

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement  of the Farm and Home

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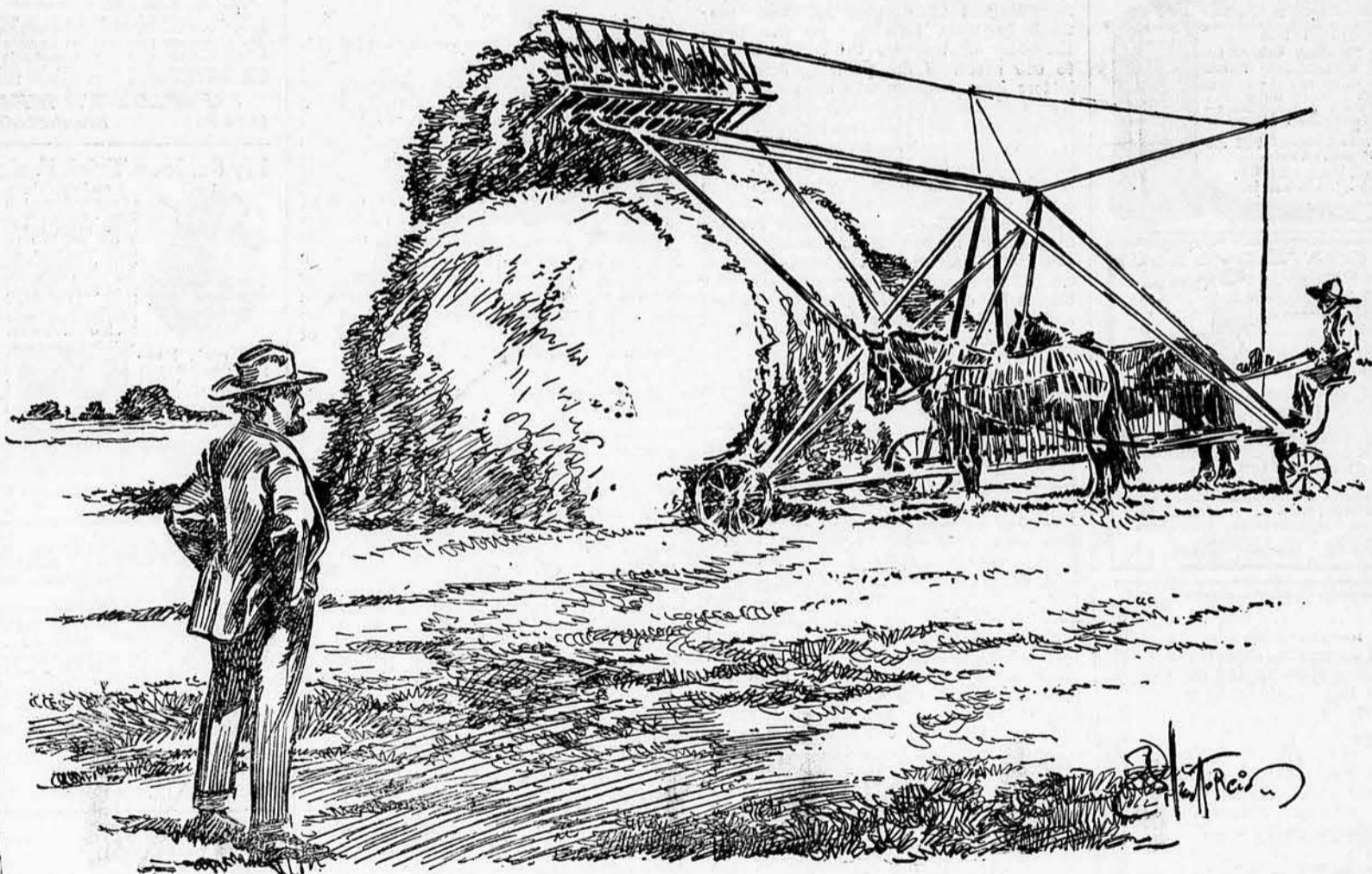
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Over the Editor's Table

*Just a Bit Personal By The Editor
For KANSAS FARMER Folks*

In April 20 issue of KANSAS FARMER I prepared an illustrated article entitled, "Home of the Plant," and which was illustrated by some six or seven cuts showing the condition of the seed bed as a result of the different methods of cultivation before and after plowing. The editor thought this a valuable article. I hope that every reader of Kansas Farmer has studied it and obtained the lessons it designed to teach. Each picture tells a story more forcibly than could one column of type. As evidence of the value of this article, I have a communication from the Gale Manufacturing Company, makers of agricultural implements, and which concern has thoroughly studied correct cultivation methods, and their letter reads as follows: "The 'Home of the Plant' in April 20 issue of KANSAS FARMER we consider high-class farm paper work and the same is true of the article, 'Farm the Acre Below'."

I am still receiving requests for copies of Kansas Farmer of January 27 which gave special attention to the silo. Speaking of this silo number and giving the idea of an expert regarding it, I quote from a letter received from J. M. Preston, President of the National Silo Manufacturers: "I wish to congratulate you on the success of your silo issue of January 27, for there are many interesting articles in that issue which I feel sure your subscribers will be pleased to have, as many of them are interested in silos and eager to gain all the knowledge they can of the different constructions and the handling of the feed." I might quote still further letters from this class of readers, but this is sufficient, I am sure, to illustrate the point I desire to make, namely, that those who are thoroughly schooled in the different branches of agricultural improvement do not hesitate to place their stamp of approval on KANSAS FARMER.

There is a demand among KANSAS FARMER readers for farmers' experience regarding tractor plowing, and particularly with reference to the practicability of tractors for farms of 160 to 640 acres. I am printing occasional letters from farmers who are using tractors, and these appear from time to time, as received. Many letters do not appear in print because the writer states only that he likes his tractor first rate. We are looking for letters which go into detail with reference to cost of plowing per acre, adaptability of tractor for use in disking, harrowing and seeding, the size of tractor used, the acres plowed, the advantages of early plowing, etc. You will do KANSAS FARMER readers and brother farmers a favor if you will contribute your experience.

I have asked the circulation department to make a resume of its weekly statements to show me to what extent KANSAS FARMER readers are renewing their subscriptions and also to show me the number of new subscribers obtained during the past twelve months. I learn from the reports submitted that during the past year the percentage of renewals have been larger than ever before. The importance of this to me is that our readers are pleased with KANSAS FARMER and that they renew their subscriptions because they want to read KANSAS FARMER, and by their renewals place the stamp of approval upon the paper. You can see where this information is valuable to me. It gives me a working basis and can lead to no conclusion other than the old reliable is the kind of paper our readers want and regard as valuable. I find also that during the past twelve months KANSAS FARMER has acquired more than six thousand new Kansas subscribers, all farmers, and if the experience of the future can be determined by the experience of the past, these six thousand new Kansas subscribers will continue and become permanent members of our family. In this connection I note some printed matter from other farm publications in Kansas, which printed matter and statements indicate that among the farmers of Kansas these publications have not the past twelve months held their own in the favor of Kansas farmers.

KANSAS FARMER is especially written

for the man whose farming operations are in Kansas. Very naturally northern Oklahoma conditions are very similar to those of southern Kansas; eastern Colorado conditions similar to those of western Kansas; southern Nebraska conditions are similar to those of northern Kansas, and western Missouri conditions similar to those of eastern Kansas, and it is only logical that in these territories KANSAS FARMER should be as well adapted to the readers as though he were a Kansas farmer. So the "Old Reliable" has a considerable sprinkling of subscribers in these territories adjoining Kansas. Our correspondence will show that the farmers in these adjoining territories are as much interested and as wide awake to the value of KANSAS FARMER as are those readers of Kansas. I am a native Kansan. Almost thirty years of my life was spent on a Kansas farm. I am ambitious to make KANSAS FARMER a household word in just as many Kansas farm homes as possible. That's the reason I am interested in our circulation department maintaining all of its Kansas readers, and getting as many more as possible. You can help me and you can help this paper and help yourselves also by making the fullest possible use of KANSAS FARMER and by recommending it to your neighbors.

In this connection I am sure it will be interesting to readers to know that 95 per cent of KANSAS FARMER circulation is secured by mail, at full regular rates. When this statement is taken into consideration the impression KANSAS FARMER makes upon its readers is more fully realized. It shows that its readers regard the paper as worth while, and they will continue to read it by renewing their subscriptions, by sending check or money order and without the solicitation of a traveler and without the use of a premium. I want to give every Kansas farmer value received—yes, indeed, 25 times the one dollar subscription price—in KANSAS FARMER alone, and I cannot help but feel that I am on the right track.

A little investigation conducted by this office regarding the class of farmers who make up KANSAS FARMER subscription list, and which report was made by a banker of each of the several communities in which the investigation was made, shows that the average individual wealth of KANSAS FARMER readers is above \$15,000, and that 90 per cent of KANSAS FARMER's circulation in Kansas is among farm owners. Just a little figuring tells me that it would take a billion dollars to buy all the property owned by KANSAS FARMER readers in Kansas and that, consequently, these readers spend in the neighborhood of 60 million dollars annually.

In the face of this and of other evidence I have and in which you, as a readers, would not be interested, I am confident that KANSAS FARMER has the confidence and appreciation and respect of Kansas farmers—a paper whose editors are practical Kansas farmers of wide and successful experience, and whose management will print no boozing, medical or other questionable or misleading advertising, and every ad appearing in its columns is edited carefully and the responsibility of the advertiser guaranteed. I can work as hard and as long on this job as any one in the world. I need your encouragement and feel that I have it, but do not forget that your encouragement expressed in a letter occasionally will help me wonderfully.

The farm library has been without the book which tells plainly and briefly what everyone wants to know about the growing of vegetables. Such work, however, has recently been supplied by the Orange Judd Company, New York, which is entitled, "Vegetable Gardening." This is a complete, concise and authentic book covering every phase of gardening. It is a hand book for practical growers. The author is R. L. Watts, a practical market Gardener. The book is profusely illustrated, 5x8 inches, 500 pages, bound in cloth and can be had for \$1.75, net.

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KANSAS FARMER

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

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.
ALBERT T. REID, President. J. R. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. PITCHER, Secretary.

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



HARDER SILO PATENT.

We have received quite a number of letters recently from subscribers asking what part of the stave silo is covered by the Harder patent. These inquiries were doubtless prompted by a lot of loose conversation on the part of both dealers and salesmen who know of the existence of such patent but who do not know what it is, and so claim that the round stave silo is covered by patent.

KANSAS FARMER has obtained a copy of the Harder patent papers. There is nothing in it covering or attempting to cover a simple circular stave silo. Mr. Harder, the patentee, in his application expressly points out that he does not claim either the circular construction or the continuous door opening, but limits his claim as shown in the following quoted paragraph: "My invention relates particularly to the special form of brace or stay piece for holding the edges of the opening at the proper distance from each other to prevent collapse and further in the special means of holding the sections of the doors firmly in place."

We have not the space to permit printing the patentee's description and specifications in detail, and if we should make such presentation it is doubtful if the casual reader would understand the same. The editor himself is unable to fully understand the specifications without considerable further study.

After digesting the claims as granted by the Patent Office, it appears to us that these claims pertain to the peculiar construction of reinforcement at the edges of the continuous opening and which overlaps and reinforces the staves and also the braces which engage against the edge of these overlapping strips and which make the door frame.

We cannot answer the question as to whether or not in any particular make of silo these claims are infringed upon, not being sufficiently familiar with the construction of the opening in the several silos, and further because of lack of technical knowledge with reference to patents in general.

The Harder patent was granted in 1904 and since the granting of such patent there has been a long drawn out legal battle on the part of some silo manufacturers to overthrow the patent. Decisions have been rendered by the United States District Court of Maryland, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of New York, and the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of Pennsylvania. Each of these courts has held the patent good. A considerable number of silo manufacturers have been licensed to use the Harder patent. These companies give each silo purchaser a license plate which shows that the owner is lawfully entitled to use the Harder patent and shall be free from prosecution and other annoyance because of the patent.

The owner of the Harder patent under the laws of the United States can collect from the innocent purchaser the same as he does from those who manufacture or sell a structure which infringes upon the patent. Should the owner of the patent demand recompense from innocent purchasers—as he has the right in law to do—there is no question but that he could recover to the amount to which he has been damaged.

KANSAS FARMER is not recommending any particular kind of silo, but in its publication heretofore has given the result of the editor's investigation. From an impartial observation it seems there is but one of two things that can be safely done. Either get a silo which does not infringe upon the Harder patent, or buy from a silo manufacturer who has the right to use the Harder patent and who can give you a license plate showing that you are clearly and unquestionably within your rights when you use his silo.

Some families consist of a man, his wife, and a cat.

BUSINESS MEN SHOULD HELP.

Following a thought suggested in last week's KANSAS FARMER, we urge upon business men—those of the small town as well as the city—to interest themselves in movements which are intended to increase the efficiency of soil and cultivation. The fields of Kansas must create the wealth of the state. It is safe to say that Kansas soil, generally speaking, is not producing more than one-half as much as it should. This has been demonstrated over and over by the best farmers of every locality. If the combined influence of business men and farmers can result in the territory tributary to every town contributing double its present yield, the effects of this increased wealth can be at once seen on town and country alike.

Can any business man conceive of a factory located in his town which would have a wealth-creating power equal to the doubling of the agricultural products of the farm? Manufacturing will be done where cheap power and cheap and competent labor is most available. Ninety-nine of every hundred small towns are precluded from the possibility of becoming manufacturing centers. The only chance, therefore, for increasing the wealth of a locality is through increasing the productiveness of the soil.

Business men can well and legitimately encourage the drainage of land that is non-productive. They should encourage the building of silos which will save at least one-third of the feeding value of the greatest crop of the corn belt. They should encourage better live stock and better agricultural methods in general. Business men should become members of the many organizations that are striving to arouse better methods in all these lines and, doing this, they are building up their town and community, helping themselves and broadening their own viewpoint. The merchant, the banker, the doctor, the lawyer, are engaged in a perfectly legitimate effort when they set about to improve agricultural conditions.

The farmer should not frown upon the interest of such men in agricultural welfare. The interest of business men will most likely be selfish to a considerable extent, but they cannot help themselves without helping the farmer first, and they are willing, as a rule, to devote a part of their means to the promotion and development of the things mentioned. The farmer need not worry but that he will receive his full measure of benefit from the efforts of those who are interested in him but who are not engaged in actually tilling the soil.

THE BUSINESS SIDE.

With all the great enginery of the Department of Agriculture, the agricultural colleges, the experiment stations, the farm papers, farmers' institutes and clubs, working for the advancement of agriculture and agricultural knowledge, is it not possible that our agricultural education may be one-sided? Do we spend too much brains and energy and money in developing methods of production and give but scant attention to the cost of production?

Like any other business, the work of the farm will succeed just in proportion to the business sense of the farmer. There is no other business in the world that will stand the losses, the leaks and the lack of method that the business of farming has stood in the past. Now that the consumption of farm products has overtaken their production in America, these leaks must be stopped, and serious attention given to the business side of farming. This includes the saving and using of manure as a part of the yearly crop; the conservation of moisture and fertility, and the adoption of machinery where production can be cheapened.

Larger crops to the acre are needed, but not when it costs more to produce them in labor and soil fertility than they are worth.

COUNTY FARM ADVISER.

We have this spring printed several articles regarding the county farm adviser and how the maintenance of such competent official would be worth much to every county. Correspondence following these articles has been both favorable and in opposition thereto, the principal opposition being on account of the increased taxes necessary to maintain such adviser. However, there are counties in Kansas which seem determined to have such adviser, and one of these is Allen County. This county has availed itself of the services of P. E. Crabtree and others of the Extension Department of Kansas Agricultural College, with which gentleman an arrangement has been made by the citizens of Allen County to spend two or three weeks visiting not less than two farms per day, giving preference to such farmers as have problems deserving serious attention.

Mr. Crabtree and his force will spend a week in Neosho County and another week in Leavenworth County. It has been the work of Mr. Crabtree and his force to render such service for several years, but in no instances heretofore has the work been organized on the large scale as in the counties above mentioned. The several counties take care of the expenses of Mr. Crabtree and his assistants while rendering this service.

The services of this force have not been engaged for the entire summer. Applications for the services of these men can be filed and will receive attention in the order of their receipt. Mr. Crabtree gives expert advice on farm management, rotation of crops, erecting farm buildings, machinery sheds, etc. Mr. Crabtree is the owner of a large and profitable farm. His work as a lecturer on farm management is in satisfaction of a hobby long entertained by him. His wide experience should make his advice valuable.

The county farm adviser idea contemplates the employment of a man the year around by the county to advise with farmers pertaining to all agricultural matters and would involve an expense of two thousand to twenty-five hundred dollars per year. Mr. Crabtree and those of his force in the service above mentioned incur a small expense, which in the above counties is taken care of by public spirited citizens. Counties thinking of trying out the farm adviser idea can be given a demonstration at little expense by Mr. Crabtree and his force.

The farmer bears a tremendous burden. He has to deal with nature and the element and the control of these is beyond his power. The farmer has to combat dry and wet weather, unfavorable conditions of soil, chinch bugs, grasshoppers, web worms, San Jose scale, and a thousand and one other things. The scientist is the man who works with these. He is the man who takes the time to experiment and find out the best means of offsetting the ravages of pests. Very often the scientist spends his whole life solving one problem of importance to the farmer. It seems that his investigation and his results should be more appreciated and more generally applied to farm operations than they are. It is up to the scientist to work out these things. That is his business, just as it is the doctor's business to work out the remedy for the different fevers. When we are sick—whether it be from some pest which is destroying our crop or whether it be from the evaporation of the moisture of the soil and the threatened destruction of every growing thing—is it not as reasonable to turn to the entomologist or the agriculturist for advice as it is reasonable to employ a doctor in the case of typhoid?

The solution of the problems of the American farm are embraced in legumes and live stock. Both enrich the soil as well as the owner.

THE SMALL FARM.

In the United States the largest number of farms is in the class which includes from 100 to 174 acres. In Kansas the largest number of farms is in the class which includes from 175 to 499 acres, and this class has increased 10,349 farms in the last ten years. It is now greater in number by 16,528 farms than all the classes of farms which include 99 acres or less. There are 3,343 farms of 1,000 acres or more in Kansas, and only 49,604 of this size in the whole country. Kansas has more than three times the average of large farms of 1,000 acres or over, and nearly double the average of farms including 175 to 499 acres.

This condition of things has been a matter of congratulation among Kansans, and we "point with pride" to the fact that the farms in Kansas are real, man-sized farms, while those in states back east are more like truck patches in size, and yet—

Have we so much cause for self-congratulation? Are we really farming these large farms and do the returns from our acres justify such large holdings? From the last census we learn that in both acreage and production of wheat Kansas stood second in the list of states, but her yield per acre was only 13 bushels, which is the lowest yield in the country with just two exceptions.

In corn acreage Kansas stood third, and in production, seventh, in the list of states, yet she only had 19 bushels per acre. The average for the United States was 25.1 bushels per acre. Ohio averaged 40 bushels per acre. Connecticut averaged 47 bushels.

Now these figures mean something. They mean much. They mean that our farms are too large. Large farms rarely produce the best results, and in too many cases they are held for their speculative value rather than their crop-producing value. Large farms prevent increase of rural land-owning population and offer inducements only to hired men. Such citizens cannot have the same interest in the community life as do the land owners, and this class they are prevented from joining by the large individual ownerships.

Large farms encourage lax methods. They are farmed by the mile, and not by the acre. Small farms compel more careful methods. Even where large farms are successfully managed their product is frequently less per acre than that of moderate sized ones.

All these quoted figures mean another thing to which our farmers are just awakening. Too much land is put into corn each year that should never be put in corn. Kafir or milo yields about as much grain in the western two-thirds of the state as does corn in the eastern third, and they are much safer crops. Corn is not a sure crop in all parts of Kansas, and yet it is planted in every county. The figure men take the total acreage planted and compare with the yield, and 19 bushels per acre is the result.

If Kansas keeps in the lead she must have less grain and more live stock farming. She must use better methods and better seeds, and she must have smaller farms and more land-owning farmers.

Kansas horticulturists have lost the services of a good man. C. V. Holsinger of Kansas Agricultural College Extension Department, who has done a large amount of effective work among the horticulturists of Kansas the last few years, has been appointed head of the Horticultural Department of the new Agricultural County High School at Milwaukee, Wis., and leaves Kansas soon to take charge of his new work.

Your farm should afford a good, comfortable home for yourself and family. Do not spend your care on a hundred dollar cow and neglect a million dollar wife.

HAYING BIG CHORE

Hay-making is the biggest annual chore on the Kansas farm. The farmers of Kansas will this year be called upon to harvest no less than one million acres of alfalfa, one million acres of wild hay, one-half million of timothy and clover, a quarter million of tame grass and another quarter million of millet, making all told no less than three million acres of hay crop, every ton of which must and will either be put into the stack, hay-shed or mow. The value of the tame hay will run close to 15 millions per year and wild hay will have a value of close to 10 million dollars. Our 1911 hay crop was worth about three million dollars less than half the value of our winter wheat and was equal to one-third the value of our corn for the same year.

The actual worth of the hay crop—since the large percentage of it is fed on the farm—is measured by its value in maintaining growing or fattening live stock. The feeding value depends upon cutting at the right time, the proper curing and stacking without exposure and damage by heavy dews and rains. Hay exposed to excessive rains is greatly injured in quality and depreciated in feeding value. This is especially true of clover and alfalfa and all other tame hays. Our wild grass hays have a greater feeding value than is generally accredited them. We neglect our wild hays. We too often delay cutting and fail to exercise due precaution in curing.

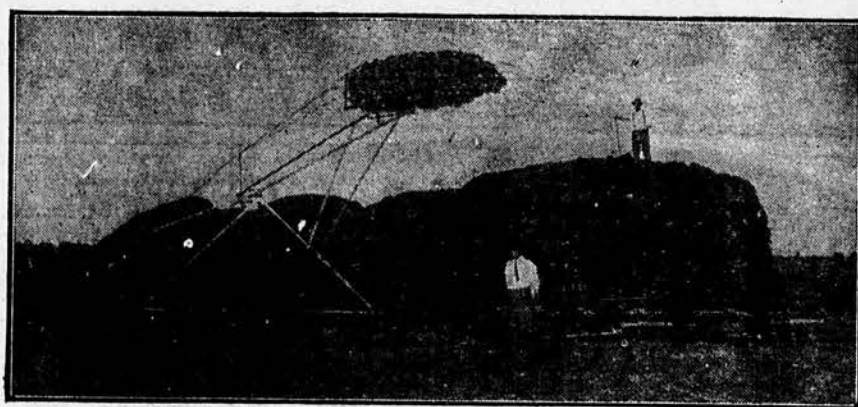
Rain causes the hay to bleach and mold, and robs it of the natural aroma and palatability. On the other hand, hay cured too much in the sun bleaches and loses leaves by becoming too dry and less palatable. In the curing of any hay the aim should be to expose it to the sun no more than absolutely necessary and to protect it from the dews and rain. Hay is much more likely to be damaged in quality and feeding value by moisture on it than by moisture in it. Here is an invariable rule well worth observing: Hay should not be raked or bunched or placed in the stack or mow when there is moisture on it. Wet hay is sure to mold in the cock or in the mow.

These are sufficient arguments to convince the hay grower that when hay is ready for harvest the caring for the same should be expedited. The elements cannot be controlled, so preparations which will best take advantage of the good weather must be made. If help is short, as it usually is in haying time, provide haying machinery which will give the maximum results with the use of the smallest amount of man power. That phase of haying which is susceptible to greatest improvement is in the matter of getting the hay from the field to the stack or shed and into the shed or onto the stack. There are a large number of implements in practical and general use which will expedite and minimize this work. The most rapid methods of putting up hay are by the use of sweep rakes and sweep stackers or swinging stackers. One or the other of these methods is especially adapted to every farm on which hay is made. Hay-stacking machinery is of late invention, and great progress in development in stackers has been made the last few years, and it is gratifying to note that in this progress the inventive genius of Kansas has figured conspicuously. Is it any wonder that Kansas, with the largest acreage of the most valuable hay—alfalfa—should be in the front ranks in providing expeditious methods of saving the hay crop?

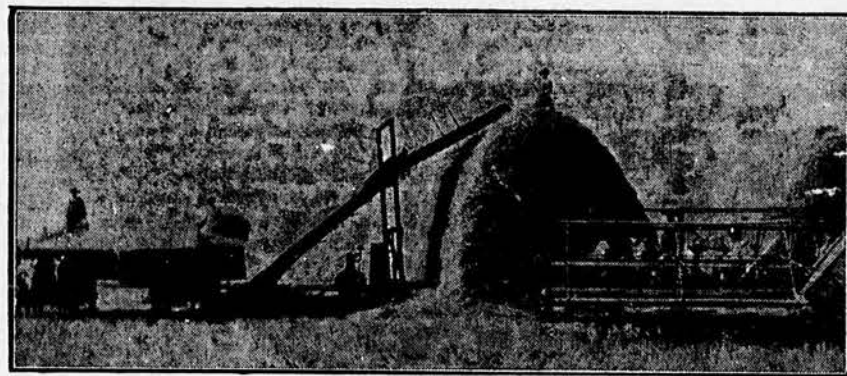
On the average farm the method most in vogue is that of loading on wagons and hauling to the stack or mow. Many farmers use a hay loader. The hay is removed from the wagon into the mow by hay fork or sling. For barn or shed storing a carrier and track are usually most convenient. For field stacking, poles with hay fork operated by pulley and rope with cable track, are commonly used. This method is shown in picture on this page and until recent years—since the invention of the hay stacker—proved a tremendous boon to hay-makers and even now is a good and efficient means of hastening the work and minimizing the labor. For the larger farms there is no haying tool which hastens the work and reduces labor more than the modern stacker, of which there are numerous practical and successful types.

A large stack is essential to the best preservation of hay. It is claimed that the loss in tonnage of alfalfa from small

Machinery Hastens Work—Saves Hay and Labor—Increases Hay Crop Values



JAYHAWK PORTABLE STACKER, WITH LOAD READY FOR DUMPING.



HOME-MADE STACKER—ELEVATOR OPERATED BY GASOLINE ENGINE—IDEA OF ZOEHNER BROS., FARMERS, PENOKEE, KANSAS.

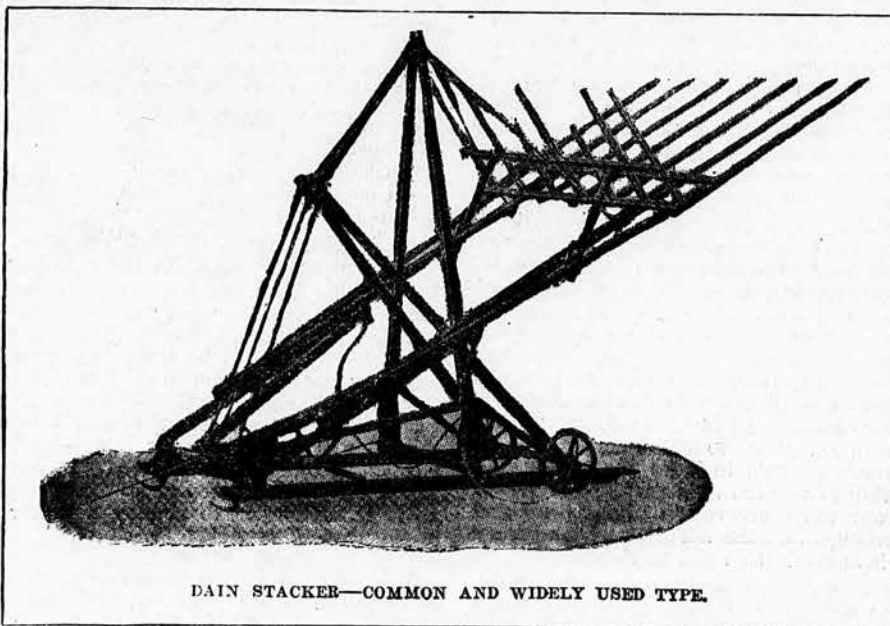
and carelessly made stacks will average 20 per cent, and in many instances, as much as 40 per cent, of the entire alfalfa crop, the loss varying with care in stacking and with the season. Alfalfa does not turn water well. For this reason a considerable part of the top of the stack spoils, likewise a considerable loss occurs on the sides. The loss in stack bottom is considerable, too. The larger the stack, the smaller in proportion is the top and sides, and consequently the smaller the loss. Make just as large stacks as the crop will warrant. If you have 20 acres of hay it is better to put it in one stack than to distribute it over the field in two or three stacks.

The use of the modern stacker makes it possible to construct large stacks; in fact, as large as may be desired. A stack 20 feet wide may be made with one man on the stack—this because the stacker dumps the load anywhere wanted on the stack. The stack may be built 20 feet high. A stack built by stacker is more solid, too, as a result of the hay going into the stack in large loads. The use of the stacker keeps the middle full and solid, a principle recognized throughout the world as essential in good stacking.

The modern stacker in the case of

alfalfa or clover will save its cost in a year as a result of minimizing the handling of the hay. The more alfalfa hay is handled the greater is the loss of leaves. The modern stacker takes the hay out of the windrow and carries it, clear of the ground, to the stack. The whole load is then dumped onto the stack as though it were only a forkful. There is, in fact, only one handling and no pitching. The same principle applies in taking care of clover and millet, and for that matter in the case of all hay, for where there are no leaves on the hay to be lost, there are stems to be ground to powder and lost in frequent handling.

In one other essential respect the stacker is an important haying implement, for the reason that with it the crop can be stacked so much more rapidly than by pitching, whether the hay is loaded on wagon or hauled with buck rake or go-devil to the stack. When the hay is cut and lies in the windrow, cured, ready for stacking, it should go into the stack with all possible haste. With the aid of the modern stacker, two boys and a man will in three hours dispose of more hay and get it safely in the stack than could be disposed of by old methods in a day. Often if the hay can be taken care of in a few hours the entire cutting is saved from rain. This



DAIN STACKER—COMMON AND WIDELY USED TYPE.

saving of time, not only in taking care of the hay alone, is a big item on every farm.

One reason why two times as much alfalfa as at present is not grown in Kansas is because, with 35 to 40 acres of alfalfa, the farmer is haying all summer long. This fact is a good recommendation for the alfalfa plant, and while many farmers could not spend their time to better advantage than by haying all summer, nevertheless there are of necessity other crops to be grown and harvested. A modern stacker will reduce the labor and time involved in taking care of the alfalfa crop very close to 50 per cent.

The stacker can be used with the hay barn. In some instances hay barns of special construction have been made for the use of a particular kind of stacker. In the picture accompanying this article is an alfalfa barn closed on three sides and open on one side. A portable stacker will be seen in operation, dumping the hay between the posts into the center of the barn; or, for that matter, on the sides if desired. The same stacker can be used to good advantage on hay barns which are open on the side or partly open, and which have been designed for the hay sling or the hay fork. This stacker will fill the lower part of the barn if only part of the sides is open, or the side can be removed and the hay barn filled to the square. The stacker in the picture referred to is that make which gathers the hay from the windrow and transports it to the stack, saving all the labor of loading and pitching and protecting the hay from contact with the ground while en route from the field to the stack.

In another picture is shown the use of a stacker successful in the handling of alfalfa and all other kinds of hay, but which stacker, in addition to this, is adaptable to the handling of headed grain. This is a combined stacker and header barge. When the grain attachment or barge is loaded from the header it drives to the stack, elevating its load to the stack height and dumps it where desired, without any more labor than throwing a trip.

The two types of stackers mentioned, each of which is a Kansas product, carry a load varying in weight from 1,000 to 1,800 pounds.

KANSAS FARMER readers are familiar with the stationary side delivery and overshot stackers, which are constructed to operate by a cable and which, with the aid of a boy and horse, take the hay from the wagon or go-devil and deposit the same on the stack. The use of such stackers is more general probably than the use of other stackers, and serve well in pushing the haying and taking care of the hay crop to the best advantage.

The home-made stacker shown herewith is, in fact, an elevator operated by gasoline engine, and serves the purpose of elevating the grain or hay, requiring pitching on to the elevator and the distribution of the same on the stack, which is more laborious than in the case of the stackers first mentioned.

The United States Census Bureau has issued a statement giving values of farm property in 1910 and 1900. The number of farms has increased 10.9 per cent in the decade, while the rural population has increased 11.2 per cent. The average size of American farms decreased 5.5 per cent, but the improved acreage per farm increased 4.2 per cent, suggesting that the smaller farms are more fully worked. Land shows an increase in value of 118.1 per cent, buildings of 77.8 per cent, machinery 68.7 per cent, and live stock 60.1 per cent. The average farm and equipment in 1910 represented a value of \$6,444 against \$3,563 in 1900. The report says that the increase in value of buildings and machinery is due in large part to actual improvements and additions to the equipment of farms, which shows that in the ten years farmers have been improving their business equipment and their homes. The same statement concludes that the increased value in live stock is due wholly to higher values per head. This is the most remarkable of all statistical compilations. Is it any wonder that meats are higher when cognizance is taken of this statement? Is not the admonition to produce more and better live stock sound and timely? Are not prospects for the stock grower better than ever before?

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

W. R. Kintner, Kinsley, Kan., writes: "With my tractor I can plow an acre with engine distillate for 9 cents. The softer the ground the greater the cost per acre. I have used as high as 15 cents' worth of oil. My Hart-Parr engine will use less distillate than it will gasoline and furnish more power. I have threshed, plowed, pulled trees and shelled corn with it. Ours is a success anywhere I have worked it."

Some Poor Seed Corn.

Good seed corn should give a germination of at least 95 per cent. A few weeks ago the Kansas Experiment Station announced the result of a test of 91 samples of Kansas-grown corn and which was intended for planting. These samples showed an average germination of only 78 per cent. Twenty-nine of the samples came from Ottawa County, which averaged 73 per cent. Sixty-two samples were from Osawatomie and averaged 82 per cent.

Tremendous Cornstalk Waste.

Our subscriber, W. G. M., Great Bend, Kan., dairy farmer, who has been doing considerable traveling of late, writes: "During the last thirty days I have been impressed with the tremendous loss of feed in Kansas through the waste of cornstalks. Almost every man, except the one who has a silo, is short of feed, yet on most farms enough corn, Kafir and sorghum was grown which, if put in a silo, would have provided abundant feed. The pasturing of cornstalks probably causes more loss than any gain therefrom. Several stockmen agree with me in this conclusion. When we consider that 40 per cent of the corn crop of Kansas is going to waste, it certainly seems to me that some better methods should be adopted."

Kafir Planting.

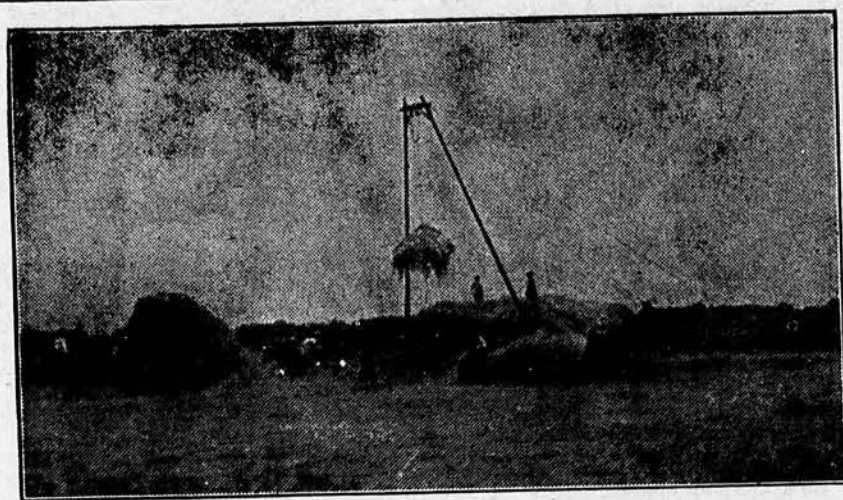
Our subscriber, O. W. P., of Randall, Kan., who is a successful grower of Kafir, and several letters from whom have been printed in KANSAS FARMER, says that two pounds of Kafir seed will plant an acre, making one grain every 5½ inches, which makes the stand plenty thick. Under such method of planting our subscriber says he takes extra precaution to see that the seed is perfectly clean and free from chaff and weeds and that the seed has a high germination test. The Kafir he is planting this year tested 90 per cent.

The subscriber states further that the seed corn he is planting this year tested 100 per cent, and that it is 1910 seed. This corn was taken from a crib which has a cement floor. He says it is the common feeling in his neighborhood that a cement floor will rot any grain stored on it, and he says his experience disproves this idea.

Bermuda Great Success.

Our subscriber, J. C. M., Baxter Springs, Kan., writes: "I have been growing Bermuda grass for fifteen years. It is liked by all kinds of stock. It will grow on any kind of soil, anywhere you plant it except in shaded places. It makes hay equal to timothy. It is the only grass that stood last summer's drouth. After you get it well sodded it is impossible to kill it out by grazing. It makes a sod that hogs cannot root up; the more they root the better it grows. It will get sod-bound and need disking or plowing early in the spring and sowing to oats. Then when you take the oats off, it will grow up again. If you wish to use the land for crops,

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments



POLE AND HAY FORK COMMON TO MOST EVERY HAY FIELD.

sow to wheat and then to corn. If the winters have not been too cold it will come back. Planted along draws it will stop washing, and weedy corners planted with it will stop growing weeds; no weed can grow in it after it becomes thoroughly sodded."

Charges for Filling Silo.

Subscriber M. T. M., Pawhuska, Okla., writes: "I have gathered many valuable ideas and facts from KANSAS FARMER. I wish to know what I should charge per ton for filling silos when I furnish the engine and cutter, including an engineer and my own services in the supervision of engine and cutter."

KANSAS FARMER has no data which would enable it to give an intelligent answer to this inquiry. We have not known of parties who furnished both engine and cutter. We know of two instances near Topeka, last fall, in which a charge of \$7.50 per day was made for a steam engine for running silage cutter. The farmer furnished coal and water.

We recently talked with a man who is figuring on buying a 10 horse-power gasoline engine mounted on a truck, and a cutter, who thought he could do the cutting at from 25 cents to 35 cents per ton. We read, from the catalogue of a silo manufacturing concern that parties owning an engine and cutter can afford to cut silage for 35 cents per ton.

Will KANSAS FARMER readers who have had experience in hiring engines and cutters, or those who own engines and cutters and make a business of filling silos, kindly favor our readers with their views on this subject?

Home-Made Four-Horse Evener.

A subscriber asks for design for home-made four-horse evener that will work one horse in the furrow and three on unplowed land. Such patented eveners are on the market and have been advertised in KANSAS FARMER. The editor cannot submit a design for such home-made eveners. We will be glad to hear from subscribers who have made such eveners.

The above inquiry was submitted to F. C. Chase, department farm mechanics, Kansas Agricultural College, and here is his reply: "We have never known of any home-made four-horse evener for a sulky plow, except the straight four-horse plow eveners, which every farmer knows how to make. All of the patented eveners have two attachments to the plow beam or frame, which is similar to extending an arm out from the plow beam to the center of hitch of a straight evener. In theory the plow should pull just as well with an arm or bracket extending out to center of hitch and using a straight evener as by

using a patented evener which has the two attachments. The only reason why it would not be is because of a single clevis and the lifting of the horses on the eveners would not tend to hold the plow level. I am sorry to say that we have never given this a trial, but I can see no reason why it will not work as satisfactorily as a patented eveners."

Silage Spoiling.

An Osage City subscriber who sold 50 tons of silage for enough money to pay for his silo, complains that his silage is spoiling, stating that the silo is 12 feet in diameter and that he is feeding three cows therefrom. The silage which was removed as a result of the sale mentioned above was in perfect condition. The subscriber is not feeding a sufficient quantity of silage per day to prevent considerable loss. The measure of the silo suitable for feeding with smallest loss should be governed by the size of the herd and which should permit the feeding of three or four inches of silage per day from the entire surface of the silo.

The probabilities are that this subscriber, in feeding his three cows, is

weed usually called barnyard grass. As a weed it is widely distributed throughout the United States. * * * The Massachusetts Station has imported and recommended a Japanese variety of this species. It is a coarse growing form with a heavy leafage and compact, beardless heads. * * * Does best on moist, rich lowlands, but does not endure drouth well.

"The picture on the circular which you enclose is not that of the typical Panicum Crusgalli, but comes much more nearly resembling that of the ordinary broom corn or hog millet, Panicum Miliaecum, or perhaps the introduced form of a Japanese Panicum greatly exaggerated. Even if it is the Japanese form, I could not recommend it as a general rule throughout Kansas, except under irrigation or in moist, protected, fertile spots in the northeastern part of the state."

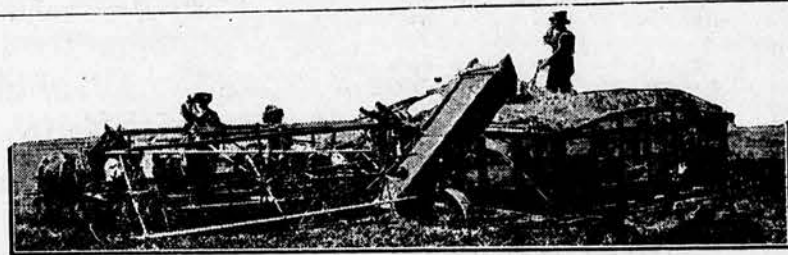
Destroying Prairie Dogs.

C. L. H., Norton, Kan., asks for the best methods of destroying prairie dogs: We have caused to be sent him Circular No. 4, from the Kansas Experiment Station, which circular contains full information as to the most successful method of combating this troublesome and destructive little animal.

The Kansas Experiment Station has obtained the right to use a poisonous mixture the formula for which is patented. The Experiment Station sells this mixture in quart and half gallon cans. The mixture is intended to be used with wheat or Kafir as a bait. The quart can sells at \$1.10 and the half gallon can at \$2.

The sale of this poison is not for the commercial benefit of the Experiment Station and the mixture is distributed at its cost to the Station. The formula being covered by letters patent and this formula having been bought by the state for use in Kansas, makes it necessary that the poison be handled through some such means as this. Directions are printed on the label of each can. A quart of syrup will poison a half bushel of clean wheat or Kafir. This quantity of grain will furnish the poison for 500 to 600 holes.

Many farmers are using this same poison for destroying the striped ground squirrel which animal, last year in particular, caused great damage to alfalfa fields in many sections. The prairie dog poison is not best adapted to the destruction of ground squirrels. It lacks one element of poison which is necessary



SUNFLOWER STACKER LOADING FROM HEADER.



SUNFLOWER STACKER DUMPING LOAD FROM HEADER ON STACK.

digging a hole in the silo opposite the doors, and by taking out only a small quantity of silage per day. This results in silage spoiling on the sides of the hole as well as over the entire undisturbed surface. This decay will continue until the quantity of decayed silage excludes the air and prevents further damage. The depth of decayed silage will be 8 to 10 inches.

Silage keeps only because the air is excluded. The silage in the top of the silo, unless it is covered and the air excluded, will spoil to a depth of 8 to 10 inches between the time of filling and the time of feeding, but if the silo is so adapted to the herd that some silage may be taken off the entire surface daily there will be none spoiled.

Oriental Grass.

A subscriber inquires as to the value and adaptation of Panicum Crusgalli, commonly known as oriental grass, to Kansas conditions. The editor, having had no experience with this grass and knowing nothing regarding it except that which he could find in books, submitted the inquiry to W. M. Jardine, Agronomist, Kansas Agricultural College, and here is his reply:

"Panicum Crusgalli—to quote direct from Hunt's Forage and Fiber Crops in America—is a common, annual barnyard

to destroy these. Consequently the Experiment Station has prepared poison adapted to rats, mice and ground squirrels. This poison is put up in quart cans only.

It seems that this is all that is necessary in answer to our subscriber's inquiry. There is much more that can be said, but inasmuch as the Experiment Station poison is the most successful poison so far prepared and handled as it is through the Experiment Station, with full directions sent with each lot, further explanation would in this article be surplusage.

Boy Corn Clubs Work Well.

Republic County has 18 boys' corn clubs in working order. These clubs are under the supervision of the county farmers' institute, in co-operation with the county Y. M. C. A. Membership requires a boy to plant and cultivate one acre of corn and exhibit 10 ears at the county farmers' institute in competition for prizes.

A. B. Fogle, Williamsburg, Kan., submits an inquiry, which has been answered by mail, and in his letter says: "I have been a reader of KANSAS FARMER for many years. I find it the most valuable farm paper I receive."

IN THE PENS AND FEED LOTS

Good Things About Live Stock From Practical Experience From Breeders

In regard to pure-bred hogs, I don't think there will be much demand for breeding stock until we have another corn crop in sight. Hogs all through central Kansas are very scarce, and I think now is a good time to raise a lot of pigs and be ready for future business. If the corn crop bids fair to be good, people who have ever been in the hog business at any time will be eager to buy, and they will be a good price. There has not been many hogs raised, on account of the scarcity of feed, while the cholera scare caused many breeders to sell off everything that would do to sell. I was out at the fairs for eleven weeks last fall with our show herd of hogs. I heard the hog business discussed from every point of view during that time, and heard many say they were out of the hog business until they got another corn crop. I have been attending the fairs for several years with hogs, and I have never seen the time when inquiry for breeding hogs was so dull as it was last fall. I think a rest from the hog business will make people anxious to get back just as soon as there is a good prospect for a corn crop. I don't mean to go wild and pay hot air prices at some hog sale, for there are enough good breeders who are raising hogs who are advertising and selling at private sale through correspondence to people who do not have time to follow the sale circuits, and I have found out that this is the most satisfactory way to sell or buy hogs, for the people who read our home papers, such as KANSAS FARMER, are always willing to rely on the breeders treating them fairly. I will give you a brief outline of the way we got into the pure-bred hog business. Eleven years ago last fall we showed 11 head of red hogs at the Hutchinson fair. We thought our hogs were about right, but the judge did not favor us with a single ribbon. I was awfully sore at the judge, and I want to say right here that the only way to promote good breeding is to compete with the best. My wife and I talked over the probability of our getting some good stock and trying it again. We were taking KANSAS FARMER, and we bought a bred gilt from one man who was advertising Durocs in KANSAS FARMER. She cost \$25 and \$1.35 express charges, making the total cost \$26.35. This was in March, 1902. She farrowed 13 pigs in May and raised nine of them. I showed this sow and litter at Hutchinson, Sterling and Wichita fairs, sold eight of the pigs for \$20 each, kept the best gilt, and got \$48 premiums on the sow and litter. The sow was bred again, as she was such a good sow, and her pigs showed so well. A man from Lamont, Okla., gave me a \$10 option on choice of the litter she was to farrow. She farrowed 12 pigs in November and saved 10 of them. My man was to give \$25 for choice of male pigs, but I got a letter from him some time that fall saying they had sold their ranch and at some future time he would give us an order and let the \$10 he had paid apply on that. Anyone can see this was a good purchase, for in less than six months we had \$218 in money, the sow worth a lot more than when we bought her, and her best gilt that we had refused \$25 for at different times. We were so well pleased with the result that we gave Mr. I. D. Graham, of KANSAS FARMER, permission to buy us some more sows. He bought us two bred gilts at J. B. Davis' sale, paying \$71 for the two. The hog trade had grown so that we could sell all we could raise without making a public sale. We bought a big boar for \$50 from J. N. Howe in the spring of 1904. I won \$60 in premiums on him at the Hutchinson fair that fall, \$10 as the best Duroc boar over two years, \$10 as best boar any age or breed, and \$40 as best boar any breed and his get. The fieldmen were there and reported the winnings, and then published in the next week's paper. We got inquiry for the big hog and sold him for \$100. He went to H. G. Myers at Hardy, Neb. I am just mentioning this to show what can be done in the hog business by careful work, feeding, care, management and advertising. I don't think much of the public sales of pure-breds, for I think they get the prices too high to be profitable at some of the hog sales. I want to relate an incident that occurred at a hog sale a few years ago. I was attending the sale. Mr. Devine, fieldman for KANSAS FARMER, was there. Some men had sent him a sealed bid of \$45 on a certain sow catalogued in the sale, and when they

drove her out she was a fine sow, but Mr. Devine did not pay the limit for her, and treated the man just as though he was buying for himself. I think an advertisement in a good farm journal like KANSAS FARMER is money well spent. We have carried an advertisement in the paper for years, and in the year 1906 sold 141 boars and almost as many sows and gilts. We are going to try and have a lot of good Durocs to sell next fall, and you will see our advertisement again, for I think KANSAS FARMER the best paper to advertise in, for the owners and managers are always working for the good of the paper and ready to assist their patrons. It is the oldest and most reliable farm paper we have, and is not neglecting the paper and getting into politics, as some of our farm papers are doing.—W. R. Crow, Hutchinson, Kan.

Methods With the Big Type.

Green Lawn herd of big-type Poland Chinas was established on what we believe to be a firm foundation. In the first place we fixed our ideal of what a hog should be, and then we began a search for this hog, and at last found it in the big-type Poland China, the hog that we believe is the farmer's hog; the hog that will put the most money in the farmer's pocket, in the shortest time, and on the least amount of feed. The hog that is our ideal is the hog that will fatten at any age, and that will continue to grow and pay a profit to the feeder until he is two or three years old. A hog that will make 700 to a 1,000 pounds with quality, that stands on a good bone, has wide head, good arched back, good length, straight side lines, good bulging hams, and is low down, but at the same time has stretch and scale to grow large. After you get your ideal hog, the race is not half won. The question of mating and feeding are the most vital ones, for the best of animals can be quickly ruined by poor feeding and bad mating. It is our aim to carefully study our hogs and mate them so as to blot out, if possible, any objectionable features that they might possess.

And then comes the critical time, from mating until after weaning of pigs. We aim to give our sows, after mating, all the exercise possible, with a feed that will keep them vigorous and healthy, and at the same time not to get them too fat. The feed we use is a mixed feed of bran, shorts, meat meal, and some corn, with some kind of pasture or a wheat or rye field for them to range over and get some green stuff whenever possible. At farrowing time we aim to be with each sow and see that each pig is dried off nicely and gets a good fill of milk, then they will take care of themselves if the sow is a good mother. We aim to have our sows farrow in pens that have side rails in them to keep the sows from mashing the pigs against the side of the pen. Our hog barn for farrowing is 20x50 feet, with 4-foot feedway in center, giving us 16 farrowing pens, eight on each side. We have a large base burner in this barn that we keep going in cold weather, so that we can save pigs most any time. After farrowing is the critical time, as most of us fall into the too common error of feeding our sows too much. We never feed our sows anything for 24 hours after farrowing, and then only a small amount of corn, with plenty of pure water, for several days, and gradually increase the feed until the pigs begin to eat, which will be in about three or four weeks. Then we commence working with the pigs, giving them something to eat that will tempt them and at the same time not scour them. After they begin to eat well, we give them a mixed feed of shorts, chop, oil meal and meat meal, with an occasional feed of some good stock powder. We aim to give the pigs a good strong feed, for the more growth we get before weaning, the better we like them, and the better they do afterwards. We aim to keep our pigs growing from the time they will eat until someone else gets them. We aim to give them all the good pasture that we can, so they will grow heavy bone. We have at the head of our herd the grand champion boar at American Royal at Kansas City in

1911. He is a 1,000-pound hog at two years of age, and stands on a 11-inch bone. We now have about 75 head of February and March pigs, and with 25 sows to farrow in the next 30 days we hope to show 250 spring pigs this fall the equal of which will be hard to find. We are glad to extend to all interested readers of KANSAS FARMER a cordial invitation to visit Green Lawn Farm, and inspect our herd, and see the results of our work.—A. J. ERHART, Adrian, Mo.

The Mule on the Farm.

For generations the mule has been used exclusively on the farm in the South. They seem not to be in favor to so great an extent on the farms in the North and West. This seems a pity, as the 1,000-pound mule will do as much work, live on less and last longer at hard work, than the 1,200-pound horse, says J. M. Bell in an exchange.

There is an old saying in the South to this effect: "Two sets of mules will last a farmer his lifetime." For instance, a farmer starting out at 21 years of age buys a team of mules 3 years old. They are ready to go to work. Four or five years of age might be better, but at 3 years they are capable of doing steady farm or road work if properly cared for.

The writer has known them to be put to regular work at two and a half years of age, and kept at it until they had crossed the quarter century mark.

But to get back to the young farmer. He starts out at 21 years of age with his team of 3-year-old mules. For 20 years, or possibly with care, 25 years, they will do good work. At the end of that time they will, at the present prices, if fat and sleek, bring from \$50 to \$75 each.

The farmer is now 47 years of age. He buys another set of mules; they last him 25 years. By this time the owner is 72 years and probably through with the daily struggle for existence; in fact, is in a position to "rest on his oars," as the saying is, leaving to a servant, no doubt, the management of the farm.

The longevity of the mule has been a well established fact for so long that like the common law, the memory of man knoweth not to the contrary.

Pliny, in his writings, mentions the mule that had been used to carry grain to the markets of Rome until he was 60 years of age, turned out as too old to follow his daily labor, and this aged but faithful beast declined to be shelled, but insisted upon making the regular trip to the market place, although free and unloaded, falling in line as the other beasts of burden began their journey.

The writer recalls a mule 33 years of age that did her daily tasks on a large Southern plantation along with other mules varying from 20 to 25 years younger.

It may be safely asserted that a mule will last as long as its teeth and it is only when, from advanced age, their grinders fail to allow them to thoroughly masticate their food that their daily usefulness ceases.

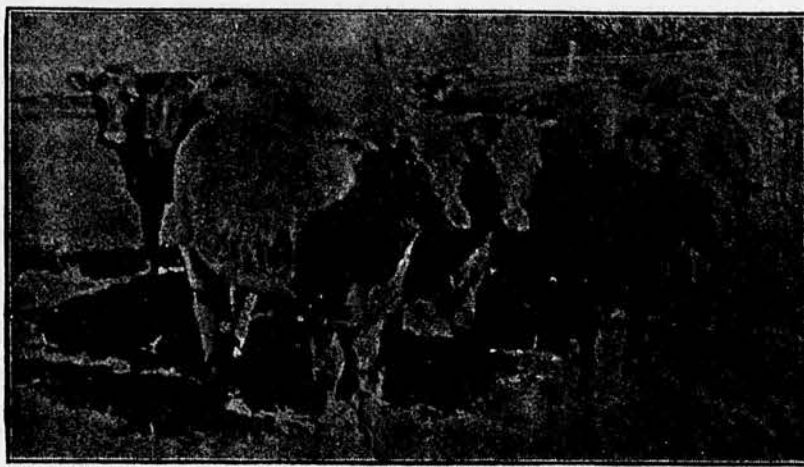
Their immunity from accident and disease is proverbial, and so true is this that it is seldom that one ever hears of a mule being seriously injured unless by gross carelessness or neglect.

They are not subject supposedly to glanders or farcy, the two most fatal diseases of horses. The conformation and texture of their hoofs renders them much less liable to lameness than horses and when used regularly on the farm and even occasionally on the road, they will not require shoes.

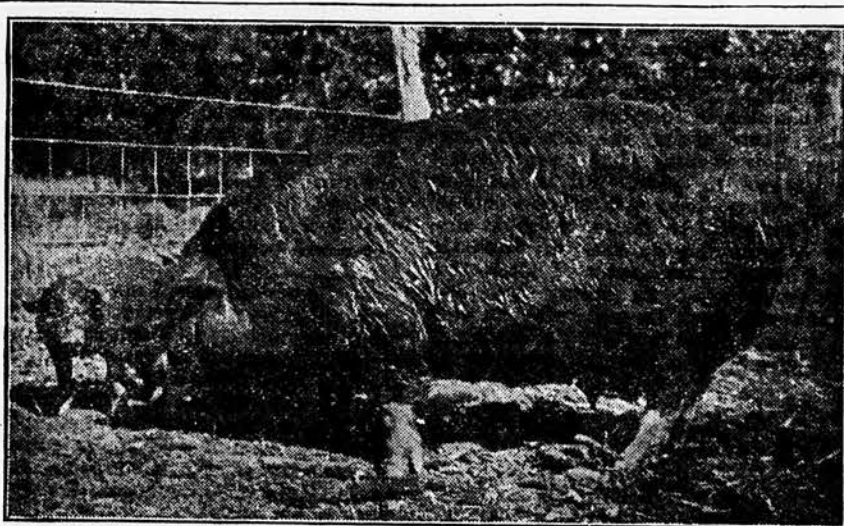
Another thing in their favor is that they can be stabled without haltering; a stable of 20 head of mules turned loose will not give the trouble of three horses turned loose, as the former will not fight but will give peaceably together, as a visit to any big sale stable will prove, as here the mules are always kept in pens, free and turned loose, while each horse is haltered in his stall.

In feeding mules it may be well to remember that they will keep fat on about three-fourths the allowance of a horse of the same weight, that they will eat up roughage and that their grain ration will only be about two-thirds that of a horse.

You will find them easier to raise, easier to break and cheaper to keep than horse colts. And, when you want to dispose of them they are always in demand.



A BUNCH OF KANSAS MONEY-MAKERS.



THEY CANNOT HELP BEING BIG TYPE "OUT THERE IN KANSAS".

How to Hold a Sale of Breeding Cattle

How can we have a successful sale of breeding cattle? There is no patent medicine recipe about how to make a successful pure-bred cattle sale. If there was, I no doubt would have invested some years ago. No one can hold a sale by himself. A breeder might have a thousand high-class cattle, but, unless he finds someone in the market to buy his product, his great herd would not even be self-supporting. First, to have a successful sale means that you must get in touch with intended buyers. Second, you must produce that class of product which is being sought by the public. Third, you must have the cattle in condition so they will appeal to the eye of the intending purchaser when he lands at the place of sale. The public sale problem is a problem that every producer of registered stock must confront and solve for himself. Methods pursued by one may not bring good results when pursued by another. The beginner can not hope to command the volume of trade that the old reliable breeder has acquired by years of honest toil.

How are we going to get in touch with intending buyers? The first thought coming to your mind will be to advertise. But it will require more than stock paper advertising to gather buyers for your sale, if you are to have a successful sale. You must sell in season when the public demands are right; selling out of season often results in disappointing sales. You will want to establish a herd that has been history making. This necessarily does not mean that we must all show cattle at our fairs and expositions and win prizes, but it does mean that honest, upright dealing, giving the purchaser one hundred cents for every dollar, has much to do if you wish to acquire a reputation that is a drawing card.

The advertising medium, no matter how good, can not overcome your personal faults and misconduct, and a great many of our stock breeders are not honest with the purchaser, and hence he never returns. The breeder who sells a man his third herd bull has a satisfac-

tion of knowing that his cattle are making good. The constructive breeder must fight his own battle, and he is often held accountable for the evil done by the destructive breeder. It will be impossible to hold a successful sale unless you impress on the minds of the buyers that you are offering a product that is worthy—something that will promote progression.

Human mind has never been content, but is always striving for improvement, hence the purchaser at your sale has a desire to satisfy, a hope of building better. See that you produce the kind of cattle that meets this demand and inspire this instructive breeder's hope. In order to acquaint the public with what you have it is necessary to compile a catalog. See that your catalog is not misleading, and that facts stated will be substantiated. No description should be misleading, and all guarantees should be printed, and then lived up to. Without the aid of a catalog it would be impossible for the buyer to know and learn the superior blood lines of one animal as compared with another. Your catalog is your advance salesman. See that it makes a good impression. Catalogs should be mailed to each association member and those inquiring for them.

Just here I will mention the fallacy of mailing out yearly hundreds of catalogs to members belonging to the dead letter list—those who have retired from or are not actively engaged in the breeding of cattle. The secretary of our national association should be instructed to compile an up-to-date list of members of our association who are actively engaged in the production of Angus cattle, and this list should be sent out to such members as inquire for it. By taking this step, breeders holding sales will yearly save a considerable sum in postage stamps, and this same literature might be sent to others where it would prove a benefit.

The sale should be held at a point easily accessible. This may be at the farm or some sale center. Some prefer the farm so the buyers may acquaint themselves with the entire herd and its

every-day surroundings, where the beginner receives inspiration that can only be obtained by coming in contact with farm conditions. The only benefits of the sale center is better shipping facilities and the saving of time and freight when having access to all lines of railroad.

The features of entertainment have much to do as a stimulus to a public sale. It will not be necessary to have songs and dances, but provide your guests with comfort and treat them with courtesy. A comfortable and well-fed buyer will always prove a ready bidder. Cattle should be well conditioned. Do not overfeed and produce patchiness, as such conditions never appeal to the buyer who is a thorough cattleman. Over-fat retards the growth and productiveness of your animal. Cattle should be gentle and well halter-broke so they will cause no disturbance when passing through the sale ring.

To hold a successful cattle sale it will be found the same as in all other lines of business. Three words constitute the keynote of success—honesty, industry and frugality.—CHARLES ESCHER, before Iowa Angus Association.

Alfalfa and Sweet Clover.

F. H. Hull, Mankato, Kan., asks if sweet clover can be pastured the first year.

When seeded in the spring, sweet clover may be pastured during the first summer and in the fall until killing frost. If pasturing is not sufficient to keep the young plants eaten back, a cutting of hay should be made when the growth ceases in the fall. Apparently it is not necessary to allow more than usual of the top growth to remain on the plants when they go into the winter. If it should be necessary to clip the growth during the summer in order to destroy weeds, this clipping should be done at the height of five or six inches. This clipping will induce the sweet clover plants to stool instead of producing a slender plant. Unless the clover is pastured it should be clipped, with the idea of forcing it to stool.

Our Concordia reader in reporting his experience in March 30 issue of KANSAS FARMER, said he seeded sweet clover on

alfalfa ground, diking in the sweet clover seed. He does not state what proportion of alfalfa to sweet clover existed, and we would infer that his action was to thicken a thin stand of alfalfa. We have just received a letter from J. T. Van Petten, Washington, Kan., who says that the seeding of alfalfa and sweet clover together is not successful for the reason that when alfalfa is ready to cut the sweet clover is too woody. While this objection might hold good in hay, it would not necessarily hold good in pasture.

However, if the field of our subscriber will grow alfalfa, we recommend growing alfalfa and not mixing sweet clover with it. Sweet clover undoubtedly has a place on certain soils and under certain conditions in Kansas, but it will not displace alfalfa when alfalfa does well.

We have reports from Nebraska and Iowa of sweet clover being seeded with timothy and broom grass with very satisfactory results for hay and for pasture.

There are several varieties of sweet clover, a number of which have no value for pasture or for hay. This clover grows in nearly every type, from early to very late and very coarse to very fine. Some grows eight to ten feet high, while a variety can be had that grows only 12 inches high at its best and probably averages about eight inches.

Frank Coverdale of Delmar, Iowa, is a sweet clover specialist, and he has selected for his use a medium tall and slender, rapid grower, as meeting the requirements for pasture and hay. This variety, he says, is hardy, stands pasture better than any of the clover, and has yielded for him as much as three tons of hay per acre. He could give you the name of this variety.

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.

Our Average Profit on No-Rim-Cut Tires

Is 8½ Per Cent

Last year our average profit on No-Rim-Cut Tires was 8½ per cent. Every penny we got, save a profit of 8½ per cent, went into size and quality.

That in a factory with the largest output and most modern equipment ever known in

Far Outsell All Rivals

Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires now hold the topmost place. They far outsell all rivals.

In the past 24 months the demand has increased by over 500 per cent. Over one million of these tires have been tested, on some 200,000 cars. The demand today—after all that experience—is three times larger than one year ago.

That astounding record—rarely excelled in all the history of business—marks a tire, Mr. Motorist, which you ought to know.

10 Years Spent Getting Ready

The success of this tire is a sudden sensation. But we began to perfect it 13 years ago.

We started with the idea that he who gives most will get most. So we surrounded ourselves with experts—the ablest men we could find. And we told them to secure the maximum mileage, without any regard to expense.

It was years before we approached tire perfection. It was ten years from

the start before tire buyers realized what the Goodyear concern had done. Then came this avalanche of trade.

Mileage Tests

To learn facts quickly we did two things.

We put Goodyear tires on thousands of taxicabs—where mileage is known, where conditions are arduous, where comparisons are quickly made.

And we built in our shops a tire testing machine. There four tires at a time are constantly worn out, under all road conditions, while meters record the mileage.

this industry. That in a risky business, with fluctuating materials, on a tire that's guaranteed.

You will never get more for your money—more mileage per dollar spent—than in Goodyear No-Rim-Cut Tires.

Thus we compared every fabric and formula, every grade of material, every method of wrapping and vulcanizing.

Thus every idea which our experts developed was put to the mileage test. Thus rival tires were compared with our own.

Thus year after year Goodyear tires were made better. In the course of time we got close to finality.

Rim-Cutting Ended

Then we found a way to end rim-cutting—a method controlled by our patents.

We examined thousands of ruined old-type tires, and we found that 23

per cent had been rim-cut. By ending this trouble—at vast expense—we saved that 23 per cent.

In seven years' experience with No-Rim-Cut tires there has never been an instance of rim-cutting.

Adding 25 Per Cent to the Mileage

Then we found that extras added to cars were overloading tires. So we made these tires—No-Rim-Cut tires—10 per cent over the rated size.

That meant 10 per cent more air—10 per cent added carrying capacity. And that, with the average car, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

With these tires of maximum quality—made oversize, made so they can't rim-cut—we met the prices of other standard tires.

Investigate These Tires

In view of these momentous tire facts, don't you think, Mr. Motorist, that you ought to investigate Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires?

Send for our 1912 Tire Book, based on 13 years of tire making.

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

Main Canadian Office, Toronto, Ont.

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

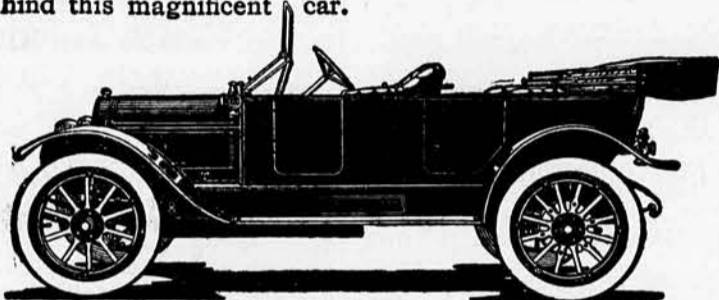
Canadian Factory, Bowmanville, Ont.

The Big, Self-Starting CASE 40

An Auto Your Wife Can Run

A woman can easily manage this great big, powerful car. The mechanism is simple in the extreme. A very little practice gives complete mastery of the **Greater Case 40**—the largest, handsomest, high-grade, moderate-priced car on the market.

The 70-year reputation of J. I. Case machinery is behind this magnificent car.



"The Car With the Famous Engine"

The Greater Case Car is always ready to go. The engine always runs. It took 18 years to perfect this simple, reliable engine which makes the car supreme.

Case Nation-Wide Service

We have 10,000 Case Agents and 65 big Branch Houses scattered throughout the United States and Canada. Wherever you carry the Case Eagle you will find friends. Case agencies everywhere. No other automobile concern in the world can duplicate Case Service.

The Case "Eagle" Stands for Quality

This emblem on an automobile has the same significance as the **STERLING MARK** on silver. It stands for highest quality and guarantee that protects.



Splendid Special Features

Fore-door ventilation—36x4-in. tires—120-in. wheelbase—4½x5½-in. cylinders—Rayfield carburetor—dual ignition—Timken full-floating axles—cellular type radiator—regulation trimmings—demountable rims—English mohair top with side curtains and dust hood—self-starter—high-grade wind-shield—12-in. acetylene gas head lamps—special design combination electric and oil side and tail lamps—storage battery for the electric lighting side and tail lamps—Prest-O-Lite tank for head lamps—one extra demountable rim—complete set of tools—jack and tire-repair kit—pump.

J. I. CASE T. M. CO., Inc., Dept. Racine, Wis.

Please send me at once your latest catalog describing

"The Car With the Famous Engine"

NAME _____

TOWN _____

STATE _____

\$29.50 Buys This Elegant
Top Buggy.

Retail Price \$60.00. Buggies, Surreys, Spring Wagons, Farm Wagons. We have cut out our Jobbers, our Wholesalers and our Retailers and offer YOU their profit. Write today for our Free Catalog and Delivered Prices. Mutual Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co. Station 1615 East St. Louis, Ill.



WARRANTED FOR
Five Years.

Get a Square Deal Weigh your stock and grain on your own Scales and you're sure to get a square deal.

"McDonald Pitless" Scale The Original Pitless—U. S. Standard—

used for weighing U. S. Mails. Shipped complete except flooring. Built for hard service. 21,942 in daily use.

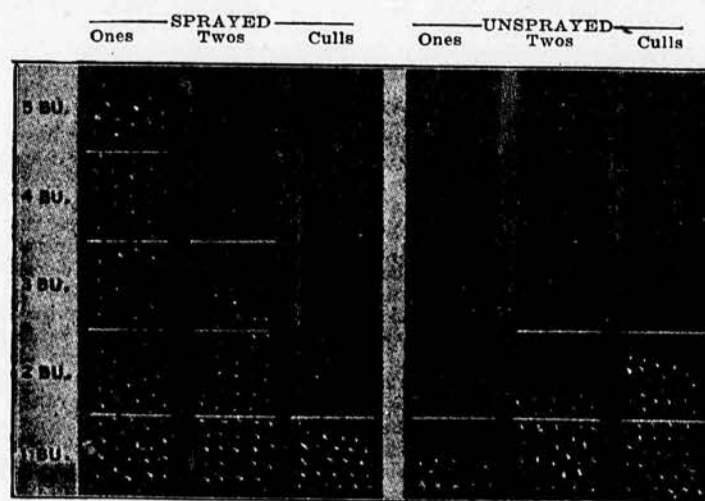
Steel frame and protected bearings make them always accurate. Illustrated booklet FREE. Write today. Made and Sold by

MOLINE PLOW CO.
Dept. 4 MOLINE, ILL.



SPRAYING THE ORCHARD

By ALBERT DICKENS, Horticulturist, and
T. D. HEADLEE, Entomologist, K. S. A. C.



AVERAGE YIELD PER TREE, MARKETABLE FRUIT, 1911

Have you San Jose scale? Then spray between now and the opening of the buds with winter-strength lime-sulphur solution.

Had you cankerworms last season? Sprays 1 and 2 will destroy them this year.

Have you curculio? Sprays 1, 2 and 3 will prevent 72 or more per cent of their damage.

Have you codling moth? Sprays 2, 4 and 5 will make almost all picked apples free from damage.

Have you apple scab? Sprays 1, 2 4 will prevent practically all of the trouble.

Have you apple blotch? Sprays 2, 3, 4 and 5 will prevent practically all of the damage.

SPRAYS.

1. **CLUSTER CUP**—This spray is composed of lime-sulphur-lead-arsenate, and is applied between the opening of the cluster buds and the opening of the blossoms. In our experiments it prevented 20 per cent of the normal curculio damage. It is also known to reduce apple scab.

2. **BLOSSOM-FALL**—This spray has the same composition as No. 1, and is applied between the dropping of the petals and the closing of the calyx. It prevented 67 per cent of the normal codling moth damage in 1910 and 1911, 43 per cent of the normal curculio damage in 1911, and effected a small reduction in apple blotch in the same year.

3. **TEN-DAYS-AFTER-BLOSSOM-FALL**—This spray has the same composition as No. 1 and is applied ten days after the blossoms fall. In 1911 it reduced codling moth by 9 per cent, curculio by 9 per cent and apple blotch by 57 per cent. During the same year in another part of the state, where curculio damaged 67 per cent of all the unsprayed fruit, this spray reduced it as much as 40 per cent. If the weather should be dry and promises to remain so when the time for this spraying arrives, the Bordeaux-lead-arsenate should be used. This is particularly true when apple blotch is expected.

4. **THREE-WEEKS-AFTER-BLOSSOM-FALL**—This spray is composed of Bordeaux-lead-arsenate, and is applied three weeks after the blossoms fall. In 1911 it reduced the normal codling moth damage by 12 per cent. When taken with No. 5 reduced the normal apple blotch damage by 37 per cent, and is known to reduce apple scab.

5. **TEN-WEEKS-AFTER-BLOSSOM-FALL**—This spray is composed of arsenate of lead at the rate of 2 pounds to 50 gallons of water, and is applied ten weeks after the blossoms fall. It reduces the normal codling moth damage. When apple blotch is serious, or bitter rot is anticipated, No. 5 should consist of Bordeaux plus arsenate of lead. If the latter is expected, another application of Bordeaux should be made two weeks later, and perhaps still another two weeks after that. In years of greater rainfall this last spray would probably show greater value in reduction of codling moth.

NOTE—The percentage of normal damage prevented are in all cases made up from the consideration of all the apples that set on the experimental trees.

METHOD OF APPLICATION.

In all the spraying except No. 2, the effort should be to give the foliage and fruit an even and complete coating with

the mixture. The spray should be delivered under pressure, as a fine mist, and the trees should be thoroughly treated. Too heavy treatment is likely to defeat the end desired because the mist droplets, if too numerous, will run together and the liquid will run from the tree. In the application of No. 2, every effort should be made to fill the calices of all the apples, and sufficient time should be taken to do this well. Trees from 12 to 15 years old will require from three to five gallons, and others in proportion.

MATERIALS.

Arsenate of lead, 2 pounds to 50 gallons water is the usual dosage, but for half-grown cankerworms, 3 to 5 pounds is recommended.

Bordeaux made of 3 pounds of copper sulphate or bluestone, 4 pounds of good lime, and water to make 50 gallons in the usual manner, has given excellent results. Commercial lime-sulphur testing 33° Beaume, has proven satisfactory. It should be used at the rate of 1½ gallons to 50 gallons of water for summer spraying and at the rate of 1 gallon to 8 for dormant treatment. Home-made lime-sulphur is efficient, but troublesome to prepare. In combining arsenate of lead and lime-sulphur, the latter should be kept in a state of violent agitation.

BURNING.

Spray burn is liable to follow the application of Bordeaux mixture made during damp weather, or when rain falls soon after the application. Lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead is liable to cause severe burning if applied during hot, dry weather.



A 9½-pound Black Langshan cock, bred and owned by J. A. Lovette, Mullinville, Kan. This fine bird is the sire of a number of pullets that scored from 95 to 96½, and one 96-point cockerel, and is at the head of one of Mr. Lovette's pens this season. Mr. Lovette has made a specialty of Black Langshans for the past twelve years, and for the past eight years he has also bred Buff Langshans, which variety is somewhat rare. Mr. Lovette informs us that he has Buff Langshans with as good color as can be found on any other buff-colored breed of chickens.

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 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.



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

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PENN'A.

Manufacturing Chemists

Get All the Crop Profits—Kill Insect Pests—Spraying Merry War Powdered Lye



And It Will Not Injure Vegetation

I have spent more than 20 years making all manner of tests so that I know what I am talking about when I claim that **Merry War Powdered Lye** makes the most effective, most economical, safest and surest spray mixture you can use in orchard, garden or poultry house.

And my claim is backed by the experience of thousands and thousands of fruit growers and truck farmers everywhere who have used **Merry War Powdered Lye** as a spray mixture to exterminate San Jose Scale, Borers, Potato Bugs and other profit-eating insect pests in orchard or garden—and with wonderful results. Don't wait until your trees and plants are half eaten up with the pests. If you want the best results begin now when you know the first signs are due—and devote all the time you can spare to systematic spraying with **Merry War Powdered Lye**.

Every farmer knows that it is a constant battle for extermination. The trouble with many spray mixtures, like Paris Green, lies in the fact that they cannot be used strong enough and frequently enough to destroy the pests without searing foliage and poisoning and dwarfing the yield. The farmer who sprays with **Merry War Powdered Lye** need have no such fear—it will kill the pests without injuring either increasing both the size and quality of the yield.

E. Myers,
President,
E. Myers Lye
Company

Here's One Man's Experience

Dear Sirs:—
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.**

Cut Out And Save These Directions And Follow Carefully

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 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. A potato patch sprayed weekly with **Merry War Powdered Lye** will yield an immense crop. Try it. Spray as often as necessary to keep down the pests—regular spraying gives best results. Use any kind of spraying device you like.

Unequaled In Poultry House

The most effective wash or spray for nests, roosts and poultry houses is made from three teaspoonfuls 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.

My Warning Important—Read It

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 dealer supplying the genuine—and accept no substitute.

Sold By Leading Dealers Everywhere

Merry War Powdered Lye comes in 10c cans, full case of 4 dozen cans for \$4.50, at Grocers, Druggists or Feed Dealers Everywhere. If you can't supply you, write us giving your dealers' names and we will see that you are supplied, and will also send you free, a valuable booklet on **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?



Velvet

THE
SMOOTHEST
TOBACCO

Aged for two whole years.

Two years would be a long time to wait for a smoke—but every time you fill your pipe with Velvet you smoke tobacco that has been cured for two years.

Old Father Time is the only one who really knows how to cure tobacco, and it takes him *two full years* to remove all the bite and burn and make tobacco like Velvet.

So-called patent processes cannot produce the same mature, ripe flavor and smoothness that is secured by this tedious, old-fashioned aging.

Velvet is made from carefully selected middle leaves of choice Burley. It contains no stems or sticks or scraps.

If your dealer hasn't it, ask him to get it for you from his jobber.

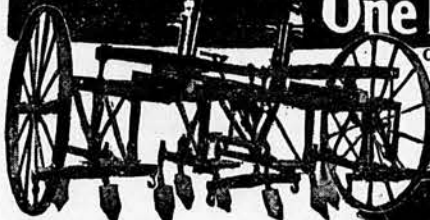
Full size 2-ounce Tins—10 cents.
One-ounce Bags—convenient for cigarettes—5 cents.

SPAULDING & MERRICK

(Stock owned by Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.)



Bailor 2-Row Cultivator Saves One Man And One Horse



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Bailor Plow Company,
1825 Main St., Atchison, Kan.

LIVE STOCK



Lime don't cost much, nor does carbolic acid, but both are worth much about the hog trough and pen, the chicken house and the cellar.

The skin of man or beast is a sure index of health, and often of disease. A healthy animal has a good skin, whether it be hog or human.

The largest profits in the dairy will come from a herd of uniformly good cows—not from a herd in which there are a few extra good cows and a few very poor ones.

In selecting breeding stock of any kind, look to the performance records of the ancestors. Save the gilts from prolific dams, the calves from dams with strong milking abilities, and this applies to seed corn as well.

The bacon type of hog is not so popular in the corn belt, yet there is a good market for him here and just the feed to make him in Kansas alfalfa fields. He needs the protein of the alfalfa rather than the fat and starch of the corn.

Recently a number of Iowa farmers went down into southern Missouri and bought several carloads of shoats. These men were willing to buy hogs at present prices, pay freight for the long haul, and feed them on 80-cent corn. And they will win.

In six years nearly 150,000 square miles of territory have been so nearly cleared of cattle ticks as to be placed above the quarantine line. Every southern state has made progress in fighting this pest except Alabama, Florida and Louisiana.

Eighty-cent corn and \$8 hogs afford as good a margin for profit as is usual in the hog business, if not better. Many farmers hesitate to stock up with brood sows now because corn is so high, when, as a matter of fact, the margin of profit is good at present prices and hogs will go higher before they go lower.

Beef men are taking to the silo as strongly as dairymen, and with equal profit. Economy in feeding operations is getting more and more necessary and the silo saves a lot from waste, increases the convenience in feeding, makes the feed more palatable, and fattens the steers better and quicker.

Some Nemaha County farmers are planning to put in stone, brick or cement paving in their feed lots. It is stated that the mud was so deep that the cattle and hogs were in it constantly with no place to lie down, and some farmers made sacrifice shipments on this account.

It is just as easy to make money on hogs when corn is high in price as it is when it is cheap, provided the price of hogs is also high. The relation between 80-cent corn and \$8 hogs is just the same as it would be between 20-cent corn and \$2 hogs, but the incentive to feed carefully and right is greater now, so this is the better time to go into the hog business.

Cattlemen who have every opportunity to know the situation state that there is every prospect that the big Kansas pastures will be well stocked this summer. Cattle are being shipped in trainloads to the grazing grounds of Cowley, Greenwood and Wabaunsee counties, and the grass is far enough along so that they will do well from now on.

The American farmer must learn that it is not profitable to produce so-called beef cattle that requires four or more years to develop, but must raise the thick-fleshed, quick-maturing cattle of the highest quality. The high prices that have been paid during recent years have never been handed out to the owner of "razor backs." It is steers that have the quality that bring the extreme prices. It is true that beef cattle on many farms have made good returns, but the pure-bred products have not

commanded the price they should, and that they are sure to command in the very near future.

The spring pig crop will be much below normal, due to adverse weather conditions and especially to lack of sunshine and to muddy quarters. It is possible that this crop of pigs will prove to have been the smallest in many years, yet the optimists can see some good in it. If hogs are scarce the price will be high, and this is good for the seller. If the cholera scare does not frighten hogs onto the market too early, it is but natural that hog owners should give good care and feed to what hogs they have, and this will mean heavier weights on the market. Heavy weights and an advanced price will perhaps bring up the profit side of the ledger.

The Pure-Bred.

The pure-bred animal is not one that will make good on poor feed and care. The scrub will beat the pure-bred every time when it comes to "rustling" its own way. But the scrub will not and can not make money for its owner. And right here is where the pure-bred exceeds. He has capacity which the scrub has not. Give the pure-bred animal good feed and care and he will make money and do it quickly.

At least three crops of pure-bred beef animals can be turned out ready for market to every two crops of scrubs or grades.

Grades make money for their owners, sometimes, but the amount and the quickness with which results are attained are in direct proportion to the infusion of pure blood, which makes them grades and better than scrubs.

Live Stock Losses.

The Department of Agriculture places the April 1 condition of live stock as 91.5 for cattle, against a 10-year average of 94; 89.9 for hogs, the 10-year average being 95.3; 92.9 for sheep, the 10-year average being 94.4.

The losses from winter exposure were unusually heavy, being 21.5 cattle and 46.6 sheep in 1,000 head.

Hog cholera cost the country \$46,675,000 the past year. Losses from this disease were 90 in every 1,000 head, being the heaviest since 1896, when the losses were 127 per 1,000. Illinois was the heaviest loser the past year, her mortality being 215 per 1,000 head.

Losses of horses from diseases averaged 22.9 per 1,000 head, compared with 19 the preceding winter and a 10-year average of 18.8. In the states of Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, where stalk poisoning was disastrous in places, the losses were unusually heavy. Fatalities among horses in Kansas are placed at 25 per 1,000, against 16 the previous winter. Missouri losses were 29 per 1,000, against 16 last year. Wyoming losses are placed at 68 per 1,000, against 18 a year ago. Mule losses over the United States are only 17.1 head.

Work the Stallion.

"Lack of exercise, with high feeding, is the cause of 75 per cent of poor foal getters," said Dr. C. W. McCampbell, assistant in animal husbandry at the Kansas Agricultural College. "Exercise stimulates and strengthens every organ and function in the body. It is very essential in keeping the animal in good condition. The best kind of exercise is honest labor in the harness. Working the stallion not only improves his health, but makes him more easily handled."

"In beginning to work stallions, it must be remembered that the average American stallion is more or less pampered and is therefore soft and fat, and must become accustomed to work. After he is once accustomed to work he can do more than any other horse on the place."

"If the keeper has no work for the stallion, he should drive him from four to eight miles every day, in and out of season. The animal should be allowed to rest for an hour before breeding. Some owners work their stallions only half a day at a time during the season, and patrons, knowing that, come at the time when the animal is not working."

The production of cream throughout Kansas is at this writing much lighter than it has been for many years past. This is due to one cause, and that only, namely, the scarcity of feed. It is too late this year to remedy this condition. Nothing will bring about a normal production of dairy products until pastures become good. This will not be for a month or six weeks. The production has been light during the late winter and the entire spring, and on account of this the income per cow on practically every farm has been reduced at least one-third for the year. This is a lost opportunity which cannot be regained. The best we can do is to guard against a condition of this kind in the planting of feed crops this spring. An important point on every farm is the matter of growing plenty of feed—not only for the dairy cows, but for all the live stock. An extra effort will be required to get the feed situation properly adjusted on every farm, and this is the year to make that adjustment. A silo will be the most important adjunct in correcting the feed situation. If a silo is not constructed, a larger acreage of feed should be grown and methods of cultivation employed to make the crop most sure.

Hogs in Pottawatomie County.

I will try to give my opinion of the outlook for the hog business for the next 18 months, at least. Judging from my past experience and what I know to prevail in the surrounding country, there has been but little disease in Pottawatomie and Wabaunsee counties, but over the state, as you are aware, there was great loss from disease. Besides this, a large number of sows were bred to farrow in February and March and the weather was such that, even when provided with good buildings, the breeders and farmers lost nearly every pig and occasionally a good sow.

"Some got disgusted and discouraged, fed the sows a few days longer, and put them on the market. So it looks to me as though breeding stock will not boom any under present conditions. If there is a good corn crop in sight the demand will be beyond the supply. Stock hogs and shoats are always in demand at this time of year and at about the prices of fat hogs. My opinion is that well finished fat hogs will sell as high as we have ever seen them go. I sold all of my bred sows in February, and only have a small number of young hogs on the farm, so you see I am not in it.

During the past few years, even with the high price of feed, some men have made money, but it requires judgment in breeding, feeding and handling to make a success of it. This is as I see it.

—C. J. HUGGINS, Breeder of Poland Chinas, Wamego, Kan.

Buying Feed.

The prices of feedstuffs are high, and some seem much higher than others. This, however, is only a seeming, as they are about all equal in price when the real feeding value is considered.

This is fortunate for those who must buy feed, as it gives them a chance to secure a variety of feeds for their farm animals which they so much need and relish and at practically the same cost for each.

Now that the heavy strain of field work is put upon the teams when they are soft from their winter's rest, they need feed according to their work. Corn and hay will support life, but are a poorly balanced ration. Corn and alfalfa make a good ration, but lack variety, which is so much appreciated by both man and beast.

A reader states that he is using a mixture of wheat, bran, shorts, shelled corn, alfalfa meal with molasses and hay—seven distinct feeds—for his work horses. This is varied several times each week by substituting single feeds of oats, and, while he does not claim that he is feeding a perfectly balanced ration, he does claim that he is feeding a variety which is highly relished by the horses and that they are in the pink of condition.

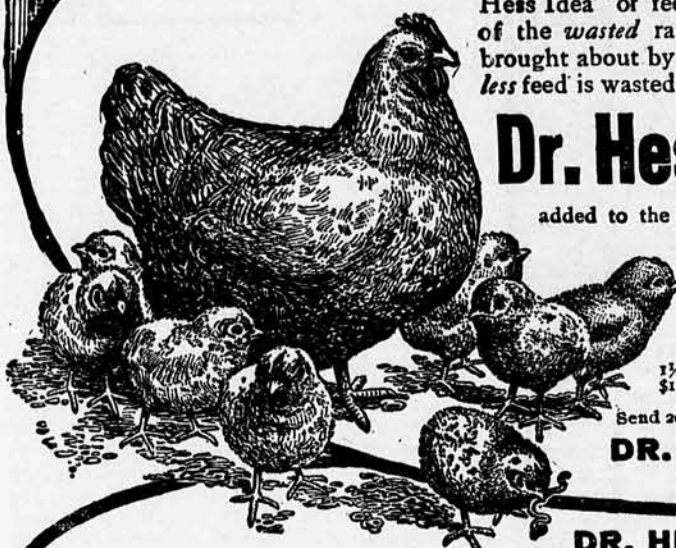
The brood sow has to sustain heavy drafts upon her system at this season, and should be fed a comparatively narrow ration which will furnish flesh and bone-forming materials for her pigs as well as support herself in good condition. Any animal must have a keen appetite and relish for feed in order to do well. This condition can only be created and fostered by giving a variety of feeds.

That animal is best and most profitable which will eat the most feed and assimilate it.

If you are optimistic, credit your wife. If you are pessimistic, blame yourself.

There's Money in Chicks That are Healthily Fed

Most of the big poultry men of to-day started in a small way, but they started right by mastering the health question. Thousands have proved the sound principle of "the Dr. Hess Idea" of feeding which has for its basis the decreasing of the wasted ration, and the increased consumption of food brought about by strong digestion. By strengthening the fowl's digestion less feed is wasted and more is converted into flesh, blood, feathers and eggs.



Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

added to the daily mash helps chickens to extract more nutrition from the ration. With this extra nutrition they are strong enough to ward off cholera, gapes, roup, leg weakness and other poultry ailments. On the same principle of increased digestion, Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A makes hens lay more eggs—fattens poultry for market rapidly and keeps fowl in robust health.

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.

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio

DR. HESS STOCK TONIC

Helps hogs digest more food—makes them fatten quicker. Keeps the stomach and intestines clean—remember that, because worms and cholera germs start trouble this time of the year, and only strong, clean, healthy hogs can ward off disease. Only healthy hogs pay. Dr. Hess Stock Tonic keeps hogs healthy, by strengthening the digestion and cleansing the functional organs. 100 lbs. \$5.00; 25 lb. pail \$1.60. Except in Canada and extreme West and South. Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Send 2c. for Dr. Hess Stock Book, free. Guaranteed just like DR. HESS PAN-A-CE-A.

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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Saves You 15 to 25 Per Cent

First Successful Portable Stacker Ever Made!

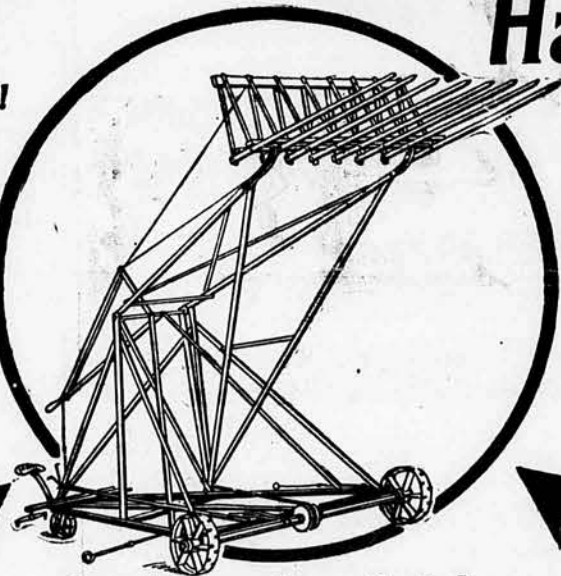
Nine Years on the Market!

Every Machine Warranted!

Read What One Man Says:

Kaycee, Wyoming, Jan. 1, 1912.
F. Wyatt Mfg. Co., Salina, Kan.
Dear Sirs: Your stacker is the only successful portable hay stacker I have ever seen. With the "Jayhawk" Stacker and ONE BUCK RAKE, with one team to each, we can put up TEN ACRES of alfalfa hay in one day. The "Jayhawk" Stacker does most of the work. It works fine.
Respectfully, L. L. BROWN.

You Cannot Afford to Let This Offer Go By You!



Send For Our Catalogue

It tells you what our machine will do and how it is made. THERE ARE MANY IMITATIONS ON THE MARKET. LOOK FOR THE TRADEMARK and get a machine that has been tried by the haymen for nine years and has been proven a success.

The F. Wyatt Mfg. Co., 606 N. Fifth St., Salina, Kan.

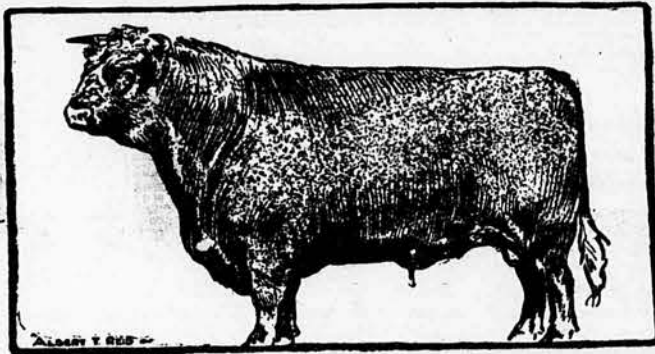
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Operates at 20c to 50c a day. Saves horse flesh. All horses do is draw the binder. Always ample power. Weighs under 200 lbs. This is an all-purpose engine for any work from 1 to 5 h.p., as well as being the original binder engine. Consumes gasoline according to work done. Send for free book.

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WE HAVE THE BEST STAFF OF ARTISTS TO BE FOUND ANYWHERE IN THE WEST AND ARE THEREFORE PREPARED TO FURNISH YOU WITH THE BEST CUTS OF YOUR STOCK

KANSAS FARMER - TOPEKA

These Days of Cream Profits

It hasn't been many years since a farmer's profits on his milk supply were very uncertain—with heavy losses through hand skimming and the feeding of valuable butterfat to stock. The Centrifugal Cream Separator—even in its crudest form—changed this condition in a very large measure. But the day of the largest and most dependable profits the milk producer has ever known came with the

BEATRICE Cream Separator

The BEATRICE is as far above the common run of Separators as the first Centrifugal machine was above the old methods of hand skimming and cold water separators.

Cream profits are the rule, instead of the exception, when the BEATRICE is used. You will know complete Separator satisfaction—in year-round service, every-day efficiency, low repair cost, economical use—when you operate a BEATRICE. And the initial cost is remarkably low, for a Separator that is really Standard. Here are the prices:

550 to 600 lbs. Capacity. \$55.
750 to 800 lbs. Capacity. \$65.
950 to 1000 lbs. Capacity. \$75.

If your dealer cannot show you the BEATRICE, we'll be glad to send you booklets and complete information, and tell you where you can buy.

The Continental Creamery Company
Dept. C—Topeka, Kan.



Mr. Farmer!

GET TOP PRICES FOR EVERYTHING.
KEEP POSTED ON THE MARKET.

Use "Long Distance"

Most all rural telephones connect
with the Bell System for Long Distance
Service.

The Bell System reaches all
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Missouri and Kansas
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Best feed
for your
baby
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It is no trouble to hatch chickens, but it takes the proper feed to raise them: use Otto Weiss Chick Feed

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

Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co.
Wichita, Kansas



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.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

THE FARM



Our theory is that riding implements should, so far as is possible, be used. We believe in riding cultivators, riding plows, riding listers, riding wheat drills and a harrow truck so that the driver may ride while harrowing. Riding implements require a little more horse power, but as a rule they do better work and they certainly are easier on the man. Horse power is cheaper than leg power. We believe, too, in the gang plow and the two-row cultivator. Larger implements and riding implements accomplish more work at a proportionately decreased expense.

A great many plows are so cast that the draft on the team is much greater than it need be. Adjust the plow so that with a steady pull the heel does not press heavily against the soil. If the plow is properly set and the ground is not too hard it will run under favorable conditions without touching the handle. The walking plow is much more easily adjusted than the sulky plow. When the sulky is properly adjusted it will pull steadily through the soil without shifting from side to side. We are confident that these points are not new to any considerable proportion of KANSAS FARMER readers, still it is not unusual to find a plow unnecessarily working the team and doing a poor job of plowing because of failure to hook it up as it should be.

Testing seed corn is at this late date receiving a tremendous amount of space through the farm papers. The use of such space will not be amiss if the valuable information is kept in mind and applied to next year's operations, but it is too late to do much good this year. KANSAS FARMER took up the Kansas seed corn situation early in December and in plenty of time to result in a seed corn awakening throughout Kansas. Other Kansas papers took their pointers from us and got busy, but not until too late to be of much real value. The matter of selecting seed corn, storing, grading, planting, cultivation, etc., coming at regular seasonal intervals in the farm paper, to be of value to its readers must bear down hard on its recommendations a few months before the work is actually to be done.

The disk has been given considerable space in KANSAS FARMER the past few months because we believe it to be one of the most useful and profitable farm implements. There is another implement which can be used with equal profit in Kansas, and that is the sub-surface packer. The use of the harrow less and the sub-surface packer more will result in tremendous advantage to the farmers of the western two-thirds of Kansas—those sections in which the spring and fall winds are oftentimes damaging. The harrow on the plowed field too often has the effect of pulverizing the surface and making the same susceptible to immense damage by blowing. The sub-surface packer packs the subsoil, making a firm seed bed, without pulverizing the surface to a dust. Investigate the sub-surface packer. It is a worthy implement.

Our subscriber, B. R. C., Solomon, Kan., writes: "In the last issue of KANSAS FARMER I notice one man says the advice of your paper is for the rich man and not for the poor. I think he is wrong. He may want to have everything that your paper recommends as good without wanting to wait and work for it. The silo, the manure spreader and all latest machinery, with good buildings, etc., are desired by all farmers, but to get them takes time and work. I think KANSAS FARMER is a good paper to follow, as it has the experience of the best and most practical farmers in the state. My wife was brought up in the city, but every week she tells me of something I am doing wrong because 'KANSAS FARMER' says it should be done the other way. I was formerly in the creamery business, and several years later in the laundry business, but am now farming and getting along very well and have reached the conclusion that farming is the best business yet."

A letter from a subscriber is to the effect that it is sheer foolishness for KANSAS FARMER to state or even suggest that it is possible for the 20-bushels-per-acre average corn yield of Kansas to be doubled. The answer to this subscriber is that in practically every community there is one or more corn growers who are producing two times as much, and often three times as many bushels as the average of his community. Such men and their achievements furnish the incentive to and the foundation for our statement that the corn yield can be doubled by the right methods. The doubling of the corn yield on farms here and there is the best evidence that the yield throughout the corn belt can be doubled. The experience of these men show that the doubling of the corn yield is not at all theoretical, that it is a possible and a practical achievement. Every community has its best corn grower, its best wheat grower, its best dairyman, its best swine grower, each being evidence to the possibility of success in each line if proper methods are pursued.

While talking about saving of labor—a thing every farmer, as well as the man in every other walk of life, is forced to do—have you ever thought of the loss resulting from allowing plowing done July first to remain without harrowing and preparation for the seed until a week or ten days before wheat sowing time, then requiring two or three harrowings, and possibly more, to pulverize the clods and get the field ready for seeding and then planting in a loose, poorly prepared seed bed? Would it not save labor to harrow each day's plowing before the team leaves the field at night? It certainly would make a better seed bed. We know of farmers who practice the method of following the plow with the harrow who claim that for a ten-year average this method will save half the labor of harrowing, and that it results in a seed bed otherwise impossible to obtain except during years of heavy rainfall. In preference to harrowing, we recommend the use of a packer which will settle the freshly plowed ground, pulverize the larger clods, but leave the surface not subject to blowing.

A land owner writes an Ohio exchange that he has solved the tenant problem in so far as he himself is concerned. He pays a cash wage of \$30 a month to tenant for the labor and gives the tenant one-fourth of the annual crops and of the increase in live stock. The land owner, of course, furnishes equipment and live stock necessary to get the best results from the farm. He claims the tenant took over the farm three years ago without capital or property, and has done well. The owner says he is satisfied with his income and finds his farm in better condition than before. The statement does not contain a sufficient amount of detail in connection with this operation to warrant KANSAS FARMER in recommending or condemning the plan, but the same is submitted for the consideration of readers. A plan of rental successful and satisfactory to one land owner may not prove satisfactory to another. One plan may be advantageous to one tenant and not to another. The landlord and tenant problem is one which cannot be given general application. It must be made to fit individuals. However, landlords cannot expect the tenant to do well with nothing on the farm. The tenant is entitled to a living and a reasonable profit in addition, else he can not be interested. Tenant and landlord must get together on a more mutually beneficial basis than has heretofore been generally considered throughout this section. The older agricultural districts made greater progress in solving the landlord and tenant question than has the west, because the landlord has learned that a good tenant must have a good show, and to obtain a good show the tenant must render the landlord good service.

How some men do hate to break in a clean towel!

Join in Boosting Standard.

The extension department of the Kansas Agricultural College is pushing several boys' and girls' contests. The object of such contests is that of elevating the standards in the several lines along which the contests are diverted. The average acre yield of corn in Kansas is only about 22 bushels, while boys in Kansas have raised over 40 bushels from a one-fourth acre plot, and 'way over 100 bushels from a single acre. In every county in the corn-growing section both boys and men every year produce yields much above the average, of course. The contests, especially among the boys, serve to fix new standards as to the possibility.

The local contest in connection with the local farmers' institute has a much greater value than contests privately conducted, because there all the boys and the men see the best corn, see the judging, hear the explanations of the judges and hear a special lecture on corn growing with discussions by the best and most successful farmers of the community. Then, the practice, now quite general in Kansas, of sending a few of the winners in the A class to the state farmers' institute cannot be too highly recommended. At the state meeting there are usually about 500 boys from all over the state; instruction is given daily in corn and stock judging, and lectures are to be heard on many subjects of great importance to the hearer and to the state.

"I wish to urge upon all public spirited citizens of Kansas the importance of supporting the local contests held by the local farmers' institutes," says Director Miller of Kansas Agricultural College Extension. "Money invested in prizes will be a mighty good investment. A good many bankers and many grain dealers have already offered through their local institutes to send one or more boys to the state meeting next December, paying all expenses. Those who have not done anything to help boost the local boys' and girls' corn, garden and bread contests should 'get into the game' at once. This month is the time to show their interest."

Spanish Peanut Inquiry Answered.

George Murray, Goodland, Kan., writes: "We like KANSAS FARMER fine. There is so much good advice in it. We read it from front to back and find it full of good."

Mr. Murray, like dozens of others, since KANSAS FARMER printed articles on the Spanish peanut for feed, makes inquiry as to where the seed can be had.

The following seedsmen and individuals are offering Spanish peanut seed for sale, but we are not advised of prices: Barteldes Seed Company, with houses at Denver, Col.; Lawrence, Kan.; and Oklahoma City, Okla., have a large stock of seed grown under dry farming conditions.

Seed grown under dry conditions is also for sale by the Pierce Seed Co., Pueblo, Col.; the L. M. Hunt Grain Co., Colorado Springs, Col.; and by the Sel-domridge Grain Co., Colorado Springs, Col.

January 1, 1912, the following men at Comanche, Okla., had Spanish peanuts grown under extremely dry conditions:

J. B. Leach, 1,000 bushels; Calvin Green, 500 bushels; Richard Box, 600 bushels, and A. McCoy, 600 bushels.

The Barnhart Mercantile Co., Denison, Texas, are jobbers that handle a large amount of Spanish peanuts, both those grown in dry farming sections and those grown in the rain belt.

Mr. Murray asks whether it would be advisable to plant Spanish peanuts on ground that was listed to corn last year and kept free from weeds, or on ground that has gone back several years. He should by all means plant on the ground which was listed last year. As soon as the ground is dry enough to work it would be well to disk and cross-disk. This will ventilate the soil and gives it a chance to get warm, at the same time conserving the moisture. The peanut is a little slow in its early growth. For this reason the ground should be warm and well prepared before the seed is planted. The peanut will do best in a shallow lister furrow. This gives the young plant protection afforded by the furrow and the needed warmth of the surface soil. It puts the seed in contact with the moisture of the subsoil without the danger of getting cold feet from the too deep planting. Prepare the ground as you would for corn, with a view to securing a bumper crop.

Spanish peanuts for feed should be planted a little later than corn. The seed should be soaked 36 to 48 hours before planting and planted without drying. The Arkansas Experiment Sta-

tion advises planting of Spanish peanuts in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart, dropping unshelled soaked pods, eight to ten inches apart in the row.

It is of vital importance to plant seed adapted to the climate and soil of the field where the crop is to be grown. For example, seed grown in the south, with a long, warm season and abundant rainfall, will not produce the best yields in dry farming sections where rainfall is scanty, nor in the north, where the season is short.

Seed grown in western Oklahoma or Texas is preferable for northwest Kansas or wherever the annual rainfall is less than 30 inches, and is absolutely necessary to produce a good crop where the annual precipitation is 20 inches or less. Such seed is best adapted to high altitude and northern climates. Unless Mr. Murray can obtain seed grown nearer home than Oklahoma or Texas, the seed from either of these two sections is recommended.

Destroying Weed Nuisances.

The methods of controlling weeds are: First, prevention of germination; second, bodily removal; and third, prevention of seeding.

In removing dandelions and plantain an instrument has been devised consisting of a can of gasoline and a tube at the end of which is fixed a two-pronged knife. The weed is cut off with the knife and pressure upon a button opens a valve and deposits a few drops of gasoline upon the root. This requires a good deal of labor, but has worked quite satisfactorily upon many lawns.

The third method, that of prevention of seeding, is particularly useful in the fight against weeds which infest meadows and pastures. Any old mowing machine may be worth many times its value as old scrap iron if equipped with stout sections and strong guards and used to cut weeds in the pasture. It is surprising what heavy brush can be cut with a strong team going at a good rate of speed if taken just when the brush is full of sap. Many of the pastures throughout the country have been seriously injured by overstocking, and one of the great needs on every farm is more grass. It is doubtful if any work will produce larger results than this mowing of the pastures at intervals during the summer.

The seeding of ground along ravines to grass or planting trees in such locations might very materially reduce upon many farms the number of seed weeds produced. In addition to being the first cause of good, thorough cultivation on many farms, weeds probably result in as much rotation of crops as all the lectures that have ever been delivered. The man who has been beaten in his corn-raising by cockleburrs soon finds that he can control this weed much more easily by sowing small grain. If the ground is well plowed in the fall and disked and drilled in oats in the spring the oats will get started before the cockleburrs germinate, and then if the ground is plowed soon after harvest the crop of cockleburrs will be very materially reduced. The farmer who has ground in this condition will usually find that one or two thorough workings with the disk and harrow will put the ground in good condition for fall wheat, or, if abundant moisture is present by the last of August or September 1, his chance for a stand of alfalfa will be first class. Alfalfa is the great weed exterminator. The only weeds that can conquer alfalfa are of the grass family. Crab grass, foxtail, wild millet, and in some sections of the state bluegrass, are the cause of a light crop, particularly the third crop of alfalfa. The need of disking or cultivation of the alfalfa is indicated, but better still, if the alfalfa can be plowed up and used for a corn field and a new field sown, will the great value of crop rotation be apparent. The destruction of weeds along the roadside is now demanded by the laws of Kansas. Farmers should see that these laws are enforced, as well as the laws against selling whisky or stealing horses.

Loss by Three Skimming Methods.

J. M. Palmer, Manhattan, Kan., writes: "About 917,700,000 pounds of milk were produced in Kansas for the year 1909, according to the Kansas Board of Agriculture report. If all this milk were separated by the dilution system it would mean a loss of 10,094,700 pounds of butter fat. The shallow pan system would show a loss of 7,341,600 pounds, the deep setting system 3,770,800 pounds, and the centrifugal system 458,850 pounds, or a saving of 9,635,850 pounds by the centrifugal system as compared with the shallow pan system."



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DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS EXCEL ALL OTHER separators not only in thoroughness of separation, sanitary cleanliness, ease of running and durability—but as well in their great simplicity.



Complete gearing of the De Laval Separator as it would appear if removed intact from the frame of the machine. Note the remarkable simplicity of construction.

THERE IS NOTHING ABOUT THE operation, cleaning, adjustment or repair of a modern De Laval Cream Separator which requires expert knowledge or special tools.

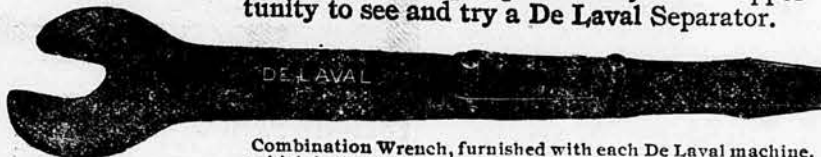
NOR ARE THERE ANY PARTS which require frequent adjustment in order to maintain good running or to conform to varying conditions in the every-day use of a cream separator.

THERE IS NO NEED TO FIT and adjust parts to get them together right. They are so carefully and accurately made that they cannot help go together right. All bearings and bushings are easy to replace. There are no complicated springs, keys, ball bearings or other fittings, that only an expert can properly adjust.

IN FACT, SO SIMPLE IS THE CONSTRUCTION OF A De Laval machine that a person who has never touched a separator before can, if need be, take a modern De Laval machine completely apart within a few minutes and then put it together again as quickly. This is something which cannot be done outside a shop with any other separator.

THERE IS NOTHING ABOUT THE MACHINE THAT cannot be taken apart, removed or replaced by any one who can use a wrench or screw driver. In fact, the only tool which is needed in the use and operation of a De Laval Cream Separator is the combination wrench and screw driver illustrated below.

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This Razor is not silver or gold plated. It is heavily nickel 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,

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The true dairy farmer is a dairy breeder. He should by all means grow the heifer calves from his best cows whether they are needed in his dairy or not. Such heifers when milking will sell at prices which will pay better than an animal of the same age sold for beef.

Kansas creamerymen and cream patrons are invited by State Dairy Commissioner Burch to meet with him at Manhattan, Kan., the afternoon of May 17 and the morning of May 18 for the purpose of discussing the Kansas cream grading test and to witness a thorough demonstration of its use. All persons interested in the improvement of cream quality and in commercial dairying are invited to attend.

The dairy cow is a mysterious animal. Just why it is that two cows stand side by side, eating the same feeds in the same quantity, and one cow giving twice as much milk per day as the other, is a mystery not yet fathomed. The reasonableness of saving the heifer calf from the best cow for building up the dairy is apparent. The heifer calf from such cow is most likely to inherit the traits of the mother. The whole theory of dairy breeding is that like begets like.

Sunlight is the best natural disinfectant and in fact the only disinfectant required if the stables are kept clean. This applies not only to the dairy barn, but to the horse barn, calf barn and the hog sheds. When these buildings are not disinfected by the sun's rays, commercial disinfectants should be used. Good health in the live stock is as necessary for the best results as is good health in the case of the farm hand if he is to do a good day's work.

A breeder of high-class dairy cattle was in this office last Saturday and stated to the editor that within the next three years the 40-pound butter cow would be a reality. What he meant was that a cow would be bred and developed which would produce 40 pounds of butter in seven days. The 30-pound cow is a development of the present day. When this editor was first interested in dairying, the 20-pound cow was the big cow. That was 20 years ago. It is not unreasonable to assume that the 40-pound cow is not far in the future.

There are now 350,000 dairy cows in New Zealand. An exchange says there will soon be a million. New Zealand is coming to the front wonderfully in dairying. This has been done by the use of dairy breeds. New Zealand sells her butter principally in London. Ten years ago the United States exported considerable butter to London. The last few years the United States has contributed no butter to the English market, all the butter made in this country being needed at home. The consumption of dairy products in the United States is increasing much more rapidly than production is increasing. No dairy farmer of the present day need worry about overdoing the dairy business in the United States.

Systematic grading up of our common stock with a pure-bred male from large producing ancestry, will result in a highly profitable dairy herd in five to seven years. The greatest improvement should result in the first cross and we are confident that the right kind of sire will increase the milk yield of first generation 50 per cent over the yield of the best common cows. The percentage named is conservative. We have seen instances in which the increase was 100 per cent in the heifer's first milking. This, of course, is unusual, but a 50 per cent increase should not prove in the least disappointing. By the use of the right kind of sires the milk and butter fat yield of each succeeding generation can be increased with absolute certainty.

An auction sale of Holstein cattle was held in Topeka April 20. The stock was eagerly sought and good prices paid. In the sale were many good animals, and we have no doubt that every animal

sold will give satisfactory results to its owner if given a chance. Breeding and ability are desired and required in every dairy animal worth the name. These, however, are of little value unless given proper care and good feed is given to enable each animal to show its breeding and ability to fill the milk pail. The chances are that the greater part of the animals above mentioned fell into the hands of experienced dairymen, but the pith of this paragraph applies to the men who come into possession of dairy stock of whatsoever breed and regardless of the manner in which obtained.

An occasional inquiry is received as to the advisability of buying a grade sire for the dairy herd. The use of a grade male in improving the dairy herd must be deprecated. The sire is obtained for the express improvement of the milking qualities of the herd. In such instances it is little more than foolish to use a grade when pure-bred males can be bought at reasonable prices. The value of pure blood as compared with a grade lies in the fact that the pure blood is much more likely to produce its kind than is that of the grade to perpetuate his best and what you are looking for. A dairymen with whom we talked not long since had an experience along this line. He invested \$150 in a grade Holstein sire and no advantages resulted to his herd. Following this experience he went to the other extreme and invested \$400 in the best male he could locate. His report is that the \$400 animal improved the herd to a much greater extent than he expected, and was by far the cheapest bull.

Dairy farmers of the east are falling over themselves to obtain alfalfa hay for feeding dairy cows, and to get alfalfa successfully set on their farms. Eastern farm papers have more to say about the possibilities of alfalfa and the proper methods of seeding in their respective territories than on any other one subject. Does it not seem strange that Kansas farmers, who know the value of alfalfa and who have soil and climate naturally admirably adapted to its cultivation, are slow in furnishing their cows and other live stock with all the good alfalfa hay they can eat? The dairymen of the east does not buy alfalfa at cost of \$22 to \$25 per ton laid down at his station, as he does most years, without acknowledging the superiority of alfalfa as a dairy feed. When Kansas farmers can produce it as they do, at a cost of \$6 to \$8 per ton, allowing the market price, does it not seem reasonable that we are overlooking a bet in failing to provide our live stock with all of this excellent hay needed?

The editor very well remembers when country butter was a drug on the market at 5 to 7 cents a pound. The country merchant did not want it then, and would not have taken it except as an accommodation to his customer in merchandise lines. The creamery business in Kansas has changed all this. The creameries have made butter fat worth an average of 20 to 25 cents the year around, and have greatly reduced the labor in its production and delivery to market. The large quantities of cream sold and shipped the creameries and made into creamery butter has resulted in decreasing the supply of country butter to a point where country butter is salable for consumption in the small country town at prices four or five times as high as before the advent of the creamery. There will always be a demand in the towns for country butter at prices closely approximating creamery butter. That demand, however, is limited, and is easily overdone. Just so soon as more butter is delivered to the country merchant than he can sell for consumption in his town, the price paid the farmer for the same immediately falls to the price of packing stock, which price is considerably below the price paid for butter fat in cream.

You cannot hire a substitute in the battle of life. You must either fight or desert and take the consequences.

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of wheat was the thresher's return from a Lloydminster farm during one season. Many fields in that as well as other districts yielded from 25 to 35 bushels of wheat to the acre. Other grains in proportion.

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Best and Poorest Herds Compared.

The cow census compiled among its patrons by a New York creamery shows the five best dairies, made up of 116 cows, as averaging 6,006 pounds of milk and 316 pounds of butter per cow per year. The five poorest dairies contained 107 cows with an average milk yield of 1,887 pounds of milk and 100 pounds of butter per cow per year. The average produce of 6,250 cows per year was 4,236 pounds of milk and 228 pounds of butter per cow per year. Note that the above figures are butter and not butter fat. To arrive at the butter fat reduce the butter figures one-sixth.

The creamery owners have undertaken the plan of distributing among its patrons pure-bred dairy sires of high quality with the idea of improving the herds and increasing the product. A herd of 110 cows, young and old, owned and cared for by the creamery owners, averaged 6,449 pounds of milk per cow and 414 pounds of butter per cow per year.

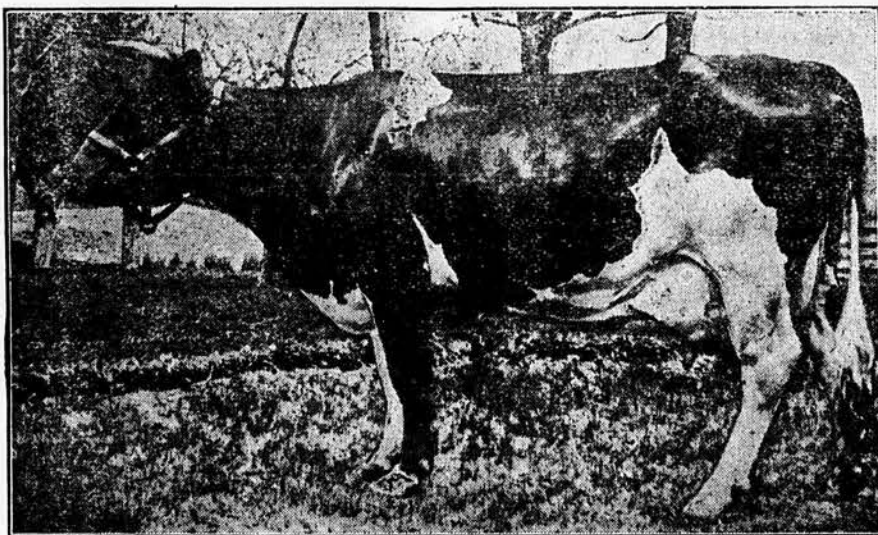
Cow Gives Bloody Milk.

Subscriber C. T., Geneseo, Kan., asks what can be done for a cow giving bloody milk. This inquiry, like a great many others received, is not sufficiently specific to make it possible to answer to the greatest satisfaction of the inquirer.

Bloody milk is often seen soon after calving and is the result of a rupture of some of the tiny blood vessels of the udder. Such milk may be due also to a local injury. The udder may have been injured by the butting of another animal or it may have been stepped upon or otherwise injured. Bloody milk also results from tumors or tuberculosis of the udder. If the bloody milk is due to the first causes mentioned, recovery by nature is usually certain. Frequent milking will aid in recovery. In cases of severe injury, bathing with hot water will help. If the appearance of bloody milk is continued it indicates a chronic trouble and a diseased udder and recovery is not probable. Under this condition the cow might as well be fattened and butchered.

Cream Grading Results.

The effects of the experimental cream grading which is operative at some 18 or 20 cream receiving stations in Kansas and regarding which plan KANSAS FARMER has printed several articles from the pen of Dairy Commissioner Burch, are shown by the following figures: The percentage of first grade cream for these stations during the month of January was 74.7; February, 77.6, and March, 79.7. The greatest amount of first grade cream received in any town was in the month of March, when that town showed 90.8 per cent of first grade cream. The lowest percentage was in February, when one town reported 61.9 per cent. The above results show that at cream stations where the Kansas cream grade test has been inaugurated 75 per cent more first grade cream is being delivered than at stations where the grading test has not been inaugurated.



THE QUEEN OF THE DAIRY.

With a record of 1058.34 pounds of butter fat produced in 365 days, Banostine Belle De Kol, a 5-year-old Holstein-Friesian cow owned by Dan Dimmick & Brother, East Claridon, O., becomes the new "Queen of the Dairy World." This wonderful cow produced during the year 27,404.4 pounds of milk testing 3.86 per cent fat. This means over 9 gallons of milk per day, or enough to supply 36 families each with a quart of milk daily. If made into butter, her fat production would equal 1322.925 pounds of butter, or over 3½ pounds per day for 365 days. This is all the more remarkable because it was made without her being dry at all before freshening. No other cow in the world has ever produced such an enormous amount of butter fat in a yearly test, and only one other has ever exceeded Banostine's milk record. During the time that Banostine Belle De Kol was in test she received nearly, if not all the time, more or less silage and alfalfa.

rated. Reports from cream buyers are to the effect that cream grading meets the approval of the patron.

Brown Swiss for Dairy.

The Brown Swiss is the oldest breed of dairy cattle, having been bred in Switzerland for centuries. In their native country they are fed exclusively on grass, roughing it on the mountain sides and along the valleys. It is claimed for this reason a Swiss cow will give more milk on a hay ration than will a cow of any other breed, thereby producing butter fat at less cost.

In milking condition the cows weigh from 1,300 to 1,500 pounds. Bulls weigh from 1,800 to 2,500 pounds. It is not uncommon for a calf to weigh 100 pounds at birth and grow rapidly, making fine veal calves. Grade steers are excellent feeders and will keep fat on good roughness without any grain whatever, and will sell on the Kansas City market as good as the Shorthorn or Hereford.

In Kansas, where we can raise so much cheap roughage, it pays to raise the steer calves. Of course, the Jerseys are all right for milk and butter, but the steer calves are not worth raising, and it seems that about two-thirds of them are steers.

A man in a lifetime can grade up and cull out and get a very good herd of dairy cows from Shorthorns, but life is too short. Why not get the breed that has been graded and culled for centuries and save time and expense and make money right from the start? Take them all around, the Brown Swiss is the best breed on earth.—J. W. Cool, Columbus, Kan.

Can Afford to Grow Calves.

A Kansas farmer who is a patron of a milk condensery and who has a high-grade dairy herd, was in this office recently. He said he could not raise his calves because he sold whole milk and had no skim milk. Our advice to this patron was to retain such whole milk as was necessary to grow his best heifer calves. If extra care is taken this whole milk need not be required longer than six weeks, and even during this time it can be fed with such economy as will not make the cost of the calf growth excessive. When this patron left our office he had determined to weigh and sample the milk from each cow so that he could know, with an absolute certainty, which were the best cows and from which he should keep the heifer calves. The calves from the best cows he was determined to keep and feed such whole milk as they should require, regardless of the price at which the milk could be sold. The fact is that this man knows that he can raise better cows than he can buy, and that the well raised, home-grown calf will give him the best satisfaction in the dairy. We are strongly in favor of the farmer producing his own cows after he has obtained worthy foundation stock.

Where Money Is Made

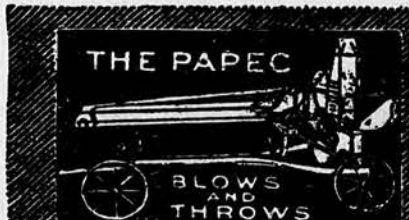
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"falcon" BEE SUPPLIES

We want every bee keeper to use these goods. On account of the bad season last year we will give a discount of 8%, in addition to the usual 2% cash discount, making a total discount of 10% on all goods bought between now and July 1. Send for our big red catalog.
C. C. CLEMONS PRODUCE CO.
182 Grand Avenue Kansas City, Mo.

BEE SUPPLY HOUSE

Everything for the
Business. We man-
ufacture the latest and
most approved supplies and
sell direct from factory at
factory prices. We're old-
time bee people in the heart
of a bee country. We
know your needs. Send for
catalog. Early order dis-
counts. Don't buy till it comes.

THE LEAHY MFG. CO.,
Talmage Street, Higginsville, Mo.

BROWN FENCE
MOST durable fence
made. Heaviest wire.
Double galvanized. Stock
strong. Chicken tight.
12 to 25¢ per rod.
Sample free. We pay freight
The Brown Fence & Wire Co.
Dept. 25 Cleveland, O.

OLD SEED CORN.
Why not buy seed corn that you KNOW
will grow? I have four varieties, either ear
or shell, and graded. Home-grown, tested
and guaranteed. Better seed cannot be
found. Price, \$2.25 to \$5 per bushel. Write
for my circular **Frank J. Riet, Humboldt,**
Neb.

POULTRY



The month of May ought to be a great month for raising chicks.

April is usually the chick month, but the hatching season is fully a month late this year.

The chicks should be crowded for all that is out; keep them growing right along, for a late spring is not always a forerunner of a late fall.

When eggs are soiled in the nests they should be cleaned as soon as gathered, for if the impurity is allowed to stand on them the eggs will absorb the same in a very short while.

Dirty eggs should never be sold, either for market or for hatching. Nothing shows the carelessness and slipshod methods of the breeder so much as to allow filthy looking eggs to be taken away from the premises.

By catering to a select trade and selling only strictly fresh eggs a much better price can be obtained for the product than when sold to the grocer. We know of several persons who are doing this in the vicinity of Topeka.

We have had so little rain so far this season that the chances are there will be many a rain storm during the month of May. The breeder should be certain that his chicks are well protected during the bad spells, or there certainly will be a heavy loss among them.

During the wet days ample room should be provided for the chicks to scratch and exercise. Young turks and their mother, especially, should be given lots of room, as they do not stand confinement very well and they must be kept out of the wet or they will dwindle away very fast.

We presume that it is the supply and demand that regulate the price of eggs, as it does the prices of most everything else, but we think the high price of feed ought to be taken into consideration when the price of eggs keeps going lower and lower. Eggs now in Topeka are getting pretty near the 15-cent mark, the ordinary price for summer eggs; but the price of chicken feed is way above the ordinary price. In fact, we never knew it so high. Mixed chicken feed costs from \$2 to \$2.50 a hundred, and shelled corn sells at 90 cents per bushel. It is true the farmers don't pay that price for their chicken feed, because they raise it themselves, but they could get that price for it in the market; and it might be better for them to sell their grain rather than to feed it to chickens and sell eggs below 15 cents per dozen.

With poultry, as with everything else on the farm, the rule should be to sell when a fair price can be realized. With young poultry early in the spring this is especially the case. While weight is always an item, in many cases at this time, it will be better to sell a little earlier and secure the better prices than to feed longer for heavier weight and then be obliged to sell at a lower price. One of the important items in the profit of raising early broilers for market is earliness. It pays to crowd all the flesh on them one possibly can, so as to get them in marketable shape at the earliest possible period. The earliest fries often sell for 75 cents each, while if kept a few weeks longer and weighing a third more will not sell for more than half this price. The broilers, usually a weight of one and a half or two pounds, will be most desirable and in nearly all cases it will be better to sell when this weight is reached, and especially so when good prices can be obtained. In many cases even a few days' delay will make a considerable difference in the price it is possible to realize. Try to be the first one in the market and you are certain to get the best price. The cost of growing chicks until they will average two pounds is nearly or quite the same, whether they are in good season or a little late, and the manner of feeding

is an important factor in securing a quick growth. They should never be stunted, but pushed for all that is out from the time they are hatched till they are ready to be sold. They should be plump and fat; a lean, scrawny chick is an abomination. A safe rule ordinarily is to let the price determine when they shall be sold. If a good price is offered, sell at once, rather than hold out expecting a higher price in the future, which may never come.

Bourbon Red Turkeys.

This is a comparatively new breed—but recently admitted to the Standard. In color, they are a deep brownish red, with the main wing feathers white, and some white in the tail. Their stately carriage makes them an ornament to any country place.

These turkeys are of a gentle disposition and are not inclined to wander away as are other turkeys. Although they are not immune to disease, they are extremely hardy.

The hens are good layers. I only had two hens last year and they laid 124 eggs. And, best of all, the poults are easily raised. As a breed, some claim that the Bourbon Reds are not as large as the Bronze, but my gobbler last year was the largest turkey I ever saw of any breed. I think there is a great future for the Bourbon Red turkeys.—**Mrs. L. E. BUNDY, Goodrich, Kan.**

Points in Turkey Culture.

They must be carefully attended to until well feathered.

Finely cut fresh bones from the butchers, with adhering meat, are excellent.

Give them liberty on dry, warm days. A high roost in an open shed, which faces the south, is better than a closed house for grown turkeys.

A single union of a male and female fertilizes all the eggs the hen will lay for the season, hence one gobbler will suffice for twenty or more hens.

Two-year-old gobblers with pullets or a yearling gobbler with two-year-old hens is good mating.

Turkeys can be hatched in an incubator and raised to the age of three months in a brooder, but only in lots of 25, as they require constant care.

Capons make excellent nurses for turkeys and chicks.

It is not advisable to mate a 40-pound gobbler with common hens, as the result will be an injury. A medium-sized gobbler is better.

Young gobblers may be distinguished from the females by being heavier, more masculine in appearance, circunculated on the head, and a development of the "tassels" on the breast. A little experience may be required at first.

Adult turkeys cannot be kept in confinement, as they will pine away. By feeding them in the barnyard a little night and morning, they will not stray off very far, but they cannot be entirely prevented from roaming, and the hen prefers to make her own nest.

Gobblers and hens of the same age may be mated, but it is better to have a difference in the age.

Change in Farm Products Market.

H. C. Talbott of Green Bend, Kan., refers to the changes in marketing farm products. Within his recollection this change has come out in the great wheat belt of that state. "Formerly," he explained, "all of our surplus farm products were shipped east. There was no other way to send it. But now trainloads of farm products go west. All the alfalfa shipped from that section now goes west. Grain goes south, and so the difference in the trade centers are shown in this movement of farm crops."

It costs more money to fight weeds than it does to pay taxes, yet the men who kick hardest against the taxes are often the ones who fight least against the weeds.

A dairy cow should not be judged by her good pints, but by her good quarts.

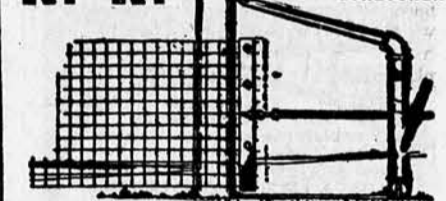
Can the cook who always leaves on short notice be called a fireless cooker?



Are made to fit all from a three-year-old boy to a 500-pound man. The FITZ reserve stock is always complete—insist on FITZ

If your home dealer does not carry FITZ overalls write and we will see that you are supplied. Free FITZ book on request. **Burnham-Munger-Root D. G. Co., Kansas City, Missouri.**

Ki-Ki WOVEN WIRE STRETCHER



The simplest, most powerful, durable, easiest operated stretcher for woven wire fence made. Nothing to get out of order; made entirely of iron and gas pipe. The only stretcher that pulls the wire past the end or corner post, avoiding the necessity of setting an extra post or anchor from which to pull. You'll like this stretcher. Write today for circular.

J. H. MATTHEWS, Monticello, Iowa.

Save Your Chicks

from RATS, VERMIN and ROUGH WEATHER
If you want top-notch profits from your chickens, get rid of those wooden coops they soon get full of vermin, ill-smelling, and they don't keep out rats and weasels.
All-Metal, Rain-Proof TRI-ANGLE Coops
Patented iron—rust-proof—lastingly cleaned. Keep your chicks happy, healthy and safe. Thoroughly constructed, ready "get-to-work." Fold flat when not in use. For cheaper than wooden coops—pay for themselves first season in chicks saved. Absolutely guaranteed. Full information on request. **TRI-ANGLE MFG. CO.** 16423 Eighth St.

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.

SILVERMINE and BOONE CO. WHITE OUR SEED GROWS
Grown from Kansas State Agricultural College breeding stock.
Maple Mill Farms
Earrest W. Young, Prop.
R. R. No. 6, Box K-F-71 Lawrence, Kansas

WE TEACH YOU

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

BUFF THE STRAIN

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

WILLIAM SCOTT, Box K, Abilene, Kan.

L. M. PENWELL,
Funeral Director and
Licensed Embalmer.
511 QUINCY ST., TOPEKA, KAN.

Why I Prefer Rhode Island Reds

Likes Them Best for the Reason They Have Given Best Results

By H. A. SIBLEY, Lawrence, Kansas

Rhode Island Reds come nearer suiting us than any breed of pure-bred fowls that we have handled in the past fifteen years.

It is not my purpose or intent to say a harmful word against any of the pure-bred breeds, for they are all good, and my advice to all that ask me which is the best for them to start with, is the breed they think they would like the best, as they would give them better care and attention.

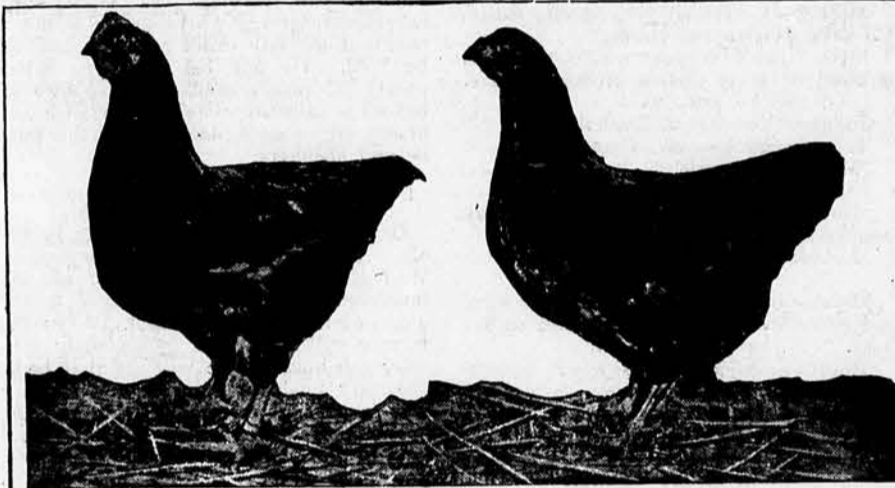
We like the Reds the best for the reason they have given us the best results. It might be that we have given them better care, for that is what brings out the good points and profits in any flock or herd.

We have found the strain that we have to be good layers, especially in the winter when eggs are high in price; hatch strong, make a quick growth with plump bodies. Also, a good table fowl

sell for more than one gallon of milk, if sold at a creamery, or two pounds of pork. One dozen eggs will sell for more money on the open market today (January 16, 1912) than two gallons of milk or five pounds of pork on foot.

Which is the easiest to raise?

Our poultry houses are all 16 feet wide and vary in length from 12 to 60 feet. The longer houses are divided into rooms 12x16 feet, with runways the same width, 75 to 100 feet in length. The houses are 8 foot centers and 6 foot sides, which gives plenty of head room and no extra cold air space to keep warm in cold weather. The roof slopes both ways from center, with 2-foot fall. Will take care of all storm water. Roofs are boarded tight and covered with asphalt roofing. Windows in south, part glass, part muslin. All houses have cement floors, movable nest boxes, roosts and dropping boards elevated high



SINGLE COMB AND ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED PULLETS.

First prize winners, bred, owned and now mated on Sibley's Rhode Island Red Poultry Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

with a flavor of flesh, in our opinion, that cannot be surpassed in any other breed.

We have capacity so we can raise 1,000 or more chickens a year, but fall below that number some seasons. What we do not cull out and sell for table use through the summer months, are sold for breeding purposes, mostly in Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Nebraska, and some are shipped to other states.

My estimate of pure-bred fowls over scrubs, for farm or town lot use, is that one pure-bred is worth a half dozen scrubs or mongrels. If the same attention on the farm was given to poultry that is given to dairying and hog raising, my opinion is that it would bring in more money with less work. One pound of chicken can be produced at a lower cost than one gallon of milk, after one gets a flock of pure-breds started. And two pounds of chicken can be grown on less feed than it takes to make one pound of pork. One pound of chicken if hatched, grown and sold right, will

enough to use all floor space for scratching.

We feed all kinds of sound, clean grain, alfalfa, clover, vegetables and sprouted oats in winter. The fowls will tell you which they like the best, and that is the kind of feed, if you do not overdo it. Good results cannot be obtained by feeding sour or musty feed or grain.

We never let lice, mites or other vermin get much of a start; cleansing with coal oil and crude carbolic acid will keep them out.

The best remedy we have found for white diarrhoea, roup and other diseases is the hatchet before they get much of a start.

My experience at Kansas poultry shows, as an exhibitor, has always been satisfactory. Have always got all I thought was coming to me, and that was a good share of the awards.

We use both incubators and brooders, and hens, for hatching and raising chickens. Have found hens to be the most satisfactory, although we raise a good many incubator hatched chickens.

Setting Bermuda Grass

In answer to a number of inquiries made by KANSAS FARMER readers asking about the setting of Bermuda, we give below the answer of F. A. Mitchell, Chandler, Okla., who knows everything about that grass:

"There is no best way of setting Bermuda. There are many good ways. The best way for us is with a manure spreader. Plow around the land in the Bermuda sod about three furrows. Drive spreader upon green sward, load sods with forks into spreader, drive to field, place in gear, distribute from 6 to 10 tons per acre. Follow with stirring plow. Firm them under, covering about 4 inches deep, harrow and continue to harrow at suitable intervals until the grass covers the ground.

"In this manner two men with teams will set two or three acres a day. Don't be afraid of covering the roots. Only be afraid that the dirt will not be sufficiently packed around them. Do the work well if you desire the best of results. Another good way is to have the roots in boxes where they may be kept moist. A plow and a man to follow, dropping the roots into the newly made

furrow. The roots will be covered at the next round. When the team overtakes the man doing the dropping let him step aside until the team passes. In this way with the roots in boxes conveniently located one man can drop as much as a team can plow. The time required to prepare the roots depends upon the skill of the man and the character of the soil from which they are taken. If your roots are purchased from a dealer this is a most excellent way. Future cultivations with the harrow. Never mind whether the rows are straight or not. There won't be any rows by July, nor vacant places upon the ground. With good conditions, the ground will be covered.

"Another method which is very popular with us is to list the ground as for corn, two or three men drop roots in newly listed furrows. Cover with cultivator 3 or more inches deep. At convenient times harrow ridges until the grass covers the ground. Such an outfit will set from five to seven acres a day. As much as team can list or cultivate."

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.

2343
E. T. Cartledge, Tax Commissioner,
Santa Fe Land Improvement Co.
Topeka, Kansas.
Please send me your Southwest Kansas booklet.

Name
Address

Saves $\frac{1}{3}$
Baling
Cost

Ann Arbor

"THE BALER FOR BUSINESS"

25 YEARS ON THE MARKET
Give Size of Your Engine and we will tell
You the Baler to fit it. We Build
Baling Machinery Only.

Ann Arbor "Columbine" with
10-15 H. P. Bales from
40-75 tons in 10 hours. For Steam or Gas.
"Ann Arbor" "335," with 6-10 H. P. will bale 20-40
tons in 10 hours. Medium weight. For Gas Engine.
Peerless Jr. and Ann Arbor No. "30," with 14-4
H. P. will bale 15-20 tons in 10 hours. A light weight Baler for
Gasoline Engines.
Our New Catalogue No. 34 Gives Details.
Mailed by ANN ARBOR MACHINE CO., Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Write For
Catalogue No. 34

**THE WINDROW
BALER**

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.

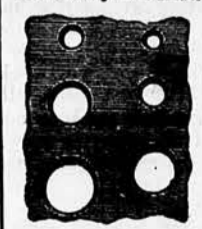
**Premium
Stock Knife.**

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, 2½ inches long, and a special punch or reamer blade, 2½ inches long. This blade may be used for making various sized holes in leather for buckles, rivets, belt lacings, etc.

This illustration shows
the actual size of holes
that may be cut with
the leather punch blade.



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



Bargains for Kansas Farmer Readers

FARM LIBRARY CLUB FOR 1912

Hundreds of Subscribers Have Taken Advantage of this Special Club Offer.

In making up the list of periodicals you wish upon your reading table during the coming year, you cannot afford to overlook this GREAT CLUB OFFER. Never before have we been able to offer such value for the money. It cannot be duplicated anywhere.

THE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

One Year's Subscription to KANSAS FARMER—

The cleanest, most practical weekly agricultural paper in the Southwest. Not a line of medical, whiskey or fake advertising accepted. Every line of reading matter written by actual farmers or men with experience on the farm. Special de-

partments devoted to all kinds of live stock, dairying, poultry, bees, home circle, farm, etc. A whole library of information will be found in the two thousand or more pages of KANSAS FARMER each year.

One Year's Subscription to The American Swineherd.

For over twenty-five years the Swineherd has been the hog raiser's acknowledged authority. There is hardly a farmer in the Southwest

who is not more or less interested in hogs. You cannot keep in touch with the swine industry of the United States without the Swineherd.

One Year's Subscription to Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

Every man who keeps a cow ought to have this great semi-monthly dairy magazine. Each issue printed on high-grade book paper, containing from 32 to 74 pages of the best in-

formation on dairying and the breeding of dairy cattle by expert dairymen. If you breed, feed or milk cows for profit you need this great dairy paper.

One Year's Subscription to The Poultry Standard.

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

folks will be especially interested in the Poultry Standard, which is one of the very best publications devoted to this growing industry.

One Year's Subscription to The Fruitman and Gardener.

Fruitman and Gardener has the strongest department devoted to the growing and marketing of fruits and vegetables of any publication in the country. It carries a department entitled, "Correspondence School of Strawberry Culture," answering free all questions of subscribers who are interested in strawberries. Its de-

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.

\$1.50 TWELVE MAGAZINES ONE HUNDRED AND \$1.50

Each magazine is special in its particular line. The one hundred and twelve copies you get in this club for \$1.50 will equal forty average sized books. Just think of it! Send your order at once. Renewal subscriptions accepted the same as new.

KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.

P.S. The above club cannot be broken, but we will be glad to quote you a special price on any club of magazines or newspapers you wish to take. Send us your list. Also send for our catalogue of farm books, mailed for 4 cents in stamps.

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.

When writing our advertisers, say you saw the advertisement in KANSAS FARMER. That insures to you the full benefit of the publishers' guaranty. See top of editorial page.

The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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Master.....George Black, Olathe
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.....E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence
Chairman of Insurance Committee.....
.....I. D. Hibner, Olathe
Chairman of Woman's Work Committee

Distinctions.

When Mr. Man looks out and sees
The glint of sunshine on the trees
He shuts his desk and says it's just
Another case of "wanderlust."

When Mrs. Lady hates the cares
Of home and for a scene prepares
Which will express her discontent,
That is a case of temperament.

But when, as vernal days draw near,
The hired man shirks his toil severe
And turns up peevish, more or less,
That's ordinary laziness.

Mother—"If you're very good, Edith,
I'll take you to the circus.

Little Girl—"Do you really mean it,
mother, or is it just a promise?"—Life.

Judge—"You are a freeholder?"

Talesman—"Yes, sir; I am."

"Married or single?"

"Married three years last June."

"Have you formed or expressed any
opinion?"

"Not for three years, your honor."

"Dat's an uncommon fine goose yo'
got dere, brer Williams," he said to his
host. "Where'd yo' git it?"

"Well, now, Mistah Rawly," he an-
swered with sudden dignity, "when yo'
preaches a special fine sermon does I
ask yo' where yo' done git it?"

From Coffey County.

Coffey County Pomona Grange doing
good work, discussing all the live issues
of now. Next meeting to be held in
Burlington on May 11. Subject: "Coun-
ty Co-operation," "Feedstuffs" and
"Topics" to be presented by different
subordinate granges.

Yearly Program.

The Worthy Lecturer of Kansas State
Grange has now in press a yearly pro-
gram with a very able introduction on
Grange Principles and other matters per-
taining to the advancement of the order.
This program will be of much service
to those granges which have, as a gen-
eral thing, given more time to the finan-
cial part of our order than to be a
rigid guide to all of the subordinate
granges.

This is the first effort that has been
put forth for a state-wide program, and
it will certainly fill a long-felt want.
Just as soon as the book is received from
the printer it will be mailed to the
lecturer of the subordinate granges. The
State Lecturer will be pleased to re-
ceive any suggestions that may be of-
fered by any of the members or officers
in regard to material for the one for
the coming year.

Programs for May.

OAK GRANGE.

May 1. Roll call, "My Favorite
Periodical;" Music, Miss Mabel Buckman;
"Pioneer Reminiscences," Mrs. M. L. Hal-
loway; "Everything for the Garden,"
Mrs. J. M. Vrooman; "The Automobile
on the Farm," Roy Daum.

May 15. Music, by the Grange; "Tur-
keys," Mrs. O. W. Blanchard; address, by
Mrs. J. D. Corbet; "Home Conservation,"
Mrs. William Little.

May 22. Picnic.

INDIAN CREEK GRANGE.

May 7. Conferring degrees; current
events; "Care of the Home," Mrs. J. F.
Cecil and Mrs. J. O. Browning; lecture.

May 21. Address, by Robert Tasker;
music, arranged by Ilean Wirmer; re-
freshments.

HIGHLAND PARK GRANGE.

May 14. Conferring degrees; music;
current events; "How to Beautify the
Yard and the Farm," H. W. Hanna, J.
M. Kessler, J. W. Bigger, W. A. Smith,
Mrs. J. Stevenson, Mrs. Fred Iles.

May 28. Recitation, Miss May Lott;
roll call; "Why Is Rural Progress Slow?"
Mrs. C. M. Williams, J. K. Wickam, J.
M. Rhodes, A. B. Williams.

PLEASANT RIDGE GRANGE.

May 11. Business and conferring of
degrees; "Floriculture," by Robert Rig-
don.

May 25. Evening session. Vocal solo,

Mrs. Roy Smith; recitation, Mrs. W. T.
Rogers; "Possibilities of Electric Power
on the Farm," W. C. Johnston; business
session.

Field Meetings.

Now is the time to prepare for the
field meetings. Send in your orders
early, so that we may arrange our cir-
cuit to the best advantage. When we
pay the railroad fare to get a speaker
from out of the state we ought to be
able to keep him busy for two or three
weeks. We were fortunate in securing
speakers last year, and hope to do as
well this.

These field meetings are great helps
in keeping our order before the people,
and will keep up the interest in our
ranks. The Pomona Granges, and we
have six in the state, should take this
subject up and map out the number of
places in their county which should have
a meeting, and notify this office.

Those counties where there is no
Pomona can, through the deputy and
subordinate granges, arrange for as many
meetings as they think may successfully
be held. Do not be afraid to select
plenty of places, and then be sure to
have the meetings well advertised and
plenty of accommodations for the pub-
lic and speakers.

Organization for Farmers.

Organization for the farmer is in the
air. We hear of it from everywhere.
Why should it not be so? Of all the
important industries, agriculture is the
only one that is unorganized. When the
farmer will take time to seriously con-
sider the question he will see that he is
the only business man in this country
who is without an organization and the
only manufacturer who goes to the mar-
kets of the world and says, "What will
you give me?" History has yet to
record the offer that has been financially
too high.

Results show that organization now
is more thoughtfully considered by the
agricultural class than ever before. When
a farmer joins the Grange he joins for
results, and not because his neighbor
asks him to.

The State Grange was fortunate
enough to secure the services of Charles
B. Hoyt, national organizer for the
Grange, and he was assigned to Mc-
Pherson County. Now this county had
had only one Grange for years, and it
had made no growth to speak of, but
had held together because the members
realized the necessity of organization.

Brother Hoyt was hampered by the
coldest January and February that we
have had for years, yet the results have
been more than gratifying. The county
is now well organized and the subordi-
nate Granges have been organized into
a Pomona Grange. Pawnee County has
also a Pomona.

Our veteran patron and state lecturer,
A. P. Reardon, is bringing Jefferson
County to the front, having a new
Grange at Grantville, one at Thompson-
ville, and just ready to place one in the
field at Williamstown. Brother Reardon
expects to soon see the entire valley of
the Kaw organized from its mouth to
Junction City.

Shawnee County has nearly 2,000
members in the eleven Granges, and
there will be two more Granges in a very
short time.

Organization is in the air, and all any
live deputy has to do is to concentrate
that idea into an intelligent mass and
then you have the material of which to
make a good live Grange, which will help
you, help your community and advance
civilization.

Effective Grange work in any county
depends largely upon the activity of the
deputy master of that county. At the
last state meeting there was a provision
made for the inspection of each Grange
in the county by the deputy of the
county, and this provision also made ar-
rangement for the payment of such
inspection by the State Grange, and not,
as formerly, by the Grange inspected.
For the inspection the deputy will re-
ceive \$1.50 and railroad fare, or 5 cents
per mile when driving overland. Neces-
sary blanks will soon be furnished for
such inspection.

This must and will be a banner year
for the Grange in Kansas. The State
Grange expects many good results from
this inspection.

The fastest time is made over the road
from affluence to poverty.

HORTICULTURE



Small Fruit for the Farm Garden.

Many farmers and residents of small towns have neglected a good opportunity for growing small or bush fruit. They are easily grown, especially in the eastern part of the state. There are few things grown on the farm that affords the satisfaction like an ample supply of small fruit. An available supply of fruit greatly simplifies the work of the housewife in preparing a meal, besides furnishing the body with nature's best tonic. Another side to this subject, and one that does not necessarily apply to Kansas as it does to some other states, is that you will seldom find an individual who uses alcohol to excess who is a fruit consumer.

I have been told by many people that it is cheaper to buy fruit than to raise it, but when it comes to paying 12½ cents to 25 cents a quart for small fruit, the individual who advances this argument is not the fellow who indulges his family at all frequent.

There is not a county in the state where strawberries cannot be grown with greater or less success. When given good treatment, the average yield per acre secured by commercial growers will be in the neighborhood of 200 crates per acre. Half a dozen rows 100 feet long and planted to the high yielding sorts, viz., Warfield, Senator Dunlap, Aroma, Beederwood, Haverland and William Belt, will furnish fruit in ample quantities during the strawberry season.

Best results are usually obtained by planting early in March, before the plants put out. If care is used, planting may extend over a period of two months. Those who expect to plant will do well to order immediately. Owing to the lateness of the season (1912) growers will probably be unable to dig many of the plants before the first of April. In order to lengthen out the fruit bearing season order enough each for a couple of rows of raspberry, blackberry, gooseberry, and some currants.

Raspberries should be placed about 2 feet apart in the row, rows to be 6 feet apart. Cultivate vigorously and nip off the new growth when 12 inches high. This will force out a growth of laterals that will furnish the bearing wood. About half a crop may be secured the first year after planting. The varieties best suited are (Black Cap) Kansas and Cumberland; for red raspberries, Miller, Loudon and Thwack; Cardina, the best purple and of Kansas origin, should have a place in every garden.

Blackberries should be treated not unlike the raspberries, excepting that they require a little more room. Steer clear of new fangled sorts. Varieties that have given the best results are Early Harvest, Snyder and Mercereau. The latter has yielded at the rate of 300 crates per acre, but it is more subject to rust than the other two sorts. For the northern border of Kansas it is doubtful if Early Harvest should be planted, as it winter kills badly in severe weather.

Gooseberries will stand considerable ill treatment, but, like other fruits, they respond readily with good care. Avoid planting any of the large English varieties, for they are subject to mildew and will not give satisfaction. Houghton is by long odds the best sort for Kansas conditions. Downing, which is one of the larger sorts, sometimes gives very good results, but it is not nearly so prolific as the Houghton. Parties who wish to go into this subject further, will be furnished the desired information upon request.—C. V. HOLSINGER, Kansas Agricultural College.

Ornamental Plants and Shrubs.

Let me give a word of advice to the reader, which, if it is taken, will tend to make the farm flower garden the source of complete satisfaction. Give hardy plants and shrubs the preference over annuals or flowers that die in the fall and have to be sown again the following spring. Hardy plants and shrubs will remain in the garden year after year. Most conspicuous among hardy shrubs are roses. Plant roses to beautify the farm home, since they are

so easily grown, perfectly hardy, produce lots of beautiful flowers and require less care and nursing than geraniums, verbenas, salvias or many other of the popular flowers generally grown in home gardens.

Many people do not grow roses because they think it is too difficult. Nothing is more erroneous. Get strong, healthy plants to start with and bestow a reasonable amount of care upon them during the first year or two. They will soon develop into magnificent, thrifty bushes which will be loaded with blossoms of lovely color and fragrance year after year. The farm home is the ideal place for roses. While going past small city yards, I often notice that attempts are made to grow roses in poor and scantily nourished soils. I wonder how those poor, tiny rose bushes would look after growing for a year or two in the rich soil of the farm, with plenty of sunshine and space and an occasional application of good manure.

We all remember those grand old rose bushes that used to grow on the old farm, and, while we wish we had some like them, we hesitate to make a start, never thinking that if we want more roses we must plant more bushes. It is the start that holds back most people, and I would like to give readers of KANSAS FARMER a few hints that may encourage them to start a rose garden.

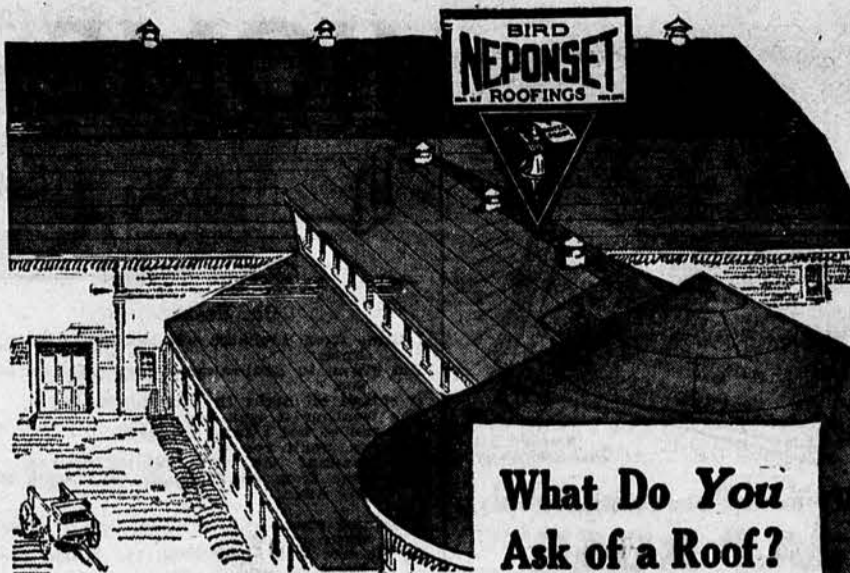
Most essential, of course, are good, thrifty plants to start with. Set them out in rich soil, liberally enriched with well-rotted manure, taking care that no manure comes in contact with the roots. Give the plants an abundant water supply during dry days and protect those plants that are grown in an exposed situation with straw or dry leaves during the winter months. With these things in mind, a perfect rose garden can be established on every farm. Year after year the plants will increase in size and beauty, and each year will bring renewed gladness to the heart of the mother and girls in that the rose garden is a fact and not a thing to be left to the imagination.

There are roses for many purposes. Bedding roses that afford masses of bright colors; hedge roses, that rival the old-fashioned honeysuckle in fragrance and surpass it in beauty and splendor; climbing roses for archways, fences or arbors; standard or tree roses, with which walks may be lined, giving them a unique and attractive appearance. There is no limit to the uses of roses for beautifying the farm home. If they are not appreciated in the garden, cut the flowers and bring them in the house, where they will fill the air with fragrance. If they are not wanted in the house, take them to market and sell them. Few city folks can resist the temptation of a bunch of these freshly-cut beauties. When they see them they will want them, and they are willing to pay the price to get them. Apart from the fact that the rose bushes at home add greatly to the appearance and value of the farm, the flowers may be made a source of income which will be highly welcomed by the mothers and girls who so faithfully nursed the roses until they rewarded their efforts.

Make up your mind to have a rose garden next summer. Plant a few good, strong bushes, gradually adding to your collection until your garden contains all the old-time favorites and as many of the newer kinds as you may care to have.—E. H. BALCO, Lawrence, Kan.

Starting Gas Engine.

A boy, writing an exchange, says: "I am a farmer's boy, 13 years old. We have a pump engine that cranks with a handle on the fly wheel. I could not start the engine because it would hurt my hand, so I ran a string from the switch on the battery box and over to the engine. In starting, you turn the engine over several times, pull the string to throw the switch, and the engine starts right away. It seems that the battery throws a hotter spark just as the switch is thrown, and this method is not only safer, but quicker, than the old way."



What Do You Ask of a Roof?

WHEN you were a boy there was one universal test for a roof:—"will it keep out the weather?" Shingles gave that protection, they were cheap—good shingle timber was plentiful and every one was satisfied.

Roofing today must not only keep off the rain and snow, but should offer protection against fire as well. Farmers everywhere are now turning naturally to

NEPONSET PAROID ROOFING

In 1898 the United States Government put NEPONSET Paroid on a storehouse—in 1911 (thirteen years later) the building was torn down but the roof was still in good condition. NEPONSET Paroid is used by the great railways because of the protection it gives against fire. Put it on all your farm buildings if you want to be free from worry over roof-leaks and repair bills as well as from risk of fire from sparks.

Write for Our Free Booklet on Roofing

It gives many interesting roofing facts and tells how many farmers are saving money by using NEPONSET Paroid and laying it themselves. We will also give you the name of the NEPONSET dealer near you.

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You wouldn't use a dull razor. Why burden your team with dull plow shares?

Ordinary soft center shares when sharpened by the blacksmith are not re-hardened. Why? Because he is cautioned against it by the manufacturer—he can't afford to take the risk. ACME SOFT CENTER STEEL SHARES can be re-tempered any number of times, any place that fire and water can be found and at our risk. Both user and blacksmith are protected by

OUR GUARANTEE

Acme steel hardened shares, shovels and shapes are warranted not to break under any condition where plowing for crop is being done. Shares guaranteed against breakage under same conditions of usage after blacksmith has drawn the temper, sharpened, heated to a cherry red and re-tempered same. Acme shares are guaranteed to wear as long as any other soft-center steel shares made.

By re-tempering, you get hard shares—hard shares wear—retain their sharp edge—reduce the cost of plowing per acre. "Acme Shares Don't Break." ONE BLOW BREAKS OTHERS

CAN'T BREAK THE ACME

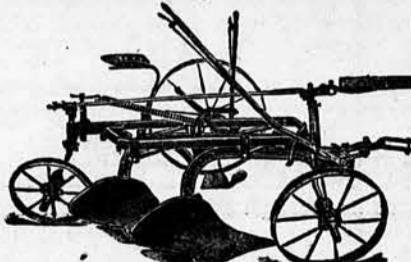
Note the difference in these photographs between Acme Shares and others. Mr. Farmer—why not have the perfect Acme Shares on your plows? They cost no more than others and think how much more they are worth to you. Where can you get Acme Shares? On Moline Plows only—The best plows in the world—The best made, the best balanced, the easiest to handle.

The "Best Ever" Sulky and Gang Plows are made of carefully selected materials, in a factory making only high-grade implements. Positive wheel control—perfect scouring qualities—light draft and many other strong features in addition to the Acme Steel Shares and Moldboards which place Moline Plows in a class by themselves.

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THE SECRETARY.

HOME CIRCLE



Oh, Susanna.

I came from Alabama wid my banjo on my knee,
I'm g'wan to Louisiana my true love for to see.
It rained all night the day I left,
The weather it was dry,
The sun so hot I froze to death,
Susanna, don't you cry,
Oh, Susanna! Oh, don't you cry for me,
I've come from Alabama wid my banjo on my knee.

I jumped aboard de telegraph and trabeled
down de ribber,
De 'lectric fluid magnified and killed five
hundred nigger.
De bullgine bust, de horse runs off,
I really thought I'd die.
I shut my eyes to hold my breath,
Susanna, don't you cry,
Oh, Susanna! Oh, don't you cry for me,
I've come from Alabama wid my banjo on my knee.

I had a dream de odder night when eb'ry-
ting was still,
I thought I saw Susanna a-coming down the hill,
De buckwheat cake war in her mouth,
De tear was in her eye.
Says I, I'm coming from the South,
Susanna, don't you cry,
Oh, Susanna! Oh, don't you cry for me,
I've come from Alabama wid my banjo on my knee.

I soon will be in New Orleans,
And then I'll look all round,
And when I find Susanna
I'll fall upon the ground.
But if I do not find her dere,
Dis darkie'll surely die!
And when I'm dead and buried,
Susanna, don't you cry,
Oh, Susanna! Oh, don't you cry for me,
I've come from Alabama wid my banjo on my knee.

STEPHEN C. FOSTER.

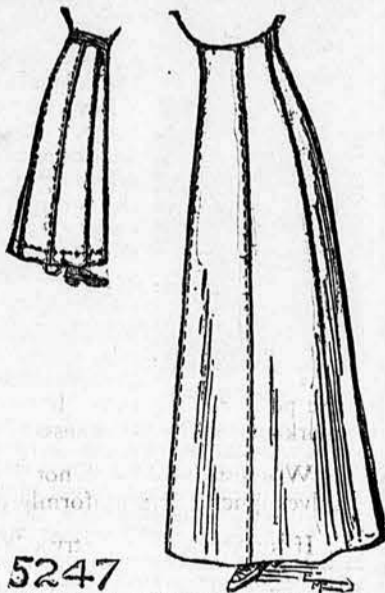
Stains and tarnish on silverware may be removed by putting the articles in buttermilk and letting them remain over night.

Old brass may be cleaned by pouring strong ammonia on it and then scrubbing with a brush and rinsing in cold water. After it has been dried and polished the results will be most pleasing.

It is said that before using gasoline to remove spots from colored silks, a little salt should be sprinkled on the soiled place. This will prevent the color from running and the gasoline will not leave a mark.

A pleasing variety from just canned peaches as a dessert may be obtained in the following way: Serve half a peach on a plate and top it generously with whipped cream sprinkled with crumbled macaroons.

To make a floor polisher from an ordinary mop buy 15 cents' worth of paraffin oil and soak the mop in it until it is thoroughly saturated. This one application of the oil should last for several months, then treat the mop as before. This will keep the floors in good condition.



5247

5247—Ladies' Eight-Gore Skirt: The skirt illustrated has many possibilities. It may be made with normal or empire waist line, and in round or instep length, thus furnishing either a dressy or utility model. The closing is placed at the left of the panel which forms the front of the skirt. There is a similar panel in the back and the closing may be made at one side of it if preferred. The design is equally suitable for silk, satin, crepe, broadcloth, camel's hair or serge. It will be a good model for linen and other wash materials. The pattern 5247 is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 44-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

2508—Ladies' Apron: A very neat model for the home worker. The pockets are an especially desirable feature. These aprons are usually made of checked gingham, as this gives such good, serviceable wear, but some people always want white, and for these the white crossbar muslin is the best material. The pattern 2508 is cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4½ yards of 27-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

Important—In ordering patterns, be sure to give date of issue in which they appeared, with description of pattern, and size wanted.

If everyone has as much trouble as I do in keeping track of my holders when preparing and taking up a meal, the following suggestion may be of some assistance: Attach a holder to each end of a tape one and a half yards long. This can be hung around the neck and will be found to be quite convenient.

Pieces of barrel hoops from 10 to 18 inches long, can be made to do excellent service on ironing day. They can be used to hang freshly ironed waists and dresses on. Put one end into the armhole, pass the other up over a line hung for this purpose and put it in the other armhole. This not only keeps them in shape while drying, but takes up much less room than hanging them on the bars or on the backs of chairs.

A Handy Calculator.

Johnny—Say, git wise ter dis. Eight pounds uv 10-cent prunes, five pounds uv 6-cent rice, three 15-cent pies, four 2-cent candles and seven pounds uv 13-cent candy. How much is it?

Grocer—Two dollars and fifty-four cents.

Johnny—Thanks, dat's me 'rithmetic fer termorrer.

Graham Gems.

One-half cupful of sour cream, ½ cupful of sour milk, 1 teaspoonful of soda, 1 egg, a pinch of salt, 1 cupful of white flour, and ½ cupful of Graham flour. Beat well, and cook in gem pans. Bake about twenty minutes, and serve hot with plenty of honey. A delicious breakfast dish.

Made Ground.

"My garden didn't turn out very well this year. I think I'll have the soil of my back yard analyzed."

"I can give you an offhand analysis right now, old man. That soil contains too much tin, glass, putty and builder's lime."



2508



Where the Well Dressed Women, Who Wish to Save Money, Come From

At your disposal madam, in this book, is the pick of the new spring clothing. These suits, dresses and waists are the same pleasing designs and fabrics shown in all the first class fashion magazines and displayed in the most exclusive stores. But here is the difference—our prices are 20 to 50 per cent below what others charge. This is because we sell direct to you without your having to pay unnecessary profits to agents and dealers. Undergarments, hats, shoes, gloves, parasols, dry goods—a full line of new, attractive, serviceable dress accessories—are also shown in this book at worth while money saving prices. Your spring and summer outfit, if you buy it from this book, will be prettier, more complete, than ever. Besides, think of the money you'll save. Put your name and address on these two lines. Cut this coupon and send it by the next mail if possible. We will send you your copy of this money saving buying guide at once.

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Many other styles of upright pianos, and the George P. Bent Grand. With every Crown Piano quality goes in before the name goes on.

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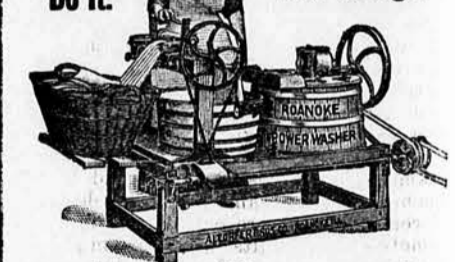
is unexcelled in tone, action, style, finish or durability. We have been building pianos for nearly forty years and we put into the Crown all that experience has taught us, together with the best materials money will buy. It takes over six months to make a Crown Piano, while many pianos are made in a month or two. Consider whether you wish a piano for appearance or for appearance and service; for a year or two or for a lifetime.

We will sell on time, take your old organ or piano in exchange and guarantee you same satisfaction as if you bought at our factory personally. Write to-day for beautiful piano book, free.

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The Roanoke Power Washer washes one batch of clothes and wrings another at the same time. The original washer with reversible ball bearing wringer which slides along wash stand and wrings either from wash tub or rinse tub; starts, stops, runs forward or backward at a touch of one hand lever. Noiseless belt drive, which is superior to all cog, chain and sprockets. Nothing to catch in—all machinery harmless, noiseless, enclosed. Runs by gasoline engine or electric motor. Recognized as best washer made.

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FARM POWER

DEVOTED TO GASOLINE ENGINES, TRACTORS
TRUCKS, AUTOMOBILES AND MOTORCYCLES

Some Machines That Help Women.

Among the more noteworthy helps that have recently been placed within the reach of the farmer's wife is the gasoline engine. It pumps the water for cooking and other purposes and makes it possible for the country home to be lighted by electricity. The gasoline engine is also utilized to operate the cream separator, washing machine and churn, and this in a large measure removes drudgery from the woman's work on the farm. Where the farm is equipped with all these modern appliances the children can be a material help and learn to do many things that will be of service to them in after years.

Rubber and Steel Tires.

A test is being made on the effect of rubber and steel tires on the life of buggies and carriages. The following arguments for the rubber tire are held to be self evident:

Rubber carriage tires makes easier work for the horse. The life and bounce of the rubber cushion makes carriage loads much easier to move than with the steel tire, and incidentally make for much greater comfort for the occupants of the carriage. Noise is absolutely eliminated. Rubber tires make a carriage run softly.

The work of changing over a carriage from steel to rubber tires occupies only a few hours. Nearly every carriage dealer in the country, and many carriage blacksmiths as well, are now equipped with tire applying machines. The carriage tire business is steadily growing larger year after year. Officials of the company attribute this success as much to the wearing qualities of the rubber. All carriage tire rubber is guaranteed for one year.

Present Road Laws Good.

Our subscriber, F. A. Luper, Linn., Kan., writes: "I am a Kansas farmer and have been road overseer about one-half of the time since 1873.

"I think the present road laws are good. I haven't any trouble getting men and team, as we work each man as near home as possible. We grade our road district of 17 miles every two years. Our farmers are interested in their roads and do a good day's work, grading from one mile to one and one-half per day with eight horses.

"Each road district ought to have a grader, as the time is too short for two districts to use one grader before the rush of farm work.

"We are replacing all bridges and culverts with cement. We need more cash for cement work. We have 100 bridges and culverts in this road district that could be replaced with cement in four years without any kick coming from the farmers if they got their money's worth. We want every road to be a good road, and it can be done with 2 mills added to our road tax for four years."

Tractor Design.

There is one thing in the matter of tractor design that many people do not consider. They look at one of these crude machines and compare it with a fine stationary engine or automobile and immediately conclude that what is needed in the tractor field is refinement of the design and better workmanship. Fine design for the heaviest, roughest work would not do at all. The type of construction used in a locomotive is crude in comparison with that in a triple expansion, high speed steam engine. The latter is a marvel of fine workmanship, exquisite design and high economy. If the same ideas of design and construction were carried out in the locomotive the results would be mighty disappointing. Exposed to the dust and grit and vibration of the road, a fine built machine would soon go to pieces. Engineers who examine and criticize agricultural machinery, and especially tractors, must never forget that the best engineering consists in adapting the machine to the work where it will be used.

Plowing by Tractor.

The following is from the Industrialist, the official publication of the Kansas Agricultural College:

If you have a section of good, tillable prairie land, and money enough to make two-thirds payment on a traction plowing outfit costing \$1,800 to \$2,400, it will pay to make the investment.

The cost of plowing by the acre for either horse or traction power varies

from less than a dollar an acre to \$1.50. The tractor can be used for subsequent tillage purposes. The average life of a tractor of any standard make is 1,000 days—working days.

It is true that horse-power equipment represents an investment of about 50 cents to the acre, while traction plowing equipment represents an annual investment of a dollar an acre, according to the size of the plow. The great advantage in traction plowing is the convenience of getting a large amount of work done at the right time.

Auto-plows that have reached the market stage of development are designed for work in very small fields, and for turning in small quarters. The principle of development of these tractors is the sacrificing of weight and durability for efficiency and economy.

Just now it is a question which is the more economical of either, this type of tractor or the horse for plowing and breaking. At present, horse-power plowing is less expensive in first cost and is more economical in maintenance. Until this type of tractor reaches a higher state of development, their use in small 10 and 20-acre tracts is not yet justifiable if plenty of horse-power is available.

More Tractor Plowing.

I have used my 45-horsepower Hart-Parr engine for plowing and drilling and am well pleased with the work it has done. I bought the engine last May. The first work I did was to turn 500 acres of stubble with a 10-foot Emerson disk plow of fourteen disks. Three hundred acres of this was pretty well set in Johnson grass and had not been plowed for two years. The land is black and rolling, so we have had some pretty steep grades to pull. The engine had plenty of power to pull this plow with a three-section tooth harrow behind. At times it must have developed at least 30 horsepower at the drawbar. I also turned about 75 acres of cornstalk land, hiding everything. I found the engine very useful in drilling. I used only three large drills with harrows behind, which was only about half a load. By sending dinner for the two men in the field we did not stop the engine at noon except to take oil. The engine gears show very little wear. I used naphtha for fuel, which cost me 9 cents delivered. Used two gallons to an acre in plowing. Fifty cents an acre covered all expense for plowing, and about 20 cents for drilling. The engine is simple and strong and my 15-year-old boy soon mastered it so that with a man to guide and help fill up, he did all the work. We had no breakage except one or two valve springs. One great advantage of an engine is that it takes the hard work off the horse; also two men can take the engine and do the breaking and harrowing while the teams can go on with the cultivator or the wagon. In our black land it is a great advantage to turn the stubble in the summer before the vegetation goes to seed and while the ground is dry. And then at 20 to 25 acres a day it soon finishes the task. The engine is also a great success at any belt work.—HAMLYN MORGAN, Hebron, Texas.

Learned From Kansas Farmer.

I am not farming and have concluded not to take KANSAS FARMER this year, although I think it is the best friend a farmer ever had in the way of a paper. I am satisfied it did me one hundred dollars' worth of good a year, and I will tell you how.

I used to do the old style of haphazard farming. We thought if it rained we would get a crop and if it did not rain we would not get anything, no matter how much work we put in. But after a while I noticed a few men raising better wheat on the same kind of ground as my own. These same men kept their mouths shut, but at the same time they were reading KANSAS FARMER and profiting by it, and that made me more anxious than ever to see if I could not do a little better, and I did.

Kansas is the dearest place on earth to me, and if I ever get back there I will stay there, I think, and the first paper I will subscribe for will be KANSAS FARMER. The most prosperous men are the ones who speak the loudest in its praise. That alone ought to be proof enough that it is an ideal paper.—LUTHER R. JOHNSON, Pagosa Springs, Colo.

A One Man Outfit

For "Corn Belt" Farmers

To any farmer with 160 or more acres, adaptable for active cultivation, the ownership of a HART-PARR OIL TRACTOR means:—bigger, better crops! A better day's work with less drudgery! More money to lay by for old age!

You can't get these same results with even the sturdiest horse flesh. You've tried that method, year after year, with only meagre returns. So resolve, right now, to sell most of your horses, get rid of some of your hired help and instead, put a

Hart-Parr "Corn Belt" Tractor

on the job. Then you have taken the step that makes the hardest kind of farm work a pleasure, as well as more profitable.

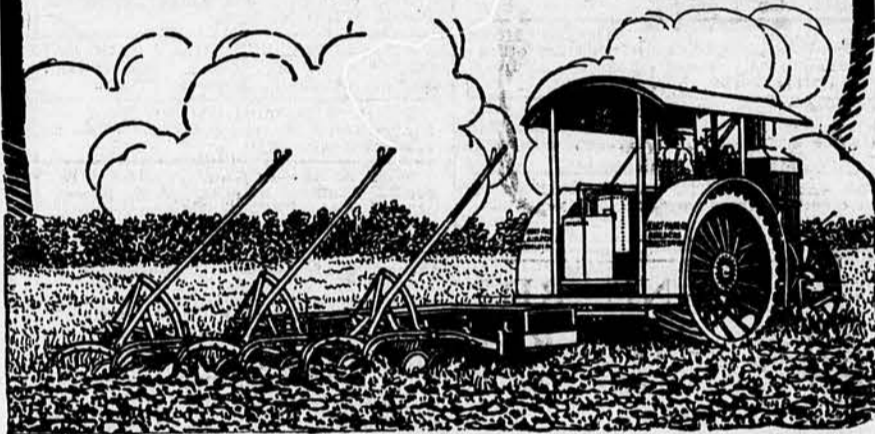
This Modern Farm Horse of 30 or 40 brake horse power size, will furnish you ample power for nearly every purpose—plowing, discing, seeding, harvesting, threshing, operating belt driven machinery, etc. And you, alone, without help or worry, can operate it. You can complete your season's work on time, plow deeper, seed promptly and gather bigger, better crops. This giant of steel never tires, but gives excellent results under hard, continuous service. Does its work with steady, sturdy, even pulls—covers the ground quicker and more economically than horses.

Uses Cheap Kerosene—A Hart-Parr One Man Outfit operates successfully and efficiently on the cheapest kerosene, no matter what the load. Delivers full power for every gallon of fuel. It is always ready for instant service—just start the engine. When idle, fuel expense stops at once.

Substantial Construction—Hart-Parr Tractors are the only all steel, oil tractors made—a feature original with us. Durable, sturdy construction. Two speeds. Spring mounted, front and back. Cost little for up-keep. The ideal, general purpose tractors for you. Increase crop yields 20 to 30%. Pay for themselves in one or two seasons.

Write today for big, new catalog and other convincing literature.

HART-PARR CO., 212 Lawler St., Charles City, Ia.



MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE



One man in Illinois gets five cents a pound more for his butter than the highest market price.

—simply because his butter has the taste to it.

He uses good cream and Worcester Salt.

The fine texture and even grains of Worcester Salt make it the perfect dairy salt. It works in evenly and easily. It is remarkable for its sweetness.

Worcester Salt will not "work out" readily because it dissolves quickly and uniformly during the working-in process.

If you are not using it try a 28-pound bag and note the difference.

WORCESTER SALT

The Salt with the Savor



For dairy use, Worcester Salt is put up in 28 and 56 pound bags. The bags are made of the best quality of Irish linen. Good grocers everywhere sell Worcester Salt. Get a bag.

Write for the Worcester Cook Book. It contains recipes for all kinds of savory dishes. Prepared by Mrs. Janet McKenzie Hill, editor of the Boston Cooking School Magazine. Free on request.

WORCESTER SALT COMPANY
Largest Producers of High-Grade Salt in the World
NEW YORK

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.

HELP WANTED.

FREE TUITION TO ONE STUDENT IN each county. Mail courses. Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Books, etc., only expense. Success guaranteed. Write quick, enclosing stamp. Southern Correspondence Institute, 8759, New Orleans.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A309. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

MALE HELP WANTED.

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

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

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

WANTED—RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS, rural and city carriers, postoffice clerks. Thousands needed. Examinations soon. Trial lesson free. Write, Ozment, 44 R., St. Louis.

CATTLE.

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

FIVE JERSEY BULL CALVES FROM Register of Merit dams. Sire's dam, 837 pounds butter one year. W. L. Hunter, Raymond, Neb.

FOR SALE—30 HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN cows, all young, some milking, others to freshen soon. Money makers. Address, W. C. Foley, Derby, Kan.

WANTED—A CARLOAD OF YOUNG Holsteins; cows or heifers, to be fresh this spring or summer. Joe Horsley, Sheridan, Wyo.

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

CHENANGO VALLEY HOLSTEINS—High-grade, heavy producing dairy cows and heifers, fresh or near-by springers. Write your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. P. J. Howard, Bouckville, New York.

HOLSTEINS—FOUR CHOICE HOLSTEIN heifers, and one bull 15-16th pure, 3 to 4 weeks old, \$15 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Also, one yearling bull, \$45, and one 6 months old, \$30. All nicely marked and from heavy milkers. Edgewood Farm, R. 5, Whitewater, Wis.

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

HOGS.

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

CHOICE O. I. C. YEARLING BOARS—Best blood lines. Prices reasonable. J. F. Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

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

REAL ESTATE.

CONVERT YOUR FARM OR OTHER property into cash. Particulars free. Midwest Sales Agency, Box 3, Riverton, Neb.

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

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

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

HAPPY WYOMING HOMES—35,000 acres guaranteed Carey Act lands. 60,000 acres under completed irrigation system. Low prices. Easy terms. Write Wyoming Development Co., Cheyenne, Wyo.

A 25-ACRE FRUIT FARM FOR SALE OR trade for land in Kansas. A small tract, well improved near a good town. Central Kansas preferred. Address, O. M. Daniel, Route 3, Rogers, Ark.

DELIGHTFUL OREGON: FAMOUS Sutherlin Valley orchard lands offer wonderful opportunities. Illustrated literature, maps, prices and particulars, free. Luse Land and Development Co., Ltd., St. Paul, Minn.

WESTERN CANADA FARM LANDS—Choice selected parcels in best districts in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. We retail large or small quantities at wholesale prices. Write Lands & Homes of Canada, Limited, Head Office 826-828 Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Canada.

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

DOGS.

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

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

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

BERMUDA—FREE BOOKLET. WRITE Mitchell & Son, Chandler, Okla.

WANTED—ALFALFA HAY. CARLOAD lots. State quality and price. Borden Stock Farm, Tonti, Illinois.

ASH GROVE ALFALFA SEED—\$10 PER bushel; sacks free. Non-irrigated, guaranteed free of dodder and Russian thistles. K. C. Knudson, Gem, Kan.

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

PLANTS—EARLY AND LATE CABBAGE, 25c per 100; 25 per M. Tomato: Early Tree, Dwarf Champion, Kansas Standard, Dwarf Beauty, Matchless Stone, 30c per 100; \$2.50 per M.

Sweet Potato: Yellow Jersey and Yellow Nansemond, 25c per 100; \$2 per M.; Red Jersey, Red Bermuda, Southern Queen and Yellow Golden, 30c per 100; \$2.25 per M. Mango Pepper, Hot Pepper, Egg Plant, 10c doz.; 60c per 100. Chas. P. Rude, North Topeka. Both phones.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

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

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

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

FEEDERS, NOTICE—FOUR THOUSAND bushels of good, sound, dry corn. Shelled or cracked. Can load in cars. J. D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kan.

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

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

When writing advertisers please mention KANSAS FARMER.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

DUBOC SPRING PIGS. Both sires, sired by L. & C's Ohio Chief, refused \$2,000; son of Ohio Chief, sold for \$6,000; world's champion and foundation head of all best herds in U. S.; out of Prince of Coins, Red Wonder, Top Notcher and Orion Chief sows. I will sell you these grandsons and daughters of Ohio Chief for \$25. Only man in U. S. doing it. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send in your check. Got 60 head ready. J. B. Thompson, Columbia Station, Lorain Co., Ohio.

Save Your Hogs

If you want to know how to make and use Anti-Hog Cholera Serum, send 4 cents for postage and receive a booklet from The National Hog Cholera Serum Co., Room 809, Live Stock Exchange Building, Mason 8, Peters, Manager; Dr. G. I. Blanchard, Veterinarian.

POLAND CHINAS. Durbin's Old Trusty Poland Chinas. Fall boars by Blue Valley Ex at prices that are right. They are strictly big and good. Come or write, mentioning Kansas Farmer. T. E. DURBIN, King City, Mo.

GUERNSEY CATTLE FOR SALE. We have 9 young bulls, service age, 2 grandsons of May Rose King, 3 of Gov. of the Chene, 2 of Galoxy's Sequel, 1 of Masher Sequel and 1 of Glenwood Boy of Haddon. Also a few females of same families, all ages. All stock tuberculin tested and will bear closest inspection. WILCOX & STUBBS CO., Des Moines, Iowa.

SILO ECONOMY

Here is part of a paper written by John F. Reynard, Franklin County, before the Elm Grove farmers' institute March 9:

"I have never taken feed from a mow or a crib with a greater degree of satisfaction or better results in growth of young stock or production of milk, for the value of feed consumed, than silage has given us thus far.

"The silo should stand on a cement foundation, 12 inches wide, with a drop of one-half inch from the center of wall, each way, and the floor should be of the same material with a finish coat one-half inch of half cement and half sand mixture; this will keep out the water. An excavation of three feet below the surface gives additional storage room at but little extra cost.

"In feeding fodder from the shock we lose 40 per cent of the feeding value, according to the chemical analysis. Then why not save this waste and have better feed by putting the corn in the silo? From three to five tons per acre was about the average siloed corn in our neighborhood last fall. We put 30 acres of corn in our silo, and it cost 70 cents per ton to put the feed in, and I value it as highly as any feed we have, although we have cowpeas, alfalfa and timothy hay in limited quantities.

"The question is frequently asked, Will the silage taint the milk? We have never had any complaint from it. We always feed the silage in bunks in the lots. I think it would taint the milk if fed in the cow stable where the milking is done. We feed hay in the stable and straw in the sheds.

"We have not fed a bushel of corn or mill feed to our cows or stock cattle this winter, while in other winters we have fed one peck of cob and corn meal per cow per day. The silage fed has kept the flow of milk equal to that of summer grass. We feed about 35 pounds of silage per cow per day, and a less amount to the small cattle. A bushel basket will hold 35 pounds of silage. Cattle will consume more salt while being fed on ensilage than on any other feed.

"I was in P. I. McEchron's silo not long ago. The lower half was filled with corn and the upper half with Kafir corn. He was feeding the Kafir silage at that time, and finer looking feed I have never seen. It was green as June grass, soft and juicy, with the grains of the Kafir cooked soft and all seemingly evenly distributed with the other part of the feed.

"Mr. McEchron recently told me that he thought his calves did better on the Kafir silage than on the corn silage, which he is feeding at present, and that he valued his silage at \$10 per ton.

"About six inches of the top of our silage formed a white moldy decay. On this was about a foot of cut straw. I think if the straw had been thoroughly wet the waste would have been much less.

"I believe the corn should go into the silo about the time the corn is glazing and when the husks on the ears of corn show their first tinge of ripening, the nutrition being the highest at this period. As the feed is blown into the silo it should be distributed evenly over the surface and thoroughly tramped. Some farmers use a heavy wooden maul to tramp it. Changing work with neighbors in filling the silo will greatly lessen the expense.

"The problem of today—with the high prices of land—is to provide cheap feed for the larger population of the future. To prepare for this is one of the duties of the present time. I can see the solution of this problem in the cheaper production of beef, pork, butter, cream—and even the old hen drops her golden eggs more readily by having her daily rations from the silo.

"I have never before had young cattle and colts make as good growth in winter as in summer and with so little grain or hay consumed. We have fed 45 head of cattle and horses on 31 acres of corn silage and have one-third of it yet to feed.

"Another factor in favor of feeding silage is that there is no exposure in bad weather to the person feeding it.

"Economy in space must be looked after. Ten tons of silage will go in the same space that one ton of hay occupies. The feed is always ready—no matter if it snows or rains—and it is easy to get."

Read Dante's Inferno and then think whether any of the inhabitants burned their straw stacks and corn stalks just to save a little trouble while on earth.



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

We make gasoline engines (exceedingly good ones) but, for the average water supply for the home and 150 head of stock, an 8-foot Aeromotor with a storage tank, which is a necessity with any kind of water supply—is all that is needed and is by far the more economical. The supply of wind for the Aeromotor is more to be relied upon than the supply of gasoline, batteries and repairs for the gasoline engine.

The cost of gasoline, oil, batteries and repairs in pumping for 150 head of stock with a gasoline engine, will buy an 8-foot Aeromotor every year, and you are still to the bad the amount of time you spend over the gasoline engine. But the gasoline engine has its place on the farm notwithstanding the fact that 100 people are maimed or killed with gasoline where one is injured by a windmill, and that 100 farm buildings are burned with gasoline where none is injured by a windmill. For the water supply, the windmill is the thing. Thousands of farmers who have done their first power pumping by a gasoline engine have become tired of it and are buying windmills. That is one reason why our windmill business increases from year to year. We can furnish you much testimony like the following:

Devine, Tex., Dec. 16, 1911. I am sending you a photograph of one of the oldest windmills in this country—it being the first Aeromotor put up in Medina County—and is used to furnish water for hundreds of head of cattle. It was put up in the year 1889 and is owned by Mr. Murdo Monroe. The only repairs this mill has ever needed are one small gear and a rocker arm, the total cost of which was \$2.50. This Aeromotor is still running and doing good service, furnishing water for cattle and family.

LOUIS GACONET. Find, if you can, a statement like this regarding gasoline engines.

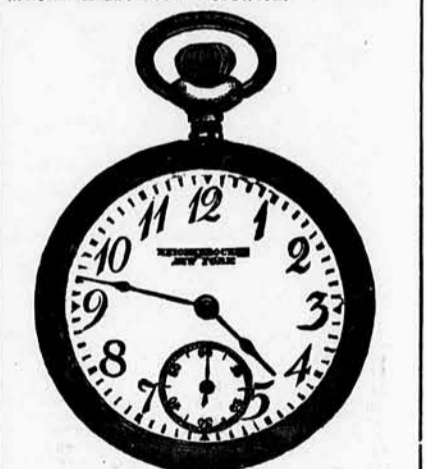


Of course, there are places where a windmill cannot be used. There you will have to use a gasoline engine, with all of its disadvantages. We will furnish for that place a small engine which costs but \$37.50 complete, so it can be set to pumping in 30 minutes. Or we will furnish you a pump jack—the best made—for \$6.00, to do pumping with a larger gasoline engine. Send for catalogue giving full information about water supply. Aeromotor Co., Chicago, Branch Houses: Oakland, Cal.; Kansas City, Mo.; Minneapolis, Minn.

You run no risk to patronize persons or firms whose advertisements appear in KANSAS FARMER.

Boys, Look Here Do You Want a Real Watch?

If you do, send us your name at once and we will tell you how you can secure the beautiful, guaranteed watch illustrated herewith.



Listen, just a minute! We don't want you to answer this unless you are in dead earnest and really want a watch. We are not going to send you this watch free. This is an honest advertisement and we will tell you how you can get this watch by doing just a little work for us. You can do it. It has been done by hundreds of other boys.

Let us tell you how easy it is to secure a fine watch. Just send your name on a card saying that you want a watch. You can be wearing the watch inside of 10 days. Address,

Watch Dept., Kansas Farmer Topeka, Kansas

Ask your dealers for brands of goods advertised in KANSAS FARMER.

BARGAINS IN LAND

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

FOR SALE

Soldier Creek Park Ranch, Belvidere, Kiowa County, Kan., either as a whole, or cut up into farms. Prices and terms reasonable. It has taken forty years to put this property together and so create it, but now to go to the market.

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

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

Prices and terms for everything, or any part of it, made by

F. ROCKEFELLER,
Osborn Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

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

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.**

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR KANSAS wheat land—1,086 acres, well improved farm, in Bates County, Mo.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

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.

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.

FOR FARMS IN NEW YORK STATE and in 21 other states, east, west and south, address or call on **B. F. McBurney & Co., 703 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill., or 809 Bastable Block, Syracuse, New York.**

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

WELL IMPROVED 160 A., 4 mi. from Lyons, Kan., 2 1/2 mi. good market, 110 a. cultivation, 50 a. pasture, good 2-story house. If sold in 30 days, \$8,500 takes it. Terms.
AIKEN, HARTON & CO., Lyons, 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.

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

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

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

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

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

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

SECRETARY OF THE COMMERCIAL CLUB,
Topeka, Kansas.

ESTATE FOR SALE.

Buy direct and save commissions. 460 acres of fine valley land; 3 miles from county seat, best town in the gas belt. Gas belongs to land; revenue of \$250 to \$300 per year. Well improved; nice house, large barn; 160 acres now under cultivation, balance fine blue steam meadow and pasture. Want to sell by March 1. Quick cash price, \$45 per acre. Lock Box No. 920, Fredonia, Kan.

FOR SALE—328 acres, fine prairie land, all fenced and in cultivation, near Lake Charles, La., and 5 miles from two thriving towns on Southern Pacific railroad. This place is now rented for \$750 cash per year. Price, \$10,000; good terms. This is in the alluvial belt of Louisiana, the richest land in the world. Have many other bargains in Louisiana lands. **CHANEY-O'MEARA LAND CO., 515 New England Building, Topeka, Kansas.**

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 places. Write for particulars. **Will W. Lorimer, Box 834, Denver, Colo.**

80 A. FARM—6 mi. from Topeka, well improved, plenty fruit, alfalfa, blue grass. This farm is offered at a bargain, and can give possession at once. Reasonable terms.
O. M. ELLIOTT,
435 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER.

400 acres in one body, 240 acres of it farmed, balance in pasture. All good farm land, 1/4 mile to station, no buildings in Harvey county. Terms. **C. B. HANSTINE, Whitewater, Kan.**

SNAP FOR CASH—160, 5 miles 2 good towns, nice, smooth country, all tillable, house 7 rooms, other bldgs., good well and mill, 200 yards school. Will sell 60 days for \$3,750; owner must have cash, 10 days, price \$2,750, with \$1,750 down. If you can use it, come and see it; don't wait to write.
BUXTON, Utica, Kan., Ness County.

BIGGEST SNAP IN EASTERN KANSAS.
520 acres of fine laying land, about half creek bottom, fine for alfalfa, corn, wheat or any crop adapted to this country, improvements fair; 3/4 mile to school, 65 miles to Kansas City, Frisco R. R.; only \$40 per acre. Write for full particulars. **Eby Cady Realty Co., Pleasanton, Kan.**

WHEAT FARM SNAP.

160 a., 6 1/2 mi. S. W. of Liberal, Kan., and 5 1/2 E. of Tyrone, Okla. 100 a. in wheat this year. Fenced 2 wires all around. Some fruit on place. Price, \$20 per acre. \$1,300 will be carried at 6 per cent.
G. E. MATKIN, Lewis, Kan.

160-ACRE RELINQUISHMENT—Fair improvements, 40 acres shallow water alfalfa land, balance of land rolling, 8 miles small town. This is an extra fine little farm. Takes but three years to prove up under the new homestead law. If you want a good home for little money, here is your opportunity. Price, \$750 cash; no trades considered. **CARL M. COOK, Limon, Colo.**

ARKANSAS FARM CHEAP.

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

FOUR BARGAINS

160 A. Large house and barn, 100 a. wheat goes, \$11,500, \$3,000 cash, balance 18 years 6 per cent. **160 A.** 5-room house, 20 alfalfa, \$5500, fine terms. **480 A.** Fine stock farm, \$10,000, terms. **160 A.** 9-room house, implements, 28 horses and hogs, \$500, \$2,000 cash. Every one of these a bargain. **I. B. KREHBIEL, Geneseo, Kan.**

CHEAP HOMES in the Beautiful Ozarks. Finest springs, healthiest climate, and the cheapest good lands on earth. No droughts, 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.

COME TO THE PEERLESS PRINCESS city and country, where we have everything America affords, and buy yourself a home while property is yet cheap, but as good as the best anywhere. Fine, modern homes in the city and ideal country homes on the farm and farms from 40 acres up, and from \$40 up. Ranches from 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.**

FOR EXCHANGE

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Farms and mdse stock for western land. Write or call.
C. L. SAYLOR, Topeka, 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 Lock 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.**

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.**

FOR TRADE—440 a. in Cowley Co., 5 mi. from town, 160 a. in cult. G. 5 r. house, barn for 12 horses, orchard and nat. timber, close to school and church, will raise corn, alfalfa, oats, wheat. Cash price, \$16,000; will trade for small imp. farm. **TOEVS REALTY CO., Newton, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE—320 acres in eastern Colorado; good soil, fine water, fenced, 85 acres in cultivation, other improvements. Clear. Price, \$15 per acre; terms. Also a good relinquishment, priced right. For particulars, write **A. J. York, Route 1, Berthoud, Colo.**

Three Good Farms At Auction

500 ACRES Sale will be held in the hall above the Wetmore State Bank, Wetmore, Kan., at 1 o'clock p. m. on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1912

Desiring to get my land in a body, I will sell the following described farms:

No. 1 100 acres, 2 1/2 miles N. and 2 miles E. of Wetmore. The south 1/2 of the N. W. 1/4—29, 4, 15, Brown Co., Kan. Rented for one-half. Will easily rent for \$400 cash. Chas. McRoberts farms it. Rich, loamy soil, 14 acres clover, 26 pasture, rest in corn. No waste land. Lays nice. Never-failing spring rises on place. Two good wells. Four-acre orchard. Five-room house, hay barn for 12 horses, hen house, crib, cow and hog sheds, and other buildings. On R. F. D.; 1/2 mile to school. Sold subject to a \$4,000 mortgage at 5 1/2 for four years from March 1st, 1912.

No. 2 160 acres. N. E. 1/4—36, 5, 14, Nemaha Co., Kan. Twenty acres hog pasture (woven wire), 30 clover, 15 native meadow, rest in corn and oats. No waste, lays well. One-half mile rows of corn on west 80. Five-room house, stable for 10 horses, new granary, hen house, good well of water near house. On R. F. D., 4 miles S. and 1/2 E. of Wetmore. Occupied by Frank Tatman at a cash rental of \$500. When rented for grain, will produce \$800 to \$1,200 annually. Sold subject to \$4,500 mortgage at 5 and 1 per cent, for five years, from October 1, 1911.

No. 3 240 acres. Six miles N. W. of Wetmore, 3 1/2 miles N. E. of Goff. Occupied by Newton Henry. This is a splendid stock, dairy or grain farm. The N. W. 1/4 and the W. 1/4 of the N. E. 1/4—20, 4, 14, Nemaha Co., Kan. Seventy-five acres meadow and blue grass pasture, 60 oats, some alfalfa, 4 orchard, rest in corn. On R. F. D., 1/2 mi. to school. Five-room house, stable for 8 horses, cattle shed 20x100 ft. Good cellar; crib room for 4000 bu. corn; other buildings; 2 good wells, 1 windmill, running water. All kinds of fruit. Sold subject to a \$5000 mortgage at 6 per cent, due Oct. 1, 1913. Will rent for \$800 cash, annually, or \$1200 to \$1500 when rented for grain rent under ordinary circumstances.

These farms are in a high state of cultivation. They are served by R. F. D. and are on telephone lines. Land near these farms is priced at from \$80 to \$100 per acre. The titles are approved by loan companies and are strictly first class. If for any reason you cannot be present, leave bids and draft at the Wetmore State Bank, who will attend to it for you.

Terms One-fourth of purchase price on day of sale; balance, due Jan. 1, 1913, without interest on my equity, purchaser paying all accrued interest on mortgage or mortgages from March 1, 1912, and taxes, and getting all rents for 1912. Warranty deed turned over on day of settlement, Jan. 1, 1913.

Should you desire any different terms, please submit your proposition before day of sale. I can grant you any reasonable terms.

Come, bring your friends, look this land over; ask the neighbors how it produces. Satisfy yourself as to its value. Seldom do you get a chance to get a good farm on these terms at your own price. **CROP FAILURES ARE NOT KNOWN HERE.** Alfalfa, corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, clover and all kinds of stock do splendidly here. **SALE TO TAKE PLACE, RAIN OR SHINE.**

JAMES WILTSE, Owner, Wetmore, Kansas

J. G. WHITAKER, Auctioneer, Falls City, Neb.

JAMES T. McCULLOCH, Auctioneer, Clay Center, Kan.

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

SALINA CO. BARGAIN—160 a., 5 mi. of town, 70 in cult., 20 of bottom, 10 in alfalfa, quite good improvements. Price \$4800. Terms to suit. **Cave Realty Co., Salina, Kan.**

WANT WESTERN KANSAS LAND for improved 160, Pottawatomie County, Okla., \$4,800; modern rental equity, \$3,100. Exclusive high-class changes a specialty. Exclusive high-class properties. Business stocks. Facilitated for negotiating the larger transactions.
E. L. Perring, Abilene, Kan.

Forest Tent Caterpillar in Southern Kansas.

It now seems likely that southern Kansas from Sumner County east may this spring and summer experience another outbreak of the forest tent caterpillar. The egg masses now coming to the Agricultural College show that from 50 to 70 per cent of the eggs contain tiny living worms ready to hatch with the advent of mild weather.

This is the creature that during the month of May overran the farmsteads in many parts of southern Kansas. In places, particularly about Sedan, the worms were so abundant that they defoliated orchards, invaded barns, houses, and outbuildings, and contaminated cisterns and wells. They collected on fence and telephone posts until these were completely covered.

Soon after the caterpillars appeared in such enormous numbers they began to crawl into cracks and crevices everywhere, and to enclose themselves in oval creamy silken cocoons, from which later the adult moths emerged. These moths flew about and deposited their bands of eggs on the twigs of trees. Before cold weather began last fall each of these eggs that was healthy had developed a tiny caterpillar, and these caterpillars instead of hatching have remained in the shells until this spring.

The egg masses laid in June and July

by last summer's brood are found as ring-like bands about the smaller twigs of fruit, forest and shade trees. The only other egg masses which look like these are those deposited by the apple tree tent caterpillar, but they may be distinguished by the fact that the egg rings of these creatures have abrupt edges, while these of the apple tree tent caterpillar form a gentle incline from the level of the egg masses to the twig on which they are placed.

The situation this spring differs from that of last year in that far more worms will start directly in the orchards and on the shade trees.

With our present knowledge of methods, it is hardly practicable to attempt the destruction of those worms that hatch and feed in the forest, but those that start on fruit and shade trees may and should be killed by pruning off the egg masses within reach before the caterpillars hatch and by spraying the foliage of infested trees with lead arsenate. Just as soon as the foliage emerges sufficiently for the worms to feed upon it, the infested trees should be thoroughly sprayed with arsenate of lead mixture made up at the rate of from three to five pounds to 50 gallons of water.

When those caterpillars that have grown undisturbed on neighboring plantings begin to migrate, the trunks of protected trees should have a thick strip of cotton batting tied about each and that part of the batting above the string turned down and allowed to hang loosely. A broad, thick band of tree tanglefoot spread on tough paper and fastened tightly about the trunk of the trees will serve the same purpose. When the invasion becomes so serious that the worms collect on the sides of buildings, trunks of trees, and fence posts, they should be destroyed by crushing or by burning with a gasoline torch.—**T. J. HEADLEE and J. W. McCULLOCH, Kansas Experiment Station.**

WHERE TO BUY PURE-BRED POULTRY

ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, PULLETS, \$1, \$1.50. Harry Cure, Atchison, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—EGGS AND BABY CHICKS, good ones and cheap. Mrs. Alice Todd, Emporia, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. Eggs, 15c; 100, \$3. Mrs. S. B. Shaw, Goff, Kan., Route 3.

PURE WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1.50 per 15, \$6 per 100, from Rose Hill Poultry Yards. Rev. W. H. Tasker, Concordia, Kan.

GUARANTEED CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS; reasonable. Jas. Conrow, Burlington, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—15 EGGS, 75c. Hen hatched chicks. M. Spooner, Wakefield, Kan.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS—EGGS from prize winners, \$5 and \$3 per 15; range stock, \$7 per 100. Ed Schmidt, Ottawa, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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.

PURE-BRED BUFF ROCKS—EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. Mrs. John Bell, Ackerland, Kan.

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

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

KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTONS—Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; baby chicks, \$2 per 15, \$12 per 100. Harry Burgess, Route 15, Osceola, Iowa.

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

OUR WHITE ORPINGTONS ARE THE best we could get, regardless of price. Will spare a few eggs. My circular fully explains. It is free. Mention Kansas Farmer. F. H. Shellabarger, West Liberty, Iowa.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS EXCLUSIVELY. Two choice trap nested pens and free range stock. Eggs, \$1.50 to \$3 per setting. Fertility guaranteed. Mrs. J. B. Swartz, Box 73, Byron, Neb.

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

PURE-BRED WHITE ROCKS—EGGS, \$2 per setting, \$5 per 50. The stay-white kind. J. C. Bostwick, Hoyt, Kan., Box K.

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

PURE-BRED BUFF ROCKS—EGGS, \$1.50 per 15; \$5 per 100. Miss Mary E. Hennessey, R. 2, Easton, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—CHOICE MATINGS, carefully selected. Henry Molyneux, Palmer, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—EGGS, \$2 FOR 15; \$3.50 for 30; Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, \$5 for 10. Geo. O. Anderson, Rushville, Ind.

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

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY FOR 20 years. Excellent birds. Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Mrs. Morrison Hughes, Fayette, Mo.

EGGS—FAVORITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs from prize winning White, Buff, Partridge and Columbian Plymouth Rocks. Catalog free. Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2-\$3. Eggs, \$1-\$3 per 15. English Red Cap cockerel, \$2. Mrs. Grant Stafford, Winfield, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM HIGH scoring stock by prize winners, 5c each; chicks, 10c each. Buff Orpington eggs, \$1.15. Mrs. L. W. Clark, Conway Springs, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—44 PREMIUMS at 7 shows. Pen eggs, \$2.15; range, 15, \$1; 50, \$2.50. Mrs. A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kan.

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

LIGHT BRAHMAS, BARRED AND White Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for hatching, \$2 per 15, \$3.50 per 30. M. F. Rickert, Seward, Kan.

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

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BARRED ROCK AND BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, from Topeka and Kansas City prize winners. Write Mrs. E. C. Wagner, Holton, Kan.

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BUFF ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—EGGS from healthy, vigorous farm raised stock, \$2 per 50, \$3.50 per 100. Mrs. Homer Davis, Walton, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—HIGH scoring birds, well mated, farm raised. Eggs, 75c per 15; \$4 per 100. Mrs. W. C. Becker, Solomon, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—HIGH scoring stock. Have won premiums at largest shows. Eggs, \$1 and \$2 per 15. Toulouse goose eggs, \$1 setting. A. G. Hammond, Vinland, Kan.

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SHELLEY BROTHERS' BARRED ROCKS won 70 premiums—34 firsts, specials and sweepstakes—at Kansas' largest shows. Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$5 per 30; guaranteed. Circular free. Box 7, Elmdale, Kan.

THE BLUE JACKET STRAIN OF Barred Rocks not only produce winners, but great layers. For full particulars send for circular, which is free. Mention Kansas Farmer. F. H. Shellabarger, West Liberty, Iowa.

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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.

DINGLEY DEL BARRED P. ROCKS—We can fill orders for setting eggs on short notice. Illustrated mating list describing our stock, free. Setting eggs from our exhibition bred-to-lay yard that contains our prize winning birds from the Kansas State Show, \$3 per setting, two settings (28 eggs) for \$5, and book on capons free with each order. Write George Beuoy, Box KF, Cedarvale, Kan.

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

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SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG—THE most beautiful of all useful breeds. Eggs from selected birds for sale. Henry Hatesohl, Greenleaf, Kan.

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R. C. RED EGGS FOR SALE AT 4c each or \$4 per 100. Mrs. Jas. Shoemaker, Narka, Kan.

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

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ROSE COMB REDS—EGGS FROM GOOD utility flock, farm raised, good layers. Prices right. Mrs. John Buchanan, Route 2, Solomon, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, 15 for \$1; 100 for \$5. Send for mating list. Frank Borchers, German Valley, Ill.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Eggs at reasonable prices. Write me. Mrs. C. B. Fagin, Lathrop, Mo.

ROSE COMB REDS—YARD A, HEADED by Red Boy, son of Kansas City Boy, valued at \$500. Eggs, \$5 per 15. After April 1, \$3. Write for matings. Amy Bartlett, Lone-Jack, Mo.

BUY EGGS FROM BEST SINGLE COMB Reds. All firsts and many other prizes at recent state show. Pens contain all our winners. Mating list. Moore & Moore, 1239 Larimer Ave., Wichita, Kan.

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ROSE COMB REDS—WINTER LAYERS. At South Bend, Ind., I won 1st on cockerel; also, both shape and color specials. Eggs, \$3 and \$1.50 per 15. W. D. Wright, Bremen, Ind.

FOSTER'S REDS (ROSE COMB EXCLUSIVELY), won more points at the late Topeka Show than all other competitors. Champion winners in previous seasons. Eggs for hatching. Send for free mating list. Frank H. Foster, Topeka, Kan.

FREE MATING LIST, BOTH COMBS. Booklet on breeding Reds, 25 cents. Females for sale at all times; a few cockerels left. Eggs, \$6.00 to \$10.00 per 100. The leading strains represented. Mrs. F. W. McIntyre, Red Oak, Iowa.

ROSE COMB REDS—COLUMBIAN Wyandottes. Winners and heavy layers. Won again 45 prizes at two shows this winter. Also, Golden Seabright Bantams and Indian Runner Ducks. Eggs, \$1 to \$5 per 15. Mating list free. A. D. Willems, Minneola, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING REDS—ACCORDING to Secy'. Borders, won 45 premiums at Kansas State Show. Over twice as many as any other exhibitor in 6 years. Both combs. Fine cockerels, cheap for quick sale. Eggs for hatching. Robt. Steele, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

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

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

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WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS—15, \$1; 100, \$5. Henry Neidig, Madison, Neb.

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

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EXTRA BIG BONED, GREENISH glossy Black Langshans. Black eyes. Score 92 to 95½. Good hatch, good stock guaranteed. Circular. H. Osterfoss, Hedrick, Ia.

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CHICKS—S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—\$5 per 50. Eggs, \$3.50 per 100. Winter laying strain. Carl L. Haug, Rt. 1, Galena, Kan.

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FOR SALE—BOURBON RED TURKEYS' eggs, 9 for \$2.50. Mrs. J. E. Bundy, Goodrich, Kan.

EGGS FROM M. B. TURKEYS THAT have won at the leading Missouri and Kansas shows. Write for price list. Mrs. E. B. Powell, Higginsville, Mo.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY. Eggs 30, \$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.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1 PER 15. Bourbon Red Turkey eggs, \$3 per 11. Mrs. Cecile McGuire, Pratt, Kan.

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

PURE GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—COCK- erels and eggs for sale. A. B. Grant, Emporia, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON AND SILVER LACED Wyandotte eggs for setting at \$1.50 per 15 eggs. Dickinson & Sons, Shelton, Neb.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES, Barred Plymouth Rocks. 15 eggs, \$1; 50 for \$3. Fred Kucera, Clarkson, Neb.

SILVER WYANDOTTES—FIRST PRIZE mating, 15 eggs, \$2; pure Silvers, 100, \$4. Mrs. J. W. Gause, Emporia, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—GOOD STOCK. Eggs, \$1.15; \$4.50 100. Mrs. Eme Acheson, R. D. 2, Palco, Kan.

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

PARTRIDGE AND BUFF WYANDOTTES, R. C. Reds. Score 90 to 94. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$6 per 100. Morlan Bros., Indianola, Iowa.

EGGS FROM OUR NOTED STRAIN OF Silver Wyandottes, with 12 years of careful breeding behind them. H. L. Brunner, Newton, Kan.

ORDER PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE eggs from first-class stock of Fred Karre, Cotesfield, Neb. Fifteen for \$1.25, or \$2.25 per 30.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—HIGH SCOR- ing, prize winning, splendid shape, layers. Eggs, \$1 and \$2 per 15. Farm raised. Anneberg, Leavenworth, Kan.

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

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

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES, WHITE Wyandottes and Rose Comb White Leghorns. Eggs from extra fine penned stock. Prices right. In settings or by the 100. Mrs. Emil Asp, Galva, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES. Large, vigorous birds of good color, bred for winter laying. Eggs from specially mated pens, \$1 per 15. A few fine utility birds for sale. E. E. Wells, 5900 Harrison, Kansas City, Mo.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—WON 11 premiums, 1911. Eggs: First pen, \$2.50 15; 3 settings, \$5; second, \$1.50 15; \$5 100; third, \$1.50 for 30; \$4 100. J. K. Hammond, Wakefield, Kan.

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

POULTRY WANTED.

HARRIS POULTRY CO., TOPEKA, KAN., wants your market and utility poultry. Write us. He sell all sorts of poultry supplies.

EGGS.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM HIGH scoring Sile Comb White Leghorns, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

EGGS—STOCK DIRECT FROM "FAIRS." White Ivory Rocks. Graca Dolson, Neal, Kan.

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

ANCONAS.

MOTTLED ANCONAS—GOOD QUALITY, fine layers. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Carl Sandfort, Humboldt, Neb.

PRIZE WINNING MOTTLED ANCONAS. The famous winter layers. Eggs and baby chicks. Write for circular. W. H. Hardman, Frankfort, Kan.

SAVE AND RAISE ALL YOUR CHICKS. New Model Fairfield Brooder. This new brooder will work out doors in any kind of weather, fair, windy or stormy. Self-regulating; absolutely without lamp fumes or gas to interfere with fast, healthy growth of chicks. Roomy and perfectly ventilated with warm, fresh air. Always reliable. Durable and easily handled. Priced low, but it is a real brooder. Its equal has never been made. Write today for fuller information and pre-paid price to your town. Sam Thompson, President Nebraska Incubator Co., Box 2312, Fairfield, Neb.



PURE BRED POULTRY

LEGHORNS.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS
—Baby chicks. Royal W. Yeoman, Lawrence, Kan.

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

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

S. C. B. LEGHORN—EGGS DURING
hatching season, 15, \$1; \$5 100. A. B. Haug, Centralia, Kan.

FOR SALE—EGGS FROM S. C. BROWN
Leghorn chickens. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.

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

VIGOROUS LAYING S. C. W. LEG-
horns. Eggs: 15, 60c; 30, \$1. Mrs. Frank Jennings, Lebo, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS
—15, 75c; 100, \$4. Will Rockwell, Hubbard, Neb.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS,
\$5 per 100; from high scoring stock. Mrs. Mary Helm, R. 5, Topeka, Kan. Ind. phone, 783—R 2.

PURE-BRED, PRIZE WINNING, ROSE
Comb White Leghorn eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Circulars. Jennie Martin, Frankfort, Kan.

WYCKOFF SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-
horn eggs, \$4 per 100. (Foundation stock direct from Wyckoff.) Western Home Poultry Yards, St. John, Kan.

GOLD COIN BUFF LEGHORNS—PRIZE
winners, scoring 90 to 94%. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15; \$5 100. Cockerels for sale. S. Perkins, 801 E. First, Newton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—
Farm range, high scoring. Eggs and baby chicks. Write for circular. Mrs. H. A. Stine, Roselawn Farm, Holton, Kan.

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

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—
Twenty years careful selecting and mating. Eggs, \$5 per 100. For further information write Fairfield Poultry Ranch, J. J. Keefe, Proprietor, Fairfield, Neb.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS

SWEEPSTAKES WINNERS.
If interested in blue blood and egg machines, send for my mating list. Eggs, \$5 for 100. Louis Burro, Leavenworth, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS;
baby chicks and eggs. Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Chicks, 15 cents each. Prize winning stock. Won five prizes out of five entries at State Show, Wichita, 1911. Indian Runner ducks, layers at 4½ months old. Write for descriptive circular. T. R. Wolfe, Rt. 2, Conway Springs, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

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

PURE S. C. REDS—EGGS, \$1 PER 15;
\$5 per 100. J. R. McDowell, Braddyville, Iowa.

ROSE COMB REDS—PRIZE WINNERS.
Pen eggs, \$2-\$1 per 15. Mrs. W. G. Prather, Eureka, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—
High scoring. Eggs, \$2 per 15; range, \$3.50 per 100. E. H. Thomas, Emporia, Kan.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE
Island Red eggs for hatching. First pen, 75c for 15; second pen, 50c. F. B. Severance, Lost Springs, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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eggs, \$1 13; ducklings, 15c each. Mrs. Ed Ewing, Conway Springs, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS; WHITE ORP-
ingtons; White Wyandottes; \$1 and \$2 per 15 eggs. Myrtle Casteel, Anthony, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—EGGS, \$1.00,
12; \$3.00, 40; Buff Rocks, \$1.00, 15; \$2.50, 45; \$4.00, 100. W. A. Hilds, Culver, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS, INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.
Excellent stock. Eggs, \$1. George Wasson, Anness, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS—INDIAN-
apolis winners. Eggs, \$2 12. Ringlet Rocks and Buff Cochins Bantams, \$1 13. Charles Cue, Frankfort, Ind.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, NEW
Standard, fawn and white. State Fair winners. Score 94 to 96. Eggs, \$1.50 and \$2 per 15. Dr. E. H. Killian, R. F. D. 2, Manhattan, Kan.

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

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SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—
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can furnish you anything you need, either in poultry or poultry supplies.

FOR SALE—GUINEA PIGS, PIGEONS,
doves, fancy mice, canary birds. John M. Ornellas, Springfield, Ill.

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

EGGS FOR HATCHING—SINGLE COMB
Buff Orpingtons, Toulouse geese, Indian Runner ducks. Mating list free. Peter A. Brehm, Harvard, Neb.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM WHITE
and Buff Wyandottes, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons and Black Langshans. A few cockerels left yet. E. B. Bowers, Bradshaw, Neb.



EGGS FOR HATCHING
White Leghorns and Buff Orpingtons. Farmers' prices. Baby Chicks. Circular Free.

PAUL TAGGART,
White City, - Kansas.

TOULOUSE GEESE EGGS, \$1.50, 7;
Bronze Turkey eggs, \$1.75, 11; Black-White Langshans, Barred Rocks, Houdans, \$3.50, 50; S. C. Brown Leghorns, \$2.50, 50; Rouen Ducks, \$1.50, 11 eggs. W. L. Bell, Funk, Neb.

EGGS AND DAY-OLD CHICKS FROM
the very best Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Single Comb White and Buff Leghorns. Eggs at \$1 and \$1.25 per 15; \$5.50 and \$6 per 100. Day-old chicks, \$12.50 and \$15 per 100. Chicks and eggs from the very best exhibition matings at a higher rate; 90 per cent fertility guaranteed. Infertile eggs and poor hatches replaced free. Drop a card for my catalog; you need it. No deal is closed until you are satisfied. Frank J. Mannette, Onahill Poultry Farm, Coon Rapids, Iowa.

The early influence of parents upon children is closer on the farm than elsewhere because of the closer relationship. Always have in mind the fact that you are your son's model.

A boy cannot learn to swim by taking a course in a correspondence school any more than he can learn business methods with no business to transact. Give him a pig, and don't you dare touch the profits from it.

INCREASE WHEAT YIELD

Some 500 farmers' institutes of Kansas will next Saturday, May 11, discuss methods of growing more and better wheat. The program has been sent out by Superintendent Miller. Kansas wheat average less than 15 bushels per acre, and it is easily possible to increase the yield to 25 bushels. Here are the questions proposed for discussion. Go to your institute determined to present your experience:

1. Does it pay to disk stubble immediately after the binder or header? Will the results be more favorable from early plowing than from medium early plowing or late plowing? Which is the better practice, to disk immediately after the binder or header and plow as soon as possible thereafter, or to plow immediately after the header and then disk the plowed ground? Why is it that better results can be obtained from land early plowed, or early disked and then early plowed, than from land plowed in September that has not been disked previously? Experience in central and western Kansas with listing for wheat. Will it not pay to disk ahead of lister?

2. Does it pay, and if so, in what part of the state, to plant winter wheat between corn rows while the corn is still standing? Does it pay to plant wheat on corn land after removing the crops? What are the principal objections to planting wheat after corn or between corn rows?

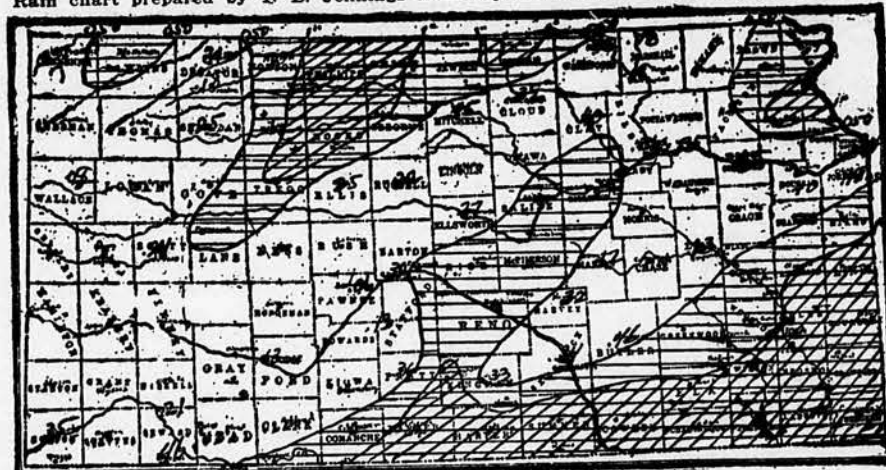
3. Does it pay to plant wheat on summer fallow in western Kansas? What are some of the objections and what are some of the advantages to summer fallowing land for wheat in western Kansas? What is a good rotation for wheat in this county? When does deep plowing for wheat give best results, and why? Why not in western Kansas spread straw over fields after seeding, between October and January.

4. When is the best time to plant wheat in this county? Why? Does it or does it not pay and under what conditions might it pay to harrow in the fall after seeding? In the spring? Does it pay to fan or grade wheat for planting? Does it pay to send out of the state for seed wheat?

Some women take in so much washing that they cannot give their husbands respectful attention.

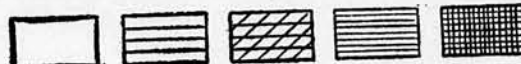
KANSAS CROP REPORT

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



UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORT BY COUNTIES.

SCALE IN INCHES:



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

Allen—Good growing weather. Prospects favorable for fruit.
Anderson—Fruit prospects good. Little corn planted.
Barber—Ground in fine condition. Wheat and alfalfa good. One-third of corn planted.
Barton—Corn planting begun. Fruit prospects good. Alfalfa fine.
Bourbon—Farmers planting corn. All vegetation growing nicely.
Brown—Weather favorable for farm work. Wheat badly damaged.
Decatur—Rain helped wheat and oats. Dust storms prevalent.
Douglas—Oats look good. Alfalfa coming up. No corn planted yet.
Ellsworth—Fruit prospects good. Pastures needing rain.
Gray—Wheat looking good. No corn planted.
Jefferson—Crops growing nicely. Fruit prospects good.
Jewell—Farm work progressing slowly. Wheat fine.
Johnson—Grass doing fairly well. Some wheat damaged. Needing rain.
Kingman—Some wheat damaged. Some corn planted. Some cattle on grass.
Lane—Wheat poor. Stock doing well.
Linn—Cattle on pasture. Wheat generally good.
Lyon—Alfalfa and pastures good. No corn planted yet.
McPherson—Oats coming up. Corn being planted. Fruit prospect good.
Marion—Crops needing rain. Some corn planted. Alfalfa good.

Marshall—Sowing oats and spring wheat. Needing rain.
Montgomery—Good growing week. Corn being planted. Alfalfa good.
Morton—No planting yet. Stock thin but doing well.
Norton—Wheat growing slowly. Oats looking good. Corn planting begun.
Osborne—Ground in good condition. Corn being planted.
Pawnee—Needing rain. Wheat spotted. Will be much corn planted.
Phillips—Wheat looking fine. Fruit prospects good.
Pottawatomie—Wheat spotted. Oats coming up. Potatoes planted late.
Pratt—Crops in fine condition.
Rawlins—Wheat doing fine. Some barley and oats to be sown yet.
Republic—Good growing weather. Good stand of oats. Wheat improving.
Rice—Corn planting begun. Alfalfa fine. Oats coming up.
Rush—Need rain badly. Corn being planted. Wheat spotted.
Russell—Alfalfa growing fine. Needing rain.
Sedgewick—Alfalfa growing nicely. Oats were planted during week.
Sumner—All vegetation growing nicely. Oats being planted.
Wallace—Wheat fair. Grass short. No crops plants on account of cold.
Wichita—Needing rain. About 50 per cent of wheat crop. Feed scarce.
Woodson—Ground in good condition. Oats all sown. Cattle on pasture.

Free To Boys

I Have a Glove, Mitt, Mask, Ball, Bat, Cap and Belt for Every Boy Who Will Write to Me.



There are seven splendid pieces in this 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 a little easy work. Write me today and I will tell you just how to get it.

A. M. PIPER,
302 Popular Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

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

Present high prices of poultry and eggs are stimulating the demand for good breeding stock.

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.

Be A Good Indian



Every boy wants an Indian Suit. Let us tell you how to get one complete in less than an hour, without costing you a cent.

Address,

Indian Boy
—CARE—
Kansas Farmer

Topeka, Kans.

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JACKS AND JENNETS

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

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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.

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.

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.

H. 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.

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SIX - JACKS - SIX

From 3 to 7 years old, for sale very low. We raise them.

W. H. Bayless, Blue Mound, Linn Co., Kan.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

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.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butterfat record 608 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.

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 Holstein 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, Topeka, Kan.

HEREFORDS FOR SALE

Ten choice, richly bred bulls, from 8 to 18 months of age. Also, few young cows and heifers. Plenty of size, extra good heads, with horns to match, and elegant coats.

WILLIAM ACKER

Vermillion, Marshall County, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

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.

LINSOTT 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. LINSOTT, Holton, Kansas.

OOMERIS'S EMINENT is offered for sale. A Jersey sire of rare merit, sired by Eminent Rosette, he by Rosetta's Golden Lad. The granddam of Oomeris's Eminent, "Financial Queen," was an imported cow of great merit, and the dam of the noted Financial Countess. We have a choice lot of heifers by him, and must change bulls. 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 Gambo Knight; Merry Maiden's Golden Lad, a son of Merry Maiden's third son; and Eurybia's Exile. I have but a few of these calves that are ready for service. Will sell them reasonably while they last. Write for prices and particulars. W. N. Banks, Independence, Kan.

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.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Amcoats' SHORTHORNS

Seven young bulls, Scotch and Scotch topped, ready for service. Also a few cows and heifers, bred or open. Write for prices and descriptions.

S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

C. S. NEVIUS' HERDS.

Shorthorns and large type Polands. The home of the great bull, Searchlight, and herd boars, Designer and Major Look. Young bulls and young boars for sale. Remember our sale dates. Bred sows, May 14; Shorthorns, June 6, 1912. Forty miles out of Kansas City.

C. S. NEVIUS, Miami Co., Chiles, Kan.

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.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE—High-grade Guernsey bull and heifer calves. "Materna" strain.

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Herd headed by Lord Mutineer 279228. A number of high-class bulls for sale, herd headers, and will be priced right for quick sale. Write for description and prices.

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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.

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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. Albin Rancho, F. T. Grimes, Manager; Railway Station, Alkin, Kan.; P. O., Emmett, Kan.

Oakland Jersey Herd. American and Imported Herd.

The present herd of dairy and breeding stock, while not large, is composed of individuals of great quality and breeding. The herd usually is able to offer a cow, a bred heifer; bull and heifer calves of rare quality at reasonable prices. The herd management is associated with an importer of Jersey cattle of 30 years successful experience as an importer, and is in a position to handle commissions for all wishing imported cattle (both Jerseys and Guernseys) at lowest cost possible consistent with high-class service.

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

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

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 that premier sire, Pietje Count. Several of his sons from large producing dams at prices very cheap. CASPAR A. GANTZ, King City, Mo.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.

RICHLAND GROVE SHORTHORN HERD. A number of young bulls ready for service. Bulls sired by Victor Orange 312830, others by Lavender Goods 300096, and out of Daughters of Cashier and Beauty's Cruick. Priced right for quick sale. Write me for prices and description of bulls.

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From 8 to 18 months old. A number of them herd headers. They are bred right and are right as individuals. Write us for description and prices.

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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.

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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 adjoining town.

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A few extra good bulls and heifers by Champion Roan Hero, for sale. Prices reasonable for quick sale.

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RED POLLED CATTLE Baby bulls and heifers. A specialty of Red Polled baby calves. Buy a baby calf that is taught 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.

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

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

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Can furnish in carload lots or less, large, young, good business dairy cows, tuberculin tested, fresh or near-by springers. My cows are selected from the best milking dairies of Central New York. You will make no mistake in buying this kind.

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Strong Demand for Cows.

A noticeable feature in the buying at the Kansas City stock yards during the past two weeks was the decided preference country buyers have shown for stock cows and heifers. So great has been this demand that competition has existed between the country buyers and the local packers, which has had a tendency to force prices up to almost a record point on this class of cattle.

Beautiful surroundings will influence character just as much as ugly ones will. Beauty has a money value on the farm as well as in the city. Beauty is a state asset as well as an individual asset.

POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS

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

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

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

MAPLE LEAF FARM, JESSE EDWARDS, Edgerton, Mo.

Maple Hill Farm Mastodon Polands. Jas. G. Long, Harlan, Ia., Prop. High-class fall and spring boars for sale. Size and quality guaranteed. Herd headed by the two great, big type boars, B. Wonder 156573 and Mastodon Leader 169055. Write for prices.

WALLACE'S MAMMOTH POLAND-CHINAS

A splendid offering of big-type young boars for sale, from the strongest collection of big-type brood sows, and by the GRAND CHAMPION BOAR EXPANSION WONDER and GRAND LEADER. Size with quality is my policy.

W. B. WALLACE, Bunceton, Mo.

20-BRED SOWS—20.

Big, smooth Polands. Ten ribbons at State Fair last year. For sale at reasonable prices. JOSIAS LAMBERT, Smith Center, Kan.

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

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM

A choice lot of fall boars. Also two herd boars—Young Hadley by Big Hadley, and Big Spot by Pawnee Blain. Am booking orders for spring pigs for June shipment. I will trade a few Missouri farms for Kansas wheat land.

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

W. V. HOPPE, Stella, Neb.

Thirty Bred Gilts for Sale.

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

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Pure-bred Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys. Sold out but still in the business.

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DISPERSION SALE.

I offer at private treaty my entire herd of Poland Chinas, young boars, tried sows and gilts, open or bred to Giant Monarch, the king of big type boars. Some great ones at a bargain. Write.

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

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Twenty fall boars ready for service. Twenty-five fall gilts, priced to sell. All large-type breeding, sired by Highball Look by Grand Look Jr. Write today. I mean business. J. H. BAKER, Butler, Mo.

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Headed by Mogul's Monarch, Prince Hadley, and other good sires. Choice breeding stock always for sale.

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

MAMMOTH HADLEY POLAND CHINAS. 60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires as can be found in the west; dams of pigs carry the blood of nearly all big sires.

GEO. W. SMITH, Burchard, Neb.

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still has a few choice fall boars for sale. Sired by First Quality 60266 and out of Expansion and C's Perfection dams.

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Few tried sows bred to Big Bone Pete for June farrow. Also, fall boars and gilts sired by Big Bone Pete. Write your wants.

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M'S GIANT WONDER

heads my Poland China herd. He is in the 1000-pound class and mated with big sows. Stock for sale. JOHN T. CURRY, Winchester, Kan.

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An extra good lot of fall gilts for sale, sired by Spotted King, C. Wonder and Pastime King 2nd. Out of high-class, big-type sows. The ideal brood sow type. Priced to sell.

T. T. LANGFORD, Jamesport, Mo.

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Herd boar young Mastiff. The first and grand champion at Topeka, Kansas, State Fair, 1910. A few choice spring boars and gilts for sale, all large type. Priced reasonable and guaranteed.

D. M. GREGG, Harrisonville, Mo.

Poland Chinas With Quality For Sale Ten Choice Fall Boars—15 Choice Gilts—a few bred for May litters, priced reasonable and guaranteed right.

P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kan.

LARGE POLAND CHINAS

Choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale. Sired by King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2d. Prices right.

W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK. For sale, 12 young boars, will make herd headers; 30 choice gilts; 100 spring pigs. Prices reasonable.

W. A. BAKER & SON, Butler, Mo.

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GRANDVIEW STOCK FARM—DUROC JERSEYS—Choice males ready now, priced for quick sale. Sired by two great boars, Golden Goods 70513 and Belle's Chief 2d 71777. 150 head in herd. Write me.

W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Lyon County, Kansas.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS. Choice fall boars and gilts for sale, sired by Dreamland Col. and J. C.'s Defender, by the noted Defender. Also, R. I. Red chickens. LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY BOARS—We are all sold out on sows, but have three very choice yearling herd boar prospects. Two are line-bred Col. and one a son of Neb. Wonder. Also, some choice fall boars. Grant Chapin, Green, Clay County, Kan.

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.

MAPLE LEAF O. I. C.s.

Am booking orders now for spring pigs of the very best breeding. Also a few choice gilts for sale, bred or open. Prices reasonable. Write today.

R. W. GAGE, Route 5, Garnett, Kan.

O. I. C. SOWS, BRED, \$25; pigs, 2 months, \$10. Harry Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

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SAFE—SOUND—CERTAIN

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R. 7, BLOOMINGTON, IND.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

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.

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Holstein Dispersion

AT

GREAT BEND, KANSAS

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135 Head of Working
Dairy Animals 135

Consisting of the two registered herd bulls, Sir Mechthilde Dieuwertje 45426 and Woodcroft Hartog 70421, of high producing families, and 42 mature cows, 14 coming 3-year-old heifers, 20 coming 2-year-old heifers, 29 bulls from calves to coming 2 years, and 30 heifers up to yearlings.

All females old enough have been bred and will show in calf or have calves at foot.

All well wintered on grain, alfalfa and silage and are ready to go onto grass and make good.

This is Kansas' greatest opportunity to buy high-grade, specially selected milk cattle of Wisconsin breeding.

Milk record of each cow for 20 months, will be furnished on application. Address,

W. G. MERRITT,
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O. W. Devine, Fieldman. Col. Jas T. McCulloch, Auct.

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.

20—GOOD BIG AND BIG-BONED

MAMMOTH JACKS—20

Jacks from 2 to 5 years old, from 15 to 16 hands high, and a few imported and American-bred Percheron stallions and mares for sale. Prices and terms to suit. Farm and sale barn on Twenty-first street, one mile east of the Wichita Union Stock Yards. City office, 136 N. Market Street.

J. C. KERR & CO.,

Wichita, Kansas

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.

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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—\$1000 and \$1200 (few little higher). Iams has

60—PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS AND MARES—60

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 bargain in every line. A "bunch of gold," to stallion and mare buyers. It is full of the real "peaches and cream" stallions. It is the finest, most elaborate and original up-to-date horse book in the world. 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 \$1000 and \$1200 (few higher) than are sold to stock companies for \$4,000. Imported mares, \$600 and \$800. Iams gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee; pays freight on horse and fare of one buyer. He can furnish \$1,500 insurance. Iams buys and sells every stallion himself. Saves buyers \$1,000 in middlemen's profits. He buys stallions by "trainloads." He speaks the languages—(saving 20 per cent). He is not in the "Stallion Trust." No partners—to share profits. He "pays cash" for his horses—and sells "top notchers" by "hot advertising" and having "the goods." "Big Ikey," leave your "happy home and buy a "top" stallion or pair of imported mares (of Iams) that bring colts that sell at \$500 each. "Papa," don't let those "auction men" "hand you a lemon" in one of 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. "He sells the tails off them." Iams' guarantees are backed by "half-million dollars." References—1st Nat'l and Omaha Nat'l Banks, Omaha; Packers Nat'l Bank, So. Omaha; Citizens State, 1st State and St. Paul State Banks, St. Paul, Neb. Iams buys big ad space because it is cheaper than flannel-mouthed horse salesmen.

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

MATT ALTON'S POLAND CHINA SALE

AT ERIE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1912

50—Mammoth Poland Chinas—50

Eight tried sows bred for summer litter, 20 yearling gilts bred for June and July litter, 15 open gilts, 7 young boars, including one herd boar, a son of Blain's Wonder. The sows were sired by Mammoth Ex, John Long, Bellville Chief, Orphan Chief, and are bred to the great herd boar, Grandeur 60549. This hog was placed first in class at the State Fair at Topeka, 1911. A number of the gilts are bred to Blain's Wonder's Son, which I consider the best son living, sired by Blain's Wonder. Sale will be held at my farm, 6 miles from Erie, Kan., and 1½ miles from Trent Station, on the Santa Fe. My catalog is ready to mail out, and I would be glad to mail it to everyone interested in breeding good Poland Chinas. I would be pleased to have all farmers and breeders attend my sale, whether you buy or not. Write today for catalog, and arrange to attend sale. Bids may be sent to auctioneers or O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer, in my care. For catalog, apply to

AUCTIONEERS—F. J. ZAUN, C. F. BAIRD AND ASA DORSEY. **MATT ALTON, Erie, Kan,**

Aberdeen Angus Sale

AT LA PLATA, MO., MAY 16, 1912

FORTY HEAD OF HIGH CLASS ANGUS CATTLE

Twenty-four females and 16 bulls; 15 cows with calves at side; a number of choice open heifers of breeding age. Bulls range in age from 12 to 18 months, and are a remarkably fine lot. The great bull, Lord Roberts 3rd, will be represented in this sale. Nearly the entire offering is by this bull or bred to him, and he is one of the best Angus bulls in service today. The female offering consists of a high-class lot of Queen Mothers, Heatherbloom's Prides, Nosegays, and other popular families. The entire offering is one that will make good. Write me for catalog.

W. J. CODY, Fieldman for Kansas Farmer.

E. M. Gates, LaPlata, Mo.

Need More Pasture.

It is imperative that grass growing be revolutionized on most farms in Kansas. We must have more and better pasture. We have plenty of acres in pasture, but these acres do not support a sufficiently large number of animals to make pasturing profitable at present prices of land in any part of this state. KANSAS FARMER last week printed the combinations of pasture grasses which to this time have been found the best applicable to the different sections of Kansas. No grass is so well adapted to our soil and climate as the native grasses. In the central part of Kansas the native bluestem pastures are worn out. These can be rejuvenated to a considerable extent by disking in the spring and by keeping the weeds mowed during the summer and by not too heavy pasturing until the grass recuperates. These prairie grass pastures should be so handled. In addition to this, experimentation should at once begin as to the combination of tame grasses best adapted to the soil and climate of each farm. The eastern Kansas farmer has clover, timothy, orchard grass, bluegrass and half a dozen other kinds of grasses which have been proven in his locality, and the only admonition to him is to use what he already knows to be good and get a sufficient acreage into pasture to take care of the stock he will run. The pasture problem west of the 100th meridian is not so simple, and in fact is by no means easy of solution. The grass native to that section is the best adapted and is probably the best that will ever be found, but it does not supply feed per acre consistent with the price of land and the number of animals it will keep during the pasture season. In this area experimentation with combinations of tame grasses mentioned in KANSAS FARMER recently should be diligently and persistently followed with the hope of obtaining a combination adapted to soil and climate and which will produce more feed than the native grasses. This pasture problem is important to the western two-thirds of Kansas. In fact it is the most important problem in connection with increasing the live stock of the west and more profitable farming. The silo, with sorghum and Kafir, will maintain stock through the feeding season, but pasture is essential in our present development and it is of such importance as demands and makes necessary immediate experiment with the view and the hope of arriving at a satisfactory pasture.

Red Cedars for Western Kansas.

Our subscriber W. H. W., Jennings, Kan., writes regarding red cedars:

"In last week's KANSAS FARMER you wrote of red cedars for windbreaks. There is nothing more profitable from the standpoint of usefulness and beauty than the growing of red cedars, as you suggest. But you wrote as though these could be grown as they are generally shipped from the nurseries. Right here is where the great cause of failure lays. A cedar should be dug from the nursery row, its roots carefully puddled, packed in wet packing material and sent at once to its destination. Immediately upon arrival it must be unpacked, without the roots being exposed to the sun and wind for a single second, re-puddled and set at once, or if necessary they might be heeled in for a short time in some protected location. Nothing but transplanted cedars should be accepted; cedars that have been crowded in the nursery and which grow very slim should be ignored, and only stalky, well limbed trees should be chosen. For general planting, trees from 12 to 15 inches in height I consider ideal. How to be sure you obtain these trees of the above description and condition is the greatest question. I think if I ever get any more cedars I will find a nursery that has them standing in the nursery row; then go and help dig, puddle at once, and properly pack, also ship at once. In case several farmers were setting or buying, this expense would be minimized. In setting I believe they should be about nine feet apart and double rows, or about eight feet single rows. After these trees have had a good five years' growth no one would consent to have them removed for \$5 per tree. Allow all the limbs to remain on except those that touch the ground, removing only what brush the ground, and for the first five years clip only branches making an extreme growth.

"When I came here in 1888 I set 100 cedars. All but two of them grew, one being set in a ravine and which washed out, the other shaking loose when the ground was wet. Several years later I set another 100 trees and 90 grew.

These trees came from a nursery in northern Illinois which at that time sent out thrifty trees, but I have since sent to the same place and have gotten the ordinary shipping stock and all have died.

"In selecting trees from nursery row, select trees stalky and conical. The lower branches from tip to tip should measure at least one-half the height of tree. Set the trees in hole just large enough to take in the roots. Lay roots in natural position. Fill in loose soil, tramp solidly, but leave depression enough to hold at least one-half gallon of water. After water settles fill hole, but do not tramp it."

About Farm Tools.

A Morris County reader writes: "I read in your paper an article on being prepared for spring work. It was good and seasonable. The first thing that will be used will be the disk. Nearly all of the later model disks have maple wood bearings, and unless these are taken out and examined once or twice a season there is great danger of the oil pipes and holes getting clogged up with dirt and with the attendant wearing out of boxes and horse flesh. Several weeks ago I took mine apart and found that nearly all the pipes were half full of dirt and oil, and the bearings had been running dry. New boxes complete cost only about 75 cents to \$1, and they will wear nearly five years, with good care. Before I put my disk oil pipes together again I am going to try packing around the pipe connections with a little cotton or string and try to prevent the dust getting into the boxes.

"There is a farm tool grinder made by two or three different companies that means a good deal to the farmer. I use one that cost about \$13 in Chicago, and it will pay for itself in about two seasons. It will sharpen a set of disks perfectly in about two or three hours' work. It will put a perfect edge on a mower sickle in 15 minutes after the first bevel is made, where it formerly took me an hour to do a good job on a grindstone. It will gum a saw in no time, etc. They are all right. I can polish and sharpen my cultivator shovels in a hurry.

"Another implement that will be used first is the harrow. The harrow will appreciate a coat of cheap paint as much as any other implement, although it will take a careless farmer a long time to rust out a steel harrow. Nowadays when land is high-priced, as well as farm help hard to get, I don't see how any up-to-the-minute farmer can afford to do without a high-wheeled pivot axle harrow cart. A standard make can be obtained from your home dealer for about \$6 to \$8, and they will last a generation or two. Your little boys can do as much work by using one as you could.

"Last season I tried plowing with four horses and a 13-inch gang plow. Some of my neighbors use four horses on a sulky plow and do as much work and deeper plowing with it than a man with four average horses and a gang plow. I am going to try out the new four-horse idea on a sulky Deere plow this spring, and I believe I will like it better and get much more work done with the same horses. I would like to see a discussion in KANSAS FARMER as to how deep to plow as late as March or April for corn or Kafir. I think that deeper than six inches would be too deep for spring planting. I have a Langley loose ground lister, and this will make some difference.

"These is little to get ready about the corn planter or lister except to see that it will drop seed the right distance and not two kernels where only one is intended. I have an edge drop Deere lister, but even with a fine-edge drop-plate, unless you thoroughly grade your corn in a good, well-made grader, you will lose the benefit of the edge drop. If not graded I can take out a quart of corn that will not pass through the plate every few hours, and this is bound to keep lots of other grains from falling into the edge-drop holes. I believe an edge drop with graded corn will drop at least 98 times correct out of 100."

IF YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM.

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

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

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

WEDD & NEVIUS POLAND CHINA SALE

AT SPRING HILL, KANSAS

Tuesday, May 14, 1912

50—HEAD OF BRED SOWS AND GILTS—50

Six mature sows by Wedd's Expansion and Kansas Wonder, and bred to Wedd's Long King and Wedd's Expansion. Twenty gilts bred to Wedd's Expansion and Black Prince by Prince Ito. The twenty gilts are sired by Kansas Wonder, Wedd's Expansion, Big Hadley's Model, Hummer, Gov. Forest, by Gov. Hadley, and all are bred for June and July litters. C. S. Nevius is offering twenty-five bred sows and gilts sired by Designer, Major Look and Good Metal, and cross-bred to these boars. The offering is in fine condition and the tops from these two herds. Please send for catalog, and come and spend a day with us. Sale will be held at George Wedd & Son's farm adjoining the town of Spring Hill. For catalogs, write to
GEO. WEDD & SON, SPRING HILL, KAN., or C. S. NEVIUS, CHILES, KAN.

PLANT GOOD SEED CORN

Don't make a mistake. I have the Improved Hildreth's Yellow Dent—the best large yellow corn grown—all my own growing. Early gathered; all tested and graded. Price, \$1.75 per bushel, sacked, f. o. b., Topeka, as long as it lasts. If not perfectly satisfactory, any shipment is to be sent back at my expense, and your money will be returned without question. Sample free by return mail. Write me now, while you have it in mind.

M. T. KELSEY, Proprietor Northwood Farm.

106 Arter Avenue Topeka, Kansas.

Save Money on Your Reading Matter --- Send Your Order To Us. Now.

For the benefit of the readers of KANSAS FARMER we have made arrangements whereby we can supply practically any daily, weekly or monthly publication in the United States at greatly reduced rates. We want our readers to take advantage of our special club offers, and we give below a few of the most attractive combinations we have to offer. Send us a list of the papers and magazines you wish to subscribe for and we will make you a special confidential price on the club.

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....\$1.00
Topeka Daily State Journal, one year.. 3.60
Kimball's Dairy Farmer (semi-monthly), one year..... .50
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50

Total, regular price.....\$5.60
Our price for all..... 3.60

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....\$1.00
American Swineherd, one year..... .50
The Poultry Standard, one year..... .50
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25
Daily and Sunday Kansas City Star and Times (thirteen issues per week). 5.20

Total, regular price.....\$7.45
Our price for all..... 5.20

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....\$1.00
Chicago Inter Ocean (weekly), one year 1.00
Fruitman and Gardener, one year.... .50
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25

Total, regular price.....\$3.25
Our price for all..... 1.75

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....\$1.00
Choice of Bryan's Weekly Commoner or LaFollette's Weekly Magazine, one year..... 1.00
Kimball's Dairy Farmer, one year.... .50
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50

Total, regular price.....\$3.00
Our price for all..... 1.50

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....\$1.00
Breeder's Gazette, one year..... 2.00
Kimball's Dairy Farmer, one year.... .50
American Swineherd, one year..... .50
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25

Total.....\$4.25
Our price for all..... 2.50

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....\$1.00
Hoard's Dairyman, one year..... 1.00
American Swineherd, one year..... .50
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25

Total.....\$3.25
Our price for all..... 2.00

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....\$1.00
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25
Woman's Home Companion, one year.. 1.50

Total.....\$3.25
Our price for all..... 2.00

Any of the following magazines may

be substituted for Woman's Home Companion:

American Magazine.....\$1.50
Garden Magazine..... 1.50
Everybody's Magazine..... 1.50
McClure's Magazine..... 1.50
Pearson's Magazine..... 1.50
Good Housekeeping..... 1.50
Cosmopolitan..... 1.50
Delineator..... 1.50
Etude..... 1.50
Metropolitan Magazine..... 1.50

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....\$1.00
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25
World's Work..... 3.00

Total.....\$4.75
Our price for all..... 3.00

Any of the following magazines may be substituted in above club for the World's Work:

The World Today.....\$3.00
Suburban Life..... 3.00
The Literary Digest..... 3.00
The Independent..... 3.00
The Review of Reviews..... 3.00

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....\$1.00
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25
American Boy..... 1.00

Total.....\$2.75
Our price for all..... 1.75

Any Dollar Magazine published may be substituted for the American Boy in above club.

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....\$1.00
Fruitman and Gardener, one year.... .50
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25
McCall's Magazine, one year..... .50

Total.....\$2.75
Our price for all..... 1.50

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....\$1.00
Kimball's Dairy Farmer, one year.... .50
Fruitman and Gardener, one year.... .50
Country Life in America, one year.... 4.00

Total.....\$6.00
Our price for all..... 4.25

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....\$1.00
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50
Sunset Magazine, one year..... 1.50

Total.....\$3.25
Our price for all..... 1.75

Sunset is the one great magazine of the Pacific Coast. This fact makes it of special interest to a great many of our readers.

We have given above a few clubs, but we will duplicate the price made by any subscription agency or publishing house in the country, and in many cases make a lower price on any club of magazines or newspapers you desire. Don't give your order until you have written us for our special price. Address all orders

**TO SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT
KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KANSAS**

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Percheron Brood Mares.
May 29—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan., and Dr. J. T. Axtell, Newton, Kan. Sale at Towanda, Kan.

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

Poland Chinas.
May 8—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
May 14—George Wedd and C. S. Nevius, Sale at Spring Hill, Kan.
May 14—Nevius & Wedd, Chiles, Kan.
May 15—Matt Alton, Erie, Kan.
May 16—W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.
May 16—Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo.
August 7—J. B. Lawson, 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.
Aug. 28—J. R. Sparks, Hunter, Okla.
Sept. 27—John T. Curry, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 1—John C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb.
Oct. 9—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendona, Kan.
Oct. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 16—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 17—J. H. Baker, Butler, Mo. Sale at Appleton City, Mo.
Oct. 17—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.
Oct. 19—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
October 22—Jacob Sparks, Pattonsburg, Mo.
Oct. 22—John W. Noil, Winchester, Kan.
Nov. 1—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
Nov. 2—Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.
Nov. 13—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendona, Kan.
Jan. 28, 1913—James G. Long, Harlan, Ia.
Feb. 8—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.

Duroc Jerseys.
July 26—E. W. Davis & Co., Glenwood, Mo.
Sept. 4—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.
Oct. 18—Jeff Constant & Son, Denver, Mo.
Oct. 19—E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.

J. B. Franklin, Melvern, Kan., has two young Holstein bulls for sale.

Poland China Boars Priced to Sell.
J. H. Baker of Butler, Mo., is offering a choice lot of fall boars at farmer's prices. Please read ad in Kansas Farmer and write Mr. Baker for prices and descriptions.

Polled Durham Bulls.
C. J. Woods of Chiles, Kan., is advertising a choice lot of herd bulls for sale. A few are sired by the champion Roan Hero. See ad in this issue and write for prices.

Jerseys for Sale.
W. N. Banks of Independence, Kan., is offering a number of Jersey bulls for sale. They are from high testing sires and dams and will fill every guarantee desired. Prices very reasonable for quick sale. Please write for prices.

Col. Burger Booking Fall Dates.
Col. L. F. Burger, the live stock auctioneer of Wellington, Kan., is booking fall dates. If you have not engaged an auctioneer for your next sale it might pay you to write Col. Burger for date or consult him about holding your next sale. Please see ad in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Amcoat's Shorthorns.
Note the change in the advertising card of S. B. Amcoat, Clay Center, Kan. Mr. Amcoat has sold his herd bull, Whirlwind, that he advertised in Kansas Farmer, and now offers young bulls and a few females. Tudor Charles of Republic, Kan., was the lucky purchaser of Whirlwind.

The International.
The board of directors of the International Live Stock Exposition will use practically the same classification as last year except that an Atlantic Coast district was created for the car lot exhibits and the Romney-March sheep were given recognition in the premium list.

Recommends Kendall's.
Kathryn N. Dak., Dec. 27, 1911.
Dr. J. B. Kendall Co.
Gentlemen:—Please send me a copy of your Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases. I am a horse owner and having had experience with Kendall's Spavin Cure would strongly recommend it for all ailments which you mention. Yours very truly,
E. C. EKERN, Box 17.

Harvard, Neb., June 16, 1906.
CURRIE WIND-MILL CO., Topeka, Kan.
Gentlemen—I take pleasure in sending you payment for the Wind-Mill. Will be glad to recommend your Mill to anyone. It is a better Mill than those the implement men here want \$35.00 for. I like the double gearing. Yours truly,
J. P. NELSON.

Walter Sells Boar.
H. B. Walter of Effingham, Kan., one of the state's foremost big-type Poland China breeders, has recently sold to Mr. John Kemmerer of Mankato, Kan., a very promising spring yearling boar sired by the noted boar Expansive and out of Mr. Walter's great sow Miss Jumbo U. S. Mr. Walter still has a few choice fall boars for sale sired by Expansive.

How to Grow Trees.
The nicely illustrated book on how to grow fruit trees, published and mailed out by the Wichita Nursery Company at Wichita, is giving perfect satisfaction to those who have asked for one. The book is a valuable work on how to grow trees, written by men who have spent a lifetime in the nursery business. This valuable book can be had by writing a post card to the Wichita Nursery Co., Box KF, Wichita, Kan.

O. I. C. Pigs for Sale.
With this issue R. W. Gage of Garnett, Kan., is starting a card in Kansas Farmer. Mr. Gage has at the head of his herd White Frost and Kansas King. The herd sows are an exceptionally well bred lot, consisting of the blood lines of Jackson Chief, Norway Chief, White Oak and several other good boars. Mr. Gage is offering a few choice gilts either bred or open, and also booking orders for spring pigs. If you need some new blood in your herd, better write Mr. Gage. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Double Standard Polled Durhams.
D. C. Vannice of Richland, Shawnee County, Kansas, is offering a choice lot of young bulls sired by Belvidere X 2712-19503. Also a few young bull calves sired by the champion, Roan Hero. Mr. Vannice has one of the best herds of Double Standard Polled Durhams in Kansas, and his prices are always reasonable. Please see ad in this issue and write him.

Larke Type Poland China Boars.
W. Z. Baker at Rich Hill, Mo., is offering a few choice boars ready to use. Also a few gilts bred to King Hadley, John Ex and John Long 2nd. Mr. Baker has the large, smooth Polands, with size and quality. They are the kind that grow into money quick. Please write for prices and description. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Expansive Polands.
A trip to the Walter farm is always an occasion of unusual interest to the man that notes carefully the real progress that breeders make. H. B. Walter always has some new suggestions concerning methods, etc., and shows his Expansive Poland Chinas to the visitor in a way that always creates renewed interest. Mr. Walter has a fine lot of fall boars and gilts, mostly by the great old Expansive, and a fairly good sized brood of spring pigs by several different boars. Mr. Walter is a genius when it comes to developing, and it goes without saying that his October 17 sale will be full of attractions.

Saginaw Silos.
The Farmers' Handy Wagon Co., Saginaw, Mich., and Des Moines, Iowa, advertise the Saginaw Silo in this paper. This is one of the old standbys in the silo trade, having been on the market for a number of years. There are a number of these silos in use in Kansas and adjoining states, and reports from the users of these show that the Saginaw makes good wherever built. Everyone interested in silos should write for the Saginaw silo books, which are sent free on request to either of the above named addresses.

The Large Western Poland.
With this issue W. Z. Baker & Son of Butler, Mo., are starting an advertisement for their Poland Chinas. Baker & Son have always bred the large, smooth Poland Chinas, the kind that gives satisfaction. In their advertisement they say, "If you are not satisfied, send the hog back and get your money back." At the head of this herd are two great boars, Missouri Wonder by Blain and one daughter of Big Mary 2nd, and John Hadley by Big Harley out of Sister Sue, she by Erie Model by Blain's Wonder. Anyone wanting first-class stock can do well to write W. A. Baker & Son at Butler, Mo., and mention Kansas Farmer.

Graner Visited.
H. C. Graner of Lancaster, Kan., was visited by a Kansas Farmer representative recently. Mr. Graner, like most Kansas breeders, has had rather poor success saving the spring pigs, but the herd is doing well and what pigs he has will be in demand by the time they are old enough to sell. The herd numbers about 100 and includes some of the great boars and sows of the state. Mr. Graner's principal herd boars are Kansas Victor by Big Victor, Guy's Monarch, and Long King's Best. The sows in the herd are the big, motherly kind, and are daughters of Guy's Monarch, Colossus, Expansive, Expansion's Son, etc. Mr. Graner will hold his annual fall sale October 16 on the farm.

What Fitz Says.
Here is what Fitz says when introducing himself to strangers: "My name is Fitz. I came from the most thoroughly up-to-date factory in the west, where modern equipment and western skill have combined to insure a long life for the machine. I am the hard work—nothing else. I am the biggest thing of the kind on earth. I am not afraid of the wash tub, and will stay with you through thick and thin. My quality and size are always the same. If I rip—your money back. Should I wear out you will find another to take my place at the same store under the same old number. Ask your dealer if it fits. If it does, it's me. Fitz Overalls."

Good Aberdeen-Angus Bulls.
C. D. and E. F. Caldwell of Burlington Junction, Mo., are offering a number of outstanding good Aberdeen-Angus bulls for sale. Angus breeders wanting a high-class bull can well afford to investigate this offering before purchasing a herd bull. The Caldwell herd is one of the best in the country. It is headed by Undulata Blackcap 102 and 116275 without doubt, one of the greatest Aberdeen-Angus herd bulls in service today, and the cow herd is second to none in breeding and individuality. The bulls offered for sale are the kind that make the prize winners and that add to the prestige of the Angus breed. They have been handled right, are gentle and well broke, and are in every way calculated to make good. Write for description and prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Hildwein Visited.
Walter Hildwein, of Fairview, Kan., has at this time the best lot of spring pigs ever seen on the farm, about 60 of them out of quite a variety of sows. Pigs by boars such as Big Look, Sunflower King, Mammoth Ideal, Young Victor, and others. The same boars bought at some of the leading sales of the past winter, and are daughters of Expansive, Colossus, Long King's Best, Long's Mogul, Expansion Chief, etc. Mr. Hildwein is one of the progressive breeders of the territory and always buys liberally from the best breeders. He will hold his annual fall sale November 1. His card will appear in Kansas Farmer soon. In the meantime keep in touch with him by letter, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

The Biggest Herd.
The visit Herman Groninger & Sons at the farm near Bendona, Kan., is to understand what it is to breed pure-bred Poland Chinas on a big scale. The Croninger firm, consisting of father and six sons, lead all Kansas breeders when it comes to raising annually large numbers of Polands. The herd, which was established 30 years ago, numbers at this time about 300 head, consisting of breeding stock, about 50 last spring and summer gilts, a fine lot of fall boars and the spring crop of pigs. Every well-known big type pedigree is represented in this great herd. The principal herd boars are Exalter by Expansive; Defensive by Defender; Big Look, the last son of the noted Grand Look; Big Hadley's Likeness, and others. Mr. Groninger will hold two fall sales and always has stock for sale privately.

W. A. Holt's Angus Bulls.
W. A. Holt of Savannah, Mo., owner of the Allendale Farm herd of Angus cattle, one of the best in Missouri, is offering a number of high-class young bulls for sale.

These bulls were sired by Even Eric 111592, one of the good Aberdeen-Angus sires now in use. They are big fellows with quality and are ready for service, and every one of the lot offered is of the type that make good at the head of a herd. Parties interested in Angus cattle should not overlook Mr. Holt's offering. He is pricing them well worth the money. Write him for description and prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

A. C. Buckingham's Durocs.
A. C. Buckingham of Jamesport, Mo., a progressive young breeder, owns one of the good herds of Duroc Jersey hogs. His herd is headed by Crimson Chief, sired by Ohio Chief King by Ohio Chief. Missouri Chief's dam was Miss Crimson Wonder I Am by Crimson Wonder. A second herd boar is a son of Bell's High Notcher, his dam being a strongly bred Col. sow sired by Col. Prim. A lot of high-class Top Nitcher, Orion and Col. bred sows are included in a herd of Duroc Jersey sows that are second to none in the west. Mr. Buckingham will have some very high-class spring pigs for the fall trade, and breeders and farmers wanting Duroc Jersey breeding stock with size and quality should remember this herd.

P. L. Ware & Son.
A fieldman for Kansas Farmer called at the P. L. Ware farm at Paola, Kan., and found a fine lot of Poland Chinas of the large, smooth kind. Ware & Son have about all there is to be had in a large Poland China. They have some as big, smooth sows of the Perfection blood lines as can be found in the corn belt, and are using a Big Hadley boar. Their crop of spring pigs is doing fine, and they are very even litters. Ware & Son are advertising a few choice fall boars for sale; also, a few yearling gilts, bred. If you want good hogs at a very reasonable price you can find them at the Ware farm. Please look up advertisement in this issue, and write your wants. We know the price will be made right. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Curry's Polands.
John T. Curry, the successful big-type Poland China breeder of Winchester, Kan., comes back to our advertising columns this week. Mr. Curry owns the outstanding boar M's Giant Wonder by Prince Wonder by Surprise Wonder. His dam, Orange Lady, was sired by Orange Chief. All but two litters of the spring crop of pigs were sired by this boar. And all of them are out of big, mature sows. One litter was sired by Giant Monarch and one by Sampson. A year ago he added greatly to the merit of Mr. Curry's herd, his pigs show well, considering the time of year. Mr. Curry will hold a public sale September 27. Write Mr. Curry about the hogs and keep in touch with what he is doing along this line. Always mention Kansas Farmer.

Saves All the Hay.
For the farmer who raises hay there are few if any, money and labor savers that compare with the Corrugated Galvanized Stack Covers. They avoid hauling hay to barns, save barn and shed room, save all the hay, can be quickly put over an unfinished stack in event of rain; take but little space when not in use, as the sheets intermesh. A 15-year-old boy can put them up. Two boys can quickly cover a stack 20x40 feet. Hay men prefer them to barns because of economy and convenience. Saving on one stack will pay for the cover. Can't be blown off by wind and water-tight—lasts a lifetime—rust-proof. Many hay raisers bale and stack in the field and cover till wanted for market or use, when cover can be taken off in sections as desired. Circulars, if interested, will be sent free by the Martin Metal Manufacturing Co., Wichita, Kan.

C. C. Schmitt & Son's Polands.
C. C. Schmitt & Son of Savannah, Mo., are the owners of Corrugated Galvanized Stack Covers. Their herd is headed by Expansion K 62733, sired by Expansion's Son 51539, dam Bessie K., and Missouri Jumbo by Expansion's Son, dam Lady Jumbo 2nd. Both of them have proved to be good breeders, and are making good. Giantess 125532 sired by John L. Ex., dam Black Giantess; Long Bess 135069, by Napoleon 56347, dam Lengthy Bess 9564; Virginia B. 13623, by Big Peer-light—lasts a lifetime—rust-proof. Many hay raisers bale and stack in the field and cover till wanted for market or use, when cover can be taken off in sections as desired. Circulars, if interested, will be sent free by the Martin Metal Manufacturing Co., Wichita, Kan.

H. R. Coffey's Shorthorn Bulls.
Attention is called to the card of H. R. Coffey in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Coffey is one of Missouri's progressive breeders of Shorthorn cattle and owns one of the high-class herds of that state. At present he is offering a number of high-class young bulls ready for service, and the type that makes good. A part of the bulls offered were sired by Victor Orange 312830 by Victorious 24698. Others were sired by Laven-der Good 300906 by White Good 234975, two Shorthorn bulls with records as great sires. Some bulls offered are out of daughters of Cashier, and others are out of daughters of Beauty's Cruick. Farmers or breeders wanting a high-class bull will find it to their interest to investigate this offering. Mr. Coffey is pricing his bulls for quick sale. Write him for description and prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

The New Blade Harrow.
New inventions never cease. This time another Kansas man—a Kansas farmer—scores with a new invention that is of marked importance to every farmer. Every farmer has use for a harrow, and, strange to say, improvement in harrows has been slow, and when made did not much improve. Now, however, there is at last a real, worth while improvement, or rather a new harrow. Instead of scratching, it shears and cuts, and does the full work for which a harrow is bought and used—it levels, packs, pulverizes, slipping all trash while doing it. Also it cultivates listed corn, uncovers potatoes, smooths roads and does many other duties well which the ordinary harrow does not do at all, or at least but indifferently well. The new harrow is made in Kansas, by Kansas men, which means a well-made implement, and that it has been tried out very thoroughly before being offered for sale. Full particulars will be cheerfully sent to every farmer who will send his name to the manufacturers, the Blade Harrow Co., Lawrence, Kan.

S. H. Dixon's Durocs.
S. H. Dixon of Shenandoah, Iowa, a pioneer breeder of southwestern Iowa, is the owner of one of Iowa's high-class herds of Duroc Jersey hogs. The present head of his herd is Red Climax, sired by Climax 3rd, by Climax 2nd, by Climax D. Red Climax is a heavy-boned, massive boar,

with plenty of quality, and he is one of the extra good Duroc Jersey hogs now in service. Mr. Dixon's sow herd is made up of Ohio Chief, Harding's King of Cois, Buddy K. and sows of other popular blood lines. His many years experience as a breeder and his careful study of the business qualifies him as one of the best judges of individuals, and his extra good herd of sows is the result of his care in selecting his breeding stock. He expects to be ready for fall trade with an extra good lot of spring pigs. Watch for his announcement later.

James G. Long's Mastodon Polands.
The card of James G. Long of Harlan, Iowa, starts in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Long owns one of the best big-type Poland China herds in Iowa and some of the best big-type herds in the country are headed by Mastodon boars bred on Maple Hill Farm. B. Wonder 15973 and Mastodon Leader 169055, the two boars at the head of this herd, are two of the great Poland China sires now in service. Both are great, massive boars, of the mellow, easy feeling kind. B. Wonder was sired by A. Wonder, dam Lady Mastodon 85th. Mastodon Leader was sired by Mastodon Sign by Mastodon M. The herd of Mastodon sows on Maple Hill Farm is one of the best in Iowa, and Mr. Long is now offering a lot of very high-class fall and spring boars sired by his great herd boars and out of his best big-type sows. Write for description and prices. He will interest you. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

New Silo Firm.
We want to recommend to our readers the Deal-Rice Lumber Co. of Des Moines, Iowa, who are handling the Unadilla silo in Kansas and all territory south of Iowa west of Illinois. Their advertisement appears regularly in this journal. The Deal-Rice Lumber Company is a very large and responsible concern doing an extensive wholesale lumber business in the state of Iowa. Being producers of lumber in huge quantities and having direct selling connections with a number of lumber yards, this firm is in position to trade lots and command the closest price. They make many claims for the Unadilla in their ads which are worth investigating by those who contemplate putting up silos this year. When writing mention this paper.

Woven Wire Stretcher.
Every farm in Kansas has from a few rods to a mile or more of woven wire. This fence requires more or less attention and often it becomes necessary to reconstruct the entire fence or remove the woven wire to another part of the farm. Whether the task is to reconstruct a woven wire fence that has been on posts for some time, or to put up a new fence, some such device as the Matthews Woven Wire Stretcher will be a big help toward making the job easier and saving time and trouble. This stretcher, as will be seen by the ad on another page, is very simple with light in weight, sets flat on the ground, and is greater the pull the closer it hugs the ground, enabling one to stretch woven wire past the end of a corner post as easily as from any other post in the fence. See picture in the advertisement. When you write, mention Kansas Farmer.

Concerning Bees.
If people knew what a great source of profit is found in the keeping of bees and how interesting the work would be, they would be an unused square foot of ground on any farm in the United States. Bees are the only producers known to husbandry that yield a profit without cost of feed. They find their own pasturage. They multiply so rapidly that they more than pay for the small initial expense of housing them, and the first cost of equipment is almost trifling. Bees are little trouble, and require only occasional attention. They are easily handled and readily controlled. Best of all, they give a real service in hard cash, and that counts most on the farm. Every reader of this paper ought to look into this matter of bee-keeping, and find out about its possibilities. The best way is to send 25 cents for a six months trial subscription to *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, published by the American Beekeeping Association, Medina, Ohio. They are headquarters for everything connected with bee culture, and are always glad to answer all questions relating to this fascinating pursuit.

E. B. Youtsey's Red Polled Cattle.
The card of E. B. Youtsey of Pattonsburg, Mo., commences in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Youtsey is one of Missouri's oldest breeders of Red Polled cattle and owns one of the best herds in the west, and herd bulls from his herd are at the head of many of the best herds in the country. In selecting herd bulls to head his herd he has always bought the best, regardless of price. In selecting cows for the herd he has always followed the same rule, which accounts for the high standard of his herd. At this time Mr. Youtsey is offering a number of outstanding good young bulls, ready for service. They are the kind that he has sent out to head the best herds. The bulls offered were sired by the 2,300-pound bull, Taft 17554, sired by Francis 10556. They are out of cows sired by Oom Paul 8524. He is also offering a number of extra good cows and heifers out of his best Oom Paul cows and is pricing the stock for a quick sale, and will be pleased to have breeders wanting a high-class bull inspect his offering. Write for prices and description of stock. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Faulkner's Big Spotted Polands.
Attention is called to the card of H. L. Faulkner of Highview Farm, Jamesport, Mo., which commences in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Highview Farm is known throughout the United States as the home of the old, original, big-boned, spotted Poland Chinas. The breed has made good for Mr. Faulkner and hundreds of farmers throughout the United States have purchased breeding stock from Highview Farm, and the breed that has made Mr. Faulkner and Jamesport, Mo., famous. At present Mr. Faulkner is offering the finest lot of spring pigs ever raised on his breeding farm. They are big-boned, rugged pigs, high in quality, and every one of the youngsters is a real spotted Poland—not a single black pig in the large number now on Highview Farm. A part of the offering was sired by Eudweiler, others by Brandywine, some by Billy Sunday a number by Big Jim, and a few by Lucky Judge, the five great sires of the old original, big-boned, spotted Poland China breed and boars that are famous throughout the corn belt. The pigs are from the best lot of big, spotted sows ever owned by Mr. Faulkner. He can sell you pairs or trios no kin. The original, big-boned, spotted Polands have made good and will continue to do so. Now is the time to visit Highview Farm or write Mr. Faulkner for prices for breeding stock that never fails to make good to the buyer. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

Ganzdale Holstein Herd.

One of the great herds of Holstein cattle that is attracting the attention of the leading breeders in several states is the Ganzdale herd, owned by Casper A. Ganz, of King City, Mo. This herd is now headed by the great Holstein sire, Pieterje Count, one of the famous sires of the breed. The Ganzdale herd of cows is made up of the best Holstein blood. They are a great lot of individuals and are backed by records as producers that make breeding stock from this herd very desirable and the kind that will interest breeders wanting record makers. At present, Mr. Ganz is offering a number of young cows bred to Pieterje Count and out of dams with high records; also, a few bulls sired by Pieterje Count and out of dams with high records. The offering is priced reasonable, when the quality of the offering is considered. Write Mr. Ganz, as King City, for description of stock and prices. He will sure interest breeders wanting producers. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

E. C. Jonagan's Durocs.

One of the high class herds of Duroc Jersey hogs in Missouri is owned by E. C. Jonagan, of Albany. The head of this herd, Missouri Chief 14239, was sired by I Am Bell's Chief 73543 by Ohio Chief Again, dam Constant's Special 200278. Missouri Chief is one of the big Duroc boars. He is good all around, and is remarkable for his quality and is one of the best breeders in Missouri. Mr. Jonagan owns a very select lot of sows, among them Mabel 294952, sired by G. C.'s Col. 63433, dam Model's Beauty; Elder's Beauty by G. C.'s Col. out of Model's Beauty; Ideal Belle by Red Chief, dam Ideal Rose. Also, sows sired by W. J. C.'s Prince of Cols. Others sired by John Belle's Chief, some by Crimson Royal out of Bessie H by Melvin out of Model Queen, and others equally as good. Mr. Jonagan has a very fine lot of spring pigs this year, and his offering to the fall trade will be high class in every way.

Real Ohio Chief Durocs.

J. B. Thompson, of Columbia Station, O., who is advertising Ohio Chief Duroc Jerseys in this issue of Kansas Farmer, writes: "At 50 years of age I can see where I have fallen short in judgment in many things. One was that I have sold four Kansas farms of 160 acres each for a mere song, when now any one of them is worth as much money as the same number of acres in Ohio. But when I went into the Duroc Jersey business, I did use good judgment. The best thing I ever did in my life was when I bought a son of Ohio Chief, the immortal world's champion that sold for \$6,000, to head my herd. I can only find six of his sons living, and my boar is one of them. As Ohio Chief has been dead for some time his grandsons and granddaughters are at the top of every sale and nearly all are included among the champions and grand champions of the world. When I advertise his real grandsons and granddaughters to your subscribers at \$25 each, I think I am doing them a favor." So you see.

Harry Foster's Mastodon Polands.

Harry H. Foster, of King City, of Missouri's progressive young breeders and owners of the good herds of big type Poland Chinas, has been fortunate this year in saving a large per cent of spring pigs, and now has the best lot of youngsters he has ever raised. They are a remarkably uniform lot, big, rugged pigs of extra quality. They were sired by Mr. Foster's good young herd boar, Mastodon by Columbia Chief, dam Lady Mastodon. This young boar is not only a good individual, but has proved to be one of the good breeders now in use. The spring pigs are out of a lot of good Mastodon, Big Hadley, Black Diamond, Expansion, and DeKalb's Corrector sows, and are a type Polands who want breeders of big type Polands who want both size and quality. Mr. Foster will be ready for the fall trade with the best offering he has ever had. Watch for his announcement later. His offering will be one of the best.

E. M. Gate's Angus Sale.

Attention is called to the sale advertisement of Mr. E. M. Gates, of La Plata, Mo. On May 16 Mr. Gates will sell 40 head of high class Angus cattle consisting of cows with calves at foot, bred heifers and open heifers of breeding age; also, a fine lot of young bulls ranging in age from 12 to 18 months. Nearly all of this offering was sired or is bred to Lord Roberts 3rd, undoubtedly one of the very best Angus bulls in service at the present time, not only as an individual but as a breeder as well. The young bull offerings of the season. They are a remarkably good lot and the kind that go out and make good. It is an offering that Angus breeders wanting high class stock should not overlook. A fine lot of cows with calves at foot will be a feature of the offering; also, an extra good lot of bred and open heifers. Remember the date of this sale. Send for catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing for catalog. La Plata is on main line of Santa Fe railroad, east of Kansas City.

Noll's Mastodon Polands.

One of the young Poland China breeders that is fast forging to the front is Mr. John W. Noll of Winchester, Kan. Mr. Noll has bought intelligently and heavily from the best big-type breeders of Iowa. His herd boar, Pfander's King by Long King, is one of the best young boars now doing service. His dam was a great sow sired by Chieftain. Pfander's King was the top fall boar sold at Mr. Pfander's sale last August. All of the spring litters on farm but three were sired by this boar. Mr. Noll's herd contains many outstanding sows. Three of them are daughters of the noted A. Wonder, one by Long King, two by Columbia Chief 2nd, and one by King Mastodon. Mr. Noll's sows are very smooth and have a lot of scale. The sow herd will average 600 pounds in good flesh. Three of them were bought at W. W. Wheeler's dispersion sale. Lady Mastodon 96, one of the best sows in the herd, topped the Lee Gross sale at \$225. Mr. Noll owns a fine, well improved farm, and understands the art of feeding breeding stock to the best advantage. Mr. Noll's care will start in a short time, and he claims October 22 for his fall sale.

Jeff Constant & Son's Durocs.

Jeff Constant & Son, of Denver, Mo., are the owners of one of the great Duroc herds in the west. Jeff Constant, the senior member of this firm, is one of the oldest Duroc breeders in Missouri and his years of experience and close study of the business has resulted in building up a herd second to none, both in breeding and individuality. The head of this herd is I Am Bell's Chief 73543, sired by Ohio Chief Again by Ohio Chief. His dam was Lelah, sired by Prince Lad. I Am Bell's Chief was the grand

champion boar at the Interstate Show at St. Joseph. He is a very large, heavy boned boar, extra good head, a fine back and is a show boar from start to finish, and is one of the best breeders in the west, and his sons head a number of Missouri's best herds. In show shape he will weigh 1,000 pounds. The second herd boar is W. J. C.'s Prince of Cols., sired by Prince of Cols. 13571. This boar has extra heavy bone and is in every way a good one that is proving to be a fine breeder. The sows of the herd are in a class with the best in the corn belt. The herd is made up of sows sired by I Am Bell's Chief, Model Ohio Chief, Ohio Chief, Crimmon Wonder Again, Missouri Wonder, and other noted sires. A feature of the herd is the large number of early spring pigs, one of the best lots to be seen this year.

Smith Buys Herd Bull.

S. S. Smith, the successful Jersey cattle breeder of Clay Center, Kan., writes us as follows: "I have recently purchased from an old breeder the outstanding Jersey bull, 'Blue Boy Baron,' sired by Blue Bell's Blue Boy, a son of Blue Bell's Blue Fox, the sire of Noble of Oakland's, one of the most famous bulls of the island, his owner selling him for \$15,000. The dam of 'Blue Boy Baron,' Baronetti of Alfalfa, a Golden Lad bred cow, had a record of 259 pounds of milk and over 18 pounds of butter for seven days, and her dam made 21 pounds of butter in seven days, and her granddam 23 pounds in the same number of days. The granddam of my bull the sire's side gave 40 pounds of milk daily with her second calf, and her dam made 442.12 pounds of butter in one year. His five nearest dams on his dam's side had an average butter record of over 20 pounds of butter for seven days. We are getting lots of inquiries from our card in Kansas Farmer, and are selling quite a number of animals. Sold four head to Mr. Capper of Ames, Kan., yesterday, and two head the day before to Mr. Heime-rich of this place.

Verney Daniels' Big Polands.

Verney Daniels of Gower, Mo., is one of Missouri's young Poland China breeders that is rapidly coming to the front as a breeder of high-class, big-type Polands. Mr. Daniels laid the foundation for his herd by buying the best breeding stock that money would buy, and today owns one of the good herds in the corn belt. His herd is headed by Daniels' Long King, sired by Long King's Equal, dam Corwin's Lady. He is a big boar and has all the quality of the show type, and is without a doubt one of the great sons of a great sire that will make a record. Among the great sows of this herd is Lady Jumbo 3rd 143083, sired by Prospect 46193, dam Lady Jumbo 2nd 111442; Lady Prospect 3rd, sired by Wonderful 58092, dam Lady Prospect 143085, and other extra good sows by Expansion's Son 515391, Big Hadley's Likeness 51414, Pawnee Giant 47069, and other great sires. Mr. Daniels has a fine lot of spring pigs and among them may be mentioned the outstanding good litters out of Lady Jumbo 3rd by Long King's Equal. This is a great litter. They are not only large, but they have the quality. The entire litter is remarkably uniform in size and are nicely marked, and its equal as a litter will be hard to find. Another litter by Long King's Equal and out of Lady Prospect 3rd is a close second. Mr. Daniels will have an offering for the fall trade that will be second to none, and breeders should keep this herd in mind.

Acker's Herefords.

In this issue of Kansas Farmer will be found the advertisement of Mr. William Acker, Hereford cattle breeder of Vermilion, Marshall County, Kan. This county was once noted for its large number of Hereford herds, and Mr. Acker was among the first to establish a herd in this section of Kansas and has been on the job constantly ever since, owning at different times some of the best sires obtainable and always steadily improving the quality of his stock. At this time he has a bunch of about 100 head. Each year a bunch of the older and less choice individuals are fed for the market, so the herd has shown an unusual improvement. Abercrombie 85997 was perhaps the greatest bull that ever did service in this herd, and in the opinion of many good judges few better breeding bulls have ever been owned in the central west. On sire's side he traces to The Grove 3rd, and his dam was a daughter of the noted Wild Tom. Although Abercrombie is no longer living, he has left his impress, and a large number of the best cows in the herd are his daughters. They have the best of heads, with correct shaped horns and very heavy coats. Mr. Acker's herd, taken as a whole, has a lot of scale. Other bulls that have helped to bring the Acker herd to its present state of merit are West-on Stamp 9th, Sir Frederick, and Twilight by Hesiod 6th. All of these bulls have very rich pedigrees and have been selected with very great care by Mr. Acker. At present there are for sale about ten choice young bulls, most of them old enough for service. They are good individuals and in good breeding form. Mr. Acker will also sell a limited number of females, cows and heifers. Write Mr. Acker for his book on Herefords and description of what he has for sale, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

T. T. Langford's Big-Type Polands.

The card of T. T. Langford of Jamesport, Mo., and one of the leading Poland China breeders of that state, appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Langford is a pioneer Poland China breeder and has spent years in building up his excellent herd, and breeders buying stock from this herd will get the benefit of Mr. Langford's years of experience. C. Wonder, Spotted King and Pastime King 2nd, the three herd boars now in use in his herd, are a trio of big-type boars that have made good as breeders. They are big boars, heavy boned, and have the desired quality that insures easy feeders. C. Wonder was sired by B. Wonder by A. Wonder. Spotted King was sired by Big King and out of a Brandywine dam. Pastime King 2nd was sired by Pastime King by King Blain by Blain's Wonder. His dam was Big Bill Taft. Mr. Langford has a very fine herd of Brandywine, Pawnee Chief Hadley and Improver sows, also sows sired by the noted spotted boar Clipper. His offering of fall gilts is one that will interest breeders or farmers wanting big-type sows with quality and from a herd that has a record for prolific qualities. Write Mr. Langford at Jamesport, Mo. He is pricing this offering to sell. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Durbin's Old Trusty Polands.

The card of T. F. Durbin, of King City, one of Missouri's reliable breeders of big type Polands, is in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Durbin is the proprietor of the Old Trusty Poland China herd of big type Polands and during his 25 years' experience as a breeder has succeeded in

building up a great herd and a reputation for fair dealing with every customer that is known throughout the corn belt. At this time he is offering an extra fine lot of fall boars sired by Blue Valley Ex by Expansive, dam Blue Valley Pride by Blue Valley Quality. Blue Valley Ex is one of the good Poland China boars now in service and, of the many good boars used in the Old Trusty herd, none have proven more satisfactory breeders. The herd of Missouri Metal, Kansas Wonder, Major Blain, Big Hadley, Jumbo, Jr., Chief Thompson and Thousand Pound Jumbo sows and an extra fine lot of spring pigs are a feature of the Old Trusty herd. The boars offered are out of Major Blain, Big Hadley, Missouri Metal and Thousand Pound Jumbo sows. They are a lot of big, healthy, high-class fellows, and Mr. Durbin is pricing them right. Write him for prices and description. His description of stock is guaranteed, and his guarantee is good. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Start the Day on Time.

"Flow deep while sluggards sleep," said wise old Ben Franklin. He knew that the farmer who is first in the field is generally first in other things. By starting the day right your progress will be smoother and quicker. Many a farmer has been rudely awakened out of a sound sleep by the ear-piercing whirr-r-r of a cheap, noisy alarm clock. Such an awakening is not desirable, for obvious reasons. One of the newest developments in alarm timepieces is Big Ben, the clock made by the Western Clock Manufacturing Co., of La Salle, Illinois. This clock, the evolution of many years of clock-making skill and experience, is different from anything of its kind ever manufactured before. It is known as the "big watch with a breakfast bell." The bell rings steadily until the sleeper is wide awake, or gives a short ring at the appointed hour and several reminder rings at intervals at this is just the thing for farmers. It gets them bright and early in the field each morning. It will get the farm hands out, too, thus saving much time that is usually lost waiting for them. By beginning your work on time you'll get the most done every day. This means bigger yields. Big Ben is endorsed by such nationally known jewelers as Lebolt, New York, and Baldwin of San Francisco. The Western Clock Company say that Big Ben is sold only by jewelers, at a uniform price of \$2.50. Where the local jeweler doesn't handle Big Ben they ship direct, express paid, from their factory at La Salle, Illinois.

The Big Holstein Sale.

The biggest thing in the way of a public sale of pure-bred Holstein cattle that ever occurred in Kansas was pulled off at the Kansas State Fair ground on Saturday, April 20. This sale was under the management of Frank J. Searle, of Oskaloosa, Kan., who contributed about one-third of the entire offering. J. W. Macrum & Son, of Haigler, Neb., dispersed their entire herd, and R. E. Haeger and others, of Algonquin, Ill., brought up the total number to 110 head. The animals were of all ages and included a number of very young calves, and this caused the average price to seem lower than it really was. The top price was brought by an 8-year-old cow which went to Ben Schneider, of Nortonville, Kan., at \$300. The large crowd and the keen interest displayed in the bidding were the best evidence of the growth of the dairy interest in Kansas, and no one can estimate the vast amount of good that has been done by spreading out this offering of pure-bred cattle over Kansas and adjoining states. The cattle, including calves, which were consigned by F. J. Searle, were sold as follows:

No.	Buyer.	Price.
1.	G. Regier, Whitewater, Kan.	\$250
2.	Chas. A. Hern, Abilene, Kan.	155
3.	Willis Eshom, Donevant, Kan.	170
4.	R. C. Mellenbruch, Fairview, Kan.	150
5.	F. M. Ewing, Independence, Kan.	190
6.	Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan.	170
7.	Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan.	150
8.	Henderson Long, Haddam, Kan.	210
9.	Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan.	205
10.	Gilbert Smith, Independence, Kan.	175
11.	Henderson Long, Nortonville, Kan.	205
12.	A. S. Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.	175
13.	G. Regier, Nortonville, Kan.	150
14.	G. Regier, Nortonville, Kan.	205
15.	Willis Eshom, Donevant, Kan.	180
16.	Henderson Long, Nortonville, Kan.	155
17.	Henderson Long, Nortonville, Kan.	195
18.	Henderson Long, Nortonville, Kan.	205
19.	C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kan.	175
20.	R. B. Noland, Parkville, Mo.	175
21.	Charles A. Hern, Abilene, Kan.	185

Summary for entire sale:
89 females sold for \$13,815; average, \$155.16
21 bulls sold for \$1,735; average, \$82.62
11 head sold for \$1,550; average, \$141.36
The top price for a cow was \$300.

Andrews & Caldwell Angus Sale.

The Aberdeen-Angus sale of W. W. Andrews and C. D. and E. F. Caldwell, held at Maryville, Mo., April 9, was fairly well attended by Angus breeders. The offering, which was selected from the Andrews and Caldwell herds, was one of the high-class offerings of the season, and the average was not what it should have been when the high quality of the offering is considered. The average for the entire offering, including yearlings and calves, was \$101 per head. Seven head of the offering were taken by Kansas breeders. The following is a list of the principal buyers:

Buyer	Price
Escher & Son, Botna, Iowa	\$125.00
C. H. Caldwell, Burlington Junction, Mo.	117.50
Escher & Son	100.00
Jasper Aldridge & Son, Pattonsburg, Mo.	100.00
W. N. Caylor, Unionville, Iowa	82.50
F. B. Wilson & Son, Union Star, Mo.	145.00
George Jones, Burlington Junction, Mo.	190.00
Jasper Aldridge & Son	80.00
W. R. Webb, Bendena, Kan.	165.00
Escher & Son	85.00
A. C. Binnie, Alta, Iowa	87.50
A. C. Binnie	62.50
J. B. Polka, Smith Center, Kan.	150.00
L. H. Lamar, Storm Lake, Iowa	70.00
J. B. Robinson, Maryville, Mo.	150.00
Jasper Aldridge & Son	97.50
W. A. Holt, Savannah, Mo.	150.00
Escher & Son	100.00
J. B. Robinson	125.00
T. F. Bishop, Ravenwood, Mo.	70.00
E. F. Bishop	85.00
J. L. Reed, Kent, Iowa	85.00
J. L. Reed	147.50
George Jones	70.00
J. B. Polka	70.00
W. N. Caylor, Unionville, Iowa	42.50
J. B. Polka, Smith Center, Kan.	125.00
E. F. Bishop	62.50
J. B. Polka	90.00
George Jones	105.00
T. F. Bishop	75.00
J. B. Polka	75.00
T. F. Bishop	70.00
E. T. Denton, Denton, Kan.	85.00

Alton's Poland China Sale.

Don't forget Matt Alton's sale of 50 mammoth Poland Chinas, of be held at Erie, Kan., on Wednesday, May 15. Get a catalog and arrange to attend, or send bids to our fieldman.

A Good Jersey Sale.

The public sale of unregistered Jersey cattle held at Manhattan, Kan., April 26, was very well attended and good prices prevailed. The cattle were presented in very poor condition, but were well appreciated by the buyers present. The entire offering averaged nearly \$80 per head. Among the principal buyers were: George W. Morehead, Beloit; W. W. Spencer, Manhattan; Alvin Vliander, H. Strong, Robert Graham and Antone Kemitz, all of Manhattan.

One Hundred Thirty Good Pigs.

Thompson Brothers, Poland China breeders, of Marysville, Kan., are to be congratulated upon their splendid success in saving pigs this spring. Although nearly every sow farrowed during March, in the cold, stormy weather, 130 pigs have been saved. That they will develop into the most desirable kind of big, smooth Poland Chinas everyone knows who has watched the Thompson Brothers' operations for the past dozen years. Thompson Brothers claim October 3 and February 6 for their public sales.

Long's Big Ones.

W. T. Long, who was visited recently at his fine stock farm near Meriden, Kan., has had very good luck saving pigs, considering the very unfavorable spring. He has about 50 of them, and 30 good fall pigs. Most of both the spring and fall pigs were sired by his great young boar, King Mastodon 2nd, by King Mastodon, and out of an A. Wonder dam. A number of the best litters are by the young boar, Long's Wonder 143421, by A. Wonder, Mr. Ellerbeck's noted boar, and his dam is by Presmeyer's A. Wonder. Both these boars are of the very largest strains and are making good as breeders. Mr. Long has one of the best sow herds to be found anywhere. They are also bred along big lines. The annual fall sale will be held at the farm October 18.

Haynes' O. I. C.'s.

A Kansas Farmer representative recently visited the good O. I. C. breeder, Mr. H. W. Haynes, of Meriden, Kan. Mr. Haynes is a young man of intelligence and ability, and is making good as a breeder of his favorite breed of swine. His herd boar, Brigham 34175, was bred by the well-known Silver Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Haynes has also bought sows from this great breeding establishment. His sows, while not highly fitted, are in just the condition to raise good, strong pigs. All of them show good breeding and lots of motherly quality. The sow herd came from the good herds of Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth; Avery Brothers, Neriden; A. T. Garth, Larned, and other good herds. In his advertisement, which appears in this issue, Mr. Haynes offers for sale a limited number of bred sows. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing him.

Triggs Makes Sales.

From now on the card of Col. John R. Triggs will appear regularly in the columns of Kansas Farmer, and it is a pleasure for this paper and the working force connected with it to recommend Mr. Triggs to parties needing the services of an auctioneer. Although still a young man, Mr. Triggs has had more practical experience than the majority of men have, even though they live out their allotted time. Mr. Triggs was for years one of the successful Poland China breeders of Nebraska, and enjoys the distinction of being one of the first to advocate and stand firmly in favor of what is now commonly and favorably known as the big type. Mr. Triggs owned and developed the noted big boar, Major M. He has a thorough knowledge of pedigrees and all the natural requirements for the work in which he is engaged, and added to this he has diplomas from two of the best auction schools in America. Mr. Triggs is no experimenter. He has made good on every occasion and has a nice line of sales already booked for this season. He is a gentleman as well as a good auctioneer, and worthy of every confidence. Write him for any information concerning the auction or breeding business.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

Jerseys Sell Well at Hiawatha.

The combination Jersey cattle sale held at Hiawatha, Kan., April 25, was one of the most successful Jersey sales ever held in Kansas. Buyers were present from many parts of Kansas and Nebraska. The good stuff was in demand and the bidding was quite brisk. Prof. O. E. Reed of the Kansas Agricultural College was present and a bidder on several outstanding individuals. The top price paid was \$255 for the choice cow, "Fern's Revelation," in Mr. Greenwalt's consignment. She was purchased by O. E. Nichols of Abilene, Kan. Thirty-four females, including calves, averaged \$119.11; ten bulls averaged \$44.05; 44 head averaged \$102.05. Following is a partial list of sales:

No.	Buyer	Price
1.	Bull, John Benschoter, Falls City, Neb.	\$145.00
2.	Bull, Elmer Coon, Falls City, Neb.	80.00
3.	Cow, John Benschoter	145.00
4.	Cow, O. E. Nichols, Abilene, Kan.	150.00
5.	Cow, O. E. Nichols	255.00
6.	Cow, O. E. Nichols	250.00
7.	Heifer, Elmer Coon, Falls City, Neb.	170.00
8.	Heifer, B. E. Hamm, Horton, Kan.	75.00
9.	Cow, Mrs. Minnie Olson, Hiawatha	85.00
10.	Cow, Ed Gephert, Verden, Neb.	115.00
11.	Cow, D. F. Honsted, Hiawatha	135.00
12.	Heifer, A. Thompson, Morrill	150.00
13.	Calves, B. K. Hamm	47.50
14.	Cow, H. C. Kimmel, Leona, Kan.	145.00
15.	Calves, Elmer Coon, Hiawatha	105.00
16.	Heifer, Wm. Flowers, Falls City	90.00
17.	Heifer, C. W. Scott, Kinsley	100.00
18.	Cow, D. F. Honsted	105.00
19.	Cow, O. E. Nichols	105.00
20.	Calves, O. P. Dovel, Auburn, Neb.	55.00
21.	Cow, Ross Wills, Falls City	90.00
22.	Bull, O. E. Nichols	42.50
23.	Heifer, Elmer Coon	145.00
24.	Heifer, C. W. Scott	150.00
25.	Cow, Dr. J. H. Lomax, St. Joseph, Mo.	165.00
26.	Cow, A. E. Stoner, Hamlin	95.00
27.	Bull, Whitaker, Falls City	40.00
28.	Cow, Emerson Bowser, Verden, Neb.	140.00
29.	Bull, C. W. Scott	40.00
30.	Cow, H. D. Bartley, Robinson	90.00
31.	Heifer, Earl Eager, Beaver Cross, Neb.	125.00
32.	Cow, J. E. McConnell, Hiawatha	150.00
33.	Cow, R. B. Davis, Hiawatha	200.00
34.	Cow, John Benschoter	145.00

MORE SHETLAND PONIES

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KANSAS FARMER HAS ALREADY GIVEN AWAY NINETEEN SHETLAND PONIES TO KANSAS BOYS AND GIRLS, AND WE WILL SOON GIVE FOUR MORE. WE ARE SHOWING ON THIS PAGE THE PICTURES OF SOME OF THEM AND THEIR OWNERS. WE WILL PUBLISH IN THE NEAR FUTURE PICTURES OF OTHERS WHO WERE RECENTLY GIVEN PONIES. IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO HAVE ONE OF THESE FOUR PONIES AND OUTFITS FOR YOUR OWN, AND TO GET IT WITHOUT COSTING YOU ONE CENT, BE SURE TO READ ALL ON THIS PAGE. WE SHALL BE PLEASED TO TELL YOU THE NAMES OF THE BOYS AND GIRLS WHO HAVE BEEN GIVEN PONIES BY KANSAS FARMER AND JUST HOW YOU CAN GET ONE OF THESE FOUR PONIES AND OUTFITS WHICH WE ARE GOING TO GIVE AWAY

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To Boys and Girls Living in Kansas

THE PRIZE PONIES

All are young, but gentle and well broken, and are just the right age to teach many interesting tricks. They are just as pretty and intelligent as any circus pony you ever saw. A boy or girl has no better friend in the animal kingdom than a Shetland pony, and that is the reason why every child wants one. A pony is not only a good playmate and useful pet, but also a faithful friend. Just think how proud and happy you would be to have a pony of your own, and of the many good times you could have with one. You now have an opportunity to get a pony and outfit without costing you a cent of your own money. We bought these ponies and are positively going to give them away to the four boys and girls who prove that they want them most. If you want to be the happy owner of one of the four which we will soon give away to Kansas boys and girls, be sure to fill in the coupon below and mail it today.



"FRECKLES" Given to Willie Johnson, Larned, Kan.

THEIR OUTFITS.

With the pony, which we will give as Grand Prize in this contest, goes one of the nicest outfits that you ever saw, consisting of a cart and pretty tan harness that are just dandy. All are made from the best material, and we have spared no time or money in getting this outfit so that it will be bound to please the boy or girl who gets it.

The second and third prize ponies have each a saddle, saddle blanket and bridle, so nice that you will never get tired of using them. They will last a long time, and the boy or girl who wins one of them will spend many happy hours in riding one of the finest ponies any child ever owned.

The fourth prize pony has a saddle and bridle just as good as the second and third, only they are just a little smaller, because this pony is not so big as the other ponies, but just as good and gentle. Some boys and girls might like a smaller pony better. All of the outfits are new, and we will send each with the pony to the winner without one cent of cost.

TO BOOST KANSAS FARMER

we are going to give away these ponies, outfits and numerous other prizes, in this contest. **KANSAS FARMER** is one of the best weekly farm and home papers in the United States. Each week it is full of good reading of especial interest to those living in the country and on the farm. Every farm home should have this paper, and we want a number of hustling boys and girls to help us boost **KANSAS FARMER**. We are going to give every hustler a prize. The work will not be hard, and all of your friends will help you, for everyone likes to help boys and girls who are ambitious to do something for themselves. The contest is limited to the boys and girls of Kansas only, so you will not have to compete with those in other states. You can be one of the four who are going to get these ponies. Don't say you can't get one of them; just "pitch in" and try. It will be easier than you think. **GET AN EARLY START BY CUTTING OUT THE COUPON BELOW AND SENDING IT IN TODAY.**



"BEAUTY" Given to Elmer Lunz, Belpre, Kan.



"CHECKERS" Given to Emma Kinkel, Wilsey, Kan.

GET AN EARLY START

by sending in the coupon today. Our contest will be short, and it will not be long until the four beautiful Shetland ponies and outfits will be sent to their winners, with all express charges paid. You have just as good an opportunity as any other boy or girl. It does not make any difference in what part of Kansas you live, or how busy you are in school or with your work at home. We want busy boys and girls to help us boost **KANSAS FARMER**, and the busier you are the better it will be for you. Be sure to send in the coupon right away, so you can get an early start.

COUPON

THE PONY BOY, Care KANSAS FARMER,
625 Jackson Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

I would like to become a contestant for 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 _____

You Can Get One of
Our Ponies



"CRICKET" Given to Helen Crane, Horton, Kan.

NO EFFORTS WILL BE LOST.

Every contestant will be given a prize which will not only please, but be useful. Besides the four ponies and their outfits, we will give two pure-bred Collie dogs, watches, rifles, cameras, bracelets, fountain pens, knives, post cards and numerous other prizes which every boy and girl would be delighted to get. We will do this so that all of the contestants will receive something nice for their time and efforts. You can't lose. Try your best to win the Grand Prize and have a beautiful pony, cart and harness all for your own. You can do it. Send in your name at once. You never can tell what you can do until you try.

BEGIN NOW

by clipping out the coupon opposite this, fill in the blanks plainly, and mail it today to the address below. We will then send you full particulars and help you to get started. Be sure to mail us the coupon right away, so you will have an early start. You can send it in a letter or write on a post card.

Address all Letters
and Cards to

THE PONY BOY

Care **KANSAS FARMER**
Topeka, Kan.