ne 49, Number 20

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MAY 20, 1911.

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HE mule has always been regarded as a joke. His appearance suggests an architectural gargoyle, his heels a political eruption, while his voice hurts like a toothache in the night.

He boasts no pride of ancestry nor hope of posterity. His joys are few, his tribulations many, and yet he is one of man's most useful friends. With more "horse sense" than a horse he does not founder when fed, scare at his own shadow nor destroy in his tright. A blemish does not prevent his sale nor a scar his value.

As he is bred he becomes the splendid animal on which a king may

ride, or merely one of the "short and simple 'animals' of the poor."

Whether drudging in the inky darkness of the mine; sweltering under the glare of the tropics or decked in the panoply of an eastern potentate, he always does his duty and, as he helped to pull a nation out of the Babylonian captivity, so may he help to pull his owner out of the thraldom of poverty.

—I. D. G.



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Several of the original cartoons and drawings by Albert T. Reid, whose illustrations in Kansas Farmer and other high class publications become so popular. This feature makes the chart a beautiful and attractive ornament for any room in the home. It is printed in colors, please become so popular. ly bringing out the details of each illustration.

Page Two Contains

a large map of Kansas, in ten colors, sub-divided into congressional districts, counties and townships. Gives the county-seat towns and every post fice and hamlet in the state. Shows the location of Indian Reservations, Military Reservations, and all the information possible to include in up-to-date map. This page also contains some valuable statistical matter, such as comparative distance in nauctial miles between all the rounties principal ports; tables of weights and measures, simple interest rules, amount of barb wire required for fences, and other information. On the page is printed an alphabetically arranged index of the counties and towns and the location of same on the map.

Page Three Contains

an up-to-date map of Oklahoma, in ten colors, and giving the same information with reference to Oklahoma as is given on the Kansas map to back of this page also contains an alphabetical list of counties and towns in Oklahoma, and their location on the map.

Page Four Contains

a large map of the United States in ten colors, beautifully and clearly bringing out each state in separate colors and showing all the river, a mountain ranges and latitude and longitude of any point desired. It is an all-purpose map of the United States. This page also contains a made by map of the isthmus of Panama, showing the course of the Panama Canal together with a profile drawing of same, showing excavations made by old company and in progress at the present time, together with a history of the Panama Canal and Canal Zone. One the back of page four is torical sketch of the Isthmus of Panama and the Canal, together with some half tone illustrations of that intensely interesting section of the torical sketch of the Isthmus of Panama and the Canal, together with some half tone illustrations of that intensely interesting section of the torical sketch of the Isthmus of Panama and the Canal, together with some half tone illustrations of that intensely interesting section of the torical sketch of the Isthmus of Panama and the Canal, together with some half tone illustrations of the Isthmus of Panama and the Canal, together with some half tone illustrations of the Isthmus of Panama and the Canal, together with some half tone illustrations of the Isthmus of Panama and the Canal, together with some half tone illustrations of the Isthmus of Panama and the Canal, together with some half tone illustrations of the Isthmus of Panama and Isthmus of Panama an as it is in progress.

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THE FALL FAIRS.

successful fair has an edu-ission and that it fulfills n is shown by the activity ous fair secretaries at this section by the activity of armers and horticulturists ow preparing for the fall

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not universally true, of it is true to a greater exver before in this state and the have never exhibited als are seriously considernances with the judges and

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niums offered in the boys' ests are attracting wide-tention and everything oint to a general interest fairs such as has not been in many years.

his is as it should be. airs have a most impor-in the educational system ressive country and their t, or lack of it, is an index gree of advancement at-

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too early to begin prepa-

DATE THE SCHOOLS

n paper quotes a visiting the National Capital as Kansas farmers are guilty ide. He calls attention to at in very many districts houses have been closed pupils while in some the ve been abandoned and he this seems to be most no-those counties which are as agricultural communiates that in Jewell county, he leader in corn, alfalfa he decrease in the number attending public schools rked, though he qualifies lent by saying that the tions exist in other couning to their accordant was ing to their agricultural From this he argues that lated school is an absolute and in this he will find gree with him as is shown stics now in the hands of superintendent's office.

his statement of facts is not we have no means of ut in regard to the consol-ol there seems to be but the question. It is a matiency and economy com-way that cannot be atly other manner. A graded m has heretofore been beach of the average country though it is now possible olidated school. The ques-isportation is found to be solution, and the whole when investigated prephases that are well phases that are careful study and, when tood, will find ready favor n authority.

KANSAS FARMER EDITORIAL

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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CONTRIBUTIONS—KANSAS FARMER is always glad to have correspondence on all farm, live stock or household subjects. Your name should be signed to all communications and they should always be addressed to

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

INVEST IN YOUR FARM.

The successful farmer is given frequent opportunities to invest any surplus cash he may have, and these op-portunities vary from the purchase of more land to the veriest fakes. Perhaps the fakes predominate, as the men who are pushing them are most

As the farmer has made his money in land it is but natural that he should seek to invest in land when the opportunity offers, and in this he is right, except that in too many cases it is not more acres that he needs or that should tempt him.

Get rich schemes of whatever sort should not receive a moment's atten-tion. The farmer has something bet-ter than any of them. They are gen-erally promoted for the benefit of the promoter, while investment in good Kansas land has in it the elements of

both safety and profits.

Instead of buying more acres the farmer can generally invest his surplus cash to a greater advantage in putting improvements upon the land

he already owns. The first consideration should be a water and sewage system for the house. A kitchen sink with hot and cold water under pressure, a bath and toilet and provision for an outside hose attachment for lawn purposes and these to be followed by improvehappiness to the farm home than would the possession of another 40 acres.

Perhaps the next item to consider should be that of permanent fences, and these to be folowed by improve-ments to or the erection of farm buildings.

Drain the low spots and make every acre produce. Have a good flower and vegetable garden and a nice lawn. ple realize until they want to sell the farm. These are worth more than many peo-

Home investment of this kind brings contentment, and this cannot be measured in dollars and cents.

* * * THE PRICE OF MEAT.

To the Anglo Saxon meat is an article of diet without which he can not accustom himself. His ancestors who founded the greatest race of people the world has ever seen were meat eaters as have always ben the men of large accomplishment in history. Both from habit and inheritance the American is a meat eater and any influence which interferes with his daily ration is likely to stir up his resentment.

Last year the prices for meats on the hoof reached an unusual height and the American resented this as an interference with his rights as an unjust demand upon his purse. that time prices have been slumping until the present condition seems beyond explanation. It was a fact established by published records of the great packing centers that there was a considerable shortage of meat producing animals and this was urged as the reason for the high prices.

This shortage has not yet had time to be covered by new crops of mar-ketable animals and yet the prices for live animals are steadily going downward. While this is true to the extent that the farmer now receives only about half the prices of last year for his animals the consumer still pays the prices of last year. Hogs bring 5½ and 6 cents and bacon still brings 30 and 35 cents.

Who makes the money? Certainly not the farmer. If any argument were necessary to prove that the farmer is not to blame for the high cost of living these figures alone are sufficient to supply it. The meat packer says that he reduces the wholesale prices of his products to conform to the prices he pays the ranchmen and farmers. The retailer says he reduces the prices charged the consumer when the wholesaler permits it and yet meat is retailing at an exorbitant rate and live stock on the hoof is going down in price. Naturally the con-sumer thinks he is bearing the burden alone but the fact remains that the farmer is bearing his full share of it.

The cost of producing a meat animal remains practically the same year in and year out so far as labor is concerned. The only considerable varia-tion in cost is found in the price of feed and this is closely associated with weather conditions. This being true why should the prices of meat animals reach such extraordinary fig-ures on account of shortage in 1910 and then suddenly go down 50 per cent within a few months when the same shortage exists? Somebody is making money somewhere but it is not the farmer.

Sometimes people do not appreciate the value of reputation. Every breeder of pure bred stock who has established a reputation maintains his trade largely by reason of it and disposes of part of it every time he sells an animal. He does this, how-ever, without losing any of the origi-nal reputation, and increases his own by giving of it to a neighbor. A pure bred animal is recognized as such because of its pedigree. This pedigree is taken entirely on faith. If the reputation of the breeder is good the pedigree is unquestioned. If his reputation is not good then a doubt may be cast upon the pedigree and this influences the value of the animal. A buyer of pure bred animals desires merit in the animal first, then a ped igree to show the lines of breeding through which it has been produced, and following both these he is more easily satisfied and more ready to buy if the reputation of the breeder of the animal is unquestioned. Young breeders can only hope to gain reputation by buying the best blood their purses will allow and selling only animals of merit. The herds should be rigidly culled, and those that are not of high quality as breeding animals should be excluded from that list,

KANSAS CENSUS FACTS.

The United States Census Department has issued a preliminary statement of Kansas agricultural statistics. In this are found many facts of interest. interest. This statement shows that there has only been one decrease in anything pertaining to the farm dur-ing the past decade and that has been the total expenditures for fertilizers which has been 73 per cent. The total value of farm land alone shows an

tal value of farm land alone shows an increase of 188 per cent, while the average value per acre increased 178 per cent. Where the buildings are included the increase was 169 per cent in the average value per acrc. Farm labor cost 90 per cent more than it did ten years ago and the increase in value of farm implementand machinery has been 64 per cent. The total number of farms in 1910

The total number of farms in 1910 was 177,299, or an increase of 4,201 as compared with 1900. The farms and buildings of Kansas are valued at \$1,733,653,000. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the report is shown in the statistics in regard to ownership. Of the total number of farms there are 110,742 occupied by the owners. Of this number 49,173 carry mortgages. There are in the state 65,231 tenants, which is 4,305 more than there were ten years ago. The increase in number of owners who occupy their farms is only 299 in the same period. In regard to the The total number of farms in 1910 who occupy their farms is only 299 in the same period. In regard to the size of the farms those having an acreage of 19 acres or under have increased in number from 7,006 to 7,915. Those covering an area of from 20 to 49 acres show a decrease of 1,600 in number. Those of from 50 to 99 acres decreased 6,021 in number. Those from 100 to 174 acres decreased 6,021 in number. ber. Those from 100 to 174 acres decreased 784 in number, while those from 175 to 499 acres increased 10,-349. Those of from 500 to 999 acres increased 1,564. The average value per acre of land alone without buildings increased from \$12.77 in 1900 to \$25.47 in 1910 showing an increase \$35.47 in 1910, showing an increase of 178 per cent as against an increased value of 159 per cent for farm land and buildings.

These figures seem to be significant. and worthy of careful study. Farms from 20 acres up to 174 have decreased in numbers; while the large farms have increased enormously in numbers. The farmers who own their land only increased 299 in ten years, while the tenants increased in number 4,305 in the same period.

ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY.
Kansas had her first opportunity
when she became a state and she improved it well but there yet remained other and apparently greener pas-tures just beyond and she barely held her own in population and material advancement for a time.

Kansas had her second opportunity in the general adoption of alfalfa as a standard crop and, while she has not lost by it, there is yet too many immi-grants who pass through the state with little knowledge of its possibil-

Kansas now has her third opportunity in the general adoption of the silo for the conservation of the crops she raises and this, with the knowledge of the climate, soil and adaptable crops that have been gained in her half century * existence; the presence of a million acres of alfalfa; the bountiful crops of corn, Kafir, milo and other grains with the means to conserve them in the silo and the realization that her possibilities in the way of crop production have not been even approached, enables her to of-fer to the homeseeker the milk and noney such as is to be found in other regions on earth.

With alfalfa and the silo belong pure bred stock and these together make a combination of the good things of earth that none can excel. Can you beat it anywhere?

Tile draining is credited with increasing the value of land more than

creasing the value of land more than any other one thing. It serves to convert swamps into fertile fields and hilltops into tillable land. It takes away disease and lengthens the seasons. It prevents freezing, aerates the soil and diminishes the labor of cultivation. It destroys gumbo and removes alkali. It is the solution of the problem of largest crops from fewer acres and is a part of the modern methods of farm-

Silage And Beef Producti

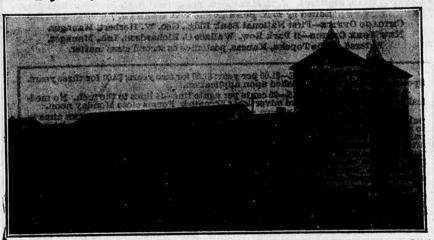
There have been remarkable changes in our ideas concerning the subject of beef production through our corn belt territory during the past few years. As long as the American and English people maintain their appetites for nice juicy beef the produc-tion of this staple must continue to be one of our great industries, and, with the changes that are coming to pass, our beef supply of the future will undoubtedly depend upon the corn grow-ing states of the middle west for its production. Under these conditions, we must most assuredly make better use of the raw materials on the farm than has been the practice in the past.

It may be remembered by some that Governor Hoard once took occasion to criticise many of the wasteful methods of our Kansas farmers, especially as to their use of the corn plant. He stated that if he were raising a thou-sand acres of alfalfa he would raise corn and put it into the silo as a matter of greatest degree of profit, as the combination of the two is what brings the highest returns. He said: "Not under any circumstances would I be without a silo, whether I were raising cattle for beef or cattle for milk. If you want to catch the corn at its best, take it just as the kernels glaze and put it into the silo. You haven't got the cost of husking, the cost of grinding or shocking or any of the costs which belong to this proposition of raising corn. And you have got the corn plant at the highest pitch of nutrition. There is more in the silo than we know of in the effect it has in the economy of beef making and milk making."

With the great increase the past few years in the cost of the various farm feeds, our Kansas farmers have most rapidly come to the idea that far greater use can be made of the corn plant by the introduction of the silo as a farm building. We do not begin to appreciate the wonderful value of this great corn plant. Professor Henry writes of this plant as follows: "Indian corn, maize, is the imperial agricultural plant of America. This giant annual grass reaches a height of from 7 to 15 feet in 4 or 5 months' growth, producing under favorable conditions from 30,000 to 50,000 pounds of green forage per acre, containing from 5,000 to 9,000 pounds of dry matter. When grown in a dense forms and we mass but little seed forms, and we have a rank grass which cures into a bright, nutritious, coarse hay. If the plants grow some distance apart, a large yield of grain results, with excellent forage as a secondary prod-

The preservation of this corn plant in the form of silage is comparatively a new method to the Kansas farmer. In spite of its many advantages the necessary expenditure in the building of a silo and the purchase of machinery has developed a conservatism among our corn belt farmers which has prevented an early adoption of the silo as a profitable farm investment. It is a significant fact, however, that during the past season over four hundred silos have been built by substantial, conservative men of this state, many of them being erected especially for the purpose of cheapening the growing and feeding of beef cat-tle. These men have undoubtedly been observing the present wastful methods of handling the corn crop and decided that they would no longer deprive themselves of the possibility of securing a much larger production of beef from a given area of corn than possible with the ordinary methods of handling the crop, any of the beef producing farmers of some of the more Eastern states adopted the silo as a necessary method of handling the corn crop several years ago. Mr. Humphrey Jones of Indiana, a member of the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association, who puts up two thousand tons of silage annually, states in writing that he now produces twice as much beef from the same farm as he did before he began using the silo. The Indiana Experiment Station during the year 1906 undertook an investigation of the cattle feeding of the state, sending out one hundred questions to leading cattle feeders. Among these questions were several bearing on silage as a factor in beef production. They found that fully 7 per cent of the beef cattle feeders were using the silo at that time. One Silo Doubles Values Corn Crop And Cheapens Beef Production

By G, C. WHEELER, K. S. A. C.



TWO MEDIUM SIZED SILOS ARE MORE ECONOMICAL THAN ONE LARGE ONE AND CONSERVE THE ENSILAGE BETTER. A SNAP SHOT AT K. S. A. C. SILOS AND DAIRY BARN,

of the questions asked was, "What are the advantages and disadvantages of feeding silage?" The following list of statements taken from these answers is a summary of the advantages and disadvantages reported by these feeders:
"SUMMARY OF ADVANTAGES.

"Work done in long days. No waste of feed. Capacity of farm more than doubled. Land not injured by hauling. Clean ground for other crops. Most economical way of handling corn crop. Economy of storing feed. Small expense in feeding. Supply of succulent feed on which cattle do well. Cheapens the feed. Makes perfect digestion. Convenient, is liked by animals. Enables you to feed ground feed to advantage. Cheaper than pasture and fully as good but takes more than pasture. good, but takes more time. Do not have to expose yourself. Feed always handy and in the dry. Cattle consume entire corn plant. Keeps cattle in good condition. Improves digestion, stimulates appetite and gives better appearance to skin and hair.

"SUMMARY OF DISADVANTAGES. Additional expense for machinery and silo. Crop must be fed to ruminants. Extra labor required at filling. Silage not diversified nor mar-ketable. Cattle drift more when shipped. Less corn to feed whole. Hogs won't do as well after cattle No disadvantages except mud around the silo."

These few reports cover in a thorough manner all of the advantages and disadvantages mentioned by the feeders who are at present using silage. There are other factors entering into the use of this feed which have been observed in the feed lots at the station, but have not been touched upon by those reporting.

To the men of our own state who for the first time have filled a silo and are planning to feed its contents this coming winter questions as to the best and most profitable methods to follow are of great importance. Those desiring to utilize it in connection with beef production are even more uncertain as to the proper procedure than the dairymen. Its value in a milk ration has long been understood and but recently have the beef man been reaching out to secure some of its advantages ing the cost of beef production. The results secured by the various experiment stations are the best guides available and should be looked to by those desiring information and guidance. It should be understood in the beginning that the general character of the nutrients in the corn plant have not been greatly changed by the process. It is essentially a roughage feed, the process simply retaining the pal-atibility to such a degree that animals eat and digest material which would be totally rejected by ordinary methods of handling. This fact was well established by the Missouri Experiment Station in a wintering test in which the stover part of the corn only was considered. It was found that from 35 to 40 per cent of the cured stover was rejected, while the same material preserved in a silo was eaten with practically no waste.

As a feed for finishing steers for market the Kansas Station has made one trial which had some very suggestive results. A lot of ten steers were fed on corn silage, chopped alfalfa hay and a grain mixture of equal parts ground corn and Kafir corn in comparison with another lot of twenty steers of the same average weight and quality fed exactly the same feed except silage. The results are shown by the following figures:

Ten steers with slage averaged per steer, 446.8 pounds; daily gain per steer, 2.12 pounds; grain consumed per 100 pounds gain, 715 pounds; sllage, 461 pounds; chopped alfalfa, 327 pounds;
Twenty steers without sllage sveraged per steer, 417.9 pounds; daily gain per steer, 1.99 pounds; grain consumed per 100 pounds gain, 733 pounds; chopped alfalfa, 483 pounds.

From these figures it will be seen

From these figures it will be seen that for every 100 pounds of gain the 461 pounds of silage saved 18 pounds of grain and 156 pounds of alfalfa. At the present market prices of these feeds 1911, 71½ cents per 100 for grain and 40 cents per 100 for alfalfa, the 461 pounds of silage made a saving

The steers were shipped to Kansas City and sold at the stock yards at the following prices:

Here is a gain of 25 cents per 100 in the selling price in favor of the silage steers. Adding this to the 75 cents already saved it makes the 461 pounds of silage worth \$1, or at the rate of \$4.34 per ton.

Making the above comparison on the basis of roughness alone, the 461 pounds of silage plus the 329 pounds of alfalfa in the silage lot is equivalent to the 485 pounds of alfalfa in the lot without silage. This shows that the 461 pounds of silage was equivalent to 156 pounds of alfalfa. At this rate, 3.02 tons of corn silage is equivalent to one ton of alfalfa hay.

When sold the silage lot were pronounced excellent cattle and fat enough for ordinary trade. After the cattle were slaughtered and placed in the cooler the packers went over the carcasses. The silage lot contained the largest per cent of fat, just the right amount for the packer's trade. The carcasses showed good quality with little waste and would be salable on any market. The loins and crops were pronounced excellent. The lot without silage was considered a nice assortment of cattle, but they were not nearly as well covered with fat and did not meet the requirements of the dressed beef trade as well as the silage lot.

Average farm land in average seasons will produce from ten to fifteen tons of green corn per acre. Assuming that land will yield only ten tons per acre, there is an income, according to this experiment, of \$56.50 per

These figures give a value per acre for corn handled as silage almost identical with estimates by Professor Haecker of the Nebraska Experiment Station, in which he states that he considers an acre of corn in the silo to be valued at \$55, while the same corn standing in the field and husked in the usual manner is valued at \$27

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only. Or, in other words doubles the value of the conductive the value of the conductive the winter of 1900 disna Station continued some silage rations in which come were the corn silage constituted the solution age, the object being to lean sible, to what exten the subset of silage would reduce of the gains over the ration the more expensive clover the more expensive clover fed. The cattle used in the ment were two-year-old Anga averaging 964 pounds at them of the test, which continued riod of 180 days. 'The follow presents the results of the ment:

Lot No. 1 was fed clover hay, it shelled corn, 17.4 pounds, and a meal, 3 pounds. The daily are was 2.3 pounds; average gain per pounds. Feed for 100 pounds gain trates 895 pounds and clover pounds. The cost per 100 per amounted to \$11.44.

amounted to \$11.44.

Lot No. 2 was fed corn the pounds, clover hay, 5 pounds that 16.8 pounds, and cottonseed meat. The daily average gain was 21 pounds erage gain per head, 421 pounds 100 pounds gain: concentrate, st clover hay, 212 pounds and corn a pounds. The cost per 100 per amounted to \$10.93.

amounted to \$10.93.

Lot No. 3 was fed corn silage in shelled corn; 15.3 pounds and a meal. 3 pounds. The daily are was 2.2 pounds; average gain per pounds. Feed for 100 pounds pit trates, 737 pounds, and corn a pounds. The cost per 100 was amounted 2, \$9.39.

In the light of various twould seem that silage may ably be used at the average and the silage may ably be used at the average.

ably be used at the average from 15 to 20 pounds per be from 15 to 20 pounds per he for full feeding steers, 2 or 1 per steer daily of cottone being added to properly has ration. Most of our Kana feeders use alfalfa as the maration for full feeding steen use of these amounts of six necessarily reduce the amount falfa consumed, leaving the somewhat unbalanced from a standpoint. Consequently, to tion of the cottonseed is reasecure the best results. When quantities of silage are fed in tion with some alfalfa the sta tion with some alfalfa the sube inclined to become tool condition which can be exprected by supplying some droughage as corn or Kafe The feeding of the grain silage will be found to be desirable practice. The second of the supplying some of the grain silage will be found to be desirable practice. comes mingled more or less silage, consequently is east slowly and enters the paunch which will conduce to more which will conduce to mot digestion of the grain portion ration. Where a palatable age such as alfalfa is supplied dition it should not be glosely following the silage at through the winter and fine

through the winter and fine grass is practiced, 30 or 40 of corn silage may profitably with the addition of a small of cottonseed meal or cake erly balance the ration. cheap dry roughage kept in would be desirable with this of feeding.

of feeding.

In order to prevent the sispoiling as it is being fed it sary to remove and feed dall rate of 11½ to 2 inches in detthe whole surface. Care taken not to dig up the sisple a rake made from a sible. A rake made from a sible. A rake made from bending the tines at right at convenient tool to use in silage for coding. silage for feeding. For con tails concerning the capacity weight of silage, etc., the urged to consult the pamph by the extension department college entitled "Silage and struction." struction."

About the same amount of contained in the bottom is 30 foot silo as in the upper is in other than the same amount of contained in the same amount of contained in the same amount of the in other words, half the contained in the lower thin

As ordinarily handled, full of the actual feeding value of plant is absolutely lost to the pla If this loss can be cut out by of the silo, the beef producing ity of our country of our can be cut out by the silo, the beef producing ity of our can be ca of the silo, the beef producing ity of our corn belt land will suredly be increased. With stantly increasing price of stantly increasing of this lost lands the saving of this lost worthy of careful consideration.

king Beef On The Kansas

h we are feeding a ty-five old cows and ther bunch of ninetyarling steers, and still of one hundred and

ning, let me say that r in "Baby Beef." I so by feeding calves nhattan and Hays Exns. Five years ago charge of the Deming cres of river bottom 1,000 acres of rather sture. We had forty grade Hereford cows, bred Shorthorns and can grow corn and r land responds to

e-not worn out—and o let it get depleted. agreed with me that plant for baby beef, like buying the balir hundred cows that wever, we have raised need and are coming

n keeping the heifer ders and feeding, or , the steers. We will the heifer calves ev-lace inferior and old e an interesting and to watch the results quick maturing, thick cows. The yearling full feed present a tion of what is pos-are individuals that e the gain of the othg to account for the tindividuality. The the same tendency. alves on feed, and af-to show the effects of then select the ones ost likely to produce lities. It may be pos-hat foretell this—but the proof of the pud-

f handling our cattle, n be improved upon, dvise it for smaller o wet, muddy spring not have the calves ows are on pastured first of May. The renty miles from the nd hence are only is necessary during Ve usually have good ture to put them on in. The calves are is some time before med to the lots and are weaned about the ber and vaccinated. ly to alfalfa hay, sor-fodder, but are slow corn and cob meal. very fine, and feed ation to start with. driven to the troughs m to teach some of hey are put on grain bout two months to at would be called a

Practical Experience Showing The Results By a Practical Man

By J. G. HANEY

full-feed. The corn and cob meal is ground finer as they near full fed, and for the last month or six weeks, the cob is left out, and the corn ground, but not fine. The calves get good alfalfa hay that they clean up well in racks, and also some sorghum well in racks, and also some sorghum hay. Salt and good water, of course, is kept by them all the time. They are put on the market just before grass cattle begin going in the last of May. They may not all be in beef condition at that time, and it is a somewhat open question whether to let all go, or cut back those not fat. They lose very little if put on good pasture, and will make a good growth and if there is plenty of pasture and a good corn crop following, it is the way to do. However, if pasture is short, and the corn crop also there may be a loss in holding them on.

Not all men like to milk, but practically all men like beef. The English and other old-world farmers can

lish and other old-world farmers can afford to raise beef cattle on high priced land. They have found that they must keep stock to maintain the fertility of their soil. We are coming to the same fact right here in Kansas. No system of excitations Kansas. No system of agriculture can be definitely continued that does not include live stock, because the products of the soil must not be sold in their raw state and nothing turned to the soil in place of the elements taken out by the crop.

The Neosho river bottom is very

fertile. However, we get big returns for the barnyard manure hauled out, and we are able to cover about 100 acres a year. We could do better if we tried. There is no reason why every farm of 160 acres should not be arranged to headle sufficient live arranged to handle sufficient live stock to eat all the roughage and a good part of the grain produced. If the operation should only come out even, and leave the manure as a profit, the farm vould be ahead. Easterners lament at our wastefulness in
leaving our corn stalks out in the
field. If Kansas realized the value of
corn fodder, and should cut the corn,
shred the fodder and feed it to good shred the fodder and feed it to good beef cows along with some alfalfa hay, if we had enough cows to eat this fodder, and pasture for them next summer—we could feed some baby beeves next winter. We would also have a world of splendid manure

also have a world of splendid manure to put on the corn ground that—much of it—needs it so badly.

We have over 300 head of cows that are never fed any grain—more than half of them are in beef condition right now, and they are fed only shredded fodder and alfalfa hay! We get a very high percentage of calves get a very high percentage of calves and have no trouble in any way. To produce beef on the farm, I be-

lieve that the farmer must raise his lieve that the farmer must raise his own cattle. There is too much hazard in buying cattle to feed. To raise cattle for feeding, there are three major items for consideration; first, pasture and feed. These must be provided. Kansas farmers are lamentably lax in regard to pasture. We haven't forgotten the wild pasture grass that cost nothing and we were ahead just what one could get out of grass that cost nothing and we were ahead just what one could get out of it regardless of freatment. But we will learn to mix our grasses with regard to the needs of the soil, the stock to be pastured on it and when we want the pasture. We will also not pasture it to death. Pasture, when properly handled, is the most economical feed for stock, and can be made to rebuild the soil at the same time. We may not have an ideal pasture climate—for the grasses we are trying to use and we may have to find or develop other grasses and treat them according to their needs.

Second consideration: The cows: I am not going to speak of breeds, be-

cause there are poor cattle in all breeds just as there are poor breeders fancying any of the breeds. To get together a profitable herd of beef producing cows I believe will be more difficult than getting a dairy herd and will take longer. A 25-cent pair of scales will tell you within a month or so after the cow comes fresh whether so after the cow comes fresh whether she will be a profitable milker or not. But with the beef cow the calf must be put on feed to determine whether she will be a profitable producer or not. With the beef cow, the question not. With the beef cow, the question of the proper type to cross to be made also enters. Also I believe that a cow may not produce her best calves while young. We have an imported Hereford that has raised eight of nine calves. When I went to the ranch she was not considered very valuable. Her calves were small and did not grow out like they should. She is a Her calves were small and did not grow out like they should. She is a very fine individual and had been given special care, kept too fat. She has not intentionally been fed a mouthful of grain for the past five years, is a sure breeder, and her calves are just the kind that you can see in your dreams, and it don't seem to make much difference what she is bred to. She is an example of the bred to. She is an example of the ideal or about as near as you get to it. She is always fat and always raises a good calf. She would stay fat on the feed that half the other cattle would starve on.

Third consideration is the bulls. Here again is a hard proposition. None of us will buy a poor fleshed bull, and we cannot tell by looking at the fat bull whether he put the fat on easily, or whether it took a skilled feeder months to put it on. Two years ago I bought six bulls for our herd, mostly twos and threes. I did the best I could judging by appearances in the ring and stall. I got one that will hardly fatten in the feed lot. I got another that is in good shape all the time. a hustler in every sense. the time, a hustler in every sense. We put the bulls on feed after taken from pasture, to get them up in shape and while they are thinner than when they went on the pasture, the good feeder very soon gets back in shape. The one has made more than twice

The one has made more than twice the gain that the other has this fall. Every farm should have a small herd of beef cattle to eat up the roughage or what may be called waste of the farm. If they are the proper individuals, pure bred, carefully selected and given reasonable treatment, they will make a profit out of waste, and help solve two other problems—high cost of living and fertility maintenance.

With a small herd it would be bet-

With a small herd, it would be better to have the calves come in February and March. They could be started on feed in the fall before they are weaned, and made to weigh 1,000 pounds before made to weigh 1,000 pounds before made and the started on pounds before grass cattle begin to come. This can be done with less work or interference with other farm operations, and be of more pleasure and profit than any other item on the



BEEF CATTLE WINTERED ON ENSILAGE ARE IN FINE CONDITION TO TURN ON TO PASTURE IN SPRING.

New Santa Fe Trail in Pawnee County

the greatest wheat in the state, the the greatest wealth county in the state, build wooden or steel

constructing concrete four times that of and only one-half bridges.

ge across the Arkanrned costs \$6,000; a 17,000; a concrete

repairing wooden lacing the floors of ring the life of the than the first cost of ooden bridge will last d will cost more for cost of the original

ge will last about s and will have cost than the original

8 now \$33 per thoucost of replacing the is \$2,000 each four

years, the joist will have to be replaced each eight years, which makes our wooden and steel bridges more expensive than our concrete arches, when the repairs and maintenance are considered for a number of years.

Pawnee county has one 80 foot arch, 18 foot roadway, with five foot walk, which cost \$5,200; one double arch of 50 foot each, 18 foot roadway, cost \$5,400; one 30 foot arch, 18 foot roadway, cost \$1,700; one 30 foot arch, 18 foot roadway, cost \$1,600; one 22 foot arch, 18 foot roadway costs \$650; a large number of small arches, from 5 to 15 foot, costing from \$100 to \$600.

The concrete arches are suitable for the heavy traction engines so commonly used in our county. Before the concrete bridges were generally used in our county, I have known traction engines to be driven 5 to 20 miles out of their course, to cross a stream on a concrete bridge, rather than cross on a steel or wooden bridge on their direct route.

The concrete bridges require no repairing, can not be carried away or damaged by high water or flood and are never dangerous. On the New Santa Fe Trail in Pawnee county, we have only concrete bridges. The 28 miles of trail was built through our county by the townships, the county, the city, the Larned Business Men's association and the Automobile Club. The townships through which the trail passes, paid \$35 per mile, about two-thirds the cost of the grade, the county paid for the bridges, the city paid the expense of the trail through the city and for one-half mile on either side, the Business Men's Association and Automobile Club paid the

balance of the township grade.

The trail when complete cost about \$50 per mile for grade; the grade is from 30 to 35 feet in width with a 20 inch crown.

The trail parallels the main line of the Santa Fe Railroad, from the northeast to the southwest through

our county.

The work was done with traction engines and two graders with engine, each crew completing about two miles

The townships use road drags after each rain.

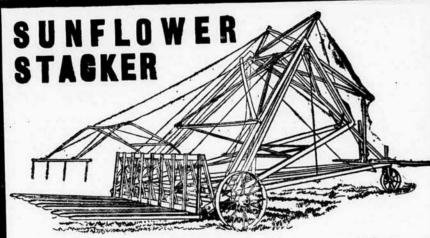
We have located in Pawnee county, five granite monuments, furnished by the Daughters of the American Revolution and the State of Kansas.

We also have twelve enamel steel New Santa Fe Trail Markers, intersection of all roads, which permanently locates the old Santa Fo Trail established in 1821.

The trail once used by freighters, with ox teams, the government stage coaches and the Indian traders and hunters is now an international boulevard used by the most prosperous farmers on earth for marketing their grain and speeding the 1,000 automobiles now owned and operated by farmers in Pawnee county.

I predict the time is not far distant when the New Santa Fe Trail will become a trans-continental highway used by the pleasure seekers from both the east and the west, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast with garages and hotel accommodations along the way equal if not superior to the hotels and accommodations offered the travel by railroads.—E. E. Frizell, Larned, Kan.





Save half the time and expense putting up Alfalfa. Use this Sunflower Stacker, with special attachment for Alfalfa handling. Saves need of hired help. Works when you are ready and quits only when you say.

PITCHING POWER HORSE

Is a success with this machine. Loads hay from windrow, as fast as team can walk; carries load on wheels, off of ground when going to stack—saves dragging—trampling—and seed when handling seed crop—also saves horse power, and time over ordinary sweep rake.

Elevates load on way to stack, without work for driver. Will raise load to dump it on 20-foot stack; will put all, or any part of load, any place on stack. Dumps automatically. Driver always has easy and complete control in guiding, elevating, and dumping—a 16-year-old boy can do it all, easily.

Stacker lowers without backing from stack; works from either side or end of stack makes better stacks than possible with hand pitching. This stacker is also equipped with a barge for handling headed and bound grain. Carries a regular barge load. Takes its load from header. Rudder guiding wheel keeps barge always in position to take its load

without wastage. Greatest harvest time and labor saver ever perfected since the invention of the self-binder. Pays for itself in three weeks. Lasts a life time. Built of best and most suitable materials. Fully guaranteed.

Write us immediately and let us submit proof of every claim we make. We are ready to "show" a big saving to every alfalfa and small grain grower in Kansas. Just drop us a postal and say "show me" on the stacker proposition. Address

Sunflower Implement Co., Manhattan, Kansas

THE FAR



The "Dry Farming" Train.

In cooperation with the International Dry Farming Congress the Rock Island railroad operated a free "School on Wheels' through the drier portions of Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Oklahoma and Kansas.

The train was equipped with 9 cars for the accommodation of the audiences and the expert lecturers. By arrangement, certain cars were occupioù at each station by men only, others by women and others by school children, and in each there were delivered appropriate lectures.

The train was under the management of Prof. H. M. Cottrell, formerly of the Kansas Agricultural College and now Agricultural Commissioner for the railroad. On the trip this train covered 2,384 miles during which 158 meetings were held with a total atten-dance of 53,320, and an average of 3 17 at each stopping place

Special attention was given to the growing of milo maize which is the surest of all dry farming crops and to the raising of live stock, particularly dairy cattle, hogs and poultry. The home and school were given much attention by special speakers.

The resources of Kansas are, as yet, but partly developed and with the practice of dry farming methods, dairy farming and pork production in the western counties a new era in Kansas farming will have begun.

To farther these methods and render such an era possible in the near future was the object and purpose of this train.

Rape for Pasture.

It is commonly sown either broadcast or in rows about thirty inches apart and cultivated. When it is sown broadcast alone, it is put in at the rate of five pounds of rape seed per acre of the Dwarf Essex variety; allowed to grow until it is about fourteen inches high.

It is advisable to have two pasture lots of it, so that the stock can be changed to a fresh one, while the one which has been fed down until the stalks are about five inches high and no leaves remain on them can grow 'p again. It will take a very short while for it to throw out new leaves and be as heavy a growth as it was before it was pastured down. Where it is sown in drill rows and cultivated, three pounds of seed per acre is sufficient. It is cultivated as corn or potatoes would be until it is so that it shades the ground completely between

the rows. Rape will stand a vast amount of stable manure and give a surprising growth of green feed. It is excellent for growing pigs and for brood sows and their litters.

It is frequently sown in a mixture with field peas, barley and millet. It is the only one of the list of plants that will grow up after being fed down and while it makes a rather quick growth after it is pastured off the first time, it springs up and supplies a vast amount of forage after the other plants have once been fed off and give it a chance to grow without being crowded. Rape is also frequently sown with the ordinary grain crops They dwarf it down until it is small and sickly looking until the grain is harvested. After harvest it springs up in the stubble and supplies large amount of fall pasture. In a few wet places where the ground is very rich, it will grow up enough to caught in the ends of the sheaves, but seldom enough to trouble the curling of the wheat in the shock.

It has a very severe bloating effect on cattle and sheep and they must be very gradually accustomed to it before they can be allowed to pasture on it as long as they would naturally do. When it is damp with dew or light fain, it causes bloating to be very much worse and to come on more quickly. They can gradually be accustomed to it as they are to clover and alfalfa, so that it will do them no harm. It causes no trouble when feeding pigs or horses on

No Place for the Unit

"Back to the soil" seem watchword of the hour. and magazines are ph farm and garden matter to fore, certain farm periode erting their patronage a folk in a most unexpecta in various localities run is looking up. Now, lar ing, these are favorable It is true that too many cities, and the average farm is too large, and h gence one can achieve gree of freedom on a little he is likely to achieve in line. And it is a god thin facts are being emphasise is an element of real the "back to the soil" cult, 4 is enhanced by the very with which city folk an idea. The danger is bon that over-enthusiastic back to the soil" storie to give their readen truths, to lay too much

truths, to lay too much a joys of the country life, nothing at all about the barb the stem of the rm. The danger is this: I know nothing at all about tical side of farm life a suaded to leap before the a tragedy to find yourself with your bridges burned only to find that it take much gumption and ted ledge to run a farm succe run a drug store or an successfully, and that me necessary knowledge. Be go back to the soil, the sure they know what should count the cost we count well the rosy store in back-to-the-soil venture in the newspapers and I A. R. Corey.

Peanuts in Dry F some member of the sor must be depended upol crops in the dryer rep

Kafir corn is alread!

Further west, howers, will not mature sufficient a grain crop and Mile is sorghum has a different growth and will mature crop in the short season er and dryer plains.

All sorghums are said on the land" and the sume crop of some son

gume crop of some sort felt where alfalfa is Such a legume is found which is grown for the the soil, for hay and for Peanut hay has a feabout equal to second and often yields as his per acre, while the nuis valuable in pork product Good tillage is necessing a strong of the seed below the se

Good tillage is necessiparation of the seed bet should be planted 15 is apart in 3½ foot row should be soaked for it planting which may be fore corn planting time if there is sufficient soil to get the young

soil to get the young ground they are pre duce good crops of both from any subsequent not alfalfa and the nuts of hogs into the field. It pounds of pork have been an acre in this way and for the cettle.

for the cattle.

Peanuts are a nitrof crop like alfalfa and the ing of more attention it receive. To the complareceive. To the such a given the answer that the given the answer that the complant of the complant is no market for such a given the answer that the given crop in an for any form crop in an area. for any farm crop in an ways furnished by the

Spanish peanuts are take the place in the regions that red clover horth and cow peas in



Saves the Wages of Several Men

This Dain "COMBI" STACKER olving the help problem for hunds of Alfalfa growers.
The driver and the "COMBI" do

The driver and the "COMBI" do the work. Teeth of rake are used close to ground by springs d load is picked up cleanly from ath or windrow. Double caster teels in rear make guiding easy. ack can be approached from any ection and load deposited at the not desired. ct spot desired.

ct spot desired.

Load is clevated without straining horses, by and steel cable—held at any height by satic friction brake. Simply releasing this ke lowers the teeth for dumping load or pick-up next load. The "COMBI." is simple petrate, easy to handle and the most rapid satisfactory machine of its kind.

Jain quality and the Dain high standard of stretchon insures you of unsurpassed strength derability in the "COM BI." basult your nearest Dain dealer and learn of the tuperior merits of the "COM BI." and other rest Dain Line" hay tools—Mowers, Blde livery Rakes, Loaders, Stackers, Sweep se and Presses, all produced by hay tool callsts. Write us in which machines you interested, and we will send complete designed in the strain of the service of the strain of the service in the

AIN MFG. CO 836 VINE STREET Ottumwa,

endall's pavin Cure

"Used 25 Years; Great Success" "Please send me copy of your "Treatise on the Horse." I have been using your Spayin Cure for the past 25 years, with the greatest success." Yours Respectfully, G. H. Oberhoff, Fort Worth, Tex.

Keep your horses at top condition all the time. Don't worry about that spavin or other growth, cut. filing or lameness but use Kendall's Spavin 16. Keep a bottle for emergency use. It spoven itself to be the world's greatest liment for limen to the world's greatest liment for liment liment for liment l

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO. Enosburg Falls,

Endurance Red Barn Paint

Save money on your painting.
Get better paint. Our Endurance Red Barn Paint No. 52, at
cass, gives you utmost paint value,
your summanded for spreading and wearing
lies.

OT TRUST.MADE We sell direct to the consumer only on can pay more, but you can't get a real. What you pay more for goes the pockets of dealers, traveling men others who don't put any more, if as the tin the quality of the tin the can. Our Red Paint should interest farmer. This is paint on. Send order now to fillower Daint 8.

flower Paint & Varnish Co. 7 Factory T. SCOTT. KAN Barn

by As bee and

Asbestos.

Asbestos plays a more important part in the national life than is generally credited to it. The well-made asbestos curtain assures the safety of the audience from state fires. In the home the asbestos covering of the furnace and heating pipes, or of the gas logs in the open fireplace, makes for economy and comfort. Wherever steam is used as a motive power, in factories, on trains, or on ships, it is asbestos packing that holds the steam to its work; on the other hand, if electricity is employed the wires are pro-bably insulated by asbestos tape and the adjacent parts are made of as-bestos "lumber." Asbestos shingles and sheating make houses cooler in summer and warmer in winter and re-duce the fire risk. From the ice house where asbestos protects the brine pipes from the heated air, to the foundry, where it shields the workmen from molten metal, in the workshop, the home, or the place of amusement, asbestos contributes materially to human welfare.

As to Purebred Horses.

After making some extensive investigations of the horse situation in Kansas, Illinois, Wisconsin, Pennsyl-vania, North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, Utah and Iowa Secretary Wayne Dinsmore of the Percheron Society of America, finds that the percentage of grade sires, still in service, is appalling. Every man of intelligence knows that intelligence knows that grade sires are less prepotent than pure breds, and that their get is less valuable for work or market than the get of pure bred sires. The continued use of such grade sires is therefore striking evidence of the short sighted policy pursued by thousands of farmers, and indicates the need of persistent educational work.

The number of pure bred sires is not adequate, in proportion to the to-tal number of horses. Not a single state of the ten named has one pure bred draft sire per 300 horses. The proportion certainly should not be less than 1 to 200 horses, whereas, it is now but 1 per 579 horses, for the total of ten states named. Inasmuch as it is admitted that at least onefifth of the pure bred sires in service are not of such excellence as to warrant long continued use in the stud, it is evident that the proportion which good pure bred sires bear to the total number of horses, is about 1 to 724. In other words, we now have but one good pure bred draft sire where we should have four, or nearly that number.

The Mule Foot Hog.

A correspondent inquires as to the origin of the Mule foot hog and its immunity from cholera.

Its origin seems to be shrouded in obscurity. No one seems to know it but that they have been the "wild hogs" of the Ozark Mountain region

has been known for many years.

During a hunting trip in the 70's the writer shot one of these wild hogs and found him excellent eating. Some years later he mentioned his experience in finding them, in what was then the Indian Territory, to a proiessor of Zoology who energetically affirmed that no such animal existed.

Later we found an aged Indian who had captured some of them and made a success in breeding them in confinement.

Although still very close to the "wild" these confined animals showed such rapid growth and such reproduc-tive powers that their possibilities for pork production were most prom-

Since those days many people have been breeding them and there is now a registry association in this cou for recording the pedigrees of this

It is not positively claimed that this breed is absolutely immune from cholera, but like any newly established or newly located breed it is not very susceptable to it. Cholera is an evil attending the modern method of hog raising and the older breeds are more likely to be affected by it than are the new ones, Duroc Jerseys and Tamworths were largely immune in their earlier history in this coun-

Like all breeds not distinctly removed from the "wild" ancestors, the mule foot hog is very prolific and this quality together with his comparative freedom from disease, has served to gain for him a degree of popularity.

How To Have Hog Health Use Merry War Lye

Will you take a little friendly advice Mr. Hog Raiser, from one who wants to see you increase your pork profits? Then, please listen to this:

Just keep a supply of "MERRY WAR"
LYE on hand, and mix and feed it with slop the year 'round. This simple, easy, inexpensive method will surely solve your hog trobles, for "Merry War" Lye was specially prepared to prevent and cure worms and cholera in hogs—and does it!

Save Those Fat Sides

and Shanks

Ye I know very well what it means when

And Shanks

Ye's know very well what it means when a hog loses interest in life and slinks around with a vacant stare in his eyes, hair standing up, appetite, growing less as he gets thinner and thinner every day.

Right here is where you want to get busy. Mr. Hog Raiser, if you want to save your carefully nursed profits in flesh and fat. For you'll never — NEVER — "cash in" on those last vanishing sides and shanks, unless you guickly prevent Mr. Alling Hog from passing in his checks and becoming food for the vendering vat instead of prime hams and bacon for the breakfast table.

"Merry War" To The Rescue

Now, don't blame the Sick Hog! Care him! Help him and fatten your pocketbook — by using "Merry War" Lye, the only absolutely unfalling, sure specific for worms, cholera, and all hog troubles.

And remember this: An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," when it comes to the matter of hog health. Don't



"lam a Merry War Lye Hog

wait until your hogs are down sick, but keep them well.

It's your fault, if they are not always in prime condition, because it's simply a matter of a little common sense and a little "Merry War" Lyc.

Just Try This

Tablespeonful "Merry War" Lye mixed with slop for ten hogs, or one-half can with barrel of swill for larger quantity. Stir well, feed night and morning.

In a few days see marked improvement in your hogs. It cleanses the system, tones the digestive organs, puts sick hogs in prime condition and renders them immune from contagious diseases. This trial will convince you and the expense is too trifting to think about.

None "Just As Cood"

Ask your dealer for "Merry War" Lyeand the expense is too trigling to think about.

None "Just As Good"

Ask your dealer for "Merry War" Lyeand insist on getting it! There are other
brands of lye put up for certain household
uses, but only one—"Merry War" - is absolutely sate and specially prepared for preventing and curing cholera, worms and all hog
diseases.

Explain this to your dealer, and if he can't
supply "Merry War" Lye, write us and we
will tell you of a dealer who can. We will
also send you a valuable book—FREE—on
"How to get the biggest profits from
Hog Raising."

Merry War" Lye comes in 10c cans
or 24 for \$2.00, at Grocers' or Druggists'.
Ask for it today sure.

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

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

dishearten you, for there

is a preventive—a sure

preventive — you can swear by it—sold

under the name

of Red Seal Lye.

Like Hog Kills Like

Cholera There's no cure for hog choleratake that as gospel. You needn't bother running after the "vet" when Hog Cholera breaks out-there's no

cure-go to the back of the field, dig Start in right now a pit and get ready to bury the diseased hogs. There is no and feed Red Seal Lve in the swill and you'll never be pestered with that awful plague—cholera. Red Seal Lye is a preventive—kills cholaED SEAL era germs miles and miles away-

cure - but don't let that keeps your hogs clean inside and out -keeps them thrifty-brawny-active -firm fleshed-smooth skinned. And 10c buys a big sifting top can-a little

goes a long way—keep a couple of cans nandy. Listen again, sir, there is no cure for Hog Cholera—there is a preventive—Red Seal Lye—go ahead and buy some now

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You can build a stack just as large as you wish and put the hay just

where you want it

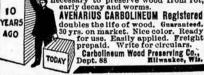
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The pleasures, the work and the profits of bee keeping are fully covered in "Glenings in Bee Culture." 6 months trial subscription 25 cents. Write for book on Bees and free catalog—both free.

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Are self oiling and automatically governed to get the most power out of any wind, strong or light, and still run quietly and steadily all the time.

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Many Goodhue Windmills have been working every day for over 20 years. For 50c a year we insure them against to madoes, cyclones, runaway teams, everything except willful act or neglect. Write today for our free catalogue which gives you exactly the information you ought to have when you buy a mill. We will also explain our 5 year windmill insurance policy that absolutely protects against loss.

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KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

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The Uses of Cement on the Farm

THE ONLY STANDARD work on the subject. Over 400,000 copies have been sold. Written by an expert who for 20 years was a practical worker in cement.

THE BOOK is worth its weight in gold to any progressive tarmer. It gives plain, practical, explicit directions how to make anything from cement on the farm from a modern home

BOME OF THE SUBJECTS are Composition and Mixing of mortars and cements, parts of coment and sand to be used, pratical directions. Tells how to make foundations, walls, floors, ceilings, partitions, walks, drives, curbing, fence posts, cisterns, reservoirs, grave vaults, culverts steps, building blocks, troughs, tanks, chimney tops, sewers, cow stalls, poultry houses, silos,

THE BOOK CONTAINS 100 closely printed pages, stoutly bound in yellow cloth. All possible formulas for mixing cement are in it. Its directions are so plain that any one can understand them.

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The Department of Agriculture has issued a national forest manual which gives full instructions in regard to grazing regulations, allotments, stock exempt from permit, fees and other information of value to cattlemen who have access to the national forest re-

A big national fair and exposition is projected at Kansas City with the American Royal as a basis and Elm Ridge Park as the site. Owing to the encroachment of commercial interests it is well understood that the American Royal can not be held at its present location very much longer. site was never satisfactory, and this great show has always been hampered by reason of space limitations. Elm Ridge is an ideal place for the holding of a national show. It is well equipped with beautiful permanent buildings, has a splendid race track and facilities for the display of all sorts of agricultural and manufac-tured products. It is currently ru-mored that C. N. Cosgrove, ex-secre-

tary of the Minnesota State Fair, will have charge at the new exposition,

which will open its gates in 1912 for the first admission of the public.

The downward trend of pork prices has given rise to the belief on the part of some that lower prices may be expected this fall. No one can pro-dict with certainty, but even if prices should fall lower than they now are it is very doubtful if any farmer can afford to continue his operations without hogs. What he needs to do, however, is to study ways and means by which pork production can be cheapened, and this is just as good a way to increase profits as is the securing of higher prices. The pig is about the only animal on which the farmer does not have to pay taxes. He comes into the world after the tax assessor has made his rounds and is put on the market before he appears again. With plenty of good pasture, especially if it be alfalfa or clover, the farmer is in a position to reduce the cost of his pork production and still clean up a little profit in spite of lowering

New Importation Rules.

Beginning with the current year the Government has been permitting the importation of breeding animals free of duty under a new set of rules. These rules were made under the tariff act of 1909 and the customs officials now require the following data with each importation.

The affidavit of the importer that he is a citizen of the United States and that the animals are imported specially for breeding purposes. This affidavit will be considered in connection with the circumstances of the importation, and any further evidence required which the collector may deem necessary to establish the allegations.

A certificate from the Department of Agriculture, stating that the ani-mals are pure bred, of a recognized breed, and duly registered in the for-eign book of records established for that breed. With this certificate there must also be produced and submitted to the collector the certificate of record and pedigree on which the certificate of the Department of Agriculture sed, together with affidavit of the owner, agent, or importer that such animals are identical with those described in said certificates.

In case any of the foregoing evidence can not be furnished at the time of the arrival of the animals a voluntary bond may be given by the importer in double the amount of the estimated duties, conditioned for the production of the required evidence within six menths, which bond may be extended in exceptional cases for a like period on application to the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be canceled only upon the production of the evidence for which it is given or upon payment of full liquidated duties. Should the importer so elect, estimated duties may be paid and a written stipulation filed with the col-

lector within ten days thereat produce the evidence within months from the date of entry, upon the final liquidation will be pended until the production of the dence or the expiration of the

The Breeders' Prospects

In changing from the old on of cheap pasture and broad range the new one of meat product the farm, there are many que involved.

The economical production d and pork under the more rem condition of farm life; whether or milk production is the more itable under the new order as use of the silo with its consen of crop resources, are among more important of these question

Without any idea of securing lution to such problems but with purpose of getting an expression opinion from prominent breeds to the outlook for the pure believed in the immediate from ness in the immediate future question as to how to make of sas the first live stock breeding in the Union was asked of a m of them.

The replies were many and and, in order to show their some at the same time to benefit all experience of each, a few of the here given:

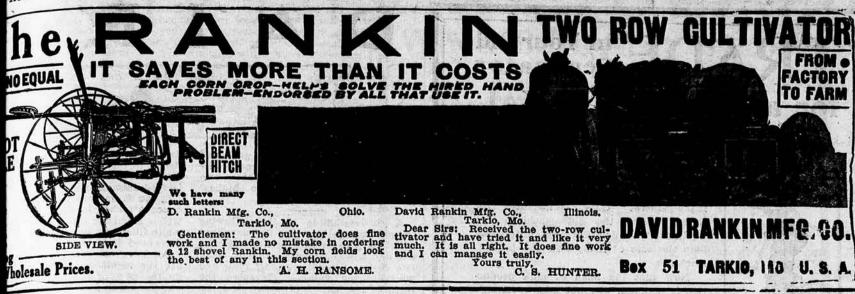
here given:

I think one of the things that help the breeding industry of L very greatly would be to industry of L very greatly would be to industry of L very greatly would be to show their stee county and state fairs. This would be to see for them and such exhibitions should be lowed up with advertising. It have not sold at the highest I have not sold at the highest as some do. I sell Poland Cha a fair price on a cash bask never allow a by-bidder in the ring. If this is followed and the control of the co stock is offered, a successful almost always sure.—F. C. cinsky, Poland Chinas, R. 1, ville, Kan.

In striving to make Kansas to pure bred live stock state of Union we should start at the We need more pure bred men a man knows how and will p feed and care for a pure bred a pure bred cow, he is a detrin himself as well as to the bree whom he has bought. Such should be educated before pure animals are entrusted to his Keep on boosting the Agric College, the farmers' institutes breeders' associations, and the the help of the old reliable I FARMER will in time put Kan in the front rank where she list longs as a pure bred state Welter, Poland Chinas, R. 1, Kan. Kan.

Kansas can be made one most noted states in the Unifine stock business by each and breeder encouraging the raise better stock, and not analy breeds other than his own ing only first class stock and representing an animal in any representing an animal in any by endeavoring to locate the accidents or bad luck which experienced by a purchase and experienced by a purchaser and ing them in the future; by that you want your custom make money and that the in that dollar is not the only thing thin you in the business; by not to sell the animals that are not sell the dividual. dividuals on the merits of cestral record, and by always bering that the farmer's me the shambles.—A. L. Albright, Chinas, R. 4, Pomona, Kan.

Kansas has an ideal location believe that the best way to g prominence as a live stock through organization, both \$ county. Success only comes pushing. It does not come sponse to an invitation, unless mented by attractive The pure bred business is not up to the demands in my set is witnessed by the fact the



n frequently be made into ith profit. The place to be at the demand end. When at the demand end. When are ready to buy bulls and ey begin to keep pure bred raise beef cattle from, the of making Kansas the first of making Kansas the first roducing state in the Union solved. This is our plan in county, and it works. Push her end and let the breeder care of itself.—G. A. Laude, ns. Rose, Kan.

ot know of anything that will make Kansas the best live ate in the Union as much as k education through the good It is a fact, however, e people look too hard at the nd will not use a pure bred hey can save that dollar for being in the service fees, bey do this and use a cheap y lose all chance of increasing bank accounts and at the ne place their state in Jeopa leader in the production of s live stock. For illustration, of a party who had a three-bred Percheron mare and inpaying a \$20 service fee to er of a pure bred horse, he scrub at \$10. Now the colt up and is not worth to ex-While another party with f the same breeding and no dividuals, who used the pur? b, has a team of colts weighpounds, and easily worth is the old story over again: wise and pound foolish." It will be the old stroy to some ut by persistent work on the generation this will gradu-overcome.—John Manwaring,

ry Kansas farmer could be see the advantage in using, a pure bred bull or boar, but individual merit as well, the Individual merit as well, the d business and the quality of t stock would be very much .—J. M. Neilson, Berkshires, le, Kan.
ea of the best way in which of Kansas the best live stock the Union is for the breeders close touch with each other

pure his

ns and Berkshires, R. 1, Law-

close touch with each other the farmers and then to lo-permanent State Fair.—Lee ercherons, Harveyville, Kan.

a would be to cull close and s growing so farmers can see erence between pure breds bs. Study the breeding stock where they are weak. In for a herd boar one should dam as well as the sire. Some will boast of their big breedsome of their hot blood. en some go through the sale Such work has hurt the pure sliess. Individuality should st. The pedigree is valuable ord showing how the animal but is worthless without a hog One should raise the kind One should raise the kind kes the most high class pork bushel of corn. Market topthe kind that fills the critof the event judge. Always of the expert judge. Always he square.—C. H. Pilcher, Po-nas, Glasco, Kan.

no reason why Kansas should the foremost state in the raising pure bred live stock host. We have a splendid clinort winters shundance of hort winters, abundance of line, good water and can and almost almost everywhere in the

state, a great abundance of the finest of all feeds, alfalfa. All we need is more wide-awake breeders, more pure bred stock and have our animals in presentable condition when offered for sale. Let our animals show by their individuality that they are bet-ter than scrubs. And then advertise them. The demand is here and will get better year by year as men are very rapidly appreciating the benefits to be derived from pure bred stock and are coming, more and more, to use pure bred sires and filling their herds with pure bred females as fast as pos-sible. Altogether, I think the future for the pure bred business in the state of Kansas is very bright.—Ira Romig, Holsteins and Duroc Jerseys, Station B, Topeka, Kan.

Dual Purpose Cattle.

Some people seem to think we can not have a good combination of beef and milk in one breed of cattle, but they admit that it would be a good thing if we could.

We culled out a few of our last spring's crop of bull calves, roughed them through the winter with a light them through the winter with a light feed of grain once a day, and by April 29 these steers were 9 to 13 months old and weighed from 600 to 800 pounds each. We have just refushed an offer of 5½ cents per pound for them to go into a feed lot.

We have had 20 to 22 calves born



on our farm each year for the past three years; had no alfalfa, no silage and we feed very little mill feed of any kind to our cows. We keep them in an ordinary out-of-doors way and after supplying our family and hired help with all the milk and butter we could use our surplus butter for 1908 amounted to 4,617 pounds; for 1909, 4,064 pounds; for 1910, 3,944 pounds, and for 1911, up to April 28, 1,361\(\frac{1}{3}\) pounds, bringing our amount of surplus butter for three years and four months to 13,986\(\frac{1}{3}\) pounds for which months to 13,9861/2 pounds for which we received \$3,571.93.

We have never fed a single calf a feed of skim milk, but feed our pigs skim milk every day in the year. Our beifer and steer calves nurse until b to 6 months old, and our bull calves until they are 7 to 8 months old. We turn our cows dry when seven months pregnant. We think we have the ideal breed of the present day, the kind which gives profit both from milk and beef, and no dehorning

to do.

Blending of beef and milk enables our cows to raise fine beef from one one side of their udders and from the other side furnish our table with the best milk and butter, and much to spare for the rest of the world. The Shorthorn cow is by nature a dual purpose animal, and from her branched out all the other breeds of cattle. The good old Shorthorn with and without horns, mother and grand-

FLAVORING

mother of all, had her origin in the Garden of Eden, proudly stood on board the ark, and will continue to stand on high priced land, furnishing the children of men with teef and milk and the sy products until her Giver and creater makes all things new.—J. W. Walker, Lathrop, Mo.

Farm Disinfectants.

With increasing knowledge come a greater degree of care in re-gard to sanitation on the farm. This does not apply to the house alone, but to the barns and other outbuildings, and to the feed lots and swampy places, and especially to the water supply and anything that may ef-

The disposal of the kitchen waste The disposal of the kitchen waste has always been a serious problem though this may be easily solved by the building of an inexpensive drain on most farms. This drain could lead to some out of the way place where the sun and rain would do much to dissipate any noxious gases or toxic germs that might be developed, or the drain may be lead to a septic tank drain may be lead to a septic tank which places the whole matter under better control. In either case there is need for the frequent application of some disinfecting agent in order that discomfort and disease may be prevented.

Dangers from foul barnyards and feed lots are no less threatening than from household refuse, if they are so situated that the seepage will con-taminate the well or other source of water supply. To protect against danger from contagion and discomfort from disagreeable odors the skill of scientists has been invoked, and a number of cheap and effective agents discovered which solve the problem of wholesomeness about the household and barnyard.

Among the best and cheavest of these is one made from coal tar a pythese is one made from coal tar a hyproduct arising from the many racture of illuminating gas. This is sold under different names but all have the same qualities. It is a perfect disinfectant for kitchen sinks, cess pools, drain pipes, barnyards and poultry houses. It not only destroys lice and other insect pests, but is most effective against germs and foul odors. It must never be applied directly to the body of an animal, however, as in this body of an animal, however, as in this use it would be dangerous.

There are often found stagnant

pools and swampy places which are the breeding places of disease carry-ing mosquitoes. If it is not feasible to drain such places they may be ren-dered sanitary by the application of this coal tar disinfectant which absolutely destroys the eggs and larvae of mosquitoes and other insects which breed in such localities. A very small quantity of it will spread over a large surface of water and destroy the noxious insect life without injuring the vegetation or rendering the place offensive.

One of its best uses, however, is as a preservative for wood. With the decreasing timber supply of this country has come an increase in the cost of lumber, and the item of fence posts is a serious expense to any farmer even though he may grow his own. The coal tar preservative is of such a nature that it readily soaks into the wood and prevents rot. It is especially effective at the surface of the



GRAIN BIN

Galvanized Steel and Angle Iron

Pro f against Storms and destructive animals—steep pitch with heavy, double locked roofing—easily put up—cement or steel floor—any size, 500 to 2500 bushels. Write for prices and full description scription.

Steel Roof & Stamping Works Station E, DES MOINES, 10'8A

STACK COVERS



This Cover will save enough Alfalfa on one stack to pay for it. Write for Price List.
THE MARTIN METAL MFG. CO.,
Wichita, Kan.

Another application is in the dipping of shingles, where it serves to double the life of a shingle roof as compared with that laid on in the ordinary way.

When mixed with a small percent-When mixed with a small percentage of Portland cement this tar product makes a very excellent tar paint which is especially valuable for galvanized iron roofs, wind mills, water tanks and fences. It has been found extremely difficult by professional painters to secure any kind of paint that would adhere to the surface of tin or galvanized iron. This tar cement combination is the solution of ment combination is the solution of this problem and leaves nothing to be desired.

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TRADE In Your Old Separator

for a New DE LAVAI

More than 15,000 users of inferior and worn-out cream separators of various makes traded them in last year on account of new DE LAVALS, and doubtless there are many more own-



ers of such machines who will be glad to know that the DE LAVAL Company still considers it good business policy to make liberal "trade" allowances for them. While the old machines are worthless the demonstrated differences help the sale of many new DE LAVAL machines.

Now that the flush of milk production is at hand, why not take advantage of this opportunity? See the nearest DE LAVAL agent, and he will tell you how much he can allow on your old machine toward the purchase of a new DE LA-VAL. If you don't know a DE LAVAL

agent, write to the nearest DE LAVAL office giving make, number and size of your present machine, and full information will

Important to Users of Old DE LAVAL Separators

While DE LAVAL machines of ten or twenty years ago are much superior even to present day machines of other makes, during the past few years many improvements have been incorporated in the present DE LAVAL machines that make them simpler in construction, easier of operation and cleaning, and more effective in skimming.

Liberal trade allowance will be made by any DE LAVAL agent for your old DE LAVAL towards the purchase of an upto-date machine. It will pay you to investigate. Any DE LAVAL agent will be glad to explain the new DE LAVAL improvements, or a DE LAVAL catalog illustrating and describing the latest styles and sizes will be sent upon request of nearest DE LAVAL

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

29 E. Madison Street CHICAGO

14 and 16 Princess Street

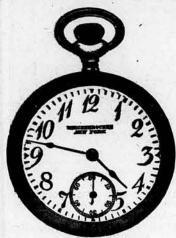
Drumm and Sacramento Streets,

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



(FRONT VIEW.)



(BACK VIEW.)

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 ten days. Address.

Watch Department, Kansas Farmer TOPEKA, KANSAS

Mention Kansas Farmer When You Write



Sell the skim milk to the pigs and chickens. They are not only the steadiest and most dependable customers but they pay the highest price.

A reader hands in the following recipe for making a fly repellant which is said to be effective: Resin, one and a half pounds; common soap two cakes; fish oil, one-half pint, and water, three gallons. Dissolve the resin in one gallon of water, and the soap cut fine. When dissolved add the fish oil and the remainder of the water. Stir thoroughly before using. Apply with syringe or brush. This is an excellent fly repellant, cheap and effective.

In securing good animals for the dairy farm but two ways are available. One is to buy them at good long prices and the other is to breed them up. A man with plenty of money might of course get together a A man with plenty of good herd in a very short time, but it is doubtful if it would give him either the same satisfaction or the same profits that he would get out of a herd that he had raised himself, because he would not know his animals. The careful and intelligent breeder can make almost anything he chooses out of his herd. Quality, constitution, disposition and conformation can be molded into the herd through the intelligence of the breeder aided by good blood lines.

A scrub bull ought not to exist, especially in the dairy herd. The best bull obtainable is none too good, and the farmer who is seeking to produce economical results could not afford to keep a scrub bull even if he were paid for doing so. The damage he will do to a herd is beyond estimate. With good milking cows of good conformation and type, and a pure bred bull, a business dairy herd can be built up in a wonderfully short time that will have many advantages over one that has been brought together by purchase. There will be more uniformity of type, of disposition and of producing powers in such a herd. If the milk farmer will start with good cows and a pure bred bull and then use no mercy in culling out the boarders from his herd, he will soon be on easy street and not dependent on either hired help or the doubtful returns from poor producing cows.

Just where to place a cream sepa-rator for convenient use is sometimes a question. Convenience requires that the place be in or near the barn, though it is sometimes placed in the kitchen or some portion of the home building. A room with cement floor and plastered walls can be constructed in some part of the barn where it will be convenient and more sanitary than if placed in the kitchen or in any open portion of the barn where it is likely to be effected by dust and odors. This room should have a water system and proper drainage so that it may be kept clean and swept all the time. The work necessary in preparing this room is not expensive nor does it require expert help, but such a room in some locality is absoutely necessary for the production of clean milk products and in lessening the work of the dairy. Care in handling the milk and plenty of hot water in cleaning the vessels will re-move very many of the criticisms that are made against the farm dairy-

Aristocracy in Pure Breeds.

A correspondent inquires as to the meaning of certain letters which he sees affixed to the names and register numbers of certain animals. His special inquiry refers to the A. R. O. of the Holsteins though others are in-

The letters A. R. O. following the name of a Holstein cow are the initials of Advanced Registry Official and signify that the animal entitled to this distinction has passed an official test and has won a standing as a pro-

ducer which places her among elect. In fact she is a member of inner class of royalty to which all istered animals belong.

In the Jersey breed the same sin cance attaches to the initials R which stand for Register of M while Guernsey breeders use A R Advanced Register.

All have the same purpose and are the result of a determined on the part of the breeders to out the scrub from the purebrei istered classes and at the same improve the several breeds by a ing high producers and breeding better.

A man who buys a pedigreed mal is more sure to get a better than he would without the pedi but when he buys an A. R. O. and or an A. R. he is sure of a high producer. Animals with this of recognition have a much higher than do others, and yet they ome more to raise. To get into the right as a man should, begin by a pure-bred bull, testing every a weeding out the poor ones and, able get into the A.B. O class. able, get into the A. R. O. class.

It Does Not Pay to Dairy.

This remark was formerly quently made but is less com heard now. There are cases, ever, where it does not pay to although there are few places of farm where from 200 to 300 per of cost of feed is returned to farmer as is the case with the

One of the most prolific source failure in the dairy business is the man himself. Any cow that the man himself. Any cow the give milk is deemed fit for a plat his herd. Whether she gives a milk to pay her board or whether returns a profit is beyond his bedge. Some farmers are maked and the state of them and their products be considered them. of them and their products be of the shortage of help, when on or even one fourth the numb cows would produce more milk great deal more profit provided

right kind of cows were had.

Suppose one farmer has a best ten cows which produce 10,000 M of milk each per year. This him 100,000 pounds of milk. Not pose his neighbor has cows only produce 2,000 pounds of milk. We year. In order to get the same tity as his neighbor he would be completed to employ help. This wan extra cost and thus reduce profit. The fifty cows are eating times as much food as the test times as much feed as the ten are costing a great deal more their care in the expense bill hired help, and are only protection the same amount of milk the ten cows produce. Another pol consider lies in the fact that the that produce the smaller amount pay any profit and the fer actually giving his work and the feed bills for the pleasured society. It does not cost much society. It does not cost much a set of scales and a Babood ing machine and with these the er can easily determine whether conducting a business on his farm or whether he is rumb boarding house. Lack of such is whether he is rumber to be a such is whether he is rumber to be a such is whether he is rumber to be a such is whether he is rumber to be a such is whether he is rumber to be a such is whether he is rumber to be a such is whether he is rumber to be a such is whether he is rumber to be a such is rumber is what brings discouragement the belief, which is sometimes by otherwise intelligent maked dairy farming does not pay.

Dairy Farming.

Every year the acres that properties for the dairy cow are growing while those that are devoted clusive grain farming are groorer and becoming less produced to the reason it not hard for it is a fact that with every The reason it not hard every for it is a fact that with every wheat that a man sells from his wheat that a man sells from fell sells from the he is bound to loose some for According to analysis in most is ces his loss in fertility amount \$8.60 for every ton sold. For ton of corn that is sold appr ly \$6.50 worth of fertility is Should these feeds be converted dairy products and a great of dairy products such as cream

ton of butter sold huch as the wheat) but ertility is removed from he commercial value of at be estimated at 75c the commercial value ter be estimated at 25c en every four hundred of wheat that is sold of fertility is removed while with each hunworth of fertility is re-

he Atlantic States even time there are farms abandoned because of giveness. These lands tiveness. imed and by the use of are being made more n they were in their

and other products he farm find sure and et in the dairy cow. ucer of human foods of als is evidenced by the from experiments. It on that a cow yielding 4 per cent. milk daily uch fat and equivalent as would the steer that pounds in the same ion to this the cow as much mineral mates as much nitrogenhich are the nutrients kim milk so valuable young animals. The implishes this by con-ughage or cheap food ughage or cheap mount of concentrated ood, while her brother, pires concentrated, exrgely, in order to make

advantage of dairy the fact that the farminvested for such a nce a month, once a day he may have a work his cows have h, the week or the day more certain source of led for the reason that dairy products does in the uncertain manets for the other farm Just so long as the good cows he is able to the bank at short and ils and hard times and s have very little effect of. Oscar Erf, former-C.

in Farm Management. ass of agricultural stuon or near some of ted farms, lodging in t a mess table, and detheir entire time to one ou will get a picture of to experience the last and the first two weeks

of Agriculture will chairs, tables, cooking and the students will and pay for supplies penses

to remain in one loweek to 10 days and p and move to another types of farm studied rding to the needs and dents.

ble at this time to outails of the work, as the departure in agriculin and doubtless many arise that will cause ion of any plan that bed out. Some of the dertaken in this course s follows

the students will of the detailed farm get acquainted with familiar farm practice. map out and make necations for any special as having, harvesting, will be given in mapday's work ahead of nd note where the lat-Frequent conferences ith the manager, espe-evening, relative to the agement of the farm. ventories of buildings, equipment will be taken with the manager. A made of the arrangeand size of fields and

the economical admin.

istration of the farm. Notes will be taken relative to crop rotations fol-lowed and the reasons for their adop-tion to the farm under consideration.

The students will explore the entire farm and make note of special or peculiar features; also note all things that need attention as repairs of buildings, yards, fences, bridges, drainage, soil amendments; crop cultivation; spraying and care of fruits, vegetables, etc., and then consult with the manager relative to the feasibility and prestigability of providing for and practicability of providing for

these apparent needs.

It is proposed to take a census or survey of neighboring farms, figure out the results and note differences between these and the leading farm

under consideration, and study the causes of differences that may exist.

It is also planned to hold several evening meetings or conferences with enterprising farmers of the community and have them discuss and answer questions regarding their experience in organizing and successfully operating their farms. We will also consider what factors contribute to present day success and how these vary from former practices.

It will be seen from the above outline that the aim of the Field Course in Farm Management is to familiarize the student with the best farm practice and particularly to note how this practice dovetails with the successful business management of the farm. The contact of students with these successful farmers and their methods will undoubtedly result in great good to any young man interested in agri-culture.—Prof. D. H. Otis, Wisconsin.

In Southwest Kansas

If there is anyone who still holds the old idea that southwestern Kansas is a habitat fit only for prairie dogs and coyotes, let him take a trip through Pratt, Kiowa, Ford, Clark, Meade and Seward counties. The sight of tens of thousands of acres of green wheat fields and alfalfa tributary to 25 prosperous little cities will surely change his views.

If you can't spare the time to go down there, read the following figures taken from county and state reports about crops, etc., and when you have read them please remember that only 10 years ago enterprising land owners in that section were offering to give a deed to a quarter section of land to anyone who would break it

out, sow it in wheat and give the first crop to the owner of the land.

These wonderfully productive counties of today were then sparsely settled and the figures we give are the result of 10 years of successful agriculture. result of 10 years of successful agriculture. Only eight years ago Plains was a town of 96 people. Today it has 350, is incorporated, has a commercial club of 50 members, miles of cement walks, electric lights all over the city, all night current, two large elevators and shipped out 843 cars of wheat last year. The railroad station receipts were \$95,000 in 1910. And 10 years ago Plains was hardly more than a sidetrack flag station.

Liberal is the largest city between

Liberal is the largest city between Hutchinson and Dalhart, Tex., and is the last station in Kansas. It is a the last station in Kansas. division point for the railroad which is now spending \$80,000 on a new depot and railroad hotel. The county clerk's records for Seward county show that in 1910 there were 196,088 acres farmed in the county, 40,480 acres in wheat, 7,424 acres in corn, and 8,289 acres in broom corn. Liberal is said to be the largest shipping point in the world for broom corn. Liberal has a 200 barrel mill, electric lights, ice plant and three elevators. Ten years ago it was a rairoad division and nothing more. Today it is the large supply center for an agri-cultural area reaching out 50 miles south and west.

Fowler is another good, live little city. About six years ago a bank, a school, a church and some stores were built. Today Fowler is a prosperous little city at the door of Meade county's famous artesian valley, has a fine hotel and a number of prosperous business houses, good schools and

Meade is one of the oldest county seat towns. Here is a city of handsome homes surrounded with beautiful trees, shrubs and flowers; one of the best business points west of Pratt. It is the shipping point for the country 25 miles both north and south. Meade county has 10,950 acres of al-

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falfa, mostly in the artesian valley. In 1909 the county produced 563,813 bushels of wheat, 85,290 bushels of corn, 253,750 pounds of broom corn, 40,548 bushels of oats and 67,980 bushels of bariey. Meade county has live stock valued at \$1,150,633, and crops were even larger in 1910.

crops were even larger in 1910.

And yet, with all this agricultural progress there is only about one inhabitant to the section. For this reahabitant to the section. For this reason land, good farm land, is selling below its real value. An ambitious farmer can not help being successful in these counties. Crops are a certainty. Complete failures are unknown. This fact has been amply demonstrated. The country shows for itself and those wishing farm homes need not go outside of Kansas to find the promised land. It is here right the promised land. It is here right at our doors. Every farmer who has gone into southwestern Kansas has soon paid for his land from the crops raised, and it requires less than five years to become independent.

Sumner County the Winner. For five years the Kansas Agricultural College has been pushing Boys' Corn Contest work and has usually had about five thousand boys in the various county and local contests each year. Last year Sumner county went ahead of all other counties by sending in names of five hundred boys, but this year Supt. Lee Harrison has sent, up to date, names of 1,308 boys and 11 girls for the Sumer County Corn Contest. This is by ner County Corn Contest. This is by far the largest county list ever sent to the Kansas Agricultural College and probably the largest county list ever secured in any state. Sumner county farmers and merchants are behind this great movement to educate the boys and girls of the county in agriculture, and Supt. Lee Harrison, who was appointed special contest secrelv ma record.

The college will hold meetings for the boys in several places throughout the summer and again next fall and will also offer to hold a series of corn judging schools about the first of October. This shows what may be done in every county in the central and eastern part of Kansas if the institute officers and county superintendent will get together and push with enthusiasm. The merchants and business men of the towns and commercial clubs of Kansas have always shown a remarkable willingness to cooperate in this work if it is properly presented. This movement in ly presented. This movement in Sumner county, this work of interesting over thirteen hundred boys and their families, will be worth a mil-lion dollars to the county this year



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Avondale Grange No. 467 has initiated six members in the first quarter and five in the second, with several applications received for the degree work. At the close of a speaking contest the Worthy Master, A. M. Bussett, awarded three prizes, Mrs. Frank Henning, Mrs. Andrew Clark and D. H. Foland being the judges. Vivian Clark won first prize, Cliffard Hinkle, second, and Roy Willowbey, third. There has been great interest taken and a good attendance all win

Pleasant Valley.

We have a fine order, gaining new members every time we meet. We have so many we are compelled to limit the times for initiation to the second and last meetings in the quarter, so we can have a little time for a program and social duties. We have readings and discussions at each meeting. At our last meeting we con sidered the Cold Storage bill now pending in Congress. A. S. Kinni-mouth, a packer from Winfield, talk-ed from his viewpoint, others from the producer's point of view, Hon. A. H. Abrams from an outsider's standpoint. We have many so-cial feasts and good times generally.

—Amy Chapin, Sec'y Pleasant Valley Grange No. 1416, Winfield, Kan.

Good Things for Grangers.

Taken from the report of Committee on Good of the Order at National

1. Regular attendance upon all meetings of the Grange and a cheerful performance of every duty and a wholesome respect for all officers and decisions of the Grange of which

they are legal members.

2. Whether in office or in the ranks, a sincere respect for the rights of others, and a ready recognition of the truism that difference of opinions

is no crime.
3. The Grange in the past has accomplished much through hard work and untiring efforts of those, who have been chosen our leaders, and the silent work of the faithful few to be found in every subordinate Grange. If this work is to be continued and carried to still greater and grander results, it will only be by the united efforts of those who are faithful to their obligations, under whatever cir-cumstances they are placed.

4. Any member of the Order, who tries to belittle or discredit the work of another, or tries in any way to in jure the good name or reputation of a brother or sister, violates the obli-gations they have taken and are not worthy the name of Patron of Hus-

bandry.
5. The Grange should devise some plan of making the farmers of the country more potential in the political affairs of the country. Considering their numbers and the importance of their occupation to the welfare of mankind, the farmers are wofully impotent in directing the affairs of gov-ernment. The trend of legislation since the founding of the nation had been toward the building of cities and to the detriment of the country, which should be remedied.

6. It cannot win by becoming a social club or a literary society, but must get into virile sympathy with the real producing farmers, who earn their bread by the sweat of the faces. Passing resolutions only will not sat-isfy the people, who feel that there is a great robber horde between the slaving producers and the hungry con-

7. The Grange must work out the great principle of co-operation and present it to the farmers in some

workable form by which they may secure for themselves and their families a larger share of what the harvest

Coffey County Pomona Grange.

The Coffey County Grange met with Valley Grange in Waverly on April 7, for an all day meeting. Representatives from eight Granges were present

The literary program was given in the forencon, consisting of music by the Grange, piano solo, quartette from Union Grange, readings, essays, recitations. The excellent essay by Mrs. W. B. Celler on "The Member Who is Always Late" was asked for reading in the other Granges in the country. Also, the reading from James Whit-comb Riley by Mrs. C. M. Celler, ac-companied by Mrs. W. B. Celler on the piano, was asked for at a future meeting of the county Grange.

After one of the good dinners for which Coffey County's cooks are noted and which was served by Union and Valley Granges, twelve members were received. Then came the National Master's request for action on the Canadian Reciprocity measure. It was left for each member to support or oppose it, as he might see fit. Decided that the address sent out by Prof. E. B. Cowgill of the State University should be read in the lecture The following measures were discussed and supported by affirmative vote.

1. That we hold a county Grange picnic in July and ask the State Grange to send us a speaker.

2. That we hold a Pomona Grange meeting on the day we meet to elect delegates to the State Grange, such meetings to be convened after the delegates are chosen.

3. That women's work in the Grange be continued on the plan the founders gave us, and not as a separate department.

4. A reporter to Kansas Farmer was appointed for the Pomona Grange.

5. That we ask the necessary constitutional amendments be enacted by the proper authorities, permitting all four degrees to be given in one even-

6. That we ask that when there are a large number of candidates to be voted for we be permitted to vote for all of them at once. If three black balls should appear in the ballot the candidates to be voted for separately.

7. That State and National Granges before them before taking time to go first transact all business to come sight-seeing or on excursions.
8. That the 5th degree rituals be

left in charge of the county deputy. The following were discussed but not acted upon:

1. To subscribe for National Grange Bulletin for Master and Lecturer for each Grange.

2. Against allowing delegates to the State Grange to vote from the list of officers contained in State Re-

3. To make one county deputy from each county a member of the State Grange.
4. To ask for a representative from the Pomona Grange in the

State Grange.

5. Cooperation in business was briefly discussed by several who had succeeded in bettering trade condi-

Conditions in the National Grange were also discussed and left for fu-ture action. The statement included "Differences in Organization and Extension Methods;" "Loaning Grange Funds to Officers and Members of the National Grange;" "No Publicity for Either Faction Outside the Order. Including What the Official Reporter Gives to the Daily Press;" "Eliminating Ring or Machine Rule in State and National Granges;" "No Grange Funds Should be Invested in any Private Business.'

The attendance was large and many new members were very en-thusiastic over the good time and help the Pomona Grange gave them. The next meeting will be at Burlington, the fourth Friday in May

Topics of special interest to farmers just now to be taken up in the afternoon.—Reporter.

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Horticulture

A number of reports from orchardists and farmers have been received which show that the orchard heater has proved effective in the recent has proved enective in the recent cold snap. Crude oil is the fuel most generally used and seems, in many cases, to be the most economical, though coal may be used and brushthough coal may be used and brush-wood fires are efficient. One farmer reports that he remained up all night attending to his orchard fires and then went to bed about 5 o'clock a. m. only to find that his fires had died down and his fruit seriously damaged after his retiring.

As the cabbage aphis lives in colonies it is perhaps less difficult to reach nies it is perhaps less difficult to reach with destructive sprays than some other kinds of insects. As it is a "sap sucker" and not a leaf eater it cannot be destroyed with the aid of poisonous sprays. Some form of spray that will destroy by contact with the body of the insect is therefore the only thing to be used. Kerosene emulsion, whale oil soap, tobacco water or tobacco dust are the best though strong soapsuds applied as hot as 135 degrees will do. The main thing to decide upon is what form of thing to decide upon is what form of spray to use and then use it.

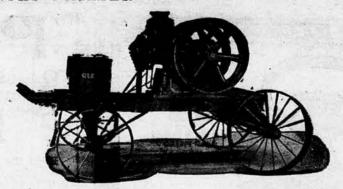
Cut worms do their greatest amount of damage in the spring when plants are young and tender. A young plant that is cut off is done for while a more mature plant might stand the same amount of cutting with no seriious damage. Prof. Johnson of Colorado has found the following formula most effective under field conditions:
Mix ½ pound of Paris green with 50
pounds of bran until the color is even. Then dampen this with one quart of syrup and 2 gallons of water until it is "crumbly," but not sloppy and scatter thinly over the infected field in the afternoon or early evening. From 30 to 50 pounds per acre may be used for wheat but, for more valuable crops, from 2 to 3 times this amount.

The home gardener, the market gardener and the truck farmer, each gardener and the truck farmer, each of whom contributes largely to the vegetable supply, is more or less interested in the growing of one of the most universally cultivated plants—the cabbage; and with its usual sensitiveness to the needs of its chientele the U. S. Department of Agriculture has recently issued a bulletin (Farmers' Bulletin No. 433) describing its ers' Bulletin No. 433) describing its cultivation under the different requirements of those three environ-

Although one of the coarser vegetables, cabbage finds a place in the home garden as well as in the market garden and the truck farm, and in some sections of the United States it is extensively grown as a farm crop. No adequate estimate, however, can be placed on the value of this crop, as it fluctuates very decidedly from year to year both in acreage and price; but the output is large—the three states of New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia, which outrank all the others. grow commercially about the others, grow commercially about 50,000 acres of this vegetable, either as a spring or autumn crop, in addition to the home-garden supply which was consumed at home.

Early cabbage is practically all consumed as a green vegetable; the late crop on the other hand, is handled as a fresh vegetable, as a storage crop, and for the manufacture of sauerkraut. Cabbage is always in domestic and a present. ways in demand, and, under present conditions, is always on the market either in the spring as the product of the southern farms, in the fall and early winter from the northern farm and market garden, or in the winter from the storage house where the surplus has been preserved for this demand.

A section of this bulletin is devoted to each of the three methods of producing the crop commercially—truck crop, market garden crop and farm crop and the influence of climate, extent of production soil, fertilizer, extent of production soil, fertilizer, seed, method of producing young plants, varieties, cultivation, enemies, harvesting and marketing is described and explained under each head, in accordance with the light and knowledge gained from experiments and experience. and experience.



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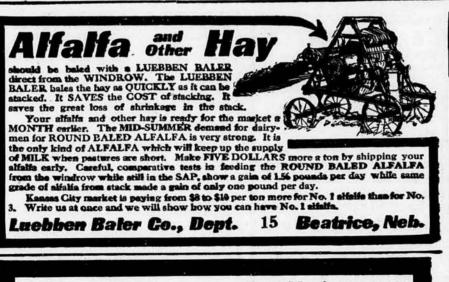
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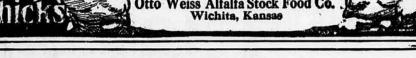
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OULTRY

Keep the different broods of chickens apart, otherwise there will be trouble in feeding them. The strong er and earlier hatched ones will eat up most of the feed before the weaker ones can get a chance.

If you raise your chicks in a brood-er, it is desirable to get them out on the bare earth as soon as possible. If you have a grass run for them, all the better.

We hear that eggs are not hatching well this season. We attribute this to the extremely dry weather we are having. A certain degree of humidity is necessary for good hatches. If using incubators use more than the ordinary quantity of moisture.

While dry weather is essential to the raising of chicks, still it can be too dry, for there are less bugs and insects for the chicks, than when there is a reasonable amount of rain. To counteract the lack of bugs more animal food should be provided for the chicks in the way of fresh ground bone and meat or meat scraps.

In answer to an inquirer we would say that appoplexy among fowls is generally confined to the over-fat birds and usually it is the heavier breeds that is subject to it. It is therefore necessary that the keeper does not feed any great quantity of fat-form-ing foods to his birds. The birds ing foods to his birds. The birds should have a variety of feed and especially a great deal of feed rich in proten should be included in the ra-

One subscriber asked for the best means of disinfecting a poultry run that was too rocky to plow. It was advised to scatter aid-slaked lime over the ground or to sprinkle a strong so-lution of copperas and water. Another good disinfectant is a mixture half a gallon crude carbolic acid, half a gallon crude sulphuric acid to which twenty gallons of water have been

Soft-shelled eggs are produced in considerable numbers at this time of the year. The reason for this generally lies in the fact that the birds do not get the proper feed. To form an egg shell the proper materials must be present, and if they are not, the soft shell egg is the result. Lime is one of the necessary materials needed in the formation of the shell and a liberal amount of this should be available at all times where the hens can partake of it. Old plaster or oyster shells will answer the purpose.

Bowel trouble among young chicks is often caused by too much wet and sloppy food. Most of the feed should be fed in the dry state. In case the little chicks become afflicted with the trouble, the feed should be changed from meal or mushy food to boiled rice for a few days. Once each day put a little charcoal in the boiled rice. If the trouble continues, add a table-spoonful of clover tea to each pint of drinking water.

That lice are still playing havoc among the flocks of young chicks is evident from the number of inquiries we are receiving about how best to exterminate the pests. Again and again in these pages have we told the readers how to keep the lice in check, but not until the chicks die do they pay attention to what was told them. The great secret about the lice problem is have perfect cleanliness around the coops and premises and by thus forestalling them the lice will not bother so much. After they do get a foothold then there is only the most heroic treatment of whitewash, kero sene emulsion and carbolic acid to fall back upon, and this must be done quite often to keep them in check.

A subscriber wants to know how to make kerosene emulsion. It is made as follows. Take two gallons of ker-osene oil, ½ pound whale oil soap, or 1 quart home made soft soap, and 1 gallon of water. Dissolve the soap by boiling in water, then remove from

the fire and immediately add the kerosene. Beat this mixture rapidly and violently until the emulsion is as smooth as beaten cream. Bear in mind the vessel used in mixing this emulsion must be sufficiently large to hold a considerable increase in measure, as the bulk is nearly or quite doubled in emulsifying. One part of emulsion to seven parts of water is used to dilute the mixture for application to buildings, drop boards or nest boxes. Add one or two ounces of carbolic acid to the diluted emul-sion just before applying. This is a splendid disinfectant and insecticide to use about the poultry houses.

Experiments show that exciting the hens, worrying them in any way or running after them, retards the pro-duction of eggs. Scientists have found that an egg may be nearly developed and that excitement or moving will cause it to be re-absorbed by the hen's system. This proves that the hen in the laying pen should be kept as quiet as possible. The attendant should be careful not to dis-turb the birds any more than possi-Children should not be allowed to chase the hens all over the yard and dogs should be kept away from them. In a number of tests it has been found that birds which were kept in back lots, away from the noise and excitement, produced more eggs than those kept where there was more noise, all else being equal.

Chicken Lice. Will you tell me what to do for chickens, both large and small, that are very lousy with very large lice and stick tight fleas? It seems difficult to get rid of lice on small chicks without killing the chicks.—Albert Converse.

Ans.-Grease or oil if placed on the head, under the wings and on the fluff of young chicks is fatal to lice. Kerosene oil is a little severe for young chicks, unless one is extremely careful not to get too much on them. Lice powder will also keep lice off young and old fowls if thoroughly dusted in their feathers.

There are sure to be a few runts in every flock of chickens, no matter how hard the owner may strive to guard against them. Usually these runts may be told from the time the chicks are a few weeks old. The tone of the "peep, peep,' when they are called to feed, and the manner in which they carry themselves when moving around show that they can be nothing but runts when grown up. No matter how hard you try to force them or how much feed you put into them, they will be nothing but runts. The feed and time taken to make their growth will be practically wast-ed, as the birds will never sell for one-tenth of what it cost to raise them. Usually the best way is to kill them as soon as they show pro-nounced symptoms of being runts. It may appear cruel, but it is better for the birds and certainly better for the grower. Removing them puts them out of their misery and it insures that the other birds will be healthier. Runts invariably contract every disease which is prevalent, and carry them to the healthier birds in the flock. By removing the weak and sick ones you may avoid a serious out break of disease in the flock.

A high grade, guaranteed Red Barn Paint is sold by the Sunflower Paint & Varnish Co., of Fort Scott, Kansas, at 85c per gallon in 5 gal. cans, freight prepaid. This is a paint proposition well worth considering by every farmer. ery farmer.

Those farmers who were unfortunate enough to plant poor seed are now beginning to find their troubles increased. Poor corn shows in many ways, but especially in the reduced production and in the increased labor of tending and gathering the crop. Just as much labor is spent on the thin spots in the corn field as on the better portions, and this is labor wasted.

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Farmer Who Moves to Town. he daily papers announce that te are more idle men in New York at this time than ever before, that this condition exists to a ater or less extent in every large n in this country. There never is e when there are not numerous out of employment in the large es, and this condition is not due to one cause but rather to a variety them. Naturally, when men are all without employment in the es, misfortune or dissipation is at suggested as the cause. In a large number of cases this is but inquiry develops the fact active workers among the variations in the es now report that there are nuous men of good character who out of employment because of intrial conditions.

ontrast this with the fact that the ole of the farming region of the ted States is short of efficient and is clamoring for more to the ent of offering wages higher than ever been paid in the past. Many men who go to the cities are difrom the farms and have made change in residence with a view bettering their financial condition. securing relief from the so-called notony of farm life, or for no parlarly good reason. Very few men plarly good reason. Very few men o move into the cities from the considerable ms and depend to a considerable ent on their own labor for a livelid ever succeed in making good. It true that wages are higher in to than the farmer can afford to but this is more than offset by higher cost of living. The farm of higher cost of living for the exditure of diture of money and practically es all he receives. The same when tempted to move to the may receive two or three times former wages but he also expends

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very much more than he did in the country. There seems to be a fascination about city life for some people, which is wholly unexplainable and yet which holds them even in poverty so that they will not return to the country to live where their health and comfort would be assured.

The city gains in numbers each year by another class of immigrants. These are the men who have labored long and hard on the farm and secured a comfortable supply of this world's goods and feel that they are entitled to a rest from their labors. They rent the farm and move to town only to find that they have in very many cases made a serious mistake. They have left their old friends and neighbors and are obliged to establish new social relations. They have been accustomed to a bountiful supply of . good things for the table without any thought of the cost while on the farm but in town they find that their expenses mount up tremendously.

KANSAS FARMER has always contended that in very many, if not in most cases, these farmers could and should retire to their home farms, spend the money which is necessary for their living in town in the repair and modernizing of their farm homes, and enjoy all the comforts of city life without losing any of the benefits which they have previously enjoyed on the farm. In conversation the other day with a farmer of large at perience the question was asked him as to how far the rental to be derived from a good quarter section farm, that could be leased for a cash rental of \$5 an acre, would go toward providing a living in town. As he is one of the best known farmers in eastern Kansas and an officer in the State Grange, his statements will be received as being conservative and may form the basis on which others may found their calculations should they have any desire to change their residence from country to city. His reply in writing is as follows:
"The question about the compara-

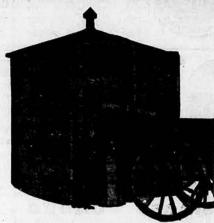
tive cost of living upon the farm where the value is sufficient to warrant a rental of \$5 per acre, and the living in town upon the rental of such farm, involves so many contributary questions that it is impossible to intelligently discuss the simple comparative cost of living without taking up these other questions. For instance, if the farmer lives upon the farm in all probability he would superintend and help do the work necessary for the profitable use of the farm. If he came to town to live upon the rental of the farm, would he use his time so as to help pay the cost of living? Again, has the farmer sufficient capital to properly carry on the farm? If so, how far would that go, properly invested, to help support him and his family after coming to the city?

The farmer such as I mention above could, upon such a farm, make his farm home as comfortable with modorn conveniences as the average city home, and if his love of country life is such as any good farmer should have it surely raises the question: Why leave the farm when there is so much room for satisfaction upon it?

"But to come to the cost of living in the city for a man and family, such as would own a farm of 160 acres that would rent for \$5 per acre, my observation and experience leads me to believe that he would spend his \$800 something like this: Taxes on farm, \$75; care and maintenance of farm buildings, \$50; rental of house in town buildings, \$50; rental of house in town at \$25 per month, \$300; fuel, \$75; groceries, \$15 per month, \$180; clothing, \$100; street car fare and 400 other 5 cent articles, \$20. Total, \$800.

"This estimate presupposes a very small family."—H. H. Wallace, Shawnee County, Kansas,

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HOME CIRCLE



Sundown.

It was sundown, and the royal river Dropping southward to the sea, With rippling rush and serial shiver Of small waves in the reedy sedges, Swept round its yellow limestone

And the far-off pulsing came to me Of a negro boatman's melody.

Like a silvery wind-blown veil The shimmering mist lay on the heights,

Struck through and through by the level shafts

Of the rising, spotless orange moon, The bittern boomed from the shadowy marsh, The curfew piped a lonesome cry,

And the frogs from the river made reply.

The mass and depth and mystery Of the river deepened, till its flood Seemed magical. Its weight of dark Unresting waters was so swift, so broad.

It seemed as if some poisoned sea Were slipping by me hurriedly.

—Hamlin Garland, "Prairie Songs."

There are only two kinds of babies that cry persistently—the spoiled ba-by and the sick baby. Both need the mother's intelligent attention.

If your iamp wick gets tight in the burner and is hard to regulate, draw out one or two threads from one end of the wick and this will overcome the difficutly.

Kerosene is excellent for cleaning porcelain bowls and tubs. Apply it with a woolen cloth to remove brown water stains. Afterwards wash with warm water.

There are three classes of readers; some enjoy without judgment; others judge without enjoyment; and some there are who judge while they enjoy, and enjoy while they judge.—Goethe.

It should be a rule in every home that persons who use the bath tub should wash it out immediately afterward. A little soap on a cloth will remove the dark rim left on the tub, then rinse with hot water and wive

As all mothers know the button holes on children's garments are always tearing out. The next time when making waist bands cut them on The next time a crosswise thread of the material instead of a lengthwise thread as is usually the case, and stitch around the button holes by machine before working them in the button hole

Put to-Make a white layer cake. gether with crushed strawberries sweetened. Cover the top with crushed berries and dust with powdered sugar.

8892. A Graceful Girlish Model. A practical but stylish design is here shown. The fronts are crossed below the bust and the neck opening is outlined by a sailor collar. Gibson plaits lend breadth to the shoulders. The waist is cut on the popular "peasant" lines, and may be worn with or with-out the tucker. The skirt has a front and back panel, stitched in tuck effect and joined to side and back gores. Cashmere, serge, henrietta, washable fabrics or silk are all suitable for this charming creation. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 14, 15, 16, 18 years. It re-



quires 4% yards of 44 inch material for the 16 year size, with 11/2 yards of 27 inch material for the tucker.

A pattern of this illustration mailed

to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

1796. A Dainty Corset Cover. An exquisitely pretty and attractive one piece corset cover is here shown to be executed in solid or eyelet em-



Milk added to the palms are washed is said to make them glossy.

It is said: That turpentine is an excellent exterminator of cock roaches of sprinkled in their tracks. That moths dislike the odor of it and will leave if it is sprinkled about. That carpets can be cleaned and the colors brightened over occasionally with a broom which has been dipped into warm water to which a little of it has been added.

That a few drops of it added to the boiling water will whiten the clothes. That gilt frames can be cleaned by going over them with a cloth moist-ened with it. That paint and varnish stains can be removed from fabrics by soaking in it. That ivory which has become yellow can be restored to the former whiteness by rubbing with

Stampd on nainsook, 65 cents; stamped on lawn, 50 cents; perforated pattern, 25 cents; transfer pattern, 10 cents.

An Early "Trust."

As an example of trusts and monopolies prevalent in that early day, it may be mentioned that in 1750 one Benjamin Crabb obtained the exclusive right to make sperm candles in Massachusetts for fourteen years.

A year later, however, a factory was started in Providence, R. I., and within the decade there were eight factories in New England and one in Philadelphia. Their output greatly reduced the price of candles, which not long before sold for five shillings a pound. In those days \$1.25 was worth fully three times as much as it is now. -N. Hudson Moore in The Designer.



HERE is a chance, boys, to get a fine tent an out." Many hours of enjoyment will be you take advantage of our liberal offer tent is well made, and is simple and easy to position. It is a typical indian Wigwam a signed in style similar to those used in the

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Here's a chance to get a start in pure bred poultry, any kind you prefer, without spending a cent of money. The Editor of the Poultry Department of KANSAS FARMER, who, by the way, is President of the Kansas State Poultry Association, and a expert judge of poultry, has suggested that there are many lady readers of KANSAS FARMER as well as many boys and girls who are very anxious to secure a start is pure bred poultry and that if given an opportunity would gladly do a little missionary work for KANSAS FARMER in order to do so.

If you are interested in this matter, just

If you are interested in this matter, just drop a line to the address below and you will hear from us promptly. We will tell you how you can get a setting of eggs of any breed you want and with very little effort on your part. It will pay you to asswer this at once. Address

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AMERICAN STANDARD of POULTRY



PERFECTION

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

If you have a sore throat, try put-ting a cloth wrung from cold water about the neck.

Worth Knowing.

A half lemon, placed where one of the solution reach it easily, will remove all sorts of stains and ground-in dust, where nothing also account to the stains and ground-in dust, where nothing else seems to be as effective.

A tube of semiliquid or a bottle of fluid cream should be been where it fluid cream should be kept where it can be applied and well rubbed into the skin after drying the hands. It will take less than a minute of time and will soften the skin and keep the hands cool and comfortable.

A bottle of collodion or any of the new skin preparations, if applied with a tiny brush or toothpick, will septically seal all sorts of culs scratches and brush at 1 gray on scratches, and burns and will stay of through many washings, thus giving them opportunity to heal, where exposure to further to heal, where posure to further hard usage will prevent their healing indefinitely and will keep them smarting and sore for days.—To-Days Magazine.

By CHAS. A. SCOTT, State Forester

planting plan for a rural school is not at all an easy plant to pare and carry out to a successful ution, because of the adverse conons to tree growth usually found school grounds. The species of to be selected for such a plantwill be determined entirely by the onal location of the grounds with he state. In the eastern third of state there are seventy species of found growing under natural itions; in the middle third there fourteen native species; while in western third there are but ten ve species. In each of these s of tree distribution there are pably as many introduced species able for planting as there are na-s. In the eastern part of the state gives us a wide range of species elect from, while in the western the choice lies within narrow

he plan proposed here is not pred with the idea that it is a model any specific locality, but rather to rate a few points that should be in mind when preparing a plan. uch preparation one must have a nite purpose in mind and the s must be arranged so as to fulthe purpose.

he district schools are beginning give way to the consolidated ols and the consolidated schools demanding better schoolhouses, better kept school yards. For olidated schools four or five acres none too much for a school yard, the plan described is for a yard aining four acres. The purposes this plan are to serve are, first, provide picnic grounds in which social side of school life may be loped. When the weather will hit, special programs may be nunder the trees. It is very necry in many communities that this be of sufficient size to accomte neighborhood gatherings. rural schools and the rural ches must be made the centers ural social life and a public pic-ground is a necessity. Second, to ide protection to the schoolhouse playgrounds. A vast majority of country schools are located on t as bleak and barren a site as be found within the district, and protection during the severe er weather is highly necessary. d, to beautify the grounds. sume that the school is located the crossing of public highways

that the grounds are bounded on sides by roads. The first point onsider is the planting along the sides. This is a simple matter of ting a suitable species. The of landscape gardening pre-e that street and roadside trees be of as nearly uniform size as ble and all of the same species. white or American elm is the choice for such planting, beof its hardiness and pleasing rance. Beginning at the corner grounds, set one of these trees thirty-five or forty feet along r roadside, about eight feet in-the fence. The rest of the plants divided into groups, designated oups 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

est corner of the grounds and and south. This group is to rise the picnic grounds, and the ring species may be used in d planting: White elm, hackgreen ash, sycamore, maple, at, caks and hickories. The should be specied approximately should be spaced approximately en feet apart, so that they will room to develop full crowns. group should be kept trimmed free of all undergrowth until the have fully established thems, and then a sod of blue grass be permissible.

oup 2 extends along the rear on entire north side of the grounds. Durpose of this group, in addito beautifying the grounds, is of a windbreak. With the proper a solid bank of foliage rising ally from the lowest shrubs in oreground to the top of the tallrees in the background. There opportunity to use any tree dele in this group; in reality, it

can be an arboretum in which the teacher may conduct studies in tree characteristics. The arrangement of the species should be about as fol-lows: In the extreme background at irregular intervals plant some of the tall trees, like the cottonwood, Lombardy poplar and sycamore. Directly in front of these plant several species of the conifers. They do not grow as tall as the others, but inasmuch as they retain their foliage throughout the entire year they give density and variety of color of foliage. The Aus-trian, Scotch and white pines, the white spruce and Douglas fir are altogether hardy in this region, and in the extreme eastern part of the state the larch and arbor vitae grow successfully. Together with the conifers, and coming still farther into the fore ground, many of our native small-sized trees can be used to good ad-vantage. Among these are the red-bug, buckeye, red-barked dogwood and the sumac. The background of green afforded by the conifers makes a beautiful setting for the brilliant colors of the flowers and foliage of the last-named species. In the immediate foreground such flowering shrubs as the mock orange, lilacs, Forsythia, honeysuckle, barberry and spirea should be planted in profusion. A dense planting of this nature affords a wonderful protection from our winter winds and drifting spow. ter winds and drifting snow.

Group 3 is a little planting in the southeast corner of the grounds for the purpose of seclusion from full view of the roads. A few catalpa, basswood and Kentucky coffee trees underplanted with mock orange and spires make a very testy group. spirea make a very tasty group.

Group 4 is to be placed in the rear of the school grounds, and species underplanted with shrubbery.

Group 5 is also located in the rear, and is composed of seven conifers four Austrian pine in the center of the group, bordered by three Colorado blue spruce.

These two groups are intended for snow traps, to catch and hold the snow that would otherwise pile up in front of the school and along the path.

The success of the tree planting on the school grounds will require much hard work and earnest cooperation on the part of both the teacher and the patrons of the school. A spirit of enthusiasm for such work must be developed, and that usually by the teacher, before the work can be begun or carried on. The planting as outlined cannot be completed in a single season; in fact, it should continue through a number of seasons, so as to distribute the work and the necessary expense of the undertaking.

On account of the limited space on school grounds of one acre or less the only tree planting that can be recommended is a row of trees along the roadside and two rows along the north and west sides of the grounds. The interior of the grounds must be kept free for playgrounds. The trees recommended in the above plan are altogether suitable for planting in similar locations on the smaller grounds.

Spraying.

A subscriber asks a number of questions about spraying which have been answered by letter. These suggest that a knowledge of what one wants to spray for is just as essential as how to mix the sprays.

Leaf eating insects must be fought with arsenic, but this must be put on in such a way as not to burn the fruit or foliage. Arsenate of lead is the best form and this is mixed at the rate of about 3 pounds of arsenate to

a barrel of water.

Sap sucking insects cannot be poisoned in this way but must be killed by the use of some substance that will destroy by contact with the in-sect itself. For this purpose a strong infusion of tobacco stems or leaves is good, though kerosene emulsion perhaps more generally accessible. Insects breathe through little pores placed along the sides of the body and almost any oil that touches them and closes up these pores will do provided it does not injure the trees as well. This is why kerosene is made into an emulsion before using.

Planting For Rural School Grounds Readers Market Place

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Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambitton and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a bigpaying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L473 Marden Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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25 high grade Holstein cows and heifers for sale; 3 to 7 years old; a fine lot; well marked; nearly all pure bred but not recorded. Also one registered 2-year-old Holstein bull. B. L. BEAN, Cameron, Missouri.

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Holstein buil calf, grand dam Colantha 4th's Sarcastic; great grand sire Sarcastic Lad; 24 A. R. O. daughters; 23 proved sons; excellent individual.

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HOLSTEIN CATTLE—Young buils of the famous Shadybrook family and some buil calves. This herd is headed by the celebrated Sir Johanna Colantha Fayne No. 42146. No females at present. Address M. E. MOORE & CO., Cameron, Mo.

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NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.
The State of Kansas, Shawnee County, ss.
In the Probate Court in and for said county.
In the matter of the estate of Angelina
Maunsell. Creditors and all other persons
interested in the aforesaid estate, are hereby notified that I shall apply to the Probate
Court in and for said county, sitting at the
Court House in the City of Topeka, Shawnee
County, Kansas, on the 5th day of June, A.
D; 1911, for a full and final settlement of
said estate. Dated April 15, 1911. J. W.
O'NEILL, Administrator With Will Annexed.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

The State of Kansas, Shawnee County, ss. In the Probate Court in and for said county. In the matter of the estate of Charles R. Maunsell. Creditors and all other persons interested in the aforesaid estate, are hereby notified that I shall apply to the Probate Court in and for said county, sitting at the Court House in the City of Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1911, for a full and final settlement of said estate. Dated April 15, A. D. 1911. J. W. O'NEILL, Administrator With Will Annexed.

Arthur Mosse, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kan., who has made such a brilliant success as a breeder of O. I. C.'s, is also getting a fine start in Holsteins. He now has a very fine bull calf for sale as shown in our advertising columns. The pedigree of this bull shows that it is of the kind most needed and that is all too scarce. Kindly mention the Kansas Farmer when writing about this fine bull.

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THE STRAY LIST

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R. P. Chevraux, County Clerk-Hin County.

TAKEN UP—By H. L. Clark, Din Kan., on March 15, 1911, one swine, to red; weight about 180 lbs.; no bran marks. Appraised value, \$10.

Ernest Ellison, County Clerk—Web
County,
TAKEN UP—By J. M. Finler, a
Springs, Kan., April 18, 1911, 008: a
gray; weight about 1200 lbs: 7
shoulder; appraised value \$75. Ain
mare, black, weight about 900 lbs: 6
right hip; appraised value \$50.
above animals 8 years old and in fot

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HOWARD, KANSAS,
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King Darkness by Meddler 2d, assisted
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my herd of richly bred Poland China sows.
A few spring glits by On the Spot for sale,
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FINE FALL PIGS spring boars sold. Some fine fall pigs, exes, for sale. Write your wants.

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Herd headed by Big Spot, Major B. Hadley, a 600-lb, hog at 18 months old with a 10-inch bone, and Giant Wonder by A Wonder. Fall and spring pigs sired by above hogs; and Longfellow, Jr., out of large sows sired by Rilain's Wonder, Expansion John, Grand Tecumseh, King Blain, Long King and Blain's Last Hadley. Correspondence solicited, descriptions guaranteed.
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Sired by Valley B. by Valley Chief by Ohlo Chief, out of Top Notcher and Prince Wonder sows. All good ones and priced to sell.

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Thir'y growthy, stretchy, vigorous boars ready for service. Colonel, Ohio Chief and Crimson Wonder strains, Address ROYAL SCION FARM, Winfield, Kansas.

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Limestone Farm Herd, Clarksville, Mo., M. Gottswiller, Prop., breeder of big Poland Hogs. Shropshire sheep, Butf Orpingtons and Single Comb Brown Leghorn chickens, Fekin and Indian Runner ducks and Chinese geese. Breeding stock for sale.

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Forty big, stretchy boars and gilts for sale sired by the most noted boars, Big Hadley, John Ex., King Hadley and John Long 2d, and out of strictly big type sows. Write at once: 200 head in herd.

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All ages, both sexes, best strains, prize blood. Prices right.
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Herd headed by White Frost, an excellent individual, assisted by Garnett Model, a grandson of the great Kerr Garnett; spring pigs from 5 other noted boars; have a few good fall pigs left to offer. Correspondence cheerfully answered. White Wyandotte chickens; eggs for sale.

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SCOTTLEA FARMS,

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A square section of smooth land; 200 acres bottom land in cultivation; good shallow well; in good neighborhood; 8 miles to R. R. town. Price \$17.50 per acre. Can be divided at same price. Write for price list and county map, FLOYD & FLOYD, Ness City, Kansas.

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We have abundant coal, wood, natural gas
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B your locality to assist in selling corn, wheat and alfalfa land. We own thousands f acres in Pawnee and adjoining counties.

Vrite for proposition on our own ranches.

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SOLD THE LAND ADV'T—Week of Feb, and the one of Feb, 11, and here's one for his week: 160 acres all in good grass, rich oil, good water, in wheat belt, ½ mile of cod school, well located, make a nice home, miles of Spearville, \$3,000; \$1,500 cash and good terms on balance. Send for big st. Address STINSON & SHELDON, Spearlille, Kan.

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FORD COUNTY—Good, smooth wheat and corn land; rich, deep loam; all tillable; all sizes; \$12.50 per acre up; terms. WILSON & WRIGHT, Dodge City, Kansas.

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Milo Maize, Kafir Corn. Wheat and Alfalfa land, imp. and unimp., for sale at prices and terms to suit. I sell my own land, GEORGE J. DOWNER, Syracuse, Kansas.

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320 a.,4½ ml, town, 260 a. cult., all tillable; some imp; lots of fine water; No. 1 neighborhood; \$6,000; terms. 160 a., 1½ miles town; A1 imp. 35,000.

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Sond for new list. Send for new list. EBERHART & MELLOR, Whitewater, Kan.

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FINE HOME, 48 a., one mile of this city, about 38 a, now in cultivation, bal, pasture, 6 room house, new barn 34x60 and hay loft two wells and mill and other outbuildings; good orchard and all second bottom land, Priced to sell at \$5,500 cash. E. F. Dewey, Riva Bandig, King.

100—CHOICE DICKINSON AND CLAY CO. FARMS—100

80 acres 3 miles from town, 70 a. under rlow, alfalfa land, 20 pasture and meadow, 5 room house, good well, barn and other buildings. \$200C cash; rest to suit; 25 a wheat included, Write for list, J. J. Bishop, Wakefield, Kan.

IF YOU MEAN BUSINESS and have real cstate and merchandise of any kind for sale and exchange, and are willing to pay a commission should I make you a deal, write me at once of what you have and desire I have several very attractive propositions to offer you for a home or investment; am doing a general exchange business. Carl G. Anderson, Athol, Smith Co., Kansas.

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KANSAS,
480 a, smooth land, 80 a, cultivated, 4room house, small stable, good well and
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Orient grade just misses farm; townsite ½
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Full description, land list and Kansas map
for the asking

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160 acres, level, sub-irrigated land, fenced, 100 a, in wheat, ½ goes; best in county; 60 mow land; all can be farmed; half mile to school; 3 miles to trading point; on R. F. D. and phone line; first class for investment or a home. Price \$6,000; terms. All new land. Write

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Improved 160, 2 miles Ness City, in Walnut Valley, \$25 per acre. Raw quarter 4 miles Ness City, \$15 per acre. Have several good bargains for quick sale,
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ANDERSON COUNTY—268 acres, 65 acres in cultivation, 25 acres mowland, balance pasture, 10 acres fenced hog tight. Plenty water. Six-room house, new barn 46x50 and other improvements. Six mi, to Garnett, 3 miles to Bush City, ½ mile to school. Price \$55. This is a bargain. Geo, W. Her & Sons, Garnett, Kansas.

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One quarter section, \$900. 480 acres, Bear Creek Valley, \$3,300, 100 acres Arkansas River bottom alfalfa land, \$6,000.

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240 acres, € miles from Coffeyville, fair improvements, 80 acres in cultivation, bal-ance mowland and pasture. Snap at \$26 per acre. No tredes. H. H. KAHN, Coffeyville, Kansas,

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160 acres, Rush county, Kansas, 2½ miles from good town and railroad station, 100 acres under cultivation. 60 acre grass, all tillable, a bargain at \$4,500.

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ONLY \$600 CASH
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for my land list DON T. EDWARDS, Plains, Kansas.



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MINER BROS., Ness City, Kansas.

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\$0 acres, 4 miles of Carnett, Kan., 70 acres in cult., 6 room house, barn, cribs Price, \$5,000; mortgage \$1,300. Wants grocery or gen. mdse, 315 acres, 5 miles of Bush City Price \$16,000; mortgage \$5,600. Wants small farm in northeast Kansas.

SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kansas.

FINE STOCK FARM.

560 a., 100 a. in cultivation, 150 a. in meadow, remainder in good pasture; 5 room house; nice barn 106 ft. long, 30 ft. wide; other buildings; good well; orchard; on rural route 3 miles to shipping point and 5½ miles of Fredonia, the county seat, a flourishing city of 3 railroads and abundance of natural gas; very healthy and nicely located. Will take \$32,50 per a. If sold by August 1. Good terms, Address OWNER, Lock Box 926, Fredonia, Kansas.

In The Artesian Valley

320 a, 2 mi. of Fowler, 8 to 15 ft, to water, all sub-irrigated, all in grass now but the whole is choice alfalfa land. There is hig money in this at \$45 per a. Can make terms to suit. I have several choice pieces now in alfalfa at \$75 per a. up. Also finest wheat land \$20 per a. up. Write owner,

E. L. WATTS, Fowler, Kansas,

LIBERAL Kansas, pop. 2500.

Division point of Rock Island R. R. Rock Island R. R. Rock Island R. R. Brown corn. Famous for wheat, rich soil, one crop often pays for the land. Farmers have R. F. D. and telephones. Number of acres farmed in Seward county in 1910 was 196,088 acres; 49,486 in wheat. For illustrated book of facts about Liberal, Seward county, crops, etc., write

ELSAESSER, WOODS & HENRY,
Liberal, Kansas.

Reno County BARGAINS

160 acres good Reno county land well improved with 7 room house, large barn, chicken houses, granaries, cement cave, well and windmill, milk house and other outbuildings. Price \$8,500 on easy terms. WE HAVE OTHERS.

BARRETT LAND CO.. Hutchinson, Kansa

FOR SALE—Ranch of 1120 acres 5 mile from my town, at \$22,50 per a.; improve Also good Ford Co. lands at \$25 per a. J. R. BECKTELL, Macksville, Kansas.

80 TO 800 ACRE tracts of good improved theat and corn lands; splendid water, wheat and corn lands; splendid water. Price from \$25 to \$75 per acre. WILLIAMS & LATHAM, Penalosa, Kansas.

GREENWOOD CO.—320 acres 5 ml. S. W. Hamilton, ½ mi. to school, R. F. D. and telephone line; 9 room house; barn for 16 horses; 50 a. tame grass; 140 a. bottom land, 180 a. in cult., bal. pasture, A fine farm; priced right; \$15,00°. A. F. Dove, Hamilton, Kansas. farm; priced righ Hamilton, Kansas.

A FINE NESS COUNTY FARM—240 acres 1½ miles from town, ½ mile to school, 160 acres perfectly smooth, 80 acres pasture land not rough, good well, NEVER DRY, all fenced and cross fenced. Price \$25 per acre, Will trade for good clean stock of mdse., groceries preferred. If interested write for list.. Rutherford & Oliver, Utica, Kan.

320 ACRES, 2½ miles from city; 4 room frame house, barn for 8 head of horses, granary for 3,000 bushels; all fenced and cross fenced, 3 barb wires; falir corral and cattle shed; well of good, never falling water; windmill and tank; 275 acres in cutivation, 140 acres in wheat, 55 acres in oats; all crops go with it if sold by May 15, 1911, Price \$32 per acre; terms if wanted. Wm, A. Ogden, Ness City, Kan.

THORNHILL & CONNER'S EXCHANGE, We have land to trade for merchandise We have land to trade for merchandise, and merchandise to trade for land. We can trade anything that is worth the money, it don't need to be land or merchandise. Let us know what you want and where you want it, and what you have to exchange, and we will get you a trade. We don't want inflated prices.

inflated prices, THORNHILL & CONNER, Hutchinson, Kansas.

Wanted To List

Do you want to sell your farm? We have calls for western lands every day. List your farm with us, we will insure a quick sale.

STAR REALTY CO., 425 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

OKLAHOMA LAND.

GET A HOME.

160 acre farm 2½ miles of R, R, town and 5 miles of county seat, 10 a, in cultivation, 40 a, pasture, 10 a, mow land, 6 a, orchard, 5 a, alfalfa, good 6 room house, small barn and granaries, all fenced, 2 fine wells of water, fine grape vineyard, 2 mile to school, farm drains well. Price \$7,000, Immediate possession. One-half cash will handle this. Write for our land list,

BATTEN REALTY CO., Medford, Okiahoma.



- INDIAN

50,000 Acres of rich black corn land in EASTERN OKLAHOMA for sale,

trade or rent. Write
ALLEN & HART, Owners 308 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. And Claremore, Okla. Agents Wanted.

TEXAS LAND.

LOWER PECOS VALLEY IRRIGATED LANDS

IRRIGATED LANDS
In West Texas is absolutely the best location for safe and proritable investment in America. 40 acres will provide an ideal home end a yearly income of \$3000 to \$5000 bevelopment has only fairty started and present values will double and treble in price within two years. We own or control the sale of the best dependable irrigated lands which we can sell in tracts to suit at from \$50 to \$100 per acre, water rights fully paid, on easy terms, or we can supply sections of artesian or shallow pumping well lands at \$5 to \$10 per acre. For productiveness and all the year climate the Pecs Valley is unsurpassed. Let us know your wants and we will supply detailed information. Address

THE HEATH COMPANY,

THE HEATH COMPANY, 100 West Seventh St., Topeka, Kan.

Investigate This

Would you care to invest from \$10 to \$1000 or more in proposition more staple and profitable than bank stock? If so, investigate, call upon or write for particulars, LATIN & AMERICAN LAND & DEVELOP-MENT CO., Houston, Texas.

FIELD NOTES.

Colonel Burger Booking Fall Sale.

Col. Lafe Burger and wife were in Topeka last week attending the State Sunday School Convention, and while in the city Golonel Burger made the Kansas Farmer a friendly call, renewing his auctioneer card for another year. Colonel Burger says he will have very few fall dates that will not be taken. Breeders are now booking fall sale dates very fast. If you have not arranged for an auctioneer for your next sale it might pay you to write Colonel Burger for date. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write. Colonel Burger Booking Fall Sale.

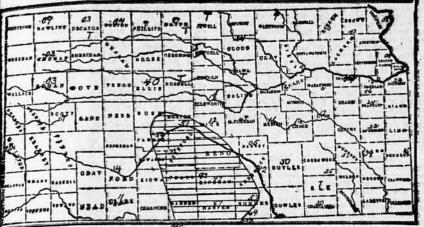
Harvard, Neb., June 16, 1906.
Currie Windmill Co., Topeka, Kan.
Gentlemen—Am much pleased with the
mill. It has the best gear of any. Yours
truly, A. B. Carpenter.

Poland China Boars.

W. B. Vanhorn of Overbrook, Kan., is advertising four extra good fall boars sired by John Wonder by Long Wonder and out of sows by On Time, King Massive and Nemo L.'s Dude. These are large, growthy fellows and priced to sell. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write,

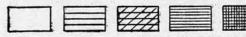
ANSAS CROP REPORT

chart prepared by T. B. Jennings from reports collected by the Weather Europau,



UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORTS BY COUNTIES.

SCALE IN INCHES:



Less than .50, .50 to 1

Anderson—All crops doing fine Corn. ming good. Thunder showers on 18th. Barker—Ideal weather for farming. Oats owing nicely, corn fair. No wheat to eak of and that is very thin, Barton-Good rains. Oats and barley do-gine. Large acreage of corn.

Week dry except for thunder 10th. More rain needed for pas-Brown n on 10th. Mo oats and hay.

e, oats and nay. Butler-Week dry except thunder shower, uit prospects good. Corn coming up nice-Alfalfa looking well. Chase-Corn planed, and some up. Oats

od, but growing slowly. Chautauqua—Vegetation very slow. Rain. clark—Cold and dry. Wheat making slow

-Wheat in southern half of county in. Preparations for corn planting

der way.

Decatur—Drought injuring wheat somehat anud retarding corn planting. Much
fruit safe. Alfalfa growing nicely.

Deuglas—Cern coming up all right. Evything looks favorable for good crops,
bra mostly plated and some ready for culwatton.

rn mostly plated and some ration, ration, col. Planting affire orn and cultivating corn, Ellis—Wind and warm weather following lowers. Wheat and spring crops need rain_Ellsworth—Heavy winds and dust storm a 19th, no damage. Wheat in good condiment

on, no damage. Wheat in good condipranklin—Crop prospects never better, armers feeling fine.
Greenwood—Needing rain badly,
Hamilton—Crops looking fine. Light frost light of 10th, little or no harm to fruit,
Jewell—Most of corn planted this week. round in good condition. Potatoes up. Stock ong well. Pasture good. Some millet, wed. Alfalfa doing fine.
Johnson—Dry and hot, High winds on th. Crops needing moisture.
Kearney—Soil very dry and rain needed.
orn, milo malze and Kafir corn being anted.

orn, milo maize and anted, Kingman—Cut worm in some places of rn. Good growing week.

Leavenworth—Lack of moisture hard on ops. Early planting showing. All crops

Over 3.

Logan—Rains have put ground in fine growing condition. Wheat coming out, Al-faifa looking well and farmers busy plant-

Lyon—Strong southwestern winds have been disagreeable but no damage to crops. McPherson—Slight rains on 3d and 4th. Corn coming up unevenly. Oats and wheat need rain. Hard frost on 2d and fruit is

Marion-Corn coming up. Wheat and cats growing. Pasture pretty good.

Nemaha—Weather dry and windy. Rain needed. Wheat looks well. Corn about all planted and early corn coming up. Gardens looking well. Few apples.

Norton—Dry and windy. Crops suffering. Corn about all planted. Ottawa—Corn planting nearly finished, Rain needed. Stock on pastures.

Pawnee-Slight rain. Wheat condition ex-Pawnee—Slight rain. Wheat condition excellent.
Phillips—Windy latter part of week.
Wheat needing rain. High wind on 10th.
Rawlins—Corn planting in progress. Pastures green. Light rain on 7th, but more needed. Light frost on 11th, no damage, Rice—Week warm and very windy. Badly in need of rain.
Biley—Farm work progressing nicely. Alfalfa growing finc. Apples safe. Fine prospect for strawberries.
Scott—Needing rain. High wind on 10th. Sedgwick—Light shower on 10th. First crop of alfalfa being cut. Good yield. Oats in good condition, wheat fair and gardens doing well.
Smith—Ideal week for farm work. Corn about all planted.

about all planted, Smith—Wheat in fair condition but needs

about all planted.

Smith—Wheat in fair condition but needs
rain. Corn planting nearly finished.

Sumner—Warm and windy. Thunder storm
on 11th. Corn cultivation begun. Some alfairs cut. Oats looks fine. Strawberries beginning to ripen.

Thomas—Windy, warm week. Electric

Thomas—Windy, warm week. Electric storm on 10th.
Wabaunsee—Dry. Need rain badly.
Wallace—All crops doing fine. Need rain.
Corn planting in progress. Hard wind on 10th.

Washington—Corn planting in full blast.
Woodson—Good week for farm work. Culvating corn. Oats and alfalfa doing well. Woodson-Go tivating corn.

THIS FARM MUST SELL! PRICE CUT TO \$3,000

160 acres smooth, rich, black, sandy loam, guaranteed first class, 15 miles Topeka, 3 miles Hoyt; 55 acres alfalfa and tame grasses, 2 room house and tenant house, fine horse barn 50x56, stock barn for 40 head, waterworks, school; also \$2500 worth of live stock and implements, and all growing crops go at the price of \$20,000. The best proposition in the state for the price. Read it over; think it over. Write for particulars,

A, J. WHITE, Farm Sale

THE WINGETT LAND COMPANY

Topeka, Karsas.

Growing Sweet Potatoes.

We will first notice the preparation of the hot bed in which the plants grow. I always select a hillside of a southern exposure when ready to make a hot bed. Lay off a diagram. of the bed, making it 5 feet in width and as long as it is wanted. I usually make the beds about 75 feet long. After a diagram of the bed is laid out take boards 6 inches wide and 1 inch thick, set them up on edge around the diagram of the bed, making them solid in place by driving the staves of wood 18 inches in length down in the earth on each side of them. Now spade out about 5 inches of the earth, piling it up against the boards on the outside. This pile of dirt will drain the surface water off before it comes in contact with the bed. Next, put about 4 or 5 inches of good, fresh stable manure in the bed, tramping or packing it down solid, and if the manure is not wet it is best to give it a good sprinkling of water. Then spread a coat of earth from the field about an inch thick over the bed. We must now go to the forest and get a load of good, loose, rich soil or leaf mold, and spread a coat of about 2 inches over the bed.

In selecting seed I always choose potatoes as near the same size as possible, with a smooth, fine grain, free from disease and from 2 to 3 inches in length and about 11/2 inches in diameter. To insure a quick slipping of the seed we must rub off all the sprouts before bedding them, the object of this being that if the tubers are bedded with sprouts on them these sprouts will die and will thus delay the slips. If the sprouts are broken off before bedding, there will be no time lost.

In placing the seed in the bed we must leave plenty of space between the tubers to insure a good, strong, thrifty plant. If we put the seed too close together, the plants will be thin and sickly, and will not do well. While on the other hand, if given plenty of spacing in the hot bed the plants will be strong and thrifty and will grow much better after transplanting. When the seed are all properly arranged in the bed, spread a coat of 3 or 4 inches of good, loose, rich soil from the forest over the tubers.

The covering for the bed may be either of glass or canvass, the canvass being much the cheaper. If canvass is to be used we must put in a ridge pole. Then stretch the canvass leaving 31/2 feet exposed to the south and 11/2 feet exposed to the north, the object in this weing that the canvass thus arranged will turn water much better than if given a full 5-foot slant one way.

I bed my sweet potatoes in the spring season just as the forest is putting forth foliage, and then the plants are ready to be transplanted in from 10 to 18 days when the weather and the earth are warm and ready for the young plants to grow. We must not transplant too early in the season when the nights are yet cool, else the ants and other insects destroy the vitalit of the plant.

For the potato field I always select field of southern exposure and where the soil is not too strong. If the soil is too strong the tubers will be rough and of odd shapes, which are unfit for market. I think a field where corn has been cultivated the previous year is an ideal one for sweet potatoes. We must pull the stalks and roots and remove them from the field. Break the ground as early as it is dry enough in the spring, let it lie until about a week or 10 days before we are ready to trans-plant. Then cultivate the surface and Cultivate the surface again thoroughly. The sweet potato field needs lots of cultivation before planting. I make my potato ridges in

which the slips are transplanted with a disk cultivation, making them 18 inches across and 10 inches high, and after they have settled two or three days, they are ready for the plants. The ridges should be made 3½ feet apart and the plants set from 12 to 18 inches apart in the ridge, according to the strength of the soil.

If a second crop of slips is to be pulled from a bed, we must be very careful in removing the first crop of plants. We can hold the tubers firm in the bed with one hand, and in this way it will save bedding the seed a second time, and the second crop of plants will come on several days earlier than if otherwise handled. The young plants should be transplanted within a few hours after they are removed from the bed. The soil should be in good working condition at the time of transplanting but not by any means wet. Some people have a practice of wallowing the roots of the plants in mud before transplanting, but this is a mistake and should not be done. They should be transplanted just as they come from the hot bed. After transplanting we must not wait for the plants to start to growing before we cultivate them, else they may be a long while starting to grow. When they have been transplanted a week or 10 days they should be cultivated regularly once or twice a week. according to the season, until the plants have bunched and started out wo or three vines from 8 to 12 inches long, when they are ready to lay by, leaving a good, large ridge somewhat larger than at the time of transplanting.

It must be remembered that the tubers de their best growing the last two or three weeks before they are ripe. The potatoes are usually matured and ready for harvest a week or 10 days before the first heavy frost of autumn. When they are ripe the vines will all be yellow, with here and there a bunch of dead leaves. Five men, a team and tools will easily harvest and put in the storage house 100 bushels in nine hours. That is what I call a day's work on my farm. tubers are classed into two different classes in the field, according to size, the large ones being used for eating purposes, and the smaller ones used for seed the next season. We must be very careful to allow nothing but sound, smooth tubers to be hauled to the storage house. All the rootlets and stems are broken off and left in the field with the odd shaped, cut and damaged ones. Then pasture the potato field with my hogs and cattle and they thrive well on the rootlets and vines as long as they last.

After harvest comes the critical time, which is drying the tubers in the storage house, where many make a mistake and damage the entire crop to some extent. Ventilation and fire heat are the two essentials. Give the house all the ventilation possible for 10 days, and by means of fire heat keep the temperature from 70 to 80 degrees for 10 days or until we can see sprouts peeping out from the tubers at the top of the bins, then we we may lower the temperature to from 55 to 65 degrees, until the potatoes are put on the market, unless we discover there is some dampness in the house, and then we must raise the temperature for a few days, always giving plenty of ventilation.

James Smoot, Ozark, III.

Be generous to the calf, the colt and the pig by restraining him when feed-These immature animals do not know much and are greedy.

The farmer needs a library, a professional paper and a daily newspaper in his business of living just as much as does the professional man and for just the same reasons.

Disastrous Hail Storms

Desiroy FIFTEEN TIMES as much property annually for farmers as Fire does. Every prudent, successful farmer protects his FINANCIAL interests against the natural elements over which he has no control, and chief among them is the HAIL STORM. The McPherson company will give you an insurance that protects. Our Motto: Fair Adjustments, Prompt Settlements, Low Expenses. A Big Cash Reserve Fund protects your policy. See our agent or write the company, and do it NOW. Tomorrow may be too late.

The Kansas State Mutual Hail Association

A. J. Shaw, Sec'y, McPherson, Kansas,

Parties writing the company or agents, please mention Kansas Farmer.



W. H. RICHARDS, Importer PERCHERON AND BELGIAN HORSES.

A car load of extra good 2-year-old and 3-year-old stal-lions recently arrived. Come and see these magnificent herses before you buy a stall on. I will make you some eye-egener prices just now. Barns only four blocks from A. T. epener prices & S. F. depot

Ross Farm Percherons

allicons, mares and fillies I to 5 years old, appriced and American bred. I handle the old that win at the leading shows. Try I registered in the Percheron Society of nerical.

GEORGE B. ROSS, Alden, Rice County, Kansas.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

SHORTHORN CATTLE,

m K, Landfather, Barnard, Mo., Breedf Shorthorn cattle and Duroc Jersey
5, young bulls of servicable age for sale—
choice Heifers, high class Duroc boars
Gitts for sale at all times.

HAVE a Choice smooth 1/2 of raw land 10 alles to Modoc. Can sell for \$1,100, and arry part at 8 per cent if taken at once. R. B. RWIN, MODOC, KAN.

L. E. ANDERSON & CO.

280 a. Kaw bottom farm, 20 miles from Topeka, 7 miles from Lawrence, Kan., on main line of U. P. R. R., station on farm. This is above flood line, is the best improved farm in Kansas, the barn alone costing \$9,000, has a good 7 room house, scales, water system in house and barn. This is certainly the cheapest farm of its kind in the state. Price \$35,000 cash. Will give immediate possession if desired. Don't fail to see this if you want a good, well improved farm.

. E. ANDERSON & CO.

800 N. Kansas Ave. Topeka, Kan,

Planting Corn for Ensilage.

Experience as well as opinions will vary. With apparently the same conditions, the same seed and the same methods men will get different results, or think they do, which amounts to the same thing.

One of the highest authorities on dairying in the United States makes a practice of planting ensilage corn so thick that no ears will form and states that he not only gets more silage per acre, but that he gets fully as much nutritive value as he would have done from eared corn.

As this expert lives under different climatic and soil conditions and as the general use of the silo is comparatively new in Kansas, it may not be fair to make comparisons. One fact is apparent, however, and that is that corn which has been planted as described must go into the silo in an immature state as compared with that grown in the usual manner.

So far as Kansas experience goes it seems to indicate a decided preference for eared corn for silage, but finds some difficulty in handling corn with large ears. Formerly a very rank growing, large eared corn was most highly recommended for silage because of the large production but later the average corn of the community seems good enough.

Now, it may be that the happy medium lies between the thickly planted corn with no ears and the large, course varieties with large cobs, if the Kansas Farmer will plant the corn that is best adapted to his locality and will plant about 1/2 more seed to the acre, he will be sure of a large yield of both plant and ear with the latter small enough to be easily handled by the ensilage cutter.

Good Kansas corn land will produce from 8 to 15 tons to the acre with an average perhaps of 10 tons. When the capacity of the silo is known it will be an easy matter to determine how much land shall be reserved for the The season and the method of culture will determine this but it is best to have plenty as that which is not run into the silo can be saved for fodder.

Combined Harvester and Millers.

The extension of the dry farming area of the west has brought with it new forms of machinery and new problems for solution by both the farmers and those who handle his crops.

The introduction of the combined harvester has raised a protest on the part of the millers who claim that the wheat must be stacked and through the sweating process in order to render it fit for milling. They say that the sweating of the grain in the stack causes the grain to become hard and hard wheat makes a better grade

Just how sweating in the stack will harden the grain does not appear but millers discriminate against wheat harvested with the combined machine by paying a lower price for it. This action is a serious blow to dry farming methods in some sections and the Utah Station undertook a series of experiments to test the validity of the millers' claims.

As a result of these investigations it is found that the claims made by the millers are wholly unfounded; that the use of the combined harvester does not damage the grain one particle and that the millers are not Justified in reducing the price.

Numerous questions come to this office in regard to soil drainage, and some of them have to do with makeshift arrangements which have been suggested but, so far as information goes, have never proved to be satisfactory. There seems to be but one satisfactory way in which to drain soil and this is by use of tiling. When once put in place tiling becomes a permanent fixture and remains useful indefinitely. Building drains of boards or loose stones or by means of open ditches or, as has been suggest-ed by some, of dynamiting the hard pan underneath the surface, are merely makeshifts, which are the source of more or less trouble and expense while a well laid system of drain tile costs nothing but the initial expense of buying and laying it and is rarely in need of repairs. To be successful, however, a good quality of tile is necessary and this should always be made of hard burned day

or of cement. The old theory that drain tile should be porous in order to allow the water to pass through it has long since exploded through expensive experiments. Porous tile are short lived and nothing but hard burned tile which will ring when struck with the hammer, or well made cement tile, should be used. The porocity of the tile has nothing to do with its value as a drainage instrument as the water enters the tile at the joints.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

June 6—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.

Poland Chinas.

Poland Chinas.

May 25—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan, Sept, 28—J. D. Willfoung, Zeandale, Kan. Oct. 3—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan. Oct. 3—L. R. McClarnon, Bradyville, Iowa. Oct. 5—J. C. Salter, Jasper, Mo. Oct. 11—S. A. Hobson & Son, King City, Mo. Oct. 14—T. J. Dawe, Troy, Kan. Oct. 16—W. H. Emmons, Elmdale, Kan. Oct. 17—S. N. Hodgson & Son, Parker, Kan. Oct. 18—Geo, M. Hull, Garnett, Kan. Oct. 18—W. E. Long, Meriden, Kan. Oct. 19—J. E. Bundy, Goodrich, Kan. Oct. 19—Dietrich & Spalding, Ottawa, Kan. Oct. 21—A. R. Ryestead, Mankato, Kan. Oct. 23—Herman Gronniger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.

Oct. 21—A. R. Ryestead, Mankato, Kan. Oct. 23—Herman Gronniger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 24—W. F. Fulton, Waterville, Kan. Oct. 24—A. P. Young, Lexington, Mo. Oct. 25—T. J. Meisner, Sabetha. Kan. Oct. 26—W. R. Webb, Bendena, Kan. Oct. 26—W. R. Webb, Bendena, Kan. Oct. 27—Baker Bros., Butler, Mo. Oct. 27—J. C. Halderman, Burchard, Nob. Oct. 27—J. O. James, Bradyville, Iowa. Oct. 30—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan. Oct. 31—W. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan. Nov. 1—H. B. Walter, Effingham. Kan. Nov. 1—H. B. Walter, Effingham. Kan. Nov. 4—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan. Nov. 7—Verny Danlels, Gower, Mo. Nov. 7—Verny Danlels, Gower, Mo. Nov. 8—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan. Nov. 8—V. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan. Nov. 8—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan. Nov. 1—P. L. Ware & Son, Paola, Kan. Nov. 13—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan. Nov. 13—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan. Nov. 14—F. W. Barber & Son, Franklin, Neb.

Nov. 11—Valter Hiluwo.... Nov. 14—F. W. Barber & Son, F. Nov. 14—F. W. Barber & Son, F. Nov. 15—A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kan. Nov. 15—C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan. Nov. 16—Miller & Manderschied, St. John, Nov. 16—Miller & Garfield, Kan.

Kan.
Nov. 17—J. F. Ware, Garfield, Kan.
Nov. 18—George W. Roberts, Larned, Kan.
Jan. 23—T. J. Meisner, Sabetha, Kan.
Jan. 24—A. L. Albright, Waterville, Kan.
Jan. 25—J. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock,

Jan. 25—J. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock, Neb.
Jan. 27—A. C. Lobaugh, Washington, Kan.
Feb. 8—T. J. Charles, Republic, Kan.
Feb. 8—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Feb. 8, 1912—George M. Hull and Col. C. E.
Bean, Garnett, Kan.
Feb. 9—W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb.
Feb. 16—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Feb. 20—R. M. Bunnell, Atchison, Kan.
Feb. 20—E. E. Logan, Beloit, Kan.
Feb. 20—E. E. Logan, Beloit, Kan.
Feb. 21—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.
Feb. 22—C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan.
Feb. 27, 1912—L. R. McClarnon, Bradyville.
Lowa,

March 6-T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.

Oct. 21—M. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Nov. 3—Grant Chapin, Green, Kan.
Nov. 2—Frank Elder, Green, Kan.
Jan. 30—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.
Jan. 31—W. E. Monasmith, Formosa,
Feb. 1—Geo, Phillippi, Lebanon, Kan.
Sale reb. 1—Geo. Phillippi, Lebanon, Kan. Sale at Esbon. Kan. Feb. 7, 1912—Frank Elder Green, Kan. Feb. 2—Rinehart & Son. Smith Center, Kan. Feb. 3—W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kan. Feb. 12—J. O. Hunt, Marfsville, Kan. Feb. 14—Thompson Bros.. Garrison, Kan. Feb. 15—Grant Chapin, Green, Kan.

Oct. 25—R. W. Gare, Garnett, Kan. Oct. 28—Arthur Mosse, Route 5, Leaven-worth, Kan. worth, Kan.

Nov. 4—George O. Clark, Wilcox, Neb., and
O. W. & E. Holtquist, Sacramento, Neb.
Sale at Holdredge, Neb.

J. F. Ware Has Heid Boar Materials. If you want a real high class Poland China boar to grow out of a herd boar, write J. F. Ware at Garfield, Kan. He has a few choice pigs sired by Shorigrass Lad, the third prize boar at Hutchinson last fall. He also has a few sired by Looking Forward, the reserve grand champion at Hutchinson last year, and one of the most prominson last year, and one of the most prorising herd headers we know of. Write M Ware for prices, mention Kansas Farmer.

Shetland Ponies. Fifteen head of high class Shetland ponies, both spottend and solid colors, 2 to 4 years old. Buy a pony and save the doctor's bill on the children. Prices \$75 to \$100, crated f, o, b, cars Lawrence, Kan., John S. Tough, Bismark Grove, Lawrence, Kan.

C. S. Nevius' Shorthorn Sale.

On June 6, C. S. Nevius of Chiles, Kan., will sell 45 head of choice Shorthorn cows and helfers. They are cows and helfers from some of the best herds in Kansas, and represent the richest of pedigrees. Several will be bred to the champion Searchlight, Fand Prince Valentine 4th This sale will be an opportunity to buy some of the cream of the bred. There is probably no better breeding or individuals to be sold in a public sale this year. There will be reds, whites and roans, something fancy in each, to please the most critical buyer. Send for the nicely illustrated catalog and arrange to attend this sale on Tuesday, June 6, at Chiles, Kan All trains will stop on sale day.

CATALOGS ARE OUT.

We wish to cal cur readers attention to the May 25 sale advertised by Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan. He is selling a number of tried sows and fall yearling gilts. These tried sows are some of the very cream of the herd and the gilts and yearlings are all good and bred to good boars. There are eight daughters of the great Blain's Wondor, six daughters of Orphan Chief, and every one of them a good one. The boars are all sired by Blain's Wonder and those wishing some of this blood better get busy as it may be the last opportunity as old Blain is about run out. The balance of the offering are from other good strictly large type herds, such as. Harshaw's, Baker's, Hodgson's, Hull's, Wedd's, Nevius' and others.

For the benefit of those who have never attended Mr Johnston's sales, just take the first train to Parsons, Kan South Mound is near Parsons, If you can not attend bids may be sent to O W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer, and they will receive proper attention, Remember the date May 25, place, South Mound, Kan.

Peari Fagett a Live Wire,
One of the Kansas Duroc Jersey breeders who does things and never loses his enthusiasm is Pearl Pagett of Beloit. Pearl never does things by halves and when he does anything it is usually done right, barring some mishap over which mankind has no control. He has at this time about 200 spring pigs that are thriving on alfalfa such as can only be grown in the famous Solomon valley. This big lot of pigs represents quite a variety of breeding, being sired by 14 different boars, the bulk of them by Mr. Pagett's good boars, Chief Wonder by Ohio Chief and Fearl's Col. by old King of Cols, and out of an Ohio Chief dam. Some are by Bonnie K., Bell's Prince Wonder and others, Mr. Pagett has an unusually choice lot of brood sows, several by the noted boar, Pearl's Golden Rule, others by Ohio Chief, Lincoln Top, Billy K., W. L. A.'s Choice Goods, Chief's Col., etc. Mr. Pagett will have an announcement of what he has for sale later. In the meantime should you write him about hogs kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Elder's Good C.1, Durocs.

Frank Elder, the Successful Duroc Jersey breeder of Green, Kan., has about 76 good pigs sired by C. G.'s Col., F. B.'s Col. and Elder's Wonder, with a couple of good litters by G. M.'s Col, with Tatarrax dams. Mr. Elder has been enjoying an unusually good mail order trade, his stock always giving complete satisfaction. Mr. Elder has a great lot of tried sows and seems to know about how to handle them for the best results. Some breeders feed heavier, but few get better results when it comes to farrowing time. Mr. Elder has recently purchased from Chester Thomas of Watgrville, Kan., a young boar sired by Nebraska Wonder and out of a Kansas Wonder dam. This pig is a fine prospect and will make a first class cross on Col. sows. Old King of Cols. 2d, the boar that made so much history for this great herd of hogs, passed away last wintor, but G. C.'s Col., the boar that was his equal as a breeder, is better than ever before and is without doubt today second tonone as a breeder for size and finish. Mr. Elder will hold a fall and winter sale. He has for immediate sale a choice lot of fall and summer boars that he is pricing very low in order to move them quick and make room for the spring pigs. Elder's Good C. L Durocs.

Duroc Herd Boars,

Duroc Herd Boars,

J. R. Blackshere of Elmdale, Kan., is advertising 10 choice fall boars sired by Valley B, by Valley Chief by Ohio Chief and out of sows sired by Top Notcher and Prince Wonder. These young boars are bred right and are good individuals. Any one wanting a first class herd boar better write Mr. Blackshere at once for price and full description. Mr. Blackshere has saved 125 of the best spring pigs we ever saw on this farm. They are from such sows sired by Dandy Lad by Dandy Duke; W. P.'s Model 2d by Crimson Jim out of Model Girl; Pearl Orion by Dandy Orion. dam Woodlawn Pearl; King Surprise by King of Cols; Pearl 2d by Prince Wonder; Baby Girl by Tatarrax, dam Raver's Belle; Model J. by Ira J. and Lady Wonder, the dam of last year's show herd. Lady Wonder was the dam of the grand champion sow at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson in 1909. Top Notcher Rose by Top Nitcher was also grand champion sow at Oklahoma the same year and about the best sow on the pike. Mr. Blackshere now has one of the best herds of Duroces in the state, and has at the head of this herd about one of the best boars, J. R.'s Chief by Valley Chief by Ohichel. If you need a good boar or spring pig write J. R. Blackshere. Look up his card in Kansas Farmer. You will get your money's worth if you buy from this herd.

card in Kansas Farmer. You will get your money's worth if you buy from this herd.

The Automobile School.

One way to keep the boy on the farm is to provide an automobile for the family and appoint the boy as chief engineer. Young men naturally like machinery. Who has not, as a boy, looked forward to threshing time? The steam engine and separator were a source of great interest. Where is the boy who has not watched the engine move majestically down the road drawing its water tank and separator to the next farm, and wished for the time to come when he would be permitted to stand by the engineer and work the guide wheels? Time brings changes, and today the lumbering steam engine makes way for the automobile. The boy of today has an ambition to sit behind the steering wheel or an automobile and proudly guide its course as it moves off rapidly and almost noiselessly at a 30-mile gait. The automobile is a great farm convenience and realizing its attraction to the young folks many farmers are sending their boys to one of the excellent automobile training schools. Only last week Wm. Brega went to Kansas City with his father. W. P. Brega of Higginsville, Mo., a large land owner, and entered an automobile school. William will go through the school and then his father will buy an automobile and appoint him chief engineer. A young nan who completes a course in an automobile school is something more than a mere chauffeur, he is an automobile expert prepared to take any automobile apart, stack it up in a pile and then put it together again so it will run. Automobile school graduates learn to repair and operate any car made; they learn how power is produced and transmitted; they learn driving and also estimating. They learn my trepairing and vulcanizing; how to repair act, and also enough book-keeping, to make out bills, invoices, etc., and last of all, the expense of running a garage for profit. These and many more important things about the automobile both forward and backward. Before buying an automobile it is well to kno The Automobile School.

Fuller Bros, Polands.

Attention of Poland China breeders a called to the change in the card of Fuller Bros, the well known Poland China breeders of the card of Fuller Bros, the well known Poland China breeders of Humphre Mo. Fuller Bros, on one of Missouri's great Poland China herd, also ne of the largest, as they now har, incluing spring pigs, about 300 head of Poland China hogs, and they are in a position to supply the trade in either the big type or medium type Poland Chinas of the highest class. They are now booking orders for spring pigs sired by their great herd boar Big Tecumsch, Storm Center, Fancy's Model Missouri Jumbo, Expansion's Son and Correct Meddler, all noted as fine individuals and for their fine breeding and qualities. The sow herd is one of the finest in the country, and only the best Poland China blood is represented and all have been selected for high class and prolific qualities. The spring pigs offered are all that could be asked for in breeding and quality and Poland China breeders have an opportunity to secure pigs sired by the noted boars of this herd and should not miss the opportunity at least to Secure pigs sired by Big Tecumsch, a hog that weighed \$25 pounds has a 10-inch bone, excellent back, so will be a high class lot of prize winner. They are owners of Wells' Perfect Lady, under 12 months at Missouri State Fair in 1910, and Little Surprise, second prize in under 12 months at Missouri State Fair in 1916, and their boar and three gilts to be shown in the under a year class will be a feature of their show herd this year.

J. A. Winebrenner of Prairie View Stock Farm, Tipton, Mo., is the owner of early state fair.

J. A. Winebrenner of Prairie View Stock J. A. Winebrenner of Prairie View Stock Farm, Tipton, Mo., is the owner of one of the best herds of Poland China hogs in that section of Missouri. He has the big one and his herd is made up of individuals of the very best blood lines. His herd is head by Massive, sired by Grand Look Jr. is by Grand Look, dam Highball Lady, she by Grighland; and by Budweiser Boy by Fault, ner's celebrated Budweiser by Big Amog dam Carrie M, by Missouri Chief. Both boars are big, massive fellows with the desired class and finish, and it can be saif of Budweiser Boy that he is a typical so of his famous sire. The sow herd is a top notch lot and among them are Dark Wes. sired class and finish, and it can be all for Budweiser Boy that he is a typical so of his famous sire. The sow herd is a top notch lot and among them are Dark Wooder, Tipton Wender and Dahlia Queen and other sows by Kaansas Wonder; Gioria, Panletta and others by Jan Coast; Homespa by Designer; Missouri Bolle by Big Spot Miss Missouri by Missouri Chief; Missouri Lady, another of Grand Look sows and stone Wedd's Expansion, Denton King and Big Hadley, making a splendid herd. The spring litters of this herd are an extra fine log farrowed early and all great, big, vigorous youngsters with no undersized pigs and all finely narked. Mr. Winebrenner expect to hold a fall and also a winter sale, and will announce his dates in due time and from present prospects his offering at his sales will be of the very best. Mr. Winebrenner is also the owner of a number of high class stallions and jacks. He is als a breeder of pure bred Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep.

The Big Hill-Hanna Sale.

a breeder of pure bred Shorthorn cattle at Shropshire sheep.

The Big Hill-Hanna Sale.

For years past the big sales made by E. M. Hill of Lafontaine and S. C. Hanna of Howard, Kan., have been events in the Shorthorn history of southeastern Kansa These breeders work and sell together and as the occasion may demand, they associate themselves with other good breeders in making these sales. The annual event how, ever, bears their names and is distinctly in that it suggests Collynie and Ingle Lid breeding. This year the sale was held at the fair grounds at Fredonia, Kan., and we contributed to by Fred Cowley of Hallowel and H. E. Bachelder of Fredonia, as will It was a successful Shorthorn sales ever held at that region. It was characterized by a splendld offering, a large crowd of buyen fram Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma shbrisk bidding. The results simply show that with good stock, well advertised the breeder is sure of success under present coditions. The demand for good cattle is costantly growing stronger. Following is report of the sale:

No.

1. Lavender Choice, C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.

2. Lavendar of Colstock Farm, C. S. Nevius.

3. Emma Tillcairn, Clarence White, Burlington.

4. Faithful 2d, Tomson Bros., Dover M. S. Sunshine, J. J. King, Arcadia.

5. Sunshine, J. J. King, Arcadia.

6. Wistful, V. Polson Fredonia.

7. Snow Secret, V. Polson.

18. Roan Lady 6th, J. J. King.

19. Choice Madden, D. S. Romine, In., 20. Emma 16th, C. F. Dietrich, Richmond.

Lad's Emma, J. L. Morrison, Parsons.
Miss Rosewood, J. L. Morrison...
Sharon Rose, J. H. Holcomb, Humboldt...

boldt. rincess Airdrie, J. M. Sweeney Lafontaine..., M. Sweeney yeamore Martha, G. A. Lynn, Ne-iii) odesha. 18. Martha Dalmeny, John Fry Inde pendence if Hunter's Maid, J. King if Hunter's Maid, J. King if Hunter's Movette, George McKafery, Nowater, Okla.

Rose Orion, T. J. Hudson, Fredona.

Gazelle 9th, V. Polson. if Golden Briesels 2d, G. A. Laude & G. A. Laude & Golden Briesels 2d, G. A. Laude & Golden Briesels 2d

p. C. Van Nice of Richland, Kan., who p. C. Van Nice of Richland, Kan., who is long been noted as a breeder of Polled in the purchase of the tion to his herd in the purchase of the head of the C. J. Woods herd at the head of the C. J. Woods herd at the head of the Several seasons, during hiles, Kan., for several seasons, during hile international and numerous prizes in the Nice of the best bulls the writer ever sero is one of the best bulls the writer ever sero is one of the best bulls the writer ever sero is one of the best bulls the writer ever sero is one of the best bulls the writer ever sero is one of the best bulls the writer ever sero is one of the best bulls the writer ever sero is one of the best bulls the writer ever sero is one of the best bulls the writer ever sero is one of the best bulls the writer ever sero is one of the best bulls the writer ever sero is one of the best bulls the writer ever sero is one of the best bulls the writer ever sero is one of the best bulls the writer ever sero is one of the best bulls the writer ever sero is one of the best bulls the writer ever sero is one of the best bulls the writer ever sero is one of the best bulls the writer ever sero is one of the best bulls the writer ever sero is one of the best bulls the writer ever sero is one of the best bulls the writer ever sero is one of the best bulls the writer ever sero is one of the control of the best bulls the writer ever sero is one of the control of the

I have been advertising in the Kansas Farmer for some time. It is the best and most productive advertising I can get. I have no trouble in quickly finding buyers for a car of cows or helfers. I know from experience that I take no chances when I place my advertisements in the Kansas Farmer.—Ita B. Romig, Holsteins and Duroc Jerseys, Station B, Topeka, Kan.

Prewett's Big Polands.

Prewett's Big Polands.

W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan., one of e old guard of Poland China breeders, has a unusually good lot of spring pigs. Mr. rewett was a good buyer at some of the st sales last winter and what he bought of the 100 pigs nearly all are by r. Prewett's great boar, Expansion Chief old Expansion, Others are by Big Sam, ambo Jr. Monarch, etc. Mr. Prewett has half dozen good fall boars that he is half dozen good fall boars that he is licing worth the money. Write him about tem, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Griffiths' Poland Chinas.

Griffiths' Poland Chinas.

H. J. Griffiths the successful Poland hina breeder of Clay Center, Kan., has bout 60 choice spring pigs nearly all sired the great young boar, Colossus Pan by biossus and out of the famous Colossus Pan ter that was sold by T. J. Dawe of Troy st October. This young boar has sone exedingly well and as an individual is one the best of his age in Kansas. He is a bod breeder as is shown by this crop of gs. Mr. Griffiths has for quick sale about dozen fall boars that are mighty good; red by Clay Jumbo by Neb. Jumbo and ugh Corwin. Write about these, mentions Kansas Farmer.

Big Boned Poland Chinas.

With this issue Charles Z. Baker of But, Mo., changes his card. Mr. Baker is
so of the owners of Big Hadley and has
e of the best herds of Poland Chinas in
issouri, consisting of 200 head of the large,
nooth western Folands, Mr. Baker is using
assist Big Hadley, John Ed, King Hady a son of Big Hadley, and Long John
. These ree four splendid herd headers
of the livers of spring pigs in this herd
age from to 13 and the sows are doing
good to dising them. reeders who want
me Harry boars or gilts will do themlet red business turn by writing Chas,
Beyen, King Hadley, John Ex and John
to have also proved valuable sires and
distre is offering several boars and
distre by these boars. Mr. Baker is
kincwn in Bates county as "Honest
hadle" Baker, and we believe him reliable
is his guarantee as good as a government
and Look up ad and write for prices.
Belly mention Kansas Farmer.

Wingate's Polands.

Wingate's Polands.

Wingate's Polands.

William Wingate of Trenton, Mo., ranks one of the oldest Poland China breeders the West and has bred many noted hogs, the head of his herd at this time he has effect Chief 2d 162489, sired by Perfect helf 18511, dam S. P.'s Sliver Heels. Perct Chief 2d is one of the very high class bland China boars and his record for reding cannot be excelled. He was first Missouri State Fair in 1910, with very rong competition, and it is conceded that fa hog of his great size he is remarkble for his quality and finish. The sow of is made up of Meddler 2d, Impudence, espake, Chief Perfection 2d and Storm mer sows, selected for their high class deposition of the profilio qualities, and they are a fine to individuals. The spring pigs of this rid are a lot that will interest breeders defarmers who desire to add high class reding stock to their herds and Mr. Winstein State of the state he has had for years.

McKiay's Peland Chinas.

McKay's Peland Chinas.

McKay's Peland Chinas.

G. W. McKay of Laredo, Mo., a pioneer reder of Poland China hogs and owner of se of Missourt's choicest herds, will be sady for the fall trade with the finest lot early farrowed spring pigs that he has rer offered to breeders. This lot of pigs red by his two splendid herd boars, Imbence Style 133237, one of the best breedges of the celebrater Impudence 97557, ad Douglass 57940, streed by Meddler 99999. Ouglass is a high class boar, a combination of bone, style and all round high qualified his hard to find, and he has proven steat breeder. Mr. McKay's sow herd as been selected with unusual care and a smbination of the best in breeding and the sin individuals is a feature of this exiliate herd of sows, among which are Cara 4144 by Decatur 51854; Faith 105910 by Chief Sunshine 2d 37248; Fancy Am 141 by Fancy's Perfect 54624; Fancy Meen 131141, another Perfection sow; suida Darkness 120972 by Darkness Perfechinger 4188, and many other Sows representing the best and most popular breeding.

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Walbridge Poland Chinas.

Walbridge Poland Chinas.

Away out in Kansas, where the grass is apposed to grow short and where it is said also from short and where it is said also from short and where it is said the content of the best pure bred swine farms the graph of the said of the best pure bred swine farms the graph of the said of the said of the farm, which the way consists of Russell. There is a hour of a graph of the state. The ranch proper is lubered in the state of the said advantages in the factor of this magnificant with the state of the said of the late of the late of th

Harter Sells Herd Boar.

C. W. Jones. Solomon, Kan., one of the best breeders of strictly big type Poland China swine, writes that he has just purchased from J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan., the great breeding boar, Capt. Hutch. Capt. Hutch was formerly one of the principle herd boars in the Thompson Bros. herd at Marysville, Kan. He has been a great factor in making the good sales at the Harter farm for the past few years and Mr. Jones is certainly to be congratulated upon his good judgment in securing an outstanding boar at this time. Mr. Jones writes that he is getting rather overstocked on big boars and would sell his boar, Hutch, Jr. Write Mr. Jones for description and price.

Poland China Herd Boars.

Poland China Herd Boars.

W. A. Baker of Butler, Mo., is advertising 25 choice boars and 25 choice fail yearling glits, either bred or open. These boars and glits are sired by King Ex. 3d. he by Big Blain, dam Beauty by What's Ex.; Missouri Wonder by Blain's Wonder. dam big Mary 2d; Missouri Hadley by Big Hadley, am Sister Sue by Blain's Wonder. Mr. Baker has a collection of nerd sows hard to beat, and is making a specialty of raising high class herd boars. He now has 25 fall and late winter boars that are first class and are priced to sell. Don't fail to read and write at once, as they will not last long. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Scotch Bulls for Sale,

Scotch Bulls for Sale,
W. A. Forsythe of Greenwood, Mo., are
advertising 20 head of young bulls, a number of which are pure Scotch and sired by
the great breeding bull, Bapton Valentine
227105 by Imp. Arrow 156230, and out of
Valentine Lavendar by Saint Valentine.
These young bulls are strong and vigorous
and are mostly reds and roans. Forsythe &
Son are among Missouri's best breeders and
have a herd of sows that own the most
fashioable pedigrees. Do not fail to look up
their ad and write for prices, mentioning
Kansas Farmer.

Young & Kimberling's Polands.

Young & Kimberling's Polands.

A firm that is doing a whole lot to advance the cause of better stock in the locality of Glasco, Kan., is that of Young & Kimberling of that place. Mr. Young has active charge of the stock and has an outstanding herd of good Shorthorns and Poland China swine. The cattle herd, although numbering something like 20, is composed of animals that would attract attention in many of the best and oldest established herds in the West. The Polands like the cattle show evidences of care and judgment on the part of their owners. There are at this time about 75 plgs, nearly all sired by old First Choice, one of the best sons of Grand Chief, the boar that made F. M. Lall famous. Others are by Little Bear, a boar bred by Tom Collins. Young & Kimberling will hold a fall sale of Polands and will sell privately their surplus cattle, which is at this time a very choice 6 months old roan bull out of a cow sired by Imp. Rustler and sired by a son of Cumberland's Last.

J. H. Davis' Duroes.

J. H. Davis' Durocs.

J. H. Davis of Chillicothe, Mo., for many years a breeder of pure bred Duroc hogs, is the owner of a herd at the present time that can be properly be classed with the best Duroc herds in the country. In laying the foundation Mr. Davis selected only the best in breeding and quality and by following this method from year to year he has succeeded in building up a herd that for breeding and quality is second to none. His herd is headed by Toppy Chief, a splendid boar sired by Helen's Chief, he by Ohlo Chief. Toppy Culef's dam was Toppy Girl, a Tip Top Notcher sow. His second herd boar is Sure Wonder by Crimson Wonder 3d, dam a Red Wonder sow. In the sow herd will be found representatives of Crimson Wonder, Tip Top Notcher, King Decol, King of Mcdel, 2d Gold Finch, King of Cols, 2d, Cole's Advance, Waveland Col, and other high class boars. Mr. Davis will in proper time offer for the fall trade a splendid lot of early farrowed pigs and it will be to the interest of breeders to remember this herd when wanting new blood.

when wanting new blood.

John W. Buxton of Nelson, Mo., is the owner of a choice herd of high quality O. I. C. hogs of the big kind. Mr. Buxton started this herd six years ago with a few high quality sows picked for their size and good breeding. The next step was the purchase of the best herd boars that money could buy and every one from the foundation of the herd to the present time has been that kind, and as a result Mr. Buxton has an extra fine herd of the quality kind. His herd is headed by Acme Nelson, sired by Acme Dick. Acme Nelson is a splendid specimen of O. I. C. boar, heavy boned, great length and depth and with plenty of class. Another boar of this herd is Contractor, sired by Corrector. dam Astra's Best, a champion on both sides for two generations. A feature of this herd is the number of extra fine sows, all of them noted for size as well as class and prolific qualities. Among the lot are Cora 25964 by Surprise, dam Ellen 4th, a show sow winning nine firsts out of 12 times in the ring. Also sows by Bode's O. K. Winner, a great show hog and always a winner. Ed Kerr's sows, Missouri Chief sows and sows by other noted boars are in this excellent herd. Mr. Buxton will be ready for the fall trade with a fine lot of high bred high class youngsters and it will pay O. I. C. breeders to remember this herd.

Curphey Makes Good,

Curphey Makes Good.

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Every year a great many young men enter the auctioneer field and start out with an ambition and determination to win for themselves fame and fortune. The writer can remember dozens of these ambitious young men, all of them good fellows but many of them lacking in the essentials that it takes to make a success at the business. Some lack the energy, some do not have the voice, some are not students and many never learn to know the value of live stock. Others are not good mixers and prosperity makes a failure of many. But few men indeed are well enough balanced to make good as auctioneers. The writer has in mind one that not only can make good but has already made good and is doing it every day during the sale season and during the summer months he is working with his men in the alfalfa fields near the live stock and studying every day the lessons that every successful auctioneer must study. Col. W. C. Curphey, Salina. Kan., has made a real success in everything he has ever undertaken. Although still a young man he has accomplished a great deal and stands today in the front rank among Kansas auctioneers. He has not a single bad habit, is square and honest and will make good always. Colonel Curphey has just closed a very successful year, selling in round numbers almost 2,000 horses for the local horse market, where he is employed regularly to make sales during the year.

Shutwell's Duroc Herd.

M. R. Shutwell of Shenandoah, Iowa, one of Iowa's young Duroc breeders who will have nothing but the best, is the owner of a very select herd. This herd, while not a large one, is composed altogether of high class individuals of the best Duroc blood. His herd boar, Crimson Perfection, is a very high class boar and has proved a splendid breeder. The High Col, and Bell's Queen sows of this herd are of the class that breed prize winners. Mr. Shutwell has a lot of January pigs sired by High Colonel that for size and class are very hard to beat and his offering to the fall trade will be an excellent lot

Colonel Brennen Always Busy.

Col. John Brennen of Esbon, Kan., the state's best known auctioneer, was visited at his country home recently by a Kansas Farmer representative. Colonel Brennen as a farmer was an early starter in Jewell county and has always kept the lead. Grass-hoppers and hot winds were powerless to defeat the strong determination and sturdy purpose of a pioneer like Brennen and those splendid qualities have never forsaken him, the never surrenders and knows no such word as failure. Whether it is getting the last dollar for a pure bred hog and making a good sale out of a poor possibility or seeding a field to alfalfa, depend on Brennen to put it over. Colonel Brennen owns over 600 acres of Jewell county land and rides in a beautiful seven passenger Hudson automobile. He is booking dates every day and if you want a desirable date better write him soon,

Elm Mili Farm Herds.

The advertisement of Sam L. Landfather of Barnard, Mo., will be found in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Landfather is well known as a breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle and high class Duroc Jersey hogs. His herd of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle and high class Duroc Jersey hogs. His herd of dual purpose Shorthorns is one of the best in the country and represents the most popular Shorthorn strains. Mr. Landfather's first herd buil was Proud Winsome, a son of Gay Winsome, a Bates type Cruickshank bull. He was followed by Scottish King, a pure Cruickshank bull, a son of Sultan out of Red Maid by Imp. Cup Bearer. Other herd bulls were Columbian Lord 121951, a Cruickshank bull sired by Sovereign Lord 2d, sire Red Emperor 3d, Lord Glamis and Champion of Parkdale by Young Emperor. Champion of Parkdale was a 2,500 pound bull and the sire of many high priced individuals. The present head of this herd is Oak Wreath Lad 2464, sired by The Lad For Us, a son of The Lad For Me, a prize winer at Indiana State Fair and American Royal. This bull is a splendid individual. The cows of the herd are of the Moss Rose, Young Mary. Rose of Sharon, Delight and Guynne families, and are carefully selected for their dual purpose qualities. Mr. Landfather is one of the breeders who believes that it takes a good milch cow to his herd he is governed by his belief. He salso the owner of a very high class herd of Duroc Jersey hogs. His herd boar is S. K. L.'s Good Choice, sired by W. L.'s Choice Goods 2d, sire Ohio Chief 2d. Proud Advance is a high class boar in every response and an extra good breeder. The Duroc sows of this herd a high class boar in every response and an extra good breeder. The Duroc sows of this herd a high class boar in every response and an extra good breeder. The Duroc sows of this herd a high class lot of the very best known Duroc blood, and among them are prize winners. Mr. Landfather is offering a number of very high class bulls for sale at this time and will sell them worth the money. He

Golden Rule Duroc Herd.

C. E. Veak of Essex, Iowa, has long been identified with the reliable Duroc breeders of the country, and his Golden Rule herd is one of Iowa's noted herds. Mr. Veak has at the head of his herd a trio of the finest Duros boars, all of them the prize winning kind and from a line of prize winners. His first herd boar, High Col. by Prince of Cols., dam by High Chief, is an all round big fellow, a high class show hog and a prize winner at Des Moines in 1910. Crimson Model by Model Wonder, dam a W. L. Addy's Choice Goods sow, another of Mr. Veak's herd boars, is a high class boar of the prize winning kind, Model Prince by Model Chief and out of an Advancer dam. A finer trio of herd boars of any breed will be very hard to find. The herd of very high class sows owned by Mr. Veak is a feature of this herd that attracts breeders who desire popular strains. Ohio Chief, Crimson Wonder, Cols. and sows of other noted Duroc strains make up the herd. Another feature is the large number of growthy early farrowed spring pigs which will be offered to buyers in proper season.

C. S. Nevius Makes Good Sale,
On Friday, May 12, C. S. Nevius pulled off
his Poland China sale as advertised. Buyers
were there from several states and mail
bids sent to the auctioneers and fieldmen
were a great help to the sale. Several head
were sent out on mail bids. Forty-five head
averaged \$45. Following is a report of the
sale:

D. M. Gregg, Harrisonville, Mo. \$80.00
J. R. Nave, Kansas City. 60.00
E. Dennis, Rogersville. 55.00
L. V. O'Kefe, Stillwell, Kan. 40.00
George Wedd & Son, Spring Hill,
Kan. 40.00
A. M. Robbins, Liberal, Mo. 51.00
B. F. Smith, Omega, Okla. 57.00
Lee Gross, Nodaway, Mo. 53.00
C. J. Woods, Chiles, Kan. 40.00
A. M. Dougherty, Bucyrus, Kan 61.00
George Wedd & Son. 56.00
W. B. Wallace Bunceton, Mo. 56.00
Larimer Bros., Olathe, Kan. 85.00
T. J. Meisner, Sabetha, Kan. 85.00
J. M. Lenheart, Gridley. 76.00
G. C. Dennis. 58.00
J. M. Lenheart, Gridley. 78.00
G. C. Dennis. 58.00
J. M. Lenheart, Gridley. 79.00
Cook & Dugan, Nepsta, Colo. 45.00

Ditmars & Company Durocs.

The attention of Duroc breeders is called to the card of C. G. Ditmars & Company of Turney, Mo., in this issue of the Kansas Farmer. This is one of Missouri's noted Duroc herds, and for breeding and quality cannot be excelled, and the large number of spring pigs for early farrow is a feature of the herd at this time that should interest Duroc breeders wishing to add new blood and to farmers wanting the best in Durocs, The spring pigs offored were sired by boars noted for high class and good breeding qualities. Sweany's Top Notcher 78215, a grandson of King B. 32267, is one of the big ones, and has all the class a breeder could ask for. Tony 96091, a grandson of Inventor 64151, is a large, lengthy boar of a very high quality, and Bell's Wonder 40821, a grandson of Crimson Wonder 26355, is also one of the big boned, high quality kind.

Every animal sold by Ditmars & Co. is sold on a postitive guarantee. Their rule is that every customer must be satisfied with his purchase. They do not want your money unless your purchase is satisfactory in every

unless your purchase is satisfactory in every way.

Scottles White Hogs of Quantity.

Scottles Farm, Nelson, Mo., is the home of one of Missourl's great herds of high quality white hogs. This herd was established seven years ago by L. W. & R. H. Scott, and by using extreme care in selecting breeding stock they have brought the herd as near perfection as it is possible to do and they have a herd at the present time second to none in quality. The herd is headed by Scottlea Creditor, sired by General Kuroki 12893 dam of Edina 13697. Edna was sired by Kansas King and her dam was sired by Kansas King and her dam was Kansas Girl. Kuroki was sired by Theodore Roosevelt, dam Susanna. Scottlea Creditor was first in senior yearling class at Missouri State Fair, 1910, winning against 13 of the best hogs ever shown at Sedalia. Scottlea Consolation, another herd boar, was sired by Combination, dam Star A. Combination was sired by Alto H and Star A. by Humbert's Choice. Both boars mentioned are the big kind. They have class as well as size and both are exceedingly good individuals. The sows of this herd are a remarkable fine lot. Among them will be found Octavia, a litter sister of Creditor, Kerr Golden, sired by Kerr Kerr, dam Ed's Lola. Ed's Kerr was sired by Wonder, dam Kerr Minnie. Another fine sow of this herd is Eleanor by High Score, dam Ethel. High Score was sired by Wonder, dam Sow of this spring and they are a fine lot. Scottlea Bossom by Ed's Kerr, dam Kerr Nora and a long list of sows from other noted boars make up this excellent sow herd. Two hundred spring pigs is the number of youngsters on Scottlea Farm at the present time and they are a fine lot. Scottlea dare also booking orders for sugged, growthy fellows bred right. See the Scottles ad in this issue. They have a number of extra fine boars of serviceable age for sale and are also booking orders for souther noters and are also booking orders for souther noters.

Kansas Fairs In 1911.

Sturges, Jr., Secretary, Concordia; Sept. 19-22.
Coffey County Agricultural Fair Association: J. H. Rudrauff, Secretary, Burlington; Sopt. 25-29.
Cowley County Agricultural and Live Stock Association: A. F. Dauber, President, Winfield, Sopt. 26-29.
Cowley County—Eastern Cowley Fair Association: R. V. Gratton, Secretary, Burden: Sept. 20-22.
Dickinson County Fair Association: C. A. Morton, Secretary, Abilene; Sept. 26-29.
Douglas County Fair and Agricultural Society: Elimer E. Brown, Secretary, Lawrence; Sept. 25-30.
Elk County Agricultural Fair Association: J. J. Marshall, Secretary, Grenola; Sept. 6-8.
Franklin County Agricultural Society: J.

6-8.
Franklin County Agricultural Society: J.
R. Finley, Secretary, Ottawa; Sept. 19-22.
Gray County Agricultural Society: Charles
Bull, Secretary, Cimarron; Sept. 28 and

29.
reenwood County Fair Association: C. H.
Doiser, Secretary Eureka; August 29Sept. 1. Dolser, Secretary Eureka; August 29-Sept. 1.

Harper County—Anthony Fair Association: L. G. Jennings, Secretary, Anthony; August 8-11.

Harper County Agricultural Association: S. C. Lobaugh, Secretary, Harper; Sept.

27-99.

Leavonworth County Fair Association: C.
A. Sparrow, Secretary, Leavenworth;
Sept. 4-7.

Linn County Fair Association: John C.
Morse Secretary, Mound City,
McPherson County Agricultural Fair Association: Milton Hawkinson, Secretary,
McPherson; Sept. 5-8.

Mitchell County Agricultural Association:
W. S. Gabel, Secretary, Beloit; Sept. 2730.

W. S. Gabel, Secretary, Beloit; Sept. 2730.

Montgomery County Fair Association: Elilot Irvin, Secretary, Coffeyville; Sept.
26-29.

Nemaha County Fair Association: J. H.
Cohen, Secretary, Seneca; Sept. 6-8.

Neosho County—Four-County District Agricultural Society: W. W. Stanfield, Secretary, Chanute; Sept. 26-30.

Ness County Agricultural Association: J. A.
Cason, Secretary, Ness City; Sept. 27-29.

Norton County Agricultural Association: M
F. Garrity, Secretary, Norton; August 29Sept. 1.

Cason, Secretary, Ness City; Sept. 27-29, Norton County Agricultural Association: M. F. Garrity, Secretary, Norton; August 29-Sept. 1.

Osage County Fair Association: E. J. Williams, Secretary, Burlingame; Sept. 5-8.

Ottawa County Fair and Agricultural Association: J. E. Johnston, Secretary, Minneapolis; Oct. 3-6.

Pawnee County Agricultural Association: T. C. Wilson, Secretary, Larned; Sept. 12-15.

Pratt County Fair Association: Walter Pedigo, Secretary, Pratt: Aug. 15-18,

Reno County—Central Kansas Fair Association: A. L. Sponsier, Secretary, Hutchinson; Sept. 18-27.

Republic County Agricultural Association: A. L. Sponsier, Secretary, Belley Sept. 12-16. (Also, race meet Jul. 6-6-0., Siept. 3-16. (Also, race meet Jul. 6-6-0., Siept. 12-16. (Also, race meet Jul. 6-6-0., Siept. 3-16. (Also, race meet Jul. 6-6-0., Siept. 12-16. (Also, race meet Jul. 6-6-0., Siept. 3-8.

Rush County Fair Association: Charles Riseley, Secretary, Riley; Aug. 22-25.

Rush County Fair and Agricultural Association: T. C. Rudicel, Secretary, Rush Center; Aug. 29-31.

Saline County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association: E. R. Tuttle, Secretary, Salina; Aug. 29-Sept. 1.

Shawnee County—Kansas State Fair Association: H. L. Cook, Secretary, Topeka; Sept. 11-15.

Smith County Fair Association: H. C. Smith, Secretary, Smith Center; Sept. 5-8.

Stafford County—Fair Association: Wms. Cadman, Secretary, St. John; Oct. 3-6.

Roy Johnston Sale

POLAND CHINA BRED SOWS AND GILTS

South Mound, Kan., May 25,'11

head—3 Blain's Wonder boars—7 Orphan Chief sows—and 48 fall yearling gilts from the following herds: H. H. Harshaw's, Baker Bros.', S. M. Hodgson's, Geo. Wood & Sons', C. S. Nevius' and other large type herds. They represent some of the best specimens of the breed and are as high class lot as I have ever sold. I am selling 15 fall yearling gilts open. They are large and fancy. I am also selling Bonnie B—Bonnie's Sister, and Wayward Girl, three of the best sows in my herd. Send for catalog and come to sale. Remember the date, Thursday, May 25. I want all farmers and breeders to attend whether you buy or not. O. W. Devine will represent Kansas Farmer. Bids sent to him will be handled with care. For complete information and catalog address

Roy Johnston

South Mound, Kan.

Auctioneers-F. J. Zaun, Independence, Mo.; C. F. Beard, Parsons, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE SALE

From The Glenwood Herds, Chiles, Kan. TUESDAY, JUNE 6th, 1911

head of breeding cows and heifers with calves at foot and bred to the champion Searchlight, Searchlight Junior and Prince Valentine 4th.

5 young buils ready for service, all nicely bred and first class herd headers.



Send for my nicely illustrated catalog and come to my sale.

THE WAY TO REACH CHILES.

Chiles is 40 miles southwest of Kansas City on main line of Missou i Pacific; ten miles northeast of Pacla, our county seat; four miles east

of Hillsdale, on Frisco railroad.

Free conveyance from Chiles, Hillsdale and Paola. Arrangements will be made to stop Mo. Pacific train No. 2 from Ottawa and the west and also No. 1 west out of Kansas City, after the sale. Come and be with us. There will be bargains.

Auctioneers—Col. R. L. Harriman, Col. Geo. P. Bellows, Col. John D. Snyder, Col. H. Hohenstein. For catalogue send at once to

C. S. NEVIUS.

CHILES, KANSAS

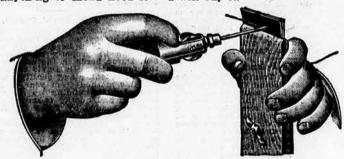
Save Time-Save Trouble-Save Money MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS Mend Anything In Leather



NOT A NOVELTY BUT A NECESSITY

MYERS FAMOUS LOCK STITCH SEWING AWL is designed particularly for farmers' use, but it will be found a time saver and money saver in nearly every household. It is not a novelty, but a practical hand muchine for repairing Shoes, Harness, Belts, Carpets, Rugs, Tents, Awarings, Sails, Canvas of all kinds, Gloves, Mittens, Saddles. You can the comforts or sew up wire cuts on horses or cattle. The Awl or Needle is grooved the full length to contain the thread or waxed end, and the point being diamond-shaped, will go through the toughest hand the restriction of the content of the with ellipse straight or curved needle, both of which come with the outfit, and we erinarians will find it indispensable in sewing up wounds.

The Myers Awl for All is the original and only Lock Stitch Sewing Awl ever invented. It is a necessity for the people. Can be carried a pocket or tool chest. Nothing to lose—always ready to mend a rip of tear. Better than rivets because it is portable. Can be carried in mover or harvester tool box, thrashing kit, or anywhere. If you save our trip to town for mending you are money ahead. Every farmer needs one, every man who teams needs one. It is the most practical awl as sewing machine for actual use ever devised. You need it, and all we have anything to mend need it and will buy it.



Though it is not necessary a holder for the leather sometimes speeds the work. One can easily be made by sawing a barrel stave in two—a bolt and thumb screw inserted near the center, and the lower ends hinged to suitable pieces of wood.

Illustration shows the proper way to start sewing with the Myers Lock Stitch Sewing Awl. Note that the thread is shortened to go clear through. The forefinger must hold thread spool from turning, until needle has carried shortened thread entirely through leather.

SPECIAL OFFERS

- 1. \$1.25 will renew your subscription to KANSAS FARMER ONLY year and we will send the Awl prepaid.
- 2. \$1.50 will renew your subscription two years and secure the art FREE.
- 3. We will send the Awl FREE to any one securing one new subscription to KANSAS FARMER at \$1.00.

Subscription Dept., KANSAS FARMER Topeka, Kansas



THE TRIUMPH SANITARY CHURN

Scientifically perfect in principle. Achild practically perfect in operation. A child can turn it. Made of heaviest anti-rusting tin—except dasher which is ask line to keep clean; has no corners or cracks to shield direct to the country of the churns most control to the churn keeps fresh and sweet longest. Churns most churns church churns most churns church churns most churns most churn churns most churn church churns most churn churn churn church churn church churns church c

Will last a lifetime. Easiest to keep clean; has no corners or cracks to shield disgerous germs. Butter from this churn keeps fresh and sweet longest. Churn's mot quickly and GETS ALL the butter from the cram.

TAKES HARD WORK out of CHURNING TIME

BRINGS SWEET FINE BUTTER EVERY TIME

Small quantity of cream can be churned in largest size. Widely used for it
years. Successful with every one. Proper churning temperature easily secured by
placing in cold water in summer; by setting on stove, turning slowly for a fer
minutes. In winter.

Mrs. A. H. Taylor, R. 2, Trenton, Mo., writes March 17, 1911: "Enclosed is
\$4.00 for 7-gal, Triumph churn. I can recommend it after trying one from my

**1.00 for '-gal, Triumph churn, I can recommend it after trying one meighbor."

Made in 4 sizes. S-gal, \$3.00; 5-gal., \$3.50; 7-gal., \$4.00; 10-gal., \$5.00. Cash will order. Guaranteed under money-back plan. We gladly refer to all our customers or to any bank or business house in our town. Order today or write for Circular.

TRIUMPH CHURN WORKS,

LOUISIANA, MO.