

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement



of the Farm and Home

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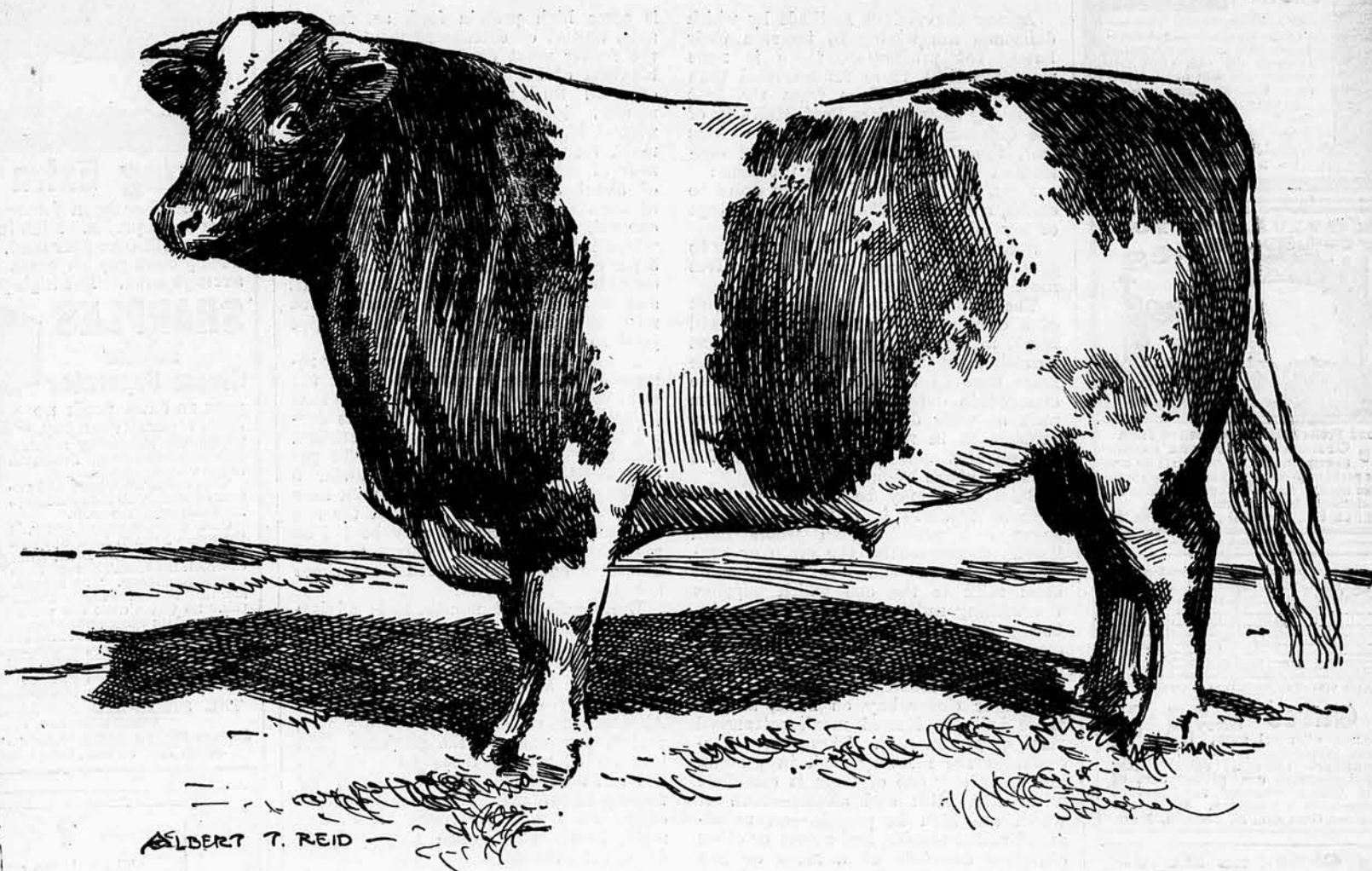
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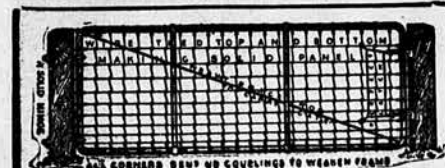


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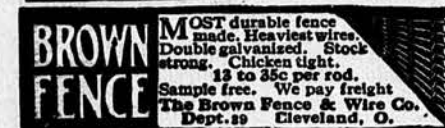
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KEEPING CREAM SWEET

The first step in keeping cream sweet is to keep it as clean as possible. Clean cream cannot be produced by filthy methods of milking nor by handling the cream or milk in unclean utensils. Milk cans, stirrers and pails should be thoroughly washed in lukewarm water, then thoroughly scalded in hot water and dried and exposed to the sunlight and pure air. Treat all the separator tin-ware, including the interior parts of the bowl, in the same way. The separator bowl should be washed thoroughly after each separation.

The next step is to remove the animal heat from the cream as soon as possible after separating. Run the cream from the separator into a convenient utensil for cooling.

Cool the cream in well water by stirring. In a few minutes it can be reduced to the temperature of the water. After the cream is cooled it can be added to the cream contained in the supply can used in delivering cream to the station. The cream supply can, while being filled and held for delivery, should be kept in water at as near the temperature of freshly pumped water as possible.

Different conditions on the farm will govern arrangements for the cooling of cream. Where windmills are used, many farms have milk houses in which can be placed a tank or half barrel through which all water is led from the windmill to the stock watering tanks. With the cream cooled and held in these tanks the arrangement is everything required.

Where windmills and milk houses are not used, a half barrel can be set near the pump and a cheap shade constructed. The water can be pumped by hand with small expenditure of time and labor. The cooling of the cream will heat the water. Run out the warm water and pump a fresh supply in which the cream can set over night or through the day before being added to the supply can. When another lot of warm cream is to be cooled, the operation can be repeated. A large box can be set over the barrel to

protect the cream from the sun. The farmer's ingenuity may suggest some other protection equally as good.

There are a dozen or more arrangements, inexpensive and easily made, which can be devised on every farm for the proper care of cream. These remarks suggest only the principle of keeping the cream in good condition and with every-day facilities.

In winter cool the cream as in summer. When the atmosphere is colder than water hang the cream pail in the open air and stir until cool. Then set away in a clean, sweet place until delivery. A barrel set in the ground and banked up with dirt, with a board cover and a blanket or a piece of carpet thrown over it in the coldest weather can be used to good advantage, insuring pure atmosphere for the cream and preventing the cream from freezing.

In stirring cream for cooling use a stirrer with an up-and-down or dash motion on the principle of the dasher in the old-style dash churn. This thoroughly agitates the cream, getting the center to the outside and allowing the cream to cool through and through.

Separate a cream as heavy in butter fat as possible, testing 35 to 45 per cent fat. The heavier the cream the better it will keep sweet if proper precautions are taken in cooling. The milk in cream causes rapid deterioration and the less milk the smaller bulk for delivery and the more milk for pigs and calves.

In a few words, the principle of keeping the cream in good condition is to produce as clean cream as possible by having clean milk; by having all utensils with which the cream comes in contact thoroughly cleansed; and by the proper cooling of the cream as soon as possible after separation and the holding of it at as low a temperature as the well water will allow; and the delivering of the cream every other day at the station, and protected as much as possible from the heat in summer, and from cold and freezing in winter.

FEEDING THE DAIRY CALF

Among the various methods by which dairymen are hoping to increase their butter fat production, there is none more practical, more fundamental than that of rearing calves from the best producing cows, writes Prof. McNulty of the Colorado Station. In view of this fact, the dairyman finds himself confronted with the following problems:

First. What shall I feed in order to enable me to raise the largest percentage of my calves?

Second. What shall I feed in order to grow strong, vigorous and thrifty calves most economically?

The real object to be sought, is that of a combination of feeds, such as will result in a ration corresponding to that furnished in whole milk and at the same time be more economical. Those engaged in dairying usually have skim milk at their disposal, and their great problem is in regard to the choice of concentrates and roughages to be fed with the above by-product.

Skim milk may be defined as milk without fat. It is a trifle higher in sugar and protein than whole milk itself. Consequently, the grain or concentrate which will best supplement skim milk is the one which supplies the missing nutrient, viz., "fat." Corn, barley or a mixture of both, are the concentrates that will come the nearest to fulfilling this requirement. Occasionally a feeder has skim milk or alfalfa or clover hay on hand, and to these he adds linseed meal, cottonseed meal or gluten feed. These three concentrates are all very high in protein, and when any one of them is combined with skim milk and alfalfa—both of which are high in protein—an unbalanced ration results, and scours or other digestive disorders of a more or less fatal nature follow.

Oats are a very good supplement to skim milk. They may be combined with either barley or bran. The expensive-ness of oats, however, accounts for their being little used.

In any case the amount of protein-rich concentrates that can be safely and profitably fed with skim milk will depend upon the roughage fed. Calves limited to corn stover, oat straw or timothy hay, as roughage, all of which are low in protein, will respond much more readily to a ration in which there

is some high protein feed, as, for example, linseed or cottonseed meal. What the feeder must do is to avoid a combination of feeds all high in the same element. Such rations seldom give good results. Even whole milk of an abnormal high fat content is a source of much trouble in feeding calves. Under natural conditions, cows produce milk of about 3 per cent fat, but because of the stress put on milk of a high fat content, they have been bred to a point where individuals will give milk testing 5 per cent. The demand of a calf, however, is still for a milk of 3 per cent, and probably this is the reason that milk very high in fat does not give good results in feeding calves.

Among other facts, it is well to remember that the digestive tract of the calf is comparatively small and that frequent feedings of small amounts during the first month is almost imperative. Not over 10 to 12 pounds of milk per day should be fed to a calf under 6 weeks of age. The amount of milk may be increased gradually, until, at the age of 3 months, 20 pounds may be fed as a minimum allowance. Calves under 1 month of age should be fed three times a day.

During the first month, it is advisable to grind the grains fed in connection with milk. At the end of this period, however, either oats or corn may be fed unground. Hard grains like Kafir and milo will give best results when ground. All concentrates should be fed dry in a trough provided for the purpose. The practice of mixing feeds with milk is not to be recommended. Doubtless, dry feeding is preferred from the fact that calves chew and masticate their feed much better than when they gulp it down with the milk.

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RED CEDAR WINDBREAKS.

The peculiarities of the past season have taught many lessons, and if these same lessons are added to those which will be learned anew during this remarkable spring, our fund of knowledge will be considerably increased.

One of these lessons which will be learned is the economy, if not the actual necessity, of windbreaks. Of their desirability and value there can be no question. When planted about the house they not only add to the comfort of the residents and add to the beauty and value of the farm, but they actually save fuel in winter.

When planted about the orchard the trees are protected to such an extent that fruit is harvested when unprotected orchards near by are barren. About the garden and small fruits they not only serve to keep away the storms which blast and destroy, but they cause the soil to warm up much earlier and insure earlier and better crops. About the barns and feed lots they save an immense expense in the construction of buildings for live stock. A red cedar hedge planted on the north and west sides of the barn yard is equivalent to a shelter shed for stock and avoids the labor of cleaning out each morning.

Perhaps the most important use of red cedar windbreaks lies in the fact that they save great quantities of feed, and this is one of the important matters which has commanded attention this winter. The animal body requires a certain amount of feed elements as a maintenance ration. That is, to keep the animal alive and healthful. Then the body requires a certain amount with which to make growth. Still more is required to lay on fat or to produce milk, and then the animal must be kept warm.

There are two ways of keeping an animal warm. One is by putting it in a stable where the desired result is attained. The other is by giving extra feed, which is expensive and unsatisfactory as far as results are concerned.

No animal will grow or lay on fat, or produce milk satisfactorily when the body is not kept comfortably warm. When shelter is not provided the feed bins must be drawn upon, and this is both unsatisfactory and expensive. Much of the loss of cattle and other animals in Kansas this winter was due entirely to lack of shelter. Some say it was due to shortage of feed, but if there had been proper shelter there might not have been a shortage of feed, and probably would not in most cases.

There are two ways of providing shelter for live stock. Building barns and sheds is the more common and expensive way, and planting red cedar shelter belts is nature's way and by far the more economical. Barns and sheds are necessary for both animals and implements, as well as for stored crops, but they are expensive and may be reduced to the minimum by the use of red cedar shelter belts. But why red cedar? Because it is native to Kansas; it will produce the most perfect shelter belt of any known tree; it is hardy here and sure to grow with ordinary care, and it is cheap. Red cedar nursery trees can be had for about \$5 per 100, and at this price are about the most valuable trees the farmer can buy.

This matter is important right now because now is the time to plant them or lose a whole year. Go after your nurseryman at once and save a new barn or a lot of dead cattle.

The man who can dispense with the old should be happier because he can afford the new, and the man who can't should be happier because he can still make the old do.

If you rent land don't even talk to a one-year tenant. If you are a tenant have nothing to do with a one-year landlord. One year in a place spells poverty for both.

SAVE SOIL MOISTURE.

The soils of Kansas contain more water now than they have at this time of the season for many years. Every farmer should see that it is kept there until the growing crop can use it. This moisture is more valuable to the plant than an equal amount of later rainfall, because it has already absorbed an abundance of plant food from the soil. Practically all the water that is now in the ground can be saved by keeping the surface soil loose or well tilled until planting time, says W. M. Jardine, agronomist of Kansas Agricultural College.

Cultivation should begin as soon as the land can be touched. This will prevent water escaping from the soil through evaporation. A two or three-inch layer of tilled soil over the surface of a field forms a very effective lid to keep the water in the ground. The cultivator, the disk harrow, the spike-tooth harrow or any other implement the farmer may have which will loosen the top soil may be used and should be started as soon as the ground is dry enough to be worked.

If the ground was fall plowed, harrowing or possibly early disking will be best. If the ground is in stubble and is to be planted with the lister, then it should be disked and harrowed. If the ground is loose and sandy and likely to blow, it will be best to shallow list early and gradually work the ground down with an ordinary drag harrow, when the crop can be surface planted or listed in, as the farmer deems best.

Some farmers are asking if it would be wise to roll or harrow their wheat ground this spring. It certainly would, especially if a crust has formed or if the ground has cracked or heaved or is very loose. Rolling or harrowing when the ground is not wet will not do any harm; ten chances to one it will do a great deal of good. A corrugated roller is to be preferred to a smooth roller. The spikes of the harrow should be tilted backwards a little to avoid pulling up more plants than is advisable. Do not be afraid to harrow the ground thoroughly.

WHY RAILROADS PUSH.

It has probably occurred to many readers that the tonnage of farm products hauled by the railroads made up a much larger percentage of the total than the figures show. The Interstate Commerce Commission statistics show that farm products constituted 11.7 per cent of the total freight tonnage of the country last year. The farm products were divided as follows:

	Per Cent.
Animals, alive.....	1.4
Animal products.....	1.1
Cotton.....	0.6
Fruit and vegetables.....	1.1
Grain.....	4.1
Grain products.....	1.6
Hay.....	0.6
Sugar.....	0.3
Tobacco.....	0.1
Other vegetable matter.....	0.8

Total.....11.7
Mine products constituted 55.6 per cent of the total freight tonnage. The products of factories took second place, 12.9 per cent. Farm products and forest products tied for third place, 11.7 per cent. All other tonnage, including freight in less than carload lots, constituted 8.1 per cent of the whole.

The comparatively small freight tonnage contributed by the farm is directly responsible for the persistent effort of the railroads to build up the agricultural interests along these lines. The railroads are an important factor in agricultural education and agricultural promotion. Without their co-operation with the agricultural colleges, in the operating of dairy trains, wheat and corn trains, cotton trains, good roads trains, etc., the colleges would be much hampered in their work of carrying the gospel of good agriculture into the remotest parts of the country. The railroads' object is to increase the tonnage of freight, both into and out of the country along their lines.

LIVE STOCK THE SALVATION.

The malady of the age in America is wastefulness. Endowed with a material wealth unknown in all history, the American has exploited the natural resources of his country as no other nation has done. For a century he has used the most relentless energy in draining the soil, the streams, the forest and the mine. With destructive spirit he has dug out and robbed, sawed and burned. He killed the buffalo for the hide and left the meat. He ruined our soil for the present wheat, and sold its fertility. He devastates our forests and burns the stumpage. He raises wheat after wheat or corn after corn, and burns straw and stalks.

We tried to fool ourselves with the belief that our soil is inexhaustible and now we are awakening to the knowledge that it is not, and we must pay for our foolishness. In our search for a remedy, we overlook the one which nature has placed ready at hand. Live stock is a necessary factor in any system of permanent agriculture, and we must establish some permanent system or fall to the state of the Chinese.

Material resources beyond human computation have been the heritage of the American farmer and, with these wasted and with the increasing demands of a population which grows faster than any ever grew, he must study ways and means. His land increases in value with the pressure of population, but not in productive power. He pays more taxes and raises smaller crops on depleted acres, and he must have relief.

Live stock brings this relief. It does more. Not only are the acres enriched, fertility restored and crops increased by the growing of live stock, but prosperity is insured, a new interest in life developed where little was before, the problem of the future of American agriculture assured and the farm boy kept on the farm.

TANKAGE FOR HOGS.

When the sow eats pigs or chickens, or when she is constantly rooting up the ground, give her tankage. When the sow approaches farrowing time, or when she is suckling her litter, give her tankage. When your hogs are in the fattening pen, feed tankage. When the pigs are growing, give them tankage. When you want to save on high-priced corn, feed tankage.

Tankage will do more to solve the question of profitable hog raising than any other one feed. It has a high nitrogen content and supplies, in concentrated form, a food element which can only be secured by the animal when eating large quantities of the ordinary farm feeds.

When the sow is cross or when she restlessly roots up the ground, or when she eats pigs or chickens, there is something wrong with her feed. There is something lacking which her system demands. This is supplied by tankage.

When the sow is caring for her young, either before or after farrowing, she needs a protein feed, and this is supplied in tankage. When pigs are growing they need a bone and muscle building feed, and they get it in tankage. When hogs are fattening they need a relish to aid them in eating and assimilating more feed, and tankage supplies it.

The use of small quantities of tankage will save corn, particularly if fed with alfalfa hay. Hog feeding with a scoop shovel is a wasteful and extravagant method, and hog feeding on corn alone is about the least profitable. Corn is the most valuable grain for use in hog feeding, but it is a fattening feed and should never be fed alone except in the finishing pen. It is too expensive in both the cost of the corn and in the poor results produced to be used as an exclusive feed for growing hogs or for brood sows. Tankage saves corn, makes better hogs and more money.

Tankage fresh from the factory never contains germs and cannot be the means of transmitting cholera, even if it were made out of cholera hogs.

CONSERVE THE MAN.

Among all the ideas that have been advanced about conservation, none seem to have included the most important of them all. The man himself is vastly more important and more worthy of conservation than any material thing he may have on the farm, or even the farm itself. Without him, all else would be of no account.

There are yet farmers who have an exalted idea of the value of muscle in farming operations and who pride themselves upon their early rising and long hours of work. Such men despise modern machinery and think its use indicates laziness. They get out of bed at 5 o'clock every morning, winter and summer, whether there is anything to do or not. They deprive themselves of opportunities for reading and self-culture because they can't keep awake after supper, and they wear out years sooner than they should.

Such men were necessary in pioneer days, when both methods and machinery were imperfect, when there were more farmers than of other classes and their products in small demand and low priced. With the crude methods and machinery of early days long hours and great physical strength and endurance were necessary. A premium was placed upon this method of living and working, and he who dared to lie in bed till rested did so under the penalty of being called lazy.

Modern knowledge, conditions and machinery have removed the necessity for such ways of living, and have taught the farmer that he is a business man, and not a day laborer, and that he may and should use business methods and hours on the farm. The successful business man works hard and puts in more hours during the year than does the farmer, but he takes care of himself. His hours of rising are fixed by habit so that he gets up when he is rested and when the day has begun. He could do nothing during the azoic hours of the very early morning, which are very profitably spent in resting. He gets to his office in time to meet other business men, and his hours are regulated by method.

With the farmer the hours must be different, as he has a different work and his business is with nature more than with men, but he can still have system and method and prosper for it. Except in the emergencies of cropping he can and should observe such hours of labor as are demanded by his business and by his physical well being. He should study and adopt systematic methods, and he should take care of himself.

Only the healthfulness of his occupation has saved many a farmer from premature breakdown and, even though saved from this, there can remain but little doubt that he wears out sooner than necessary. What can it profit a man to earn a whole section and so wear himself out that he cannot enjoy its fruits?

And this applies with intense force to the farmer's wife. The first step in true economy and conservation should be to conserve the wife, then the man, and after them the fertility of the soil. Own the farm, boss it and run it. Don't let it own and enslave you.

When you borrow tools, treat them as your own until you are through with them, and then treat them as your neighbor's—and take them home.

If the pictures in the seed catalogues look better than anything you can raise you are not onto your job. Some one raised the flowers and fruits from which these pictures were made, and you can do likewise. Keep on.

The man who feels little when he really is, may some day feel big because he really is.

FOR BETTER CREAM

Dairy Commissioner Burch Explains Relation of Cream Quality to Butter Fat Prices

During the year 1911, Kansas dairymen and creamery men suffered a loss amounting to not less than one million dollars as a result of low prices paid for butter fat and received for butter. This loss was caused directly by the average quality of cream produced. Since the creameries could not make from this cream butter which would bring the highest possible price, they could not pay the highest price for butter fat. It must be said to the credit of Kansas creameries that they employ the latest improved and most scientific methods of butter making and are able to make the best butter possible from the cream received. For these reasons and by superior sales methods they have given Kansas butter a satisfactory commercial standing and are netting the farmers better prices for butter fat than the same quality of cream would return if factory conditions were less highly developed. The burden of the million-dollar loss was sustained by the cream patrons, especially by those delivering the best cream, for their cream went into the same can with poor cream, and thus the best quality was brought down almost to the general average of the poor cream.

RELATION OF BUTTER FAT PRICES TO BUTTER PRICES.

The market quotations which the farmer generally reads are those for the highest grades of butter. The Elgin market deals chiefly with the best quality of butter obtainable, but a small per cent only of all the butter made comes up to the required standard of excellence. As a result, the prices paid for butter fat have generally been from two to five cents lower than the quotations for the best butter on the principal wholesale markets.

BETTER BUTTER WILL BRING MORE MONEY.

The production of more high-grade cream will not only result in better butter, which will bring a better price, but will create a further demand for Kansas butter and call the attention of the public to Kansas dairy products in general. To attract attention to the product of any locality invariably results in a greater demand for that product. Furthermore, if better butter can be made when prices are generally low, this butter will be in strong demand for storage purposes in the late spring and summer and will thus result in higher prices for cream when the largest quantity is being produced.

WHAT EXPERIMENT STATION HAS FOUND.

The Kansas Experiment Station has recently made a careful study of the cream situation and has found that a large percentage of the cream sold in the state is inferior in quality and will not make first-grade butter, but is made into a second-grade product and sold at a reduced price. The result of hundreds of tests has shown that cream which was kept in well water, running springs, and tanks of cold water, was on an average of a very good grade, but cream that was kept in cellars, caves, and uncooled or unventilated places, was on an average of such poor quality that it would not make more than second-grade butter. Nevertheless, more than two-thirds of the cream produced was kept in the latter class of places.

The temperature tests showed that cream kept in wells and in places cooled by running water, or by water changed frequently, was less than 60 degrees F. during the hottest days of July and August, 1911. The cream kept in cellars, caves, and other places not cooled by water, had an average temperature of 76 degrees F. The dampness of cellars and caves is often mistaken for coolness.

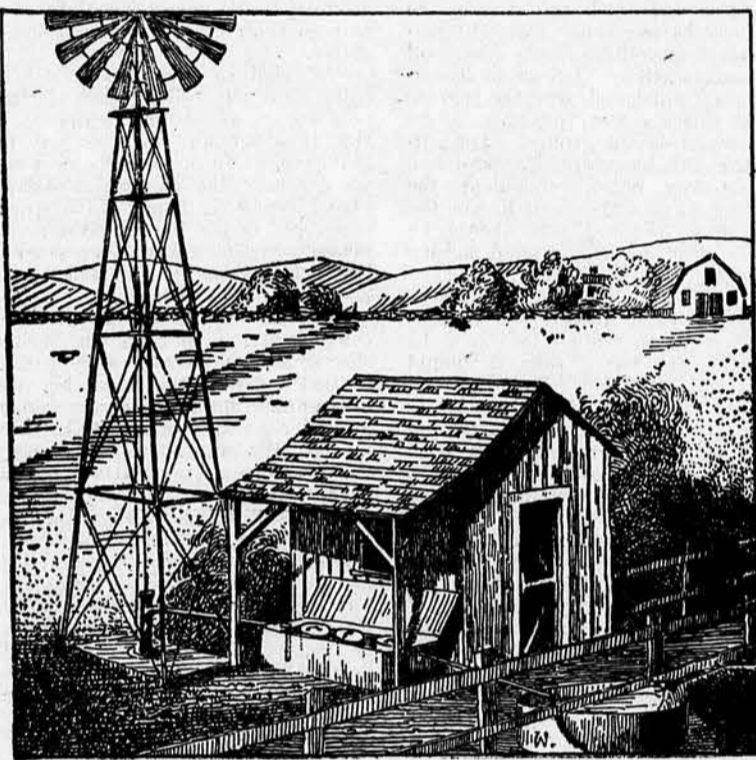
The souring of cream is caused by contamination with very small forms of life, such as bacteria, yeasts, and molds. The development and the increase in number of this plant life which grows in cream is greatly retarded by keeping the cream at low temperature. If cream is kept at less than 60 degrees F., which can be done by keeping the can in cold water, it will keep in a good condition for three or four days. If the temperature rises to more than 75 degrees, the bacteria will multiply rapidly, causing the cream to sour quickly and to develop flavors, some of which are not objectionable but most of which cause the cream to become strong and bitter. Such cream cannot be made into good butter.

In addition to the bad flavors caused by molds and bacteria, we have also a great deal of poorly flavored cream caused by the absorption of flavors from impure air. The butter fat in cream will very quickly absorb the odors given

off by coal oil, spoiled vegetables, strongly flavored meats, and unclean stables; the butter fat is so sensitive to flavors that it also readily absorbs

brought about by paying for cream according to its quality. Just as the highest grade of butter on the market brings the highest price, so the highest grade

This is the first of a series of articles by State Dairy Commissioner Burch dealing with the production of better cream and showing how Kansas dairymen may earn for themselves better prices for butter fat by assisting in a movement to make Kansas butter of such high quality as always to bring the highest market price. The first-grade butter of Kansas creameries has a good reputation in the markets and sells at good prices. The trouble with the situation, however, is that not more than 40 to 60 per cent of Kansas cream makes this grade of butter. The butter made from the second-grade cream is second-grade butter and sells as such at prices ranging from 4 to 7 cents less than first-grade, and during the summer season, when the greater amount of second-grade butter is made, it is slow sale even at this reduction in price. Inasmuch as the same price is paid at the cream receiving station for second-grade cream as for first-grade, it is apparent how the general butter fat quotation is affected. A practical grading plan would result in cream selling on its merits. Since it has been demonstrated that at least 90 per cent of Kansas farmers can deliver first-grade cream if they will cool the cream immediately after separating to the temperature of their well water, it seems that the incentive of a grading plan is well worth while.—Editor.



THE HOME OF FIRST-GRADE CREAM

This illustration shows an excellent arrangement for properly cooling cream. The tank should be placed on the north or east side of the separator house or other shaded place.

flavors of feed which cattle eat, such as weeds, spoiled silage, or musty hay. The best results in the improvement of Kansas cream and butter can be

of cream which will make the best butter should net the person producing it a better price than is paid for poorer grades. Cream should therefore be



THE HOME OF SECOND-GRADE CREAM

This illustration shows the source of many of the bad flavors found in cream. The practice of keeping cream in cellars and caves has been largely responsible for poor butter and low prices for butter fat.

graded if the farmer is to be fairly recompensed for the cream he sells. This has never been successfully done, because it was difficult for everyone who buys cream to grade it properly and accurately according to its market value.

When we consider hand-skimmed cream, hand-separator cream, water-separator cream, cream of different ages and of different flavors, lumpy cream and smooth cream, it would appear difficult to grade it accurately according to what it is worth, but, after working on the problem for several years, the Kansas Experiment Station has shown that the different flavors and qualities of cream correspond quite closely to its sourness, or the amount of acid which develops in cream. As a result of this work a simple, accurate test was devised by which cream can be graded according to its market value and in absolute fairness to all.

ALL CAN PRODUCE FIRST-GRADE CREAM.

The standard for first-grade cream has been drawn at a point where cream is about twice as sour as sweet cream on the point of turning. Cream which comes in this class is said to be first-grade, as it will make a very good grade of butter. In several communities the dairy farmers are now having their cream graded and are receiving two cents more for first-grade cream than for second-grade cream. In some communities only two-thirds of the cream is first grade and in others nearly nine-tenths is first grade, depending on the way in which the farmers have been accustomed to care for their cream.

Those who are producing first-grade cream and are receiving the highest prices are interested in keeping their cream first grade, and those receiving the second-grade price, or two cents less, are endeavoring to take better care of it. The creameries buying the first-grade cream are obliged to pay more for it than for the general run of cream bought in other places, but they are just as willing to pay more as the farmers are to receive the extra premium money.

If good cream is worth more than poor cream, the man who produces it has a right to expect a higher price for it; and if his expectations are not fulfilled, he has a right to demand a higher price for it when his cream has been graded and shown to be first grade.

SYSTEMATIC WORK AND PLAY.

The farmer who first cares for his wife and then for himself by adopting systematic methods, proper hours of labor, kitchen and household conveniences and good farm machinery will not only be able to do a great deal more work and of better quality, but he will have time for self-improvement and social enjoyment, and will prosper as he never did before. Not only this, but he will be paying a duty to his family which he could pay in no other way. He will train his children to be like himself in any case, but with improved methods for himself he will train his children to be farmers and not laborers. The old, old rule of eight hours for labor, eight hours for sleep and eight hours for recreation, may be broken with seeming impunity by the mature man, though he will pay the penalty, but it should never be broken with the youth and should not apply with any severity to the child. The chief business of the child is to grow into manhood or womanhood, and anything that interferes with this should not be tolerated. Play is essential to all human beings, but especially to the child. Work is essential to all human beings, and should be made a part of the training of every child, but a burden of work thrown upon the shoulders of the young who are not yet able to bear it and who are thereby deprived of their play, has driven more boys from the farm than all other causes put together. Boys and girls whose play time and school time are restricted that they may be put at unremitting toil may develop strong constitutions and much skill, but they do not develop themselves. They become laborers and not farmers. He plows well, but does not know whether he should plow deep or shallow for a particular crop. He plants, but does not know of the composition of the soil which makes his crop possible or of the mysterious chemistry which causes the seed to grow. His physical man develops, but his mind remains undeveloped from his school boy days. He becomes a laborer and not a farmer, and it is not his fault.

BREEDING UP HORSES



KATE RILEY. BLACK SQUAW.

QUEEN.

KEWANEE RILEY. GREELEY.

OTTAWA BOY.

KEWANEE KATE.

This is the breed history of some farm breeding operations by which the influence of the pedigreed sire, the careful adherence to type, and the judicious feeding of the foals have enabled the writer, who is one of the best known of Kansas farmers and breeders, to bring his horse stock up from an Indian pony foundation to a place in the records of the speed ring.

The author has given the facts of the record, but in this record is told a wonderful story of the possibilities in the way of improving our farm stock. By keeping a certain type in mind and breeding to horses possessing it; by using the best sires of this type that are available, and by feeding the young animals, the wonderful record told below can be duplicated on any Kansas farm. Mr. Shinn tells his story as follows:

"Mary of the first generation was traded for in the spring of 1867. She was a sorrel of about 1,000 pounds weight, of mixed breeding, and was supposed to have been brought from Missouri during the war.

"She was bred to the best available stallions from time to time until her leg was broken by a kick and she had to be killed. Among others she was bred to a stallion named Major, which came from Oregon and was said to be of trotting blood. The product of this union was a black mare of about 1,100 pounds weight, of great spirit and duty, which we named Kate. Kate was bred twice to Henry Harris, a son of Buckingham, by Hamiltonian 10, or Rysdeck's Hamiltonian. The colts were named Queen and Julia, and were the third generation. These mares made the best pair of driv-

ers that we ever owned on the farm. They weighed from 1,200 to 1,250 pounds, were prompt and quick of foot, losing no time at corners and keeping up the motion of the machine.

"Queen was first bred to Riley Medium 2:10½, the first pedigreed horse used on the farm. Her first colt from this horse marked the fourth generation and was Tom Medium 2:16½. Her third colt was Riley S. 2:14½. The speed of these two horses earned for Queen a registration in Volume 13 of the American Trotting Register. They were both noble specimens of their race. Riley S. was unsexed during a depression in the horse business and was sold for a driver. The last known of Tom Medium was to the effect that he was being used as a sire for coach horses on a New York breeding farm.

"Queen's second foal from Riley Medium was a mare named Kate, Volume 14. She also produced Mae Riley and four others, none of whom were raced, but Riley Medium, Jr., 45784, is now kept for public service in Ottawa, and Greeley 33238 will be mentioned again. In her 28th year Queen choked on her feed and died in the fall of 1911. Kate Riley of the fourth generation has been owned and bred on the J. M. Conrad farm, most generally to Kewanee

Boy 2:23, and has produced some very fine performers from him. Some of these are now in their prime and are well known by horsemen. Kewanee Riley P. 2:08, Kewanee Kate, 3-year-old, 2:18½, Kewanee Medium, 3-year-old, 2:16½, Conrad I, 3-year-old, trial 2:16½, Black Squaw, 3-year-old, trial 2:11½. From the stallion, Roy Tell 35731, she produced Kate Tell, with a 3-year-old trial of 2:21. By Kewanee Boy 14082, the horse Clifford Hoyt 54822, and two other promising youngsters coming on.

"Mae Riley of the fourth generation has produced from Kewanee Boy 2:23, the horse, Ottawa Boy, Kewanee Queen 2:10½, and from Zenda 20027, Glenora S., volume 19, and Toy Jones, with a 2-year-old mark of 1:25 for a half-mile trot.

"Old Gray was another of our old-time mares. She came on the farm as a part payment of a debt, at a valuation of \$39. She weighed from 900 to 1,000 pounds, and was of good bone, but had apparently been stunted in growth, as is the case with many horses raised in Kansas. She raised six colts on this farm in as many years, and all good ones. Among these was Dolly, sired by a good horse of mixed breed that the farmers of our neighborhood had just begun to appreciate when he was sold to strangers, as

is often done with our good breeding stock. Her weight was about 1,200 pounds and she was of solid and compact build.

"Dolly was bred to an imported Norman stallion named Cherry 2089. He was of good conformation and size, and the produce was Laura, a valuable animal weighing 1,700 pounds at maturity.

"Daisy was the third of the original mare stock whose history is here given. She was a mixed breed common pony of 600 to 650 pounds weight, bright and spirited in action and a good all round farm pony. She was bred to a small sorrel running horse, with a view to raising a small driving team. Her first colt from him was Blossom, of about 950 pounds, and a good, useful animal. She was then bred to Dewey, a medium sized stallion of great beauty and said to be part Morgan. The colt from this union was Nellie, weighing about 1,200 pounds and a good all round animal. Nellie was then bred to Greeley, mentioned above, and produced Jim, who weighed 1,500 pounds at 5 years, then a fine filly which was sold, and then George, who weighed 1,350 pounds coming 3 years old. These horses were of good merit, and Jim took first prize in the all-purpose class at the Franklin County Fair at 3 years old and over, while George took first prize at the same fair in the 1 year old and under 2 class, while Daisy of the first generation was still on the farm. We wanted a small pony for some of the grandchildren, so Daisy was bred to a small pony and the produce was Dennis, weighing 550 pounds, who affords great pleasure to the children."

Brood Sow Management

Upon the Selection, Care and Management of the Brood Sow Depends Success

By CARL CHRISTOPHER

The expression "the male is half the herd" is often quoted, but those who have studied the problems of heredity tell us that other things being equal, the sexes are equally prepotent. Therefore if the boar is one-half the herd, the sows certainly constitute the other half, and their selection is a highly important matter which should receive the same careful attention as the selection of the boar. The sows used for breeding purposes should be selected from the best animals in the herd, and should be selected from mothers which are known to be gentle in disposition, good milkers and prolific. A careful record should be kept of the herd, and sows that do not farrow and raise a reasonably large number of pigs annually should be culled out and sold for pork. While hogs do not show the strong differences of sex that we look for in other domestic animals, such as the cow and mare, these features constitute a marked feature of a good brood sow. The sow should have a smoother forehead and lighter, finer neck than the boar, showing feminine characteristics. The forehead should be broad between the eyes, the throat clean and trim, the neck moderately thin, the shoulders smooth and deep, the back wide and straight and deeply fleshed, the ribs well sprung, sides straight and deep, hams deep and well rounded, body rather long but compact, and legs moderately short and strong. There should be plenty of room for the vital organs, as indicated by a wide, deep chest, well sprung ribs, and deep, straight sides—a deep, capacious body from end to end. A sow with such a conformation is said to have a strong constitution. This is very important with brood sows, since sows that are weak in this respect can-

not become the mothers of strong, hardy pigs. It is generally advised that sows with great length of body be selected for breeding purposes, length of body being regarded as an indication of fecundity. However, length of body should not be selected at the sacrifice of quality. It is not the fat, plump sows of the herd that make the best brood sows, but rather the longer bodied more vigorous sows, which show quality

and have good grazing and feeding powers.

Brood sows should show considerable quality, but should not be over refined and delicate. Extremes of refinement often lead to delicacy of constitution and often accompany sterility.

It is important that a brood sow should have good assimilative powers, that is, she should be a good feeder, otherwise the litter will be small and

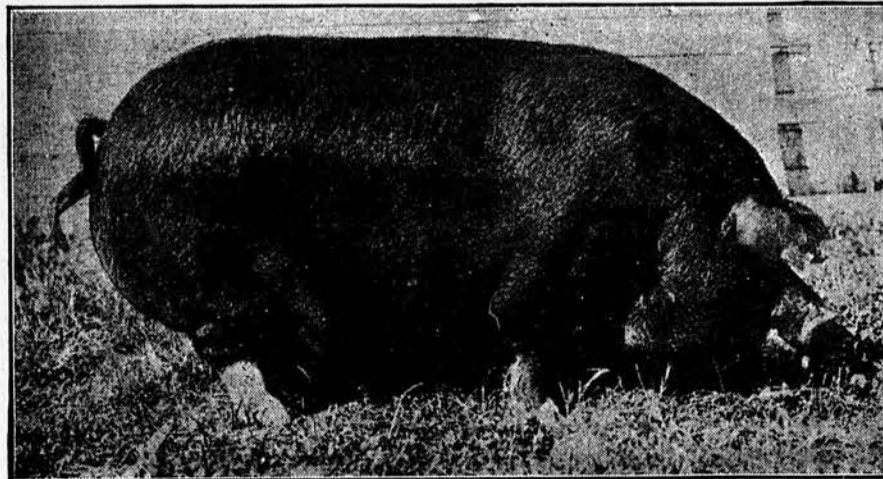
the sow will give but little milk. It is important that the sow should give a large quantity of milk, for unless young pigs get all the milk they need during the first four to six weeks of their life they often become stunted in growth and require a long time and extra care for recovery.

The sows used for the production of hogs for the general market should be of the fat or lard hog type, and may be of any of the breeds which represent this type. They should be pure-bred or nearly so. Of course for the production of market hogs only, the sows need not be registered, but they should possess all the prominent characteristics of the breed to which they belong. The important qualifications which should be looked for are smoothly covered shoulders, a wide, straight, deeply fleshed back, well sprung ribs, straight, deep sides, broad rump and deep, well rounded hams.

A last but very important point about the brood sows of the herd is that they should be uniform in type and color, otherwise the crop of pigs will be a heterogeneous lot, not at all pleasing to the eye, and likely to prove unsatisfactory in the feed lot and unprofitable to the owner. It may truly be said that uniformity in the herd adds to the selling price of the animals when they are marketed.

Hogs require attention regardless of conditions, age or sex, but the brood sows require particular attention, and to the breeder's skill in feeding and managing his brood sows, provided they have been properly selected, will be due in a large measure his success.

Pasture and forage crops should be (Continued on page 22.)



BREED IS NOT SO IMPORTANT AS BREEDING INDIVIDUALITY, AND FEEDING.

WHY I BREED BUFF ROCKS

By Wm. A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.
When but a boy on the farm my parents had but a mixed flock of chickens, but they learned from experience that it paid them, and paid them well, to get some good blooded cockerels each season to breed to the flock.

This expenditure seemed to always pay them well for the extra cost they were to, and as I grew older and desired to keep chickens for myself I reasoned that if it paid them to get good blood to mix with an ordinary flock, why would it not pay still better to get the pure breed to begin with and keep it pure by having just the one kind?

After deciding upon this I made a study of the various breeds to decide the one I desired to take up. This matter I found was not to be one of hasty decision, although I had decided that I was desirous of obtaining two things from the breed I adopted.

First, I wanted a breed that would not be only good layers, but one that would be good winter layers and also layers of good-sized eggs; and, second, I wanted one that would bring a good price for meat. Thus if eggs were low in price I would still have a chance of making something on what I raised from the meat standpoint.

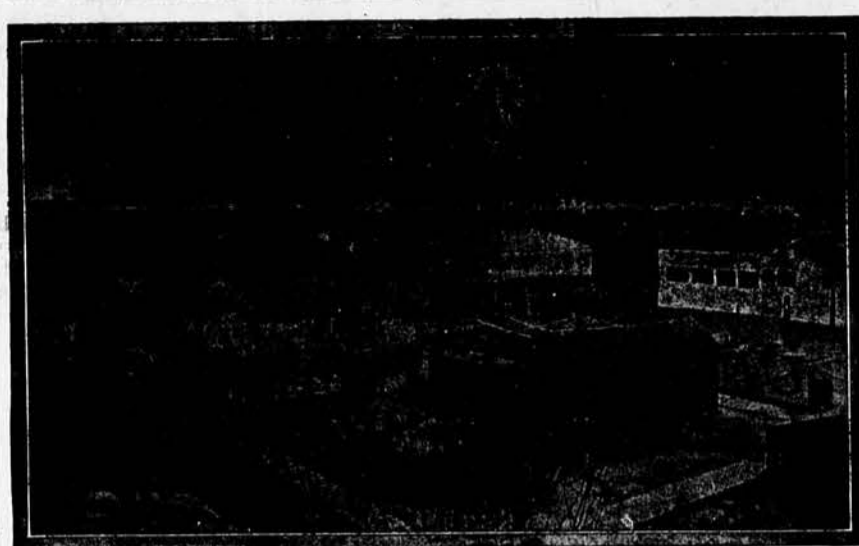
I figured that for quick growth, abundant size and good layers the Rocks seemed to come nearest to filling the ideal I was seeking, and of the different varieties my choice was finally placed on the Buff Plymouth Rocks. Here the beautiful golden color, which the Buffs invariably have, appealed to me, and I wish to state that all the following years I have never once had a cause to regret my starting in with pure-bred poultry or with the Buff Rock variety. I have had no occasion to double mate, which seems to me akin to keeping two breeds; I have no smoky white fowls resulting from dusting of white breeds; no conspicuous color to catch the eye of all that preys upon fowls, be it bird, varmint or man.

I have found my favorites good layers; possibly not as good summer layers as some breeds, but I think they easily make up for this by being good fall and winter layers and by laying a large-size egg and at a time when the prices of eggs are two or three times as much as in the heat of the summer. For instance, last spring eggs were as low as 11 cents per dozen here, and this winter up to 32. While I got many eggs when they were the cheapest, I also got many when they were the highest, and all winter long, and not on a forced feed proposition either.

It was but a few years since that springers and even old hens were sold on the market by the dozen. That is changed now, and they are sold by the pound. And not only by the pound, but if your hen weighs under three pounds she brings much less per pound. Look in your Kansas City papers of February 18 and you will see that hens are quoted at 11½ cents per pound; under three pounds, at only 5 cents per pound, less than half. It will be but a few years more until eggs will either be sold by the pound, or at least a dozen will be required to weigh so much, to bring best prices. You can see this agitation in almost all up-to-date farm and poultry papers of today. Therefore it is well to get or keep a breed that lays good size eggs.

Besides the eggs as a consideration for the past several years, a hen as meat has been worth considerable, and well worth one's time and consideration if one is in the business for profit as well as pleasure. Local prices here in our town last summer were as high as 13 cents per pound, making a Buff Rock hen worth better than a dollar each when sold on the open market just for meat. And this after you are through with her as far as eggs are concerned. Thus in this breed I have been able to take advantage of both the egg and meat propositions. Last year, for instance, in the latter part of January eggs took a big slump, and remained slumped for a good while, getting as low as 10 cents per dozen. If you had an egg breed exclusively you were compelled to market the eggs, and with high-priced feed the past year you would have to hustle to break even on the egg deal alone, let alone making a profit. Now, with my Buffs, instead of selling the eggs for market price, they were incubated, and at 12 weeks of age the chicks weighed about two pounds and

Practical Talks By Practical Men On Making Buff Rocks Pay



A PARTIAL VIEW OF PAGE'S WYANDOTTE FARM, SALINA, KANSAS.

brought around 50 cents each as broilers and fryers. A neat, thrifty profit, instead of a close-shaved profit, if any at all, had I been compelled to sell eggs at the low prices.

Another feature of the Buffs, and I believe the Buff varieties stand alone in this matter, as soon as they are feathered you can quite accurately tell as to how they are going to be when matured, while many varieties cannot be told until they are more developed in feathering. Being able to tell this at an early stage enables one to cull out early all unpromising ones at a good price for market just at the time the market is ripe or at its best in prices and demand. This leaves one with only his best to keep through the hot summer months and during the time that the price of feed is at its highest.

I find my favorites are not fliers—they are not wild and scary, and prefer their own home to roaming far away to nest and brood in hidden and secluded places. When I say that they are not roamers I do not mean that they are not hustlers, but to have hustlers does not mean that they should roam a mile from home to neighbors' flocks or hog lots to carry home every disease that may be found on your neighbor's farm.

Their feathers do not soil easily. They are an easy variety to judge; that is, to tell when you have a good buff bird. Their feathers should be a solid buff over their entire body. If they are not, you know you still lack a perfect-colored bird and you strive to improve each year. I mean that one does not need to be an expert poultry judge to be able to tell if you are improving your flock as the years go by. When I say they should be a solid buff I do not mean that they are not full-blooded if they are not so. They, like many other breeds, are "man made." They were originated by crossing the White and Barred Rocks and Buff Cochins—the Barred and White to give type and shape, and the black in the Barred to offset the white in the White Rock and

thus give a better chance for the buff of the Buff Cochins to be reproduced.

The breeders of the Buff Rocks have made as rapid strides in the perfection of their favorites as any other in the same length of time. 'Tis true that there are still many chicks that show black or white, or both, from breeding back, but you will find this also in many older varieties. In the Barred Rocks, for instance, even among fine specimens, often appears the telltale black feather of the Black Java ancestry.

Now, while I have dwelt long enough on the color of the variety of Buff Rocks, breeders should remember that the color merely makes the variety and that the shape makes the breed, and that their Buff Rocks should have the Rock type, which is even more than the color in essentials, for it is from the type that we get the laying shape and also weight.

While mentioning the word "weight," I am reminded that the nearer you keep to the standard requirements in weight the better will be the general results. The breeding of very heavy birds to very heavy ones year after year increases the entire weight, but I believe at the expense of egg production. The last standard changed the weight of the pullets from 6½ to 6 pounds. A pullet that will weigh 6½ pounds at the early poultry shows in December, unless she is a very early hatched one, will weigh more than the standard calls for as a hen, which should be 7½ pounds.

In conclusion, it is with the Buff Rocks as with other breeds, it is in getting a good strain to begin one, from one who knows the breed, and then in keeping your best and breeding to your best, or the best you can afford to buy, that brings results. It is not quantity but quality a poultryman should always strive for. And to have quality you must know your birds as individuals, and not merely as a flock. If you have drones, get rid of them on the market; if you have weaklings, kill them. Let's do all we can to help make this noble breed better each year.

By H. M. STEPHENS, Munden, Kan.

KANSAS FARMER has been a regular visitor at my home for many years, and I would not like to be without it. Although I do not read every issue thoroughly, quite often I get enough out of one article to pay for a year's subscription.

I get very good results from the advertisements of my Buff Rocks and their eggs through the columns of KANSAS FARMER.

I have raised Buff Plymouth Rocks exclusively for ten years, not making any change, because I thought them as good as any, and better than many.

We—that is, my wife and I (and she does most of it)—raise on an average about 150 each year. We think the early chicks are very much the best. We never had real good success with chickens hatched after June 1.

We use two incubators, 150 eggs each, and have better success and less trouble than with the same number of eggs under hens.

We make good money by selling some of our chicks early in the spring, while the price is high. As a result of our advertisement in KANSAS FARMER we have sold cockerels all over Kansas and in Nebraska and Oklahoma.

We have 175 chickens now housed in five small coops, of the cloth front type. I make them as tight as I can on three sides and two feet at bottom of front or south side, and line them with tar felt. The upper part of the front is cloth. I build my houses low. I build a scratching pen at one end of the house.

We have a small brooder, but my idea of a brooder house is as follows:

Dig a hole one foot deep, eight feet wide, and 16 feet long. Around this on the inside build a solid four-inch wall of concrete two feet high and bank up on the outside. Put in a two-inch concrete floor. On this wall build a frame house two feet high on north and five feet on south, leaving the roof short so that the front, which is glass, shall slope back one foot. Put the door in one end. Make the front of two rows of window sash, four panes to a sash. Make a little chick yard in front, with a runway in the east end of the house, so the chicks can go out as soon as old enough and the weather will permit.

In the northwest corner of the house build a furnace and place a two-inch pipe running through this furnace and along the north side of the house and back, about 8 to 12 inches from floor. Over this pipe build a frame and lay some boards. Hang a blanket in front. This can be divided into three or four parts by movable partitions, making a good hover for the different sized chicks. Have east end of pipes two inches higher than west end, and have a hole there to fill with water.

For mites I use a whitewash, or coal-oil emulsion, containing a little carbolic acid, and spray on with a pump.

Best Breed of Chickens.

MR. EDITOR—I have noticed for some time the discussion of the "best breed question" in these columns, until I feel it my honor bound duty to settle the question with as little bloodshed as possible.

When one comes to the point of choosing a breed he is only too apt to choose a breed because of some breeder's highly inflated claims, without the slightest idea of the characteristics of that particular breed. After a siege of the hen fever, which has held the writer as a victim for some ten years, I feel safe in claiming that there is no best breed, because it is the feed and care that makes the best breed possible.

The writer, after several experiments, has pinned his faith to Single Comb White Leghorns, not because they are the best breed, but because we like them.—"FLINCH."

Egg-Eating Hens.

H. E. Turch, Ellinwood, Kan., writes as follows: "My boy has started in the poultry business on a small scale, raising the Rhode Island Red chickens. The hens had just commenced laying good when the boy discovered something getting the eggs, and found it was the hens eating them. Can you tell me any way to stop it, without using the ax? The hens are too valuable to kill."

The most effective way to stop hens from eating eggs is to cut off the ends of their beaks. Care should be taken, however, not to cut too deep, as this would cause bleeding. By the time the beaks have grown out the hens will have outgrown the egg-eating habit.



INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS ARE MONEY MAKERS FOR ANY FARMER. THE PICTURE SHOWS A NICE FLOCK OWNED BY W. A. HILANDS, OF CULVER, KANSAS.

HORSE BREEDING IN KANSAS

In Kansas, as well as in every other place, the first and most important consideration is that of the ancestors of the foal. The value of a horse is largely its usefulness. Beauty of form, style and action have their market value only when combined with proper disposition, size and soundness to make them useful.

Hundreds of mares are unfit to breed at all on account of size, balky or nervous dispositions, or hereditary unsoundnesses. If such mares must be bred, let them raise mules and thus end their breeding. The very best mares are none too good, and are certainly the most profitable, for breeding purposes. The purer her breeding, the more uniform and valuable is the progeny.

Choosing the sire is, however, where most mistakes are made. Line breeding, as a rule, is safest and best, for when you cross breeds it is a lottery what you will get. The road horse and the draft horse are so different in structure that one would better stick to one or the other, as a mixture is likely to be a misfit for either place. There are exceptions, but they cannot be depended upon. You are probably limited in choosing the dam, but in your choice of a sire you have much greater range. Above all, choose a good pure-bred sire. Remember the individual himself counts for only one-half—his family counts for the other half.

Horses do not breed what they are as individuals, but at least half depends upon their ancestry. If one is large and another small, the foals will vary in the same way. If one is a drafter and one a trotter, the mixture will crop out in some of the offspring.

This is why grades will not do for sires. A certain grade may be as good individually as a certain pure-bred sire, but from all experience and from all laws of heredity he will not be so regular nor so good a sire. Do not be fooled by one or two of his get; half of them may be good, but they are sure to be the exception. Outcroppings of his mixed ancestry are sure to appear.

The standard-bred horse cannot be said to be a fixed type. He is bred for

speed alone and his ancestors are of all shapes, sizes and colors; so his offspring is necessarily irregular in all these things. A neighbor friend of mine raised seven foals from one standard mare and all from the same sire, but no two of the seven were near enough alike to make a matched pair. They were all sizes, colors, and shapes; some were gray, some black, and some sorrel. They simply followed the rule of heredity and represented their mixed ancestry.

In our draft breeds this is different. Many of our breeds have followed a certain line through so many generations of ancestors that were practically alike in size, shape, and disposition that the offspring can be accurately depended upon. But this can never be done except with pure-bred ancestry on both sides.

Another neighbor, owning a well-bred Percheron mare, bred her for a number of years to a registered Percheron of the same color, and the mare and the foals were almost exact duplicates of one another. It cannot be otherwise when the individuals are alike and a long line of ancestry have all been the same.

More foals are lost from infection of the cord than from all other causes together. The symptoms do not always point to the cord, and the real cause of death is often not suspected. The foal when a few days old begins to droop and lie around; the joints often swell, and in a few days death takes place. The death was from infection, but there is so little trouble apparent at the cord that it is often overlooked.

Prevention consists in having the foal come in a clean grass paddock or on clean straw in a box stall, and especially in keeping your finger nails off the cord until it is dried. In lifting the foal, the hands under the abdomen come in contact with the freshly torn cord, and finger nails are always full of poisonous germs. Dusting the cord with borax and tying it up in absorbent cotton is a simple, safe way to care for it. The cord may be wrapped in the pure absorbent cotton without being touched by the fingers at all.

The small breeder who has use for his mares has a great advantage, as it is easy for the mare to earn her way and still raise a foal. To this end the foal must early be taught to eat and be left in a safe place with plenty of food while the mare is at work. When running with larger horses, a creep may be arranged for foals to run under to a box of grain which the larger horses cannot reach. Young foals with plenty of exercise will not eat too much and should be allowed all they will eat. They can take care of a large amount of protein food and make good use of it in producing bone and muscle. My experience is in favor of oats and alfalfa meal, half and half by bulk and mixed in a box. Diluting the grain with the ground alfalfa adds to its digestibility. Fed in this way from ten days old, the foal may be weaned without any interruption in its growth.

The first year in pasture is not enough to produce the best type of horses. They should have grain as well as pasture. Raised in this way the colts will have to be separated from the fillies when about one year old, but the colts may run together until nearly two years old. At two years of age draft colts and fillies properly raised may do light work with only benefit to themselves and thus become self-supporting.—Dr. J. T. Axtell in Report of Kansas Live Stock Registry Board.

About the Shires.

In your issue of February 10, 1912, I read an article entitled "The Clydesdale On the Farm," and, like many other letters written in the interests of the breed, the idea is conveyed that the Clydesdales have swept everything before them at the International Live Stock Show, and that it is hardly worth while for competing breeds to show there any more. All these honors are claimed to have been won by grade and pure-bred Clydes. I will say, in all fairness, that grade Shire geldings could be shown with Clydes and the general public would accept them as such. Some six years ago the Percheron geldings shown at Chicago were winning almost everything hung up, and it began to look serious for breeders of Clydesdales.

Alex Galbraith as president of the Clydesdale Association wrote a very able letter showing the breeding of the so-called grade Percherons, and proved, beyond a question of a doubt, that several of the horses were sired by pure-bred Clyde and Shire stallions. So, in defense of the Shire horse, will say that in nearly if not all of these great Clydesdale victories, Shire geldings have been shown. One of the so-called Clyde geldings, whose name was Tom, that won first at the International in 1908, was a grade Shire, bred by Robert Burgess of Winona, Ill. This horse was shown by Morris & Co. in grade Shire class, and won first prize also over all other breeds. Another grand Shire gelding bred by Mr. Ashburger of Arthur, Ill., was shown in the Morris team. It is a fact that Shire geldings have been shown for years with the Morris & Co.'s horses at Chicago. Shire breeders claim, and justly so, that they are entitled to a fair understanding before the horse breeders of America. The Shire horse is proving his worth if the markets for high-class drafters are anything to go by. Just let the horse buyer know you have some Shire geldings for sale and you will receive a price that is seldom reached by any other breed. Some sales of pure-bred Shires will be of interest to readers of KANSAS FARMER. Mr. John J. Mitchell, one of the wealthiest men in Chicago, has started to breed Shires, and the prices of some of these horses are as follows: Dan Patch at \$10,000; the champion mare, Shelford Pride, at \$2,500; one of Dan Patch's filly foals at \$1,600; Bellingborough Belle at \$6,200; Lady Bollam at \$4,000; Colham Cham at \$4,200. Mr. George McCray of Fithian, Ill., has been buying the best Shires money can buy. At his last sale Mr. Fowler, who owns a very large farm in Illinois, bought Wrydeland's Sunshine at \$3,000 and paid \$7,000 for Colham Surprise. The above prices for pure-bred Shires speak for themselves, showing that the grand old breed of English draft horse is coming into its own in this country.—SAMUEL GRATTAN, Wakefield, Kan.

There is more money in a currycomb and brush than some farmers know of.



No-Rim-Cut Tire 10% Oversize

This is the Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tire—the hookless tire—the oversize tire.

The tire that cuts tire bills in two.

More than one million have been tested out, on some 200,000 cars. As a result, this tire outsells any other tire that's made.

Our Patent Type

In the base of this tire run six flat bands of 126 braided wires. These make the tire base unstretchable.

The tire can't come off, because nothing can force it over the rim flange. Yet it removes, by removing a rim flange, like any quick-detachable tire.

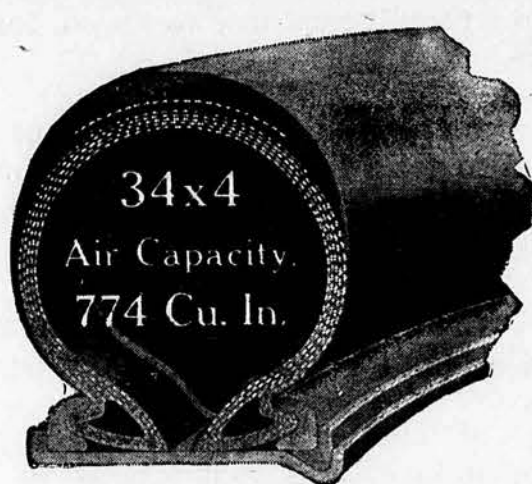
This tire doesn't hook to the rim flanges. So your removable flanges are simply reversed—

slipped to the opposite sides. They curve outward then, not inward.

Should the tire become wholly or partly deflated it rests on a rounded edge. Rim-cutting is thus made impossible.

We control by patents the only way to make a practical tire of this type. That is why the demand for tires that can't rim-cut centers on the Goodyear tire.

Which Tire?



The Passing Type No Oversize

This is the old type—the hooked-base tire—which No-Rim-Cut tires are displacing.

It is on the same rim as the No-Rim-Cut tire, but the flanges must be set to curve inward.

23 per cent of these tires become rim-cut by these curved-in flanges.

Yet these tires—wasteful and worrisome, and of lesser capacity—cost the same as Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

Save 48 Per Cent

No-Rim-Cut tires are 10 per cent larger than these old-type tires. And that 10 per cent oversize, under average conditions, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

They save in addition the ruin of rim-cutting, which is 23 per cent.

Tens of thousands of motorists have proved that these tires cut their tire bills right in two. And the demand for these tires, in the past 24 months, has increased by 500 per cent.

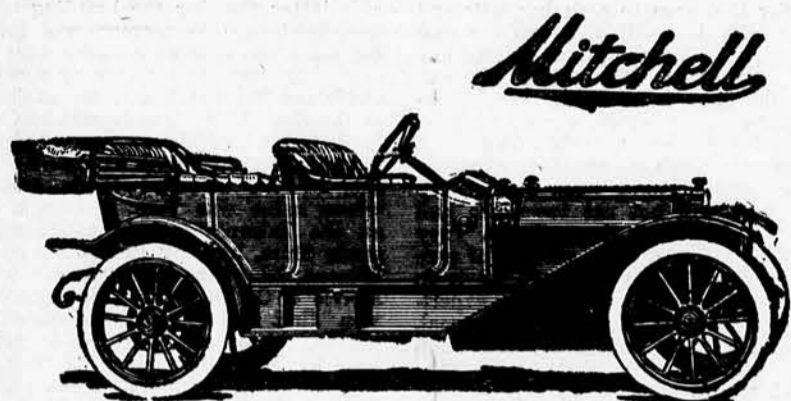
Our 1912 Tire Book—based on 13 years of tire making—is filled with facts you should know. Ask us to mail it to you.

GOODYEAR
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With or Without Non-Skid Treads

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities

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



A farmer's reasons for buying a Mitchell car

EVERY farmer needs an automobile; most farmers realize this and many of them are buying cars.

Of course, the man who lives in the country doesn't have as good a chance to compare one car with another as the man who lives in the city, and so the farmer has to buy his automobile largely by his faith in the maker. Every farmer has faith in the famous Mitchell wagons; he can have the same faith in the Mitchell automobiles, made by the same company.

Mitchell vehicles have given satisfaction for 77 years; they'll continue to do so for another 77 years.

When you spend as much money as you have to spend to get a good automobile, you want to be sure you aren't making a mistake in the car you select.

Mitchell cars are built for the man who can't afford to make a mistake.

With a Mitchell car you can save the time of men and horses, and make trips to town, to church, to the doctor and such things in one-fifth of the time it would otherwise take.

An automobile doesn't cost anything when it is idle in the barn; you can't say this much for horses. Buy a Mitchell car and see how many comforts it adds to your life.

The Mitchell 60 Horse Power, 6 cylinder, 7 passengers, \$2250
 The Mitchell 48 Horse Power, 6 cylinder, 5 passengers, \$1750
 The Mitchell 35 Horse Power, 4 cylinder, 5 passengers, \$1350
 The Mitchell 30 Horse Power, 4 cylinder, 4 passengers, \$1150
 The Mitchell 30 Horse Power, 4 cylinder, 2 passenger
 Runabout, without top, \$950

Whatever your needs, there's one for you in that list. Mitchell cars are beauties and service givers.

Mitchell-Lewis Motor Company
 Racine, Wisconsin

Kansas City Branch: Sixteenth St. & Grand Ave

ABOUT SPANISH PEANUTS

By W. M. JARDINE, K. S. A. C.

Last week Kansas Farmer printed an illustrated article about the value of Spanish peanuts as a feed for live stock. The article was written by H. M. Cottrell, a former Kansas farmer, who should know what he is recommending to the farmers of this section. Mr. Cottrell urged a trial of this legume. The editor now presents the views on the peanut question of three writers who are familiar with our conditions, and I am sure their remarks will be read with interest. You will note that each thinks well enough of the plant to warrant giving it a trial.—Editor.

The Spanish peanut is a rather hardy type of the peanut family, and if any variety of peanuts will succeed under conditions obtaining in western Kansas it will be this one. Its performance in western Texas and in scattered districts throughout the Southwest at least warrants giving this legume a thorough trial in our state. The department of agronomy at the Kansas State Agricultural College is distributing some 20 bushels of seed peanuts among representative dry-farmers with instructions regarding methods of preparing the seed bed and planting the seed. Another year we hope to have some first hand information on their adaptability to our conditions. Certainly we are in need of more leguminous crops to grow on our dry lands. We will be extremely fortunate if it is found that the Spanish peanut will produce profitable yields under our conditions of drouth.

One of the principal drawbacks to farming in the western third of this state is due to the fact that we have too few crops to grow—too many of the farmers are putting all of their eggs in one basket. They center their whole endeavor on wheat production or the growing of probably one other crop. We need to grow a greater variety of crops, not only in western Kansas, but in most parts of the state—crops that can be planted at different times and that will mature at different dates in order to utilize teams and labor to better advantage and distribute the work better during the year instead of having it all pile up at one time. We need to have a greater variety of crops because it is very important that every acre of land that we plant to a crop should be prepared in the very best manner possible and at exactly the right time. When we put our whole farm down to wheat or to milo, or to any other single crop, it is impossible to do this, but when we divide it into three or four fields to grow as many different crops that do not require to be planted at the same time or harvested at the same date, we can more nearly approach ideal farming conditions. The dry-farmer above all other kinds of farmers must perform each operation at exactly the right time, because a very little mistake often spells failure.

I am rather confident that we are going to find the Spanish peanut, the Mexican bean and cowpeas fairly profitable crops to grow in western Kansas. These legumes once introduced into our farming system out there will add materially to the stability of that country for farming purposes. What tests we have conducted with cowpeas and Mexican beans show them to be drouth resistant and adapted, if planted properly and given reasonable cultivation. The peanut promises to be equally as resistant to drouth, if not more so.

I would not advise farmers to plant a large acreage to peanuts this year or until we can experiment a little with them, as we are doing now, but I certainly would not discourage any farmer who is in a position to do so from planting a few acres near his house, or wherever he can get his land into fit condition. He will not need to have special machinery to do this if he grows them on a small scale. He can raise a few hogs and let them harvest the crop. Peanuts make excellent hog feed, and the hogs can root them right out in the field after they are mature. Also, peanuts make rather good eating for the family during the winter months, either baked or green.

To grow peanuts successfully the ground should be prepared in about the same way that it is prepared for corn. It should be free from trash and stubble and contain as much moisture as possible at the time of planting. Ground to be planted to peanuts this spring should be plowed at once and the plow followed immediately by the disk and harrow. During the remainder of the spring, until planting time, such cultivation as is necessary to keep down weeds and the ground in good tilth should be given. Inasmuch as peanuts do not start their growth readily until the soil becomes thoroughly warm, it is very important that they be planted in

clean ground, so that weeds are kept back or so that the soil is not exhausted of the early moisture that should be used in starting the peanuts.

The most practical way of planting peanuts is in the pod. They are too small to shell—it would require too much time and is too expensive. When planted in the pod, however, they should be soaked about 36 hours and then planted immediately. About the first of June is the best and surest time to plant this crop, though this date may vary according to weather and soil moisture conditions. I would recommend that they be planted in rows about three feet apart and in hills 12 to 15 inches apart in the row. Planting at this distance will require about a bushel of seed to the acre. Level planting or planting in shallow lister furrows is recommended for western Kansas. Unless special machinery is on hand it will be necessary to plant the peanuts by hand or with a corn drill or lister with special plates. Under no circumstances allow the soil to dry out before the peanuts are planted. The kind of stand obtained will be determined largely by the amount of moisture that is present at the time of planting. Plant the seed about two or three inches deep. Thorough cultivation should be maintained and continued until the pods begin to form. During the later cultivations the soil should be thrown towards the plants to provide loose earth in which the pods may grow and develop. The crop should be harvested before frost. The usual method of doing this is to plow the vines out and separate them from the pods by hand. An ordinary plow with moldboard removed is a satisfactory implement for this purpose. The vines can be placed in small cocks to cure and then stacked. Seed of Spanish peanuts could probably be obtained from reliable seed houses.

J. H. Frandsen, dairyman of Nebraska Experiment Station, says: "The Spanish peanut gives considerable promise as a drouth resisting plant. It has been grown with splendid results in the southern states. There seems to be little doubt but that it can be grown as far north as southern Nebraska. It is well to keep in mind that this is pre-eminently a southern plant, and does not adjust itself very well to conditions in the extreme north. It must also be remembered that this plant can not be grown with success in a wet or heavy soil. As far as I can ascertain it requires a loose, sandy soil."

"This plant will be thoroughly tested and tried out at our North Platte substation and also here in Lincoln this year. I shall be very glad indeed to see that you get information regarding these tests that will be made here this coming summer."

"I think that it will be very desirable to induce a few dairymen in different localities of the state to test it out in a small way this year. This in connection with the thorough test that we expect to give it ought to give us pretty definite information on which to base conclusions for the coming years. Until these tests have been carefully made I would suggest that we proceed rather slowly."

"Regarding the feeding of peanuts, will say that there certainly is no doubt but what they can be fed with splendid results in connection with corn, and most of the other available feeds in this state."

A. L. Haecker, formerly dairyman of Nebraska Experiment Station, writes: "I have your letter asking about the Spanish peanut. I have heard of this plant, but have never had any experience, or, in fact, have never given the subject any attention. From Mr. Cottrell's description, the plant is of great commercial value as a forage and hay crop, and I have no doubt will be found of great value in many of the southern states, possibly in western Nebraska. I do not think it can compete with alfalfa for hay or forage, but no doubt it will grow where alfalfa will fail. At any rate, it would be most advisable for our western friends to try it out."

We recommend that every one of our readers who raises hogs read this advertisement all the way through, every word of it. It is full of vital facts about lye for your hogs.

Lewis' Lye is the Standard Lye and has been for Half a Century

ALL THE CLAMOR that might be raised by the many packers of lye could not dislodge this fact from the minds of the millions of Americans who, from their grandmothers' days, have known and used Lewis Lye.

The one single fact that Lewis' Lye during many years past has gradually attained a great demand for use as a

Preventive for Hog Cholera and Worms and as a General Hog Conditioner

has led many small concerns to enter the commercial lye field in the hope of taking over part of the popular demand for Lewis' Lye. Some of these concerns have come to you asking for your patronage and making their claims to your patronage by statements untrue.

We want you to know the Truth about this whole Lye Question

WE WANT to impress indelibly on your mind the fact that Lewis' Lye is manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, the first concern in the world to place a commercial lye on the market (1854) and even to this day the only lye manufacturing concern selling its own product under its own label and guarantee.

We want to impress indelibly upon your mind the fact that every other trade marked lye in the whole market except Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company Lye is sold by men or concerns who buy—here and there, hit and miss—bulk lye—buy it in drums at the lowest prices they can, put it in cans, stick a label on the can and then come out and lay claim to superiority.

We want to put it squarely up to you whether you prefer to rely on the trade mark and the label of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, which has been in business longer than most men have been alive, or on the trade mark and label which a manufacturer coming into the market overnight has put on his package of low-grade lye.

We want to put it squarely up to you whether you would choose to depend on the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company which makes and sells its own product or on the man who buys his product from unknown makers whose responsibilities cease the moment their output has gone into his packages.

Every reader of this paper must realize that Lewis' Lye attained and maintained its domination of the lye market of America over a period of more than half a century on the basis of quality and nothing in the world but quality.

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, ranking among the largest manufacturing chemists in the world, maintaining at all times a great staff of expert analytical chemists experimenting year after year and year after year for no other purpose than to maintain the quality of Lewis' Lye at all times and better it just so far as possible—has never misrepresented its product.

When we tell you that Lewis' Lye is the purest, highest-grade lye ever produced we stand ready with all our resources back of us, to prove it.

The farmers and farmers' families all over America who have been using Lewis' Lye for generations in their hog feed, for making soap, for general cleaning purposes, don't ask us for any proof. Using Lewis' Lye year after year they know its quality is always the same, that its strength never varies. They have never questioned its purity.

When we say Lewis' Lye is a splendid hog conditioner, when we say it is an excellent preventive for hog cholera and worms and other hog diseases, we base this statement not merely on laboratory tests but on the long experiences of hog raisers all over America who have written us voluntarily to tell how they have kept cholera and other hog diseases away from their droves by the use of a little Lewis' Lye in their feed.

Lewis' Lye for no other reason than because it is the purest, strongest and most uniform lye, and because it is backed by the responsibility of the manufacturer, in whom you can put every ounce of faith, is the safest preventive of hog diseases. No premium, no schemes. Just the best lye in the world. Order it from your grocer. The Quaker is on every can.



The Quaker is on Every Can

Do not accept inferior, low-grade lye when you can get Lewis' Lye. Look for the black Quaker on the can—that's the sign of Lewis' Lye, the guarantee of greatest strength and purity, the guarantee that every can is UNIFORMLY BETTER.

At Your Grocer's, 10c

THE value of lye in hog feed rests entirely in the potash (or lye) contents. Every farmer knows and has always known that wood ashes are good for his hogs. It used to be that nearly every farmer fed wood ashes to his hogs, but the progressive and intelligent farmer today knows that pure lye is the one product which gives him the element found in wood ashes and needed by the hogs and he knows that it is more convenient to use and more beneficial to hogs.



Now then, the only possible difference between one kind of lye and another is the difference in their strength, purity and uniformity.

Through all our years of experience in the manufacture of lye and with all the resources we have had to work with, it is only natural that we should have developed the best manufacturing processes; it is only natural that we should have learned how to make the strongest, purest and most uniform lye in the world and we have learned how and we are making the strongest and purest and most uniform lye in the world and that is the only reason we can come to you and say that Lewis' Lye is the best lye to use on the farm, whether for feeding hogs, making soap or for any other purpose.

Lewis' Lye is NOT specially prepared for hogs, nor is it specially prepared for soap making nor for any other one of its several uses, and let us here clearly, definitely and finally wipe out any impression which may have been created in your mind by the statements of some packers of advertised lye to the effect that they prepare by "secret processes" a "special" lye for use in feeding hogs.

There is no such special lye for hogs. If there were any reason for making a special lye for hogs or if there were any way of making a special lye for hogs, the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company would have marketed such a product long years ago. We could have prepared a special label for hogs but the contents of the can would have been just simply Lewis' Lye—and that's all you want for your hogs.

You want the best lye your money can buy. That means that you want the strongest and purest and most uniform lye, the lye that's always the same, whose high quality never varies, the lye whose makers back it themselves, put their name on the package and stand back of it as a guarantee of its superiority, and there is just one lye that answers to that description. It's Lewis' Lye, standard for half a century.

Read the instructions for feeding Lewis' Lye to hogs—one-quarter can to every barrel of feed. Now read the instructions on the "Specially prepared secret process" lye for hogs—"One-half can to a barrel of feed." Figure it out and decide which lye you want to use.

We haven't any fight on with anybody. The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company doesn't enter into controversies, but we don't want to see the progressive hog-raisers of America hoodwinked by impossible claims and assertions.

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PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PENN'A.
Manufacturing Chemists

Does it pay
to own a

HART-PARR OIL TRACTOR?

These Owners Certainly Think So

And their reports of every-day field tests form the surest buyer's guide you can get. Thousands of such letters reach us yearly. Maybe we can name some one nearby, and you can talk it over with him. Ask us. Anyway—read the following letters and write the signers:—

Own 1 H. P. Tractor—August 1909, I bought one of your tractors and used it very satisfactorily in threshing rice. After that it broke black, waxy rod so well I purchased three more. Broke all winter, prepared ground for seed bed in the spring, and in the fall of 1910 used all four in threshing with good results. In Dec., 1910 I purchased another Hart-Parr, and in 1912 two more. For our work, both plowing and threshing, I think Hart-Parr tractors the best on the market; and for farm work advise anyone to investigate them thoroughly before ordering elsewhere.

A. P. BORDEN, Pierce, Tex.

Better Than Recommended—Am more than pleased with my Hart-Parr Tractor—the only machine on my ranch that is better than recommended by the maker. I pulled

eight 14-inch plows in all of the sod except one piece, and pulled six in that. Six good horses had failed to pull one 16-inch plow in this piece. Threshed over 5000 bushels of grain and the tractor gave power steadier than steam. Full or empty, it runs at the same speed. Have always run it myself and find it very simple.

THE BROCK CO., Mayworth, Wyo.

Paid For Itself—Since July, 1910 I have earned over \$6000, which pays for the tractor, its repairs and running expenses, and leaves me a nice little sum. It has plenty of power, both in traction and belt. It's always ready—no waits for steam and water—and with cheap kerosene for fuel it costs about half the coal the steam would.

SEVERT LIABO, Irene, S. D.

It's The Actual FIELD TESTS That Tell The Tale

They prove absolutely that the Hart-Parr does more downright hard work—in toughest turf or soil—than any other built. And it loses less time from breakage because correctly constructed—and because expert and repair service is available in twenty great farming centers of the Northwest. Uses only cheapest KEROSENE. 30, 40, 60 and 80 B. H. P. Your new 1912 catalog is ready. Shall we send it?

HART-PARR CO.

212 Lawler Street
Charles City,
Iowa, U. S. A.



THE FARM



Unless you have an alfalfa or a rye pasture for the hogs, one of the first things needing attention when ground is ready to work is to provide for such pasture. Pasture is as important today to the hog grower as is corn. Why this is so leaves no chance for argument. The right thing is an alfalfa pasture. If you do not now have it, set about getting one this season. An alfalfa pasture with Kafir or corn and a good bunch of hogs on every farm will cause things to look up.

We believe from our correspondence that a good many readers believe the King drag in the improvement of dirt roads is being worked overtime by the farm and news press. It may be interesting to Kansans to know that Kansas papers are not printing one line, where the papers of Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska print ten. May be the roads of those states need the King drag worse than those of Kansas. It is a good implement, properly used, and we can well afford to use it as occasion requires.

An exchange says: "If we are to increase largely the agricultural acreage of the country it must be in the semi-arid regions, where plants must be grown with the very minimum of moisture. We have at least 300,000,000 or 350,000,000 acres of land in this country that some day ought to yield food for man and beast, but which are now producing only a small amount of scattered and stunted grasses. We are gradually finding varieties of plants and methods of culture which meet the peculiar conditions."

More cowpeas were grown in Kansas last year than ever before in the history of the state. The inquiry for cowpea seed this spring indicates that a great many will this year be planted. Cowpeas planted in the corn after the last plowing will increase the tonnage for silage 15 to 20 per cent, and will greatly increase the feeding value of the silage. The cowpea used in this way will supply the silage with the protein ordinarily supplied by alfalfa hay to make the silage a balanced ration. Cowpeas make a good catch crop of hay planted immediately after harvest. There is an opening for the cowpea on every farm that does not have plenty of alfalfa.

Much interest has developed during the past two weeks in testing the germination of seed corn. KANSAS FARMER early in December sounded the warning on this subject. Apparently corn growers thought their seed would germinate, but at this late date have discovered otherwise. In many localities bankers and business men have made investigations and revealed the truth, with the result that many seed corn meetings have been held for discussion of the situation. Next year, whether or not we experience conditions detrimental to the best quality of seed corn, let us gather seed in the field and properly dry and store and make a germination test in good season for next year's planting.

As soon as the snow disappears every farmer will be anxious to get into the fields. Planting time for everything will be on at once this spring. On account of this anxiety many fields will be worked too wet and much damage done the soil. The result of the hurry, too, will cause poor stands. It will pay to wait until the ground is in condition to work before going at it. It will pay to let the seed bed get warm before planting. Growing temperatures are required before the seed will grow, and seed planted in cold, wet ground is very likely to rot before it germinates. Your own judgment is a good guide if you will exercise that judgment. Too often we do things without thinking, and it is such action that frequently results in disappointment and trouble.

F. W., of Tonganoxie, advises KANSAS FARMER that in his vicinity there were last year 29 of the 2x4 cribbed silos built. This statement is made to correct our report of two weeks ago when only three or four were reported. We had a visit last week from Mr. Harris,

who built the first of such silos, and he is pleased with the results. However, he has built his silo substantially, using good lumber, tarring inside and out, and lining the inside with three-ply roofing which also is tarred. He will cover the outside with lap or drop siding. What Mr. Harris has done and will do with his silo proves our point, namely, that this silo must be built just as well as possible to be effective and durable. Our article took exception to the talk a lumberman made that it could be erected of any old lumber, lined with building paper, that the outside need not be covered, etc. To build cheaply is often necessary, but when the matter of only \$50 to \$100 stands between a durable structure and a makeshift it is advisable to erect the durable if at all possible. If you know you are building only temporarily, well and good. You then know what to expect.

J. M. B., a Pawnee Rock, Kan., subscriber, says he gets many valuable ideas from KANSAS FARMER, and asks if alfalfa will grow on a sandy soil of eight inches which is underlaid with pure sand and with sheet water at a depth of three to six feet. We do not believe a trial with alfalfa on such soil is worth while. We do not think the necessary plant food is in the soil. Besides, the water is too near the surface. Alfalfa does not do well when water is nearer the surface than about six feet. Profitable alfalfa meadows exist where it is 80 feet to water, but we know of none where the water is near the surface. Alfalfa grows well on nearly all good, well drained soils, but thrives best on a rich, sandy loam with a permeable subsoil. In our subscriber's section of the state sweet clover is being successfully grown on the kind of soil he describes, and he should investigate it. KANSAS FARMER contains much regarding sweet clover cultivation in Kansas, and recently contained information from L. H. Browne, Lakin, Kan., who has a quarter section in the Arkansas Valley devoted to sweet clover. We desire to hear from more sweet clover growers.

Several times recently in these columns we have referred to the value of the disk. In our opinion this is one of the most important of implements in up-to-date farming. Properly used it will turn more profit than any other tool. Improperly used it will result in considerable loss. The mere going over the ground with a disk harrow doesn't necessarily mean that the farmer is deriving any benefit from it, nor does it mean that he isn't. The farmer must understand the relation of moisture to the soil and growth of the plant and what is necessary to conserve moisture. This is essential to the farmer's greatest success, no matter where he farms. Plants require food, water, and air. These must be given in the right amounts to nourish the growing plant. Before the seed is deposited in the ground the seed bed must be in the proper physical condition. Different crops require special seed beds, but as a general rule the small grain crops require a shallow, finely pulverized seed bed on top, and compact, firm soil underneath. Larger crops such as corn require a deeper seed bed. But in both cases moisture and air conditions must be carefully observed. Up to the present time the disk harrow has been the most practical implement for the farmer to use in preparing a perfect seed bed. It has been demonstrated time and time again that farmers who thoroughly disk the stubble immediately after the grain is harvested, plow a few weeks later, disk the ground the next spring as soon as they can get onto the field, and follow it up at intervals to keep a soil mulch on the surface until sowing time, have harvested from 5 to 25 bushels more per acre than their neighbors who did not follow this method.

In training the colt, remember that his team-mate has nearly as much influence upon him as the driver. Use a good dispositioned horse as a team-mate, but not the slowest and stupidest one you have.

Get Your Canadian Home from the Canadian Pacific



The Home Maker

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

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

Land from \$10 to \$30 an Acre Ten Years in Which to Pay

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

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Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm work and fair education to work in an office; \$30 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.

4 BUGGY WHEELS (Patent) \$8.75
With Rubber Tires \$18.45. Your Wheels Rebuilt, \$10.80. I make wheels 3/4 to 4 in. tread. Tops, \$6.50. Shafts, \$2.10. Repair Wheels, \$5.50. Axles \$2.50. Wagon Umbrella free. Buy direct. Ask for Catalog 61.
SPAT HICKORY WHEEL CO., 561 E. 8th, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cowpea Seed.

Farmers and seedsmen who have New Era cowpea seed for sale should use **KANSAS FARMER** in advertising same. We have many inquiries for such seed.

Tons in Round Hay Stack.

John Van H., Glade, Kan., wants to know how to ascertain tons of hay in round stack. Example: Stack is 20 feet in diameter and 10 feet high to beginning of top, and if top was spread out over full diameter would be 12 feet high. Multiply 20 by 20 by .7854 equals 315.16. Multiply 315.16 by 12, which equals 3781.92, and which is cubic feet in round stack of these dimensions. Well settled prairie hay runs about 300 cubic feet to ton. Divide 3781.92 by 300, which results in 12.6 tons, contents of stack. Any method of figuring hay in stack is at best a close guess.

Alfalfa Seeding.

Answering A. M., Hunter, Kan.: We would not follow this spring's planting of Kafir or sorghum with alfalfa this fall. These two crops draw heavily on the soil's moisture and the field will be too dry for successful starting of fall-seeded alfalfa. If your field was in Kafir or sorghum last season, we think you could so prepare the seed bed that seeding alfalfa this spring would be successful. We are assuming that the soil of this field is thoroughly water-soaked, also that it is free from stalks and trash, making a good seed bed possible. Whether you should seed this spring or this fall will depend upon what is most successful in your locality. We would prefer spring seeding.

Limestone for Kansas Fields.

Answering J. A. R., Winchester, Kan.: Send a sample of your limestone to Kansas University, Lawrence, to get determination as to percentage of lime. It is customary to apply about two tons of limestone per acre to land which shows acid. This to sweeten sour soil. All crops do better on a sweet soil than on sour soils. Investigations indicate that larger yields of corn and some grains are obtained in soils containing an abundance of lime, and authorities advocate liming soils. In many sections farmers are crushing limestone from their own quarries for their own use. Crushed limestone is an article of commerce, sold as fertilizers are sold.

Feeding the Lawn.

J. S. B., Emporia, Kan., wants to know what kind of fertilizer should be used on his lawn. Use nitrate of soda if quick results are desired. Apply at the rate of 100 to 200 pounds per acre. Compute size of lawn and buy accordingly. This is sold in pulverized form and readily dissolves when the rain falls. Apply dry and, if possible, just before a rain. Other fertilizers are bone meal, wood ashes, guano wood ashes, lime, phosphate.

Well rotted manure is a good fertilizer applied in the fall before the ground freezes and the coarse raked off before the grass needs cutting. The editor is through with the use of manure on his lawn, because every application gives a fresh seeding of weeds. This spring we have used nitrate of soda.

Wasting Money on Roads.

An Ellis County reader writes: "I am in favor of good roads, and think that they could be made better at less expense. In this part of the country the road overseer is appointed more on account of friendship, and he improves the roads where he travels, while other roads are neglected. I think a state highway commission and good roads engineer would be a good thing if they would have a controlling power over the overseers and roads. The way some roads are neglected around here is a shame and disgrace to any country."

"I know of a township where its board pays the overseer about \$4 per day when the law allows only \$1.50 or \$2 per day, and those with teams who do the hard work only get \$3 per day."

"I think the work on the roads ought to be systematized and work done on all roads all over the township, taking care of the worst places first. When the overseer was elected by the people all the roads were worked more than they are now, and the boss only got \$1.50 for warning out to work and \$1.50 for himself, unless he worked his team all day, when he got \$3."

"I would like to see laws passed that would give us the best roads at the least expense, and those laws that are too expensive and impractical repealed."

Disposing of Straw Stacks.

For years the agricultural press has been urging that farmers do not burn

the straw stacks and stating that the straw should go back onto the land. This advice is wise, but it is much more easily given than followed. The ideal disposition of straw is to get it into the feed lots and barns as bedding and let it go back onto the field as manure. On hundreds of Kansas farms this is impractical and impossible.

Unless you need or can use the straw for feeding, leave as much as possible on the field as stubble by binding or heading as short as possible. The long stubble is easily disposed of by disking and plowing. The straw adds humus to the soil and helps to conserve moisture. One hundred pounds of humus will hold 150 pounds of water, while an equal weight of poor, thin soil, devoid of humus, will hold only 40 pounds.

W. M. Jardine, agronomist, Kansas Experiment Station, tells how this straw best may be put back on the land: "Several methods for scattering straw may be used. Using the header barge in windy weather is one way. Another method is to load the straw on the barge in big loads in calm weather and unload in rows behind the barge. These rows can then be scattered some windy day. But the best way, I believe, is for several farmers to co-operate. Two or three header barges and one manure spreader are required. The spreader is kept going continually and the barges haul the straw to it. The straw should be scattered thinly. It can be applied profitably to all kinds of land."

Why Not Potatoes On Every Farm?

Queer sight to see farmers buying potatoes, isn't it? Strange that many fail to grow enough for family use, anyway. But it's true in hundreds of cases, right here in Kansas. A car of potatoes unloaded in a certain small town last December was sold exclusively to farmers at the car. Another farmer in the same neighborhood grew enough potatoes on one acre, without irrigation, for his family of five. He didn't have to buy a spud until new potatoes came.

The produce dealers in one county in north central Kansas have shipped into that county since July, 1911, over 25 cars of potatoes, not counting smaller shipments. It was a bad potato season, of course, and yet one farmer in that county raised over 100 bushels of potatoes from an acre. Six rows 30 feet long in a town lot in central Kansas produced enough potatoes for a small family from August to January. In 1910, however, this same plot produced 24 bushels of good potatoes.

Why not a state-wide movement for "potatoes for the family"? Why should not every farmer give more attention to the matter of growing this staple food? Why not set aside a good half acre on every farm on which there should be grown from 50 to 100 bushels of potatoes?

Careful of the Dynamite.

If you want to save labor and expense in putting out your young orchard, use dynamite, but first be sure you do not mistake your purpose. Contrary to popular ideas, explosives are not intended to take the place of spade or auger, but to loosen the packed layers beneath, and jar up the subsoil.

It is dangerous to set trees in the holes, just as they are left by the explosion. When the charge is lowered into the subsoil the dirt is torn from the sides of the place where the dynamite was put, little of the force going upward. This leaves a jug-shaped hole below the tree. Water collects in this cavity and the roots grow into it, making the tree grow in water. Of course, the roots soon rot and the tree dies.

Experiments have been made at the Kansas Agricultural College along these lines. At Hays a large number of trees were tried out in this manner and it was found that where no attention was given other than covering the roots in holes made by the dynamite, a very great number died. Where dynamite was used and the pot or jug filled with soil, they not only lived but did better than if the place had been made with a spade alone. Forty or 60 per cent dynamite may be used, according to the soil. It doesn't cost very much and the soil is greatly benefited.

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



**THE
SMOOTHEST
TOBACCO**

**Good Tobacco
is not an accident**

It's good because some one has taken the trouble to make it good.

Velvet is the smoothest smoke that ever went into a pipe because infinite

care has been given to every process of its production.

From the time the seed is planted until the big red can is in your hand, not one thing is left undone to make Velvet the most satisfying of all smokes.

Only the middle leaves of the choicest Kentucky Burley are used. These middle leaves are mature and full of deep, rich flavor.

But even after the most careful selection, the cream of Burley crops is not ready to be called Velvet until after it has been thoroughly aged for two long years.

It is this patient aging that gives to Velvet its superior smoothness, mildness and mellowness—its freedom from all harshness, bite and burn.

Get a tin of this genuinely good smoking tobacco from your dealer. If he hasn't it, ask him to get it for you through his jobber. No need to bother writing us.

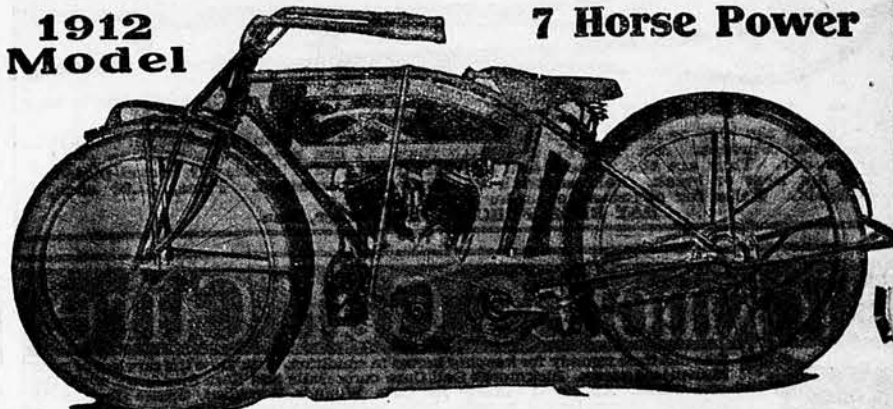
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7 Horse Power



THIS is an Excelsior Motorcycle, 1912 model, 7 horse power, with wonderful speed. Rides easily, climbs the steepest hills, and is easily operated. Just the machine you want. WE ARE GOING TO GIVE IT AWAY. The easiest plan you ever heard of. Four bicycles, hundreds of sleds, base ball outfits, rifles, and many other prizes also given. Just think what it will mean for you to have this motorcycle and be able to travel as fast as you wish. Write today for our free offer. **PEOPLE'S CO., 561 Popular Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa**

Let Me Prove That Spraying Merry War Powdered Lye Kills Insects and Pests



**Most Effective Spray Mixture Known
For Orchard, Garden or Poultry House
— Will Not Injure Vegetation.**

**E. Myers,
President,
E. Myers Lye
Company**

This claim which I make for **Merry War Powdered Lye** as a spray may be a new thought to you, but I know whereof I speak, because I speak from a lifetime of experience, making test after test.

I want to say to you Mr. Farmer, that if you want to get the most out of your orchard and garden you owe it to yourself to at once carefully investigate and prove to your own complete satisfaction that **Merry War Powdered Lye** will exterminate bugs, insects, scale or pests which take the profits from your pocket and that, unlike Paris Green and other spray mixtures, will not sear the foliage or poison or dwarf the yield. Moreover, the drippings act as a fertilizer, enriching the soil—increasing the yield.

You can have absolute proof of this. First, read about the experience of another in the letter printed below—then go to your local dealer and purchase a few cans of **Merry War Powdered Lye** and give it a common-sense trial. **Accept no substitute, if you want results.**

Read This Convincing Letter!

Dear Sir:
I have given **Merry War Powdered Lye** a thorough test in removing San Jose Scale and have the most beneficial results. My orchard is now in fine, healthy condition as is my rose garden also. **James Barber.**

Follow Directions Carefully
Cut Them Out and Save For Reference
Every farmer knows that it is one constant battle to keep the pests down—and the trouble with most spray mixtures is that they cannot be used strong enough or often enough to keep down the pests without injury to the vegetation.

If you would have the largest possible yield, give as much time as possible to intelligent spraying of orchard and garden with **Merry War Powdered Lye**. A potato patch sprayed weekly with **Merry War Powdered Lye** will yield an immense crop. Try it. You can use **Merry War Powdered Lye** spray mixture as often as is necessary to keep the pests down without fear of injury to vegetation—in fact the more drippings of this spray mixture there are around the roots, the richer the soil, the larger the yields will be. One can of **Merry War Powdered Lye** to 15 gallons of water makes a most effective mixture for most spraying purposes in orchard or garden.

Used frequently during the Winter and early Spring months, this solution will prevent or destroy San Jose Scale.

To exterminate Borers, make a solution of one can **Merry War Powdered Lye** to 10 gallons of water. Apply plentifully with a brush around the mouths of the burrows so that it will trickle down into the burrows.

Unequaled in Poultry House
The most effective wash or spray for nests, roosts and houses is made from three teaspoonful of **Merry War Powdered Lye** to one gallon of Water—it's death to lice, mites and vermin.

You can use a solution of one teaspoonful of **Merry War Powdered Lye** in one gallon of water on bodies of lice infested fowls without injury to skin or plumage.

IMPORTANT WARNING If you want the very best results do not make the mistake of thinking that any ordinary commercial lye will produce the results claimed for **Merry War Powdered Lye**. Insist on your dealer supplying the genuine—and accept no substitute.

At All Leading Dealers **Merry War Powdered Lye** comes in for \$4.80, at Grocers, Druggists or Feed Dealers Everywhere. If yours can't supply you, write us, giving your dealer's name and we will see that you are supplied, and will also send you free, a valuable booklet, **How Merry War Powdered Lye Adds To The Farmer's Profits.**

E. Myers Lye Co.
Dept. 12
St. Louis, Mo.

Which Kind Of a Crop Do You Want?

Crops Sprayed with Merry War Powdered Lye

Without

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

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

This STEWART BALL BEARING MACHINE No. 9 is just the easiest of all shearing machines to turn. A boy can run it all day without tiring. It is ball bearing throughout, including a ball bearing shearing head, shear quick and evenly all over.

The price including four sets of knives is only \$11.50. It is really a wonderful machine and you will be agreeably surprised at the work it does.

Get your dealer to send now, or if you prefer send \$3 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance and you may try the machine and if not satisfied we will refund all you paid out. Send for copy of new 1912 catalogue and Expert Instructions on shearing sheep.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY
206 Ontario, CHICAGO

Elkhart Vehicles and Harness

have a world-wide reputation for high quality and our prices have made them famous.

THIRTY-NINE YEARS'

experience selling to the consumer means success. We ship for examination, guaranteeing safe delivery, satisfaction and to save you money.

Catalog shows all styles of pleasure Vehicles and harness, pony vehicles and harness, spring wagons, delivery wagons and harness.

May we send you large catalog?
We also make the "Pratt-Forty" Automobile.
Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Company
Elkhart, Indiana

DAY PIG FORCEPS

Forceps Closed—16 inches long.

Forceps Open—25 inches long

A NECESSITY ON EVERY HOG FARM.

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

DAY BROS. FORCEPS CO., Parker, Kan.

Bickmore's Gall Cure

The old-time remedy for keeping horses in condition. Don't lose the services of your high-priced horses. Bickmore's Gall Cure cures Galls and Sore Shoulders while the horse works. Approved remedy for Cuts, Wounds, Scratches, Grease Heel. Sold by dealers, money back if it fails. Gray horse trade mark on every box. Sample and valuable 84-page horse book sent on receipt of a stamp for postage.

BICKMORE GALL CURE CO., Box 4320, Old Town, Maine.

LIVE STOCK



It is cowardly to beat a horse, as the horse cannot fight back, and may never know what the whipping was for.

It never pays to break horses. They should be trained, and if this is begun early, there will be better horses.

Pigs make pork faster and cheaper than hogs do. Don't let them get a setback at weaning time.

When the horse cannot pull the load, don't kick the horse—kick yourself for overloading.

This is the most trying season of the year on live stock, and if ample preparation has not been made special care must be exercised.

When the cholera hits your hogs or the cornstalk disease your cattle, don't give up. You can't farm without live stock. Clean up and get better stock to begin over again.

A little rape makes a lot of easy pork. Some farmers object that rape pasture is likely to cause skin troubles. It will not if you keep the hogs out of the rape when it is wet with dew or rain.

Don't jump into the pure-bred business and don't jump out. Money is lost both ways. Select your breed and get a few of the best animals you can buy, give them the best care you can, and study your business.

Breeding a draft sire to a light trotting-bred dam will produce a colt with legs and feet too light for the body, and he will have blemishes. On the other hand, breeding a trotting-bred stallion to a draft mare will give a light body, heavy legs and an uncertain disposition. Don't cross.

Up in Iowa they are sowing sweet clover for hay in sections where alfalfa will not grow or where it is doubtful. One writer recommends it as a good winter feed for hogs, and says that hogs can be wintered on sweet clover and corn just as well as on alfalfa and corn. Western Kansas people, especially those who live where the sheet water is of shallow depth, are sowing great areas of it as a better drouth-resister than alfalfa.

About the Pictures.

The pictures of farm animals and scenes are coming in, and will be used in these columns whenever practicable. If the owners desire it we will return the photographs after the cuts have been made. Send good, sharp pictures, which show plenty of contrast, and print them on glossy paper. Otherwise a good engraving is not so certain to result. Your kodaks of the teams, your auto, the cattle, hogs, poultry, fields, good roads, bridges, the house, the barn, the hog house, the silo, or anything that will look well in a picture. Send a brief description of the subject of the photograph.

Manure Spreader in West.

A reader who lives in the "short grass" country writes about how to manure the land in this way:

"But the biggest question was, where to apply the manure. We are usually short on moisture, and if we apply on stubble and turn under it will almost always burn up the first crop, which is a loss rather than a benefit. I apply on top in this way: The field I wish to manure I plow in the fall; harrow double, so it will not ride so rough, and then spread during the fall and winter, six loads to the acre, using a double disc drill. This will not bother at all, and in the place of burning up the crop it will hold the moisture. Another benefit is that the first crop gets the direct benefit of it by the rain washing it into the soil."

Live Stock Advertising.

Without the aid of the great live stock papers like **KANSAS FARMER** in this country we breeders would be helpless in locating improved live stock. I do not

advocate too much advertising, nor too little, but believe that with conservative judgment both the breeder and the farmer will get good results in selling their surplus stock or crops, as well as in buying improved live stock for their herds.—**FRANK ELDER**, Breeder of Duroc Jerseys, Green, Kan.

As Mr. Elder has been very successful in breeding high-class Duroc Jerseys; as he has advertised in **KANSAS FARMER** ever since he has been in the business, and as he recently sold his 40-acre farm at public auction for \$6,000 through **KANSAS FARMER** advertising, there can be no doubt that he knows what he is talking about.

Here is one thought which might be added: Too often the breeder advertises to other breeders instead of to the farmers. The farmer must always be the backbone of the breeding business, and the bulk of the sales must be made to him. Other breeders have stock of their own to sell and, while they are the best of buyers because they know the real value of the animals offered, they are not the most numerous.

Word your advertisement so as to give plenty of attention to the breeder and more to the farmer than he now gets.

Good Traits of the O. I. C.'s.

"I will endeavor, through the medium of your esteemed and valuable paper, to give to its many readers a few of what I claim to be the many advantages of the white hog. I will say in the beginning that I don't make my assertion as a mere claim. The facts are all borne out in their past records. I also make my claim after many years of experience in the breeding and raising of Poland China hogs, and after four years' experience in breeding O. I. C. hogs.

"While I claim that there are good hogs in all breeds of the large type, and have not a word to say against any other breed, I will give a few points in favor of the white hog. In the first place, they exceed all other breeds in prolificacy. I don't claim they will farrow larger litters than any other breed of hogs, but I do claim they will farrow just as large litters and will raise more of them without runts, and this is one of the main advantages which they present. My explanation of this fact is that they are such fine mothers and good sucklers, while no breed of hogs equals them in disposition. They are not only the most docile, but there is no hog that so readily and easily adapts himself to his surroundings.

"They will fatten at any age and get as large at 6 months as any other hog, or they will continue to thrive and grow on if you want to hold them. No breed has ever shown a better record in the dressed carcass test and no breed has ever shown so well by the carload. They are the only one of the prominent breeds that has not been boomed. They have, through their merits, steadily worked their way up to the front, where they are becoming known as the world's best hog, and they have done this without having been boomed.

"I have been asked how I keep my white hogs from getting mangy. I answer by saying that the kind of white hogs that I raise, with a good coat of nice, straight hair, will not have the mange worse under similar circumstances than the black hog. My experience is that the white skin and hair only enables one to see it better.

"Some time in the future I expect to send you an article on type. We should be very careful about running to extremes, as some of our friends have done in the other breeds. We cannot get a hog too large if he possesses the smoothness and quality which will enable him to fatten at any age."—**J. H. HARVEY**, Breeder of O. I. C. Swine, Maryville, Mo.

Conditions in Meade County.

I think we have had more snow here this winter than I ever saw anywhere, and I was raised in northeastern Ohio. I have seen colder weather and more of it, but not so much snow. We have some snow yet on March 21 that fell on December 18. We had drifts 10 feet deep, and after a few days it would be like ice so that stock could walk over

it. February 25 beat it all. I could actually not see six feet ahead of me during the afternoon. We had to dig several stallions out of their stalls in order to save them. On the morning of the 26th my hired man walked on a drift into the hay mow of the barn, but I lost no stock. My stock is all looking as well as usual except that the hogs have done no good. There have been a great many cattle die in this county, and a few horses. I have a neighbor who has lost 60 or 70 head of cattle, and I know one man who started in the winter with 100 head of cattle and has lost more than half of them already, and will probably lose half of the balance before spring. Some men lost from 10 to 20 head during the last storm. The trouble is that some men depend on the cattle living on the buffalo grass and without shelter during the winter. This winter the cattle have not been able to get at the grass much of the time. The cows and heifers that are thin in flesh and that are to freshen this spring stand a good chance of dying. People in most instances are hard up, but are holding up their heads remarkably well. The ground has not been frozen under the deep snow, and the prospects for wheat are most excellent. Hay and all kinds of grain are very high. I have bought \$500 worth of hay and many dollars' worth of grain. Prairie hay is \$15 per ton. We had a failure in wheat so that there has been no straw to speak of. Our people are a little hard pressed right now, but prospects for a good crop were never better.—H. N. HOLDEMAN, Breeder of Percherons, Holsteins and Poland Chinas, Meade, Kan.

Horse Breeding in Western Kansas.

The question is often asked, "Why has western Kansas a better average class of horses than farther east?" One reason is that it is a natural horse country and through the season of low prices the western man kept his best mares and bred them to the best sires obtainable, and as a rule to a registered horse of the same breed.

As the western Kansas breeder bought horses to head his own stud, he was more exacting than the man who bought with only a service fee in view. The best fillies are saved, the inferior either sold or bred to jacks; the geldings are all sold at marketable age, which is from four to six years old. They are sold to dealers who classify them and fit them for the various markets.

This gives us at the present time a brood mare averaging in size from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds. These mares bred to registered horses of the same breed produce colts that will bring from \$60 to \$100 each at present prices. Colts as a rule are foaled in April and May. If the farmer has young geldings or dry mares sufficient to do his farm work, the colts and dams are allowed to run in the pasture together until fall, when the colts are taken from the mothers and put on good feed or wheat pasture. They should have oats, corn and alfalfa to get the best results. As our climate is warm and blessed with plenty of sunshine, horses live outdoors most of the time, and our colts being foaled out in the pasture, we are not troubled with the dreaded navel disease that takes so many young colts farther east. Horses raised this way are practically free from unsoundness except barbed wire cuts. A blind horse is practically unknown.


A man in western Kansas can make no better investment than a few good brood mares, if pure-bred so much the better, and the better they are the more profitable they will prove to be. Do the farm work with the brood mares and raise all the colts possible. It is all the better to work the mare up to the very day of foaling, much better than to stop work, as she is not liable to get sufficient exercise if taken from the team.

When the colt is foaled have the mare in an open pasture unless the weather is stormy, and if it is the first colt in the spring, have the mare by herself, as all the horses want to take a good look at the first colt and may fight and kill or cripple the little fellow. After they all get accustomed to a young colt there is no danger. If the weather is stormy, put the mare in a good, roomy box stall, well bedded, and keep watch over her, as there is more danger than when foaled out in the open pasture. Keep the navel of the colt well greased with carbolated vasoline for a few days to prevent navel disease. When the colt is two weeks old, the mare may be put to light, slow work. Leave the colt in the barn in a box stall, take the mother to

Turn More Food Into Muscle

Scientific stock raisers, writers and veterinarians all agree that, ordinarily, nearly half of a horse's ration is wasted. This would be most wasteful if there was no remedy, but thanks to "The Dr. Hess Idea" of feeding, some of this waste can be stopped. On account of the small ration of the horse as compared with the milk cow or steer, it is of the utmost importance that the horse's digestive organs be carefully nurtured, to enable it to get the most nutrition from its food.

DR. HESS STOCK TONIC



will accomplish this end, because it strengthens the horse's digestive organs, assisting the stomach to assimilate the ration more thoroughly and convert the nutritious elements into muscle and flesh. For this same reason Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is good for fattening steers, hogs and sheep, and increasing cows' milk production. The use of this tonic and conditioner will keep all your farm stock strong and healthy. Sold under this written guarantee.

Our Proposition—You get of your dealer a 25 lb. pail of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic at \$1.60 or 100 lbs. at \$5.00. (Prices slightly higher in Canada and the extreme West and South.) Use it all winter and spring. If it don't pay you and pay you well, get your money back. Every pound sold on this guarantee. If your dealer cannot supply you we will.

Free from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. 96 page Veterinary Book free for the asking. Mention this paper and enclose 2c stamp.

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DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-ACE-A. A fowl tonic and egg producer. An absolute necessity to the setting hen. Makes the young chicks grow rapidly, prevents leg weakness, cholera, roup, gapes, etc., and cures minor poultry ailments. Been 18 years on the market under the most liberal guarantee. A penny's worth feeds 30 fowls per day. 1 1/2 lbs. 25c, mail or express 40c; 5 lbs. 60c; 12 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lb. pail \$2.50. (Except in Canada and extreme West.) Send 2c for Dr. Hess 48 page Poultry Book Free.

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the colt the middle of the forenoon and the afternoon to nurse.

As soon as the colt will eat grain, put plenty of oats and bran in the feed box when you take the mare out and in a short time you will be surprised at the amount it will eat. If the mare has to be away longer than the usual feeding time, halter the youngster and tie it by the side of its mother and take it along. This way three mares will do as much work and raise three good colts as two dry mares that raise no colts, and the colts will be worth more than colts whose mothers did no work but run out on pasture. When breaking a colt to eat grain it is easy to break them to the halter, and they soon become gentle and easily handled.

Do not neglect to care for the colt the first year, for a colt makes one-half its size the first twelve months of its life, and unless it has good care the first year it will not develop later as it should.

With our climate and cheap feed we need not fear if we raise the right kind and improve what we have. This horse will pay the one that grows him.—H. T. HINEMAN, Dighton, Kan., before Kansas Live Stock Registry Board.

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The wonderful progress of the poultry industry in the Southwest has placed it on a level, if not above, in importance with any other interest of the farmer. The women and young

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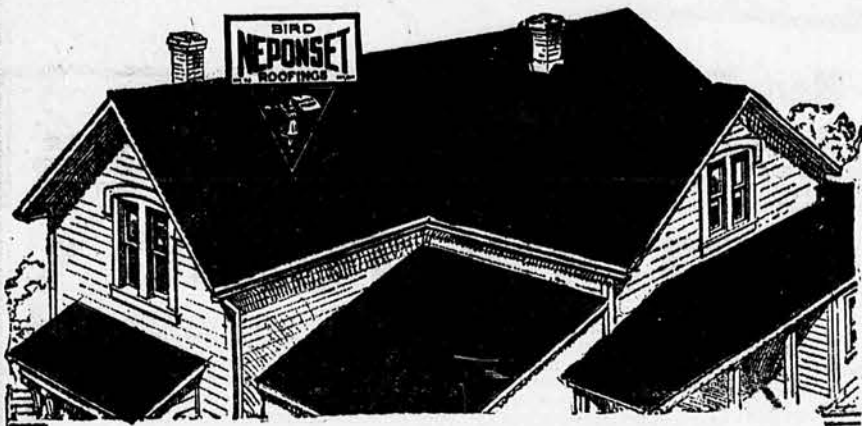
partment on practical spraying is edited by Mr. A. N. Brown, a man of twenty-five years' experience in spraying materials and an expert in his line. These are only a few of the special features of the Fruitman and Gardener. Its value to anyone owning even a small orchard or garden cannot be estimated.

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DAIRY



Last fall's heifer calves, if intended for milch cows, should not be allowed to breed until next fall. Keep the bull away from them.

The oleo people have even gotten the medical associations to boosting oleo-margarine. The next thing we know the ministers will be recommending it from the pulpit.

Have you noticed that in reporting the achievements of the best dairymen the silo occupies an important place in their success? That is a tip that the silo is the thing for you.

More farmers have been disappointed in their dairy operations and have quit the business on account of using a poor cow than from all other causes combined. A good cow is an essential in the dairy.

Let us, as dairy farmers, stop buying scrub sires. Let us be really in the business right, and let us, by careful selection of sires, improve our herds to such a degree of efficiency that our herds will have a tone of superiority which will inevitably bring the best results.

If the cream separator has been idle this winter, spend an hour overhauling it and getting in shape for the fresh cows. A separator in poor condition can easily lose the butter fat of one cow. The calf does not need the fat in the skim milk if you have a little grain for him.

There should be no trouble in breaking the heifer to milk if she has been reared and handled in kindness. If she is made stable wise, as she will be if fed a few weeks before calving, it will be easy and advisable to handle the udder so that milking will not be objectionable to the young cow.

According to an experiment conducted by Storrs' Agricultural Experiment Station, the average bacteria in the milk, when a covered milk pail was used, was reduced from 42,400 per c.c. to 6,430 per c.c., almost wholly acid bacteria, the putrefactive germs being about the same in each case. This experiment reveals the fact that clean milk is essential to good keeping cream.

E. L. Vincent, a successful dairy farmer, writes an exchange: "An experience of more than 20 years has impressed upon me the great fact that the bull is the biggest part of the herd, and is entitled to be called its head. Sometimes he is an unworthy head; sometimes a man might better have none himself, but depend on men who have an animal fit to be used in a first-class dairy."

Under ordinary feed conditions it is good practice to keep the milch cows off pasture until the grass is well started. This spring will be an exception in most localities on account of the feed shortage. We always, all of us, must do the best we can. The lesson to be learned from the past season is to avoid a feed shortage next year by some extra effort, or may be another way of doing things.

Skim milk is deficient in fat, so it becomes necessary to furnish the calf some fat-producing feed. Such feeds as corn or Kafir meal may be used. The calf may be taught to eat grain in the month after it has finished drinking the milk. Don't allow feed to remain in the trough after the calf has finished eating. A little hay, bright prairie hay or alfalfa, may be fed. A dairy calf should not gain over a pound and a quarter a day during the first four days of its life.

The economical and comfortable stabling of cows is an important feature in successful dairying in Kansas. KANSAS FARMER will between this time and fall print plans for cheap barns and make suggestions on their building and use. We will be pleased to hear from our readers on this subject. It is a mistaken idea that an expensive barn is required to properly house a farm dairy herd. A

good barn is worth all it costs, but the cows should help in providing the funds for such barn, and cheap stabling for them can be provided until they have made the money for the more pretentious structure.

If you are contemplating, as you should, the purchase of a dairy-bred bull, begin right now to correspond with breeders and get a line on what such animal will cost. Your feeling that such animal will be expensive and will cost more than you can afford will most likely be removed after you have written breeders. The big prices which have been paid for dairy bulls, and the prices of which you read, are a class of animals for which you have no use. Your kind, and by that we mean the kind which will increase the butter fat production of your herd, will cost from \$100 to \$200, the last being the figure which will buy a first-class calf and which would be ready for service next fall. Write a few letters to breeders and get their ideas. We are sure your postage will be well spent.

Dairy farmers can well afford to read a second time the article by Dairy Commissioner Burch on page 14 of KANSAS FARMER, issue of March 23. This is the first article ever appearing in print on the value of the Kansas dairy law, which has been in effect about five years. This law, as demonstrated by the State Dairy Commissioner, has been of great value to the dairy farmers of Kansas. We want you to familiarize yourself with it and know whether or not it has been of value to you so that in future legislation when the question of strengthening the dairy law or the matter of employing another inspector or two comes up, you will be able to make an intelligent expression to your representative. There are in Kansas at this time about 3,500 cream receiving stations which require inspection, and that many station operators which require investigation as to accurate testing and the proper handling of cream. At the present time two men only have this work to do, and it is impossible to make a visit to each of these stations even once per year. The Dairy Commissioner needs another inspector or two, and when he makes a call on the legislature for such inspectors you should be in a position to back up his demand. A full knowledge of the work the dairy commissioner is doing will aid you in this decision.

In those sections of Kansas where grain crops were last year a failure and where feed crops were short, the value of the milk check has this winter been realized to a greater extent than for several years past. This should have the effect of an extra effort being made this year to provide the necessary roughage for the dairy herd next winter. In the western third of the state Kafir and sorghum will come nearer giving assurance of plenty of roughage than any other crops. KANSAS FARMER urges a liberal acreage of these crops on every farm. The Kafir will furnish grain as well as forage, although we think the Kafir planted for grain should be listed about as corn is. The heads should then be harvested and threshed. The stocks should be pastured. The Kafir sown for roughage should be drilled thick in rows like corn and cultivated and cut with corn binder or sled, or, if not too coarse, with a wheat binder. The method of drilling Kafir in rows like corn, permitting of cultivation, makes the crop much more certain, and a feed assurance is what you want. In central and eastern Kansas Kafir for forage can be satisfactorily broadcasted or drilled with wheat drill. Where the amount of summer moisture is an uncertainty, and for the greatest assurance of a crop, the method of planting for forage, like corn, is by all odds the best. KANSAS FARMER does not believe in the method of endeavoring to obtain a grain and forage crop from the same planting of Kafir.

Take an enlarged interest in life so that you will put more life into the enlarging of your interests.



Simple and Sensible Silo Saves You \$17 Per Acre

Prof. Kennedy, at Iowa State College figures cornstalk loss for Iowa alone at \$17 per acre net. Think of it. Get busy. Save that \$17 or more per acre net on your corn acreage.

"Unadilla" Silo exclusive features, easiest filled, easiest kept tight. Our fasteners being entirely on the doors they can be left in the opening at any height, merely pushed up out of the way and always where they belong. Easiest to get feed out of. Unobstructed continuous opening. 22 inches wide, makes it possible to shove ensilage out instead of pitching it up 2 or 3 feet like others.

Takes man or boy only 1 hour instead of a day to tighten or adjust every hoop on silo up to 12 inches while standing on ladder formed by fastener. No dangerous separate ladders needed as on others. Our safe door fastener makes a substantial ladder right under opening, rounds 16 1/2 inches apart, stand out 6 inches from the door, solid, safe, 14 inches wide.

Pick your silo carefully. Investigate the simple and sensible **UNADILLA SILO** ALL SIZES ALL PRICES

Strongest guarantee of quality lumber staves, castings, hoops; doors two thicknesses to stop warping. Withstands the hardest tests of time, heat, cold, sweating, etc. Capacity 31 tons, feeds eight cows from three acres of corn silage for 180 days up to 800 tons. Can send you hundreds of testimonials from "Unadilla" practical stock raising owners.

Prices and Savings—Costs from \$120 up, according to size. Quickly put up and saves or makes you \$4 or \$6 per ton on feed. Often used 200 days in the year. Proves 83 per cent or more profit on cost of investment on feed alone. More than that on time and trouble saved if you have "Unadilla" practical exclusive features.

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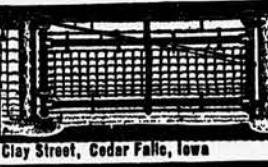
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Let me ship the gates you need for 60 days free inspection and trial. Save from \$50 to \$250 on your gate purchase. Iowa Gates are made of high carbon steel tubing and large stiff No. 9 wires. Rust proof—wear proof. Write for my special proposition today. Complete galvanized frame, also painted gates cheaper than ever before. Jos. B. Clay, Manager, IOWA GATE CO., 48 Clay Street, Cedar Falls, Iowa



Economy in Use of Bull.

The bull question is important to the dairy farmer. If he has only six or seven cows it does not pay him to keep a bull, provided he is within convenient reach of such as he would use on his herd. If he is within reach of a scrub bull, only, it will not pay to keep a scrub bull. If, however, a good bull—one that will improve his dairy herd—is not within reach, then it will pay him to own a good one. The bull eats as much as a cow, is usually troublesome, and it is greater economy to keep a cow in his place and use a neighbor's bull if such is as good as one you would keep. If you must keep a bull for a small number of cows, keep a better one than your neighbors have.

A good bull can often be bought at a reasonable figure from an owner who can no longer use the animal. A four or five year old bull is no disadvantage. In fact it is an advantage to you to know just what kind of calves he gets.

Value of Good Sire.

A correspondent to the Pacific Dairy Review writes: It is becoming quite a common thing for good breeders of dairy stock to pay from \$500 to several thousand dollars for sires to head their herds. Such prices may seem to be extravagant, but by a little calculation it can be seen that the investment is a good one. Supposing a man has a herd of 40 or 50 cows and buys a sire costing \$1,000. Such sire would certainly increase the value of every calf from \$20 to \$100 each over a sire that he might buy for, say, \$75 or \$100. We think that a fair average of advance would be \$50 per calf, and presuming the breeder would have 40 calves, the increase of value in one season alone to the calves would be \$2,000, so that the breeder would make a profit on the investment of 100 per cent the first year and still have the sire left. The following year he would again be worth \$2,000 to his owner, and so on for many years. If this estimate looks high to your readers, you are welcome to cut it in two and then tell us if you consider the investment a profitable one.

Kale a Garden Plant.

Answering J. W. H., Miltonvale, Kan.: Kale is a cabbage-like plant. It does not have a head, but a crown of thick leaves. It is used as a vegetable for greens in early spring and late fall. The plant is hardy and as far north as Kansas remains outdoors all winter. Kale leaves, which may be tough in the early fall, become tender and crisp after a few frosts. Soil suitable for cabbage will grow kale. Sow the seeds in drills 18 inches to two feet apart and thin the plants to 8 to 20 inches apart, according to large or small variety.

Flax Cultivation.

Answering H. A., Herington, Kan.: Flax is sown in the spring when the weather becomes settled and ground is warm. Sow two or three pecks per acre when seed is wanted; for fiber, sow one and one-half to two bushels per acre. A crop is never grown for both seed and fiber. Flax is sown broadcast, by hand or broadcast seeder, when fiber is desired. When seed is wanted, drilling is the best method. Prepare the ground as you would for millet. The ground should be clean and free from weed seed. If the ground is foul the weeds will seriously interfere with the growth of the flax for fiber, and in such event the weeds should be pulled out. The weeding should be done before the flax is six inches high. It is apparent that flax should be seeded only on clean ground.

Destroying Ground Squirrels.

Answering J. J. W., Jamestown, Kan., whose crops were last year seriously interfered with on account of damage done by ground squirrels: The eradication of squirrels must be followed up systematically or no results will be obtained from the labor. Pour an ounce of carbon bisulphide into the burrow and close the burrow immediately thereafter. The fluid may be poured into the burrow directly from a bottle. Sometimes a wad of cotton is saturated and placed in the hole. The use of strychnine in poisoning, and which is accomplished by soaking corn in a solution of strychnine and the corn placed in the runways, is sometimes effective, but is usually unsatisfactory and often dangerous on account of farm animals picking up the corn.

In all your breeding operations have both sexes of the same type, whether pure-bred or not. A cross like that of a drafter with a trotter brings you nothing.

"Scrub" Cream Separators as Unprofitable as "Scrub" Cows



This is the good advice one of the big and long experienced Western cream buying concerns gives to its farm separator patrons, being taken from a letter to one of them:

"We believe the DE LAVAL is the best separator made. We feel that anyone wishing to purchase a separator makes a great mistake unless he purchases the best machine on the market. No one can make a success of dairying by continuing to use scrub cows. Neither can he make a success of dairying by using scrub separators."

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If not, don't blame the cows. They may be ever so willing—may give rich milk abundantly—and yet, if the milk is not properly separated after you get it, the best cow will fail to return you a profit. Thousands of farmers are finding that the sure way to get dividends out of the dairy business is to use the

BEATRICE Cream Separator

It pays because it is a close, clean skimmer; because it saves time and labor; because it costs from \$25 to \$40 less than other standard separators; because it gives easy, profitable and complete service day after day, year after year.

The money-saving prices: 550 to 600 lbs. capacity \$55; 750 to 800 lbs., \$65; 950 to 1000 lbs., \$75.

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No Drudgery in Your Barn Work

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

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Wichita, Kansas



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There are seven splendid pieces in the great outfit. The ash bat is a good one. The mask is made of heavy wire, full size. The catcher's mitt is thickly padded, very heavy and has patented fastener. The glove is of tanned leather and has patent clasp. The ball is strongly stitched and will last. A neat, adjustable belt and a dandy cap complete this great outfit. Remember you get the whole outfit of seven pieces for little easy work. Write me today and I will tell you just how to get it.

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Among the more than 60,000 farm homes into which this paper goes every week, there may be a man or woman looking for just what you have to sell.

Did you ever notice that every one who wanted to sell his farm, sooner or later found a buyer? When the offer of a farm becomes known more and more, the chance for a quick sale at the desired price is better and better.

You can't make your offer known to possible buyers any more cheaply than through an advertisement in this paper. The cost is small and the value big. Write for special low land advertising price. Address simple Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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L. C. Walbridge, of Russell, Kan., one of the biggest breeders of Poland Chinas in the west, has 50 bred sows and gilts for sale. Write him and mention Kansas Farmer.

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

HOPPER & SON,
Manhattan, Kansas

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

\$7.55 Buys Best 140-Egg Incubator

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

Belle City Incubator Company, Box 18 Racine, Wisconsin

Your Name Will Get \$2 Eggs For 50 Cents Per Sitting

The White and Brown Leghorns are the greatest layers in the world. I keep 2000 of the celebrated Chamberlain laying strains on my Experimental Farms, and to increase the sale of my Perfect Chick Feed, I will send to any one who will send me their name so I can send them my Perfect Chick Feed Catalogue, 2 sittings of Single Comb Brown or White Leghorn Eggs for \$1 for the 2 sittings. Not less than 2 sittings sold. White or Barred Plymouth Rock or Rhode Island Reds or Silver or White Wyandotte or Rose Comb Brown Leghorn or Single Comb Black Minorca Eggs, \$1 per sitting. W. Crispington Eggs, \$2 per sitting, 13 to a sitting. Large white Pekin Duck Eggs, \$1 for 10 Eggs. Indian Runner Duck Eggs, \$2 for 10 Eggs. This is a rare chance to get a start of extra fine stock. Send Post Office order on St. Louis and have your orders booked early. Get our prices on Old Trusty Incubators, freight prepaid.

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POULTRY



The poultrymen are complaining of poor business this season in consequence of the lateness of spring.

The incubator manufacturers are also bemoaning the dull season, for sales are very slow in coming in.

But a reaction is bound to occur, and we predict that April will be a busy month with the poultrymen and the incubator men.

While the call for pure-bred eggs has been very light so far, the poultrymen should be prepared for a rush in business this month, for as soon as the weather gets warm everybody will be wanting eggs, and wanting them all at once.

See that the hens have nice, clean nests wherein to lay their eggs. A hen hates to lay in a foul nest, but unless a clean one is provided for her, she is compelled to use the dirty one, and soiled eggs is the result of your neglect.

Plenty of litter in the poultry houses is essential to the cleanliness of the hens. If lots of straw is placed in the pens the hens will manage to keep themselves clean, even though it is sloppy and muddy out of doors.

Some one asks if bran is placed in hoppers for young chicks to feed at will, if it will not cause distended crops and prove a harmful feed? We fed bran to chicks last season with no evil results. If fed grain regularly they will not eat enough bran to hurt themselves. On the contrary, it will prove beneficial to them, for the bowels are regulated by its use, and it is a good food for growth and development.

One of the best things to keep chicks in good health is to have granulated charcoal before them at all times. It is the best corrector of the stomach that can be given them. With charcoal and grit in their boxes and the brooders kept perfectly clean, there should be no sickness among the chicks. Danger from white diarrhoea and other chick diseases will all be eliminated.

Experts tell us that malformed, abnormally-shaped and corrugated eggs will hatch as well as fine-shaped ones, but we never like to send such ill-shaped eggs to our customers. We notice that a hen will lay the same kind of malformed egg all during the season, and there must be something wrong with her. Is she not liable to transmit such a tendency to lay ill-formed eggs to her progeny? We think she might, therefore, we consign all such eggs to the cooking department.

On the general run of farms it would not be advisable, nor would it be as profitable to keep the poultry in pens as to let them have free range. But the custom of using the eggs for hatching from the promiscuous flock of hens is not a good one. One pen of chickens, at least, should be kept apart for breeding purposes. A dozen or fifteen of the best hens should be selected, with the best male obtainable, and kept apart from the general flock. Even if the hens are but graded stock, in time, by selections of the best layers, a good strain of fowls can be secured, whereas if eggs from the general run of the flock are used for hatching purposes, a deterioration of the quality is liable to ensue. A still better plan than to raise chicks from the best graded hens is to buy a pen of pure-bred fowls, keep them penned up and raise all thoroughbreds this season, then sell off all the scrub chickens and keep nothing but pure-bred fowls hereafter. Even from one pen of pure-bred several hundred chicks can be raised in one season. A cheaper way of getting a start in pure-bred poultry, and so pave the way for the elimination of the scrubs, would be to buy a hundred or two hundred eggs this season from some breeder of thoroughbred fowls.

KANSAS FARMER has some mighty good advertisers talking to you each week. Do you hear what they say?

Poultry House.

The poultry house is all cement, except the front, which is of lumber. It faces the south and is 12x26 feet, 7 feet front, 5 feet back. The floor, walls, partitions and roof are cement, walls and partitions being 4 inches thick. Two partitions divide the house into three rooms about 8x12 in the clear. The center room we use for a scratching shed, and is open in front, covered with chick wire. The other rooms have a window in each 36x45 inches. Above each window is an opening 24x45 inches, provided with a curtain to be used in cold or stormy weather. Roof rafters are 2x6 inches, 2 feet apart, and are first covered with stock boards (which we found later was a mistake and would use painted iron instead.) Then cement about 2 inches thick, except cornice, which is 4 inches. The walls were reinforced with any old iron we could find, and we found plenty. The roof was reinforced with hog wire. No part of the cement has cracked except the roof, and the swelling of the boards caused that. The cracks have since been filled by going over them several times with a brush and thin cement. Doors open from the scratching shed into the rooms, which are provided with perches hung on strap hinges and can be raised or taken off the hinges and out.

Nests are built under the windows and open on the outside. Our hens have wintered well in this house; have been very healthy and have laid all winter.

The cost of material for this house was about \$40 in August. Later, on account of cement costing less, could have been built for \$10 less. The work was done by the men on the farm, and is not included in cost.—MRS. WADE.

Fertility of Eggs.

I would like to know, through your valuable paper, as to the fertility of eggs.

Having a flock of pure-bred hens and having had mixed cocks with them for some time, would like to know how long I would have to wait, after shutting off the mixed cocks and replacing them with pure-bred, until I could keep the eggs and be sure of getting pure-bred fowls of them?

What would be the right number of hens to put with each cock?—FRED W. GOLDBECK, Quenemo, Kan.

ANS. In last week's KANSAS FARMER, Mr. W. A. Lamb, of Manhattan, had an article on the subject you inquire about. He claims that it will take 32 days, after placing pure-bred males with your hens, before you may be sure of pure-bred progeny. Mr. Lamb has had experience as Assistant Superintendent of Poultry at Manhattan College for several years, and his remarks are predicated upon actual experiments. Some experts claim three weeks is plenty time and, in some cases, this may be true, for there is a great difference in birds, depending on their vigor and vitality. But to be certain of the matter it is better to allow the longer time. 2nd. As to the number of hens to each male bird, it depends a great deal on the breed, and also whether the fowls are confined or not. The large breeds, such as the Asiatics, when confined, should have from seven to ten hens to a male; the Americans not over twelve, and the Mediterraneans about fifteen. When there is free range, a much larger number of hens to a male can be given; twenty-five to thirty. Note what Mr. Lamb says about finding as great fertility among the eggs of range hens where forty or fifty of them have only one male, as among five or six hens to a male when confined.

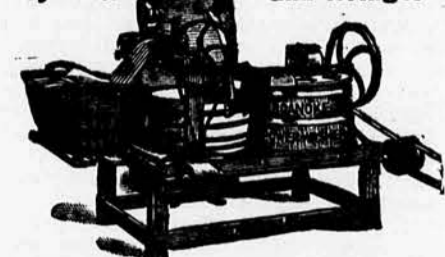
R. C. White Leghorns.

I want to write and state to the readers of KANSAS FARMER that I have raised chickens nearly all my life, and in that time I have raised a good many different breeds, but in the last twelve years I have raised the Single Comb Brown Leghorns, but today I am raising the Rose Comb White Leghorns, and I will give you my reasons. 1. They have no frosted combs. 2. They are better winter layers than the Single Combs. 3. They are heartier and true to breed to the color white. My pullets are now laying during zero weather, which my Single Combs did not do. I

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Roanoke Power Washer and Wringer



Save Health, Strength and Nerves

Will do your washing easier, quicker, more thoroughly and economically than any other washer. It cleans more carefully than by hand. It is the only practical, efficient washer with movable power wringer which slides along wash stand and wrings from either wash tub or rinse tub. It is the only two tub power washer made. The friction drives save clothes and machinery. No cogs, chains or sprockets to get caught in. Runs by gasoline engine or electric motor. Recognized as best washer made.

Write for FREE interesting booklet "Washing Made Easy" and name of our nearest dealer.

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it will save you big money. Investigate before you buy an Incubator and Brooder. Worth \$12.50, now under \$9, freight paid east of the Rockies. I offer a Thousand Dollars to anyone who is able to show a better heating system than the one in the

POULTRY LEADER INCUBATOR.

I want you to have my free book and low prices whether you buy of me or not, then you will realize what a wonderful offer I am making you. Send your name—QUICK!!!

Emil Ochsner, Box 12 Sutton, Neb

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.

SAVE YOUR CHICKS.

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

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

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BUFF ROCKS THE STRAIN

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

WILLIAM SCOTT,
Box K, Abilene, Kan.

WHITE DIARRHEA

Do not allow your chicks to die with this disease, but use our celebrated remedy, which is sold this year at \$1.00 under a positive guarantee to prevent and cure White Diarrhea. Use one-half the package and if it fails to do all we claim for it return the other half and we will return your money. Send all orders to

POULTRY REMEDY CO., Blackwell, Okla.

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

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

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

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Cushion Shoes—we will send free a handsome picture of George or Martha Washington, size 15x20.

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ASK YOUR DEALER TO SHOW YOU THE

FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKER

THE COAT THAT KEEPS OUT ALL THE RAIN

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A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON
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Tell our advertisers you saw their ad in KANSAS FARMER.



25¢ Quick

shipped four pullets to the Wichita State Poultry Show last January, and they were laying when I shipped them, and were at the show a week during zero weather. They came back, all four still laying. Brother Chicken Breeders, where can you beat this? If you want eggs, raise the Leghorns; if you want meat, then raise one of the larger breeds. You can raise two Leghorns at the same price of raising one of the larger breed. I raise about 500, and in the fall I advertise them in a good farm paper and in that way I dispose of all I have to sell. Poultry, if taken care of, pays better than dairy or hogs, as there is less expense and not so much work. The best feed that I find for chickens is Kafir with a bran mash in the morning in the winter, and whole Kafir or wheat or corn in the evening, for chickens are like anything else—they like a change of feed. Give them plenty of grit at all times. The poultry house that I find most convenient is the one-sided roof, as then on the south side you can have large window light, which is very important in a poultry house. For lice and mites (I never have either) use a good dip and spray pump, and spray your house once every week, and you will see no lice or mites in your chicken house. I will say my experience at poultry shows is this: If you are a judge of your breed of chickens and you know that you have them near to the Standard of Perfection, then ship them to a good poultry show, as that is a very good place to show and let the people know just what kind and how good your chickens are. But don't think that when you take your birds to a poultry show that you ought to have first prize, because the other fellow may have a little better birds than you. Don't be disappointed, but go home and improve the weak points, and next time you will probably win.—A. G. DORR, Osage City, Kan.

The White-faced Black Spanish.

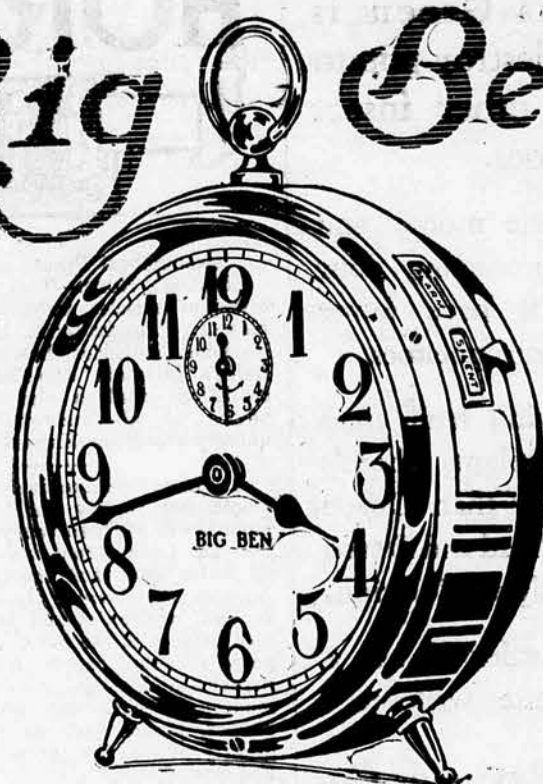
The White-faced Black Spanish is one of the oldest known breeds, but this fact does not detract from its superior qualities or well-deserved popularity. The Spanish are of a glossy greenish-black color, with large red combs and wattles and white faces and ear lobes. This, together with their graceful carriage, serves to make them a most attractive and strikingly handsome bird. The feet are of a blue or black leaden color, and harmonize with their general appearance. They are a splendid layer, their eggs being very large, with pure white shells. Ten of their eggs will equal in weight 12 Leghorn eggs, and they are non-setters. The Standard weight is 8 pounds for cocks, 6½ pounds for hens, and my birds are noted for their size. They are an excellent table fowl, and the chicks grow fast and, with proper care, mature early. They bear confinement well if necessary, and if given free range, are good foragers and are much tamer than the Leghorns. I have bred this good, old variety exclusively now for 17 years, have spared neither time or money to have the best birds in the United States and my winnings at such shows as Missouri State, Kansas State, Nebraska State and Oklahoma State, surely prove that my Spanish are the very best to be had.

I have been a blacksmith and lived in town for several years, and have bred the Spanish as a side line, but the side line always brought in about as much money as the shop and, as taking care of poultry is not as hard work as blacksmithing, and no credit business, I have sold my shop and bought a 40-acre farm 2 miles from town, where my two boys and myself expect to raise our own feed and push the Spanish to the front, where they belong. We will have about 150 breeders this spring, and will try and fill all orders for eggs and baby chicks. We will have no stock for sale this spring, at least not till after May 15. We will tell you about our open-front poultry houses and how we feed for winter eggs some time in the near future. Yours for Black Spanish.—H. W. CHESTNUT, Centralia, Kan.

Weight of New Born Lamb.

Our reader, L. B., giving no postoffice address, asks the average weight of lambs at birth. We have no record of such weights. Will say, however, that the size of the lamb at birth is influenced largely by the size of the mother, large lambs being produced by heavy ewes and vice versa. The size or breed of ram appears to have little or no influence. Male lambs are usually a little larger than ewe lambs. A 14-pound lamb, owned by the above reader, is regarded by us as larger than usual.

Big Ben



If you'd rise early just say when
And leave your call with me—Big Ben.

BIG BEN has something to say to people who like to get up promptly in the morning.

He guarantees to call them on the dot whenever they want and either way they want, with one prolonged steady call or with successive gentle rings.

And he guarantees to

do it day after day, year after year if they only have him oiled every year or so.

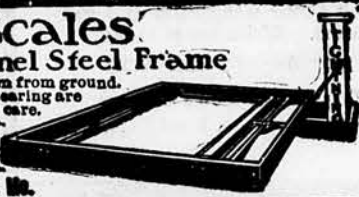
There are 16,000 jewelers in the country who have known him since he was *that high* and who'll vouch for everything he says.

Big Ben stands 7 inches tall. He rings steadily for 5 minutes or intermittently for 10. His price is \$2.50 anywhere.—If you cannot find him at your jeweler's, a money order sent to Westclox, La Salle, Illinois, will bring him to you express prepaid.

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New Pattern. Solid Channel Steel Frame

Channels are seven inches which is the height of platform from ground. Levers are octagon in shape giving greater strength. Bearings are Toolsteel. This scale will last a life time with ordinary care. Equipped with compound Beam Free. Furnished absolutely complete except platform planks. Guaranteed accurate and tested to more than its capacity. Write for our prices and description before buying. KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO., 129 MIN ST., Kansas City, Mo.



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A GUARANTEED CURE FOR

"White Diarrhoea" Send us the names of at least five persons raising poultry and we will send our helpful hints on poultry raising. Price, \$1.25 per 100 tablets, or \$1.00 if five names of poultry raisers are sent with first order.

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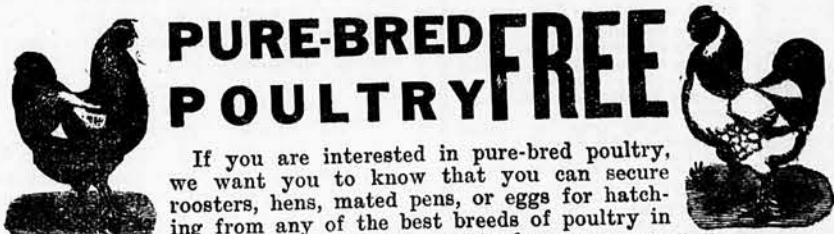
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For wire fence repairing. Sure cure for fence mending trouble. Made of drop forged steel; wt., 3½ lbs.; 18 inches long. Sold under iron-clad guarantee. Used by fence and section foremen of the Santa Fe, Rock Island and Burlington R. R. Write for 40-page illustrated, descriptive booklet and special proposition. Reference: Any bank in Medford. Agents wanted.

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If you are interested in pure-bred poultry, we want you to know that you can secure roosters, hens, mated pens, or eggs for hatching from any of the best breeds of poultry in the United States without spending one cent of your own money.

We can furnish Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Brahmas, Cochins, Minorcas, Hamburgs, Leghorns, Langshans—in fact we can start you in any breed you wish. If you want to secure eggs for hatching this spring, write us at once for our plan of how to secure them without spending a cent of your own money. This plan is so simple that the success of any boy or girl interested in securing a start in pure-bred poultry is certain. Write us at once, stating your wants in full, and you will get a prompt reply. Address **FREE POULTRY DEPARTMENT, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.**

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Paris Green is made to destroy potato bugs and other insect pests; it does.

Put a little money and labor into protecting your crops; you'll have fewer bugs, but more potatoes.

For spraying fruit trees and foliage plants there's nothing better than Devoe Arsenate of Lead and Devoe Lime and Sulphur Solution.

If your dealer is not a "Devoe," better write us.

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It reveals facts that you should know about windmills and gas engines. Write for it today.

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Put a Cushman Engine on your Binder

Operates at 50c to 50c a day. Saves horse flesh. All horses do is draw the binder. Always ample power, weighs under 200 lbs. This is a small purpose engine for any work from 1 to 5 h.p., as well as being the original binder engine. Consumes gasoline according to work done. Send for free book.
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The Detroit Combination Gas Machine provides the Home with a Satisfactory Gas Supply.
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On the market over forty years. More than 15,000 in daily use. Our catalog will interest you. Write today for copy, and names of users in your vicinity.
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Brand's patented Automatic Razor Stropper. Automatically puts a perfect edge on any razor, old style or safety. Big seller. Every man wants one. Write quick for terms, prices and territory.
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HORTICULTURE



Ornamental Plants and Shrubs.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the first of a series of articles written especially for KANSAS FARMER by E. H. Balco, of the National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan. Mr. Balco's intimate knowledge of Kansas conditions enables him to give expert advice on all matters pertaining to nursery stock for Kansas.]

A great awakening is happening among our thrifty and well-to-do rural population. Where ten years ago every cent the farm earned was needed to pay off notes and that mortgage, now our farmers are leaning back comfortably in their armchairs and feel safe with a nice balance in the bank. Naturally this peace of mind begets desires for many luxuries and as the result we now find modern kitchens and bath rooms, telephones, pianos and other things which greatly add to the interior attraction of the farm home.

Now that the home is attractive inside, we may turn our attention to its surroundings. In striving hard after all the comforts of civilization for the inside of the house, the nooks and corners and lawns around it have been sadly neglected. When you consider that easily eight months of the year are spent outdoors on a Kansas farm and the house is only frequented at meal and bedtimes, it seems strange that beauty around the house was completely sacrificed for comfort and appearance in the house.

Make up your mind right now to do some planting this spring. To help you in this matter I give herewith a small list of such plants and shrubs as have proven ideal for home grounds. All are hardy and will live many years. All are thrifty growers with beautiful flowers and ornamental foliage. They will require no special attention and petting, but thrive in the same place for years, pleasing you by their faithfulness each recurring spring and summer.

Among the plants that die down in the fall but have hardy roots which make new plants each year, Paeonias are the leaders. Free blooming qualities, magnificent size and form, a glorious assortment of brilliant colors and delicate fragrance make well grown Paeonias the equals of the finest roses. They bloom from the middle of May until the end of June, according to variety and weather. In hot dry weather they should be watered occasionally. For planting along driveways, along the doorsteps or around the base of the porch, they are unsurpassed. Their lustrous dark green foliage is very ornamental and entirely free from disease.

Next to Paeonias, Hardy Phloxes are the most dependable hardy plants in cultivation. They fill the gaps between the Paeonias and later flowering plants in admirable fashion. A great assortment of colors, long lasting qualities of the magnificent flower trusses and the delicate fragrance of some sorts make Hardy Phloxes ideal for many purposes. They look well in beds or borders, are fine for bouquets, and do well with little or no attention. Some sorts will bloom again in the fall if the fading flower trusses are removed promptly during the summer.

Golden Glow is one of the brightest yellow perennials in existence. It bears large ball-shaped flowers in great masses throughout the summer. For hedges or among shrubbery it is unexcelled.

More Grapes for the Farmer.

[This article written especially for KANSAS FARMER by C. V. Holsinger, horticulturist of the Extension Department, Kansas Agricultural College, is timely.]

There are a few places in Kansas, especially in the eastern half, where grapes will not grow. The writer has seen them growing thriftily on top of the bluffs overlooking the Kansas and Missouri rivers, on hillsides so steep that the rows wind around the hill, and in rocky places where one must wonder where the roots go to secure the necessary nourishment in order to mature a crop.

Vineyards may also be found in the valleys, but generally speaking it is unsafe to plant commercially in such locations, for here they are more apt to be

attacked by fungus diseases and suffer greatly from late spring frosts. The ideal location for a vineyard will generally be found well elevated with almost any good soil that will grow corn, but underlaid with clay subsoil. The land should not slope too much, as the constant washing of the land will soon leave the roots exposed. The better the location, the longer-lived will be the vineyard. Of course, for the average farmer it will be impossible to get the ideal location, and he must content himself with the best he has.

Before planting, the soil should be well worked, and if not reasonably fertile, well-rotted stable manure may be added with profit.

When it comes to planting, it is sometimes confusing to prospective growers what aged plants will give the best results. Most of the grape vines that are planted by vineyardists are propagated from cuttings. Few, if any, of these are allowed to remain in the nursery longer than one year. After being dug, the largest and finest specimens are separated from the next grade, and are frequently sold as 2-year No. 1, 1-year No. 1, etc. Consequently, it makes little difference whether 2- or 1-year-old plants be used, so long as they are in a healthy condition.

DISTANCE TO PLANT.

Growers do not agree as to the distance to plant, but, generally speaking, it is well to give the vines sufficient room so that they will stand from 7 to 8 feet each way. It is not essential that the plants be in perfect squares, but the vineyard will look much better if they are so planted. It is important that the vines be in line within the row, as they will suffer less in cultivation, especially when a careless hand has hold of the plow.

It is doubtful if there is any other fruit so generally grown in Kansas as the grape. It has been reported to be successfully grown in almost every county in the state. It will withstand more abuse than anything else, and where given only moderate attention is one of the most profitable crops grown.

The writer has known of growers complaining because the price was but 3 cents per pound. The vineyardists of Michigan and New York would consider themselves fortunate could they figure on that price one year with another. Planted on suitable soil and properly cared for, a vineyard of standard varieties is good for \$100 per acre per annum.

Spring frosts may come and destroy the prospective fruit crop in the orchard, and, for that matter, fruit that may have set on the grape vines, but unless the vineyard is very closely pruned there will be enough dormant buds that have not put out to make from 15 to 25 per cent of a crop.

The insect enemies of the grape ordinarily do but little damage, and fungus diseases are reduced to the minimum, although in some seasons certain localities suffer a great deal of injury from the latter cause.

In comparison with the cost of developing a small home vineyard with the value of the crop that may be grown, it is our opinion that the farmer cannot afford to neglect this phase of fruit growing. The list of varieties that may be planted is quite large. However, the prospective planter of a home vineyard would do well to confine his planting to standard varieties that have already been tested. The following sorts will do well in most parts of Kansas: Concord, Moore's Early and Worden, for black; Niagara and Green Mountain, for white, with Woodruff for a good red.

For growers who live along the southern border of our state it would be well to plant a few of Mr. Nunson's Post Oak hybrids, viz., Headlight, Fern Munson, Beacon and Dr. Collier, etc.

Questions of a horticultural nature that interest readers of this paper will be answered as far as possible on request.

Some men beg for an inch in all humility, when what they really want is a cinch.

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By standing in a wet, sticky coat of hair. Experience proves that the coughs, colds and other troubles that affect horses in the spring, can be avoided by clipping off the winter coat before the spring work begins. Clipping improves the appearance of horses, they bring more if offered for sale, they do better work too, because they dry out quick, rest well and get more good from their feed. The easiest, quickest way to clip is with a

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Will Grange officers please be sure to give the postoffice address of each person named in their reports.

McPherson Pomona.

A McPherson County Pomona Grange was organized at Canton, Kan., on February 12. Delegates were present from Canton, Inman, Good Hope, Roxbury and Contention. Officers were elected, as follows: Master, W. Walstein; overseer, R. B. Hill; lecturer, Mrs. F. M. Landis; treasurer, F. L. Humble; secretary, T. F. Gard. This report was furnished by Fred M. Landis, Canton.

Grange Reports Wanted.

The Kansas State Grange has held 40 annual sessions, and there is on file in this office 31 of the 40 journals of proceedings that have been issued by the order, and as the executive committee is anxious to have bound into book form a record of all annual meetings held, we are anxious to procure copies of the other nine which are missing from our file.

Any patron or friend having a copy of any of the journals of the first, second, fourth, seventh, eighth, ninth, sixteenth, eighteenth or twentieth sessions will confer a favor on the Grange if they will communicate with the state secretary.

The object of completing the file is to have them bound and placed in keeping of the Kansas State Historical Society. Address O. F. Whitney, North Topeka, Kan.

Farmers in the Commercial Club.

Farmers believe in united effort, and this is especially true of the Grange membership. Here is a splendid new opportunity to enjoy more of its benefits. The Topeka Commercial Club, which now has a membership of about 1,000 active business men, both in and out of the city, wants more farmer members and has made a special inducement for them to join. The initiation fee is \$10, and the annual dues are \$12, thus making the cost of membership to the city member \$22 for the first year.

On recommendation of its committee on agriculture, the Commercial Club has decided to admit farmer members who live outside the city limits, without the initiation fee and with only \$6 per year for dues.

This is done in an effort to build up our city and county. It must be done through mutual effort. The city is wholly dependent upon the country, and is necessary to it. We have a county and a city of which we are justly proud. Each can and should help the other to even better things.

In the work of securing equitable railroad rates; the establishment of factories which consume the products of the farm, both as crude materials for manufacture and as food for more numerous employees; the securing of more herds of pure-bred live stock for the county; the holding of public sales; fostering the dairy business, fruit growing and truck farming; the building of good roads, and in many other ways the farmer can work with the city business man in perfect harmony and with more hope of success than if either works alone.

The Commercial Club maintains a restaurant for the use of its members, where the best meal in the city is served for 25 cents. The use of this restaurant, together with the recreation rooms, the parlors and all other facilities of the Club are available to the farmer members and their families. It is believed that this restaurant and rest room feature alone is worth more than the annual dues, and that these dues will be actually saved in the course of the year by their advantages.

Dues are payable, one-half on joining the Club and the other half six months later. Applications for membership may be sent to Committee on Agriculture, Commercial Club, Topeka, Kan., accompanied by \$3.

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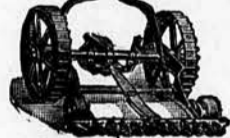
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A drop of glycerine will bring away any foreign substance from the eye. Simply put it in at one corner and it will spread.

If you are anxious to have gelatine harden quickly, use only half of the boiling water called for. When the gelatine is dissolved and the other ingredients added, mix in the rest of the water, cold, and in a few minutes the jelly will be cool enough to put on the ice.

Stuffed Prunes.

Take one pound of fine large prunes, wash carefully, and soak over night. Make an opening on one side of each prune, remove the stone and press in a teaspoonful of finely chopped English walnuts and almonds. Close the opening as much as possible and roll in powdered sugar.

If hot fat is spilled on the bare floor, throw cold water over it at once. This causes the grease to harden, and it can be easily scraped up instead of sinking into the floor.

Hot vinegar is said to be good to remove the "shine" from serge suits or dresses. Sponge the material with hot vinegar and then press as usual. No odor of the vinegar will remain and the garment will look like new.

Galvanized pails and tubs that have become soiled and dingy looking may be easily and quickly cleaned if they are rubbed thoroughly with gasoline or kerosene, and then scrubbed with hot water and soap.

Maple Sugar Pie.

Turn 1½ cupfuls of milk into a double boiler and add 1 cupful of maple sugar broken into small pieces. Let it boil until the sugar is dissolved, then pour some of the milk over 1 well-beaten egg; return to the boiler and stir in a dessert-spoonful of cornstarch which has been dissolved in a little cold water. Stir, and cook eight or ten minutes longer. Line a deep piepan with good puff paste, turn in the mixture and bake. The yolks of two eggs can be used instead of one whole egg, and a meringue can be made of the whites. Add two spoonfuls of sugar to the stiffly beaten whites, spread on the pie after it is baked, then brown nicely in the oven.



9185—Ladies' Waist: Sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 1½ yards of 27-inch material for the bodice and 3¼ yards for the skirt, for a 36-inch size. 9186—Girl's Dress: Sizes, 1, 2, 4 and 6 years. It requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material for the 6-year size. 9188—Ladies' Dressing Sack: Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 3¼ yards of 27-inch material for the 36-inch size. 8964—Ladies' Apron: Sizes, small, medium, large. It requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material for the medium size. 9217—Ladies' Dress: Sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 5¼ yards of 40-inch material for the 36-inch size. 9229—Ladies' Coat Suit: Coat 9229 cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 2½ yards of 44-inch material for the 36-inch size. Skirt 9179 cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 5 yards of 40-inch material for the 24-inch size. This illustration calls for two separate patterns, which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents for each pattern. 9129—Ladies' One-Piece Night Dress: Sizes, small, medium and large. It requires 6 yards of 36-inch material for medium size. 9103—Girl's Dress: Sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3¼ yards of 44-inch material for the 10-year size. 9196—Girl's Dress: Sizes, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 4 yards of 44-inch material for the 10-year size. 9122—Girl's Apron: Sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 1¼ yard of 36-inch material for the 4-year size. The price of these patterns is 10 cents each.

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There is more in life than great acres and big crops. You've bought modern machinery to till your land, you've put up barns, stables and silos to benefit your stock. What have you done for your wife—your boys and girls? Come now—have you given them what they deserve? Working day in and day out, year after year, life becomes monotonous and weary. Just think what a change a handsome

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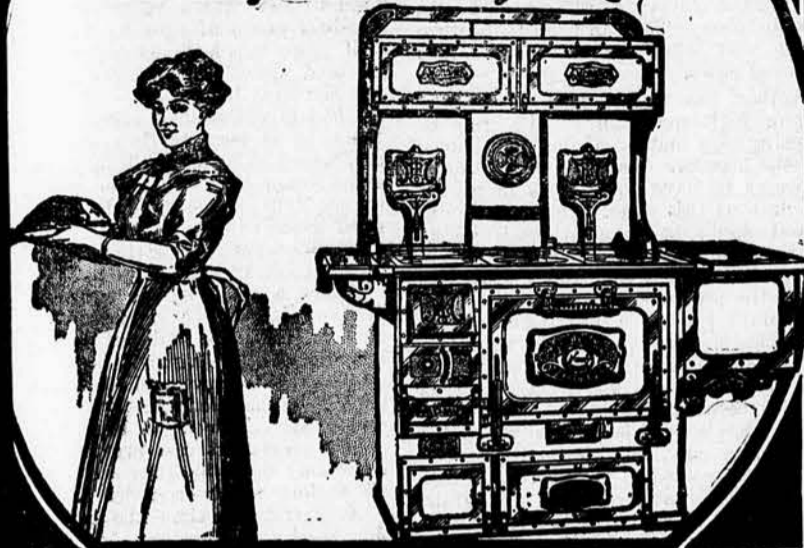
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leable iron and steel used are better for the service required than other metals. It is because the immense Monarch factory produces nothing but Monarch Ranges—because the Monarch malleable foundry is the only one in the world devoted entirely to making malleable range castings—because every workman at our plant becomes an expert by doing his small share of the work over and over again thousands of times.

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The Wolf and the Dog.

(Translated by Ellizur Wright.)
A prowling wolf, whose shaggy skin
(So strict the watch of dogs had been)
Had little but his bones,
Once met a mastiff dog astray.
A prouder, fatter, sleeker Tray
No human mortal owns.
Sir Wolf, in famished plight,
Would fain have made a ration
Upon his fat relation;
But then he first must fight;
And well the dog seemed able
To save from wolfish table
His carcass snug and tight.

So then in civil conversation
The wolf expressed his admiration
Of Tray's fine case. Said Tray politely,
"Yourself, good sir, may be as slightly;
Quit but the woods, advised by me;
For all your fellows here, I see,
Are shabby wretches, lean and gaunt,
Belike to die of haggard want.
With such a pack, of course it follows,
One fights for every bit he swallows.
Come then with me and share
On equal terms our princely fare."
"But what with you
Has one to do?"
Inquires the wolf. "Light work, indeed,"
Replies the dog; "you only need
To bark a little now and then,
To chase off duns and beggar men,
To fawn on friends that come or go forth,
Your master please, and so forth;
For which you have to eat
All sorts of well-cooked meat—
Cold pullets, pigeons, savory messes—
Besides unnumbered fond carresses."
The wolf, by force of appetite,
Accepts the terms outright.
Tears glistened in his eyes;
But faring on, he spies
A galled spot on the mastiff's neck.
"What's that?" he cries. "O, nothing but a
speck."
"A speck?" Ay, ay; 'tis not enough to pain
me;
Perhaps the collar's mark by which they
chain me."
"Chain! chain you! What! run you not,
then,
Just where you please and when?"
"Not always, sir; but what of that?"
"Enough for me to spoil your fat!
It ought to be a precious price
Which could to servile chains entice;
For me, I'll shun them while I've wit."
So ran Sir Wolf, and runneth yet.
—Jean de La Fontaine.

All He Got.

"When I was a boy," says Cohn, "there were seventeen of us at home. And being so many we had to eat at two tables. And it was always my luck to have to eat at the second table. And do you know I was sixteen years old before I knew a chicken had anything but a neck."—Fun.



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Sausage, Baked and Boiled.

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City people don't like the country. The corn has ears and the potatoes have eyes and the bean stalks.



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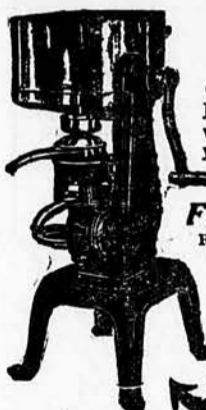
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The Wichita Nursery. In this issue the Wichita Nursery are advertising a nicely illustrated book on "How to Grow Trees." This is the right time of the season to plant trees, and the Wichita Nursery have on hand an exceptionally hardy lot, grown on good soil, and they are all carefully selected. Don't fail to read advertisement in this issue, and send for book on "How to Grow Trees." Address, The Wichita Nursery Company, Box K. F., Wichita, Kan.

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James Arkell, Route 4, Junction City, Kan., has a choice lot of Poland China fall boars of the true Nebraska type. They are from an Expansion sire and C's Perfection dams. Write him.

Brood Sow Management

(Continued from page five.)

provided for the pregnant sows, because of the cheapness of this method of feeding and the desirability of keeping the sows in good form by exercise, fresh air and sunshine. Along with the pasture and forage crops some grain should be fed, especially as pregnancy advances, for best results, since the pasture and forage crops provide only about a maintenance ration. The forage crops that are especially suited to pregnant brood sows are the clovers, alfalfa, peas, beans, vetches, etc. The ordinary pasture grasses also provide a suitable pasture for brood sows.

Whether the sow should be in medium or high condition at the time of farrowing is a matter of personal choice with the breeder. However, most breeders prefer to have their sows in pretty good flesh at this time. The sow should without doubt be in good condition at this time, neither too fat nor too lean. Perhaps having the sow too fat at this time is the lesser of the two evils. The sow should receive a nutritious ration at all times, but care should be taken not to feed a too concentrated ration close to farrowing time, as the sow is likely to become constipated. This is a disorder that should be carefully avoided during pregnancy, and especially at the time of farrowing. To overcome this disorder the greater part of the grain ration should be given in the form of a slop all during pregnancy, and toward the close of the gestation period some laxative feed, such as bran, oil meal, roots, or a small amount of flax seed meal, should be introduced into the ration. It should be remembered that the digestive tract of the hog is small and that a very bulky ration cannot be used to the best advantage.

It is well to remember that the main demands upon the brood sow are those for building up new tissue, and that the kind of feed is important. To build up new tissue the sow must have protein in her ration. This may be supplied by feeding any one of a number of nitrogenous feeds. The young sow requires more of this kind of feed in her ration than the old one, because she is still growing when her first litter is born. A variety in the feeds is necessary to good results with swine. With brood sows it is particularly true that several feeds combined give better results than any single one.

For a few days previous to farrowing the feed should be limited in quantity and of a sloppy nature, and as has been previously stated, the tendency to become constipated at this time must be overcome. A box of charcoal, salt and ashes should be kept where the sow can get at it at all times, summer or winter. These materials tend to satisfy the hog's craving for mineral matter, and act as a vermifuge and preventative of disease. If the brood sows are given free access to the above mixture and are fed a varied ration which contains a sufficient amount of protein, the breeder will not be likely to be troubled with the sows eating their pigs at farrowing time.

The quantity of feed for several days after farrowing should be small. The sow should not be offered any feed of any kind until she gets up of her own accord after farrowing, and for the first day or two a thin slop will be sufficient to quench her thirst and provide all the nutrition required. Within a week or ten days after farrowing the sow should be getting a good ration of nutritious milk-producing food. If skim milk can be had at this time and fed with a ration of equal parts corn meal and shorts, good results should be obtained. About two weeks after farrowing the sow should be getting a full ration, and during the whole remaining period during which the sow is giving suck to her pigs she should be fed heavily, for the gain thus produced in the suckling pigs indirectly are made at a low cost for the feed consumed. Generally a sow with a large litter will lose in weight and condition even when given the best care and feed. These essentials should receive the greatest of attention at all times.

In general it may be said that the ration for the brood sow should be liberal in quantity and rather high in protein, should on the whole be rather succulent in nature and not too concentrated, and should be made up from a variety of feed. Correctives, such as charcoal, salt and ashes, should always be provided.

The age at which young sows or gilts should be bred depends upon the system of breeding the breeder intends to fol-

low. If the young sows have been cared for and have made good growth they may be bred at eight months age. They may be left in the same pen with the market hogs up to the time in the fattening stage where the profit in the ration has been reduced to a minimum. At this time the young gilt should be removed from the fattening pen and continued on a good growing ration. The young sow is bred at eight months of age she will drop her first litter when she is one year old. After weaning first litter, if properly fed she will be another period of growth and should be bred to have her next litter at one and one-half years of age; by this time she will have reached maturity, and may be bred again immediately after weaning her first litter.

Good breeding sows should be kept in the herd as long as they remain breeders, which may be until they are six or eight years old. Keep the sow as long as she can produce and take care of good litter of pigs. She is less trouble and will return a greater profit to owner than the young gilt.

About a week before farrowing the sow should be separated from the rest of the hogs and put in a pen herself. At this time it is desirable to accustom the sow to be handled. She should be handled gently at all times and never allowed to become cross. Gentle treatment can prevent it. It is extremely desirable that she remain gentle as long as she remains a brood sow.

At farrowing time the sow will need no attention. In cold weather it may be necessary to dry the pigs fast as they come and keep them covered up and warm for a short time after birth, but as a rule the sow gets along very nicely by herself and should not be disturbed. She should be provided with abundant bedding at this time, as the pigs are liable to come entangled in it and be unable to reach the mother's udder.

The pigs should be allowed to stay with the sow from six to eight weeks (better eight than six). At weaning time the sow should be shut up with her pigs on the day that the pigs are to be weaned and not given any feed on the morning of that day. The sow should be allowed to drain the udder thoroughly, and then the sow should be removed to a dry lot or pasture where there is a little grass and the pigs kept away from her the first few days. The first day the sow should have access to water but not feed, and on the second day a little feed on the second day. By this method the sow is speedily dried after which she should be put on feed and put in good condition for breeding again. Within a short time after weaning the pigs the sow will come in heat, and if she is a mature sow may be immediately bred again.

Bone Meal for Hogs.

"I appreciate your valuable paper, think it a great help to farmers. keeps them posted along all lines.

"Is bone meal fertilizer worth anything as hog feed? I have always thought that meat meal was the best feed for hogs I ever saw, but the lot I got I suppose is the cheap grade. It looks and smells very much like what we used to call bone dust or meat fertilizer. I would take a large part of it to be that. We used to think it well to use it for fertilizer at about a hundred pounds before we came to Kansas. I am satisfied, after two years trial of this, that it is worth nothing hog feed.

"I believe my hogs would have been better off without it. They didn't like it very well at first, and the longer I fed it the less they relished it.

"The dealers may sell some good meat meal yet, but one had better know what he is buying. A large number of manufacturers of various articles adulterate after they get the people started to using them."—T. J. Hancock, Kan.

Meat meal is supposed to contain about 60 per cent of protein, while tankage may run as low as 40 per cent. Both tankage and meat meal should have the amount of the protein content stamped on the sack, and I think this always done by reputable manufacturers. The 60 per cent tankage or meat meal will probably cost a few cents more than the 40 per cent, but it is worth the difference. I do not know whether Mr. Hill got hold of fertilizer or tankage, but if it is tankage it may be a very low grade. I think it would be better to use it as fertilizer than to order a lot of 60 per cent meat meal tankage. It evidently is not good for the hogs, but it may be good on lawn or the asparagus bed.

Readers Market Place

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over a quarter of a million readers for 25c a line for one week; 50c a line for two weeks; 75c a line for three weeks; 80c a line for four weeks. Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 20c a line per week. Count 6 words to make one line. No "ad" taken for less than 50c. All "ads" sets in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms always cash with order.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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60 ACRES, 5 MILES S. W. FROM CEN- ter of Topeka, \$115 per acre. W. R. Axtell, R. R. 7, Topeka, Kan.

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

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FIELD NOTES.

Jerseys at Hiawatha
Special attention is called to the advertisement of the Western Hiawatha, Kan., Sale of registered Jerseys at Hiawatha, Kan., April 25, 1912. The cattle consigned to this sale are a splendid lot of individuals, and are positively the best lot of Jerseys that have been offered at auction in the west for a number of years. The breeders who are holding this sale are thoroughly reliable and have the reputation of giving everybody a square deal. This is by no means a sale of culls, but an offering of real money-making Jerseys, the like of which are seldom seen in the sale ring. In blood lines the most fashionable families are represented, such as sons and daughters of such noted sires as Imp. Lucy's Noble, Sultan's Jersey Lad, Nameless Grandson, Golden Pride's Fern Lad, Fisher's Golden One, Pedro's Handsome Prince, Noble Nameless, Will's Exile, Commando, Fontaine's Eminent and others. In the sale are heifers that are milking over 30 pounds of 5 per cent milk during the very severe cold weather of February, and several cows giving 40 pounds or better. Several of these are capable of making good records or going into the Register of Merit. The sale includes two of the best bred herd bulls in the West, besides a number of high-class young bulls ready for spring service. It is hardly necessary to say that the Jersey is the most profitable butter cow, and we wish to urge those who are in the market for Jerseys to attend this sale. The sale is under the management of Mr. B. C. Settles, Palmyra, Mo., and if interested you should send to him for a catalog, which gives the full particulars.

Anconas Yield Largest Profits

By Erle Smiley, Ancona Specialist and Judge, Beaver Crossing, Neb.

Some years ago when Anconas first came into prominence I decided to give them a trial. Having been breeding a number of other varieties I wanted to see the result of trying them alongside these breeds. Purchasing a few Anconas I penned them, as I had the others, and found to my surprise that they con-



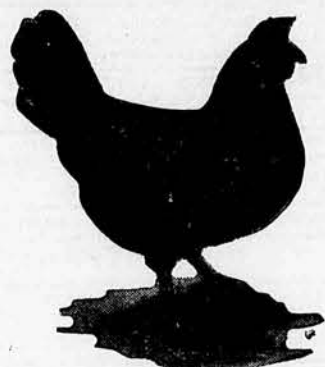
FIRST PRIZE ANCONA COCK.

Topeka Show, December, 1911. Bred and owned by Erle Smiley.

sumed one-third less feed, laid larger eggs and more of them, and were never idle.

On setting their eggs I found a large per cent of them fertile, and when hatched the chicks were very strong and hardy, grew very fast, and at the age of ten weeks had gained more weight than any other of the varieties I had.

The pullets started laying very early, one at the age of four months. Not only do the pullets lay good in the pul-



FIRST PRIZE ANCONA HEN.

Topeka Show, December, 1911. Bred and owned by Erle Smiley.

let year, but continue to do fully as well in the second and third years.

I know of nothing more attractive than a flock of mature Anconas with their large red combs, white lobes, dark, evenly mottled plumage, set off with yellow mottled legs. Also they are so alert and always busy that wherever they are seen they attract a great deal of attention. No lover of the feathered tribe can pass a flock of these beauties without stopping to admire them.

No Cholera in Tankage.

Answering L. J. S., Hamlin, Kan.: It is not probable that hogs get cholera germs through tankage. In the manufacture of tankage so high a degree of heat is maintained that it is not possible for the cholera germ to survive. Tankage is an excellent dish. It has a good flavor and is very useful for corn in the pig's diet.

As a rule, it will pay any farmer to raise his own horses. Figure on this.

Why do city firemen always wear red suspenders? Maybe to keep their trousers up.

Sows should be bred to drop two litters of pigs each year, one in early spring and the other in September or October.

Chapin Will Sell Boars.

Grant Chapin of Green, Kan., who for years has been known as one of the leading breeders of registered Duroc Jerseys, is all cold out on bred sows and gilts, and asks us to change his card to boars. He is offering three outstanding good yearlings, two of them sired by G. C.'s Kansas Col. and out of sows by old King of Col. 2d and one sired by the noted Nebraska Wonder. All three are excellent individuals and will be priced right for this kind. Mr. Chapin also has a number of good last fall boars that he would like to sell right away. Write for descriptions and prices.

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Maple Hill Farms
Earnest W. Young, Prop.
R. R. No. 6, Box K-F-11 Lawrence, Kansas

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That is the name of a booklet we have just printed. It ought to be read by poultry breeders everywhere.

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In Kansas, where crops have been short, poultry is the stand-by to tide over the tight places.

Poultry raisers know it costs as much to feed a lazy scrub as a pure-bred that lays and pays.

If you have a surplus of breeding stock, a small ad in these pages will find you ready buyers—if your stock and prices are right. The same is true of eggs for hatching.

Let us tell you what 100 breeders say who have tried this paper for selling poultry and eggs. Send us your name for the booklet, "PROFITABLE POULTRY SELLING." It shows how others have done it.

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

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

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

KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTON cocks—Strictly high class. Eggs, \$3.15. W. A. Allmon, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

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

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—FREE HIS- tory of the breed, with my mating list. Write today. M. S. Brady, Richards, Mo.

FOR SALE—STOCK, EGGS AND BABY chicks, Kellerstrass Crystal White Orpingtons. C. B. Owen, Lawrence, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—FINE CRYSTAL WHITE eggs, \$2; Buff, \$1 per setting. Mrs. Lizzie Griffith, Emporia, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—GOOD stock. Eggs, 75c per 15; \$2.25 per 50; \$4 per 100. M. C. Sleeth, Farlington, Kan.

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

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

BARRED ROCKS AND WHITE ORPING- tons—Rock Pullets, \$1 to \$2. Eggs, either variety, \$5 per 15. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Oswego, Kan.

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WRITE ME FOR CUT PRICES ON "THE Kellerstrass White Orpington" eggs, and eggs from prize winning thoroughbred Bronze turkeys. Excellent stock! Miss Maud E. Lundin, Columbus, Kan.

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

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WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, EX- clusively. Place your orders now for eggs and baby chicks from birds noted for whiteness. Write for prices now to J. A. Kaufman, Abilene, Kan.

FISHEL'S PURE WHITE PLYMOUTH Rock eggs. Score, 93 to 95. \$2 per 15; \$3 per 30. Fifty per cent hatch guaranteed or replace at half price. W. B. Martin, Albiop, Neb.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. Large, vigorous, heavy laying strains. Best of blood, properly mated. Eggs: 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50; 45, \$3.50; per 100, \$7. Males: One, \$3.50; two, \$6. Females: One, \$2.50; each additional, \$2. Enterprise Poultry Farm, Box 7, Northtown Road, Jonesdale, Wis.

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

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GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—WON 11 premiums, 1911. Eggs: First pen, \$2.50 15; 2 settings, \$5; second, \$1.50 15; \$5 100; third, \$1.50 for 30; \$4 100. J. K. Hammond, Wakefield, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

SILVER WYANDOTTES—STATE SHOW winners. Range stock, 15 eggs, \$1; 100, \$4. Mrs. C. C. Henderson, Solomon, Kan.

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FREDONIA, KAN.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—Big, hardy domestic as chickens. Eight years a breeder. Grand in color. Eggs, \$3.00 per 11.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—New standard light fawn and white, white egg strain. Ours is superb in quality. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$4 per 50.

B. C. R. L. RED CHICKENS—Choice birds of correct color, shape and size. Pens headed by State Show and other show winners. Eggs, \$1 to \$3 per 15; \$4.50 per 100. Send for Free Catalog.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY Eggs \$3, \$1.50; 100, \$4. Mrs. Will Beightel, Holton, Kan.

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

WHITE WYANDOTTES—EGGS FROM stock scoring to 95. \$1.50 15; \$2.50 30. Frank Henderson, Solomon, Kan.

UTILITY SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE eggs. Setting, \$1; 100, \$5. J. B. Fagan, R. 4, Minneapolis, Kan.

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES— Large, blocky, snow white birds. Eggs, \$1.25 per 15; \$2 per 30. Myra Brock, Irving, Kan.

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

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the

SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB,
Topeka, Kansas.

ESTATE FOR SALE.

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

A REAL BARGAIN.

128 a., well improved, 90 a. cultivation, 40 a. pasture, all tillable, all level, black loam soil, 12 miles from Wichita. Price, \$75 per acre. It is worth more money. Write today or come and see me. **E. S. BRODIE, Wichita, Kan.**

CHEAP HOMES in the Beautiful Ozarks. Finest springs, healthiest climate, and the cheapest good lands on earth. No drouths, no hot winds, nor cyclones. Raise anything that grows out of the earth, except tropical plants. Look at these bargains: 160 acres, 8 miles from railroad, 3-room house, barn, two fine springs, 70 acres cultivation, for \$1,500. 40 acres, some improvements, \$300. 80 acres, 30 cultivation, 3-room house, fine spring, \$800. Write for list of bargains. **Globe Realty Co., Ava, Mo.**

FOR SALE—A good chicken ranch at Boulder, Colo. For particulars, address **JOS. WAUGH, 1825 23d St., Boulder, Colo.**

50 REPUBLIC COUNTY FARMS.

All sizes, \$40 to \$100 per acre. Write for list.

S. M. PATTERSON, Belleville, Kan.

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

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

SAY! WATCH BARGAINS, KAY COUNTY, OKLAHOMA.

Fine 160 a., 5 r. house, new barn, silo. A bargain at \$8,500. Write your wants. I've got it. List free.

E. E. GOOD, Newkirk, Okla.

880 ACRE RANCH IN FORD CO., KAN.—Desirably located and highly improved, alfalfa, wheat and stock. Price, \$35,000; half cash, balance terms to suit. **Thos. Darcey, Real Estate Agent, Offerle, Kan.**

MUST SELL—3 South Missouri improved farms. Acres 119, 45 and 40; all near R. R. If interested, write owner, **W. T. HACKETT, Mountain View, Mo.**

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

Grain or Stock Farm.

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

HOMESTEADS

Homestead and Desert land relinquishments in Weld county, near Greeley, Colo. Claims in the rain belt or subject to irrigation, from \$100 to \$1,000 for 160 acres, unimproved and improved lands. Write for particulars. **Will W. Lorimer, Box 334, Denver, Colo.**

COME TO THE PEERLESS PRINCESSES city and country, where we have everything America affords, and buy yourself a home while property is yet cheap, but as good as the best anywhere. Fine, modern homes in the city and ideal country homes on the farm and farms from 40 acres up, and from \$40 up. Ranches from 320 acres up, from \$22.50 per acre up. Write us your wants and we will find it for us, is all we ask. **Johnson & Thompson, 319 Barnes Bldg., Wichita, Kan.**

Adjoining Town

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

FREE HOMESTEAD LANDS



In Colorado and other Western States you have the right to file upon 160 and in some cases 320 acres of land and secure title without spending a cent except the filing fee. The land is free, and when you have lived upon it for a short period of time a permanent ownership title is issued to you by the U. S. Government. An Atlas of six Western States—Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, New Mexico and Montana—containing lithographed colored sectional maps, showing the location of these fertile free lands, giving complete description of soil, timber and other natural resources; also containing the Homestead laws, Carey Land act, Desert Land act, Mining Laws, and other valuable information; has at great expense just been issued by Denver Weekly Post. The price of this beautiful and invaluable Atlas is One Dollar, but if you will send fifty cents—twenty-five cents to cover cost, mailing and handling of the Atlas—and twenty-five cents for a year's subscription to Denver Weekly Post, you will receive the Atlas by return mail, and Denver Weekly Post, the best weekly paper published, for one year. Remember, you must send 25 cents for the Atlas and 25 cents for the year's subscription, 50c in all. Address, Editor Denver Weekly Post, Room 712, Post Building, Denver, Colo.

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

SNAP—Fine farm, finely imp., 1/2 mi. town; 35 a. past, bal. cult. Nice smooth, level, no waste land. Fine home. Price \$55 per a. Write **GILE & BONSALL, South Haven, Sumner Co., Kan.**

WOULD YOU SELL

If so, drop me a card for my new plan of selling real estate.

J. M. DEVER, Clay Center, Kan.

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

100—FARMS—100

Improved and unimproved, at bargains. Desirably located.

THOS. DARCEY,

Real Estate and Insurance, Offerle, Kan.

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

C. W. CARSON, ASHLAND, KANSAS.

(Established 1885.)

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

READ THIS BARGAIN

320 ACRES fine land, well improved, proved, leased for oil and gas at \$320 per acre. Price, \$18,000. Get our list. **WM. ROBBINS, Thayer, Kan.**

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

Alfalfa, Hog Farm, For Sale

175 a., 6 mi. county seat and 3 R. R. towns, eastern Kansas, 8-room, 2-story house, with basement 16x40, barn 30x36, new buggy shed 12x24, tenant house; other outbuildings; 120 a. bottom alfalfa land, 145 a. cultivation, 80 a. alfalfa, clover, blue grass, 55 a. prairie, 20 a. saw timber, with mill, 800 rods of woven wire fence, school 1/2 mi., abundance of water, rich limestone soil. Owner moved off after 28 years of improving this farm. Price, \$125 per a. Easy terms. Exclusive agency on this. Address, **W. L. MORRIS, Owners' Agency, Garnett, Kan.**

FOR SALE

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

H. H. SMALLEY, Springfield, Mo.

For Exchange

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

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

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

1,000—FARMS—1,000

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

FOR TRADE—Two strictly modern homes, splendidly located, in Wichita. Renting for \$85 per month. One house has 17 rooms. Prefer to trade for land. **Cave Realty Co., Salina, Kan.**

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

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

PERCHERON PEDIGREE

Since the merger of the Percheron Registry Company, of Columbus, O., with the Percheron Society of America on February 11, 1911, the latter has the only recognized record association Percherons in America.

There has been much confusion in regard to the proper registration Percheron horses and this has been due to the fact that there have been a number of fraudulent record associations, partly, at least, because of a lack of clear understanding as to the powers and duties of the Kansas Live Stock Registry Board. Men have advertised their horses as registered animals, when they had a certificate of soundness from Kansas Registry Board. This Board not and does not issue pedigree certificates and no owner can legally claim that his horse is a pure-bred registered animal unless he has a pedigree issued by or certified by the Percheron Society of America, of which Wayne Dinsmore, Stock Yards Station, Chicago, Ill., is secretary.

Pedigrees issued by the Percheron Registry Company, Columbus, O., Charles Glenn, secretary, are perfectly good, though, as before stated, that Company is now merged with the Percheron Society of America, and no longer issues pedigree certificates.

The Kansas Live Stock Registry Board certifies as to the soundness and fitness for public service of the stallions of state, and also as to whether they pure-bred, cross-bred, grades or sc. This certification simply permits owner to stand his stallion for public service, and nothing more.

The Percheron Society of America certifies as to the pedigrees of Percheron horses only, and no Percheron pedigree whether foreign or American, has value unless it has been approved by Secretary Dinsmore in his official capacity.

An educated hog may not be so much on higher mathematics, but he is good when it comes to square root.

The railroads will now haul stock yard manure from the big packing centers at a very low rate. Ask your road agent about this.

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

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

Improved 160 Central Oklahoma, 4 1/2 miles town, cultivation, grows anything; mail, convenient; fenced. Timber worth \$15 an acre. Encumbrance \$875. Sell clear \$4,900; or \$2,000. Exchange income, Kansas farm. **E. L. PERRING, Abilene, Kan.**

WANT A LOCATION?

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

160 a., 110 a. in cultivation, good land close to good town. Want a lively ste. Price, \$8,000. Mortgage, \$2,200. 158 a., good 6-room house, good barn, a. in cult., balance good pasture. Mortgage, \$1,600. Will exchange for merchandise or rental property. Price, \$3,200. 320 a., two good houses, three large barns, 160 a. in cult., balance good pasture, fine hog tight, best imp. farm in the county. Price, \$50. Will exchange for hardware or implements. Let us hear from you.

BRYANT REALTY CO.,

Elk City, Kan.

ARKANSAS

We have opened an office in Little Rock for the convenience of our customers wanting land for homes or for investment in Arkansas. Land here as fine as lays out does sell at a half to a fourth what it does in Kansas. Arkansas has not been in the past of the land boomer and land values within the reach of any industrious man who desires to own a farm of his own. Reliable information about land anywhere in Arkansas will be given free to anyone who is interested. Fredonia office will remain unchanged.

G. A. LONG, 325-6-7 Southern Trust Bldg., Little Rock, Arkansas.

C. A. LONG, Fredonia, Kansas.

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

POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS

DEAN'S MASTODON POLAND CHINAS.

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

RENCE DEAN, Weston, Mo. Phone, Dearborn, Mo. R. R. Sta., New Market, Mo.

Edwards, Edgerton, Mo., Breeder of Big-Type Polands. A number of Expansion bred yearling boars for sale, by Panorama by Expansion. All are high-class, big-boned boars, the kind that are great herd headers. They are immune from cholera and show well as breeders. **MAPLE LEAF FARM, JESSE EDWARDS, Edgerton, Mo.**

LONGVIEW POLANDS.

Boar young Mastiff. The first and champion at Topeka, Kansas, State 1910. A few choice spring boars and for sale, all large type. Priced reasonable and guaranteed. **D. M. GREGG, Louisville, Mo.**

HOPPE'S BIG TYPE

The best of the big type quality sows fed for best results. Bred sows for sale. Write me. **W. V. HOPPE, Stella, Neb.**

Thirty Bred Gilts for Sale.

L. Albright, of Waterville, Kan., the owner of the big, smooth kind of Poland is offering that number for sale at \$10. Write him.

THE LARGE, SMOOTH POLANDS. The head of fall boars and gilts that are size and quality; also, a few bred. **L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.**

20-BRED SOWS—20. smooth Polands. Ten ribbons at Fair last year. For sale at reasonable price. **JOSIAS LAMBERT, Smith Center, Mo.**

EUREKA HERDS

Bred Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys sold out still in the business. **W. H. SALES, Simpson, Kan.**

DISPERSION SALE.

Offer at private treaty my entire herd of Poland Chinas, young boars, tried sows, open or bred to Giant Monarch, King of big type boars. Some great ones bargain. Write. **C. Milligan, Clay Center, Kansas.**

GREEN LAWN HERD

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

J. J. ERHART & SONS
Adrian, Mo.

L. C. WALBRIDGE,
Sells - - - - Kansas.

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

BIG TYPE POLANDS.

Limestone Farm, Clarksdale, Mo., for big Polands, Shropshire sheep. A few b-class, bred gilts, and choice fall boars sale. The big, mellow kind. Buffington and S. C. Brown Leghorn eggs. Right. **M. Gottswiller, Clarksdale, Mo.**

POLANDS.

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

Header's Mogul's Monarch, Prince Hadley, and other good sires. Choice breeding stock always for sale. **J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kan.**

WINECROFT POLAND CHINAS

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

MAMMOTH HADLEY POLAND CHINAS.

Choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires can be found in the west; dams of pigs the blood of nearly all big sires. **GEO. W. SMITH, Burchard, Neb.**

WALNUT GROVE FARM

Has a few choice spring boars for sale. Bred by First Quality 60266 and out of Expansion and C's Perfection dams. **JAMES ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.**

MADISON CREEK POLANDS.

Triad sows bred to Big Bone Pete and Big Bone Pete. Also, fall boars and gilts by Big Bone Pete. Write your wants. **J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.**

W. Z. BAKER, LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS
choice boars, bred sows and gilts bred to King Hadley, John Ex. and King 2nd. Prices right. **W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.**

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

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

HILLWOOD STOCK FARM

High class Hampshires. Immune young boars for sale. Also fall pigs of both sexes. **J. Q. EDWARDS, Smithville, Mo.**

100 HAMPSHIRE SOWS,

spring gilts, fall gilts and mature sows. Sired by sons of champions; some of them bred to a winner of the blue at the Ohio State Fair this year, the rest bred to sons of champions. Best of breeding and best of individuals, and priced right down to bed-rock. Write us. **WOODLAWN FARM CO., Sterling, Ill.**

BERKSHIRES

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

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

DUROC JERSEYS

DUROC SOWS AND GILTS BRED

All sired by Helen's Wonder, S. D.'s Inventor and Crimson Model. Bred to Crimson Model, grandson old Crimson Wonder and Indian Chief by the champion Beauty's Model Top. They are good and priced right. Address, **J. F. STODDER, Burden, Cowley County, Kan.**

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

25 DUROC JERSEY BRED SOWS for sale. Col. and Nebraska Wonder breeding. Also choice fall boars and gilts. **GRANT CHAPIN, Green, Kansas.**

MULE FOOT HOGS.

THE ORIGINAL FAMILIES
MULE FOOT HOGS
SAFE—SOUND—CERTAIN
Prices Reasonable, Write
SULTAN STOCK FARM
R. 7. BLOOMINGTON, IND.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

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

AUCTIONEERS

COL. OSCAR H. BOATMAN

Irving, Kansas.
Live stock auctioneer. Graduate American Auction School. Write, phone or wire for dates.

COL. RAY PAGE.

Live Stock Auctioneer.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
FRIEND, NEBRASKA.

EMPLOY ZAUN

for the best results. He works for the best breeders in America. Best of reference furnished. Write for dates. **FRANK J. ZAUN, Independence, Mo.**

C. F. BEARD

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

LAFF BURGER, Live Stock Auctioneer, Wellington, Kansas—15 years of success in selling pure bred live stock.

J. E. BUMPAS, Live Stock Auctioneer—15 years' experience. Terms reasonable. I breed Poland Chinas and Jerseys. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for dates. **J. E. BUMPAS, Windsor, Mo.**

MONT ORR

Live stock and farm sales auctioneer; block and ring work solicited. Belleville, Kan.

JAMES T. McCULLOCH, Clay Center, Kansas.
Live Stock Auctioneer.
Write Early for
Choice of Dates.

COL. N. S. HOYT

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

STALLIONS

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

L. R. WILEY,

EMPORIA, KANSAS

DR. W. H. RICHARDS
IMPORTER OF DRAFT HORSES

Importation arrived September 10, 1911.

I have selected them personally, and have the pick of Belgium and France's 2- and 3-year-olds. All were selected for good breeding, soundness, bone and individuality. All good colors and will make ton

horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. Anyone looking for a first-class STALLION at very reasonable price should come and see them before buying. Barns four blocks from Santa Fe Depot. **EMPORIA, KANSAS**



LEE BROTHERS' PERCHERONS FOR SALE.

Imported and Home-bred Stallions and Mares, Blacks and Grays.
80—HEAD OF MARES AND STALLIONS—80
From weanlings up. The kind that we sell such men as W. S. Corsa. Every one a good one. Among them is the prize winner from France. She is the best mare in the United States today, barring none. Come or write. All we want is a chance to show them. The price is right.
LEE BROS., Blue Ribbon Stock Farm, Harveyville, Kan.

Mammoth
Jacks For Sale

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

DEIRLING & OTTO,
Queen City, Mo.

Imported — Percheron — Stallions

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

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

LIMESTONE RIDGE FARM

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

ISAAC C. LOHMAN, Route 3, Turney, Clinton County, Mo.

CRYSTAL HERD O. I. C. SWINE

Dan Wilcox, Prop., Cameron, Mo. Herd headed by Frost's Buster 29745, assisted by Big Oak 27263. A sow herd that is made up of high-class producers. A number of choice fall boars and gilts for sale—the tops of 50 head of good ones. They will be priced right. Will also sell my fine herd boar, Big Oak. Write for description and prices. **DAN WILCOX, Cameron, Mo.**

AUCTIONEERS

W. C. CURPHEY Salina, Kansas
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER
Write, phone or wire me for dates.

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

Field Notes.

Mr. T. M. Willson, proprietor of the Springbrook Stock Farm, located at Lebanon, Kan., writes us that he has just purchased a very choice big type Poland China bred gilt from G. S. Hamaker, of Pawnee City, Neb. He also reports that the little local sale of Poland Chinas which he held lately was quite a success. Mr. Willson has, besides Poland Chinas, a very choice herd of Poll Durham cattle, and is at this time in the market for a good herd bull. The winter, writes Mr. Willson, has been the worst ever, but he is feeling fine, as he always does, and will continue to breed the best of live stock.

Every Stable Should Have One.
A good clipping machine is a valuable outfit to have in the stable. Those who have studied the horse most are practically agreed that to clip at the proper time is beneficial to all horses. Before the spring work begins is a good time. Remove the winter coat. Your horses require much the same treatment that you give yourself to keep in the best health and you shed your winter clothes before you get down to the hard spring work. Treat your horses similarly. Remember nature did not oblige them to work originally and they could shed out gradually, but you make them work strenuously and you should treat them accordingly.

Something New in Timepieces.
The alarm clock of today is about 25 years old. It is essentially American, being first invented and patented by an American.

There are two kinds of luxuries—those that are still luxuries, and those that have become necessities.

It has been but little changed and improved during its life. Perhaps it is slightly lower in price and cheaper in construction, but otherwise the same old noisy day-starter. Battered by years of competitive strife, flimsy, noisy, unsightly, it has become a short-lived bargain, the constant butt of the cartoonist's joke. But out of Illinois has come a candidate for national favor along this line that is sweeping the country. This master alarm timepiece—the newest development in time recording instruments—is known as the Big Ben. It is made by the Western Clock Company, of La Salle, Ill. It is a clock of most pleasing appearance, a thin, beautiful, punctual sleeper, with a quiet running motor, selective alarms calls, a mellow, pleasing voice and a frank, open, attractive face. Big Ben is mounted in a massive, dust-proof, triple-plated case, with large, easy winding keys and reinforced suspension points. Farmers whose time means money to them cannot afford to rely on a cheap, inaccurate, uncertain alarm clock. Such well-known jewelers as Lebolt, of New York, Spaulding, of Chicago, and Baldwin, of San Francisco, have already endorsed the Big Ben, as well as hundreds of other jewelers and watch-makers. The Western Clock Company state that Big Ben is sold by jewelers only at the uniform price of \$2.50. They publish some very interesting literature about Big Ben that would be well worth while sending for. The address of the Western Clock Company is La Salle, Ill.

Henley Ranch Shropshires.

Attention is called to the card of the Henley Ranch, Greencastle, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. The Henley Ranch Shropshire flock is the largest and most select flock in Missouri, and breeders of Shropshire sheep should investigate this offering. In addition to the large number of high-class Shropshires to select from they are offering special inducements to buyers who want a number of ewes. Write them for prices. They will interest you if you are interested in Shropshire sheep. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

HORSES AND MULES



JACKS AND JENNETS

20 large Jacks from 2 to 7 years old.
25 head extra good Jennets priced right.
Come and see me.
PHIL WALKER,
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas



Al. E. Smith Stock Farm

Black mammoth Jacks and Jennets, Percheron Horses.

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

AL. E. SMITH,
Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE

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

REGISTERED BAY PERCHERONS

Am closing out my entire herd. All registered in Percheron Society of America. Stallions, Brood Mares, Fillies and Colts. Sale barns in town. Write.
DR. J. T. AXTELL, Newton, Kansas.

PERCHERON HORSES.

M. I. Ayres, Shenandoah, Iowa, importer and breeder of high-class Percheron horses. Our offering at this time includes 20 head of outstanding good young stallions—a string of youngsters that will interest breeders who want the best. Come and inspect our offering if you want a high-class stallion. We have them.

M. L. AYRES, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Percherons, Shires, Belgians.

Prospective buyers should see our 60 head of big, heavy-boned, draft stallions and mares. Two importations this fall. We have a fine lot of American-bred Percherons that will suit, both in quality and price. All stock registered and guaranteed fully. Come to the barns or write.
SKOOG, REED & DECOW,
Holdrege, Neb.

SADDLE BRED STALLION
for exchange. He is 16½ hands, black, weight 1360, coming 9 years old, without a blemish, works double or single, trots square in harness, takes saddle gait when made. A good breeder and sire. Sired by Woodford Squirrel, Jr., 1233, and out of standard-bred trotting mare, not registered. Want to exchange for a Belgian stallion not over 9 years old, or will buy one if priced right. Act quick. This advertisement will only appear twice.
G. S. LAWSON,
Ravenwood, Nodaway Co., Mo.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

18—KENTUCKY MAMMOTH JACKS—18
We will have on 2nd of April, 18 Kentucky Mammoth Jacks, from 2 to 5 years old, 15 to 16 hands high, with plenty of bone and weight. We have 20 head Percheron Stallions and Mares, all ages. Write for prices and descriptions, and visit us before you buy. City office, 136 N. Market street. Farm and sale barn on 21st street, 1 mile east of Wichita Union Stock Yards. Long distance phone, Market 2987; Farm, Market 4035-X. J. C. KERR & CO., Wichita, Kan.

JACKS and JENNETS

Six large Jacks, from 2 to 5 years old, 3 extra good Jack colts, 14 head of extra good Jennets, 1 Clyde stallion, 1 German Coach stallion, 1 registered saddle stallion. For quick sale, this stock will be priced worth the money. Will sell the lot or singly. Write us.
YATES BROS., Fayette, Mo.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS.

Six head, 3's and 4's, blacks and roans, and extra good individuals. Will be sold reasonable if sold soon.
G. S. HAMAKER, Pawnee City, Neb.

PERCHERON HORSES, HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.

Up-to-date Poland China hogs. Write your wants.
A. N. HOLDEMAN, Meade, Kans.

Best Imported Horses One thousand each. Home-bred registered draft stallions—\$250 to \$650 at my stable doors. A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Ia.

Home-bred Draft Stallions \$250 to \$600 imported stallions—your choice, \$1,000. F. L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.

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

SIX - JACKS - SIX

From 3 to 7 years old, for sale very low. We raise them.
W. H. Bayless, Blue Mound, Linn Co., Kan.

IMPORTED DRAFT STALLIONS, \$1,000 each; home-bred, \$300 to \$600. HART BROS., Osceola, Iowa.

Registered Jacks—Good performers and good breeders. Worth the money. Bruce Saunders, Route 5, Holton, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

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

M. E. MOORE & CO.

Cameron, Mo., are offering four fine yearling bulls for sale. They are largely white in color, handsomely marked, all sired by Orchard Hill Hengerveld De Kol No. 55108. Also, a few heifers, not related. Come and see. Herd tuberculin tested.

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS.

Have sold all my females that I can spare. Have a few young bulls sired by Prince Ermsby De Kol, now at head of Nebraska College herd. Prices reasonable.
J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.

Forty (40) head of heifers and cows; to freshen inside 30 days. Several cows heavy milkers; fresh now. Bulls from 1 to 15 months of age. Ira Romig, Station B, Topeka, Kan.

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

Young Holstein Bulls

Sired by Petertje Hengerveld Nannette and out of heavy producing dams, for sale. From young calves to yearlings. Won first at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma State fairs on young herd, 1911. Herd bull was junior champion.
W. C. JONES & SONS,
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Purebred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed
Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.
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JERSEY CATTLE

JERSEY BULLS.

Young grandsons of Golden Ferns Lad P 2160 H. C.; grandsons of the show cow, Boom Nigretta 116131; sons of The Owl's Champion 85990, and richly bred Tormentors. You need one of these and we need the money, so come over and let us trade. Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens.
WILLIAM H. BRUNS & SONS,
Concordia, Mo.

WYATT'S JERSEY CATTLE.
Headed by a son of Sultanna's Jersey Lad. Sale at Hiawatha, Kan., April 25. Write early for catalog.
HENRY E. WYATT, Fall City, Neb.

LINSCOTT JERSEYS

Only Register of Merit Herd in Kansas. Offers at moderate prices a few heifers, open and bred; a few tested cows; bulls of serviceable age out of tested cows and H. C. imported sire.
R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

GOLDEN RULE JERSEY HERD.

Headed by Oomer's Eminent 85885. Choice bull calves for sale.
JOHNSON & NORDSTROM,
Clay Center, Kan.

I AM OFFERING a few young bulls, some of Oxford's Masterpiece, a son of Oxford-Lad; Oxford's Brigadier, a son of Gamboe Knight; Merry Maiden's Golden Lad, a son of Merry Maiden's third son; and Eurybia's Exile. I have but a few of these calves that are ready for service. Will sell them reasonably while they last. Write for prices and particulars. W. N. Banks, Independence, Kan.

Four Jersey Bulls 4 to 12 weeks old, two that will be recorded, two out of full-blood cows, but can't be recorded, by "Kansas Stockwell," son of a \$2,100 grandson of a \$11,500 bull. Price, \$15 to \$60 now. Females, all ages. S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

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HEREFORD CATTLE

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butterfat record 668 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GUERNSEY bull calf. Henry's Ard Right of Preel 19877. Also, a number of high-class Duroc Jersey gilts and boars. Prices reasonable, breeding considered. Address, S. D. HENRY, Ard Right Stock Farm, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

GUERNSEYS.

For Sale—High-grade Guernsey bull and heifer calves. "Materna" strain. MRS. HELEN DONNELLY, Manitowoc, Wis.

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FORT LARNED HERD.

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

Capital View Herd of Registered Galloways.
A choice lot of young bulls for sale in numbers to suit. Write or call for further information. G. E. CLARK, 2301 Van Buren St., Topeka, Kan.

3 CARLOAD REGISTERED HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

Two cars cows 2½ to 8 years old. All A. R. O. or A. R. O. breeding. Heavy milkers, nearly all freshened since December 1. Entire herd tuberculin tested annually. Federal bill of health furnished with each animal.

ONE CARLOAD OF BULLS

From 1 month to 2 years old. All from these cows or others equally as well bred. Farm just in edge of town. Barns in city limits, one-half mile from station, miles east of St. Joseph, on Rock Island.

S. W. BUCKNER & SON, Mayville, Mo.

Oakland Jersey Herd. American and Imported Herd.

The present herd of dairy and breeding stock, while not large, is composed of individuals of great quality and breeding.

The herd usually is able to offer a cow, a bred heifer; bull and heifer calves rare quality at reasonable prices.

The herd management is associated with an importer of Jersey cattle of 30 years successful experience as an importer, and is in a position to handle commissions for all wishing imported cattle (both Jerseys and Guernseys) at lowest cost possible consistent with high-class service.

OREN S. DAY, Box 64, Foltville, Wis.

50—PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES—50

Bishop Brothers have 25 big boned stallions that weight 1,700 to 2,100 pounds that they can and will sell for less money than any firm in the business, quality considered. Write us what you want.
BISHOP BROS., TOWANDA, KAN.

DUAL - PURPOSE - SHORTHORN - CATTLE

Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE. To move them quickly we will, quality considered, price them right. We must reduce our herd. We also have a few extra choice quality bull calves for sale, sired by our miler sire, Pietje Count. Several of his sons from large producing dams at prices very cheap. CASPAR A. GANTZ, King City, Mo.

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C. D. and E. F. Caldwell, Burlington Junction, Mo., breeders of high class Angus cattle. Herd headed by Undulata Blackcap Ito II. Young bulls for sale ranging in age from 8 to 18 months. A number of them are herd headers. If you want a high class individual that is bred right, we have them. Write us for description of what we have.

C. D. and E. F. CALDWELL, BURLINGTON JUNCTION, MO.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

Roan Hero the International Champion and

BELVEDERE X2712-195058

Son of the \$1,500 Grand Victor X1635 150365 heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. A few extra good, blocky, thick-fleshed young bulls for sale. Inspection invited. Farm adjoins town.
D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kansas.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

875 Breeding Shropshires

High grade black faced breeding ewes. All young, from yearlings up. A number of good young mares, draft bred and some good young work mules. 185 head good stock cows. Can furnish car lots of any class of stock. Maryville branch U. P., station on farm. Alkin Ranch, F. T. Grimes, Manager; Railway Station, Alkin, Kan.; P. O., Emmett, Kan.

SHROPSHIRE EWES.

I have a choice lot of Shropshire ewes, registered, for sale. They are from yearlings to five years old. These ewes are all bred to imported rams. Prices reasonable. Write J. W. ELLIOTT, Polo, Mo.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

GREENDALE SHORTHORNS

A few choice bull calves for sale, sired by my noted herd bull, Double Champion, by Choice Goods, and out of Ruberta. Write for prices and full particulars.
ED GREEN, Howard, Kansas.

SHORTHORN HERD BULL

Pure Scotch Bull, "Whirlwind," for sale. Solid red with lots of scale. Also, 10 young bulls; Scotch and Scotch topped. Ready for service. And a few cows and heifers, bred or open. Write for prices and descriptions.
S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

NEW BUTTERGASK SHORTHORNS.

Herd headed by Snowflake's Stamp and Snowflake's Star, the latter the cup winner at the 1911 Mitchell County State-Wide Fair. Straight Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls for sale.
MEALL BROS., Props., Cawker City, Kan.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

Three choice bulls by Good News by New Goods by Choice Goods and out of my best Shorthorn cows. Also a number of good yearling heifers, reds and roans. Come and see my herd.

JOHN REGIER, Whitewater, Kansas.

MAPLE GROVE HERD SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Herd headed by Lord Multineer 279228. A number of high class bulls for sale, herd headers, and will be priced right for quick sale. Write for description and prices.
PERRY O. BROWN, Lamoni, Iowa.

GLEN HALL SHORT HORN HERD

Headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebo Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Herd header, Prospects.

JOHN O'KANE, Blue Rapids, Kan.

J. M. Dever, real estate dealer, of Clay Center, Kan., has a card in this issue calling attention to his new method of selling land. Write at once for his plan, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

ANGUS CATTLE

ALLENDALE FARM BULLS.

Am offering a choice lot of young Angus bulls, sired by Even Eric 111592, ranging in age from 8 to 10 months, weighing from 600 to 800 pounds; one good 20-month-old bull. W. A. HOLT, Savannah, Mo.

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLLED CATTLE

Baby bulls. A specialty of Red Polled baby calves. Buy a baby calf that is tagged to drink and save express charges. You can raise on cow or by hand and train as you wish. Also, have bulls old enough for service. Write your wants. I can please you.
H. L. PELLET, Eudora, Kansas.

RED POLLED BULLS FOR SALE.

Three yearlings, weighing 800 to 1000, recorded. During January \$75 each. Change of a lifetime. Beef and milk qualities combined. Herd bull weighs a ton. Bulls ready for service. September O. I. C. boars for sale. MILTON PENNOCK, Route 4, De Potos, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

The only dual purpose cattle and the most profitable for the farmer. Choice bulls for sale.

U. E. HUBBLE, Stockton, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

The champion beef and milk producer the age; bred and for sale by the undersigned. Write for prices or come and see the red beauties.

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RED POLL BULLS FOR SALE

Ten choice young bulls, of serviceable age. The best breeding; registered; herd number fifty.

AULD BROTHERS, Frankfort, Kan.

RED POLLED AND SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Shropshire sheep and Duroc Jersey hogs. Breeding stock for sale. E. A. Buntin, Mayville, Mo.

FOSTER'S RED POLLS.

Choice bulls and heifers priced reasonable.
C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kan.

Field Notes.

The Home of Captain Hutch.
There is unusual activity these days at the home of the great breeding boar, Captain Hutch. C. W. Jones has been kept busy for the past month shoveling snow and taking care of the little pigs that are now arriving daily. To date, over 150 have been farrowed and about 80 per cent of them are by Captain Hutch and are, by far, the best pigs at the age ever seen on the farm. They are unusually lengthy, and very uniform in type. It should be remembered that Mr. Jones has mated with Hutch some of the greatest sows owned in the county. Mr. Jones showed some of the best at Kansas State Fair and Kansas State Royal last year, winning some of the prizes going. The great sow, Miss Mollie, that won championship at Kansas State Fair, has a fine litter. Granetta, of the big sows, has a litter of 16 farrowed, 14 living, all big, husky fellows. Nemo E. L. has farrowed a good litter of the litters are from the very best sort of sows, and Mr. Jones is counting himself upon having so many early litters. It looks like the would be extra good by fall, but it can deal now with Jones and doubtless considerable money on his pigs. Mr. Jones has issued a private sale catalog very interesting reading, telling all the present litters and what each previous litter did, etc. It is Mr. Jones' intention to sell the entire crop of piglets now and weaning time. Write catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

RANK IAMS' REDUCED PRICES



Are the "big talk" of "horse buyers"—Iams has "cut prices"—To close out his stallions and mares at from \$100 to \$500 each on "Business" and "Show horses"—"Iams and the Pink Lady" are "up to the minute" as "salesmen" and his horses will positively be sold. They are the "Drafty, big-boned type"—"Nifty big Black Boys"—the real "medal winners"—sensational "show and business horses" of note, "ripe peaches" from the "select 400." Big, classy "Peaches and Cream"—"Black Boys." The "Iams Brand" of "topnotchers." Iams "Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares are in the "Pink of Condition" and ready for a "good selling." "Ikey, boy," smile sweetly, and hundreds of Iams' satisfied customers "will sit up and take notice" that "Iams, the King Pin" horse importer is still "doing business" at the "old stand." Iams is "pushing" his horses to the front. The big "Peaches and Cream" "Boys and Girls" are attractions that can't be overlooked. Iams mesmerizes buyers with "real drafters" at "bargain prices," and having the "horses as advertised." Iams' "competitors" and "hammer knockers" are "boosting Iams" by their "knocks," until now he is known as the "Millionaire Horseman," and on "Easy Street," and growing fast. Ikey, "Come on along," and sing Iams' song. He is selling these "aristocratic," fancy "Black Boys" cheaper than ever—or better horses for less money—\$1,000 and \$1,400 (few little higher). Iams has

90—PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS AND MARES—90

They are "Models"—"Humdingers." They are 2 to 5 years old, weigh 1,700 to 2,500 lbs., 80 per cent blacks, 50 per cent ton horses. All "approved" and stamped by "European government." Registered in popular stud books of U. S. Many "prize winners" and "gold medal horses." Big, Drafty, "top notchers," with big bone, quality, style, finish and action to burn. They are "Eye-openers"—large and better horses than seen elsewhere. Big "business propositions" that make "the wheels work fast" under a "Buyer's hat." "Georgie, dear," Iams made a "big killing" by buying his horses in Europe in October, 1911. "Dry weather," "bad crops," "close money" and "Iams' cash" caused the "prize winners" and "tops" to be thrown on the market for a "good selling." Iams "cut the melon" and bought the "rippers" at "knockout prices." Iams will give his customers the benefit of his "good buy." "Ikey, boy," "come on down town"—get into Iams' "get rich wagon" and save \$1,000 on a "top stallion" (and you wear the diamonds). Iams is a "big fly in the jelly" in the horse world. He keeps the "gang guessing." Iams sells "Imported horses only"—(They win 90% of prizes at big horse shows). No "American bred full bloods"—no "Auction stuff" or "Peddlers' horses"—only "choice drafters" of big size, bone, quality and finish.

Iams' imported horses are "approved"—"branded"—"Inspected," and "Certificate stamped O. K."

by governments of "France and U. S. A." Iams has the "crack stallions and mares" you "read about." Buy horses of Iams and you won't "get stung" in horse or price. "Dolly D," waltz me around once again, "Ikey;" land me at Iams' box office and importing barns. Full to "the roof" with "Black Boys" (and all must be sold). Reduced prices. All the world knows Iams and his "Peaches and Cream" horses. 1912 promises to be a bumper year to Iams and his customers. He saved \$300,000 to stallion buyers in 1911. Watch "Iams' smoke" in 1912. Iams' 30 years of successful business make him a safe man to do business with Iams' sells horses "on honor." A boy or a lady can buy as cheap as a man. Iams' 1912 Horse

CATALOGUE IS AN "EYE-OPENER." IT HAS "A LAUGH" AND A \$1,000 in every line. A "bunch of gold," to stallion and mare buyers. It is full of the real "peaches and cream" stallions. It is the finest, most elaborate and original up-to-date horse book in the world. Iams, the "square deal" horseman, makes every statement in ad or catalogue good—or you get the \$500 he hangs up. Iams guarantees to sell you a better imported stallion at \$1,000 and \$1,400 (few higher) than are sold to stock companies for \$4,000. Imported mares, \$700 and \$1,000. Iams gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee; pays freight on horse and fare of one buyer. He can furnish \$1,500 insurance. Iams buys and sells every stallion himself. Iams buyers \$1,000 in middlemen's profits. He buys stallions by "trainloads." He speaks the languages—(saving 20 per cent). He is not in the "Stallion Trust." Iams partners—to share profits. He "pays cash" for his horses—and sells "top notchers" by "hot advertising" and having "the goods." "Big Ikey," leave your "happy" and buy a "top" stallion or pair of imported mares (of Iams) that bring colts that sell at \$500 each. "Papa," don't let those "auction men" "hand you a lemon" one of these "so-called" "American full-bloods" of questionable breeding. Buy an imported horse of Iams, the "reliable horseman." (Then we will "all wear diamonds.") Iams' "selling clothes" fit all buyers. Write for Iams' million-dollar horse catalogue. Iams won't let you go without a Peaches and Cream stallion or mare. Iams sells the tails off them. Iams' guarantees are backed by "half-million dollars." References—1st Nat'l and Omaha Nat'l Banks, Omaha; Packers Nat'l Bank, Omaha; Citizens State, 1st State and St. Paul State Banks, St. Paul, Neb. Iams buys big ad space because it is cheaper than flannel-mouthed horse salesmen.

T. PAUL,

NEBRASKA

Kansas' Greatest Sale

Registered Holstein Cattle

STATE FAIR GROUNDS
TOPEKA, KANSAS
Saturday, April 20, 1912

From the working herds of F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan., and R. E. Haeger, of Algonquin, Ill., with an entire dispersion of the herd of J. W. Macrum & Son, Haigler, Neb.

100 Working Holsteins 100

including many A. R. O. cows and heifers from the leading and most fashionable families of the highest producing strains. An even lot of high-class, well grown animals, in good condition. Every animal over 6 months tuberculin tested. For catalogue, address,

F. J. SEARLE, Manager,
Oskaloosa, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS—B. V. KELLEY, R. E. HAEGER,
CHARLES CREWS.

700 Shropshire Ewes

MATED TO IMPORTED RAMS.
TWO HUNDRED IMPORTED EWES and FIVE
HUNDRED AMERICAN EWES. Buy now, when you
get the ewe, her lambs, twins or triplets, and her fleece.
Winter is about over. Wonderfully good values at \$15
and up.

Henley Ranch - 8000 Acres

Postoffice, Greencastle, Mo. Station, Castle, Mo.

SAVE YOUR PIGS FARROWING SEASON IS HERE.



They are made from specially tempered spring wire, all nickel plated and sanitary. You cannot injure the mother and need not injure the young. Thousands have been sold on a guaranty and not one returned.

SAFE, SURE AND SANITARY

Endorsed by Instructors in Veterinary Surgery of State Universities, and State Veterinarians wherever their attention has been called to it as the best thing in its line.

Every breeder may have use for one of these instruments any day during the farrowing season. To have one on hand may mean the saving of a valuable sow and her litter.

OUR OFFER

We will send a forceps free to any old or new subscriber sending us \$1.00 for one year's subscription to KANSAS FARMER, and 15 cents extra to partly pay cost of expressage and packing. We will send one free to anyone sending us a new yearly subscription with \$1.00 in payment therefor.

Send orders at once, as our supply of forceps is limited.

KANSAS FARMER - - - TOPEKA, KAN.

Get In Quick

The Building of the new lines of the A. T. & S. Fe Ry.
will open up six counties in

Southwestern Kansas

These counties are Gray, Haskell, Stevens, Morton, Stanton and Grant, all level unbroken prairie.

We have purchased 1,500 of the choicest quarter sections of this fertile soil and will sell them, preferably to actual settlers, for from \$1,600 to \$2,400 a quarter.

The soil is deep, rich, durable. On it may be raised all crops generally included in the list of the modern, up-to-date farmer. You can by changing your farm practice raise what you are raising today.

The only reason that this splendid country has remained undeveloped was because there was no railway. The local market could not take the products of the soil. This reason has been overcome. The future of the country is assured.

Even without a railway the country has prospered. The farmers during 1911 raised and sold field crops and held stock valued at \$1,937,018 and had on hand January 1, 1912, \$3,689,042 in stock and produce carried over.

This is the coming country. In a few years it is bound to be a part of the great wheat belt of Kansas. Buy now and get the benefit of advancing values. If you go onto the land and develop it this advance will come more quickly.

When it was announced through the newspapers that the Santa Fe would build a

line through these counties, requests for information as to how to get land began pouring in. From these inquiries sales have followed.

If you buy today you will reap a sure profit.

Send for our new booklet telling just what the country is like and what you may expect. It tells of the crops that are most profitable. It tells the social conditions you will find. The booklet gives the price of land and the easy terms offered. It means money to you.

A postal card will bring the booklet.

Fill in the coupon and mail TODAY.

E. T. Cartledge, Tax Commissioner,
Santa Fe Land Improvement Co.
Topeka, Kansas.

Please send me your Southwest Kansas booklet.

Name

Address

Western Jersey Breeder's Sale 45 HEAD REGISTERED A. J. C. C. JERSEYS HIAWATHA, KANSAS, Thursday, April 25, 1912

From the Herds of

A. J. GREENWALT, HAMLIN, KANSAS.
C. D. FISHER, HAMLIN, KANSAS.
H. E. WYATT, FALLS CITY, NEBRASKA.
E. L. M. BENFER, LEONA, KANSAS.

Herd Bulls

SWIFT NOBLEMAN 92452, A. J. C. C. Sire, Imp. Lucy's Noble, son of Noble of Oaklands, sold for \$15,000. Dam, Swift Jill, Imp., granddaughter of Leda's Golden Lad, half brother to Stockwell, sold for \$11,500.

NOBLE NAMELESS LAD 83606, A. J. C. C. Sire, Sultana's Jersey Lad, who sired Mermaid's Tiona, first prize two-year-old at St. Louis, 1904. Dam, Noble Liz of Filston, a daughter of Noble Name, half brother to Lady Viola, that sold for \$7,000.

A choice selection of Bulls, Cows and Heifers, by such sires as Imp. Lucy's Noble, Sultana's Jersey Lad, Nameless' Grandson, Golden Pride's Fern Lad, Fisher's Golden One, Pedro's Handsome Prince, Commando, Fontaine's Eminent, and others.

In the sale are heifers with first calf that were milking over 30 pounds of 5 per cent milk during the severe cold weather of February. Also a number of cows giving 40 pounds or better, several of which are capable of making good records or qualifying for the Register of Merit.

Every animal over six months old has been tested for tuberculosis and certificates of health are given.

This is positively the best lot of Jerseys that have been sold in the West for a number of years.

If interested, send for beautiful catalog, which gives full particulars. Address

B. C. SETTLES, Sales Manager,
Palmyra, Mo.

AUCTIONEERS: Col. H. S. Duncan, Clearfield, Iowa; Col. C. H. Marion, Falls City, Neb.; Col. N. T. Moore, Hiawatha, Kan.

Send your bids to Jesse R. Johnson, representing KANSAS FARMER.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.



Buy **DUTCH BELTED CATTLE** of
G. G. GIBBS, Marksboro, New Jersey

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Angus Cattle.
May 16—E. M. Gates, La Plata, Mo.

Holstein Cattle.
April 20—F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.; sale of 100 head at State Fair grounds, Topeka, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.
April 25—Sale at Hiawatha, Kan., Western Jersey Cattle Breeders, B. C. Settles, Manager, Palmyra, Mo.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle.
April 30—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association sale at Omaha, Neb. Chas. Gray, secretary, Chicago.
May 2—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association sale at Chicago. Chas. Gray, secretary, Chicago.

Poland Chinas.
April 20—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
May 14—Nevius & Wedd, Chiles, Kan.
May 15—Matt Alton, Erie, Kan.
August 7—J. B. Laws, Clarinda, Ia.
August 7—Evening Sale, L. R. McLaron, Braddyville, Ia.

August 8—J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Ia.
August 9—J. O. James, Braddyville, Ia.
Sept. 27—John T. Curry, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 15—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 16—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 17—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.
July 26—E. W. Davis & Co., Glenwood, Mo.

For real bargains in bred Poland China gilts of the big, broody kind, write to A. L. Albright, Waterville, Kan.

J. H. Harter, the veteran breeder of big type Poland Chinas and owner of the noted boar, Mogul's Monarch, always has stock for sale. Write him at Westmoreland, Kan.

For best prices on registered Percheron stallions, write G. S. Hamaker, Pawnee City, Neb. He has some choice individuals, 3 and 4 years old, mostly blacks.

Gets His Dollar's Worth.

I have been a reader of Kansas Farmer for some time, and find it to contain more valuable information, in that space of time, than some farm papers contain in years. I have gained so much valuable information from Kansas Farmer and its correspondents that I would like to reciprocate.—T. C. Graesser, Breeder of Poland Chinas, Creve Coeur, Mo.

Kansas City, Mo., March 5, 1912. Gentlemen—I bought a Clipper Windmill four years ago, and it has given entire satisfaction, without any expense for repairs during that period. I believe it is the best mill on the market. The mill lifts water 120 feet with apparent ease. I recently bought another, which I am putting on my farm. The first mill is erected in Atchison, Kan. Yours very truly, L. W. BIXLER.

Goodland, Kan., June 29, 1910. CURRIE WIND-MILL CO., Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—Enclosed find check in payment for the last 3 ft. Wind-Mill shipped me on the 17th inst. Thanks for prompt shipment. As our old mills wear out we intend to replace them with the CURRIE double Gear, as they give us the best of satisfaction and we can depend on prompt shipments and, if we need them, repairs. Yours truly, B. J. SKINNER.

Kansas Farmer Sells Jerseys.

One of the most successful men in his line of business was here the other day from Missouri, and remarked: "I feel very well acquainted with you, as I have been a constant reader of Kansas Farmer for years. My Jersey cattle business is constantly growing, and while my sales in the past year were not so numerous, the prices were better, and a very large credit for this is due to Kansas Farmer."—R. J. Linscott, Breeder of Jersey Cattle, Holton, Kan.

Jersey Bulls.

E. S. Smith, of Clay Center, Kan., regular advertiser in Kansas Farmer, changes his advertising copy this week and offers for quick sale, four Jersey bulls from 4 to 12 weeks old, two of which are eligible to register. The others are out of pure-bred cows, but cannot be registered. All four were sired by Kansas Stockwell by Beatrice Stockwell, that sold for \$2,100, he by the \$11,000 imported Stockwell. Mr. Smith also offers females of all ages. When writing him, please mention Kansas Farmer.

Let Us Forget.

Next Wednesday, April 10, is the day of the Hill-Hanna-Cowley tenth annual Shorthorn sale at Fredonia, Kan., at the old fair grounds at 1 o'clock. These breeders have had a friendly rivalry in the past as to which could sell the best consignment and make the best average. This has resulted in their sale cattle being all of high quality and in the exclusion of common ones. This is the best reason why you should be there. When you have a chance to buy good ones cheap, that's the time to get in. Fredonia has Frisco, Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railroads.

Percheron Stud Book.

Secretary Wayne Dinsmore, of the Percheron Society of America, is to be congratulated upon the appearance of Vol. 13 of the Percheron Society of America stud book. In addition to the record of pedigrees of both stallions and mares recorded during the year, there is a large list of reference pedigrees of the more famous horses in Percheron history. The book also contains the winnings of Percherons at the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago for the year 1900 to 1911, inclusive, and an alphabetical list of Percheron owners and breeders. Address Secretary Wayne Dinsmore, Percheron Society of America, Stock Yards Station, Chicago, Ill.

Perry O. Brown's Shorthorns.

Perry O. Brown, of Lamoni, Ia., is offering a number of very high-class Shorthorn bulls for sale. Mr. Brown owns one of Iowa's best herds of Shorthorn cattle. His herd is headed by Lord Mutineer 279228, a very high-class Scotch Shorthorn bull, and

he has proven to be an excellent breeder. Shorthorn breeders on the market for Scotch Shorthorn bull that will be a class herd header, should investigate Brown's offering. He is pricing the for a quick sale.

Col. Bumpas Makes Good.

Col. J. E. Bumpas, the live stock tioneer, of Windsor, Mo., is making good. He has just closed a very successful sale in the auction business. Col. Bumpas had 15 years' practical experience, but an auctioneer and breeder of regals Poland Chinas and Jersey cattle. He well posted on the value of all breeds can get real values when selling on block. Col. Bumpas starts a card in week's issue of Kansas Farmer. Please read it, and if you have not employed an auctioneer for your fall sales it might be well to write Col. Bumpas for date. He mentions Kansas Farmer.

Lefebure's Belgians.

Henry Lefebure, the well-known importer and breeder of Belgian draft horses, at Fairfax, Ia., writes, under date of March 21, 1912: "I am pleased to inform you that my trade in Belgians is constantly on the increase. I have been enjoying a special patronage since the weather moderates have sold stallions and mares to go to different parts of this and of the adjacent states. I still have a choice collection of stallions—bays, sorrels and roans, 3 to 4 years old—and it is not my intention to low the supply to run low, not even May 1, at the present time, have 40 of stallions and mares on the Atlantic coast due to arrive here early in April. We need of a Belgian stallion or mare will find, anywhere in America, a better larger collection to pick from."

Jesse Edwards' Big Type Poland.

Attention is called to the card of J. Edwards, of Edgerton, Mo., one of Missouri's progressive young breeders of big type Poland Chinas. Mr. Edwards' offering present consists of a number of expanded yearling boars. They were sired by Panorama 53423 by Expansion. Panorama dam was Bessie Corwin by Black Jumbo of Lady Big Bone 2nd. The yearling boars are big boned, growthy fellows, with plenty of quality. They are the kind that the great herd boars. Some of them outstanding good ones for size and quality. A strictly high-class, big type Poland China breeders or farmers wanting a strictly high-class, big type Poland China, should not overlook this snap. Some of these boars have been used and are doing fine as breeders. They are immune from cholera, and for quick sale Mr. Edwards is pricing them at a bargain. Write him for prices and description if you want a high-class, big type boar at a bargain. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

J. Q. Edwards' Hampshire Hogs.

One of the best herds of Hampshire hogs in the west is owned by J. Q. Edwards, Smithville, Mo. When Mr. Edwards started this noted herd several years ago he began with the best foundation stock regardless of sex. His first herd boar was Munson's Duke by Major Munson 1027, dam Daisy Bell. His second herd boar was Erlanger 107. Garrett's Choice 665, dam Jesse Lee. Both of these boars were fine individuals and proved to be great breeders. The present head of the herd is Pirate 4517.



Meadow Lark 1751, dam Spring Water 6th 994, a very fine type of Hampshire boar and a good breeder. Pirate is sired by Erlanger 2d 10047, by Erlanger 1035, Belle Elmore 8940. Erlanger 2nd is a young sire and will be heard from as one of the great boars of the breed. Mr. Edwards is offering an outstanding good lot of sows and gilts and also a number of fine fall boars. Write him at Smithville, Mo., for prices and description of stock. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Clipper Lawn Mowers.

Dandelion, buck plantain and crab grass in some sections have secured such a hold on the lawns that it is almost impossible to keep a sod on them. The Clipper mower will drive them from your lawn in season and give you a good, strong lawn. You should start to cut the dandelions soon as the seed tops begin to open. No attention to the roots, they will decay and disappear. Buck plantain should be treated the same way. Crab grass should be cut before the seeds mature, you find it goes to seed in June and proven Experimenting for years has proven above to be correct. The Clipper mower is the only mower that will cut these weeds and drive them from your lawn. Write Clipper Lawn Mower Company, Dixon, Ill., for further particulars.

Bargains in Ford County Land.

L. L. Taylor, of Dodge City, Kan., is offering some special propositions in improved and unimproved farm lands near Dodge City and along the right-of-way of the railroad now under construction from Dodge City to Colmar, N. M. The writer knows Mr. Taylor for nine years and always found him very reliable in his statements and dealings. Anyone wishing to invest in land in Ford county or southwestern Kansas can do well by corresponding with him, and his advertisement appears in the issue of Kansas Farmer. Please look it up and write him or get on the train and to Dodge City. Southwestern Kansas has had an unusual amount of moisture the

months and the prospects for bumper crops were never better. Mr. Taylor's office burned in the big fire on March 10, and all correspondence and records were destroyed. You have formerly listed any property which he will consider it a favor if you will renew your correspondence.

Time-Tried Pumping Engine.

A use of special pumping engines is rapidly on the increase. The advantages of these engines have demonstrated their capacity and power on the farms all over the country. The Farm Pump Engine, built by the Fuller & Johnson Manufacturing Company of Madison, Wis., is the pioneer in this field, having been on the market several years. It is a vertical, air-cooled engine that connects direct to the pump by a belt and requires no belts, pump-jacks, or other posts or arms, as is the case with practically all other small engines employed for pumping purposes. The little engine has been subjected to the most extreme tests and has made good in every instance. During the recent severe cold weather these engines have given perfect satisfaction in the hands of users. The engine has a pump capacity of from 270 to 2,450 gallons per hour, depending on the depth of well and size of pump cylinder. It is a wonder-ful labor saver, relieving its owner of the tedious job of pumping water for stock and domestic uses and furnishing power to run cream separators, etc., while pumping. The Farm Pump Engine means that you have water on tap instantly, without the necessity of storing it in tanks. It supplies water at the proper temperature for stock to drink. It costs less to operate than engine than it does to run a tank heater. The new Farm Pump Engine catalog gives a great deal of valuable information in regard to this engine and its different uses. A copy can be secured by writing direct to Fuller & Johnson Manufacturing Company, Knight Street, Madison, Wis.

Where Do the Hides Go?

The following interesting figures, showing the consumption of hides in only one large shoe factory, were submitted by the F. Mayer Boot and Shoe Company, manufacturer of the well known Mayer Honorblit shoes. These figures cover one year's operation in the big Mayer shoe factory at Milwaukee: Total number of hides consumed last year, 382,573. These are divided as follows: Steer, 55,447; sheep, 62,160; calves, 28,676; horses, 2,320; calves, 51,602; kangaroo, 1,360; goats, 181,008. All these animals placed in a single file would make an unbroken line reaching from Chicago to Detroit. The requirements for one day's operation make a line over a mile long. To

insurance man covers a good many years and he bears a clean title from the many thousands of policy transactions he has handled. The same is also true of his able assistant, Oscar Gohlke, who will act as his special agent in the Kansas field. Both of these men are firm believers in the principle of mutual insurance, which, beside their wide experience in the business, is good warrant for the belief that the object of the Central National Mutual Hall Insurance Company—mutual benefit and protection among members, for the lowest consistent cost—will be well attained through their agency in its allotted territory. Kansas Farmer.

Lamer Makes Record Breaking Sale.

Although the blizzard of the day previous kept many buyers away from the C. W. Lamer sale, held at Salina, Kan., Friday, March 2, there was great interest manifested by those who were present, and the sale was one of the very best ever held in this part of the west. The offering was composed of quite largely of young things which, taken as a whole, were not well conditioned. The top stallion, Impetigo, brought \$2,100, and went to D. Kempton & Son, of Burden, Kan. He is a horse of great merit and sold below his real value. Johnson and Ire, the young prize winning stallions, attracted much attention, both going into good hands, Johnson, the grey, to A. A. Stegeman, of Topeka, and Ire to J. G. Lofy, of Belleville, Kan.

SUMMARY.

17 stallions brought.....	\$12,890	Average.....	\$758.23
22 mares brought.....	793,500		368.68
39 head brought.....	20,825		533.46

Following is a list of leading sales:

MARES.

No.	Buyer—	Price.
1.	J. M. Williams, McPherson, Kan....	\$275
2.	Wm. Crowder, Denver, Col.....	325
3.	L. D. Ryan, Detroit, Kan.....	375
4.	Frank Holmes, Codel, Kan.....	360
5.	Wm. Crowder.....	325
6.	Henry Dull, Ellis.....	350
7.	A. C. Williams, Lamb Springs, Ia.....	350
8.	Jud Williams, McPherson.....	340
9.	Alex Hiser, Russell.....	350
10.	Walter Jensen, Vesper.....	355
11.	Frank Holmes.....	322
12.	A. A. Stegeman.....	675
13.	A. A. Stegeman.....	675
14.	Mr. Alexander, Ottawa, Kan.....	380
15.	Ben Malarky, Glasco.....	145
16.	F. A. Gray, Kansas City, Mo.....	167
17.	A. C. Williams.....	415

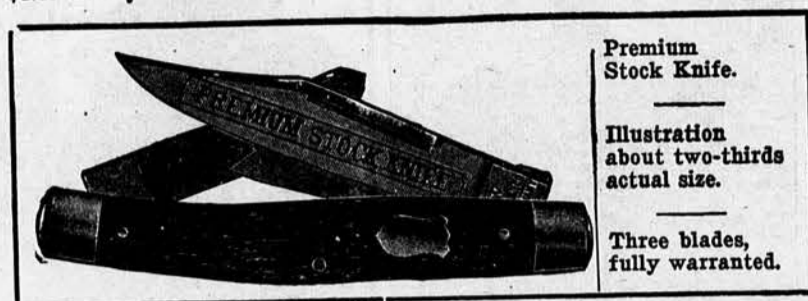
STALLIONS.

No.	Buyer—	Price.
22.	Frank Holmes.....	\$ 740
23.	A. A. Stegeman.....	1,900
24.	D. Kempton & Son, Burden, Kan.....	2,100
25.	J. G. Lofy, Belleville.....	1,250

Special Knife Offers

We illustrate here two of the best and handiest knives for a farmer or stock breeder that we have ever been able to secure.

The blades of both these knives are made of the finest tempered tool steel, finely ground and highly polished. They are brass lined, with German silver bolsters and Stag horn handles. Either would cost from \$1.00 to \$1.25 in any retail store.



Premium Stock Knife.

Illustration about two-thirds actual size.

Three blades, fully warranted.

The Punch-blade Knife, (the illustration of which is less than one-half actual size), has one large blade, 2 1/2 inches long, and a special punch or reamer blade, 2 1/2 inches long. This blade may be used for making various sized holes in leather for buckles, rivets, belt lacings, etc.

Both these knives are guaranteed to us by the manufacturers, and we will replace either of them, without charge, if they prove defective in any way.

We will send one of these knives, prepaid, to anyone sending us one new subscriber to KANSAS FARMER at the regular subscription price of \$1.00. They will be sent prepaid to any old or new subscriber to KANSAS FARMER sending us \$1.00 for a year's subscription, and 25 cents extra, or either will be sent prepaid to any paid-in-advance subscriber to KANSAS FARMER for only 65 cents.

Address, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas



Punch Blade

Use A KANSAS FARMER SAFETY RAZOR



Price complete 65c. With 12 Extra Blades \$1

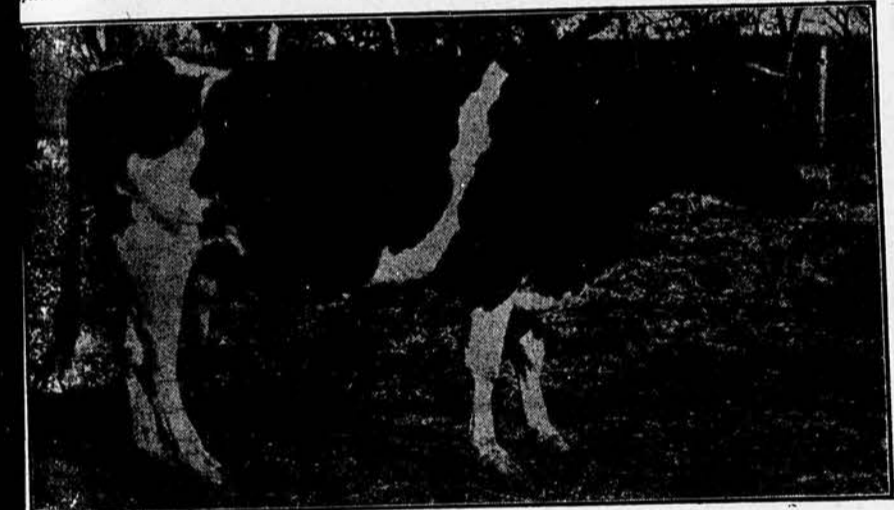
This Razor is not silver or gold plated. It IS heavily nickle plated and will not rust. It will not clog up, as many safety razors do. It is made for every day use. No delicate parts to get out of order.

Guaranteed unconditionally to shave as good as any razor made, none excepted at any price.

Packed in a neat box. An embossed, plush lined, leather case does not improve the cutting edge of a razor. Sent free to any subscriber, new or old, sending \$1.00 for a year's subscription and 15 cents extra for shipping. If extra blades are desired, add 10 cents for each three or 35 cents for one dozen.

Throw away your old razor and enjoy a clean, easy shave, and no chance of cutting your face. Address,

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.



Leda Hartog Twisk 6th Queen 69468, by Colantha Count, with 10 A. R. O. dams. Her record is A. R. O. 17,431 pounds in seven days. Private, 14,000 pounds milk in year, 62 pounds in one day. Bred to the Searle herd bull, Tiranla Lady Aouda 5th King 61250. Included in sale at Topeka, April 20, 1912.

work this quantity of hides into shoes requires over a thousand people, who draw enough wages to keep a city of 5,000 people well fed and happy. Milwaukee, Wis., where the factories of the F. Mayer Boot and Shoe Company are located, is the greatest leather market in the world, and this company advantages in the selection of hides, one reason for the superiority of their product. Many of our readers are acquainted with the F. Mayer Boot and Shoe Company and the excellent quality of their shoes. They have been advertising extensively in this publication for years and many of us have discovered the economy of buying Mayer shoes for the whole family.

New Kansas Hall Insurance Company.

A charter for the new Central National Mutual Hall Insurance Company, of Kansas, was granted and a license issued some days ago. The granting of the charter by the state authorities is evidence, of course, that all the legal requirements, in such cases made and provided, have been duly observed and complied with. One of the principal requirements of the Kansas law, relating to the organization of mutual hall insurance companies, is that at least 5,000 acres, in at least 10 different counties of the state, must be under bona fide agreement and contract, for mutual insurance, before a charter can issue. The initial 11,000 acres (6,000 more than the legal requirement), underwritten by the Central National, show that some of the largest and most widely known Kansas farmers are numbered in it. The new officials of the company have filed the required \$50,000 bond with the Insurance Commissioner for the faithful performance of their several duties. Not only does this new company start out auspiciously, from the standpoint of good character, business and financial ability among members and officials of the company, but also as to its agency connections. The fact that the Kansas state agency for the new company, shows that it will be well and progressively represented throughout the state. In the four years this agency has been doing business in Kansas it has enlisted the services of something like 300 responsible agents, citizens of Kansas and of the respective communities in which they do business. These local agents all work under the personal direction of Mr. C. L. Sharpe, of Topeka, who has held the position of general manager for the Hazard & Chesley General Agency ever since they started business in the state. This agency force has, in the past, written a great deal of hall insurance in Kansas, so that the business is not a new line for it. Mr. Sharpe has personally visited many sections of the state, not only to write business, but to adjust and pay claims for losses. His record as an in-

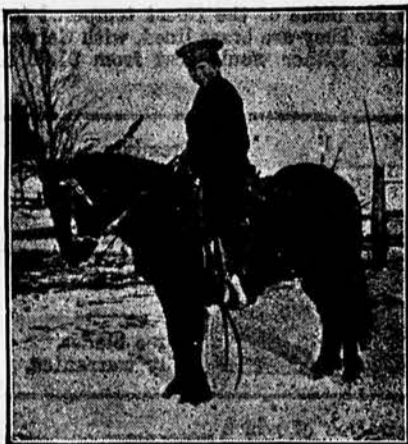
26.	H. M. Sater, Kingsley.....	800
27.	Ben Malarky.....	1,050
28.	John Zuck, McPherson.....	290
29.	L. B. Funnell, McPherson.....	195
30.	J. R. Cooper, Alta Vista, Kan.....	910
31.	B. W. Maxwell, Salina.....	700
32.	Chris Able, Russell.....	700
33.	D. G. Hards, Gypsum.....	250
34.	A. A. Sloan, Newton.....	460

Houchin's Saddle Horse Sale.

Missourians do love a good horse. If there is anything that could, by any chance, seem to hold a divided place with the horse in the Missourians' affections, it is his love for all other kinds of good live stock. The saddle horse is popular in Missouri and when Hon. James Houchin, of Jefferson City, Mo., who, by the way, is the most popular candidate for Governor of one of the great parties in his state, announced a sale of saddle horses from his breeding farm, there was interest at once. Forty-seven horses, mares and colts, were offered and these brought a total of \$12,797, or an average of \$251 per head. The chief stud horse, King of the Heavens, brought the fair price of \$1,375. John Schneider, Winfield, Kan., and T. I. Woodall, of Fall River, Kan., were buyers from this state. Mr. Schneider getting the young Artist of Missouri. Sales of \$200 or more were as follows:

Lady of the Moon—J. B. Houchins, Jefferson City.....	250
King of the Heavens—E. L. Eubanks, Slater, Mo.....	1,375
Black Beauty—Ed Moore, Mexico, Mo.....	240
Jack O' Hearts—Dug English, Lamar, Mo.....	310
Fern H.—James Houchin, Jefferson City.....	255
Queen Eagle—L. M. Buckner, Mexico, Mo.....	200
Missouri Chief—Ed Moore, Mexico, Mo.....	625
Big Ike—Ed Moore, Mexico, Mo.....	635
Little Queen—Ben Bond, Tipton, Mo.....	350
Callaway Boy—Ed Moore, Mexico, Mo.....	225
Johnny Hook—J. T. Jack, Harlin, Ia.....	355
Forrest Montrose—Dr. Louis Wells, Rich Fountain, Mo.....	435
Rex Gold—Ben Middleton, Mexico, Mo.....	240
Stonewall Squirrel—E. Coffman, Savannah, Mo.....	290
Star Blees—Ed Moore, Mexico, Mo.....	385
Enzor Le Grand—R. W. Phillips, Marshall, Tex.....	200
Missouri Cloud—C. P. Palmer, Sturgeon, Mo.....	390
Grand—Wm. Kruse, New Haven, Mo.....	240
Major Mac—Ed Moore, Mexico, Mo.....	335
The Master—Dug Turner, Jefferson City, Mo.....	200
Tony—R. W. Phillips, Marlin, Tex.....	200
The Major—Ben Middleton, Mexico, Mo.....	540
May Morning—G. C. Buck, Waverly Mo.....	250
Un-named—T. I. Woodall, Fall River, Kan.....	225
No Name—Ben Middleton, Mexico, Mo.....	250

DO YOU WANT A PONY AND OUTFIT?



KANSAS FARMER HAS GIVEN AWAY 19 PONIES AND WILL SOON GIVE



FOUR MORE PONIES AND OUTFITS TO BOYS AND GIRLS WHO WILL HELP BOOST KANSAS FARMER



If you want one of them be sure to fill in the coupon below and mail it today to the Pony Boy



COUPON

THE PONY BOY, Care KANSAS FARMER,
625 Jackson Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

I would like to get one of the four ponies and outfits and other prizes you are offering to boys and girls living in Kansas. Please tell me how I can help you boost for KANSAS FARMER.

My Name..... Age.....

P. O. Kan. R. R.

Parents' Name.....



Address all Letters
and Cards to

THE PONY BOY

Care KANSAS FARMER
Topeka, Kan.