front of the hive in large numbers some morning.

A good bee keeper will not allow this waste of life. He will feed his bees sugar syrup if there be no honey in the hive, or put some scented rye flour in a sunny place near by to take the place of the pollen if no natural pollen can be had. It is especially important to keep the hive warm by covering it with tar paper, sacks, or blankets, and closing part of the entrance, and to see that there are no cracks or openings left in the hive through which the wind may blow. Such management lays the foundation for a large crop of honey.

Keep Roads in Repair.

The Office of Public Roads of the Federal Department of Agriculture is making a strong effort to focus the mind of the country on the fact that maintenance and effective repair are of equal importance with the actual improvement of bad roads. Investment of money in new roads does not become real economy until provision is made

for keeping these new roads in condition after they are built. If a new road was built and then allowed to fall into despair, much of the original investment is simply wasted.

TO GIVE AWAY ANOTHER MOTOR-CYCLE.

E. B. Preedy of Richland, Kan., Won the Last One by Securing Only 110 Subscriptions.

KANSAS FARMER is going to give away another motorcycle in a prize contest just starting. Any man or boy in Kansas or adjoining states, not an employee of KANSAS FARMER, may take part in this contest. Five hundred dollars in prizes will be awarded and each contestant will be paid in cash for the subscriptions he secures, besides. There are no losers in KANSAS FARMER's contests. This is the fourth motorcycle contest. In the last contest which closed February 28, Everett Preedy of Richland, Kan., won the fourth motorcycle with a total of 110 subscriptions. These contests are short and no contestant can get very many subscriptions, so the prizes are easily won. KANSAS FARMER pays in cash and prizes for the work done, what this paper would pay others for doing the same work. You can make a good many dollars while working and win a fine valuable prize besides.

It costs you nothing to enter these contests. You do not even have to be a subscriber to KANSAS FARMER. A full announcement appeared in KANSAS FARMER last week. Send in your name and address to the Contest Manager, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan., and he will write to you fully just how to proceed.

A motorcycle adds greatly to anyone's pleasure. The cost of keeping is small and the machines will go as fast or faster than an automobile and just as far. It is better to own a first class motorcycle than a poor automobile. This motorcycle KANSAS FARMER is going to give away is the new 1914 two-speed Harley-Davidson, and it sure is a dandy.

Don't fail to read KANSAS FARMER Classified advertising page. It is filled with bargains every week.

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Minneapolis, Minn.

THE STRAY LIST

W. S. GRANT, COUNTY CLERK, BARBER County. Taken Up—By G. R. Hodges, Aetna, Kan., on January 31, 1914, one sow, four males, size about 8 pounds; one red and black, four black; slit in left ear. Appraised value, \$15.

W. P. PLUMMER, COUNTY CLERK, Pottawatomie County. Taken Up—On March 13, 1914, by F. S. Yantis, Garrison, Kan., one stag 5 or more years of age. Color, pale red with white face; double notch above and below in both ears; blurred brand on left hip.

W. S. BOOTH, COUNTY CLERK, CHEYENNE County. Taken Up—By Jacob Eggen, at Bird City, Kan., on the 2d day of April, one mare, color buckskin; mark of horse shoe on right jaw; also cinch mark; five feet high.

STANDARD PAPERS

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

KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.

GENERAL FARM ITEMS

AN increase of 3,200 per cent—that is the membership record the Kansas farmers have made in their institutes the last eight years. In 1906 there were thirteen definitely organized farmers' institutes in Kansas, while now there are 430 such organizations. These institutes have 16,000 farmers on their membership lists.

E. L. Holton, professor of rural education, at the Kansas Agricultural College, worked out a plan for community clubs two years ago while he was with the extension division of the college. His idea was to bring all the people of a neighborhood together. These "neighborhood welfare clubs" have been organized in many counties of the state. In some counties there are twenty or more such clubs.

In Colony, Kansas, a little town of 500 persons, the community club is conducting vegetable and flower garden contests that already include almost all the children of school age in town. In one rural church community in Douglas County, 200 members attended a recent meeting of the neighborhood improvement club.

The programs of these neighborhood clubs include exercises by the young people, songs, recitations, short papers or talks, and the careful and serious discussion of one subject of pertinent interest. The recall, good roads, rural school problems, home sanitation, seed corn, the short ballot are a few of the subjects that have been discussed by some of these clubs.

The extension division of the agricultural college will give as much help as possible to these clubs. The work has grown rapidly, and is now of such importance that the college will appoint a man to give his whole time to these organizations. At present all inquiries for literature, and all requests for help in organization of these and similar clubs, should be addressed to the dean of the extension division of the Kansas Agricultural College.

Kansans Can Do as Well.

Among the bulletins sent out by our members of Congress was one entitled, "A Successful Farmer of the State of New York." If every farmer in Kansas could read this bulletin it would be well for all of them. In substance, he bought a 57-acre farm in Monroe County, New York, and started with a large indebtedness on the land. In 18 years he had paid for it and had the whole of it under-drained and every year of the eighteen his crops were better. The last nine years his potatoes averaged about 300 bushels to the acre and his wheat about 35 bushels; his clover was extra heavy. These were his main crops. He plowed only once in three years—rather late in the fall; potatoes were put in the ground in the spring, then wheat in the fall, and clover in the spring in the wheat; the third crop was clover, plowing in the fall. Other things were raised that were needed to live on. The two points most prominent were that he plowed only once in three years and his crops were better and better every year. If this can be done in New, it can be done in Kansas.—E. W. BROWN, Cloud County, Kan.

Poor Economy to Disk Alfalfa.

E. York, one of the progressive farmers of Barton County, has proven to his own satisfaction, even though he plowed up 15 acres of alfalfa to do it, that it is a mighty poor economy to use a disk on the alfalfa. For a number of years after cutting his alfalfa he has been using the disk to stir the plant and at first was inclined to think it a paying proposition. Of late years the increases in the crop have not been noticeable and about 15 acres of the plant was in such poor shape that he plowed it up to put in some other crop. He found that the roots of the alfalfa had rooted for some four or five inches below the surface of the ground but below that were as strong and healthy as could be. The

disking had split the roots at the surface of the ground to such an extent that they had rotted away. The one thing that seems to pay the best in the care of alfalfa, is to use a harrow on it after the crop is cut, thus stirring up the ground and giving the plant new life, without harming it.

Treating Seed to Prevent Smut.

Few persons realize the importance of planting seeds free from smut. It is no less important than the spraying of an orchard, the dipping of hogs, or the fumigation of an infected house. Millions of dollars are lost annually through grain smuts. More than eighteen million dollars loss results annually in the United States from Loose smut of oats alone. Nearly all grain smuts can be controlled by seed treatment.

Not all localities are affected with the same smut, nor are all smuts severe in all localities. In Kansas, the most severe and prevalent smut is the grain smut of sorghum. In some sections of the state, from ten to fifty per cent of the crop is destroyed by this disease.

There are two general methods which are effective in controlling this fungus disease. The one is known as the hot water treatment. This treatment consists of suspending the seed in bags or baskets in water of a temperature ranging from 135 to 140 degrees Fahrenheit for ten to twelve minutes. The formalin bath is made up of one pound of forty per cent formalin to about forty gallons of water. In either case, the seed should be dried thoroughly, as quickly as possible after treatment.

"Many persons are careless in allowing the seed to become contaminated after the hot water or formalin treatment," says L. E. Melchers, plant pathologist at the Kansas Agricultural College, "and then they say that the treatment is of little value. This infection often occurs in drying the seed on a contaminated floor, in sacking, or in planting the seed with a smut infected machine. In any case, this difficulty can be overcome by thoroughly disinfecting with a strong formalin solution."

In general, these seed treatments will prove effective for other grain smuts. The temperature of the water and the length of soaking will vary somewhat with different smuts and grains. The modified hot water treatment is often used effectively for the control of Loose smut of wheat or barley.

Friend of Kansas Farmer.

KANSAS FARMER has just received a letter from D. P. Norton, formerly of Dunlap, Kansas. Mr. Norton has long been a friend of KANSAS FARMER and many of our readers will remember seeing articles from his pen in years past. Although now nearly eighty years old, Mr. Norton has not retired to the town to rust out as many farmers are doing. Health compelled him to seek a different climate and he now writes us from New Mexico where he has an eighty-acre ranch "to amuse him and keep him from having the blues," as he expressed it. He also has an apiary in connection and has just recently been sowing a few acres of wild sweet clover for the bees, and also for the improvement of some odd pieces of soil where alfalfa does not thrive.

Mr. Norton claims to be one of the original pioneers and advocates sweet clover as a renovator of soil. Long years ago when this plant was looked upon as an absolutely worthless weed, there were some few of these men who, with perhaps keener vision than the average, observed that this wild legume had a beneficial effect upon the soil and would grow where alfalfa was a failure. Mr. Norton and some few others were ridiculed by their less observant neighbors. We all know better now, however, and are glad to call attention to the few men who were able to look farther into the future than the ordinary individual.

PIT SILO NOT FOR EASTERN KANSAS

The pit silo has no place in Eastern Kansas. A lot of men in Eastern Kansas who dug pit silos are doomed to a lot of grief when our first wet season comes. No one can estimate the cost of emptying from a pit silo a lot of spoiled silage. Possibly on some hills in Eastern Kansas a pit silo might be successful, but it is too great a risk. Don't do it. In Western Kansas the pit silo is a blessing and every man should have one extra silo in reserve for the next dry season.—Extension Division, Kansas Agricultural College.

American Steel Fence Posts

Cheaper Than Wood and More Durable

Quality—High-class steel, heavily zinc coated inside and outside.

Strength—Strong enough to hold up any wire fence and furnish all necessary resistance.

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Service—Give much more and much better service than can be expected of wood posts, and will not burn, rot or decay.

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Adapted to All Wire Fences. Increase the life of a fence. Put a wire fence on permanent American Steel Posts and preserve the fence indefinitely; put it on wooden posts and it is like building a brick house on a wooden foundation.

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We also make the celebrated AMERICAN FENCE, ELLWOOD FENCE, ROYAL FENCE, NATIONAL FENCE and the ANTHONY FENCE. These fences are galvanized by the wonderful new process we have developed and employed exclusively by us, effecting a heavier coat of zinc firmly united to the steel, affording absolute and permanent protection against destructive elements. The greatest galvanizing discovery of the age. Dealers Everywhere.

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You will find a lot of bargains on Kansas Farmer's Classified Advertising Page this week. Don't fail to carefully read that page.

Classified Advertising

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 200,000 readers for 4 cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 10 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.

MEN WANTED TO LEARN BARBER TRADE. Term not limited. Tools free. Call or write. Topeka Barber College, 327 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

WANTED—FARM SPECIALTY SALESMEN. Our men last season cleared from \$50 to \$100 weekly. Bain Bros. Mfg. Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN, electric motormen, conductors, \$65-\$140 monthly. Experience unnecessary. Particulars free. 801 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

MOTORMEN, CONDUCTORS, INTER-URBANS. \$75 monthly. State age. Experience unnecessary. Qualify now. Application, details free, Box M, care Kansas Farmer.

YOUNG MEN—WANTED, 50, TO JOIN us in the live stock business. New plan. Particulars free. Capital required. State age, occupation, resources, married or single. Address Willow Creek Live Stock Co., Janet, Wyo.

LADY AGENTS TO FORM CLUBS AND sell an article needed in every home where there are children. Fine proposition. Secure territory at once. Gavitt Prt. Co., Topeka, Kan.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS OF about 500,000 protected positions in U. S. service. Thousands of vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Just ask for booklet S-809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED FOR government jobs. \$65 to \$150 month. Vacancies, steady work. Parcel post means many appointments. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write, immediately for free list of positions open to you. Franklin Institute, Dept. E 82, Rochester, N. Y.

\$65 to \$150 MONTH PAID MEN AND women in U. S. Government positions. Life jobs. Thousands of appointments coming during 1914. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write today for free list of positions now available. Franklin Institute, Dept. F 82, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE PARTY TO take charge of our business in each county handling sale of Automatic Combination Tool, a combined wire fence stretcher, post puller, lifting jack, etc. Lids or pulps 3 tons, weighs 24 pounds. Sells readily to farmers, shops, contractors, etc. No experience necessary. Descriptive catalog, prices and terms free upon request. Harrah Mfg. Co., Drawer O, Bloomfield, Indiana.

REAL ESTATE.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. EDUCATE your children. Buy suburban home. Write L. Arnold, Manhattan, Kan.

FARMS FOR SALE, NEAR CATHOLIC church and school. Ten priests. Box 909, St. Paul, Kan.

160 ACRES DICKINSON COUNTY LAND for sale, \$9,000. W. N. Wilkins, Chapman, Kan.

COMANCHE AND KIOWA COUNTY IMPROVED land and ranches for sale at owners' prices. Write us for description and prices. Testerman Land Co., Wilmore, Kan.

FOUND—320-ACRE HOMESTEAD IN settled neighborhood, fine farm land; not sand hills. Cost you \$200 filling fees and all. J. A. Tracy, Kimball, Neb.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR KANSAS or Missouri farm, fifteen-acre tract in orchard, improved, 1/4 mi. from city limits of Roswell. W. W. King, Roswell, N. Mex.

160 ACRES FINE LAND, KLECKITAH Valley, Wash. Small house, living spring. Price for quick sale, \$15 per acre. Bertha I. Hall, Puyallup, Wash.

175 ACRES, 40 ACRES BOTTOM LAND, 45 cultivated, house and barn, 15 acres meadow, plenty of spring water, 3 miles railroad. Price, \$2,000; easy terms. Ozark Realty Company, Marshall, Ark.

FREE COPY OF REAL ESTATE BULLETIN describing over 100 farm bargains and thousands of acres unimproved land in Minnesota. Akerson, Drawer 18B, Lindstrom, Minn.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—1/4 SEC. WESTERN land for good gas tractor, 4-cyl. gas or White Steamer. Have income property to trade for 1/4 sec. or more of S. W. Kansas land. A. G. Woelk, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

KANSAS CITY BUSINESS PROPERTY, 150x50 feet, corner Fifth and Troost Ave., must be sold to settle an estate. A rare bargain in the fastest growing city in the West. Address K. C. Property, care of Kansas Farmer.

FARMS IN THE SUNNY SOUTH ON easy terms from owner at low prices, where your land is earning money every month. Good grazing, fruit and general farming land convenient to railroads in the rain belt of East Texas where crop failures are unknown. Let us tell you how to get the most for your money. Owners, Box 16, Houston, Texas.

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KANSAS RANCH—I HAVE 648 ACRES in the Saline River Valley in West Central Kansas. Two sets of buildings, well improved, fenced and cross-fenced; soil black sandy loam; water in abundance; 230 acres best alfalfa land in the state; 200 acres in fall wheat; balance pasture; 6 miles from U. P. Railway. Price, \$32.50 per acre. Will carry \$8,000 back. Will consider some income property. C. E. Loyd, Wakeeney, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

WANTED—GOOD FARM, WELL SIT-uated. Owner only. Give price and description. Address Adrian, Box 754, Chicago.

WANTED FARMS FROM OWNERS FOR sale. We have direct buyers. Send description. Magazine, particulars free. Western Sales Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—IRRIGATED RANCH, 200 acres under ditch, fine land, good improvements, cheap to cash buyer, or will trade. Box 345, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—SELL YOUR property quickly for cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES IRRIGATED, fenced, 70 a. in alfalfa, new 7-room house. An ideal stock ranch, free range, \$7,616; \$4,000 cash, balance 10 years 6%. For particulars address H. R. Balding, Howe, Idaho.

\$500 CASH BUYS 3-ACRE CHICKEN ranch in Pecos Valley, New Mexico. Under irrigation, water right paid up, 6-room house; located 1/4 mi. from town of Malaga. Good schools and market. Place is clear of encumbrance. Good reason for selling. For sale by owner; no commission to pay. Address Wm. Colvard, 518 1/2 Polk Street, Topeka, Kansas.

TO TRADE FOR KANSAS LANDS—320 acres in heart of sugar beet district, in sight of five sugar mills. Rolling, but fine soil for either beets, alfalfa, grain or potatoes. Good water rights, fair improvements. All in cultivation. Price, \$32,000. Clear. Owner wants lower altitude. Will trade for land of equal value. Write John D. Kelly, Box 284, Loveland, Colo.

VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, WANTS SET- tlers. Special inducements offered by State Government which owns lands, water, railways and free schools. Excellent climate, resembles California; no extreme heat or cold. Small deposit and 3 1/2 years for purchase of lands, adapted to every kind of culture. Citrus fruits, apples and pears; wheat, corn, alfalfa, sugar beets; dairying, hog raising, etc. Ample markets. Exceptional opportunities in irrigated districts. Reduced passages for approved settlers. Free particulars from F. T. A. Fricke, Box 34, 687 Market St., San Francisco.

SILOS.

WE WANT FARMER AGENTS TO SELL our silos. Sixty tons, \$97.50, your station. Can't fall down nor blow down. In actual use four years. Fully guaranteed. None better at any price. Get literature. Bonita Farm, Raymore, Mo.

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SHETLAND PONIES—WRITE CHARLES Clemmons, Coffeyville, Kan.

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FOR SALE—FINE CITY COLUMBUS rig, rubber tires, one or double-seated, nearly as good as new. Nickel-plated harness. All less than half price. Harry E. Gavitt, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—WITHIN NEXT FEW DAYS we will sell our 14x18 Bower Hay Presses, complete, with or without engine, at a greatly reduced price. First come first served. Tuttle Hay Press Co., Bankrupt, A. M. Kent, Trustee, Pleasanton, Kan.

THRASHING MACHINE FOR SALE OR trade. Complete thrashing outfit, with cook shack and everything ready to run. Will sell at a bargain. Center of wheat belt. Will hold good run. Address Lock Box 61, Jetmore, Kan.

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

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HAVE YOU OUR LATEST DIRECT price list on auto, gas engine, harvester machine, kerosene, gasoline, cup grease, crude dip, etc.? Neesho Valley Oil Co., Station E, Kansas City, Mo.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT ON FARM OR ranch by widow 25 years old. Can furnish good references. Would go anywhere. Mrs. Nellie Brown, Oswego, Kan.

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KAFIR CORN, 1912, JUST THRESHED, \$2 bushel. O. Ridenour, Emporia, Kan.

GREAT WHITE PEARL AND REID'S Yellow Dent seed corn; average test 98. W. F. Davis, South St. Joseph, Mo.

EXCELLENT BOONE COUNTY WHITE seed corn, \$2.25 bushel, graded. J. B. Hunt, Oswego, Kan.

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PURE IOWA GOLD MINE SEED CORN. Kiln dried. Either ear or shelled. Write for prices. Miles Albert, Leigh, Neb.

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CHOICE FIRE-DRIED GOLDEN GLOW and Silver King seed corn. Inspected and guaranteed by Wisconsin Experimental Association, Gartland Farm, River Falls, Wis.

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EARLY TRIUMPH AND NANCY HALL Sweet Potato, succeeds anywhere. One hundred plants delivered, 50c. Prof. Waughel, Plant Grower, Uptonville, Ga.

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PURE-BRED SEED CORN, REID'S YEL- low Dent and Early Yellow Rose, \$2 per bushel in ear. Write for samples and circular. Glen Wilson, Blair, Neb.

PURE FETERITA SEED A SPECIALTY, test 96 to 98. Threshed, re-cleaned or in head, \$2.50 per bushel. Also kafir, Manhattan strain. Send for pamphlet. H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, Kansas.

FOR SALE—BLACK-HULLED WHITE kafir corn, re-cleaned and tested; \$2.00 per bushel, for sale by grower. Sacks, 25c extra. H. W. Hays, Richland, Shawnee Co., Kan.

CHOICE BLACK-HULL WHITE KAFIR, sacked, \$1.50 per bushel, our track. Seed tested by Prof. Roberts of Kansas Agricultural College, shows 93 per cent germination. Hoops Grain Co., Woodward, Okla.

CHOICE SEEDS—MAIZE, WHITE AND Yellow Kafir, Feterita, Broomcorn seed, Millet Cane seed, Alfalfa and Blackeyed Peas. If you want good seeds, I have them. I. T. Reid, Goodwell, Okla.

DWARF MILO MAIZE IN HEAD, CARE- fully hand selected for years, \$2.25 per cwt. Feterita, re-cleaned, \$3.50 per cwt. Sourless cane, re-cleaned, \$1.75 per bushel. Buy direct from grower. Eli Taylor, Liberal, Kan.

SEED CORN, RAISED IN BOURBON County, Kansas. Hand-picked, tipped, butted and shelled. Hildreth Yellow Dent, Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone County White, Blue and White, \$2.50 per bushel. Mead Grain Co., Fort Scott, Kan.

MY CORN IS OF THE BEST FOR IT IS of 1912 crop and has been carefully handled and selected. Every ear has been tipped, graded and fanned and none but the best used for seed. Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone County White and Shenandoah Yellow. Price, \$2 per bu. A. C. Hansen, Willis, Kan.

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TESTED SEED CORN FROM SOUTHERN Kansas, 1912 crop, free from weevil, shelled and thoroughly graded. Bloody Butcher, 110 days, \$6.18; Speckled Beauty or Strawberry, 110 days, \$1.68; White Pearl, 100 days, \$2; Cone's Yellow Dent, 100 days, \$2.50; second grade Cone's Yellow Dent, \$2 per bu. White or red seed kafir, 2 1/4c; red top cane seed, 3 1/4c; orange cane seed, 3c; feterita, 5c. Fancy alfalfa seed, 11c per lb., our track. Heavy jute bags, 15c; seamless bags, 25c. The L. C. Adam Mercantile Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

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WANTED—TWO SHETLAND PONIES. Give age, description and price. Box 15, Topeka, Kan.

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AIRDALE PUPS—MALE, \$10; FEMALE, \$5. Page House, Route 1, Wichita, Kan.

DARK CORNISH FOX TERRIER PUPS. Dr. Wedd Tibbitts & Sons, Richland, Kan.

COLLIES—15 SABLE AND WHITE puppies. Healers. Chas. Parsons, Clearwater, Kan.

See announcement of Free Motorcycle Subscription Contest on another page of this issue.

CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN BULL, JULY CALF, FOR sale. S. E. Wheeler, Ada, Kan.

GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES, BOTH sexes, for sale. Arnold & Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bulls. Smith & Hughes, Topeka, Kan., Route 2.

200 HEAD STEERS, YEARLINGS AND two-year olds. Write John P. Sanborn, Towser, Colo.

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HOLSTEIN CALVES, EITHER SEX, beautifully marked, \$18 each crated. Ernest Dutcher, Whitewater, Wis.

TWENTY-FIVE EXTRA HIGH-GRADE Guernsey heifers. W. C. Waite, Delavan, Wis.

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HAMPSHIRE HOGS, CUT RATE PRICES. Will Woodruff, Kinsley, Kan.

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FOR SALE—DUROC JERSEY FALL pigs, either sex, nice and very well bred. Enoch Lungren, Osage City, Kan.

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FOR SALE—I OFFER FOR SALE YEAR- ling brood sows, also six registered two- year-old Hereford bulls. Oscar Darr, Plymouth, Kan.

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FOR SALE—POLAND CHINA FALL boars or gilts. The best of big type breeding. \$15 each. Also bred yearling gilts, \$25. John Henry, Lecompton, Kan.

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ARELDE WHITE ROCK EGGS—TRUE Rock type, snow-white, free range. Fifteen, \$1; 100, \$5. Mrs. Roll Dills, Fairfax, Mo.

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BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1 PER 15; range, \$5 per 100. Mrs. E. S. Jones, Route 8, Emporia, Kan.

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BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM EXCEL- lent thoroughbred stock, from pens, 85c to \$1.00 per 15; utility, \$2.00 per 50. Write for catalog. H. H. Unruh, Hillsboro, Kan.

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WHITE ROCKS—EGGS FROM WINNERS of five first prizes at Albert Lea, Minn. Poultry Show, December, 1913. D. M. Terry, 608 East Sixth St., Muscatine, Iowa.

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WAGNER'S BARRED ROCK EGGS— From three extra fine matings. \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 per 15. Mrs. E. C. Wagner, Holton, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY.—EGGS for hatching, \$2.75 for 30; \$3.50 for 50; \$6.50 for 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Kinney Caven, LeRoy, Kan.

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ROSE COMB REDS—PRIZE WINNERS. Laying strain, \$1.50 per setting. E. G. Cole, Garden City, Kan.

EGGS—SIBLEY AND BEAN STRAINS. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Mating list free. S. W. Wheeland, Holton, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB CRYSTAL WHITE ORP- ington eggs, 15 for \$1.25; 30 for \$2.25; 50 for \$3. Also Light Brahma eggs at same rates. Address M. R. Holt, Morrill, Kan.

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WHITE ORPINGTONS, KELLERSTRASS strain. Eight hens headed by a magnificent cockerel. Eggs, \$1.25 per 15; three settings for \$2.50 by parcel post, prepaid. L. H. Cobb, Dunavant, Kan.

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WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, \$2.00, 13; extra quality stock from winners. Adda Walker, White City, Kan.

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SNOW WHITE PRIZE WINNING IN- dian Runner eggs. Send for catalog. Katie Lusk, Plains, Kan.

PURE WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS —Eggs, \$3.00 for 15. W. Hardman, Frankfort, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—WHITE AND fawn and white. Eggs, white, \$2.75, 13; fawn and white, \$1.25, 13; \$6.75, 100. Mrs. Annie E. Kean, Carlton, Kan.

PURE WHITE RUNNER DUCKS, BUFF Black Orpington chickens, fancy breeding. Free mating list. J. F. Cox, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

STANDARD FAWN AND WHITE RUN- ner Ducks—Wonderful layers of pure white eggs, \$1 setting, \$5 hundred. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Ida Thomas, Bosworth, Mo.

PRIZE WINNING WHITE INDIAN RUN- ner duck eggs, 15, \$1.50; 45, \$3.75; 100, \$7.50. Buff Orpington Ducks, 15, \$2; 45, \$5; 100, \$10. Fawn and White, 15, \$1; 45, \$2.50; 100, \$5. Light Brahmans, 15, \$1; 45, \$2.50; 100, \$5. Poultry book free. Frank Healy, Bedford, Iowa.

THOROUGHbred FAWN WHITE IN- dian Runner Ducks; standard egg strain. Eggs, \$1.25, 15. Thoroughbred Buff Orpingtons, large, true color, laying strain, \$1.25, 15. Rhode Island Red eggs, \$1.00, 15. G. Stewart, Box 52, Henderson, Iowa.

PIGEONS.

GOOD HOMES FOR SALE. MARTIN Glebler, Catharine, Kan.

MINORCAS.

S. C. B. MINORCA EGGS, \$1 SETTING. Prize winners. A. V. Balch, Morrillton, Ark.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS.

THOROUGHbred SINGLE COMB BLUE Andalusians—Noted egg-laying strain of large eggs. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. G. J. King, Holsington, Kan.

PURE BRED POULTRY

DUCKS AND GEESE.

PURE WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS AND Buff Orpington Duck eggs, \$2 per 15, \$5 per 50. Mrs. G. W. Goady, Stromsburg, Neb.

FANCY INDIAN RUNNERS, FAWN AND white. Eggs, \$2.50 for thirteen. Cliff Buskirk, Newton, Kan.

ENGLISH PENCIL INDIAN RUNNER duck eggs, pure white, \$1.50 per setting. Pearl Grandfield, Maize, Kan.

QUALITY FAWN-WHITE RUNNER Ducks, \$1.25 each. D. Fleisher, Princeton, Kan.

LARGE WHITE EMBDEN GEESE— Eggs, 6 for 75c. Kellerstrass White Orpington eggs, 24 for \$1. Maggie Fleisher, Princeton, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, ALL VARIE- ties. Imported stock. White egg strain. Buff Rocks direct from Poley's \$7.000 stock, each \$2 per setting. Sarah Houston, Mercer, Mo.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, FAWNS— Eggs, \$1 per setting, \$5 per 100. Ducks and drakes, \$2.50 each; large stock. J. L. Holbrook, Clayton, Mo.

DUCK EGGS—FROM WHITE INDIAN Runner, \$2 per 11; Buff Orpington, \$2.50 per 11. From splendid stock. Mrs. Cecile McGuire, Pratt, Kan.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS, PRIZE winners. Fifteen eggs, \$3.00; fawn and white, \$1.50. High scoring Single Comb Reds. Chas. Jobe, Sedan, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER duck eggs. Myers and Berry heavy egg-laying strain. Fertility guaranteed. Eggs, \$1.25 per 15; \$6.75 per 100. Mr. Sam'l Megill, Cawker City, Kan.

SEVERAL BREEDS

EGGS—REDS, ANCONAS, BOTH SINGLE combs. Mrs. Frank Wallace, Weldon, Iowa.

BRAHMAS, ORPINGTONS, REDS, LEG- horns, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, stock and eggs. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

HOUDANS, ANCONAS, SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorn eggs, reasonable. S. Durand, Millersville, Ill.

55 BREEDS PURE-BRED CHICKENS, ducks, geese, turkeys, collie dogs. Catalog free. Belgrade Poultry Farm, Mankato, Minn.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, S. C. BROWN LEG- horns. I have some extra nice birds for sale. G. F. Koch, Jr., Ellinwood, Kan.

ANDALUSIANS, SILVER WYANDOTTES, trap nested, good winter layers. Eggs, \$1.50 to \$3 per setting. Elmer Combs, Huntley, Neb.

DARK CORNISH AND BARRED ROCKS —Eggs from blue ribbon winners. Write me for the mating list you want. W. W. Graves, Jefferson City, Mo.

EGGS FROM CHOICE STOCK—WHITE- Faced Black Spanish Houdans, Anconas and S. C. Black Minorcas, \$1.50 to \$3 per 15. Russell Parker, Wilsonville, Neb.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, MAMMOTH PE- kin and Buff Orpington Ducks, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Eggs for hatching. Mrs. A. J. Higgins, Eminham, Kan.

INCUBATOR CHICKS DIE BY HUN- dreds with white diarrhea. We save them. Send address ten people using incubators. Get free details how we hatched, fed and raised 1,400. Alva Remedy Co., Alva, Okla.

MY MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS HAVE the size you want. Large as geese. You should know about their winnings at Federation and State Show. Write for this information and prices of eggs. My customers do most of my advertising. C. J. Page, Salina, Kan.

THE SUNFLOWER POULTRY FARM, Kansas City, Kan. Office, 546 S. 11th St. Breeder of Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds and Black Minorcas, Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks. Settings from prize winning stock, \$2.00; second pens, \$1.00.

EGGS—TOULOUSE GEESE, \$1.75 PER 10; Pekin ducks, \$1.25 per 11; Runner ducks, \$1 per 11; Rouen ducks, \$1 per 13; White Guineas, \$1.50 per 12; Bronze and White Turkeys, \$2 per 7. Parcel post egg boxes, 15-egg size, \$1.25 per doz.; 30-egg size, \$2 per doz.; 50-egg size, \$2.60 per doz. Sample by mail, 40 cents. F. A. Whitted, Monroe, Iowa.

TURKEYS

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—FINE IN size and color. Eggs for sale, 11 for \$3.50. Mrs. J. E. Bundy, Goodrich, Kan.

EGGS, EGGS—BOURBON RED TURKEY eggs for sale this season; prices right. Otis Miller, Logan, Kan.

BOURBON REDS, FINE STOCK—EGGS, \$3 for eleven. Julia Haynes, Baileyville, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, PRIZE WIN- ners. Eleven eggs for \$3.00, with directions for raising. Palmer's Poultry Farm, Uniontown, Kan.

TURKEY EGGS—EGGS OF QUALITY. Mammoth Bronze, Narragansett, Bourbon Red, White Holland. \$3.50 per 12. Walter Bros., Powhattan Point, Ohio.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, BUFF ORP- ingtons, S. C. W. Leghorns, Indian Runner Ducks. These are all from prize winning stock. Eleanora Poultry Ranch, Brighton, Colo.

EGGS FROM MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR- keys, first prize winners at Kansas State Poultry Show. White Runner Ducks and Buff Orpington chickens. Mrs. E. D. Ludwig, Waynoka, Okla.

EGGS FROM MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR- keys, per egg, 35c; 10 for \$3, by parcels post, prepaid. Orders booked and filled as received. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Route 1, Jamestown, Kan.

CORNISH FOWLS.

DARK CORNISH FOR 20 YEARS. STOCK and eggs. L. Madsen, Gardner, Ill.

BABY CHICKS.

YOU BUY THE BEST THOROUGHbred baby chicks, guaranteed, for least money, at Colwell's Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

CURE SICK CHICKENS WITH ANTI- Germ. Sample and catalog free. Address Mrs. Martha Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

BABY CHICKS SOLD OUT FOR MARCH delivery. Order now for April and May. Ten varieties. Get our circular. Six thousand eggs hatching all the time. Kansas Poultry Company, Norton, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Aberdeen Angus.

April 22—American Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association, Spring Bull Sale, Omaha, Neb. Chas. Gray, Secretary, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Jersey Cattle.

Sept. 22—H. C. Johns, Carthage, Mo.

Holsteins.

April 30—F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.

Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys.

April 29—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Poland Chinas.

May 5—Roy Johnson, South Mound, Kan.
Sept. 5—J. E. Will, Prairie View, Kan. Sale at Downs, Kan.
Oct. 28—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
Oct. 28—George S. Hamaker, Pawnee City, Neb.

An error occurred in the report of the Duroc Jersey sale of Samuel Drybread published in last week's issue of Kansas Farmer. The top of the sale was \$91 instead of \$81 and the general average was \$39 per head.

Security Calf Food, manufactured by the Security Remedy Company of Minneapolis, Minn., is advertised elsewhere in this issue. It is sold under a positive guarantee and claim that it will take the place of whole milk and at a big saving to the farmer and dairyman. Two cents per day invested in this food will raise a calf at a saving of 15 to 20 cents every day the calf is fed. This food requires no cooking and can be fed easily with skim milk.

Dispersion Holstein Sale.

On April 30, F. J. Searle, one of the best known Holstein breeders of the West, will make a dispersion sale at his farm at Oskaloosa, Kan. About 40 head will be sold, including the great herd bull, Tiranla Lady Aouda 5th King. He has over 50 A. R. O. sisters, including two that hold world's records, making 900 pounds butter with first calves; still another made 32.30 pounds butter in seven days, the world's record for heifer with first calf. A lot of choice young bulls by this herd bull goes in the sale, and all females will be bred to him and some heifers sired by him. Everything in the sale old enough has an official record and making as high as 605 pounds of butter from 16,018.6 pounds of milk in 302 days and two-year-olds with records of 9,892.6 pounds milk and 400.97 butter in 289 days. Cows like this, together with their descendants, make up the sale and afford one of the very best opportunities for parties wanting Holsteins. Ben Schneider, another A. R. O. breeder, is consigning a number of choice young females. Write at once for catalog to F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.

Schneider's Holsteins.

This week we start advertising for Ben Schneider, one of the foremost breeders of registered Holsteins in this state. Mr. Schneider owns and operates one of the finest farms in Jefferson County, and besides his regular farm operations maintains quite a large herd of A. R. O. Holstein cattle. In his card, which appears elsewhere, he offers one of the finest young bulls ever dropped on the farm. He was sired by the herd bull, Shady Brook Gerben, a very large bull with splendid dairy conformation and a grandson on his dam's side of the champion cow at St. Louis World's Fair. His sire, Korndyke, was one of the noted bulls of the breed. Mr. Schneider keeps a complete set of official records and can tell just what all of his cows produce. If you want a magnificent young bull just ready for service, write at once. There is always a few good females for sale.

J. R. Smith's Durocs.

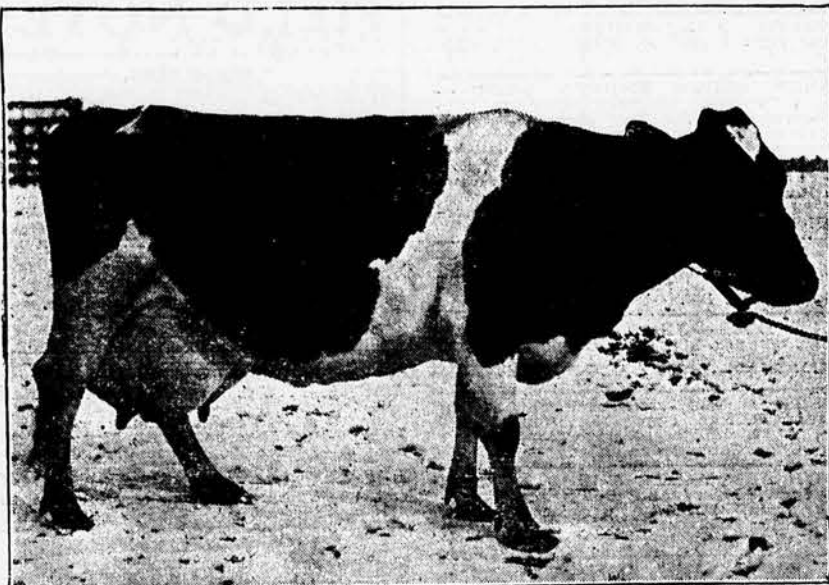
With this issue we start an advertisement for J. R. Smith at Newton, Kansas. This herd represents some of the best blood lines known to Duroc breeders. Mr. Smith is offering a choice lot of fall boars ready for service, sired by J. R. S. Col. he by graduate Col. and out of sows by Tatterax. These boars have been well grown and are priced reasonable. Mr. Smith also offers a few gilts bred for June litters to Gold Medal by Crimson Wonder 4th. If you need some new blood in your herd and want good hogs well grown, write to J. R. Smith at Newton, Kansas. They are priced very reasonable for quick sale. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Farmers or breeders wanting registered Percheron mares that have the breeding and quality should look up the card of J. E. Weller of Fauett, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Weller is offering three very high class registered Percheron mares at prices that make them a real bargain. These mares are coming three, four and six years old. They are all blacks, and one of them weighed 1,600 pounds at 30 months year. All of them are the kind that make good and Mr. Weller is offering them very reasonable, and is adhering to his well established custom of dividing profits with his customers. If you want a bargain don't fall to go and see these mares.

Attention is called to the card of Ernest E. Graff of Rosendale, Missouri. Mr. Graff owns the famous Missouri herd of Mule Foot hogs, one of the best herds of that breed in the country at this time. Mr. Graff is now offering a very fine lot of young gilts of breeding age. These gilts are sired by Joe 5258, one of the great sires of the breed and are out of the best sows in Mr. Graff's herd. He is also offering some choice boars ready for service, and a fine lot of winter pigs, either sex, and can furnish pairs or trios. His great herd boar, Badger Chief, is also for sale. Mr. Graff sells at reasonable prices, guarantees stock to be as represented and his guarantee is good. Write him for prices, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

SEARLE'S DISPERSION SALE OF A. R. O. HOLSTEINS

Oskaloosa, Kansas, Thursday, April 30, 1914



INKA HJLAARD DE KOL 76076—A. R. O. Record: Seven days, milk, 617 pounds; butter, 24.67 pounds. Semi-Official: 302 days, milk, 16,016.6 pounds; butter, 605 pounds.

40—HEAD OF RICHLY-BRED WORKING HOLSTEINS—40
Consisting of choice young cows in milk, heifers ready to breed, and a fine lot of young bulls, many of them ready for service, and my great herd bull, Tirania Lady Aouda 5th King, the greatest son of the noted King Walker. The heifers and most of the young bulls are by this bull and everything of breeding age is now in calf to him. This bull has over fifty A. R. O. sisters, three of them holding world's records. Everything in the sale is in Register of Merit class, many of the cows making as high as 605 pounds butter in 302 days, and two-year-olds with records of 490.97 in 289 days.

SCHNEIDER'S CONSIGNMENT.—Ben Schneider, the well known breeder of Nortonville, Kan., consigns several head of A. R. O. females. Sale will be held at farm right in town. Write for catalog.

F. J. SEARLE, OSKALOOSA, KANSAS

AUCTIONEER—COL. R. E. HAEGER.



**AMERICAN
AberdeenAngus
Breeders'
Association**



ANNUAL SPRING BULL SALES

Chicago—UNION STOCK YARDS—So. Omaha

SOUTH OMAHA, NEB., TUESDAY, APRIL 28.

Omaha Sale begins promptly at 10 o'clock.

120 Aberdeen-Angus Bulls.

CHICAGO, ILL., THURSDAY, APRIL 30.

Chicago Sale begins at 1 o'clock, sharp.

70 Aberdeen-Angus Bulls.

**190 ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS TO BE SOLD AT
SOUTH OMAHA AND CHICAGO IN ONE WEEK.**

190—Matured Bulls, Two-Year-Olds and Yearlings—190

Parties in market for bulls should bear in mind that they have the leading breeders and the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association behind the bulls that will be offered.

They are listed Blackbirds, Trojan-Ericas, Prides, Queen Mothers, Barbaras and top-notch representatives of all the other leading families.

The Association has made a systematic inventory of all bulls fit for service in the country, and has catalogued every bull that is old enough and has merit worthy of use. These sales will be the last and only opportunity for breeders, farmers and rangemen to secure a bull or bulls this season.

Don't forget, cattlemen and breeders, the Aberdeen-Angus is the greatest beef breed in the world. This has been demonstrated at the International, Chicago, the greatest stock show of the world.

Out of a possible fourteen prizes for single steers, Aberdeen-Angus have won ten grand championships and eight reserves. In the fat carloads, they have won eleven times out of a possible fourteen, and out of fourteen grand championships for carcass they have won thirteen times.

The International has been conducted on a practical basis for fourteen years, and its results prove conclusively the Aberdeen-Angus leads all other breeds in beef production because they have won more prizes when pitted against other breeds than all other breeds combined.

Anyone in need of a bull should send for a catalogue or catalogues at once and study the names of the breeders who have consigned the bulls and the blood lines of the bulls listed.

Bids sent to Col. Silas Igo or Chas. Gray, Secretary, will receive careful and personal attention. For further information and catalogues, address

CHARLES GRAY, Secretary and Sales Manager, 817 Exchange Avenue, Chicago.

Cols. Silas Igo and M. A. Judy, Auctioneers.

Swingle Offers Boars.
A. J. Swingle, proprietor of the Colossus herd of big Poland, starts an advertisement this week. Mr. Swingle, it will be remembered, made about the best bred sow sale held in the state last winter, topping the big Riley County circuit, although his

sale closed the series of sales. He has for sale some extra choice big heavy-boned boars of September farrow sired by his herd boars, Big Orange Again and Gritter's Surprise. They are out of big Iowa bred sows and are being priced very reasonably for such good ones.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.



Pure-bred Registered
**HOLSTEIN
CATTLE**

To promote general prosperity and their own business, bankers in many parts of the country are buying pure-bred Holsteins by the carload and selling them on time to the farmers of the community.

Every year it becomes clearer that with large yield cows the best of milk and butter production can be brought down to a point that makes dairying profitable.

A herd of pure-bred Holsteins is an investment that combines safety with large dividends.

Send for **FREE Illustrated Descriptive Booklets.**
Holstein-Friesian Assn., F. L. Houghton, Sec'y, Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

Bonnie Brae Holsteins

A choice lot of high-grade helpers and cows. Also high-class registered bulls.

IRA ROMIG

Station B. Topeka, Kansas

OAK HILL HOLSTEIN HERD.

For Sale—The greatest young bull ever dropped on the farm, just ready for service, handsome and well marked. Shady Brook Gerben breeding close up. His granddaughter was an 18-pound cow, strictly A. R. O. blood.
I will consign some choice females to the F. J. Searle sale, Oskaloosa, Kan., April 30.
BEN SCHNEIDER, Nortonville, Kan.

SUNFLOWER HERD.

Bulls! bulls! You never saw so many bulls! ages two months to one year. Every one bred for a herd header; every one a good one. \$50, \$75, \$100, \$125, \$150 and a few worth more. Just write and state how much you have to spare and I will describe one that will fit your pocket book. I would like to sell every one of these bulls in the next 30 days, and if low prices for high quality means anything, I will do it, too. Address,
F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kansas.

Springdale Farm Holsteins.

For Sale: Gerben Josephine Duke, born August 12, 1912; dam, Princess Gerben Josephine; sire, Buffalo Aaron Johanna. This young bull is as good as can be found. Also bull calf born January 28, 1914, dam Peach Gerben DeKol, sire Buffalo Aaron Johanna. No females for sale. Bulls and bull calves only. Write for photos and prices.
S. E. ROSS, Route 4, Creston, Iowa.

M. E. MOORE & CO.

CAMERON, MISSOURI.

CHOICE BULL CALF, born October 1, 1913. Fine individual, nicely marked. Dam, A. R. O., 236 pounds butter, 530 pounds milk, 7 days; sire, son of Pontiac Korndyke with 79 A. R. O. daughters.

HIGH CLASS HOLSTEIN COWS

Both registered and high grade. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Write us your wants.
ARNOLD & BRADY, Manhattan, Kan.

CORYDALE FARM HOLSTEINS

Headed by Jewell Paul Butter Boy. Eleven choice registered bulls; ages, few weeks to 24 months. From large richly-bred cows with strong A. R. O. backing. Nicely marked. Splendid dairy type. Reasonable prices. **L. F. CORY, Belleville, Kan.**

Butter Bred Holsteins

For Sale—A herd bull, also choice bull calves. Prices very reasonable. Write today. These bargains will not last long.
J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

GOLDEN BELT HOLSTEIN HERD.

Prince Hadria at head of herd. He has 26 A. R. O. sisters, 31 brothers and several daughters. Extra choice young bulls for sale out of 600-pound A. R. O. dams. Farm near town.
W. E. BENTLEY, Manhattan, Kansas.

FOR SALE—At reasonable prices, 25 high grade Holstein Dairy Cows, all young, good size and well marked. Not registered, but best to be had in the state at prices asked. A few young bulls coming one year old. Independent Creamery, Council Grove, Kan.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.

High-grade cows and springing heifers, also registered bulls ready to use. Exceptionally good breeding. Write
Springdale Stock Ranch, Concordia, Kansas.

CHENANGO VALLEY GRADE HOLSTEINS

Two hundred nicely marked well-bred young cows and heifers, due to freshen within the next three months. Also registered bulls ready for service.
F. J. HOWARD, Bouckville, N. Y.

SIXTY HEAD of registered and high-grade Holstein cows and heifers, also a few registered bull calves.
C. W. HIGGINBOTHAM & SON, Rossville, Kansas.

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

FIELD NOTES

Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the ad of H. M. Hill of Lafontaine, Kansas. Mr. Hill is offering a few choice Shorthorn bulls, both reds and roans. They are richly bred, representing the blood of imported Collynie, Captain Archer, imported Mariner and other Scotch families. They are the large, beefy type of cattle with extra quality, representing some very heavy milkers. If you are looking for a good Scotch bull or a first class herd bull you can find them at the H. M. Hill farm near Lafontaine, Kansas. Please look up ad in this issue and write your wants.

Pioneer Herd Big Type Poland Chinas.
With this issue we start an ad for Olivier & Sons of Danville, Kansas. They have

Bargains in Land

Book of 1,000 Farms, etc., everywhere, for exchange. Graham Bros., El Dorado, Ka.

Buy or Trade with us—Exchange book free
Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Ka.

**WE SELL OR TRADE
ANYTHING, ANYWHERE.
REALTY EXCHANGE CO., NEWTON, KAN.**

FOR JEFFERSON COUNTY or Northeast Kansas farms, any size, where alfalfa, blue-grass and corn are the staple crops, at from \$60 to \$100 per acre. Write or see.
The Harman Farm Agency, Valley Falls, Ka.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

240 Acres. If on the lookout for a land deal, write us about it. We have a lot of bargains for cash. Send for list.

KIRWAN LAND CO.

West Plains, Howell County, Missouri.

LAND IN NEW COUNTRY

Should always be bought by investors and homeseekers. This country opened five years. Soil as productive as Eastern Kansas. Rain-fall more. Price about one-third. Write
SOUTHERN REALTY CO., McAlester, Okla.

EASY TERMS—1,030-acre farm, 1/4 mile from town, Eastern Sask., Can. \$15,000.00 worth improvements, equipment, seed, feed, etc. Price, \$37,000.00 for quick sale. Only \$7,000 down and half crop each year until paid.
H. E. GILBERT, Box 115, Veblen, So. Dak.

WISCONSIN

Official publications concerning the soils, rainfall and crops of Wisconsin may be had free by writing Wisconsin State Board of Immigration, Madison, Wis. State Capitol 555.

A BARGAIN IN TRADE

\$17,500.00 Stock of General Merchandise to exchange for Western Kansas land worth the money. Ten-room Modern House and beautiful lawn in Boise, Idaho, to trade for western land. Price, \$11,000; mortgage \$4,000. Section of Land in Hodgeman County, Kansas, with some improvements on. Price, \$8,500, clear. Will trade for horses or cattle.
**H. B. BELL LAND COMPANY,
Commerce Bldg., Phone 2, Dodge City, Kan.**

ANDERSON COUNTY KANSAS LAND

ANDERSON COUNTY, KANSAS LAND.
If you want to buy a well improved farm in this county, priced so you can afford to own it, write me. I have what you want; from 80 to 640 acres in size. Also have some unimproved pasture land for sale. Liberal terms. **W. L. WARE, Garnett, Kansas.**

MISSISSIPPI.

SATSUMA ORANGES AND KUDZU

Pay big returns in this locality. Choice locations, \$6 per acre and up. Easy terms.
F. F. CLARK, State Line, Miss.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

FANCY DUROC BOARS AND GILTS.

Fall boars by J. R.'s Col. by Graduate Col., out of best sows. Choice lot of gilts by J. R.'s Col. bred for June litters to Gold Medal. Priced for quick sale.
J. R. SMITH, Newton, Kan.

Pioneer Herd Big-Type Poland Chinas.

Choice lot of sows and gilts for sale, bred for April and summer litters to the three times grand champion boar, Smuggler S58913, A173859, and Logan Price. Booking orders for spring pigs in pairs or trols. Prices reasonable.
OLIVIER & SONS, Danville, Kansas.

BIG-TYPE IMMUNE FALL BOARS.

Choice individuals sired by Big Orange Again and Gritter's Surprise, out of my largest and best sows. September farrow and priced reasonably.
A. J. SWINGLE, Leonardville, Kan.

GRAFF'S MULEFOOT HOGS.

Gilts, breeding age. Choice boars, winter pigs, either sex. Herd boar. Prices low.
ERNEST E. GRAFF, Rosendale, Mo.

CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS

Large beefy-type Shorthorns, extra in quality; reds and roans, richly bred, blood of imported Collynie, imported Mariner and Captain Archer.
H. M. HILL, Lafontaine, Kansas.

Three Registered Percheron Mares.

Coming three, four and six years old. Priced reasonable if taken by May 1. They are ready for business either in harness or raising colts. \$1,050 takes them, no trades. Come and see them or write.
J. E. WELLER, Fauett, Mo.

the pioneer herd of big type Poland China hogs. Mr. Oliver has bred Poland China hogs for over 40 years and was one of the first to record them. Olivier & Sons owns one of the good herds in Kansas. They first select the large, smooth kind, then get as good pedigrees as they can get. They have at the head of their herd the great breeding boar, Smuggler No. S58913, A173859. This boar is the big, smooth kind. He is the only boar living that has won grand championship three times in succession. He has proven a great breeder. Olivier & Sons have a number of good litters from Smuggler, ranging from seven to ten in each litter, from some of their best sows. There are a number of herd boar prospects. Smuggler comes from a family of champions. If you want big hogs with size and quality buy some of this blood. Olivier & Sons have a number of sows bred to other boars, a son of big Orange, one by Revenue Chief and two by Chief Price Again out of an A. Logan Surprise 3rd sow, one of the good, big type sows in the state. She was a winner both at Kansas and Oklahoma State Fairs and still doing business in the herd. Please look up ad in this issue and write Olivier & Sons for prices on bred sows and bred gilts, choice boar pigs for fall shipment. If you are interested in good Poland Chinas it might pay you to call on Olivier & Sons and see their stock. When writing please mention Kansas Farmer.

POLAND CHINAS & DUROC JERSEYS AT AUCTION

L A P T A D
Lawrence, Kansas

Twenty-five
POLAND CHINAS

The Leading Big Type
Strains of Poland Chinas



THREE OF THE GILTS IN THE SALE.

Send for illustrated catalog full of valuable information. If you can not attend sale, send bids to O. W. Devine, representing this paper, in my care, and you will be treated right in any purchase.

AUCTIONEERS—FRANK ZAUN, J. H. MAULDING, H. T. RULE.

Forty Miles West of Kansas City, on the Union Pacific Railway.

STOCK FARM

April 29, 1914

Twenty-five
DUROC JERSEYS

Large Prolific Durocs
Come and See Them

FIELD NOTES

Jersey Bull for Sale.
R. A. Gilliland, one of our Jackson County Jersey advertisers, changes his card this week and offers for immediate sale a very promising bull five weeks old. This calf is out of a great young cow now giving with her second calf four gallons of milk testing over 5 per cent butter fat, and making over two pounds of butter daily. She has an excellent square udder with well placed teats and is a great cow all over. The blood lines of the calf are of the very best and he will make a great bull. The price asked is reasonable for such a good one. See advertisement in Jackson County breeders' section.

Iowa Bred Boars.
J. L. Griffiths, our big-type Poland China breeder located at Riley, Kan., offers for quick sale some choice fall boars out of his famous big sows and sired by the great King of Kansas, litter brother to one of the most noted boars in Iowa. These boars are good individuals and all immune. It will be remembered that Mr. Griffiths made one of the best bred sow sales held in the state last winter. He is pricing these boars very low for such good ones, and all of them should go to head good herds.

Ernest Graff, of Rosendale, Mo., owner of Missouri herd of Mulefoot hogs, is offering some fine gilts of breeding age, and some choice young boars and winter pigs of both sexes. He can furnish pairs or trios. His herd is composed of representatives of the best families of the breed, and his prices are reasonable. Write him, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

The Denning Motor Implement Company, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has issued a very attractive booklet on the Denning Farm Tractors, giving some valuable information that should interest everyone on the farm. They have listed a number of special features, and their tractors are constructed throughout of high-grade material of great tensile strength, so that the weight has been kept down so well that the minimum amount of power is required for running the machine itself, allowing most of the power developed by the motor to be used for the work being done. They claim that the ability of the machine is a revelation to most farmers, as the work is handled just as easily and quickly, and in fact faster than work horses can do the same amount of work in the same length of time, so the machines are great time savers and make it possible to do farm work in less time. The book issued by the Denning Tractor people is very interesting, and it will be sent to you for the asking. Address the Denning Motor Implement Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and mention Kansas Farmer.

Graner Offers Boars.
H. C. Graner, the successful breeder of big Poland Chinas located at Lancaster, starts a card in this issue. Mr. Graner has about 20 choice fall boars selected from out of a big bunch. They are of good quality and will make big fellows. A big per cent of them were sired by the big boar, Moore's Halvor, one of the best breeding boars ever brought to this state. He traces five times to the noted Chief Price boar owned by Peter Mouw that was the foundation of the big-type strains. Others were sired by Sampson Ex and Melbourne Jumbo. They are out of Mr. Graner's big sows, largely the blood of old Guy's Monarch. All of them have crosses of Expansive, Big Price, etc. These boars are of August and September farrow. Mr. Graner has a fine lot of spring pigs sired by a big variety of boars, all big-type. Mr. Graner also offers one very choice 12-month-old registered Shorthorn bull, solid red and of pure Scotch breeding. If in the market for boars or bulls, write Mr. Graner for full information.

Mr. Walter Offers Herd Boars.
H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan., breeder of the famous Expansive Poland Chinas, starts advertising in Kansas Farmer this week. Mr. Walter had farrowed on his farm last fall about 60 boars, and out of this number he has selected seven that are good enough to head anybody's herd. These he is offering for sale at prices consistent with real herd boar values. Five of them were sired by the herd boar, Walter's Expansive, a splendid son of old Expansive, and on his dam's side, as shown by sows of the same breeding, he comes from one of the best families ever owned on the place. The ones sired by Expansive Wonder are out of sows sired by the big boar, Long King's Best. One is out of an Expansive sow and sired by Long King's Best, another is a son of O. K. Lad and his dam was a daughter of the great Gold Metal. These boars are of summer and fall farrow and should attract the attention of parties in search of real herd boar material. During the winter Mr. Walter attended some of the leading Iowa sales, buying several good sows, among them being one that was bred to the 1,100-pound boar, Long Jumbo. This sow was the top of one of the leading sales, costing Mr. Walter \$345, besides expressage. She farrowed ten fine pigs and is raising nine—three boars and six gilts. The others are of about the same breeding and make splendid additions to Mr. Walter's already great herd. If in need of an outstanding herd boar, write early.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS



ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRE.
Bred sows, spring and summer pigs for sale. A. M. BEAR, Medora, Kansas.



ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Bred gilts and spring boars by Hillwood Jack by Earlanger. Fall pigs, either sex, by Medora John and Hillwood Jack. F. C. WITTORFF, Medora, - - - Kansas.

Registered Hampshire Hogs

For sale, both sexes. Choice belting and type. Priced reasonable.
E. S. TALIFERRO, Route 3, Russell, Kan.
Shipping point, Waldo, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL, 16 months old; one high-grade Guernsey bull, coming yearling; five grade Guernsey cows; one 2-year-old heifer fresh in summer, and 6-weeks-old Guernsey bull calf. All must sell in next 30 days. Write for prices and description. Closing out.
DR. E. G. L. HARBOUR, Baldwin, Kansas.

FOR SALE High Grade Dairy Cows And Heifers

35 Head Holstein Cows—Age 4 to 6 years, fresh now or will be by May 1st.
20 Head 2 and 3-Year-Old Holstein Heifers—All springers, some cows.
40 Head Jersey Cows—Age 4 to 8 years, fresh and springers.
20 Head Jersey Heifers—Two and three years old, fresh or springers.
If interested in good dairy stock, come and see me.

ELBERT S. RULE, Sharon, Kansas
Ninety Miles Southwest Wichita, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE

LANDER'S Brookside Herefords

Herd headed by Gay Lad 14th by the champion Gay Lad 6th and out of Princess 16th. Six yearling bulls and ten bull calves for sale, also seven yearling heifers, the best of breeding and choice individuals. Prices reasonable. Write or call.
WARREN LANDERS, Savannah, Missouri.

Polled and Horned Herefords
50 registered yearling bulls; 1 D. S. Polled herd bull; 20 cows, calves at side.
JOHN M. LEWIS, Larned, Kansas.

HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE.
Choice young registered Hereford bulls, sired by Dan Shadeland 363260, out of Anxiety and Lord Wilton bred dams. C. F. Behrent, Oronoque, Norton Co., Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

ROAN HERO 3613 - 229963

THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. Few choice young bulls for sale. Mo. Pac. Railway 17 miles southeast of Topeka, Kansas. Farm adjoins town. Inspection invited.
D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kansas

POLLED DURHAMS FOR SALE

TEN HERD BULLS sired by Roan Choice, the junior champion of 1911. Prices reasonable. Come and see my herd.
C. J. WOODS, CHILES, KAN.

Polled Durham Bulls for Sale

Including Scottish Baron. Must change herd bulls. Also three young Shorthorn bulls sired by him, old enough for service. Good individuals and priced right.
JOSEPH BAXTER, Clay Center, Kan.

You will find a lot of bargains on Kansas Farmer's Classified Advertising Page this week. Don't fail to carefully read that page.

HORSES AND MULES

IMPORTED MARES AND STALLIONS



Importation arrived October 1, 1913. I have personally selected the best young stallions and mares I could buy in France and Belgium, two and three years old. They all have good breeding quality, sound and good colors, and will make ton horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. If you are looking for a first-class stallion or a good pair of mares, come and see me. I mean business. My barns three blocks from Santa Fe depot.

W. H. RICHARDS
Emporia, Kansas



DIAMONDS IN THE ROUGH

I am offering for sale at very low prices a fine lot of young Percheron, Belgian, French Draft and Coach Stallions and mares. These horses are not fat, but in good, thrifty condition and will make good. Come and see me.
J. M. NOLAN, Paola, Kansas.



JACKS.
The kind of jacks all are looking for. Large-boned, black mammoth Tennessee and Kentucky jacks, 2 to 6 years old, guaranteed and priced to sell. All broken and prompt servers. Reference, banks of Lawrence. Forty miles west of Kansas City, on U. P. and Santa Fe.
AL E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas.



JACKS AND JENNETS

20 Large Mammoth Black Jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 6 years; large, heavy-boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. A few good jennets for sale. Come and see me.

PHIL WALKER,
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas.



JACKS AND JENNETS.—Six fine 3 and 4-year-old jacks and 17 mammoth black jennets for sale. Will sell worth the money.
JNO. A. EDWARDS,
Englewood, - - - Kansas.

20 PERCHERONS, JACKS AND JENNETS.

Imported black Percheron stallions, 5 to 7 years old, strong bred in the Brilliant strain, weights from 1,700 to a ton, well broken. Black registered mammoth jacks and jennets, 15 to 16 hands, 1 to 5 years old; jacks old enough, well broken.

Farm 30 miles northwest of Hutchinson. Meet trains at Raymond or Chase, Santa Fe Railroad.

J. F. & M. H. MALONE, Chase, Kansas.

SEVEN SHIRE AND PERCHERON STALLIONS
Sire and dam of Shires imported. Prices, \$250 to \$650. Farm 4 1/2 miles from Wakefield. Will meet trains if notified in time.
JAMES AULD, Wakefield, Clay Co., Kan.

Farmers and pig growers oftentimes fail to appreciate the necessity for green feed in pork production. Hogs cannot be raised profitably without pasture of some kind.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

BERKSHIRE PIGS

Choice pigs, 10 to 16 weeks old, either sex. Sired by Robin Hood, Premier 2d, or Adam, a son of Rival's Lord Premier. Nothing but the very choicest specimens shipped. Price, registered, crated, F. O. B. here, one, \$20; two, \$35; three, \$50.
W. J. GRIST, Ozawie, Kan.

40—BERKSHIRE BOARS—40
Cholera Proof (Hyper-Immune)
Big and growthy. Ready for service.
Prices, \$25 to \$50.
SUTTON FARMS, Lawrence, Kansas.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

Crystal Herd O. I. C's

Headed by Frost's Buster 29745 by Thea 30442. Some choice August boars by this great sire of prize winners. They are strictly high class and priced right. Also booking orders for February pigs by illustration and out of Frost's Buster dams. Get in early and get a prize winner.
DAN WILCOX, Cameron, Missouri.

O. I. C. PIGS, PAIRS OR TRIOS.
H. W. Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS.

Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly that will pay as big wages. Write today for big free catalog of Home Study Course, as well as the Actual Practice School, which opens Monday, April 6, 1914. MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL. Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres., 1400-1404 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Col. Jas. T. McCulloch Live Stock and General Auctioneer. Ten years of study and practice selling for some of the best breeders.
Clay Center, Kansas.

R. L. HARRIMAN
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER
Bunceton, Missouri.

LAFE BURGER
LIVE STOCK AND REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER
Wellington - - - Kansas.

W. C. CURPHEY Pure-Bred Stock and Big Farm Sales.
Salina, Kansas.

LEARN TO BE AN AUCTIONEER National Auctioneering School of America
Box 38, Lincoln, Nebraska.

COL. FLOYD CONDRA Stockdale, Kansas
Guarantees his work.

Col. Frank Regan Live Stock and General Auctioneer.
Esbon, Jewell County, Kansas.

Col. C. A. HAWK Live Stock and General Auctioneer.
Effingham, Kansas.

L.R. BRADY Fine Stock Auctioneer. Ask those for whom I have sold.
Manhattan, Kansas.

Col. Jesse Howell Live Stock and General Auctioneer. Up-to-date methods. Herkimer, Kan.

J. A. MORINE Live Stock and Big Farm Sales.
Lindsborg, Kansas.

COL. C. M. SCOTT
Live Stock and General Auctioneer
Hiawatha, Kansas.

COL. J. E. MARKLEY
Fine Stock and General Auctioneer
Powhattan, Kansas.

Don't fail to read Kansas Farmer Classified Advertising Page. It is filled with bargains every week.

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLLED CATTLE
A few choice bulls ready for service, priced reasonable.

I. W. FOULTON,
Medora, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

For Sale—A choice lot of cows, bulls and heifers, all registered, with good quality.
AULD BROS., Frankfort, Kansas.

COBURN HERD RED POLLED CATTLE AND PERCHERON HORSES
Twelve extra good young bulls. Some extra fine young stallions, among them first prize and champion of Topeka Fair. Also young cows and heifers.
GROENMILLER & SON, Pomona, Kansas.

REGISTERED RED POLL AND GALLO-WAY BULLS FOR SALE. Twenty-five head of each; extra choice animals from twelve to eighteen months of age. Call at the Fort Larned Ranch, or address E. E. FRIZELL & SONS, Larned, Kansas.

RESER & WAGNER'S RED POLLS. Richly bred herd headed by Waverly Monarch. Bulls of serviceable age all sold. Fresh cows and young bulls for sale in spring.
Reser & Wagner, Bigelow, Kan.

RILEY COUNTY BREEDING FARM. Red Polls headed by the last son of Cremona. Bulls all sold. Percherons headed by son of Casino. Visit herd.
ED NICKELSON, Leonardville, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS

SEVEN IMMUNE POLAND HERD BOARS

The tops from 60 head of fall boars. Five of them by Walter's Expansive and out of Long King's Best dams. One by Long King's Best with an Expansive dam and one by O. K. Lad and out of a Gold Metal sow. These are strictly tops and should go into good herds.
H. B. WALTER, Effingham, Kansas.

GRANER'S IMMUNE FALL BOARS

Twenty extra choice big-type fall boars, tops from my entire crop, mostly sired by Moore's Halvor, my big Iowa bred boar. Others by Sampson Ex. and Melbourne Jumbo, out of big mature sows. \$25 each while they last. Send check with first letter. Fully guaranteed. Also one pure Scotch Shorthorn bull, solid red color, 12 mos. old.
H. C. GRANER & SON, Lancaster, Kansas.

Hildwein Has Big Poland China Boars

August Farrow, culled closely, good individuals sired by Wonder Ex. the Expansive and Sampson Chief cross. These boars are out of my big sows and are all good. \$20 and \$25 while they last.
WALTER HILDWEIN, Fairview, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS. Will book orders for 15 gilts to be bred last of May, for early fall litters, ten at \$40, five at \$50 each. These gilts will be bred to Reputation, that H. L. Faulkner says is the largest hog for his age he ever saw. A few good fall boars left. Jersey Cattle: Young bulls, \$50; bred heifers, \$150.
THE ENNIS FARM, Horine Station, Mo. (Thirty miles south of St. Louis.)

HARTER OFFERS POLAND BOARS

No fall sale. Twenty choice spring boars, tops of 35, best of breeding, \$20 each. Also five fall boars, good ones, \$25 each. Nothing but the best shipped.
J. H. HARTE, Westmoreland, Kan.

BIG POLAND CHINA SPRING PIGS Sired by Peter Mouw boars. Here is where you can get big-type pigs at a low price. Never before was there such a bargain offered. Write me your wants. Ben Rademacher, Box 13, Mulberry Grove, Illinois.

TWENTY IMMUNE BRED GILTS. Big-type Poland, bred to A Big Orange Again. Extra good individuals, \$25 and \$30 each. Twenty choice fall pigs by same boar. Reasonable prices.
HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.

FOLEY'S BIG POLAND GILTS FOR SALE, bred to my great young boar, The Giant. Also one extra choice spring boar and fall boars ready to ship.
J. F. FOLEY, Oronoque, Norton Co., Kansas.

POLAND CHINA BRED GILTS Sired by First Quality and bred to our great new boar, Longfellow Again. Fine individuals. Also fall pigs, either sex.
JAS. ARKELL, Junction City, Kansas.

Merten's Big Smooth Poland Chinas Headed by King Hadley 3d and Kansas Wonder, mated with daughters of Old Expansion, What's Ex. and Grand Look Jr. Stock for sale.
E. E. MERTEN, Clay Center, Kansas.

Faulkner's Famous SPOTTED POLANDS. We are not the originator, but the preserver of the Old Original Big-Boned Spotted Poland. Write your wants. Address
H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, Jamesport, Mo.

SMITH'S BIG-TYPE POLANDS. A choice lot of fall pigs, either sex. Strictly big-type breeding. High-class individuals, priced to sell.
AUSTIN SMITH, Dwight, Kansas.

WONDER POLAND CHINA HERD Headed by Model Wonder, assisted by a son of Blue Valley. Mated to as big sows as can be found. We offer spring gilts by first named boar and bred to the other one at reasonable prices.
O. E. STRAUSS, Milford, Kan.

KING OF KANSAS FALL BOARS. Immune and out of big dams. Choice individuals, \$25 to \$35 each. They are bargains.
J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kansas.

ANGUS CATTLE

CHERRYVALE ANGUS FARM

For Sale—Six choice young bulls, in age from 6 to 23 months, mostly sired by Black Clay. Very best families represented in the herd. Reasonable prices. Visitors welcome.
J. W. TAYLOR, Clay Center, Kansas.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

LOOKABAUGH'S SHORTHORNS. At private sale. Six or nine months' time if desired. Young heifers and bulls, \$100 and up. Two heifers and bull, not related, \$225 for the three. Others higher. High-class herds as bulls close to imported Scotch dams, sired by such sires as Lavender Lord by Avondale. Nicely bred young heifers from milking strains. Young bulls, the farmer's kind. Cows with calf at foot and rebred. Great variety of prize-winning blood. If you want breeding stock, do not miss this opportunity. My foundation Shorthorns carry the blood of the best families and most noted sires of breed. Over 200 head from which to select. If you cannot come, write.
H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Blaine County, Oklahoma.

Eleven Registered Short Horn Bulls

FOR SALE—Sired by "Goods," a son of Good Choice and out of richly-bred cows bought from the best herds. These bulls are first-class and same breeding as grand champion car of fat steers at American Royal last fall that sold for \$12.85, weighing as yearlings 1,160 pounds.

K. G. GIGSTAD

Lancaster -- -- -- Kansas.

Thirty-five Shorthorn Bulls

Sixteen months to two years old. Pure Scotch and Scotch topped. Sired by Star Goods and Victor Orange, two great bulls. These bulls are from my best cows. They are large and well developed and in good condition, fit to head good herds. Will sell one or a carload. Also a few cows and heifers—300 head in herd. Come and see them. Prices reasonable.
HENRY STUNKLE, Peck, Kansas.

Pearl Shorthorn Herd

Good strong young bulls ranging from 4 to 11 months old. Red or roans of Scotch and Scotch-topped breeding. Herd located at Pearl, Dickinson County. Can ship over Missouri Pacific, U. P., Rock Island or Santa Fe. Address mail to Abilene, Kan.

C. W. TAYLOR
Abilene, Kansas

UPLAND SHORTHORN HERD

Headed by Urydale, a great son of Avondale. For sale, ten choice bulls in age from 6 to 15 months, out of dams close up in the breeding of Choice Goods, Gallant Knight, Lord Mayor and Imp. Day Dream's Pride.
GEO. W. BENIS, Cawker City, Mitchell County, Kansas.

Choice Shorthorn Bulls

Seven bulls of choice breeding, well grown, in best possible condition for service. Five fit for heavy service. Three fit to use in Shorthorn herds. Two are show bulls. Prices, \$100 to \$200.
G. A. LAUDE & SONS, ROSE, KANSAS.

LOUISVILLE SHORTHORN HERD

Choice young bulls of serviceable age, reds and nice roans, sired by the 2,200-pound bull, Gloster Conqueror 2d, a son of The Conqueror by Choice Goods. The dams are rich in the blood of Red Knight and Waterloo Regent. Attractive price for quick sale.
DR. E. L. SIMONTON, Wamego, Kan.

CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS

One herd bull. New Goods, by Good News, by Choice Goods. Twenty-months-old bull by New Goods out of a Victoria cow, a full sister to Gallant Knight's Heir. Three younger bulls for sale, 10 and 12 months old. A few good heifers. Prices reasonable.
JOHN REGIER, Whitewater, Kansas.

Cedar Lawn SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE—Scotch and Scotch topped bulls, in age from 8 to 16 months. Good individuals and representatives of best families. Fifteen choice fall boars and gilts, big type.
S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS

For Sale—Five young bulls, the oldest 14 months, the youngest 7 months old. Sired by Royal Gloster 2325681 and Col. Hampton 353998, from our best cows. Beefy, rugged, strong-boned and well-grown; best of breeding. Some of them fit to head good herds. A few high-class heifers, Scotch and Scotch-topped, will be priced right. Price on bulls, \$100 each.
E. S. MYERS, Chanute, Kansas.

RIVERSIDE SHORTHORNS. Clipper Model 38430 by Orange Model 317228, out of Crestmead Cicely 2d, at head of herd. Herd cows representing the best Scotch families, Orange Blossoms, Butterflies and others.
H. H. HOLMES, Great Bend, Kansas.

Dual Shorthorns, Hornless. 5415% pounds butter sold 1911. No calf tasted skim milk. Infant male calves. **J. H. Walker, Lathrop, Mo.**

SHORTHORN CATTLE



SHORTHORNS FOR SALE. Several good coming yearling bulls and a number of heifers of various ages, from the Crestmead herd, which numbers 100 head, all Scotch of popular families.
W. A. BETTERIDGE, Pilot Grove, Cooper County, Missouri.

FOR SALE—MARCH BULL CALF. Nice red, growthy, strong bone, good deer. Also some heifers bred to a mighty thick-fleshed bull. Come and see. Price, either, \$100.
JEWELL BROS., Humboldt, Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Bank's Farm Jerseys

Quality with milk and butter records. One of the best sons of CHAMPION FLYING FOX, imported, at head of herd. Stock for sale.
W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kan.

GREEN HILL JERSEY FARM

For Sale—Several young bulls up to 15 months old, sired by Viola's Majesty, Dams American and imported cows of choice breeding and individuality.
D. LEE SHAWHAN, Lees Summit, Mo.

JERSEY CATTLE FOR SALE.

Choice young bulls by Golden Fern's Lorne out of 45-pound dams. Also eight choice cows and heifers in milk and springers. All registered.
D. A. KEAMER, Washington, Kansas.

REGISTER OF MERIT JERSEYS. Offer a fine young cow in milk and bred to Oakland's Sultan for \$150. Also a grand-daughter of Golden Fern's Lad bred to same bull, \$200. Choice heifers, \$100 up. Bulls from high-testing dams, \$50 to \$150, including a son of Gamboge Knight.
R. J. LINSOTT, Holton, Kansas.

GOLDEN RULE JERSEY HERD

Headed by Cicero's Rochette Noble, mated with cows of equal merit and breeding. Young bulls for sale.
JOHNSON & WYLIE, Clay Center, Kan.

BENFER JERSEY CATTLE. Bull calves sold except some very young ones. Offering three-year-old herd bull and yearling from imported cow; also few non-related cows.
E. L. M. BENFER, Leona, Kansas.

Grass for 1,000 Head. We have 12 sections of choice buffalo and bluestem in Pawnee Valley with abundance of running water, a number good wells and tanks. Best pasture in state. Will rent all or part at very reasonable rate. Call on or address
FRIZELL & ELY, Larned, Kan.

DUROC JERSEYS

TATARRAX HERD DUROCS

Some choice gilts by Tattarrax and G. M.'s Tat Col., bred for late April and early May litters, at reasonable prices.
HAMMOND & BUSKIRK, Newton, Kansas.

BELLAIRE DUROC JERSEY HERD. Immune boars for sale. Orders for immune gilts to be bred December and January by my two best herd boars. Also September pigs, all immunized double treatment.
N. D. SIMPSON, Bellaire, Kan.

50—SUMMER DUROCS—50

Both sexes, rich breeding and well grown out. \$20 for choice. Pair for \$35. Trio, \$45. Here is the opportunity for the beginner. Write for description.
M. M. HENDRICKS, Falls City, Nebraska.

BON ACCORD DUROCS

Choice September boars, also one fancy April boar by Successor and out of the grand champion sow, Model Queen.
LOUIS KOENIG, Solomon, Kansas.

DUROCS OF SIZE AND QUALITY. Immune summer and fall boars and gilts sired by B. & C's Masterpiece, by B. & C's Col. and out of Tattarrax and Ohio Chief dams. Choice individuals. Also a choice bred sow sired by Good Enuff Again King. Prices reasonable.
JOHN A. REED, Lyons, Kansas.

Otey's Sensational Grand Champion Bred Sow, Sale of FIFTY DUROCS

Winfield, Kansas, March 11. One of the very greatest offerings East or West. Send for catalog.
W. W. OTEY & SON, Winfield, Kansas.

DUROCS Summer and Fall Boars, sired by Joe's Pride 118467 and Monarch's Model 139777. Also a few bred gilts by Joe's Pride and bred to Royal Climax. Will sell or trade Monarch's Model for good sow or gilt. Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.

DREAMLAND COL. HEADS OUR HERD. For Sale—Clear Creek Col., a splendid individual and sire; reasonable figure; fully guaranteed.
J. R. JACKSON, Kanapolis, Kan.

SHUCK'S RICHLY BRED DUROCS. Fifty Fall Pigs, both sexes, sired by Model Chief and other noted sires. Thrifty and richly bred. Low prices for quick sale.
DANA D. SHUCK, Burr Oak, Kan.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS. Twenty spring boars, tops of entire crop. Sired by Dreamland Col. and River Bend Col., out of big mature sows. Priced to sell.
LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.

IMMUNE DUROCS—Fifty big-type sows and gilts, fall boars and spring pigs. Choice breeding and guaranteed immune from cholera. Inspection invited.
P. I. NELSON, Assaria, Saline Co., Kan.

Don't fail to read Kansas Farmer Classified Advertising Page. It is filled with bargains every week.

FARMERS! STOCKMEN
WE ARE GIVING AWAY
THIS BIG 42-INCH
TELESCOPE

Here is a valuable, practical gift to our farmer and stockmen friends—a powerful five-section telescope, 42 inches long extended, and made by one of the world's best known manufacturers. It is built of the best materials throughout and is brass bound. With each telescope we furnish a solar eye-piece for studying the wonderful sights in the heavens. The eye-piece is a powerful magnifying glass too, and can be used to study insects mentioned in crop bulletins, fungus growths on plants, and for a sun glass.

Makes Distant Objects Seem Near.

The lenses in these telescopes are made by experts and are carefully adjusted. Objects can be seen many miles away that are indistinct to the naked eye. Farmers and ranchmen find these telescopes very valuable in watching stock or people 5 or 10 miles away. By watching the clouds with this telescope some can tell the approach of a storm early and prepare for it.

Our Great Offer.

We will send one of these great telescopes free and prepaid to all who send \$1.50 to pay for one two-year subscription to Kansas Farmer, or for one renewal and one new subscription each for one year, both for \$1.50. We will refund your money if you are not entirely satisfied. All orders filled promptly. Address
KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.



Don't fail to read Kansas Farmer Classified Advertising Page. It is filled with bargains every week.

FIELD NOTES

Thirty-Five Shorthorn Bulls.

In this issue we start the advertisement of Henry Stunkle, at Peck, Kan. Mr. Stunkle has one of the good herds of Shorthorn cattle in Kansas—about 300 head in the herd. The 35 young bulls are the best the writer ever saw on one farm in the corn belt states. They are sired by Star Goods, a full brother to Diamond Goods, the chief herd bull used in the Bellows Bros. herd. The writer saw Mr. Stunkle buy Star Goods as a two-year-old for \$375 in the Bellows Bros. sale. A number of the young bulls are sired by Victor Orange, which was also the sire of Imperial Victor, the great show bull used by the Tomson Brothers in their herd quite extensively, then sold at a long price to head a good herd on the Pacific Coast. The young bulls offered are 16 months to two years old and are pure Scotch and Scotch topped, coming from some of the best cows on the farm. Mr. Stunkle is making very reasonable prices on one bull or a carload. Please look up ad in this issue and go see the stock. You will not be disappointed, as they are bred right and are in extra good condition. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.



The Laptad Stock Farm.

The above cut is one of the herd boars used extensively in the Laptad Poland China herd. Douglas was sired by Big Hadley's grandson, tracing to the Hadley and Tecumseh families. Douglas is one of the big-boned kind. He won first in the six months and younger class at the Douglas County Fair in a class of six in the ring. He also won first in best herd owned by exhibitor. A number of extra good boars and gilts go in the sale sired by Douglas and out of the best herd sows on the farm. The Duroc offerings are sired by Laptad's Tattarrax 90843 by Chief Tattarrax. This boar has proven a great breeder of size and uniform type. There will be 25 head of his get sold in the sale on April 29, and there are several very classy young boars that are prospects for herd headers; also some choice gilts for herd sows. In fact, every one is a good one. The question has often been asked the writer how one man can successfully maintain two breeds of hogs on one farm. We have always answered by saying the farm is one of the most conveniently arranged and completely equipped stock farms in Eastern Kansas for handling hogs. The farm is located two miles north of Lawrence, near the Union Pacific Railway. In addition to his herd of Poland China hogs and Duroc Jerseys, Mr. Laptad has a splendid young herd of Jersey cattle coming on and it is only by means of the convenient arrangement of buildings, lots, water supply, barns and sheds, that one man could care for so much stock and attend to every little detail on the farm. It is worth one's trip to the Laptad farm to carefully inspect the breeding plant; and on April 29, 50 head of large, useful Poland Chinas and Durocs will be sold. Please read sale ad and arrange to attend the sale. The catalog is now ready to mail out. Please send for one. It is brim full of valuable information. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

JACKSON COUNTY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

MOST PROGRESSIVE BREEDERS OF JACKSON COUNTY UNDER THIS HEAD



Bruce Saunders
President



Devere Bafter
Secretary

SHORTHORNS.

Oak Grove Shorthorns headed by the great bull "White Starlight" by Searchlight. Dam by Choice Goods. Every cow in herd straight Scotch. **ROBT. SCHULZ**, Holton, Kansas.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

"BLACK DUSTER" heads our herd, mated with as richly bred cows as can be found. Choice cows with calves at foot, and re-bred. Also young bulls. Berkshires. **George McAdam**, Holton, Kan.

POLLED DURHAMS.

"TRUE SULTAN" heads herd. Shown at 9 leading fairs last year, winning 5 firsts and 8 junior championships. We are mating him with cows of equal breeding and merit. **Ed. Steglin**, Straight Creek, Kan.

HERFORDS.

HEREFORD BULLS. Choice, richly bred individuals, ready for service. Also Duroc Jersey gilts bred for spring farrow. Percheron for inspection. **M. E. GIDEON**, Emmett, Kansas.

HOLSTEINS.

SHADY GROVE HERD. For immediate sale, four choice young bulls of excellent breeding and out of high record dams. Also three-year-old herd bull. Inspection invited. **G. F. MITCHELL**, Holton, Kan.

SEGRIST & STEPHENSON. Breeders of registered working high testing Holsteins. Choice young bulls out of record cows for sale. Farm adjoins town. **Holton, Kan.**

BUFFALO AGUINALDO DOEDE heads Shadeland farm herd. Dam, Buffalo Aggie Beets, the world's second greatest junior 3-year-old cow. Young bulls for sale. **David Coleman & Sons**, Denison, Kan.

HOLSTEINS. Best of breeding and individuality. Registered and unregistered O. I. C. swine of the best strains. Also White Wyandotte chickens. Stock for sale. **J. M. Chestnut & Sons**, Denison, Kansas.

PERCHERONS.

BANNER STOCK FARM—Home of "Incense," champion American Royal, 1911; weight 2,240. Two 8-months-old stallions, one 2-year-old filly for sale. **BRUCE SAUNDERS**, Holton, Kansas.

PERCHERONS FOR SALE.

A few nice farms for sale. Write **JAS. C. HILL**, Holton, Kansas.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

M. H. ROLLER & SON Circleville, Kan.

Fourteen big jacks and 25 jennets for sale. One imported Percheron and one high-grade Belgian stallion.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Linscott Jerseys. The oldest and strongest herd in Kansas. One hundred head, consisting of cows in milk, heifers and young bulls. Reasonable prices. Island breeding. **R. J. LINSOTT**, Holton, Kansas.

FAIRVIEW JERSEYS.—For quick sale, a 4-weeks-old bull out of a fine young cow now giving 4 gallons of 5.6% milk daily. He is fine type and priced reasonably. **R. A. GILLILAND**, Mayetta, Kan.

SUNFLOWER JERSEYS. headed by Imp. "Castor's Splendid," mated with real working cows. Choice young bulls of serviceable age for sale. **H. F. ERDLEY**, Holton, Kansas.

SPRING HILL DAIRY FARM offers bull nearly ready for service. Deep milking dams; will furnish records. Also a few choice heifers, bred. Write for price and pedigree. **J. B. Porter & Son**, Mayetta, Kan.

"Fontain's Valentine" Heads our Jerseys. Unregistered cows bred to this bull for sale. Also bull calf. **W. R. LINTON**, Denison, Kansas.

DUROC JERSEYS.

OAK GROVE FARM DUROCS. Headed by "Freddie M" 94761, grandson of the noted Colossal. Sows in herd of equal breeding and merit. Visitors welcome. **F. M. CLOWE**, Circleville, Kansas.

POLAND CHINAS.

DODSON BIG SMOOTH KIND.—Ten big fall boars, ready for light service; sired by Sunny Colossus. Fourteen gilts will be bred to Orange Chief. **WALTER DODSON**, Denison, Kan.

HIGHLAND STOCK FARM. Poland Chinas Shorthorns. 15 choice, big bone, spring and summer boars for sale, sired by "Expansive Wonder." Also fall boars. **BROWN HEDGE**, Whiting, Kansas.

MAHANS BIG POLANDS have both size and quality. Headed by a son of the great Expansive. Sows of unusual size and smoothness. 25 fall pigs, either sex, for sale. **J. D. MAHAN**, Whiting, Kansas.

COLEMAN'S BIG SMOOTH POLANDS. 150 in herd. Herd boars, O. K. Lad, Hadley C. Expansion, Price We Know, Mastodon and Mogul sows. Herd has tops from many sales. 20 bred gilts and 25 fall pigs for sale. Also Jersey cattle. **JOHN COLEMAN**, Denison, Kan.

TEN BRED GILTS and tried sows. Big kind bred to a splendid son of Blue Valley Gold Dust. Dams trace to John Blain's breeding. **IMMUNE**. **O. B. CLEMETSON**, Holton, Kansas.

P. E. McFADDEN, HOLTON, KANSAS. Live stock and general farm **AUCTIONEER**

FRANK IAMS'

Is Closing Out All His "SHOW AND BUSINESS STALLIONS" at Big REDUCED PRICES.

Iams is making a "clean up" of his horses. All must be sold at "some price." He has all his "Paris Winners" and "Largest and Best Stallions in his barns." "Prize Winners," 1800 to 2400 pounds, at \$900 and \$1,300. (Few higher.) Iams owns the three largest and best two, three and four-year-old Percheron Stallions in U. S.



Iams is "cutting prices." \$200 to \$500 less price on each Stallion than formerly, to make a cleanup on all his Stallions. Paris Prize Winners at little above cost in France. Buy a ticket to "Iams' Horse Town" and take advantage of his reduced prices. Never were such choice big Stallions offered at such big bargains. Iams' old customers are his big page advertisers.

Imported and Home-Bred Horses

are "classy, Model big drafters" — of Big size—large bone, fine form — Quality—finest and flash movers—Many European "Gold Medal Winners." They are "Iams' Kind" and in the "Pink of Condition," bought at Bargain Prices" and must be sold at some price. Iams knows breeders of Europe—speaks the languages—is not in the

"Stallion trust" and is selling more pounds of "Model draft horse" for the money than any competitor. Iams is cutting the middle out of high prices on his

40 PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS

Two to six years old, weight 1,800 to 2,400 pounds, all "Branded," "Approved," "Registered and Inspected" by Governments of France and United States and certificates "stamped" O. K. All inspected by a Nebraska Deputy State Veterinarian and certificates of "Health and Soundness" are given with each horse. Iams' guarantee is backed by "One-half Million Dollars." Iams sells

IMPORTED STALLIONS AT \$900 AND \$1300 (FEW HIGHER)

"Home-breds" come cheaper. Terms cash, or 1 year's time, 8% bankable note; 1 year's time land security at 6%; \$100 less price for cash than time. Iams pays freight and buyer's fare; gives 60% breeding guarantee. Can place \$1,500 insurance. Iams backs up his ads with a \$500 guarantee that you find the horses as represented. Write for Horse Catalogue. It has a "big Bargain" on each page. References: First National and Omaha National Banks, Omaha, Neb.; Citizens State and St. Paul Banks, St. Paul Nebraska.

ST. PAUL, NEB.

125 HEAD STALLIONS and MARES

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND SHIRES.

More actual ton stallions to be seen in Wiley's barns at Emporia than any other place in the West. If you need a stallion, come and see for yourself. I am going to make special prices for the month of January in order to make room for new consignment to arrive February 7. These stallions and mares are selected with an eye single to the wants of the most critical American buyer. I will save you from \$100 to \$200 on your horse. Write for prices and descriptions, or come and see me. Will meet all trains. Telephone 837. Barns close to A. T. & S. F. depot.

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pound stallions to be found in the United States. The Cedar Rapids Jack Farm is the jack metropolis of the world. All nations buy jacks here. The majority of the best mules in the United States are the results of the past twenty years' improvement inaugurated and carried on here. Write for catalogs. Come to me when you need stock. I will make it worth your while.



W. L. DeCLOW, Stallion and Jack
Importing Farm, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Lamer's Percheron Stallions and Mares

BUY NOW while there is the most of Variety to select from.
C. W. LAMER, SALINA, KANSAS

Most Dangerous Habit.

A man went to an insurance office to have his life insured the other day.

"Do you cycle?" the insurance agent asked.

"No," said the man.

"Do you motor?"

"No."

"Do you, then, perhaps, fly?"

"No, no," said the applicant, laughing;

"I have no dangerous—"

But the agent interrupted him curtly.

"Sorry, sir," he said, "but we no longer insure pedestrians."—Exchange.

SEND FOR BOOKLET, "PROFITABLE Poultry Selling," issued by Kansas Farmer. Free for the asking to anyone interested in poultry. A post card request will bring the booklet by return mail. Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Ask your dealers for brands of goods advertised in KANSAS FARMER.

Overland \$950

Completely Equipped
With electric starter and generator—\$1075.
Prices f. o. b. Toledo

Now is the Time —

WHEN bright little Miss Spring comes cheerfully bobbing into your midst and gruff Mr. Winter goes grumbling and sliding out of sight—when old mother earth is thawing out and inviting you and yours to stay and play out in the open—when every single road coming and going from your farm is automatically cleared by nature and opened up for a big spring business—when the days get longer and the sun gets warmer—when the welcome robins and tiny buds appear and the slush, snow and ice disappears—that's the time to get your new Overland and open her up to your heart's content. And you need it more than you probably realize.

What's more—your whole family needs it.

Think of Your Family

They, too, want to get out of their former small and narrow path. They, too, want to go hither and thither—seeing, learning, playing, working, enjoying, broadening and accomplishing.

For life can be just what you make it—dull, forlorn and narrow or just chuck full of everlasting fun and enjoyment.

Even work becomes light under the proper conditions. Remove the dreary drudge and you get light-heartedness in all of its efficient youth and glory.

That's what an Overland can do for you and yours!

"Yes"—you say, "but that costs a whole lot of money."

There's where you are wrong.

It doesn't cost a whole lot of money.

Do you realize how much automobile you get in an Overland for \$950? Do you realize that it is a great big five-passenger touring car? That it has the power to take

you wherever you want to go and that it is built to last for years and years and years.

A Big, Beautiful, Powerful Car

Don't confuse the Overland with those small dinky cars. Because our price is so exceedingly low people often class us with those small affairs. Our price is low because we manufacture cars on such a gigantic scale that we can make them more economically than anyone else in the business. This year we will produce 50,000 cars. Think of it! And that's the reason our price is 30% under anything on the market.

The Overland is a big car—a roomy car—a powerful car—a beautiful car—a comfortable car—dependable to the last degree.

In fact the mechanical construction of the Overland could be no better—regardless of price.

Then the Overland is right up-to-date in every respect. The body is finished in rich Brewster green—trimmed in highly polished nickel plate and aluminum. It has a graceful cowl dash. There are electric lights throughout—even under the dash. The motor is powerful, speedy, smooth and quiet. The wheel base is long and the tires are large. It is remarkably economical on oil and gasoline.

Right Up-to-Date

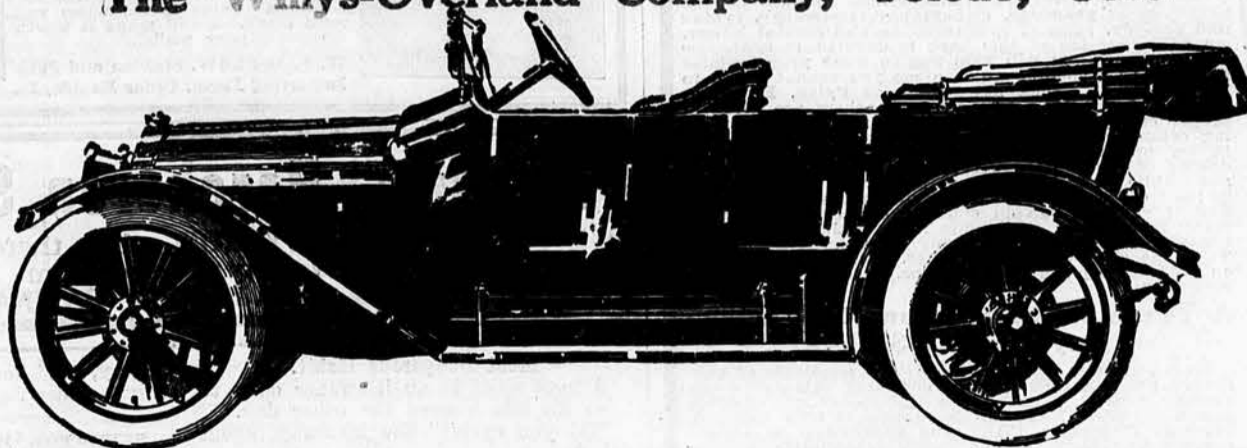
The 1914 Overland is beyond question the greatest automobile buy in the world. It has all the improvements, refinements, features and finish of a high priced car, yet costs but \$950—which is 30% less than any other similar car made.

It is up to you. Spring is here. There are months and months of perfect automobile weather ahead of you and \$950 put into an Overland will bring you a greater return on your money than you can get from any other form of investment.

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