

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 9.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MARCH 2, 1912.

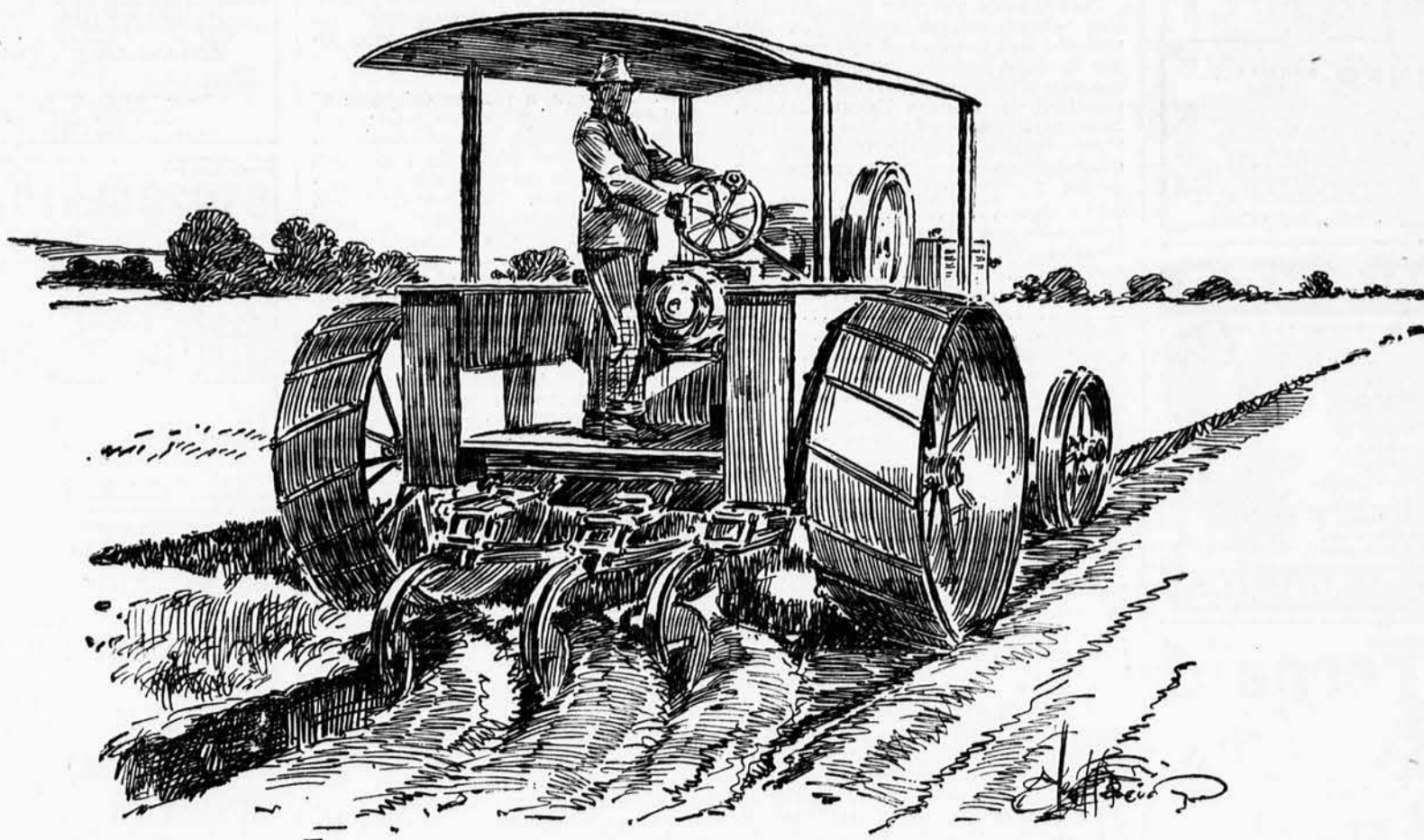
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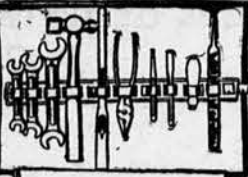
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Over the Editor's Table

Just a Bit Personal By The Editor For KANSAS FARMER Folks

The book binder has just delivered to me Volume 49 of KANSAS FARMER bound in cloth and leather. Aside from the binder having done a job of which I am proud, I am more than proud of the book for its educational value. I cannot expect that many readers will have KANSAS FARMER could be filed away for this volume, but I am sure that every reader could well afford to make some arrangement by which each copy of KANSAS FARMER could be filed away for ready reference. The total value of a good agricultural paper lies, first, in reading it carefully each week, and, second, in filing it away so that it may be read and used as a reference book when occasion may require. KANSAS FARMER prints an index for each volume and each subscriber receives that index. The index furnishes a handy means of locating any article in the 52 issues to which it pertains. I believe that the greatest value of the agricultural paper lies in filing it away for convenient reference. The big lawyer of today does not attempt to keep in his mind the gist of the laws of the several states, or of a single state, in which he does business. But, he does keep a library complete with the statutes of the several states, Supreme Court decisions, etc., and with a system he has of filing he is able to lay his hands on any subject matter he may want. Some one has said that these days, knowledge is in having a lot of good material properly filed. The farmer can have knowledge regarding the best there is in agricultural practice of Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Missouri in KANSAS FARMER, and when he has the year's numbers bound they are filed in the best possible manner. Fix up some sort of a binder. KANSAS FARMER has at different times advertised such binders. We can buy one for you at a moderate cost.

Just to show you why I am proud of this volume and to remind you how valuable it is to you and how you could use it daily in your business, I made a count of the original articles written especially for KANSAS FARMER readers. There are hundreds of articles other than these—written on other topics and by other writers. Here is the story of my count:

On Dairying.....	180
Corn Silos and Silage.....	150
Hogs.....	94
Cattle.....	75
Horses.....	60
Sheep.....	32
Poultry.....	136
Live Stock.....	30
Horticulture.....	56
Wheat.....	56
Oats.....	25
Alfalfa.....	70
Grass.....	40
Seeds.....	15
Trees.....	28
Kafir Corn, Sorghum and Milo	
Maize.....	32
Drainage.....	16
Dry Farming.....	22
Buildings and Conveniences.....	30
Farm Pests.....	36
Farm Implements and Farm Power.....	82
Curing of Meats.....	15

The above results fail to tell the whole story, because, for example, in an article listed in the index under the head of "Corn," many of those articles will pertain to wheat, also, some referring to Kafir and Milo, and vice versa. Enough, I am sure, has been said to give you a good idea of the wide scope of the practical information contained in 52 numbers, or one year's issue, of KANSAS FARMER. Our readers frequently write me saying that a single article was worth many times the cost of a year's subscription. I am sure they are right, too. A recipe of which hundreds are printed, is a case in point. An item of less than half a dozen lines is as likely as not to be the one of value to you. An inquiry answered in KANSAS FARMER has been known to save the inquirer a lot of money, because he so said. The same answer was of equal value to hundreds of other readers. I know that KANSAS FARMER properly

used is the cheapest western agricultural paper published.

I have already printed letters from leading farmers, agronomists and agricultural college authorities stating that the seed corn articles running in KANSAS FARMER this spring are the best articles for the everyday farmer ever printed on the subject. I have a letter, this minute, from Henry Field, the pioneer seed corn grower, in which he says: "Your seed corn articles are mighty good stuff." You have to admit that Henry Field should know what he is talking about.

In this mail I have a letter from Charles F. Pabst, Richards, Mo., in which he says: "All I have got against KANSAS FARMER is that it does not come often enough. A week is too long to wait on it. It ought to come every day, and it would be of more advantage to the country. But I think it is as good as it can be. This paper does not talk on one subject, but on many different ones. It is a good paper for all states in the Union, especially Kansas. I don't know of any other paper that is as good as KANSAS FARMER to build our state up."

I have dozens of letters saying that KANSAS FARMER silo number and poultry number were the best papers ever printed on those subjects. One enthusiastic farmer who admits that he bought a silo last fall on KANSAS FARMER's recommendation says it was the best investment he had ever made. Others said the silo number was just what they were looking for—a paper that would give full silo information in one issue. The large numbers of extra copies of that issue printed were exhausted within two weeks after the regular issue was mailed. E. H. Clark, Lincoln, Neb., writes: "I wish to congratulate you on the success of your silo special." He wrote other things equally complimentary.

W. C. Brown, a pioneer dairyman of Graham county, whose acquaintance I made 10 years ago, says he likes KANSAS FARMER and wishes he could talk to me about the use of the silo for Western Kansas farms. This is notice to Mr. Brown that practically everything I have written about the silo applies to Western Kansas. The silo is especially adapted to western conditions. It will be a great factor in the upbuilding of a permanent and prosperous diversified agriculture in that section. There may be other readers who feel as does Mr. Brown and I'll take his topic as a text for a silo article to appear in the near future. This will give you a pointer as to how your letter may help the editor and your neighbors. KANSAS FARMER readers can largely dictate the class of material I write if they will tell me what they are looking for. I have already said that occasionally a subscriber stops his paper because he finds nothing in it on the subject regarding which he wants information. This is notice that such subscribers will please ask for what they want. If it pertains to farming, live stock, dairying, etc., they will get it.

Another subscriber writes: "I like the 'Old Reliable' and hear lots of good things said about it these days. It makes a fellow feel like hustling." Sufficient has been offered along this line for this grist. I cannot hope that every reader will express himself in this manner—but a great many of them do. I believe it is a good thing to know how the other fellow does feel and to take him into consideration. It often changes one's views to know the views of another. That's the reason it's a good thing to talk things over or to write things over. I know that KANSAS FARMER has a loyal lot of readers—that they are for the paper and, being so, are for better farming, better live stock and a better country. And Kansas is a better state—each succeeding day and year.

J. A. S. Brown

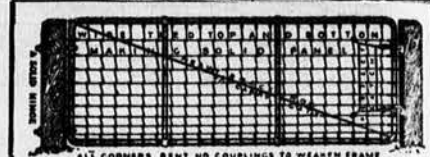
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KANSAS FARMER

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

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

T. A. BORMAN, Editor in Chief; L. D. GRAHAM, Live Stock Editor.

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



SWEET CLOVER.

The prolonged season of heat and the dry weather of last summer served to attract attention to certain crops which are not usually recognized as common to Kansas agriculture, and also to methods of caring for crops in a manner which would not have occurred otherwise.

A farmer in southwestern Kansas, who has been a reader of KANSAS FARMER for 16 years, reports that he has sowed a quarter section of land not far from the Arkansas river to sweet clover, or Bokhara clover, as it is more properly known.

In the immediate locality of this farm it is found that the sheet water is so close to the surface that alfalfa will not thrive for more than two or three years, as the roots grow down into the water in that length of time, and alfalfa will not stand wet feet. He devised a plan by which a home-made machine, with cutting blades somewhat similar to a corn sled but which works about 6 inches below the ground, and with this he hoped to cut off the roots of the alfalfa and compel them to spread out laterally instead of going downward. In the sandy soil of that locality this plan may have been feasible, though it was never tried to any great extent.

Shortage of feed, a knowledge of the drouth-resisting and vigorous habit of growth of the sweet clover induced the seeding of one entire quarter section. Other farmers in southwestern Kansas have taken up this crop, and the area is already quite large and will undoubtedly be increased during the coming season.

Sweet clover is a biennial plant which seeds the second year and dies after seeding. It is somewhat difficult to handle when it is desired to save a seed crop, as the seed shatters out so easily. If the plant is allowed to mature and scatter its own seed the crop may be made to be perpetual, although this is a wasteful method. One difficulty in handling this crop lies in getting the seed. It is sown and handled about like alfalfa, so far as cultural methods are concerned.

Sweet clover has about the same feeding value as alfalfa, to which it is closely related, but it does not have the same palatability because of a bitter principle which is found in its stems and leaves. Experience teaches that sweet clover must be cut for hay when quite young in order to improve its palatability and reduce its bitterness. In southwestern Kansas it is cut two or three weeks before blossoming time and found to produce excellent hay, which all classes of stock will eat readily.

Some animals that have not been used to alfalfa will reject sweet clover hay or only partake of it in small quantities. Generally speaking, animals of all classes which have been accustomed to alfalfa will eat sweet clover hay when properly made.

Sweet clover must not be cut close to the ground like alfalfa or it will be killed. Its habits of growth are different. In alfalfa, the new growth starts from the crown, while in sweet clover it starts from the stem. Hence it is necessary that sweet clover shall not be cut closer than about 4 inches above the ground. In ordinary seasons it yields about the same as alfalfa and may be cut three times on an average.

As sweet clover will grow almost anywhere it certainly seems to be a promising plant in those localities where feed shortage sometimes compels the harvesting of Russian thistles for hay. The white blooming variety of sweet clover is of much ranker growth than the yellow variety and is preferred by many on this account. It attains a height of 4 or 5 feet in this end of the state, while the yellow variety seldom grows beyond half that.

BROOMCORN.

Broomcorn is a special crop in southwest Kansas and northwest Oklahoma, and these two states now produce nearly 75 per cent of the broomcorn supply of the United States.

Time was, a few years back, when Illinois was the great broomcorn producer, but the increasing price of land and the somewhat uncertain market has served to reduce the acreage in that state, while that of the Kansas-Oklahoma field has greatly increased.

The methods in use in this newer and larger field are not such as to produce the best results. It is commonly the custom for farmers to select their seed from the refuse piles where the threshing has been done, and then for each to put in the largest acreage that he thinks he can handle. This has resulted in a deterioration of the brush, about which the manufacturers complain.

Manufacturers of brooms are now putting forth special efforts to induce individual farmers to plant better seed and to give the crop better culture. From statements made by an interested party who is thoroughly familiar with the territory we are led to believe that almost no attention has been given to the proper selection of seed and the manufacturers point out that if the farmers would carefully select their seed, either by seed breeding or by purchase, and then would reduce the planted area so that better cultural methods could be had, these manufacturers could well afford to pay better prices than they generally give. If the farmer who has 80 acres in broomcorn would follow this advice in regard to the selection of seed and would then reduce his planting to 40 acres and put it under good cultivation he would undoubtedly get a better quality and a larger amount of money than the average.

Soil blowing is one of the difficulties that farmers in western Kansas have to fight. It is this more than any other one thing which prevents the success of the soil mulch and dry methods of farming. The soil is of fine quality and very rich and easily cultivated. If compacted with a sub-surface packer a partial remedy is had, but when brought to a fine tilth on the surface it is almost sure to be blown away. A practice which has much merit and which is growing in favor consists in planting two crops, one of which serves as a wind-break, in the same field. About 10 rows of Kafir corn or Milo maize may be planted across the field east and west and then an equal space of ground be planted to some other crop, and this repeated over the entire field. When harvest time comes the heads of the Milo are cut off and the stalks left standing and among them may be sown some other crop, while the Milo may change places for the ensuing season. This insures a protection against soil blowing at the worst seasons and if the matter is properly handled will undoubtedly prove profitable.

Some complaints have been made that the so-called dry farming methods do not succeed in very dry years and that hence these methods are wrong. Plants will not grow without some moisture and the season of 1911 was unusually severe in its heat and drouth because it followed two other similar seasons immediately. The preceding seasons were not so bad, but the rain came at such time of year that there was comparatively little moisture in the soil during the growing periods. This, however, should not argue against the dry farming methods, as they are simply good farming methods which are applicable in a greater or less degree to every section of the United States. Dry farming methods do produce good results in three seasons out of five and are more likely to produce results every year than any other method which has been devised.

FARM SALES.

This is the season of farm sales and just how much of poetry or tragedy may be told in these sales no one may know. Sometimes the farm sale means a failure. Either broken health or bad management may bring about the change of residence which compels the farm sale. Such sales as these, however, are not numerous. Most of them are caused by a restlessness or a desire for a change of conditions which impels the owner to sell off his chattels in order that he may move to town for a long desired rest or for the purpose of schooling his children. Such sales as this too often spell tragedy as much as those first mentioned.

When the farmer moves to town he finds himself besieged with numerous drains upon his pocketbook of which he had no previous conception. Little demands for money, each of which seems of small consequence but which must be met and which soon total into a surprisingly large sum. This induces him to use special efforts to get all he possibly can out of his farm and, as a precautionary measure, to lease it subject to sale, or at the best, for one year periods.

The years are not long under such conditions when the delightful old homestead, about which cluster so many memories, becomes dilapidated and run down until it is no longer a satisfactory source of revenue and only inferior tenants can be induced to take it.

Each man may be thought to know his own business, but when a man makes such a violent change in life as that from a farm to which he has always been accustomed, into the city where everything is new and conditions strange, he would do well to take advice. Aside from the temptations which are bound to assail the children of the farmer who has moved to town, he is more than likely to find, after the novelty has worn off, that the sudden change in his mode of life has seriously affected his health, and he suffers both mentally and physically.

Farmers who are ready to retire from active life would do best by retiring on the home farm, where they can oversee the handling of their property under the long time lease which provides for the proper rotation of crops and the keeping of live stock. The next best thing is to engage in some business which will keep both mind and body active if a residence in town is demanded. Moving to town is a serious matter and should be carefully considered before action is taken.

The farmer who insists upon better schools where the course of study shall have at least some bearing upon the affairs of every-day life; who puts forth his best efforts to reduce the mud tax of bad roads; who demands more and better social opportunities and greater vigor in social organizations; who preaches the gospel of co-operation among his fellows; demands ability and efficiency in public office and keeps the manure spreader working on full time, will have done his duty to both himself and the public better than most men, and will have made himself a leader in his home community.

Does anyone know a good thing to say for the English sparrow? The experts of the Department of Agriculture state that about 98 per cent of the food of the adults is seeds, the rest being insects. Of the seeds 24 per cent is grass and weed seeds, while 74 per cent is grain, the average of its grain food for the entire year. From June to August 90 per cent of its food consists of grain. It destroys grain when it is sown, while maturing and in the shocks. In feeding its young its record is almost as bad, as 35 per cent of the food of the nestlings is seed, all but 2 per cent being grain.

HOW ALFALFA HELPS.

Kansas always does things the other way. She is different. Her history is written in capital letters and punctuated with exclamation points.

Once the home of countless buffalo and later of almost equally numerous and equally wild range cattle, a great portion of the land which is indefinitely included in the wheat belt is now farmed almost without cattle or other live stock except work horses.

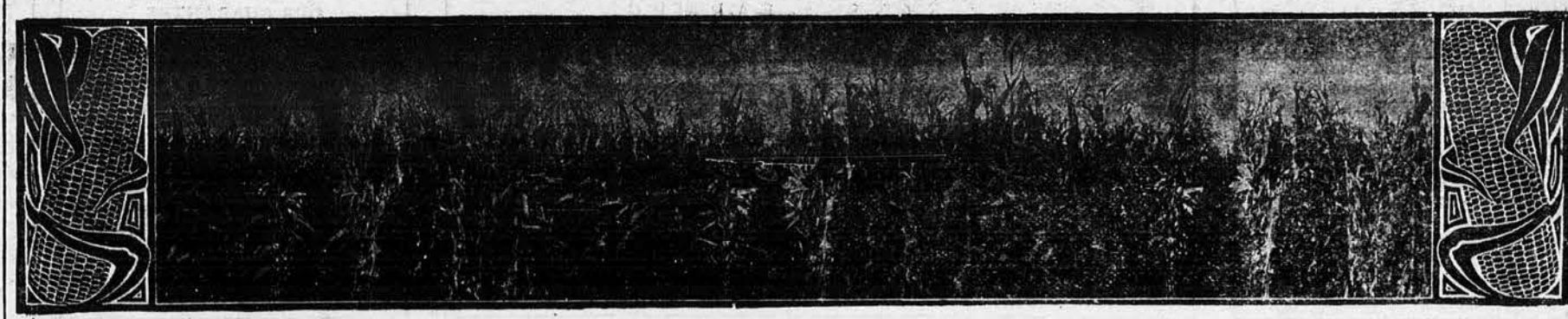
People knew that wheat farming alone was wearing out the fertility of the soil and that when the farmer hauled a load of wheat to town he was selling a part of the best of his farm. They knew, too, that a change would soon be necessary or the land would no longer support its population. Gathering from past experience, most people believed, and a great many of the best thinkers still believe, that a return to live stock husbandry will afford the only solution to the problem of depleted fertility. There can be no question about this.

This time has been postponed, however, by the general sowing of alfalfa. Alfalfa belongs to a wonderful family of plants which includes creeping vines on the one extreme and trees on the other and which have the peculiar faculty of absorbing nitrogen from the air and storing it in their roots. Nitrogen is one of the three most important elements of soil fertility—potash and phosphorus being the other two. Nitrogen is the one element of which the soil is most easily depleted. Hence the value of the legumes in crop rotation. These return to the soil a large amount of the nitrogen which has been taken out of the soil by growth of other crops.

The wheat and other small grain crops are shallow rooted and draw their nourishment from near the surface. New soil is turned up by the plow and so the length of time which a field will continue to produce wheat is thus prolonged by mechanical means. In time, however, the few inches of soil near the surface which are continuously cropped by one crop, and this crop drawing upon the same element of fertility in the same proportion, rapidly exhausts it, and the soil cries out for refreshment.

Central and western Kansas present the spectacle of a large and prosperous area in which the people make their money by farming without live stock and in which the fertility of the land is maintained, at least partially, by the growth of alfalfa, the most valuable plant known to modern agriculture.

The critical time in the hog raiser's year is now approaching. It is not seriously difficult to care for hogs during very severe weather, but it is difficult to properly care for them under the changing conditions of that portion of the year when winter breaks forth into spring. This is especially true as farrowing time approaches. As the modern hog is an artificial animal he must live under artificial conditions to do his best. Dry sleeping quarters that are free from drafts of cold air but are well ventilated, are absolutely necessary. A clean feeding platform is a measure of health and safety, and plenty of drinking water that is clean and kept warm enough so that the hog will drink all he needs is essential. It is probably true that a great deal of hog trouble which is called cholera is caused, indirectly at least, by a lack of sufficient drinking water. A hog that crawls out of a wet strawstack where he has been piled up with his fellows from which the stream is rising, and goes out in the open to feed or to drink, cannot and will not eat or drink as he should if the weather is severe. Hogs are money makers, but it pays to take care of them. It is even possible to make money on hogs at the present prices for corn and market animals by adding a little thought. Men are doing it now.



SOME SEED CORN FACTS

Pointing to Increased Yield Through Acclimated Seed and Perfect Stand

By T. A. BORMAN

I know that within the past few weeks hundreds of Kansas farmers have tested germinating power of seed corn they will plant this spring. I have many letters from farmers who say they found their seed satisfactory, but many others have found their corn of no value for seed. In almost every instance the writer has commended KANSAS FARMER for its active seed corn testing campaign. I am sure that the agitation, first set on foot by this paper, will result in Kansas growing many more bushels of corn next year than would have been possible if we had not induced farmers to look carefully into the germination of corn they had intended for spring planting. A KANSAS FARMER advertiser writes that the people of this state are surely stirred up on the seed corn question. I suppose he has been getting some good seed corn orders from Kansas. This means more to me, though, than business for the advertiser. It means that in all probability Kansas will this year plant more good corn than ever before in its history. This should mean a big boost for the state as a corn producer. It also means that the seed corn for years to come will be improved. Necessity, as a result of the past year's experience, has forced corn growers to inquire into and improve their methods. I wonder if the time will ever come when we will make advances of our own volition, or will we always wait until circumstances force us?

There are as great possibilities in improving our corn grown, both in quality and yield, as in the improvement of our live stock. I believe that by improving our corn growing methods we can make for ourselves more money than is to be made in any other one respect in general farm operations. It is easily possible to double our yield without increasing our acreage. This can be done by means of just ordinary care. In almost every locality there is some corn grower who is far more successful than the best of his neighbors. He grows more bushels per acre in a so-called "corn year," and in the "off year" he grows corn when most of his neighbors fail. Such successful growers have a variety of corn adapted to the locality, plant seed of high germinating quality, select the seed from the field, plant more carefully, and cultivate better. I know of dozens of such instances, but will in this article refer to only two cases which have recently come to my notice.

Our subscriber, W. L. Wright, Dunlap, Kan., compliments KANSAS FARMER seed corn articles and sets forth the results of good seed and careful planting as shown by his own experience. He had a good crop of corn last year, his upland fields running as high as 50 bushels per acre, and bottom lands 80 bushels. He grew White Wonder, and has had the seed on his farm a long time. He has kept the seed pure. He has gathered his seed from the field. He has been careful in grading before planting so that his planters will drop as he would have them. By grading he has a kernel or two kernels in a hill, just as he desires, and by testing he plants seed that will grow, insuring as near a perfect stand as possible. This is the important first step in a good corn yield. Mr. Wright has not done a thing which you cannot do if you will. If you follow Wright's plan you will increase your prosperity, sure.

The 1911 corn crop of Oklahoma was very poor—so poor in fact that many farmers are declaring that they will not again try corn, but will plant Kafir only. Kafir is a valuable plant, and western farmers can well afford to place more dependence in it—at least to the extent

of insuring feed—roughage and grain—for live stock. However, the fact remains that corn will sell to better advantage, and Oklahoma farmers are largely a corn selling people—when they have the corn. It is reasonable to conclude, therefore, that the rank and file of Oklahoma farmers will soon forget a corn failure and again plant it. They will so do this year. Proper methods and selection of proper seed in that section will make corn much more certain than they have heretofore regarded it. I am coming to the corn growing achievement of Miller Bros., of the 101 Ranch, of

near being a variety also developed by them. It is true to the type of that variety, but its real value is in its being thoroughly acclimated to southwest conditions. This variety is said to have yielded an average of 50 bushels per acre on 101 Ranch in 1911. In acclimation lies the value of any variety of seed. In this latitude seed corn can safely be moved 100 miles north or south. Corn acclimated to adverse conditions can safely be moved farther than this into favorable conditions.

Buy seed corn as near home as possible.

TEST SEED CORN NOW—LAST CALL

Weak seed is the principal cause of barren stalks and missing hills. To raise big crops it is necessary to discard the weak as well as the dead seed and plant only the strong seed.

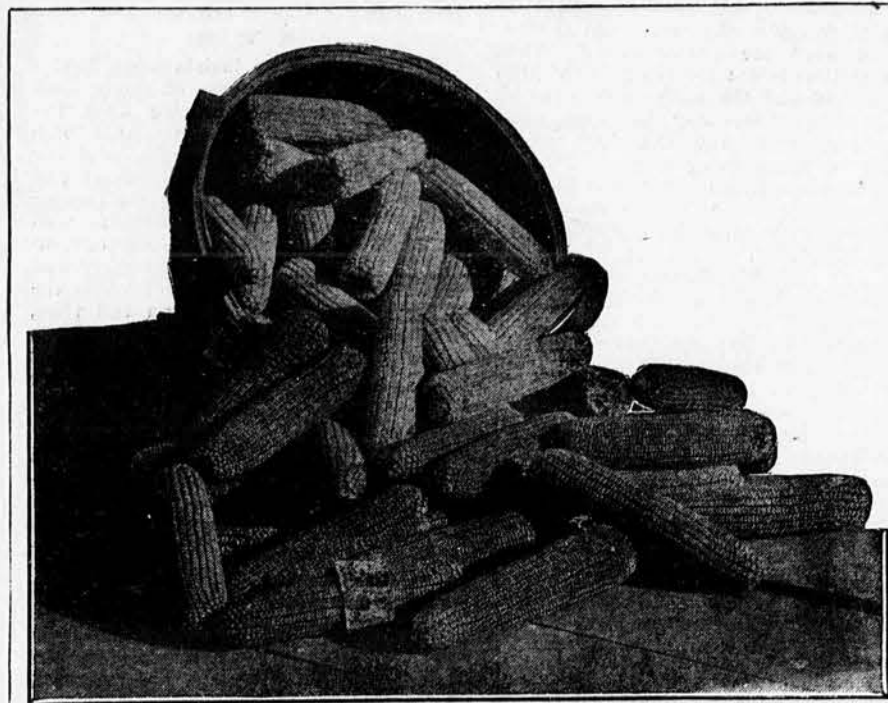
You have to plow, harrow, plant and cultivate the field just the same for a poor crop as for a good crop, so it requires no more time or labor to raise the good crop. Why not plant strong seed and raise the big crops?

One ear of good seed corn equals about ten bushels of crop. Don't plant a poor ear.

Two good ears on each hill will make over eighty bushels an acre.—Corn Facts.

Bliss, Okla. Most people in Kansas and Oklahoma have heard of the Millers, but in connection with their wild west show. I do not know how good showmen they are, but I do know that they are good farmers. They grew in 1911 over 150,000 bushels of corn, which looks mighty big to Oklahoma corn growers at this time. These men grow two varieties—White Wonder and "Squaw corn." In the case of "Squaw corn" they claim to have perfected the variety and say it is a crop as certain as Kafir. I am sure that it is a good variety for hot, dry climates. Their White Wonder comes

ble, and which has been produced on soil and in climate as much like that in which you will plant it as you can. The best results cannot be expected from imported seed the first year. Do not expect too much, therefore, from seed you have to import. Do not be too quick to condemn and try other varieties. If the failure should be marked, you may have selected a poor variety. Be sure you get a good variety—then stick to it. Keep the seed pure and true to original type and soon you will have a variety adapted to your soil and climate, and that is the kind to



A BASKET OF FINE EARS OF HIGH GERMINATION.

grow. A great deal of the corn planted is of low yielding varieties. You cannot afford to fool with these varieties. I am not urging you to become a corn breeder. That is a job for the specialist—but by taking pains in selection of seed from year to year you can develop varieties which will materially increase the yield.

In my talks so far I have dwelt on the necessity of testing the germination of seed corn and thereby assuring yourself that the seeds planted will grow. The seed has now been tested. If not yet tested, get at it, because corn planting time will soon be here. Other things are crowding you right now and unless you give the seed corn attention during the next few weeks you will not so do this year. After selecting the seed ears, shell off by hand the tips and butts. Shell off enough to get rid of those kernels which are not uniform in size and shape with the kernels remaining on the ear. When the ears were first selected you chose those of uniform kernels so far as possible. Shell the seed corn by hand—that is the best plan, and it is not a big job. Shell each ear separately. In shelling you may discover that the kernels are not such as you would wish to plant—they may be too long, too short, or too thick or too thin. They may not be uniform with other ears. By shelling each ear separately you can correct a mistake if you have made one.

A corn grader is a good implement. It will discard odd-sized and shaped kernels, leaving the seed uniform and making uniform dropping of the planter possible. Even dropping is necessary to secure an even stand. After having seed corn kernels uniform in size and shape make a planter test. Determine how you want to plant. Two good, strong kernels of corn to each 12½ square feet of ground is believed by the best of Kansas corn growers to be sufficient. Should each kernel so planted yield a 16-ounce ear and every hill be occupied and produce, a hundred bushels per acre yield will result. Suit your pleasure about the distance apart you want the kernels in listed row, but drop one kernel in a hill. Two kernels in a checkrowed hill is plenty for upland soils. The character of soil will, after all, determine the way you plant. Set the lister or planter up so that you can see how it is dropping, and work by hand until you get the right plate—the plate to drop as you desire. You want uniform dropping—one kernel in a hill in listing and two or three, may be, in planting. The uniformity of dropping will depend upon the uniformity of the seed.

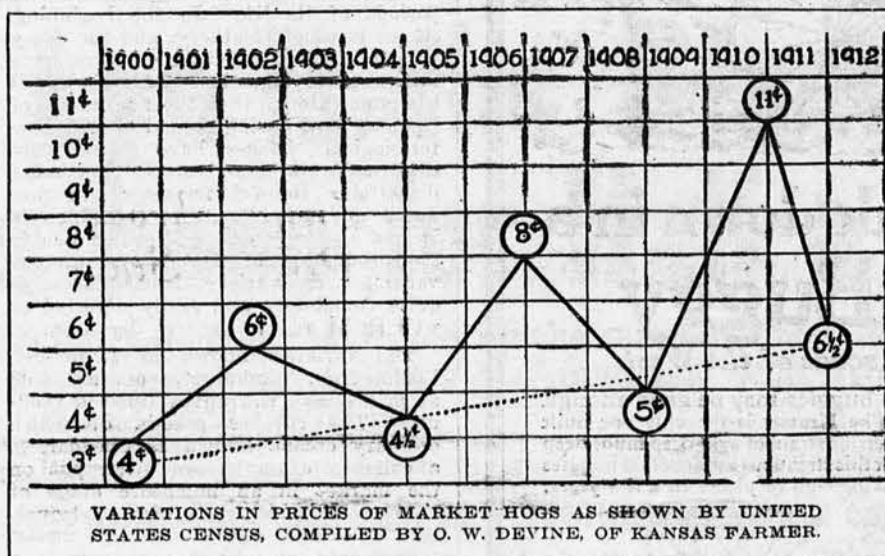
The stand of corn as usually found in Kansas fields is the one serious weakness in our corn culture. We plant each year about the same—being sure to plant a plenty—and if we get a poor stand in a dry season we think we are lucky. The man who has a perfect stand on a good seed bed and who cultivates to conserve the moisture will most likely have a good yield. Early varieties of corn can be planted thicker than late varieties. Soil of good fertility can be planted thicker than poor soil. It is up to you to know how thick to plant. If you know just what part of the kernels will grow you can plant according to your judgment and get that stand.

In one acre of check-rowed corn there are about 5,350 hills. Two 10½-inch ears—not large ears—per hill will yield about 100 bushels of corn per acre. An occasional missing hill cannot be avoided, but there is little excuse for many vacant hills. Tested corn and carefully selected seed will make every hill a producer.

HOGS AND THEIR PRICES

Depleted Supply, Prospective High Prices, Indicate The Time to Buy

By I. D. GRAHAM



The winter brood sow sales are the accepted opportunities for the purchase of bred sows with which to supply the feed lots and breeding pens.

During the fall and early winter just past there were predictions made that the sales of such breeding stock would be exceptionally good because of the cholera scare, which sent so many immature hogs and breeding sows to market. These predictions have only partly been realized. Sales have been uniformly fair to good except where storm or some other adverse circumstance affected them. Yet the prices realized by the breeders have not been extraordinary, nor what they were perhaps led to expect.

Farmers have been urged to stock up with pure-bred hogs after the cholera clean-up, as these are, beyond all question, the most profitable to grow. Everything seemed to point out the advantages of purchasing pure-bred stock at this time. Not only their well known and superior money-making capacity when compared with the grade or scrub, but the depressed prices of market hogs as well, seemed to point out the present time as an opportunity above the average for the profitable purchase of breeding hogs.

One of the reasons why the hog varies so widely, and goes to such extremes in price, is due to the farmers themselves. When the price of market hogs begins to go downward there is a rush to ship out because of the fear that if this is not done the loss may be heavier. This results in enormous shipments, with a congested market, and a consequent reduction in price.

There can be little doubt that the present price of market hogs is partly due to the flooding of the markets on account of the cholera scare. And then, too, last spring was an especially favorable farrowing time and the litters were numerous, so that there were really more hogs that could be shipped.

Men are like sheep in the respect that they follow the leader. Whether it be a cholera scare or a decreasing market that starts the hogs to the packing houses, they all go at once. No blame attaches for this. If hogs are in danger from cholera it is better to ship and get what the market will pay than to risk a total loss. That is self-evident. But blame may attach for shipping on a declining market just because it is declining. The man who makes money in the hog business is he who stays by it year after year and ships his hogs when they are ready, choosing his market as best he can.

Some years the fates will be against him, but in the majority of cases he will land a winner. The periods of depressed prices never last very long, and if the farmer who must buy his breeding stock would so arrange his affairs as to buy on a depressed market, he would have the advantage of any subsequent advance.

By reference to the chart printed herewith several facts of interest will be found. This chart is drawn to show the extreme fluctuations in prices for the years 1900 to 1911 inclusive. The figures given are taken from the United States census report. The chart was drawn in this manner, not to cover a census period of 10 years so much as to get at the condition both before and after the census period as well.

The figures on the left of the chart are for cents; those at the top for the years, and the lines represent the rise or fall of prices per pound between the extremes which are written in the circles. It will be noticed that the extremes of high or low prices are reached about every two years. The man who was stocked up with hogs in 1900 or at any subsequent period of low prices would have the advantage of being able to sell on an advancing market at any time within the next two years.

It is also especially noticeable in this chart that, while the market price always reacts and low periods come with more or less regularity, the low points do not reach as low in the scale as their predecessors have done. Starting at 4 cents in 1900, the low point has been higher at each depression than all the low points before it.

The same is true of the high points. Each succeeding high point has been higher than any of those which preceded it. This shows a generally upward tendency both through the high points reached and the decreasing depression of the low points. The mean of these figures shows a decidedly upward tendency in prices, and hence an increasing profit within reach of the hog raiser.

These census figures, which are the most comprehensive and accurate of any we have, show that there were in Kansas in 1900 a total of 3,594,859 hogs, worth \$17,076,904, while in 1910, at the next census, the number of hogs was 3,000,157, and their value \$24,629,885. This shows a decrease in number of hogs for the 10-year period of nearly 600,000 head, but it also shows an increase in value of the hogs on hand to the amount of \$7,553,181.

In other words, each hog in Kansas at the time the census of 1900 was taken was worth \$4.44, while each hog in Kansas at the time of the 1910 census was worth \$8.20. Here is a general increase in the value of Kansas hogs in 10 years of \$3.76 per head, counting all sizes and ages. This is a pretty fair percentage on the \$4.44 hog.

Breeders will doubtless claim, and with perfect propriety, that this general increase in the value of Kansas hogs is due, in no small degree, to the use of better blood in the breeding operations of the farm. Others may claim that it is due to the general economic conditions which affect the cost of living. Both are right. There can be no doubt that the pure-bred business is rapidly extending; that new breeders are constantly entering the field, and that good blood is more generally appreciated than it was a few years ago. It would be strange if this were not true. The constant and effective work of the experiment station; the teachings of the farm journals, and the success which has been attained by an increasing army of breeders, each of whom is a missionary in his business circle, are all producing their effect, and this effect has been to the betterment of the hogs of the country.

This chart shows, in a most pointed manner, the facts as they have been and the final slant of 1911, taken in connection with what everybody knows of present conditions and future prospects, indicates that the time to buy breeding hogs has come, and that it is here "with both feet." This suggests a thought to the breeder.

Instead of devoting all the advertising space that may be purchased in your favorite live stock journal to telling about the pedigrees and the breeding of the hogs you have for sale, why not use some of it in telling what these hogs have done or are now doing as money-makers? Pedigrees are necessary, but they are prized more highly by breeders than by farmers.

The average farmer does not know pedigrees as does the breeder, but he does know good hogs. What he wants is a good hog, and then a pedigree as an evidence of good faith. What the breeder wants is a pedigree which will give a history of the blood lines and tell him whether these will nick with what he already has.

Breeding lines, or at least registry numbers, are necessary in advertising, because there is always a number of breeders who are on the hunt for new blood for their herds, but the farmer is, and must continue to be, the backbone of the breeding business, and it is to him that the strongest advertising appeal must be made.

Breeders have hogs to sell, and the farmer is, and should be, the main dependence at the ringside or through the mail order. If this fact is recognized and the advertising is directed more towards the farmer, a steadier market will be built for the surplus stock of the breeder and the average of prices will be higher.

The breeding of pure-bred live stock can never be overdone. With the very best efforts which the breeder can put forth, and with the aid of the best blood he can secure, there will always be some animals in the herd that are not fit to fill orders with.

When this is the case they should always be sent to the fattening pen, where they will prove to be better feeders and more profitable hogs than will the best of the scrub family. This is true because the feeding capacity and the ability to put on flesh in the right places, and do it quickly, has been bred into them for generations. This means an early marketing and the putting on of from 50 to 100 pounds more weight of better meat at eight months of age than the scrub can do. Carefully conducted experiments show that the pure-bred is more economical in the matter of keep and vastly more productive of profit than the scrub.

Our chart seems to suggest another thing. Any load of hogs has its price fixed on the market more by the poor ones in the bunch than by the good ones. The experienced buyer can look the load over and strike a mental average which is between the best and the poorest. If he paid the price which this average would warrant, he would be in doubt, not about what the good hogs would be worth, but about the amount he would risk on the poor ones. He bids on the side of safety, and the farmer is docked a little in price for the lot because of the poor ones.

It suggests another thing. The gradual up grade in prices shown is an index that the farmer is buying better quality in his breeding hogs and is patronizing the breeder more. This is as it should be. Not every farmer is qualified either by circumstances, inclination or training to become a breeder. Nor are many breeders the best of farmers. The breeder's first business, as such, is to improve the breed, or, at least, to prevent their deterioration. The farmer's first business is to farm, and in carrying this business on it is necessary for him to have a considerable number of tools and machines. His success is determined by the efficiency of these machines and his ability to use them. With the latest improved machines at his command and a knowledge of how to use them he wins success. With poor machines, or those not well adapted to their purpose, he is handicapped. His work is harder and can not be done economically. Success may come, but it will only be through greater effort.

If fed on corn alone he is not doing his best, because he is not supplied with the proper fuel. Corn is a necessary part of the ration under our methods, and is a splendid finishing feed, but hogs fed on it alone do not make the rapidity of growth; they are weakened in the bones and tissues of the body, and they are vastly more liable to disease than if fed a properly balanced ration.

Every breeder in the country should unite in inducing the farmers to stock up with at least a few head of pure-bred hogs. Breeders will profit by this in immediate sales and future customers. Farmers will profit more by it by installing this highly efficient machine—the modern pure-bred hog—to take the place of the slow-maturing, inefficient and uneconomical scrub.

This is the day of special purpose machinery—machines that are designed and built to do some one thing and to do it (Continued on page 22.)

BIG CHEESE PROBLEM



THE problem submitted KANSAS FARMER boys and girls was this: How many cows' milk would be required to make a cheese weighing 60,000 pounds, if the cows gave 1 1/2 gallons of milk per day and 100 pounds of milk made 10 pounds of cheese? The first answer mailed as shown by the postmark was that of Victor Werner, Locust Grove Farm, Colby, Kan. He gets the one dollar bill. He says that if he is the lucky boy, to apply the dollar on his father's subscription to KANSAS FARMER. Since this is a contest for boys and girls, I want Victor to have the money, and have sent it to him.

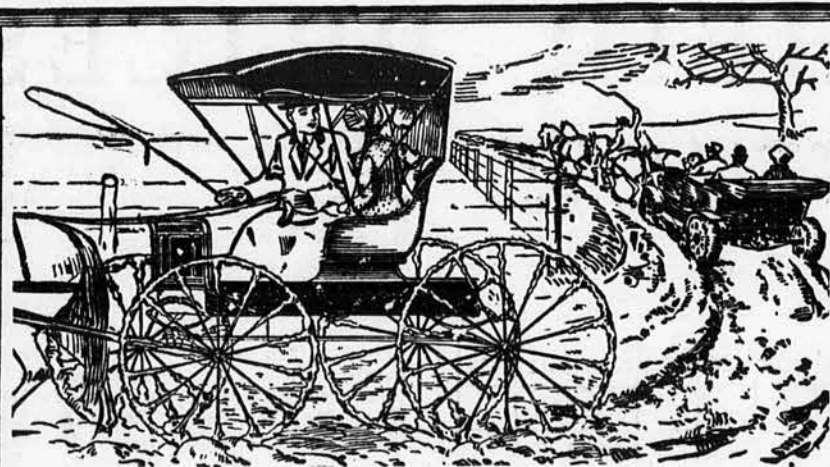
In no instance was the correct answer given on account of the weight of a gallon of milk not being correctly figured. In every instance the method of solution was correct. The incorrect answers were due to the use of incorrect figures regarding weight of a gallon of milk. The milk was figured at 8, 8 1/2, 8 3/4 and 9 pounds per gallon. In commercial transactions 8 1/2 pounds are the figures used. Since in no case was the correct weight used, Victor, who figured milk at 8 pounds per gallon, and the first boy to mail his answer, was given the money.

Those who deserve honorable mention for correct method of solution and neatness in presenting their answers are:

- Roy Fleming, Paola, Kan., R. F. D. 4.
- Florence Waddle, Kincaid, Kan., R. F. D. 3.
- Ida Marshall, Willard, Kan.
- Ollie Wolfersperger, Council Grove, Kan.
- Nellie Powers, Norton, Kan., R. F. D. 3.
- Viola Norquist, El Dorado, Kan.
- Catharine Donnelly, Solomon, Kan.
- Arthur Terry, Wetmore, Kan., R. F. D. 2, Box 36.
- Ida Hoppe, Goff, Kan., R. F. D. 1, Box 9.
- Paul B. Kingsley, Cheyenne Wells, Colo.
- Virgil Adams, Miltonvale, Kan.
- Willie Meyer, McLouth, Kan., R. F. D. 3.
- Myrtle Page, Hamilton, Kan.
- Earl Bachwalter, Newton, Kan.
- Ada Carroll, Abilene, Kan.
- Walter Drebolan, Tonganoxie, Kan.

I thank my 300 little friends who submitted answers, and wish I could send each a dollar bill.

A. Borman



You won't break down in a Kratzer Buggy

It's built for the heavy roads of the West

CHEAP buggies and Eastern-made buggies may be good enough for the smoother roads in the East. The Kratzer is the only one built extra strong to stand for years and years the terrific strain of axle-deep mud, deep ruts and bumps on Middle West roads. Under this strenuous service other buggies soon lose their finish and grow shabby looking—go to pieces in a few years.

Kratzer Buggies are made stronger

than any other maker thinks necessary—made more handsome too. We use the best wood stock we can get and pay the higher price. Every part where strain can come we reinforce with drop forgings. The picture of the shaft shows our excellent method of ironing. The Kratzer Kurve axle is all steel, absolutely unbreakable. Kratzer Springs are easiest and strongest. We pay $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound more to put Cambria steel in them. Our fifth wheel is the famous Wilcox all steel.

Kratzer tops are built to fit each buggy. Rain and mud can't get in. Kratzer upholstery is the most comfortable and durable made. To put the finish on a Kratzer takes 90 days—there are 11 processes. That's why the Kratzer finish sticks. As a result of all this extra care and expense in making, Kratzer Buggies give 10, 15 and 20 years of faithful service.

See Kratzer Buggies—there's a dealer near you

See these buggies that are most beautiful and built best. We'll send you dealer's name if you'll write and at the same time send free copy of our handsome 56-page catalog. You pay no extra charges when you get a Kratzer. Only a small freight charge is included in price. No jobber profit or transfer charge to pay. Your dealer and we, both stand back of it. You must get satisfaction.

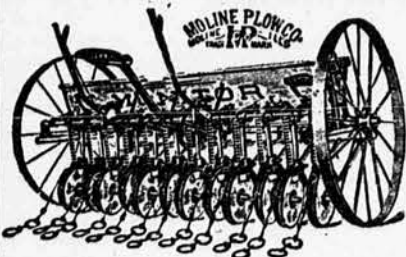
Write for catalog today.

KRATZER CARRIAGE CO. 108 First Street DES MOINES, IOWA



1 1-16 inch Bell collar axles; 1-inch tread; 26x56-inch body; steel twin depressed panel auto seat; leather quarter top; cushions, 18x36 inches; trimmings and painting as desired.

50 other styles shown in catalog



Monitor Double Disc Drill

The Drill That Pays for Itself

How? It requires one-fifth less seed. It increases the yield. It raises the grade.

The Monitor is the only Drill that deposits the seed at the bottom of the furrow in two rows, at an even depth, with a uniform covering of moist earth.

By this method you secure more normal plants to the acre, as all the seed grows; comes up at the same time; has ample room to stool; withstands drouth; and matures evenly.

This is accomplished by our patented device, which drops the seed in front of the bearing with the downward turn of the disc.

Our Drill folder shows illustrations in colors of actual results.

Let us send you FREE, this folder and our FLYING DUTCHMAN ALMANAC.

Write today

MOLINE PLOW COMPANY
MOLINE, ILLINOIS

Department No. 4



A MONTH'S FREE TRIAL.

Send us your name and address. We will send you postpaid a Vulcan Razor. Shave with it for 30 days. If at the end of that time you're satisfied that it's the best razor you ever put to your face send us \$1.75. If not, just send back the razor and there will be no charge. But you can't help liking this fine English crucible steel, even tempered and bevel edge razor because it's made right—tempered right—ground right—sold right. State whether you want round or square point; wide, medium or narrow blade; whether your beard is stiff, medium or soft and how often you shave. Isn't it worth writing to find a razor that just suits your beard? Complete Cutlery Catalog Sent Free.

THE JOHN D'ARCY CO. Dept. 21 St. Louis, Mo.

Don't be humbugged any more! Gabel's World Beater Pig Forcep is sold on 30 day free trial. Good, reliable agents wanted. Reference, Bradstreet's Commercial Agencies and 1st Nat'l Bank, Hawkeye. GABEL MFG. CO., Hawkeye, Iowa.

The Value of Cheese as a Food

Probably as much judgment should be exercised in the selection of cheese as a food as in the selection of many other food stuffs. There is a common belief that cheese in itself is very indigestible, but a great aid to digestion if eaten at the end of a meal, writes Prof. H. P. Fishburn, of the Idaho Station. Thus has originated the adage: "Cheese thou mighty elf, digesting all things but thyself." This adage confuses two kinds of cheese, or rather two periods of its life. In the beginning, cheese is tough, leathery, and for many persons difficult of digestion, therefore a hindrance to digestion. Later, when it has gone through the proper processes of ripening and curing, chemical and bacteriological changes have taken place that make it more soluble and more digestible. Helpful ferments are produced and transferred to the stomach. It has also a condimental value due to the production of flavors and aromas varying with variety. Such cheese is quite completely and easily digested as well as an aid to general digestion.

The varieties known as Roquefort, Edam, Brie, Limburger, etc., are sold at prices that warrant a finished product. The cheaper grades, of which ordinary cream, known as Cheddar, is a common example, are often put on the market in an immature stage of ripeness. Cheddar cheese of a good quality is cheaper than ordinary meats, taking into consideration that it is a more concentrated food. It, therefore, should have due recognition in the diet and should not be used unless capable of digesting also itself.

Maid Henry Doing Well

A cow that could take a young man through college, pay all his expenses, give him a little pocket money on the way, and perhaps leave him with what sometimes is called a "snug sum," is the sort of a cow to have. And that is the kind of a cow that Maid Henry has shown herself to be. Maid Henry is a pure-bred Holstein, owned by the Kansas Agricultural College. Her picture was recently printed in KANSAS FARMER. She will be 12 years old March 1. In the month ended January 31 Maid Henry gave 2,179 pounds of milk, which tested 3.62. This is 79 pounds of butter-fat, equivalent to a little bit more than 92 pounds of butter. That is three pounds of butter a day.

This record shows that Maid Henry gave nine gallons of milk every day in January. At 7 cents a quart this would be \$2.52. Many a student working his way through college has tasks much harder than he would have in rising early, milking this cow, delivering the nine gallons, and getting to school. But, of course, Maid Henry has to be milked three times a day. Her milk is not sold by the quart or gallon; it is kept for the butter-fat and the separated or skimmed milk is fed to the calves. But even granting that Maid Henry is handled on the butter basis of three pounds a day, there is a profit of about 55 cents a day from that source alone, at the present price of butter. For Maid Henry's meals cost only 35 cents a day. This is what she eats: Twenty-four pounds of grain. This was a mixture of corn chop, ground oats, bran and linseed oil meal; twenty-five pounds of alfalfa hay, and 60 pounds of silage.

Almost everywhere the editor goes he is asked whether or not alfalfa makes good silage. The question is often asked by people who are readers of KANSAS FARMER. This paper has answered the question many, many times. Alfalfa makes good silage, but as silage, is not worth enough more than hay to justify siloing. There is nothing in the feed line better than bright alfalfa hay. Alfalfa is siloed as a means of saving the first crop in those sections of the state where early spring rains make it difficult to cure and save the crop as hay. The silo will save the first crop of alfalfa in good shape. In many instances the first crop is placed in the silo and fed out during the short pasture season of the summer and the silo emptied before corn is ready. This is good practice. In instances, too, in which the alfalfa was spoiled by rain before stacking, the silo has saved the crop.

"We are satisfied that Kansas Farmer will reach the largest number of farmers of any paper published in this part of the country. We appreciate having Kansas Farmer on our tables, and believe that our customers will do the same."—GEO. R. BARSE, Live Stock Commission Co., Union Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

Join the Bigger-Crop Club!

Help make the yield per acre of Kansas land equal to that of other States.

Help correct the impression that goes with the report that Kansas can raise only 13½ bushels of wheat to the acre while Nebraska is averaging 18.

How this may be done is described in detail in a new bulletin just issued by the Santa Fe, entitled

Better Crops in Kansas—and How to Grow Them

This bulletin is made up of a series of articles by such authorities as Prof. W. M. Jardine, Prof. L. E. Call, Prof. E. G. Schafer, Prof. A. H. Ledigh and Prof. T. J. Headlee of the Agricultural College at Manhattan, and Mr. C. O. Townsend of the U. S. Land and Sugar Company, Garden City.

Every farmer in Kansas should have a copy on his library table; he should read it and follow the farm practice as described. If this could be done the yield of Kansas farms would be doubled in a season and the cost of production would be lessened, for Kansas soil can't be beat.

That means profit to you.

It costs nothing to get a copy except the one cent to send a postal card.

I want you to send that postal to-day. I will see that you get the bulletin by return mail.

C. L. Seagraves, Genl. Colonization Agent
A. T. & S. F. Ry.
1117 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

Twill-Lustre PETTICOATS \$1.25

An entirely new, soft, lightweight black cotton fabric, made specially for the new style straight-line petticoats, to wear with 1912 skirts. A strong, serviceable twilled fabric, pliable, finished like silk serge. These are regular \$1.50 petticoats, made with tailored flounce. Special mail order offer for one week from date of this paper, \$1.25, postage or express paid in Kansas.

MILLS MAIL ORDER SERVICE, THE MILLS CO., TOPEKA, KAN.

EASTER POST CARDS FREE

Send me two 2c stamps and I'll send you 10 beautiful Easter Post Cards and tell you about my big SURPRISE.

E. T. MEREDITH, 47 Success Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

A No. 5 Centrifugal Punch for sale. T. W. Allison, Florence, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

There is no such special lye for hogs.

If there were any reason for making a special lye for hogs or if there were any way of making a special lye for hogs, the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company would have marketed such a product long years ago. We could have prepared a special label for hogs but the contents of the can would have been just simply Lewis' Lye—and that's all you want for your hogs.

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

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

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



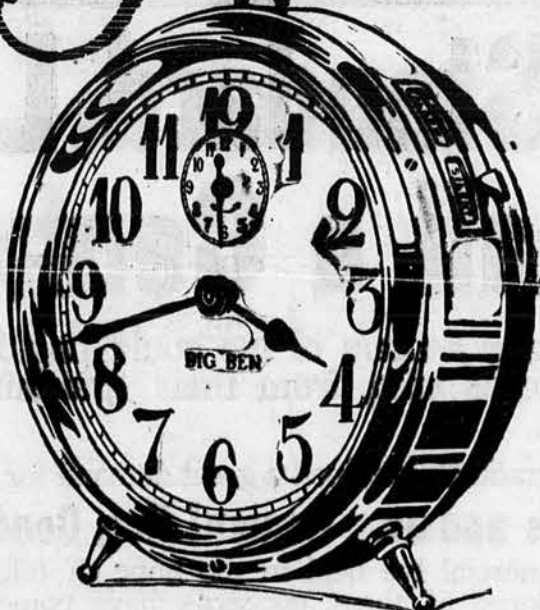
The Quaker is on Every Can

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

At Your Grocer's, 10c

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

Big Ben



What Franklin said, I say again—
"Plow deep while sluggards sleep"—Big Ben

Farm-work goes like clock work when it is started on time each morning. Run your farm as factories are run. Have a *whistle* start the work-day. Big Ben, the national sleep-watchman, will *blow* such a *whistle* for you—in other words, he'll ring his tuneful bell at any time you say. Begin the work on schedule time each day, and you'll do a great deal more. *More work done, more money made.*

Some men get rich on farms and others fail. What is the reason? Most always it is this:—Some farm systematically and some do not.

The best system begins with the rising hour—start with getting the farm hands up on time.

BIG BEN IS BUILT FOR THAT ONE

THING. TRY HIM ON YOUR FARM. See him at your jeweler's today. Note his big jolly sunlike face—his great, strong keys that are easy to wind, his large, clean-cut hands and figures which make time-telling easy, even in the faint morning light. Hear Big Ben's jovial voice—his *whistle*. You'll want him in your room and in the rooms of every farm hand on your place. Nine men will do the work of ten the first day he is used. Thus he'll pay for himself.

A community of clockmakers stands back of him—Westclox, La Salle, Illinois. If you cannot find him at your jeweler's, a money order for \$2.50 addressed to them will bring him to you express charges prepaid.

GOODYEAR Rubber Carriage Tires —Most Popular in Existence

The sales of Goodyear "Wing" Carriage Tires increased 24% in 1910-11 over the previous season, though no more carriages were made.

The 1911-12 season will, we estimate, show the astounding increase of 81% over 1910-11.

148 of the 200 carriage builders in the U. S.—nearly 75%—are now using Goodyear "Wing" Tires. More dealers are selling "Goodyear Wings" than any other rubber carriage tire.

More than 3,000,000 Goodyear "Wing" Tires have been sold since their invention 13 years ago. Just as Goodyear No-Rim-Cut Tires have become first in the automobile world, so have Goodyear "Wing" Tires become the sensation of carriageodom.

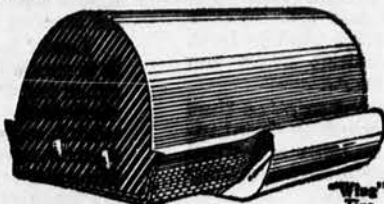
In the light of these big facts, would it not be folly for anyone to choose commonplace carriage tires when "Goodyears" cost no more?

Our "Wing" Tire

Note this patented "Wing." (See picture at right, above). How it presses against the channel, thus preventing mud, grit or water from getting in and quickly rusting the rim and destroying the tire base. This tire remains sound. It won't creep or get loose. Gives utmost wear. Will protect



"Eccentric" Tire



your carriage and greatly lengthen its life. Being of tough, springy rubber, it is exceptionally easy-riding. The

Goodyear "Eccentric" Tire

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

Free Booklet Send us your name on a Carriage Tire Book and name of dealer in your town who sells Goodyear Tires.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO.
Akron, Ohio
Branches in 108 Principal Cities.

APPLETON QUALITY MANURE SPREADERS



Every Progressive Farmer

is interested in having the best manure spreader. It will pay you to study up spreaders before you buy. The more you study the Appleton Manure Spreader compared to others, the more good points you will find. Send today for

Free Catalogue showing nine styles and proving why Appleton Oak Frame Spreaders are the best. The letter herewith speaks volumes—

Portage, Wis., Dec. 1, 1911.

Appleton Mfg. Co., Batavia, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I expect to buy a spreader in the Spring. I like your machine better than any I have ever seen. My nearest neighbor has run an Appleton Spreader for five years and has not paid out five cents for repairs. He has three hundred acres of land and they haul a lot of manure in a year. He has never had more than three horses hitched to it. Some farmers here that have other makes have four horses to pull theirs.

Yours respectfully,

W. J. Koppa, R. No. 1, Portage, Wis.

APPLETON MFG. COMPANY, 219 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill.

A complete line of machines in stock in your territory.

KANSAS FLOUR MILLS

By PROF. L. A. FITZ, K. S. A. C.

The greatest influence affecting the development of the milling industry in Kansas has undoubtedly been the marked growth in her wheat industry. In 1870 there was less than 2,500,000 bushels of wheat raised in the state, while in 1880 it had increased to over 17,000,000 bushels, and by 1890 the amount was over 30,000,000 bushels. During the last 10 years the total production has fluctuated between 54,000,000 and 94,000,000 bushels, with an average of over 78,000,000.

However, the milling industry of Kansas has developed primarily because of the quality of Kansas wheat rather than because of the large quantity. Nearly 40 years ago the Mennonite settlers coming into Marion County brought with them from Russia a small amount of seed wheat. This was a hard red winter wheat called "turkey." It proved to be so well adapted to soil and climatic conditions that it multiplied rapidly and soon spread to adjoining counties. Thus began the first steps in revolutionizing the whole wheat industry of Kansas. The early settlers had located chiefly in the valleys along the streams in the eastern portion of the state, and as little or nothing was then known of hard winter wheat, practically all wheat farmers grew the soft varieties—Big May, Little May, Fultz, Mediterranean, Canada Club, and other common varieties made up the grists which the pioneer mills ground upon the old stone buhrs. The mills were equipped to grind this kind of wheat and the housewives were accustomed to flour made from it.

When the miller attempted to grind the hard turkey wheat upon the stone buhrs then in use they experienced considerable difficulty, and when the housewives tried to make bread from this flour they had even greater difficulty. Consequently, most millers rejected this turkey wheat as unfit for milling purposes, but here and there we find a miller who persisted in his efforts to solve the problem of making a satisfactory flour from it. There were at least two prominent reasons for the millers wishing to grind turkey wheat; it could be bought much cheaper at that time than the soft wheat, and its chemical analyses indicated that it would make a flour of high gluten content. The lat-

ter quality caused a great demand for Kansas flour for export. Thus we see the introduction of hard wheat gave an impetus to our wheat industry which resulted in a surplus for our mills and also supplied the character of flour in demand.

Kansas flour is demanded not only abroad, but also in neighboring states. Colorado imported \$1,500,000 worth of flour in 1909 and most of this came from Kansas wheat.

All this increase in the wheat supply and in the demand for Kansas flour has resulted in Kansas having more good, well equipped mills today than any other state in the Union. The first census of Kansas territory, taken in 1860, showed only 36 flour and grist mills, with the average capital invested as a little over \$3,000 and the output valued at about \$300,000. The next decade saw the number of mills practically trebled, while the average capital invested and the value of the output were multiplied by nine. The number of mills kept on increasing until we finally had, in 1876, 330 mills. This number has since decreased, the number of small mills decreasing and the number of larger ones increasing, until the census for 1910 shows 255 reporting the manufacturing of wheat flour. The total number of barrels of flour produced was 10,887,744, of which 10,858,960 was white flour and 28,784 graham flour. The total value of the flour was \$52,589,613.

Kansas has 18 mills with a capacity of 1,000 to 2,000 barrels, 34 with a capacity of 500 to 900 barrels, and 119 with a capacity of 100 to 400 barrels. The remainder have a capacity of less than 100 barrels. The towns which lead in milling are Kansas City, Kan., with a daily capacity of 10,800 barrels; Topeka, 3,750 barrels; Wichita, 3,460 barrels; Wellington, 3,050 barrels; Hutchinson, 2,600 barrels; Leavenworth, 2,250 barrels; Coffeyville, 1,950 barrels; Salina, 1,925 barrels; Arkansas City, 1,550 barrels; Atchison, 1,450 barrels; Newton, 1,070 barrels; McPherson, 1,070 barrels; Enterprise, 1,050 barrels. Many of these figures fluctuate from year to year, but they serve to give a general idea of the present milling industry of Kansas.

Rolling Winter Wheat

In the autumn of 1900 several winter wheat plats were laid out for cultivation experiments. They were all sown to Turkish Red winter wheat, some being sown broadcast and others put in with a press drill. It was planned to harrow the wheat after it was up. Some of the plats were to be harrowed in both fall and spring, others to be harrowed only in the spring, while a third set were to be rolled. The following table gives a summary of the yields secured for four years:

EFFECT OF ROLLING ON WINTER WHEAT.

Rolling winter wheat in the spring has not failed in any of the four years to give an increased yield, the average increase being 5.1 bushels per acre. The rolling was given early in the spring, soon after frost was out, and about the time growth started. Harrowing after rolling was not as good as rolling alone, probably due to loosening up the plants again after the roller had pressed them firmly into the soil.

Early spring rolling of winter grain,

A SUMMARY OF FOUR YEARS' EXPERIMENTS, SHOWING EFFECT OF HARROWING AND ROLLING ON WINTER WHEAT, WHEN SOWN BROADCAST AND DRILLED.

Method of planting	Treatment	1902	1903	1905	1906	Av.	Method giving larger yield
Drilled.....	Harrowed in spring.....	23.8	28.0	36.9	61.0	37.4	No cultivation, .9 bushel more
Drilled.....	Not cultivated.....	30.3	28.8	34.3	59.6	33.2	
Broadcast.....	Harrowed in spring.....	21.0	26.5	40.2	53.8	35.3	No cultivation, 2.9 bushels more
Broadcast.....	Not cultivated.....	27.1	29.0	39.4	57.4	38.2	
Drilled.....	Harrowed, fall and spring.....	30.6	27.5	33.3	59.9	37.8	Difference less than 1 bushel
Drilled.....	Harrowed in spring.....	23.8	28.0	36.9	61.0	37.3	
Drilled.....	Not harrowed.....	30.3	28.8	34.3	59.6	33.2	Rolling, 5.1 bushels more
Drilled.....	Rolled in spring.....	37.9	33.2	38.8	63.3	43.3	
Drilled.....	Not harrowed.....	30.3	28.8	34.3	59.6	33.2	Rolling and cultivating, 1.8 bushels more
Drilled.....	Rolled and harrowed in spring.....	32.8	28.1	36.6	62.4	40.0	
Drilled.....	Not harrowed.....	30.3	28.8	34.3	59.6	33.2	

It is apparent from the above data that during the past five years no increased yield could be secured from harrowing winter wheat. Harrowing broadcast wheat resulted in an average loss of almost three bushels per acre, while harrowing drilled wheat resulted in a loss of nine-tenths of a bushel per acre.

It should not be assumed from the above data that the cultivation of wheat would not be of value in drier regions. Cultivation is for the purpose of conserving moisture, but in the years in which the above data were taken on wheat there was no lack of moisture. In fact in the two seasons when spring rainfall was below normal (1905 and 1906) there was some increase from cultivation.

pressing the earth as it does firmly about the plant roots, produces good results. When frost comes out in the spring it is very apt to leave the soil filled with small cracks or checks, especially around the plants. If these checks are examined closely, it will be seen that a large number of roots are thus exposed, and if the weather continues dry they are killed or at least injured. We have taken up plants in the spring where half of the roots were injured in this manner.

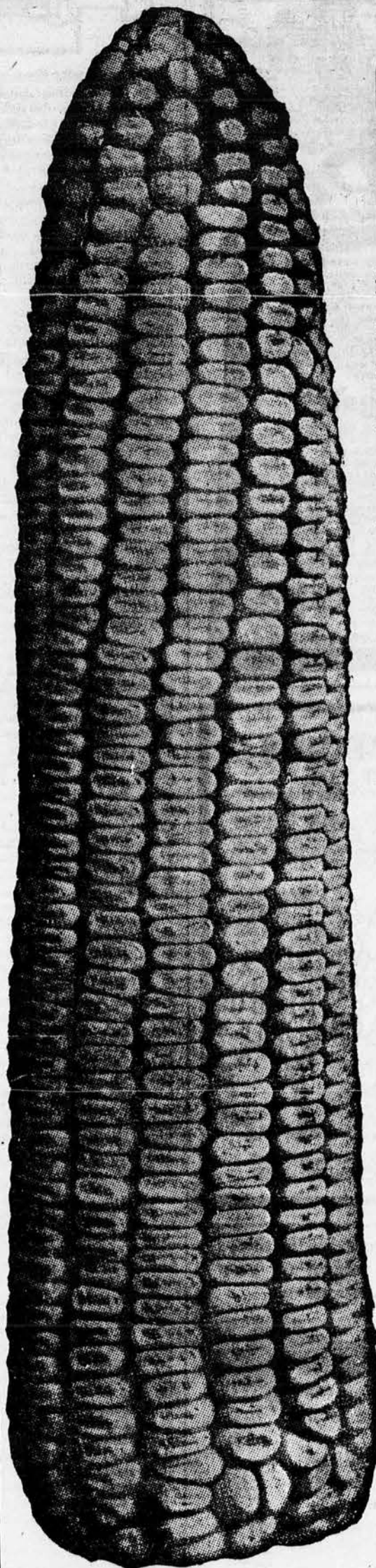
If the soil is not wet at the time of rolling—and it should never be rolled when wet—rolling aids in no small degree to form a surface mulch. It does this rather than compact the surface. E. G. MONTGOMERY, Nebraska Station.

WHITE WONDER SEED CORN

This corn is indeed the KING of all corn. Last season on our ranch, while the whole southwest was sweltering under unbearable heat, this grand corn withstood the hot winds and excessive heat, coming out triumphant with a big yield of the highest quality. The foliage starts while the plant is young and with its luxuriant growth soon shades the ground and conserves the moisture. With proper cultivation it is possible to produce a full crop of this corn with less rain than any other variety.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL
COLLEGE TESTS SHOW OUR
SEED CORN TO HAVE A
GERMINATING VITALITY FROM
95 TO 100 PER CENT.

**Don't Delay
Order Today**



Our crops are grown from improved selected seeds, suitable to the southwest climate; cultivated on scientific principles along modern lines, and the results speak for themselves. We grow ninety per cent of our corn crop in this variety and recommend it above all others.

Have you been getting the results you should from your crops? If not, why?

Don't plant northern grown seed corn.

Just as well increase your yield from 10 to 25 bushels per acre by a small investment in our seeds.

ALL SEED HOME GROWN
FROM 1911 CROP.

PRICE \$2.00 PER BUSHEL,
F. O. B. BLISS, OKLA. SHIPPED
ONLY IN 2 1-2 BUSHEL BAGS

**Don't Delay
Order Today**

Ear of White Wonder Corn--Actual Size

**MILLER
BROS.**

101

RANCH

**BLISS
OKLA.**

You Can't RAISE Market Prices—But You Can LOWER Production Costs

PRICES are controlled by others. You must increase your profits by lowering the cost of raising and marketing your crops.

No other investment cuts down farm costs and builds up farm profits like an **oil pull**. It plows for 50c to 75c an acre, including kerosene, machine oil, interest, wear and tear and the wages of two good men. But your boys can run it. And it is just as valuable for Harrowing, Rolling, Pulverizing, Seeding, Cultivating, Harvesting, etc. All these and a score of other jobs are done rapidly, efficiently, economically by the **oil pull**. Cheap kerosene for fuel—buy it anywhere—5c to 7c a gallon as against 12c to 20c a gallon for gasoline.

**In Sizes to Meet Your
Power Needs—at Prices
to Suit Your Pocketbook**

Read These Letters:

"In 40 days we plowed and broke 900 acres of land without a breakdown or one cent for repairs.—Ralph Nauman, Potter County, S. D."

Karl Bapp, Converse Co., Wyoming, writes: "I have just purchased one of your 9-11 Pull Tractors. The soil that I am breaking is the toughest in my wide experience in the business. I am breaking twenty-four acres of this soil daily at a cost of approximately 10c per acre, using six 14-inch bottom plows with 10-inch Disc Harrow attached. I am perfectly satisfied in every respect."

NOTE—Just two of many similar letters in our great book—sent on request.

M. RUMELY COMPANY, 5031 Main St., La Porte, Ind., U. S. A.



You may farm 160 acres or a many thousand acre ranch with an **oil pull**. The smallest size plows 12 to 15 acres a day—does the work of 10 or 12 horses and four men. And it's always ready for all other work, silo filling, pumping, grinding, sawing, heavy hauling, etc. Then, after your own work is done, you can make \$10 to \$15 a day easily by doing work for your neighbors.

Investigate!

"Tilling and Tilling the Soil"—our booklet—marks the beginning of the new period of farm progress—the **oil power** age. You'll be amazed at the facts and gratified at the results demonstrated on farms just like your own. Write for this book now. It was based on the facts gleaned from the stacks of letters in our office received from owners everywhere who *praise what the oil pull has done for them*. We want you to get these messages of brother farmers who have had practical experience with the **oil pull**.

If you have any farm power problem put it up to our experts. But send for "Tilling and Tilling the Soil" at once. Postal will do. Address

M. RUMELY COMPANY, 5031 Main St., La Porte, Ind., U. S. A.

PLANT CATALPA SPECIOSA

IT PAYS \$30 TO \$50 PER ACRE PER YEAR. IT IS A SURE CROP. Grows forever with one planting, and requires but little cultivation to start.

But only the Genuine Catalpa Speciosa will do this. The common scrub kind, seen in so many places, is worthless. The two pictures here are drawn from real life. The common kind makes only an indifferent shade. The genuine makes fence posts, telephone poles, bridge piles and lumber in a few years—lumber equal to oak and mahogany.

An acre of Catalpa fence posts is worth \$150 to \$250. It takes only four years for fence posts—six years for telephone poles. Catalpa posts outlast all others in the ground. They don't split or let loose of nails or staples.

Catalpa will grow anywhere in the corn belt. No trouble to get it started, or to cultivate and keep growing. We tell you how to do it.

**Send for Our Free Bulletin
of Information.**

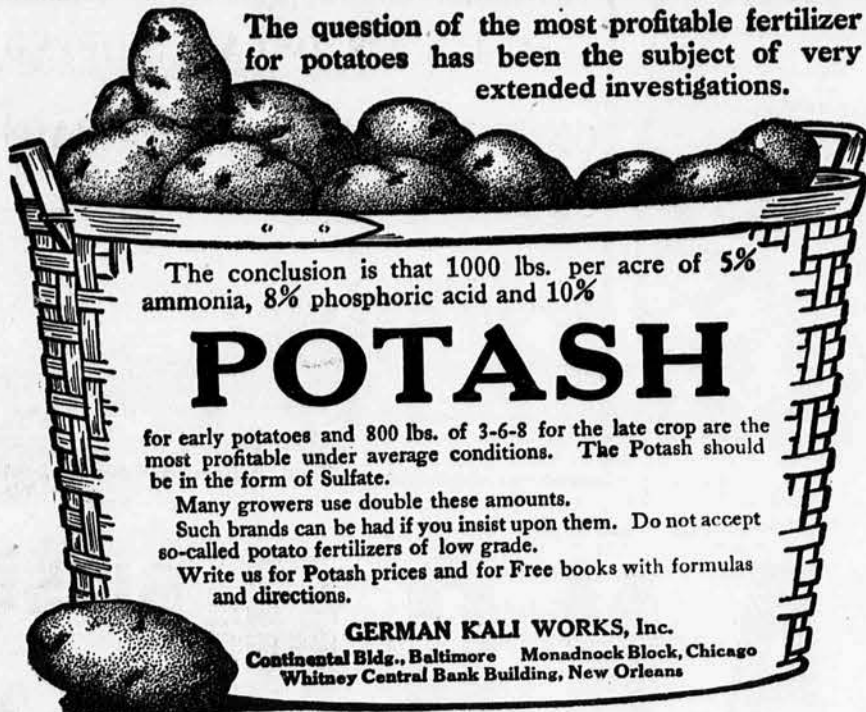
This Bulletin tells how we grow our **FOUR MILLION CATALPA TREES**. (We are the largest growers of Catalpa Speciosa in America.) It also tells how other growers in Kansas are making from \$30 to \$50 net per year from each acre they have.

Some Kansas growers have 400 acres and have had large incomes for ten years. Costs you only a postage stamp to get all we have learned about Catalpa in the last 15 years.

Send for our Free Bulletin right now. Costs only a post card. WINFIELD NURSERY CO., BOX 2, WINFIELD, KAN.



The question of the most profitable fertilizer for potatoes has been the subject of very extended investigations.



The conclusion is that 1000 lbs. per acre of 5% ammonia, 8% phosphoric acid and 10%

POTASH

for early potatoes and 800 lbs. of 3-6-8 for the late crop are the most profitable under average conditions. The Potash should be in the form of Sulfate.

Many growers use double these amounts.

Such brands can be had if you insist upon them. Do not accept so-called potato fertilizers of low grade.

Write us for Potash prices and for Free books with formulas and directions.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, Inc.

Continental Bldg., Baltimore Monadnock Block, Chicago
Whitney Central Bank Building, New Orleans

THE FARM



The man who lives on a farm will always have some hard and often unpleasant things to overcome, but when we read of the strikes, lockouts and the viciousness of the competition which exists in every occupation of a city, it seems that the farmer has the more to be thankful for and the strongest possible reasons for staying by the farm.

A writer in an eastern journal who has made a great success of poultry says: "I prefer farm papers to poultry journals for getting helpful hints in poultry growing, as what appears in them is more practical and to the point and not mere theory, as so much in fancy poultry journals are. So much of this kind is apt to confuse and not help a beginner."

The harrow is an extremely useful implement, but there are some conditions under which its use will do no good and may do positive harm. In an attempt to eradicate perennial weeds the harrow is of little worth, as it will not uproot them. It is also of little value in handling deep rooted annual weeds like the Russian thistle. For the same reason the harrow will not handle volunteer grain that comes up from the bottom of the furrow in a dry season, nor will it satisfactorily eradicate grain that has attained some growth. In all such cases the disk is more valuable.

Now is a good time to take a stroll about the premises and determine what is needed in the way of repairing breaks in the ranks of the apple trees and the windbreaks. Also, of determining whether more windbreaks would not pay a large rental on the ground they occupy. There is no better tree for wind-break purposes under Kansas conditions than the red cedar. This can be obtained from nurseries, or may be raised through the planting of seed. The young trees from the nurseries are better and produce quicker results, and if they are planted in well drained land their growth is quite rapid.

Another question which has been several times answered in these columns is whether or not Kafir makes good silage. It does. This statement from O. E. Reed, head of the Dairy Department of Kansas Agricultural College, is handy: "For silage Kafir is better than cane, but not so good as corn. Kafir ranks between the two in nutritive food value, acreage yield, and its effect on the soil. Its special advantages over corn are that it is more drought-resisting and yields higher. It generally yields about 7 tons to the acre. Comparative test reports on the uses of cane, Kafir and corn as silage will be published next spring."

Platform scales are a valuable part of the farm equipment. One can farm well and make money, of course, without scales but after the needed farm equipment has been applied, a scale is worth while. The live stock farmer—the man who feeds cattle and hogs for market—needs them, and not alone for the purpose of knowing the weight of animals sold, but to know the results of different feeding methods. The scales will assist in an accurate determination of the production of the different crops per acre, and accurate data is worth much more than a guess. By having scales on the farm, better relations will be maintained between farmers and merchants and produce dealers, between landlords and tenants, and will give the farmer, equally with the men who trade in his commodities, an opportunity to know and demand his own.

Not long since, the writer had pointed out to him a field of wheat which had never been plowed up in nine years. It had been disked occasionally, but generally the drill was the only implement used in getting in the crop. If men will persist in doing the worst for themselves, they will probably not be receptive of advice or suggestions. There can be no doubt that the plowing of this field would have greatly increased the

yield of wheat, as it would have certainly kept down a large share of the weeds with which the ground was covered at the time of inspection. This farmer faces a big problem in eradicating the weeds which infest his wheat land and getting his ground back into shape so that it will produce a reasonable crop. Yet he must face this problem, and must solve it, or he will have to engage in some other business.

On old-time farmer from an eastern Kansas county was recently telling of his experience in grading up his horse stock from an Indian pony mare which he first got in the '60's and on which he used the best sires attainable in his vicinity. Among the records made in this lineage are several horses with track records. The main point to his conversation lay in the value which he attached to feed as well as to blood lines and type. Starting with a pony mare of 600 pounds he has light harness horses that weigh 1,350, and these are the direct results of good blood, adherence to type and plenty of feed.

Many farmers do not give enough attention to the value of feed. Knowing that corn and hay will sustain animal life, these are placed before the animal and the work is done. Corn is one of the best feed materials known to western agriculture, but it is one of the poorest when used alone. The coming spring will see a shortage of feed in some parts of the state, and this will doubtless lead to the planting of succotash to meet the emergency. To insure against future shortage I think that every farmer in Kansas should have a small patch of Kafir corn or Milo maize and some soy beans or cowpeas. These will balance and will help to tide over many a shortage which would be very serious without them.

Crop rotation is known and appreciated by a vast number of farmers, but perhaps all of them do not know all about it. It is not rotation to sow mixed crops. This mixture of crops, sometimes called succotash, generally brings a heavy yield, through some law of nature that is not well understood but which seems to be because each variety is spurred to do its best in competition with other varieties rather than in competition with its own kind. Rotation consists in alternating crops of different habits of growth. The shallow rooted wheat may be followed by the deeper rooted corn, or the earth may be renovated by the sowing of alfalfa. In this way the fertility is drawn from different strata in different years.

This is the time of year when a lot of well-to-do farmers are moving to town. They have rented the farm, held a public sale of live stock and implements and moving into a little home already provided in the nearby village. In one community a few days ago the editor talked with a half dozen such farmers. In no instance was the man leaving the farm because he was worn out or too old to do farm work, but having a competency had concluded to "take life a bit easier," and so was leaving the farm. Every spring hundreds of Kansas farmers do this same thing. This is not a good thing for Kansas agriculturally or in any other way—for on the farm every man can be everything he would be in town and much more. The farm tenant, as a rule, is not of such value to the community as the landowner who lives on and farms his own land. I believe the retiring farmer would be much better satisfied on the old farm home, amid his old surroundings and friends, with the chickens, a cow, a driving team and a garden spot—and the tenant in a house built for his accommodation. What do you think about this? Let us have a page of letters from KANSAS FARMER readers on this subject.

Never try to bear more than one kind of trouble at a time. Some people bear three—all they have had, all they have now, and all they expect to have.

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H. S. TOEWS,
INMAN, KANSAS

Sunflower Seed Oil

Experiments are now being made at some of the crushing mills in Hull as to the feasibility of extracting oil from sunflower seed and using the residue as an ingredient in the manufacture of feed cake. Large consignments of seed have recently arrived in Hull from Odessa, the sunflower being extensively cultivated in southern Russia.

When crushed the sunflower seed yields on the average 30 per cent of oil, while the yield of soya-bean oil is 18 per cent. The oil is limpid and pale yellow in color, and it is believed it will prove valuable in soap making, the manufacture of varnishes, and for culinary purposes. The residue from the crushed sunflower seeds has been manufactured into cakes, and experiments are being made to ascertain whether the cake thus made is suitable for feeding purposes. A small quantity of these cakes has been shipped to the continent.

Experiments have not gone far enough to give any exact data as to the value of the oil or the meal. No market prices can be stated, as there has been no demand, and no trustworthy comparison with other oil and cake producing seeds can be given as yet.—Consul Walter C. Hamm, Hull, England.

Field Peas vs. Cowpeas.

A. H. Leidigh, of the Agronomy Department of Kansas Agricultural College, writes, calling our attention to a recent article by E. W. Curtis in KANSAS FARMER, which contained a misleading reference to field peas. He says:

"There are two general types of so-called peas which may possibly be grown in your territory. These are the Canada or field pea, and the Southern or cowpea. There is no similarity or comparison between the two groups. The Canada field pea has a small seed and an upright habit of growth and is planted at about the same time we sow oats in the spring. It cannot stand much hot or dry weather and is not considered much of a success except in extreme Northeastern Kansas.

"The cowpea somewhat resembles a bean, is fairly spreading in its habit of growth and is only successful when planted in warm weather. The cowpea is decidedly a success in Kansas and its use should be encouraged.

"Now, Mr. Curtis' article gave the name of a cowpea, but called it a field pea, and spoke of it as if it should be seeded, at least, at the same time as corn, which is impossible from a practical standpoint. I only call your attention to this fact because much damage is frequently done by well intentioned articles which are liable to be misunderstood. The gentleman undoubtedly meant cowpeas and he undoubtedly meant these cowpeas were to be planted in the corn in late June or in July, but his article does not say so, and his wrong use of names is decidedly confusing."

Mistaken Ideas Regarding Farming.

Many people in the cities imagine that they could do wonders if they could get out in the country on a farm and make the dirt fly, says the Live Stock World. They would soon find, however, that running a farm entails much work, and that the battle with the elements and the insects were not always a success. The man in the country thinks also that he could make money faster and a lot easier if he were in the city. Both are wrong and likely both would fail if positions were interchanged, because of the lack of experience.

In most trades the first method given is the sensible one. So it is in the case of farming for country lads who do not inherit land, and for men from the city whose wages are less than \$3 a day. In the case of men whose city earning capacity is greater than this, working for wages on a farm is likely to prove disappointing and be given up in disgust.

The solution in the case of young men, is the agricultural college, a course in which will increase one's earning power in agriculture to a point where it will compare favorably with city work. For the man with a family one of the later methods must be considered.

In the case of a countryman who comes to town, the buying of business without having had previous experience in related occupations usually ends disastrously. The city man going to the country frequently thinks he can disprove this principle. Occasionally he succeeds in doing so, but such cases are often to be explained by the fact that the city man keeps summer boarders,

finds a superior market for his product, or in some other way turns to good account his city training.

In strictly farm work lack of experience is a very real handicap, and one that reading books, good though that is, cannot overcome. City people usually expect too much of modern agriculture; they figure probable yields by exceptional yields that cannot be accurately anticipated. The result is that expenses are incurred upon a scale that the incoming crop fails to justify.

Inquiry About Catalpa.

A Beloit subscriber writes that he desires to plant some fast-growing timber that will make durable posts. He asks if Catalpa Speciosa, the genuine kind, is such a wood, and says if it is he would plant extensively of it. He refers to the bulletin on Catalpa Speciosa of the Winfield Nursery Co., Winfield, Kan., and asks if that publication presents the truth about this remarkable tree.

One of our representatives visited the Winfield Nursery Company's plant last August, for the express purpose of finding out whether this nursery really had all it advertised. It was all there, and more too. The catalpa in the nursery rows showed the genuine article. So did hundreds of acres of other farm lands in Cowley County show the same. The catalpa groves which had been planted by farmers who bought the stock from the Winfield Nursery Company showed a wonderful tree growth. Some farmers in Kansas have planted their fields to catalpa and are depending on the timber to make them money. And every grove so planted, of sufficient age (four and five years for good posts) is proving that catalpa as a farm crop is a big payer.

It is doubtful if any other known wood will last as long in the ground for fence posts, telephone poles or railroad ties. Many farms in Indiana, where Catalpa Speciosa is native, are fenced with catalpa poles which have outlived the men who set them, and are yet in good condition. Catalpa crosses ties in railroad beds have lasted 35 years so far, and are still in use.

In St. Louis during the World's Fair was shown furniture made of catalpa which was as solid and fine-looking as any ever made from any wood. A section of a railway passenger coach, seats and all, also made of catalpa, was in the same exhibit.

No other known wood has lasted twice as long set in the ground as it took to grow the wood in the first place.

Catalpa would undoubtedly have a wider acquaintance except for the limited amount of it that has been found native in the country. It grows pure only from pure seed, and that is hard to get. It grows in peculiar pods, which makes it hard to get out. A man to make wages in gathering the seed has to sell the seed for \$1.50 to \$2.00 a pound. Even at Winfield, the quantity of seed procurable is limited each year. But with the start made, and the big groves in recent years planted, seed will be more plentiful in a few years. In the meantime, whoever can get the trees to plant five or more acres to catalpa will find it a most satisfactory and profitable investment. If every cottonwood tree in Kansas were a Catalpa Speciosa, fence posts would be plentiful and naturally much cheaper in price. So would telephone poles and bridge timbers. Kansas can relieve her coming pinch from the impending timber shortage by planting plentifully of Catalpa Speciosa now.

Prenatal Influence.

Prof. Evvard, of Iowa, experimented to find what the influence of different feeds, given to the sows, would have upon the number and vigor of the pigs.

Thirty-five gilts were divided into seven lots of five each, and corn was made the basis of the various feeds fed to each lot. The lot which was fed corn alone produced the smallest number in litters, the weakest pigs and the lightest weight per pig. The sows fed corn and alfalfa produced the largest and fattest pigs, though their number was a trifle smaller than those produced by sows fed on a ration consisting of 4 pounds of meat meal to 30 pounds of ear corn, and another lot fed on a mixture of corn, oats, bran, middlings and oil meal. The corn-alone pigs averaged 1.74 pounds at birth, while the corn-and-alfalfa pigs averaged 2.29 pounds, which was the heaviest average of any, and showed a gain of 32 per cent in weight, besides being much better pigs.

KEEP THEM WORKING

Kendall's Spavin Cure is the old reliable, safe remedy for all cases of spavin, splint, curb, ringbone, bony growth and lameness from other causes. It keeps the horses working—not loafing. What it has done for others it will do for you. Keep a bottle of **Kendall's Spavin Cure** handy so you can use it quickly when the need arises. A one dollar bottle may save a horse for you. It's worth while to be ready. Ask your druggist the next time you are in town. Tear this advertisement out to remind you. Sold by druggists everywhere, \$1.00 a bottle; 6 for \$5.00. Keep it in the house for family use, as well as in the stable. Get a copy of "A Treatise on the Horse" at your druggist or write to **DR. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY,** Keosauqua Falls, Va.

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and be compelled to pay to your landlord most of your hard-earned profits? Own your own farm. Secure a Free Homestead in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, or purchase land in one of these districts and bank a profit from \$10.00 to \$12.00 an acre every year. Land purchased three years ago at \$10.00 an acre has recently changed hands at \$25.00 an acre. The crops grown on these lands warrant the advance. You can **Become Rich** by cattle raising, dairying, mixed farming and grain growing in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in Western Canada.

Free homestead and pre-emption areas, as well as land held by railway and land companies, will provide homes for millions. Adaptable soil, healthful climate, splendid schools and churches and good railways. For settlers' rates, descriptive literature "Last Best West," how to reach the country and other particulars, write to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Gov't Agent.

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Owing to sickness I will sell my fine new HALLADAY 50-h. p. five-passenger touring car at a sacrifice. It cost me \$2,750, but I will sell for a great deal less.

This car has 125-in. wheel base, 36x4 1/2 Diamond tires, 4-cyl., 4 1/2-in. bore by 5-in. stroke; water cooled, pump circulation; double ignition; three speeds forward and reverse. Car is finely equipped over all, and has been run less than 200 miles.

If interested in owning a specially fine and reliable car, at a specially low price, write me by return mail. I will send full detailed description, answer any questions you may ask, and give you the price I will take for a quick sale. Address 215, care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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President,
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These Letters Convince—Read

From Elvia Potter, Junction, Mo.: "Have been using a great deal of *Merry War Powdered Lye*. Find it the best medicine for hogs I have ever used."

Adam Schultz, McLouth, Kans., says: "I consider *Merry War Powdered Lye* the best hog remedy I have ever used, and it's the cheapest."

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Get a few cans of *Merry War Powdered Lye* of any dealer. Feed night and morning every day. Your hogs will improve from the very first feed. It makes them immune to disease—fatters them surer and quicker than anything else—tones the system—assists in perfect assimilation of food—prevents scouring. It saves feed, because every pound of the food they eat goes into flesh and none of it is wasted. *Merry War Powdered Lye* is not only the best hog remedy, conditioner and fattener the world has ever known—it is also the cheapest.

How To Use Merry War Powdered Lye

Follow these directions carefully: Mix one tablespoonful *Merry War Powdered Lye* with slop for 10 hogs, or a half can with barrel of swill. Stir well and feed every day, night and morning. If your hogs are on a dry feed ration, mix a half can *Merry War Powdered Lye* to each barrel of drinking water.

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Merry War Powdered Lye comes in 10c cans; full case of 4 dozen cans for \$4.80, at Grocers, Druggists or Feed Dealers Everywhere. There are no substitutes.

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edy I have ever used, and it's the cheapest. It has made a marked improvement in my herd."

A. W. Davis, Hamlin, Iowa, writes: "*Merry War Powdered Lye* is the stuff to cure cough and thumps and put hogs in a thrifty condition, and I will never be without it while I raise hogs."

Heed My Warning

Lots of farmers and hog raisers have been led to believe that they could get the same results from any lye and have lost their pork profits as a consequence.

Now, don't you make this same mistake. There's only one lye that is absolutely safe to feed to hogs—that's *Merry War Powdered Lye*—especially prepared as a hog remedy. No other manufacturer knows the secret process which makes *Merry War Powdered Lye* absolutely safe to use in Hog Feed. They have not discovered the combination in *Merry War Powdered Lye* that makes hogs well, keeps them so; produces highest priced pork.

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Most dealers handle *Merry War Powdered Lye*. If yours can't supply you, write us, giving your dealer's name and we will see that you are supplied, and will also send you, free, a valuable booklet on "How to Get the Biggest Profits From Hog Raising."

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If you want the best lye, exclusively for soap-making, scouring, cleaning, disinfecting, etc., use my famous *Kettle Powdered Lye*—it makes the best soap you ever used—but don't feed it to your hogs. Feed only *Merry War Powdered Lye* to your hogs.

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LIVE STOCK



Sulphur is said to be an excellent thing to cure the habit of eating pigs and chickens which hogs sometimes acquire. It is also said to be excellent for ridding hogs of lice. A tablespoonful to each hog, fed in the slop for a few days, will do the business.

Cottonseed hulls mixed with corn, cottonseed meal and alfalfa, proved a very fine combination feed for the beef cattle of J. H. Enlow, of Alma, Kan., who finds that this ration, without the hulls, is too loosening. He claims that he never had cattle to put on fat faster than these did on this ration.

A few acres of cowpeas and Kafir on every farm would supply a world of good feed, according to N. E. Whiteside, of Wellington, Kan., who says that his own practice is to plant cowpeas in rows and cultivate, rather than to sow in corn as it is laid by. Cowpeas make as good feed as alfalfa when they are properly harvested, and are a sure crop. Last season Kafir averaged 35 bushels to the acre when corn was a total failure.

A Virginia cattle feeder reports his success in making beef with silage. He feeds silage, cottonseed meal, corn fodder and straw, and his last load gained an average of 141 pounds in 47 days. This is a gain of 3 pounds per day, and they sold at a profit of \$25 per head, which is pretty good money for only 47 days' feeding. He gave these cattle warm water to drink in the severe weather, and found that this little attention paid.

The Wisconsin station has been doing some successful feeding of silage to sheep and the Indiana station to horses, and both find that the great trouble with ensilage heretofore has been that it was cut too green. The Wisconsin station now makes silage out of corn that is ripe enough to husk and on which some of the leaves are partly dry. If cut too green the silage is more than likely to become sour and lose in value. Moldy silage is dangerous, and a number of horses were reported having died from its effects.

In speaking of the reported heavy losses of live stock in Kansas during the severe winter weather, Hon. J. H. Mercer, State Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner, said: "The loss this year is very small. The stockmen laid in a supply of feeding for 40 to 50 days. The severe weather exhausted that, and if another long spell sets in they may suffer severe losses unless they get in another supply of winter feed. I attribute the small loss in the very severe weather to the improved method of feeding. The cottonseed cake is a great thing for the Western stockmen. The stockmen used it extensively during the bad weather, and it is a great life sustainer."

The object of the fitter of show cattle and of the feeder of baby beef is to so handle their calves that they shall not lose their calf fat. If the calf is allowed to run with the dam as long as she gives plenty of milk and is fed an increasing ration of grain during this time there will be but little shrinkage at weaning time. Oats and cracked corn make a good ration while running with the cows and, after weaning, a ration composed of 1 part oil meal, 3 parts bran and 6 parts corn, will bring them along right.

This instructive experiment suggests that there are certain food elements necessary to build the body of the young pig and if these are not supplied in the ration given to the dam, she will attempt to supply them from her own body. This cannot be perfectly done and the result will be weak pigs. There must be protein to build flesh, and mineral matter to build bone, or the pigs will be small and weak. Corn fails because of its small amount of these materials, hence the need of oats, meat meal or other similar feeds.

It was shown in the Iowa experiment referred to above that in order to secure enough lime from corn alone, the sows would have to eat no less than 13 pounds each per day during the 114 days

of the gestation period and, even if they could digest and assimilate this amount, there would be none for her own body. She will need more of both protein and mineral matter during the suckling period, and these must be fed to her. It seems that the size of the offspring is directly related to the content of protein and calcium in the ration fed during the last 60 days of the gestation period and, as alfalfa hay contains more than 150 times as much calcium as corn and is rich in protein it is the best balancer for corn of any single feed.

An Iowa reader states that he has fed silage to horses for five years, with most satisfactory results. He feeds it to stallions, mares in foal and colts, and is now wintering a considerable number of draft mares out of doors on a ration of 20 pounds of silage once a day, 5 ears of corn twice a day, and tame hay in the rack.

Horses have never done better. The silage must be good or it is not used. Moldy silage or feed of any kind is unfit for horses. Black or dark green mold is especially poisonous.

Our subscriber, William Luckeroth, Seneca, Kan., writes: "I have fed lye to hogs more or less for over 25 years, with good results. I have never had hog cholera on the place. I would not feed too much of it, especially to young hogs. But I advise feeding it right along in a light form, say a tablespoonful to about 15 gallons of water. I would knock out one end of can and throw it in my swill barrel and then before swilling my hogs I would fill barrel with water and stir it well before feeding."

Paul Hatcher, a 15-year-old school boy of Emporia, Kan., son of the late W. M. Hatcher, a prominent stockman of that place, marketed 324 head of lambs that were good enough to bring \$6.25. These lambs were bought in New Mexico just 66 days ago, when they weighed 58 pounds. When sold they weighed 78 pounds, showing a remarkable gain of 20 pounds on a feed less than two months. The boy attended school regularly while looking after these sheep. It is his intention to keep right on handling stock.

The Hog Situation

We need a good corn crop to stimulate the hog business. Farmers look for a high price during January and February, but up to date they have been fooled. At present prices, farmers are losing money on the hogs to which they are feeding high priced corn, in addition to what they have lost through disease.

The breeder should know that the farmer is the very root of the tree in the live stock business. When the farmer makes money on any certain line of live stock the breeder of this class of stock will also prosper. If the farmer makes money on his live stock he will feel a greater interest in it and will spend the money more freely in buying better stock for the improvement of his herd.

The new breeder should not feel alarmed at this time, as the prospect for a bumper crop of all kinds could not seem better. The hog business is now on a solid foundation. The boom prices of some years ago has had the tendency to discourage some breeders, but by constantly watching the business I have noticed that too many breeders only stay with the business a few years, when they are ready to quit.

Anyone can raise hogs, but to improve the breed is where the most of these new beginners fall down, and this is why there are so-called breeders who are a discredit to the business and to the breed they recommend. Anyone can learn to ride a bicycle in a short time, but it takes longer to learn to ride an automobile, and yet longer to learn to raise hogs properly.

Without doubt there are breeders who have lost money in the breeding business during the last 12 months, but the man who stays with it is the one who will come out ahead. The year 1912 will, in my judgment, end in a very satisfactory manner to the hog man.—C. O. JAMESON, Breeder of Duroc J. & G. Line, Manhattan, Kan.

Here it is early March and the hens have hardly commenced to lay, let alone hatch chicks.

Silage for Feeding Steers.

Here are results of a test conducted by the Kansas Experiment Station:

A herd of two-year-old steers were selected and divided into three lots. One lot was fed silage, alfalfa, corn, and Kafir corn; the second lot did not receive the silage; and the third lot had Kafir corn stover in place of silage. Toward the end of the experiment cotton seed meal was gradually added to all the grain rations. Salt was kept before them at all times; water was secured from the city hydrant, and in cold weather a tank heater kept it from freezing. The lots had a south slope and all the animals had access to a shed open to the south.

The results of this test were very interesting from many standpoints. In the first place the lot fed silage made 100 pounds of gain at a cost of \$4.91, and of a rough feed 461 pounds were silage and 328 pounds alfalfa. The second lot, which received the same kind of feed, except the silage, cost \$5.44 per 100 pounds of gain, and the third lot, in which Kafir corn stover was substituted for the silage, cost \$6.68 per 100 pounds of gain. The steers were sold, the silage lot bringing \$4.95 per 100 pounds, lot two \$4.70, and lot three \$4.50. Here again the silage-fed steers showed up to the best advantage.

The whole experiment goes to show the value of silage in the fattening of beef cattle.

Percheron Specials.

There is no prize more sought after nor more highly valued among Percheron breeders than the Percheron Society of America specials which have heretofore been offered at a selected number of state fairs and live stock expositions where the conditions have been complied with.

The society has advanced its scope by announcing these special prizes to be offered at 43 state fairs and expositions in the United States, and 12 in Canada. The classification under which these specials can be won are those adopted by the National Association of State Fair Managers, and will be found in every state fair premium list.

The conditions under which these prizes must be competed for are as follows:

All animals competing for above prizes must be recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of America, and the owner must be a member of the Percheron Society of America. All animals competing must be regularly entered on the books of the secretary of the fair when he shows his stock and the correct name and number of each animal given. No medals or prizes will be sent forward until this information is received in proper form by the secretary of the Percheron Society of America, and names and numbers of animals found correct according to the records

of his office. When such information is received at the secretary's office, the medals will be properly engraved and forwarded to the owner.

The Kansas exhibitor will have a better chance than others, as both the Topeka and Hutchinson fairs are included in this list.

The Pure-Bred Hog Situation.

The present situation in the pure-bred live stock business seems a little quiet as compared with some years.

I believe there are three things which have a bearing upon the present condition. The disease which has visited nearly all parts of the state and which resulted in heavy shipments of unfit hogs and a hesitancy about buying breeding animals.

Again, there seems to be but few hogs in the country, pure-bred or grade. Not many for sale, so few are bought, and the extreme scarcity of swine would tend to make business quiet.

And there is the price. Our hog market is not very encouraging, and it seems to me that this market is really the basis on which the pure-bred business rests. If we have a low market our pure-bred business is slow. If a high market, there is a good demand for pure-bred hogs.

The future prospects of the pure-bred hog business have, I believe, already begun to brighten as the disease leaves our herds, and a few youngsters are beginning to fill the vacancy of the farm lots. Prices are expected to advance before these are placed on the market. I do not believe that a steady advance of the pure-bred business will be delayed until another corn crop is harvested. Perhaps even before our crop is planted we will see the upward tendency of the hog market, and of the pure-bred business.

We as a people do not realize the value, in dollars and cents, of the difference between grades and pure-breds. We seem to appreciate, in a measure, a good grade above a scrub, but we surely don't get the idea of the value of the pure-bred above that of a grade as we should.

If the one is good, it is evident that the other is better. I cannot agree with a college professor who believes that a high grade is practically as good for the farm as a pure-bred. I believe that an animal with five top crosses, or practically pure bred, is more dollars in our pockets than any grade below that. In other words, the professor must grade up, or we must grade down.

One authority has estimated a loss of from \$15 to \$25 a head on grade cattle as compared with pure-breds.

Now, a suggestion. If the profit and loss in dollars and cents could be published in good form in a place in KANSAS FARMER where everyone would be sure to see it and read it, and the great advantages of raising pure-bred stock as compared with scrubs or grades were set forth, I believe it would greatly enlighten some of us.—J. S. C. BANBURY, Breeder of Poland Chinas, Pratt, Kan.

\$1600 Self Starting Great Western \$1750 Self Starting FORTY

The Greatest Hill Climber of Them All

Hill climbing mighty soon shows up the faults in the engine and the weakness in the construction of a car—and we bring this point up because it is right in this test that we like to prove the superiority of the Great Western "40."

The U. S. Government chose the Great Western for the herd work in the Indian country, over its rough prairies and steep hills. The Government chose it for its great power, its low up-keep, and its low fuel consumption (22 miles on one gallon of gasoline and 500 miles on one gallon of oil being common.)

Just look over this list of features—Automatic Engine-starter; beautiful straight line-body; detachable fore-doors; Solar electric headlights; demountable rims; selective type transmission; gasoline gauge; Typhoon signal horn; 35x4 tires; rcbs and foot rails; ventilated body; finished to beautiful mirror-like surface by 15 special processes; compartment under rear seat accessible from outside; and scores of other features.

Write us Today for Copy of 1912 Art Book Gives you a splendid idea from its descriptions and beautiful illustrations of the details of construction and equipment.

We also put your name on our list for free subscription to "The Tattler," our monthly magazine full of automobile wisdom and hints.

Great Western Automobile Company,

Dept. W

Penn, Indiana.



ANYBODY CAN LAY IT.

Rubber Roofing

Warranted For Twenty-Five Years. To Any Station East of Rocky Mountain, N. D., S. D., Wyo., Mont., N. M., La., Ga., Ala., Miss. and Fla., on all orders of three rolls or more. Special Prices to these States on request.

ONE-PLY	Weights 35 lbs.,	108 Square Feet,	\$1.10 per roll.
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TERMS CASH: We save you the wholesalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.

Indestructible by Heat, Cold, Sun or Rain.

Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to Southern Illinois National Bank.

CENTURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. 265, East St. Louis, Ill.

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The old-time remedy for keeping horses in condition. Don't lose the services of your high-priced horses. Bickmore's Gall Cure cures Galls and Sore Shoulders while the horse works. Approved remedy for Cuts, Wounds, Scratches, Grease Heel. Sold by dealers, money back if it fails. Gray horse trade mark on every box. Sample and valuable 64-page horse book sent on receipt of a stamp for postage.

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



SAVE \$50

YOU know William Galloway, the Farmer's Manufacturer. You know the William Galloway Co. of Waterloo own and operate the greatest chain of factories in the world selling Farm Implements direct to user at one small profit. You know how the Galloway Plan Hits the Middleman and Wipes Out Competition! You have seen my Manure Spreader "Ads" in the farm papers for years, and you must know that my business could not be the largest of its kind, unless I always do exactly what I promise to do. What you sow you reap—what you breed you get. I can't escape this law! That is why I make

Galloway Selling Methods The Fairest On Earth

I defy any Manufacturer, Catalog Man, Dealer or Agent to match up his selling plan against my way of doing business. Under the Galloway Plan, every spreader must sell itself—or no sale! I save you all the "middlemen" profits and expenses and put it into better quality and lower prices. I send you—FREE—my Latest, Big Spreader Book, fully describing the Galloway Line and giving my low, wholesale factory prices. You select the machine you want to try. Write me about it and I will ship it right off to you on my

60-Day Approval Test With Your Own Time To Pay

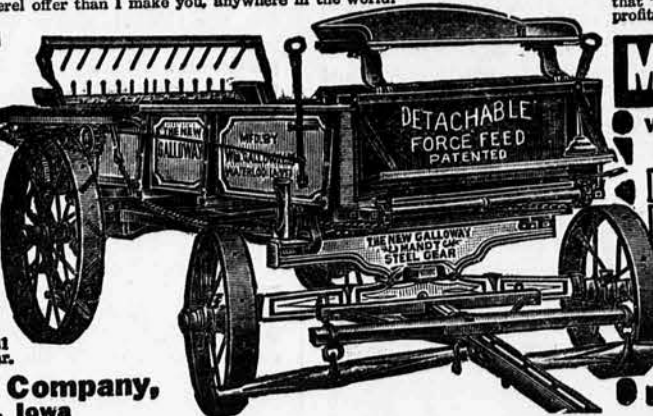
But remember, the Galloway Spreader is never sold until you say so. Try it first on your farm. Test it out fully for 60 days. Operate it alongside any others and let the test be your proof! Then—when you KNOW you know—simply say to me "Yes" or "No". If "Yes", keep the spreader and make your own terms on any one of my five plans of payment. If "No", return the Spreader to me and I stand freight charges both ways. I protect you fully before you buy and after you buy I give you a \$25,000 Guarantee Bond backed by cash deposited in the Blackhawk National Bank of Waterloo. Could you ask for fairer, more liberal terms than these? Can you find any more liberal offer than I make you, anywhere in the world?

Make Your Own Easy Terms

My brother J. W. and I own 1,920 acres of land in Canada on which we make a specialty of growing a Wonderful New Imported Seed Oat that we want to introduce on every farm in the United States. In order to make these splendid, big, hardy Northern-grown Oats known to the readers of this paper, I have arranged to offer a supply—FREE—to any farmer who sends his name and address for my Special Spreader Offer to 10 or More Men in Each Township. We are making a fighting campaign for More and Better Oats. Will you join us? Here is your chance to double and triple your Oat crop with the famous Imported, Regenerated Swedish Select Seed Oat that germinate nearly 100% and yield 75 to 141 bushels to acre in this country last year.

FREE SEED OATS

Wm. Galloway, Prest. Wm. Galloway Company, 389-KM Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa



On a Galloway Manure Spreader

Yes, Sir—I can and will save you up to \$50 on the best Manure Spreader made. The Galloway Spreader has 11 distinct and separate patented improvements, any one of which would give this machine a big advantage over any other spreader. Yet these exclusive patented features cost you not one penny extra—they are FREE with the "Galloway."

A Year's Use Free And Your Money Back With 6% Interest

"How can I make more money in 1912?" Well, I believe that the ownership of a Galloway Manure Spreader paves the way to greater profits than any investment you can make. I am so sure of this that I back my faith by the following offer, which I defy anyone to equal, viz: If, at the end of 12 months the Spreader I send you has not been a paying investment, providing you have as much as 100 loads of manure to haul out, I will, agree to take back the Spreader—pay freight both ways—give you back your money—and pay you interest at 6 per cent from the time you sent me the price of the Spreader. Now could I make such an extraordinary offer if I did not have something better than the other fellows' "best"?

"Streak of Gold" FREE

I never fully realized the wonderful value of manure until one day on my farm I was watching one of my men hauling manure on an alfalfa field. As I stood there I got to thinking about what that manure really meant to that field. And it came over me like a flash—"Why, it's just like a streak of gold in the soil." So I wrote a book around this idea, named it "A Streak of Gold," and filled it from cover to cover with facts, figures, information, experience and advice of priceless value to every farmer with manure to haul. I have a Free Copy for you. Write for it. Read it. Apply its teachings, and if you are not convinced that "A Streak of Gold" shows you how to make much greater profits in 1912, return it to me and I will send you one dollar in exchange for it.

Mail this FREE Coupon Now!

WM. GALLOWAY, President.
Wm. Galloway Co., 389-KM Galloway Station, Waterloo, Ia.
Please send me following FREE. I have checked what to send:
☐ Galloway's Latest Manure Spreader Book and Special Offer to 10 Men or More in Every Township.
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Everyone who answers this "Ad" will get my Beautiful 140-Page General Line Catalog in Five Colors—FREE!

Money in the Farmer's Pocket

TOO MUCH of the farmer's grain goes into his straw pile. Too many years the stack is green. Too many incompetent, worn-out and out-of-date threshing machines are after his job.

You cannot afford to have your grain wasted in that way. You are interested in a thresher which will save *all* of your grain and waste none of your time. In doing this it will put the amount of your thresh bill into your pocket.

You don't want your money thrown into a straw pile. There is one thresher which will save all your grain and waste none of your time. It uses the only correct method for separating the grain from the straw. It is the only machine that does. *It beats the grain out just as you would do by hand with a pitchfork.*

All other kinds depend upon the grain dropping out. **THE RED RIVER SPECIAL** is the only one which *beats it out*.

You should insist upon your threshing being done by a **RED RIVER SPECIAL**. Its big cylinder throws the straw, chaff and grain against the "Man Behind the Gun," taking out 90% of the grain right there. The grain goes through, the straw goes over.

The separating shakers *beat out* the remaining grain. All other threshers try to run the straw out of the machine fast and much grain goes out with it.

The **RED RIVER SPECIAL** *beats it all out*. Hire a **RED RIVER SPECIAL** this year and *save your thresh bill*. Your thresherman wants to please you. He will buy a **RED RIVER SPECIAL** if you want him to.

It will cost him no more than other less competent machines.

You have the right to insist upon a **RED RIVER SPECIAL** being employed to do your work. It is your duty to insist upon the best machine.

You have worked hard to grow and harvest a crop. Let no incompetent thresher waste it. Simply insist that your thresherman brings a **RED RIVER SPECIAL** to do your threshing. It will save you from loss by waste. *It will beat out the grain like you would by hand with a pitchfork.*

It will save your thresh bill. Write us for the proof.

Nichols & Shepard Company
Battle Creek, Mich.

Sole Builders of the **RED RIVER SPECIAL LINE**

Red River Special Threshers Traction Steam Engines
Oil-Gas Tractors Stackers, Self Feeders, etc.



The Range With A Reputation



See These Ranges At Your Dealer's Before Buying

No prudent housewife should trust to a printed description in buying a range, for a very glowing description can be given to a very inferior range. You are not asked to buy a *Great Majestic Range* in this way. But you are invited to go to any dealer who handles the *Great Majestic* and compare it point for point with any other range on earth. Then you can decide and buy intelligently. There are *Great Majestic* Range dealers in nearly every county in 40 states—so you will have no trouble in finding one—and it will pay you to drive an extra ten miles, if need be, to see and carefully examine the *Great Majestic* before investing your money in a range of any kind. You don't buy a range every day, or indeed, every year, and when you do, you want the best your money can procure—one that will last a life time—that's the

**A Perfect Baker—
A Fuel Saver**

Great Majestic Range

Malleable and Charcoal Iron

Outwears Three Ordinary Ranges

The Majestic is the ONLY range made entirely of malleable iron and charcoal iron. Charcoal iron won't rust like steel—malleable iron can't break. The Majestic is put together with rivets—joints and seams absolutely air tight like an engine boiler. Oven lined with guaranteed pure asbestos board, covered with an iron grate—you can see it. No heat escapes or cold air gets in, insuring a dependable baking heat with half the fuel required in ordinary ranges.

All Copper Movable Reservoir—Other Exclusive Features

Reservoir is in direct contact with fire and heats like a tea kettle through a copper pocket stamped from one piece of copper—a patented feature found only in the *Majestic*. Has an *Oven Thermometer*—accurate, not sometimes, but all the time. All doors drop down and form right shelves. *Open and ash pan—ventilated ash pit—ash cap* that catches ashes and prevents them from falling on floor. It's the best range at any price and should be in your kitchen. Write for our booklet, "Range Comparison".

Majestic Manufacturing Co.,
Dept. 140 St. Louis, Mo.



It Should Be In Your Kitchen



DAIRY



The industry of winter feeding of sheep in the central west has grown considerably in the past few years, says the Telegram. January receipts at five markets were nearly 1,100,000 head, or almost double those of January in 1909, and by far the largest movement ever made to market in one winter month.

Prof. O. F. Reed, of the dairy department of the Agricultural College, decided to dehorn a bunch of 12 milk cows and to determine if possible whether the dehorning had any influence on the flow of milk. The first five days after dehorning, the cows showed some decrease in milk but later the flow increased to normal and in some cases was larger than before dehorning.

In thousands of farm dairies the hand cream separator represents the difference between profit and loss. Where old style methods of hand skimming or water dilution separation did not return the farmer cost on his dairy products, the centrifugal hand cream separator has saved so much butterfat previously lost in the skim milk that the saving has become the farmer's profit.

The old question as to whether the feeding value of corn is affected by making it into silage would seem to have been settled by the Vermont Experiment Station. This station has determined, by experiment on a herd of dairy cows, that an acre of corn made into silage without removing the ears is equal in feeding value to an acre and a quarter of corn fed in the usual manner if the corn is ground into meal.

Do you have cows in your herd which you are milking more than 700 times each year—just for the fun of milking? If you have an unprofitable cow that is what you are doing. Do you not think it worth while to find out about the ability of your cows to make a little money for you? There is only one way to find out, and that is to weigh and test the milk occasionally.

The Shorthorn cow is developed as a milker of excellence in some instances, and is the general milk cow in some countries. Recently the Breeders' Gazette, of Chicago, published a record of a Shorthorn cow which produced 15,401.3 pounds of milk, averaging 4.933 per cent of butterfat, equivalent to 712.6 pounds of butter. The cow was 6½ years old at the beginning of the test, and milked from January 7, 1911, to January 6, 1912. Her record was produced under normal farm conditions and without any effort to produce a record.

It is well to know the outward indications of a good cow when you go out to buy, but it is worth much more to be able to milk the cow and apply the scales and Babcock test. These will tell you what her product is worth. You can draw your own conclusion with reasonable degree of safety as to whether or not she is being fed for milk and consider that in connection with the amount of milk given at the time you milked her. Whether a persistent milker or not, you can do nothing but make a guess.

Some few farmers are still using the water separator or the water dilution method of separation. The facts will convince the farmer that such a method is undesirable if not altogether wasteful. For the following principal reasons the so-called "water" separator is unprofitable: The water dilution spoils the skim milk for feeding. It gives large volume to handle and involves increased labor. Cream is always of poorer quality as most well water contains micro-organisms, which when added to the milk impair the keeping quality and flavor of the cream.

The steer feeder of today can make no money feeding steers after the methods of 15 years ago. Such methods would bankrupt him. Times have changed as much in the dairy business. Because we have never, in this country, reduced dairying to the same financial consideration as in the production of

beef, is the only reason we are today milking cows no better than those of 10 years ago. If we kept cost of the cow's feed, and bought it in such quantities as the steer feeder buys, we would soon look for the leak which prevented the two ends from meeting.

The silo builders will surely be busy in Kansas this next season if present indications mean anything. The people are at last awake to the fact that they have always wasted about 40 per cent of the corn crop which they sweat so hard to produce and that the silo is the only means by which this waste can be prevented. Not only is this great waste saved, but corn in the form of silage is actually a better feed and less liable to cause digestion troubles than it is in any other condition. Good silage is a good feed at any time of year, but it is especially valuable during the summer drouth and the winter cold.

Write your Congressman and United States Senator. Tell each each of them to stand pat on legislation giving the dairy cow a fair show in competition with steer and hog fat and cottonseed oil. Demand that they fix oleomargarine so that it must be sold as such. Then butter will take its own chances. If oleomargarine is a thing people care to eat they will buy it without being led to believe that it is butter. Write each of the above gentlemen—who are your personal representatives in Washington—and say that this is what you want them to do.

Prof. Cottrell has shown that peanuts, especially Spanish peanuts, are a most valuable feed plant for farm animals. As they have the advantage of being great drouth resisters and are capable of yielding abundantly on our western plains and as the plant itself makes excellent hay they are highly recommended for dairy cattle, as well as for beef and pork production. Several of the southern states that are now taking interest in dairy matters have had experiments conducted at their stations which seems to show that peanuts and peanut hay are better feed for dairy cattle than is alfalfa.

It is impossible to judge our productions by appearance or even by type. The expert judge may announce that a certain cow is of an ideal dairy type, but she may be a poor producer. In other words, the cost of her keep may be so great in proportion to the value of her product that she may be a boarder instead of a worker. It is doubtful if any man have given a greater benefit to the farm in recent years than did Prof. Babcock when he invented the Babcock test. This is the one thing, when combined with the scales, which tells whether dairy farming pays or not.

Aside from the very evident advantage which a community would gain by breeding the same kind of cattle and thus becoming a center to which buyers would turn for surplus stock, there is another advantage in a prevention of loss in handling the milk. The fat globules of Jersey milk are very much larger and more easily separated than are those of most other breeds. The hand separator which is adjusted so as to secure all the cream from Jersey milk would not get the whole of it from Holstein milk. If the milk is all from one breed of cattle there is less danger of loss of cream in the skim milk.

Reports come in frequently that farmers who are feeding cattle and hogs are either losing money or not making any, but we have not yet heard any such reports from those who are milking cows. Many farmers have been prevented from engaging in the dairy business by reason of the supposed drudgery which it entails. We never could see, however, where there is any more drudgery connected with the care of dairy cattle than there is in the care of beef cattle. Both must be cared for promptly and well or neither brings a profit. The beef animal produces his profit but once in his lifetime. The dairy cow produces hers every year. With a

DOLLAR PER POUND BUTTER

made users of SHARPLES TUBULAR Cream Separators rich.

The Darlings, of Darling, Pa., got rich making world-famous "dollar-per-pound" butter for people willing to pay for the best. They use only Tubulars. If it's not a SHARPLES, it's not a Tubular—and you are not getting all the profits. That's why 100,000 dairymen in Iowa alone use Tubulars.

\$3,000 A YEAR WITH A SHARPLES

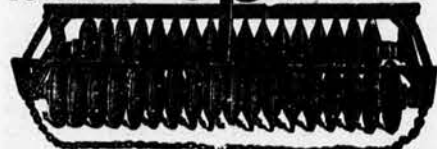
That, and more, is what Mr. Chas. Foss, practical dairymen at Cedarville, Ill., is making—using a Sharples Dairy Tubular Separator on a 96-acre farm. Thousands are doing like good work—but they all use Tubulars.

Rich people, willing to waste money, may not use Tubulars, but those making fortunes at dairying do.

Write Us for Catalog 165

Learn how Dairy Tubulars make more money for you because they contain no disks and have double skimming force. **THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.** WEST CHESTER, PA.
Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Ore.; Dallas, Tex.; Toronto, Can.; Winnipeg, Can.

IMPERIAL PULVERIZER



CLOD CRUSHER AND ROLLER Leads Them All.
Circulars Send for **The Peterson Mfg. Co. OHIO**

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

Grind Your Corn—Husks and All
Alfalfa, Clover Hay, Wheat Screenings, wheat, rye, Barley, corn, wheat, barley, shell corn, cotton seed, wet, dry or oily are all ground to meal on the "Bull Dog" Grinder.
Highest Grade of Corn and Buckwheat Table Flour in One Grinding
And you can prove it. 10 Days' FREE Trial Given. State size of engine and write for catalog and samples today.
Letz Manufacturing Company
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Funeral Director and
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511 QUINCY ST., TOPEKA, KAN.

PURE-BRED YELLOW SEED CORN.

Early Monroe, Mammoth Drouth Proof, Sunflower, Hildreth, Hiawatha, Big Yields, grown by me successfully for past five years in Central Kansas. Write for prices and other information.
ARTHUR WHITZEL,
Sterling, Kan.

dozen good dairy cows and a silo, the questions concerning shortage of feed and other things that vex the feeder carry little weight to their owners.

Home Pasteurizing of Milk.

For the use of homes, small and comparatively simple pasteurizers can be obtained at a small cost, although small quantities of milk can be pasteurized by means of the utensils found in almost any kitchen.

It frequently occurs that the preservation of milk for a certain length of time is desirable; for instance, in the case when people travel with young children or when for any other reason the milk cannot be consumed when recently drawn and when keeping it on ice is out of the question.

In pasteurizing such small supplies of milk, we place the milk, freshly drawn, in the bottles or cans in which it is to be stored. The bottles are then placed in a pot or pan of cold water, which is then placed over a slow fire or upon the top of a stove. A thermometer is placed in one of the bottles, where the bulb is immersed in the milk. When the instrument registers the desired temperature, say 170 degrees F., the vessel containing the bottles is pushed away from the hot part of the stove, where the indicated temperature can be approximately maintained for from 15 to 30 minutes more, after which the bottles are closed and removed to a cool place for storage until use.

In this manner or by the use of more adequate apparatus the milk is brought to a temperature and kept there long enough for most bacteria to be killed, including those which are the causes of some of our communicable diseases, like tuberculosis, typhoid fever, diphtheria, etc.

Bacteria in Milk.

The bacteria found in milk constitute a most important feature after it once leaves the cow's udder. It is a factor with which producers, handlers, butter and cheese makers, consumers, as well as sanitarians will have to reckon, and doing so is the best guarantee against any damage, which may come from the widespread and pertinent discussion of the subject, if such really were possible.

The bacteria of the milk largely determine its keeping qualities and wholesomeness, the flavor of butter and cheese, not speaking of the possibility of the contamination of milk by disease producing germs.

Milk is a most excellent soil for bacteria to grow upon and the number which habitually and occasionally do so is indeed an enormous one.

In a brief discussion of the subject, it may be sufficient to merely state that the principal groups of milk bacteria are:

1. The ones causing the formation of lactic acid and the souring of milk.
2. Those derived from the bowel discharges of the cow and also producing acidity or sometimes gas formation.
3. The bacteria causing butyric acid fermentation which is characterized by certain odors.
4. The so-called peptonizing bacteria, which are responsible for the liquification of the curd of curdled milk.
5. The bacteria, which form coloring matter, giving the milk an abnormal color.
6. The slime-forming germs such as are responsible for the occurrence of "ropy" milk.
7. Certain yeasts which produce alcoholic fermentation in milk.
8. Various moulds.
9. The disease producing bacteria.—**DR. L. VANES.**



A \$15 Blue Serge Suit that's guaranteed to hold color and shape.

YES, you really can get a \$15 ready-to-wear serge suit that will fit and wear and hold its color and shape.

It's made of a soft, eventwisted serge such as you'll sel-

dom see in suits under \$20—the best blue serge we've ever put into a \$15 suit, in more than sixty years of clothes-making. That's why we call this suit the

CLOTHCRAFT Blue Serge Special No. 5130 GUARANTEED ALL-WOOL AND FAST COLOR \$15

Go to The Clothcraft Store—examine and try on this remarkable suit. You can see the correct style and accurate fit; then ask the dealer to show you the Clothcraft guarantee, which protects you as to the things you can't see.

It assures absolutely pure wool; first-class trimmings and workmanship; permanent shape; satisfactory wear and service. This assurance is backed by both dealer and maker. It covers all Clothcraft Clothes at \$10 to \$25.

If your regular clothier doesn't sell Clothcraft, write us direct. We'll send you the Spring Style-Book, a sample of the serge, and the name of the nearest dealer.

THE JOSEPH & FEISS CO.

Founded 1850—Oldest American Manufacturers of Men's Clothes
641 St. Clair Avenue, N. W. **Cleveland**



Don't Lose Money On Sick Cows.

KOW-KURE has doubled the value of thousands of ailing cows by its wonderful medicinal qualities. Hundreds of unprofitable cows have been rescued from the butcher and made big profit-producers. **KOW-KURE** is not a "stock-food"; it is a remedy. It positively cures and prevents the ailments that sap the strength of the milking cow and growing calf. It regulates the digestive and generative organs and tones up the entire system—cures **BARRENNESS, RETAINED AFTER-BIRTH, ABORTION, MILK FEVER, LOST APPETITE** and similar ills.

Every dairyman should use **KOW-KURE** to keep the herd healthy, because healthy cows produce profits. For your own information, write today for our free book, "More Money from Your Cows." It gives valuable pointers on the health of cows.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION COMPANY
LYNDONVILLE, VT., U. S. A.



CENTURY Ready Mixed Paint Guaranteed for Ten Years

CENTURY HOUSE PAINT, in 1-gal. cans, Any Color. Terms cash, - - Per Gallon, **\$1.30**
CENTURY BARN PAINT, in 1-gal. cans, Red, Green, and Gray. Terms cash, Per Gallon, **.70**

Freight Paid to any station east of the Rocky Mountains on all orders of six gallons or more, except to N. D., S. D., Colo., N. M., Tex., Okla., Miss., Ala., La., Ga. and Fla. Delivered price to these States 5c. per gallon additional.

Write for **FREE Color Card**, catalogue and prices, or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to the Southern Illinois National Bank.

CENTURY MFG. CO., Dept 242 East St. Louis, Ills.



DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

As much superior to other separators
as other separators to gravity setting

The De Laval Separator Co.

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
SEATTLE MONTREAL WINNIPEG

YOU Can't Go Wrong In Ordering a World's Cham- pionship Belle City Incubator and Brooder

Right From This Advertisement
On 1, 2 or 3 Month's Home Test

MAYBE you want to get your machine quick—maybe you want to be ready for early hatches. If you do, you take no risk whatever over any risk you take when ordering from anywhere else. In ordering direct from this advertisement, you save time and trouble and I guarantee everything to be satisfactory.

Here is my proposition—for only \$7.55 I will ship to you, all freight prepaid East of the Rockies, my 140-Egg Double World's Championship Belle City Incubator—the machine that has won the World's Championship in over five thousand hatches. Read description—

My 140-Egg Belle City World's Championship Incubator has simple, perfect self-regulator correct hot water heating system, copper tank, and boiler, safety lamp, double walls and double door, with dead air space all over, with roomy nursery and strong egg tray. Of course the thermometer is right; I use the "Tyco." I also supply egg-tester, burner, funnel, everything you need including valuable instruction book on operation, hatching and care of chicks.

The Belle City Brooder is as perfect as the incubator—140-chick size—and my price is \$4.85.

It's double-walled, hot water, top-heated, metal safety lamp and burner, wire runway yard with platform. Absolutely the most perfect chick raiser made today.

Combination \$11.50
Offer, Only \$7.55 Freight Prepaid East of Rockies

Ordered together, my 140-Egg Belle City Incubator and 140-Chick Brooder, will cost you only \$11.50 all freight prepaid East of the Rockies. This saves you 90c which will furnish all the oil you will need for this season's hatches. I guarantee to ship orders received from this advertisement on the same day received either from my warehouse nearest you or Racine. This insures quick action—insures your getting started early.

Remember I guarantee to refund your money if you are not satisfied with your home test.

Read the letter below from the Commercial and Savings Bank of Racine as to your protection. Why not order now or let me send my portfolio "Hatching Facts"—the most unique piece of poultry literature published—different from all the rest better than the best. This Portfolio sent with each machine ordered, or I will mail it to you free for your name and address on a postal card.



JIM ROHAN, President
BELLE CITY INCUBATOR CO.
Box 18,
Racine, Wisconsin

"To Whom It May Concern:
Jim Rohan, President of the Belle City Incubator Company, is one of our depositors—perfectly reliable in every way and people are perfectly safe in ordering his incubators and brooders from his advertisements, sending money in advance as we have known him for years and know he will fulfill all agreements."
(Signed) C. E. CARPENTER, Cashier."



140-Egg Incubator \$7.55

Miller

To Mail You His 1912 Poultry Book

MY 1912 Ideal Incubators and Brooders cap the climax of my 25 years' experience. Best I have ever turned out—equal in actual results to the very highest-priced machines—yet a big surprise awaits you when you get Miller's direct-from-factory low prices. A postal brings my Big Book and Special Offers. Mail it today!

I Help You Make Big Poultry Profits

Remember, you get *more* with the Ideal Machines than with *any* other. I give you my 25 years' experience as a successful chicken raiser—FREE! I show you just how to set up and operate my Ideal Incubator—make it perfectly easy and simple for you to hatch healthy chicks. Then I stay right by you and show you how to raise 'em! I give you just what I have learned on my Millhook Poultry Farm in 25 years—the successful money-making methods that I have perfected I pass on to you—FREE!

FREE—Write Miller today! Get my wonderful Poultry Book and learn how I help you make BIG PROFITS raising chickens. A postal will do!

J. W. Miller Co., Freeport, Ill.
THE CHAS. H. LILLY COMPANY,
Western Distributors, Seattle or Portland



Safety Lamp—Safety Burner
—Everything Right
**Just Send Miller
Your Name Now!**

RAYO INCUBATOR

**The Most Wonderful
Hatching Machine in the World**

The RAYO isn't the best because we say it is, but because it has been **Proved** best in the hands of thousands of thoroughly pleased users. The Rayo has **More Actual Improvements** than any other machine made.

**ONLY ONE GALLON OF OIL
FILLING OF TANK ENTIRE HATCH**

Eggs turned and cooled without removing egg tray. Lamp cleaned without removing tank or chimney. Hinged lid, double glass panels, making eggs, thermometer and chicks always in plain view. Wonderful automatic regulator which raises and lowers flame as required. Write today for our **Free Poultry Book, "Eggs To Money."** It thoroughly describes this wonderful hatching machine, and gives prices. Write for Your copy today.

RAYO INCUBATOR CO. Barber Street, Blair, Neb.



KANSAS WESLEYAN BUSINESS COLLEGE

THE EFFICIENT SCHOOL FOR BANKS AND RAILROADS.

Furnishes more Bankers, Civil Service help, Commercial Teachers, R. R. Stenographers, and Telegraphers, than any other school. U. P. contracts to take all our male operators and allow salary while learning. We guarantee position for complete course or refund tuition. Twenty instructors, eighteen rooms, one thousand students. **TERMS REASONABLE.**

NEW FEATURES—Farm Accounting, McCaskey Register, Wireless Telegraphy. Write for catalog and Free Tuition Prize Offer. No agents out to get you to sign up. Address, T. W. ROACH, Pres. 201 S. Santa Fe, Salina, Kansas.



50 Best Paying Varieties Free-Range Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Eggs, Dogs and Rabbits. All at Low Prices. Send 4c. for my Book which gives reliable information worth many times to you. **W. A. WEBER, Box 204, Seattle, Wash.**



HURRY UP! To Be Most SUCCESSFUL
Send name on postal for offer of our new Poultry Lessons free to every new customer. Get Gilcrest's big book FREE and also his facts about his SUCCESSFUL Poultry Lessons given to buyers of **Successful Incubators**. Start right for biggest profits. Write to **Don McInnes Incubator Co., 85 Second St., San Mateo, Cal.**

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

POULTRY



Weather conditions for early chicks in Kansas are not very promising.

In a letter from California dated February 10, we read of "flowers blooming, guarding truck a-growing and young chicks running out doors."

Oh! for a whiff of California weather, long enough to fool the hens into believing that it is spring!

Filth, disease and death are associated together, at all times and places. Keep things bright and clean and they will keep you so.

The best medicine in the world for poultry are dry, clean quarters and lots of sunshine. Better lose every other poultry recipe known than to forget this.

Use medicine and stimulants very moderately among your chickens. Remember, true strength and recuperation come from the digestion of nutritious food, and can come from no other source.

All farmers should keep pure-bred poultry. There is no economy or profit in common barnyard stock. They eat no more, and certainly an intelligent farmer prefers the blooded fowl, and will keep it and no other. A good farm should naturally demand good stock; certainly they are in harmony with each other. Keep your fowls on the same footing that you keep your cattle, and you will surely be rewarded.

As an egg is more than nine-tenths water, the importance of supplying the hens with all the water they require cannot be too strongly urged. Water not only enters into the composition of an egg as the leading substance, but it fulfills other purposes. It is as essential to the bird as a solvent to the food when hard grains are fed, as the gizzard that grinds the grain to powder, but the water is thus necessary to assist the digestion and to convert the food into blood. It is generally supposed that birds are not partial to clean water and will drink from filthy pools in preference to pure water. But the fact is the hen is rather fastidious and will always prefer pure water and clean food when they are accessible to her. If there is no clean water in sight she is compelled to drink what is in sight. A laying hen requires more water than food.

A correspondent declares that with his experience of 20 years, there is no feed on earth that is so good for young chickens or old fowls as sour milk, clabbered milk or cheese curd made from sour milk. Even old, sour buttermilk for old fowls is the best of food, but all this must have some meal and judgment added to it. No gapes or cholera among chickens that are fed on sour milk and kept free from lice. His feed is fresh ground cornmeal, oatmeal and shorts, wet with clabbered milk. Some cracked corn and whole wheat, according to the age of the chickens. Raising chickens is something like making cheese. There is a time and place for every step from the egg to the full-grown chick. Experience, with right kind of perseverance, will raise chickens and take care of old fowls. Sour milk, thickened with shorts and meal, fed every morning, and some kind of grain at night, is the best feed for eggs. For older fowls old milk is first-class. New milk won't hurt them, though.

The following treatment for roup is recommended by one of the greatest poultry experts in the country: First wash the head, eyes and nostrils of the bird with castile soap and tepid water, or with warm vinegar and salt, to which a little alcohol has been added. If a mild case, inject some of this preparation into the nostrils and swab the mouth and throat two or three times a day. A solution of sulphate of zinc, say, 12 grains to the fluid ounce of water, is excellent for the same purpose. Syringing the mouth and nostrils with water, in which enough permanganate of potash to give it a rich color is dis-

solved, is good. After thoroughly cleansing the head, face and neck of all matter, press out all you can from the nostrils, and inject with a dropper or machine oil can, or insert with a feather, the following mixture: Equal parts of sugar of lead, pulverized alum and acetic acid; when it becomes the consistency of thick cream, inject into the nostrils twice a day. This mixture will cure most every case. Feed birds on cooked food and keep dry and warm.

Poultry Diseases and Remedies.

Chicken diseases seem to be quite prevalent these days, as indicated by the frequent calls we receive for remedies, especially for roup remedies. When you see a good remedy or recipe in **KANSAS FARMER** it is a good plan to cut out the same and paste it in a scrap book for use when needed. We are prompted to these remarks by the fact that lately we have received several inquiries for a roup remedy, whereas in a recent issue of **KANSAS FARMER**, January 20, to be exact, we printed several remedies for roup. We referred one correspondent to this number, but she wrote back that she did not keep back numbers of **KANSAS FARMER**, and was in despair over the condition of her chickens. We replied to her by mail. But few keep files of the paper, but all could keep a scrap book and by saving the remedies and recipes given at different times, would have something to fall back upon when calamity struck them in the shape of some serious disease. As roup is the most prevalent of poultry diseases, we will give a few directions and remedies to be used in the treatment of said disease. As known by most poultry raisers, roup is a disease brought on by a severe cold, caused by drafts or the fowls being exposed to wet, damp or sunless quarters. The disease is contagious, from contact with the discharge from the nostrils, either when a diseased fowl touches another, or when a healthy fowl gets the discharge through the drinking water. It is a disease of the lining membrane of the beak, extending, however, to the whole head and throat, through the tear duct to the eye, and finally affecting the whole constitution. In fatal cases death ensues in from three to eight days after the specific roup symptoms show themselves, and cases not treated are generally fatal whenever the malady appears as an epidemic in its severe form.

There are many other names under which this disease is often described, such as swelled eyes, diphtheria, sore head, sore throat, snuffles, canker and quinsy.

The first thing to be done is to separate the diseased fowls from the healthy one. Wash their heads and throats with warm water. See that all the mucus is squeezed out of their nostrils, then bathe the parts with a healing salve. Give warm, stimulating food and keep in a warm, dry place. Such are the general directions. We give below the remedies of several well-known poultrymen, who have found their remedies efficacious.

William McNeil, the noted Canadian poultryman, says: The best cure I ever found for roup is to take 2 ounces of the best vinegar, 1 tablespoonful of pulverized alum, 1 tablespoonful of sugar of lead; put all into 1 bottle and thoroughly shake. Bathe the bird's head and nostrils well, night and morning. This will cure the worst case of roup.

Another poultryman says: For roup, take 3 parts of glycerine, 1 part of turpentine, mix the two well together, having half-teaspoonful of both. Give part down throat of fowl and rub the rest on nostrils. Treat fowls when first symptoms appear.

Another says: If roup has been allowed to run until the case is well developed, take alum water, as strong as it can be made, and mix with one-third its quantity of strong vinegar. Wash the head well and see that the nostrils are clear so the solution can be forced through. This remedy applied once or twice a day will cure 99 out of 100 cases. Separate all diseased fowls and keep them in a warm place. Burnt alum applied to the sores after scabs are re-

Mandy Lee

The Incubator of Certainty

Operated by rule. The novice gets the same excellent results as the experienced operator. The only incubator with the open-front poultry house plan of ventilation. Only one applying the vital principle of low moisture with high temperature and high moisture when heat runs low. All regulated automatically. Send for latest book, describing the new features—plain, practical, helpful. Write us for mating list and prices on S. C. White Leghorn stock and eggs from the Mandy Lee farm. GEO. H. LEE CO., 1137 Harvey St., Omaha, Neb.

Uses Only 1 Gal. Oil to a Hatch!
Lamp is filled only once during entire hatch. Oil tank is underneath—not on side. Perfect hatching heat is always kept. Automatic trip in.

X-RAY INCUBATOR

—cuts down flame at burner—burns no waste, no excess heat. So only one gallon of oil is required. Old style machines burn 3 to 5 gallons. Glass doors on top—thermometer always in sight. Many other patented features. WRITE TODAY FOR FREE BOOK No. 34—and learn all about this money-saving, money-making X-Ray incubator. There are X-Ray Brooders, too! X-RAY INCUBATOR CO. Wayne, Nebraska. Freight Prepaid.

Your Name Will Get \$2 Eggs For 60 Cents Per Sitting

The White and Brown Leghorns are the greatest layers in the world. I keep 200 of the celebrated Chamberlain laying strains on my Experimental Farm, and to increase the sale of my Perfect Chick Feed, I will send to any one who will send me their name so I can send them my Perfect Chick Feed Catalogue, 2 sittings of Single Comb Brown or White Leghorn Eggs for \$1 for the 2 sittings. Not less than 2 sittings sold. White or Barred Plymouth Rock or Rhode Island Red or Silver or White Wyandotte or Rose Comb Brown Leghorn or Single Comb Black Minorca Eggs, \$1 per sitting. W. Orpington Eggs, \$2 per sitting. 13 to a sitting. Large white Fakh Duck Eggs, \$1 for 10 Eggs. Indian Runner Duck Eggs, \$2 for 10 Eggs. This is a rare chance to get a part of extra fine stock. Send Post Office order on St. Louis and have your orders booked early. Get our prices on Old Trusty Incubators, freight prepaid. W. F. CHAMBERLAIN, (The Perfect Chick Feed Man) KIRKWOOD, St. Louis County, MO.

HENS LAY AND PAY BY THE PHILO SYSTEM

FREE Booklet by E. W. Philo, entitled "A Little Poultry and a Living." Or New 9-page book, "Making Poultry Pay," 10c. Both books and the new enlarged edition of the Philo System text-book, \$1.50. or all three books with our monthly magazine, Poultry Review, one year, \$1.50. E. W. PHILO, 63 North Ave., Elmira, N. Y.

\$9.35 BUYS BOTH

125 EGG INCUBATOR \$7.35
125 CHICK BROODER \$4.00
A Bargain—THE NATIONAL
Made of sheet steel. Double lined with asbestos and fibre board; cold rolled copper tank. Deep nursery. Best incubator made. Big hatches guaranteed. Send for free catalog and poultry book. National Incubator Co., 1221 19th St., Racine, Wis.

BLUE RIBBON POULTRY FARM

The Home of Egg Producers.
We have Leghorns (8 varieties), Minorcas (3 varieties), Blue Andalusians, Mottled Andalusians, English Red Caps, Black Hamburgs, and Dominiques, all high class birds and big winners at Kansas state fairs and state shows. Stock for sale, also plenty of eggs from pens containing our winners. Prices very reasonable.
Mr. and Mrs. Otis H. Crow, Hutchinson, Kan.

PFIL'S 65 Varieties

LAND and Water Fowls. Farm-raised stock, with eggs in season. Send 2c for my valuable illustrated descriptive Poultry Book for 1912. Write Henry Pfile, Box 621, Freeport, Ill.

moved will cure canker every time, but must be frequently repeated and well dusted in. We might increase the number of remedies almost indefinitely, for almost every poultryman has a remedy of his own for roup, but the above will suffice as being the easiest to apply and to procure. But always remember that it is much easier to prevent roup than to cure it. Keep your fowls in good, warm houses, free from drafts and dampness, and roup will rarely appear. Roup and cholera are often confounded by the inexperienced. Roup may linger for months, but cholera kills or cures inside of 36 hours.

A Premium for Good Stuff.

A firm of poultry and egg buyers in Southern Illinois recently issued this circular letter to its shippers:

"Friends:—We have long felt that our present method of buying eggs at so much a dozen is neither fair to you as a producer, nor fair to us as the buyer.

"If you buy a pair of shoes at your store you may pay a dollar for them or you may pay \$6. The same thing applies to every kind of merchandise that you buy. It applies also to most everything that you sell. If your wheat, corn or oats is poor, you have to take a poor price for it, or at least a cheaper price than for your No. 1. You wouldn't think it fair to fatten a steer, and have to sell at the same price as a poor old cow, and yet because an egg has a shell, and twelve eggs make a dozen, it has been the general custom to pay so much a dozen, regardless of the fact that some eggs are new laid, some have been held in the cellar from summer, some are bad, some are spotted, some are clean, some are dirty, some are big and some are small, yet twelve eggs make a dozen, and a dozen eggs we will say are worth 30 cents.

"You who keep your nests clean, and who market your eggs promptly, and use every care in the handling of them, receive no more than the ones who bring in small, dirty, rotten and held eggs. It is neither fair to you nor fair to us. It offers no encouragement for the up-to-date and progressive farmer, and neither does it condemn the methods of the lazy or unscrupulous farmer, who either brings his eggs in dirty, or who holds them too long, from inattention, or with the intention of getting a better price, or to put it plainly, selling practically storage eggs for fresh.

"This week eggs in New York are quoted from 25 cents for poor held eggs to 38 cents for extra fresh. Starting this week we are going to buy your eggs according to quality. We are going to pay you for just what the candle shows up. To the farmer who brings us absolutely fresh laid, big, clean eggs we will pay full value. The farmer who brings his rotten or spotted eggs, we will not pay him anything, but return his eggs. These eggs are not fit to sell, and it is against the laws of the country for you to sell them or for us to buy them.

"If you bring us long held or practically storage eggs, we will pay you what these eggs are worth. We will make it an inducement for every farmer to market his eggs promptly, and to pack them carefully, and to keep the nests clean.

"Eggs are laid just as good and just as fresh in southern and central Illinois

as they are in northern Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, and there is no reason why they should sell on the big markets from 5 to 10 cents a dozen cheaper. It lies with every farmer to remedy this. Raise pure-bred hens that lay a large egg. Market your eggs twice a week, winter or summer. Pack them right and keep them clean. It would mean millions of dollars to farmers of southern and central Illinois every year if you would follow these instructions. Just think it over.

"It is also our intention, beginning January 1, 1912, to pay 1 cent per pound more for good, fat, healthy poultry, free from feed, in coops or crates, as tying their legs is cruelty to animals, and a practice which should be stopped immediately. We believe the up-to-date farmers will co-operate with us, as it certainly means more money for them in the end. Any suggestions for our mutual benefit will be appreciated."

Our Kansas dealers will promise to do exactly what this Illinois firm does; pay a premium for good stuff. Poor, scrawny specimens of poultry are not wanted at any price, while fat, prime specimens always command a premium. The same way with eggs. Large, fresh eggs are always in demand, while the small and dirty ones bring the lowest market price.

Remarkable Success With Incubator Chicks.

Dear Sir: I run several incubators and have good success with my hatches, but have lost thousands of the little downy fellows from bowel trouble. A lady recommended Walker's Walko Remedy, so I sent 50c (M. O.) for a box (post-paid) to the Walker Remedy Co., E-9 Lamoni, Iowa. I tried it on 350 chicks and they grew very strong, being nearly full feathered at four weeks. I never lost one from bowel trouble. It is certainly fine for incubator chicks; gives them strength and vigor as well as preventing bowel trouble.—Mrs. A. D. Wells, Bolivar, Mo.

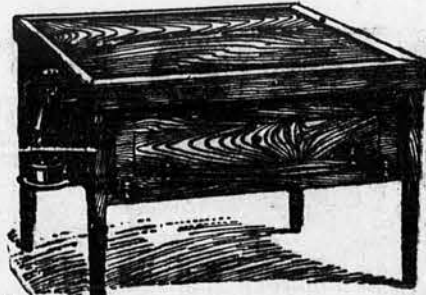
Good Returns from Poultry Advertising.

Mrs. C. H. Meyers, of Meyers & Stover, proprietors of the Big Three Poultry Farm, Fredonia, Kan., writes, date of February 12, 1912: "We wish to thank you for the splendid arrangement given to our 'Big Three Poultry' ad on the classified poultry ad pages of KANSAS FARMER. It certainly is effective. If you could see our daily mail you would know it is a 'business getter'."

"We advertise in many papers—farm papers and poultry journals—the best we can pick—but none of them have, so far, brought us the results this season that has our ad in KANSAS FARMER. We have been in the pure-bred poultry business for eight years, and the present season gives promise of being the banner of any we have seen in demand for strictly pure-bred stuff.

"We have the 'goods to deliver,' and all readers of KANSAS FARMER who buy from us will get even better than we have promised in our ads and folders."

Mrs. Meyers has the right idea in selling—"Deliver a little more than promised." It's a good rule, and makes friends, as well as money, for every one who practices it.



The Fostoria Incubator

KANSAS MADE.

Here is an incubator equal to the best on the market, an incubator that has been thoroughly tried and has proved its superiority, made of the best redwood lumber, and worth the price. It has a double acting regulator that acts quietly and surely and always. Equipped with Taylor Brothers' "Tycos" thermometer, the best made. Requires less oil than any other incubator. It hatches the hatchable eggs. Find out about the incubator that is made in the good state of Kansas. Two sizes, 150 and 200-egg. Guaranteed for 60 days.

Send for free catalog that tells all about it.

FOSTORIA MANUFACTURING CO., C Street, Fostoria, Kansas.

SAVE YOUR CHICKS

Send us the names of 5 or 10 poultry friends and receive free our booklet entitled "White Diarrhoea the Greatest Foe to Chick Life." This booklet makes Poultry Profits Possible. It treats of White Diarrhoea, commonly called bowel trouble; gives cause, treatment and a guaranteed cure. Also gives directions for feeding chicks. Write today. It's free, postpaid.

F. K. REMEDY CO.,

740 Second St., Arkansas City, Kansas.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

A few high scoring cockerels (score 80 and up) for quick sale. Line bred. Prize winners wherever shown. I need the room, so will sell cheap. Big chance to get something fine for a little money. Priced at \$5 and up. Write me now for descriptions and all further information as to prize winnings, breeding and egg producing qualities.
F. P. BOOMER, Box 217, - - - Holton, Kan.

White Plymouth Rocks

GOOD TO LAY
GOOD TO EAT
GOOD TO VIEW

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

Wm. Galloway Will Trust You

FREE SEED OATS

to offer a supply—FREE—to any farmer who sends his name and address for my Special Separator Offer to Ten or More Men in Each Township. We are making a Fighting Campaign for More and Better Oats. Will you join us? Here is your chance to double and triple your Oats Crop with the Famous, Imported, Regenerated Swedish, Select Seed Oats, that germinate nearly 100% and yielded 75 to 141 bushels to acre in this country last year.

WM. GALLOWAY, President, William Galloway Co., 333-35 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa

MAKE YOUR OWN EASY TERMS

I plant my feet and stand squarely on this assertion: "There is no better Cream Separator sold at even more than double the money than my Galloway Bath-In-Oil Machine." Now if that's true, you want to know it, don't you? I know it is true because I make every Galloway Separator in my own factory in Waterloo. And I have tested out here in my factory and on my three big farms every standard make of Cream Separators on the market. I have put them alongside of the Galloway and proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that there is no better Separator under the sun than my "Bath-In-Oil". Will you test one of my machines

Free for 90 Days' Trial On Your Farm

Don't buy a Separator until you are sure of both high quality and low price. Do this: Send for my Catalog. Select the machine you want to test at my risk. I will ship it. You set it up and run it alongside any other for 30 to 90 days. Compare my prices with others; then decide. If you say so, keep my Separator and tell me how you would like to pay. If you say "no", ship it back at my expense—both ways—and you'll not be out a penny.

My Big Free Offer Is Open To All

This big broad offer is made to every farmer in the land. I don't care where you live or what Separator you compare mine with. If it doesn't prove equal to the best of the other makes, if it doesn't prove that it has special advantages not found in any other separator, if it doesn't skim as closely, as easily and give as perfect all around service as any other cream separator—if I don't save you from \$21.25 to \$45 on the deal—there will be no deal.

Net results count! Promises are one thing—performance is another. Make me prove what I say about Galloway's Bath-In-Oil Separator. Get my Big Free Separator Book, Letters from Users and My Offer to 10 or More Men in Each Township. Then test my claims by a fair trial.

My brother Jim and I own three sections of land in Canada on which we make a specialty of growing a Wonderful, Now, Imported Northern Seed Oat that we want to introduce on every farm in the United States. In order to make these splendid, big, hardy, Northern-grown Oats known to the readers of this paper, I have arranged for my Special Separator Offer to Ten or More Men in Each Township. Will you join us? Here is your chance to double and triple your Oats Crop with the Famous, Imported, Regenerated Swedish, Select Seed Oats, that germinate nearly 100% and yielded 75 to 141 bushels to acre in this country last year.

My Special Offer To 10 Men

or more in every township, I believe, is the most liberal offer ever made on a Cream Separator in the history of the industry. If you are one of these ten or more men who answer this promptly my offer will save you \$21.25 to \$45.00. You can run one of my Bath-In-Oil Machines 30 to 90 days at my risk in competition with any other Separator. If you say "no"—return Separator at my expense—you will not be out a penny.

Why Pay the Dealer \$21.25 To \$45 More?

Of course the Dealer in your town may be a nice fellow, and it may be pleasant to have him greet you with a cheery "how-dy-do", when you go in his store. But how much are you really willing to pay him in cold, hard cash for his conversation? Is it worth \$21.25 to \$45 to you? Now you know full well that if I sold my Bath-In-Oil Separator through Dealers, you would have to pay much more for it, because you know the dealer is not in business for his health. He must have his fat profit, besides paying rent, clerk hire and all store expenses. Yet he wouldn't add one penny to the value of my Separator—not one single penny! Now, no Dealer can sell you a Galloway Separator, because I sell only direct from my factory at one small profit. By doing this and manufacturing in enormous quantities at lowest possible cost, isn't it just as plain as day why I can save you \$21.25 to \$45? Is there any reason on earth why you should not save money by buying direct from the Manufacturer?

Mail This FREE COUPON Now!

WM. GALLOWAY, President, Wm. Galloway Co., 333-35 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Ia.

Please send me following FREE. I have checked what to send:

- ☐ Galloway's Big 50-Page Separator Book in four colors and Special Offer to Ten Men or More in Every Township.
☐ Galloway's Big Free Canadian New Seed Oats Offer and Wonderful Oats Book filled with Priceless Information.

NOTE—Place an "X" in one or both of the above [] squares.

Name.....

Town..... R. F. D.....

County..... State.....

(You will also get My 140-Page, 5-Color General Line Catalog—Free)



Do You Care for Your Baby's Skin?

JAP ROSE

Instead of irritating soaps let this vegetable oil soap cleanse and protect the delicate shrinking surface.

JAP ROSE bubbly lather is entirely liquid, penetrating, cleansing and purifying thoroughly. Bathe in it—notice the refreshing result. One trial is convincing.

Most Dealers Sell It **KIRK** Large Cakes 100

Special Trial Offer: Send a 2c stamp and your dealer's name for a Free trial cake of JAP ROSE.

JAMES S. KIRK & CO., 212 Michigan St., Chicago



This Chopper Cuts—Cuts Like Shears

It is the chopper of the correct cutting principle—and it is made on honor. That is why your home should have an

ENTERPRISE

Meat and Food Chopper Makes possible kitchen and farm economy—saves left-overs.

The one right cutting principle—four-bladed steel knife revolving against the inner surface of a perforated steel plate—cuts like shears. Does not mangle. For the farm—it means more money at killing time.

Like all Enterprise articles—Sausage Stuffers, Cherry Stoners, Fruit Presses, Saffron, etc.—made to give you service.

Price \$1.75 and upward; 45 styles and sizes. Send 4c in stamps for our economy recipe book, "The Enterprising Housekeeper."

THE ENTERPRISE MFG. CO. OF PA. Dept. 56, Philadelphia.

The Life and Snap of TONE SPICES

results from choicest stock, careful milling with up-to-date machinery and packing in boxes that keep in the strength. That is the reason they are used by discriminating housewives everywhere.

10c AT YOUR GROCER'S

Or send us 10c for full-size package—any kind. Ask for "Tone's Spicy Talks," free.

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Blenders of the famous Old Golden Coffee



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HOME CIRCLE



Do your best for one another, Making life a pleasant dream. Help a worn and weary brother Pulling hard against the stream.

It is said that sour milk makes a cake light and spongy, while sweet milk makes it cut like pound cake.

In cold weather if the flour is warmed slightly instead of stirring it in cold, thus chilling yeast or other leavening power, both bread and cake will be lighter and rise quicker.

It will be a great help when making buttonholes in material that frays or ravel if you will stitch an eighth of an inch from the edge of the hole all around, then proceed to work in the usual manner.

When stitching seams or tucks, after reaching the end, turn the work around and stitch back an inch or so, and much time and labor of trying ends will be saved, as the stitching will not rip if treated in this way.

It is a good plan when making a skirt to proceed as follows: Cut and baste the seams, then fold at the top twice, and hang it up by pinning to a strip of material hung on a hook. Let remain a few days in order to let it sag as much as possible, when it may be finished in the usual manner, without fear of its sagging to any great extent afterward.

One thrifty housewife makes good use of the heavy linen sacks in which salt is purchased; that is, those holding 20 pounds. After ripping, bleaching and laundering them, she uses them to make tray cloths or centerpieces. Either by a little hemstitching or drawn work or embroidery, a handsome cloth can be had and at practically no additional expense. If one doesn't care to put so much work on one, they can be trimmed with linen lace and be made most attractive as well as useful.

The following recipe for apples is said to be an excellent one: Put a tumblerful of granulated sugar in an agate stewing pan, add 1½ tumblerfuls of hot water and the strained juice of 1 lemon; bring to a boiling point and boil gently 20 minutes. While this cooks, pare 6 medium sized apples—sour ones are better—leave the stems on, put them in the boiling syrup, cover and cook until they are tender. Lift the apples carefully with a spoon into a dish, pour the syrup over them and set away to cool. Serve quite cold, either with or without whipped cream. In case this is too sweet for some tastes, add the juice of two lemons instead of one. And for those who are fond of the flavor of spice a little ground cinnamon and a few whole cloves may be added. Peaches and pears may be treated in the same manner. In case you are going to serve the fruit in a glass dish be careful to put a silver spoon in the dish first, and then there will not be the danger of breakage when the hot fruit and syrup is poured into it.

The housekeeper who has a regular sewing room should consider herself a very fortunate woman. If you have an extra room for which there is no specific use, it is quite worth while to devote it to this purpose, and keep it as a place in which all but the most casual pieces of mending are done.

This room can be fitted up in elaborate style or in a simple manner, according to one's means, but there are a few things of primary consideration. First, good light is a necessity, both by day and night. In the day time there should be good light from the windows and at night time low hanging electric light globes or gas burners properly shaded should be in evidence; or, lacking these, there should be good lamps with strong burners. Next, the floor should be considered. We all know how difficult it is to sweep up all the thread which accumulate during sewing time, so a different floor covering should be considered. Matting or strong denim are good coverings or if these are not possible just the bare floor, with a small

rug or two or a bit of carpet to put under one's feet. Of course, a good sewing machine is required, and comfortable chairs. Also, a bureau or chest of drawers for keeping materials and patterns and a large table for cutting purposes. A closet is a desirable feature, also a looking glass, preferably a full length one. In case a closet is out of the question, a wardrobe with a long mirror perhaps is available, and thus would solve both problems. Another article which should not be overlooked is the flat iron. If your home is equipped with electricity an electric iron is the thing. They are clean and quickly heated and can be had at a moderate cost. Otherwise, a small gas or kerosene burner should be supplied for heating the iron. A hot iron is a great help, as often a little pressing will save much time and the results will be better in the end on account of a little timely pressing.

In fact, things should be so arranged that there need be no hunting about for the things to do with, when one has little time for sewing, for in such a case much valuable time is wasted.

1651—Shirt Waist Set.

This design is suitable for eyelet and outline embroidery. Stamped on 2½



yards of linen, \$1.75; stamped on 2½ yards of Persian lawn, \$1; perforated pattern, 25 cents; transfer pattern, 10 cents.

9159—A Pleasing Frock for Mother's Girl. Girl's Dress With or Without Revers and With Long or Shorter Sleeves.

Plaid suiting in pretty shades of red and brown with facings of brown in plain material made up this design most effectively. The style of closing will appeal to the home dressmaker and busy mother as a desirable feature. The



waist portions are cut in peasant style, body and sleeve combined, but with the outer sleeve seam extending to the shoulders. The sleeve may be finished in full or shorter lengths. The pattern is cut in four sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material for the 8 year size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.



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Horticulture

Saving Storm-Broken Trees.

"When trees have been severely injured by storms or other weather conditions, the first impulse of the orchardist is to rip the trees out," says Prof. C. I. Lewis, of Oregon.

"This would probably be a mistake, since, with all trees except one-year-olds, there is a good root system that, if the trees are cut back properly, can be made to force out a strong, vigorous top.

"Often trees injured by freezing in winter or by sour sap and sunscald in spring, or by rabbits or squirrels, may be cut back in such a way as to force a new top. If the snow or ice has merely broken off the branches, the broken ends should be cut smooth with a sharp instrument, and where there are two or three buds left on the main branch new branches can generally be forced out and a new body be built on the tree.

"If the branches are all stripped from the tree it may be simply cut off below the badly stripped place—in some trees about 18 inches above ground. I have found that occasionally two or three-year-olds so treated simply feather out, the buds developing clusters of leaves instead of forcing out good leading branches. One must expect to lose a few trees in this way. On the other hand, they sometimes force out strong new laterals.

"Another way is to cut back from three to six inches from the ground, when strong laterals may often be forced out which can be pruned the next year like new trees, giving the benefit of several things. If the tree forces out three or four laterals of about equal strength, these can be headed back and the tree treated like an open center, very low headed tree, and by in-arching and intertwining all branches that can grow well together such crotches can be made much stronger than otherwise. Often it will be found better to remove all but one of these new sprouts, and prune it as if it were a new tree.

"Trees three years old or more should have another treatment. If they have fairly large bodies, if they are rebudded or regrafted one is fairly sure of losing few trees. I would cut the tree back to about a foot from the ground and insert a couple of scions, either by cleft graft or bark graft. These would force out a fine growth, which will need close watching the coming year, and should be pruned by June or early July, heading back the rank terminals to force out desirable laterals and keep the tree low headed.

"In cases of sour sap, sunscald, or injury by rabbits and squirrels where the trees are girdled, they may be cut off below the point of injury and good strong shoots will be sent out. The root system of the tree is uninjured and will furnish an enormous amount of sap, and the buds forced out will probably be strong.

"Only in rare cases would I take the trees out roots and all. Occasionally when the tops seem badly injured from uncongential weather, the sprouts will be forced out, yet the top remain alive. If it seems to be vigorous I would cut off the sprout at the ground, but if there is question as to the vigor of the top and none at all as to the strength of the sprouts, I would remove the old top and train the sprout into a new tree. If the sprout comes out above the graft, as is usual, grafting will be unnecessary. Rebudding or regrafting to a desired variety will be necessary if the sprouts come out below."

Prison Twine.

Having noticed your question in KANSAS FARMER about the prison binder twine, will say that we have used it for several seasons and find it the equal of any of the standard makes, and much better than some of the cheaper grades. Several of our neighbors use it and like it as well as any.

We think the convicts should make all the twine than can readily be disposed of, then let them work on the public highways. Such work will help to counterbalance their expense to the state.—EDGAR YORK, Dunlap, Kan.

The object of cow testing and keeping records is to improve the herd and increase the output. It has been given a severe test, and has proven conclusively that it will do all that is claimed for it.

What Salt Goes Into Your Butter?

THE better-flavored your butter is, the more you can get for it.

It takes good salt to bring out the flavor of butter and make it tasty.

So the salt you use is just as important to the quality of your butter as the cream you use.

Some salts fail to make butter tasty, because the salt itself has an unsavory, bitter flavor.

There is no bitterness in Worcester Salt.

This you can prove for yourself by making a little brine from Worcester and tasting it. Do the same with other salts, and you'll note the difference at once.

Many butter makers have told us they have increased the market price of their butter by using Worcester Salt. It improves the flavor.

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Salzer's Hardy Northern-Grown Alfalfa grows wherever Red Clover flourishes, but produces per acre three times the food value of Red Clover and ten times that of Timothy. This keen statement is on the authority of the Agricultural Department. Salzer's Alfalfa is as hardy as oak. It's the biggest, quickest continuous money-maker for the farmer knows.

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Will send 5 new Strawberry Plants, "Red Monarch," for testing, on request. **Free**

Galbraith Nursery Co. Box 58, Fairbury, Neb.

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First prize six consecutive years at Manhattan—State Corn Show—proves I have best strains Seed Corn in the West. Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone Co. White, fire dried, tested and guaranteed. Pure Red Texas Oats, Clover, Timothy and Alfalfa Seed. Write for free catalog. Every farmer will find it of interest.

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We have for spring delivery a general line of nursery stock. Apple, crab apple, pear, cherry, plum, peach, apricot and quince trees, grape vines, berry plants, rhubarb, asparagus, roses, flowering shrubs, Catalpa Speciosa and Black Locust. Certificate of nursery inspection with each shipment. **J. W. HINSHAW, Prop., Eureka, Kan.**

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BOONE COUNTY WHITE

This is good stuff. We guarantee it to please you. Our supply is limited. Price, shelled and graded, per bushel, \$2; in the ear, crated, per bushel, \$2.50.

E. M. RIEBEL & SON, Arbela, Mo.

50 Concord Grapes \$1 Hardy—Vigorous Stock Guaranteed. Buy from a house that has a reputation for low prices and square dealing. Send for our Free Catalogue and 50c Due Bill. **FAIRBURY NURSERIES, Box 7, Fairbury, Neb.**

Crop Insurance.

W. C. Palmer, of North Dakota, has an unique way of expressing himself, and this is characteristic: "To insure against fire, hail or storms is a common practice. Why not insure against crop failure? It comes more often than fire. It comes more certainly than hail or storms, and it can be insured against as effectively."

"The beauty of this kind of insurance is that it can be had without paying for it. In fact, the farmer will be paid for making this crop insurance, will be paid by securing bigger crops in the good crop year. This crop insurance is secured through rotation of crops and stock. Rotation of crops brings in cultivated crops, as corn and potatoes; legumes, as alfalfa, clover and peas; grasses, as timothy, brome grass, wheat grass—and stock to convert these into higher priced products, as beef, butter, pork or eggs, and manure."

"The cultivation given corn or potatoes kills weeds and plant diseases; saves moisture. The legumes and grasses crowd weeds, starve plant diseases and add humus. The legumes also add nitrogen."

"While the cultivated crops, the legumes and the grasses, are preparing the land for grain they make crops worth fully as much as an ordinary grain crop. And, again, if these crops are fed to live stock, the profit from them can be increased several fold."

"The grain crop that is grown in rotation with cultivated crops, legumes and grasses is greatly increased in the good crop years and is insured for the poor crop years."

"This kind of insurance not only insures a crop in an erratic season, but it insures good business where it would otherwise be greatly slowed up on account of the crop failure."

The Stable Manure.

"The stable manure is already beginning to accumulate in and around the stable, and of course the question of its value and how best to save it comes up to be solved," writes an experienced farmer. "This will depend somewhat upon local conditions and the crop to which it is to be applied. If we consider the amount of plant food in the manure as the basis of value we will likely find an average of 10 pounds of nitrogen, 10 pounds of potash and five pounds of phosphoric acid in a ton of the stable manure. This at the commercial value in fertilizer would be \$1.50 worth of nitrogen and 75 cents' worth of potash and phosphoric acid in a ton of stable manure, or \$2.25 worth of plant food in a ton of stable manure. This may not be quite a fair valuation, since the plant food in the stable manure is not as readily available as that in the commercial fertilizers. Then it must be considered that there is a large store of inert plant food in the soil which the humus in the stable manure will help to render available if given an opportunity. Dr. Aikman says that the humus-making material in the stable manure is likely of as much value to the soil as the direct plant food furnished in the manure. This being considered we may calculate a ton of stable manure to be worth \$4 or near that to the soil."

"If we allow the manure to collect in heaps about the stable the carbonaceous matter is burned out of the manure and a large part of the nitrogen ascends in the vapor in the form of ammonia and is lost to the farm. The piling up of the stable manure burns out a large part of the humus-making material and is a source of loss in that way."

"If the stable manure is drawn to the field direct from the stalls and broadcasted over a sod field there will be little loss of plant food. The soil will hold the soluble plant food and it will be better distributed through the soil and better prepared to grow into the next year's crop than it would be if the manure is stored until spring. I put my stable manure on a sod intended for corn and my experience is that the early distributed manure does much better than that distributed in the spring."

Some years I get little if any benefit from manure applied just before plowing the soil, while I never fail to get good results from the manure applied early in the winter. The chemical analysis shows a lacking of phosphorus in the stable manure, and I find that a little acid phosphate mixed with the stable manure adds greatly to its value."

"If it is not mixed with the stable manure before applying it will pay better to apply it to the soil on which the stable manure is applied than it will applied to soil where no manure is applied. The acid phosphate is a good stable manure balancer, and hence the economy of using both together."

Why Rotate?

1. Crop rotation is crop co-operation. Rotation includes crops that prepare the land for the next crop. In continuous grain-growing weeds, insects and plant diseases are encouraged. Wheat, not being a fighter like these, gets the worst of the battle. "Letting weeds grow in grain is like feeding a hog and a lamb in the same trough."

2. Crop rotation keeps up fertility. Alfalfa and clover enrich the soil in nitrogen and humus. Grasses add humus. Corn makes plant food available. Manure is the best fertilizer.

3. Crop rotation eradicates weeds. The cultivation given corn and potatoes kills weeds. Alfalfa, grasses and clover crowd out weeds and prevent their seeding.

4. Crop rotation eliminates plant diseases and insects. Each plant disease lives on a certain crop. Rotation removes that crop for a few years, so the plant disease starves out. Insects likewise prefer certain crops.

5. Crop rotation saves moisture. The cultivation given corn and potatoes saves moisture. The humus added by alfalfa, grasses, clover and manure increases the water-holding capacity of the soil. The enriched soil has a more concentrated solution of plant food, consequently the plants need less water to make a given growth.

6. Crop rotation decreases the drifting of the soil. The humus added by the alfalfa, grasses, clover and manure holds the soil-grains together. This prevents drifting, just as the bunch of shingles will not blow, but when the band is cut the wind carries the shingles away one by one.

7. Crop rotation with live stock the most profitable. In feeding crops to stock the product secured is worth from twice to several times as much as the crop. The capital, work and expense needed in feeding the crop is not as great as that required in producing it. From this it is plain that the most profitable part of farming is stock raising.

8. Crop rotation distributes work. In grain growing the work bunches. This makes the labor expensive, inefficient and hard to secure. When crops are rotated the work is spread over a longer season. Competent help is then more easily secured at reasonable prices.

9. Crop rotation is crop insurance. Rotation of crops brings increased returns and returns every year, favorable or unfavorable, and continuously through the year. In grain growing the returns grow less and come only at threshing time. Some years threshing time never comes.

10. Crop rotation's better returns necessitate more manufacturing, more transportation, more banking, more merchandising, more professional work; keeps more boys and girls on the farm, and brings better farming, better roads, better homes, better living.

The products of the farm are the foundation and measure of commerce, industry, prosperity and happy homes.—North Dakota Bulletin.

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY?

A reservation of fertile valley land is now open in Mexico. Homesteads free. Only requirement is to have five acres planted within five years. An authorized Improvement Co. will plant the bananas and market them on shares. Your share should bring \$200 per acre annually. Apply immediately. Address the Rio Tonto Land Co., Block 421, Greensburg, Pa. They are distributors for the U. S. The land lies between the river and railroad. Climate fine, eternal spring, never hot—never cold. Abundant rainfall. Three crops a year. You need not go to Mexico.

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I have found out by years of work and experience the best varieties for this country and the best methods of producing and taking care of seed corn properly. Five leading varieties—Hiawatha Yellow Dent, Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone County White, Legal Tender and Farmer's Interest. Also full line of garden and field seeds, raised and gathered under my personal supervision. Write for illustrated catalog.

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FANCY SEED CORN

Graded and Tested. Boone County White, Reider Yellow Dent and three other varieties. Illustrated catalog free.

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Box 94, Grantville, Kan.

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Low prices on choice, dependable Fruit Trees and Evergreens, and special low prices on Early Richmond and Montmorency Cherry Trees.

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OLD SEED CORN

Most seed of 1911 crop will not grow. Have four varieties; can furnish ear or shell corn. Have tested my seed and will guarantee it. Write for my circular and price list. **Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb.**



OATS

NEW BIG SEED OATS FOR SALE



FREE SAMPLES

Will you join our Fighting Campaign for More and Better Oats? We want every farmer to know about our Pure Bred, Big, Hardy, Imported Seed Oats grown on the new virgin soil of our 1,320 acre Canadian Seed Farm. Customers in U. S. last year raised 75 to 141 bushels per acre from our seed. What kind of Seed Oats are you going to sow in 1912? Pure, Big, Northern-Grown O-A-T-S that germinate nearly 100%—vigorous—hardy—full of life—or common, "inbred," "run-out" Oats that tell the same old story of a half crop at threshing time? Write for our Wonderful Free Oats Book, "Big Money in Oats and How to Grow Them", full of priceless information and expert advice, costing thousands of dollars to complete, and Generous Free Sample of our Imported Regenerated Swedish Select Canadian Seed Oats.

Name and address brings Sample Oats Free. For 10c we will send big packet. For 25c we will send packet three times dime size. For 50c packet three times 25c size—all prepaid. The empty packet will be accepted, same as cash, to apply on your future orders.

Galloway Bros-Bowman Company,
382-KO Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa

Bicycle Still in Use.

The impression prevails, particularly in metropolitan sections, that bicycling "dead." The fad is presumed to have verlastingly succumbed to the deadly encroachments of the automobile. However, there must be a considerable number of bicycles still in use in the United States, for the yearly output of bicycle tires continues to be an item of considerable importance to tire factories. For instance, during 1911 at the United States Tire Company's Hartford factory alone a total of 443,445 bicycle tires were manufactured, and very few of them consigned to export. This is a sufficient number of tires to equip almost a quarter of a million bicycles. The Indianapolis plant of the same concern produced fully as many tires as were turned out at Hartford. All of which would seem to indicate that the bicycle continues to have its champions.

One Horse Power for Pumping.

The owners of many farms and ranches have found the gasoline engine more satisfactory power for pumping water for their stock than the windmill. The dependability of the gasoline engine frequently offsets the cost of fuel. The large storage tank with its annoyances is discarded.

The size of the engine to select is important. In most instances the one-horse engine is large enough. In still others a large engine should also be had for corn shelling, ensilage cutting, feed grinding and threshing. If there is much of the light work to do, such as pumping water, running cream separator, emery grinder, etc., it may be not only more satisfactory but cheaper to have the two engines. A three or a four-horse engine will use about as much fuel running empty as a one-horse engine will use at full load.

The one-horse engine will operate the ordinary farm pump. The following figures are taken from tests made by the Idaho Experiment Station, and gives a good idea of the power requirements of this type of pump. The pumps were driven with an electric motor at a speed of 40 strokes per minute. The tests of six and eight-inch strokes and 100-foot lifts are given:

Cylinder.	Gals. per min.	Horse-power used.
2 1/2 x 8 brass	5.33	.26
2 1/2 x 6 brass	3.20	.25
3 x 8 brass	7.86	.40
3 x 6 brass	6.06	.34
3 x 8 iron (bad order)	7.37	.69
3 x 6 iron (bad order)	5.37	.64
4 x 8 iron (bad order)	10.3	.75

From the above figures it is easily seen that a one-horse engine should operate a good three-inch cylinder up to nearly 250 feet and a 2 1/2-inch cylinder up to nearly 400 feet.

Disposal of Cholera Hogs.

Lack of knowledge or a willful disregard of the law has given rise to complaints from various parts of the state that cholera hogs are not properly disposed of. This brings inquiries as to just what the provisions of the Kansas law are.

Violations of the law have been sufficiently numerous and flagrant in some localities as to receive the attention of

the Anti-Horse Thief Association, and these, together with the experiences of the past season, have clearly demonstrated the fact that the Kansas law is lacking in strength.

The Kansas law is as follows:

"Section 2822, General Statutes 1910," reads as follows:

"It is hereby made the duty of every person who owns or has control of any hog that has died of any contagious disease to bury the same to a depth of three feet, or burn the same, within 48 hours after such hog has died; and any person who knowingly fails or refuses to comply with the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars."

It will be noted that there is no provision for the punishment of those who haul or drive cholera hogs along the public highways or who are careless in allowing them to roam at large. There can be but little doubt that the hauling of dead or diseased hogs along the public roads may be one of the most expeditious means of spreading the disease, and, while there may be and probably is some other law which covers the case, the average man does not remember all of the laws.

In Nebraska the law provides for the destruction of cholera hogs by burning only, and prohibits their transportation over the public roads. KANSAS FARMER is informed that since the passage of this Nebraska law the cholera has decreased at least 50 per cent. Certain it is that Nebraska did not suffer from hog cholera during the recent outbreak to any such extent as did her near-by sister states.

It has been clearly shown that not all of the losses were caused by cholera. Indigestion and worms did their share towards lessening the swine population. It is also true that the spring months are the hardest on the hog family, and more losses from worms are likely to be reported, though some of these may be attributed to cholera.

In commenting upon this law, Hon. J. M. Mercer, State Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner, says:

"Of course, the safest plan to dispose of dead carcasses is to burn them, but if they are buried as deeply under ground as the law calls for, there would be but little danger of any exposure."

"It is the purpose of this department to bring to the attention of hog raisers the importance of the observance of this law, now that we have a means in the use of the anti-hog cholera serum to prevent the spread of cholera among hogs."

In filling the silo, it is important that plenty of power should be available. While a 3 to 5 horse-power gasoline engine might run a 15-inch cutter all right it would not satisfactorily work a blower. A 10 horse-power gasoline engine will pay for its purchase by supplying an abundance of power for most purposes for which such an engine is used.

If you have decided upon the breed of chickens you are going to raise, send off for circulars to specialists of that breed rather than to one that raises a dozen different breeds of poultry.

Wood Work

Cleaned without Scratching or Discoloring

Old Dutch Cleanser



Sprinkle a very little Old Dutch Cleanser on a damp rag, rub lightly, and wash with clean water. Grease spots and stains, disappear like magic. No chemicals to harm the hands.

Many other uses and full directions on large Sifter-Can 10c.

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AGENTS Make \$5 to \$15 A Day

Finds the leaks! Locates the pay streak!
The successful business man knows how and where his profits are made. He knows without red tape or complicated systems of accounting. He has a short straight road to each part of his business that may make or lose money. Farm System discovers the profit eaters in the farmers business; it discloses the exact cost of producing each farm product, without laborious bookkeeping. The farmer gets his facts as the manufacturer does—accurately. He can determine where to push and when to pull.

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Every farmer should have this condensed accounting outfit. It is worth hundreds of dollars to him every year. Agents wanted to sell this system to wide awake farmers. Some agents now making \$5 a day. YOU can do the same—it's a big seller—an easy seller—every farmer appreciating its worth on sight.

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and learn all about this big money-making proposition, both for agents and for the farmer himself. Let us start you at once as our representative in your community. Send letter or postal today without fail. It means lots of dollars in your pocket.

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am going to tell you how to get a supply—FREE—of Wonderful, Big, Imported S-E-E-D-O-A-T-S. My brother J. W. and I own 1,820 acres of new, virgin land in Canada on which we make a specialty of growing these O-A-T-S, and we want to introduce them on every farm in the United States. In order quickly to make these splendid, big, hardy, Northern Grown Seed Oats known to every reader of this paper, I will tell any Farmer who mails the Free Coupon or writes me, how to secure a supply FREE. Will you join our Fighting Campaign for More and Better Oats? Let me show you how to double and triple your Oats crop for 1912 with our Famous, Imported Canadian Seed Oats that germinate nearly 100% and yielded 75 to 141 bushels to acre in this country last year.

WILLIAM GALLOWAY, President, Wm. Galloway Company, 385-KE Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa.

NOTICE!

NOW, let's get right at the meat of this engine matter and find out what's what. After all's said and done, you buy an engine because you need one, and you want the best engine at the lowest price, and on the most liberal payment terms. Isn't that all there is to it? Very well. First, then, what is "quality" in an engine—how do you judge it? By the claims put forth by some Manufacturer, Dealer or Agent? Certainly not! Talk is cheap. It's only human nature for each fellow to say (and really believe, maybe) that his engine is best. No—it's not what anybody says about his engine, but what the engine, itself, says to you—that really counts. So when any salesman praises his engine for high quality, just call his attention to Galloway's Free 30 Days' Actual Farm Test for Engine Quality.

loway Engine—any horse power, 1 1/2 up to 15—fails to make good against even the very highest priced engines, the trial will not cost you a penny. No sale, remember, until you say so. You just listen to what the "Galloway" says in this 30-Day Free Farm Test for Quality, and if the talk doesn't convince you—if you are not absolutely satisfied that the "Galloway" is the best engine you ever saw work—at any price—just return it to me. I will stand freight both ways, and you'll not be out a penny. Now what about my positive claim that

Galloway's Gasoline Engines Are Lowest Priced Quality Engines
example, stands up and "makes good" side by side on your farm with some dealer's 5 H. P. Engine at around \$225, you just naturally will pick the "Galloway"—won't you? Of course! Well, that's the way my Engines must sell themselves. I make and sell every one directly from my factory—never through dealers. You can't buy a "Galloway" until you are first absolutely satisfied as to both Quality and Price. If I knew of a fairer, squarer way to sell Engines, or if you do, I would at once adopt it. I still fail to see why any Farmer should buy a Gasoline Engine from anyone but William Galloway.

I want ten men or more to own and operate a Galloway Gasoline Engine in every township in this country. I've decided to sell two engines where I formerly sold but one. In order to do this quickly I am going to make the greatest offer I ever made—an offer that will be as good as a gift to you of \$25 to \$300 according to size of engine you buy. When you mail the Free Coupon for my Big 50-Page Engine Book and Special Offer, I will send you a copy of my Big 50-Page Engine Book and Special Offer, I will send you a copy of my Big 50-Page Engine Book and Special Offer, I will send you a copy of my Big 50-Page Engine Book and Special Offer.

My proof? Very simple. Just a matter of comparing Galloway prices with others. First, prove quality by actual, practical farm test. Then get prices and decide for yourself. If my 5 H. P. Engine at \$109.50, for



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WM. GALLOWAY, President, Wm. Galloway Co., 385-KE, Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa.
Please send me following FREE. I have checked what to send:

☐ Galloway's Big 50-Page Engine Book in four colors and Special Offer to Ten Men or More in Every Township.

☐ Galloway's Big Free Canadian New Seed Oats Offer and Wonderful Oats Book filled with Priceless Information.

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ORIGINAL & GENUINE

FARMS fenced with steel have practically no waste. Corn, fed to the lard hog; barley fed to the bacon hog—hogs that are grown the country over—bring dollars from packer and butcher. Double your pork production without increasing the cost. Use alfalfa, clover, peas, root crops, all raw products of the farm. A liberal equipment of woven wire fence allows the hogs gradually to clean up field after field, adding to their weight without effort and without price. See the nearest dealer in American Fence.

AMERICAN FENCE is made of large, stiff wires, galvanized heavily, having the American hinged joint (patented), a fabric most flexible and wear-resisting. Square mesh fence of weight, strength and durability—three great needs in farm fences.

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where farm supplies are sold. Shipped to them direct from mills in carload lots, thus saving freight charges and enabling dealers to sell at lowest prices, giving buyer the benefit.

Send for copy of "American Fence Book" also look "How to Make the Farm Pay," profusely illustrated, devoted to the interest of farmers and showing how fences may be employed to enhance the earning power of a farm. Furnished free upon application.

American Steel Fence Post Cheaper than Wood and More Durable. Get Catalog.

F. Baehner, Vice Pres. & Gen. Sales Agent, AMERICAN FENCE & GATE CO., Chicago, 12 Adams St.; New York, 30 Church St.; Denver, U. S. Steel Products Co.; San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle.

Sam Thompson Makes The Only Guaranteed Incubator In The World

It's called the Fairfield. The World's Best Hatcher and my guarantee says plainly in black and white that it will hatch 90% or more of all hatchable eggs—not once but every time and in all climates.

If it fails to do this for you I take it back and you get your money.

Try the Fairfield 2 Hatches at my Risk. Satisfy Yourself that it's the World's Best Hatcher.

Have confidence in my Fairfield—I will back it against any incubator in the world. I will do better by you than any incubator manufacturer ever dared to do. I will ship you a Fairfield on trial. If it fails to make good, that is, hatch 90% or better, I take it back without a penny's cost to you. Can you beat it?

The Fairfield Brooder is Also Guaranteed.

Be sure to raise all the chicks the Fairfield brooder. The Fairfield Brooder, rat, weasel and storm proof, is the greatest and safest mechanical mother in the world. Guaranteed to do full duty.

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Full of Profitable Poultry Pointers. Contains complete description of the Fairfield Incubator and Brooder and special low combination incubator and Brooder prices. Don't buy any incubator until you get this handsome free catalog.

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\$29.50 Buys This Elegant Top Buggy.

WARRANTED FOR Five Years.

Retail Price \$60.00. Buggies, Surreys, Spring Wagons, Farm Wagons. We have cut out our Jobbers, our Wholesalers and our Retailers and offer YOU their profit. Write today for our Free Catalog and Delivered Prices.

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HIDES and FURS

Ship your hides and furs as fast as accumulated. The market is still high on furs. You should ship now, as prices will soon go lower. If you have cow or horse hides ship them to us. Watch the daily papers for our quotations. We will give you a square deal and prompt returns.

JAS. C. SMITH HIDE CO., Topeka, Kansas
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COOPER DEATH

Kills Prairie Dogs and Gophers of all kinds. Endorsed by State Experimental Stations. 1400 tablets prepaid for \$1.25. Warrented. Rat-killing Tablets, 25c. Ask druggist or send direct. Booklet Free. F. D. Chemical Co., Ft. Dodge, Ia.

Economy is the keynote of modern farm production, as it is of modern business methods everywhere, and only such machines as will do their work quickly, efficiently and economically are tolerated by the most successful men.

HOGS AND THEIR PRICES.

(Continued from page 5.)

better and more economically than it can be done in any other way. You can only telephone with a telephone. It is good for nothing else. If we want dairy results, we get them just in proportion as we approach the perfect type of the dairy-bred cow. If we want beef, we get it from the beef-bred animal. This does not mean that the beef-bred cow will not give milk, nor that the dairy-bred cow could not be made to produce beef. It does mean that the dairy cow will not produce beef as quickly, as economically, or of as good quality as will the beef-bred cow.

The modern pure-bred hog is such a machine. Nothing on earth has been found that will manufacture the coarse grains and grasses into the high-class, delicious pork so economically as the modern hog of the corn belt. And yet he is a complicated machine which cannot do its best work without care and knowledge and skill on the part of the owner.

The hog is one of these necessary farm machines. His business is to manufacture the crude products of the farm into the concentrated, easily marketed and high-priced pork, which is the universal food of Americans. Like any other farm machine, he does his work well and economically only as he is well bred and adapted to his purpose.

Look again at the chart and decide if this is a good time to buy.

The Santa Fe Boosts Kansas.

In another column of this issue will be found an advertisement signed by C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent of the Santa Fe railway, inviting the farmers of Kansas to join the "Bigger Crop Club," and offering to send them a copy of the new Agricultural Bulletin recently published by the Santa Fe, entitled, "Bigger Crops in Kansas, and How to Grow Them." It is to be hoped that every farmer in the country will avail himself of this invitation, and write to Mr. Seagraves for a copy of this bulletin. A postal card will do the trick and there is no obligation or further expense, except the obligation to read the bulletin after it has been received. In the bulletin just issued are good, practical articles covering problems that every Kansas farmer must solve. The first is wheat growing in Kansas, by Prof. W. M. Jardine, of the Agricultural College at Manhattan. Prof. Jardine gives the results of an experiment in wheat growing conducted under his direction. In this experiment eleven methods of preparing the soil were compared and the results show such a wonderful divergence that the necessity of thorough and intelligent tillage is driven home and made convincing. He found that land disked, but not plowed, cost \$1.95 per acre for preparation and produced 4½ bushels of wheat per acre. This crop when sold, returned only \$1.47 per acre above the cost of preparing the ground. On land in the same field plowed July 15 (the right time) 7 inches deep (the right depth) the yield was 38½ bushels per acre, which, when sold returned a profit of \$25.74 an acre above the cost of preparing the ground. He shows that while Kansas stands first among the states in the total production of wheat, she is only thirty-second in the average yield per acre, which is but 13½ bushels per acre, as against 18 bushels per acre for Nebraska and this, notwithstanding the fact that soil and climate of Kansas are unsurpassed anywhere. Other informing articles are: "Better Corn Culture," by Prof. E. G. Schafer; "The Sorghums, and How to Grow Them," by Prof. Leidegh; "Important Animal Enemies of Alfalfa, Corn, Wheat and Sorghums," by Dr. Thos. J. Headlee, and "Sugar Beets in Western Kansas," by Mr. C. O. Townsend. Consulting Agriculturist U. S. Sugar and Land Co., Garden City. These bulletins also will keep in mind the informing talks given by the college men on the several demonstration trains that are run over the state from time to time. Send for a copy of the bulletin and read it. It may mean dollars to you.

A Plow Concern The Friend of Farmers.

Among the concerns to engage in the farm implement industry the Rock Island Plow Company stands out most prominently. This large and well known concern have for many years studied the needs of the farmer and in the perfection of their plows and other tools it is said that practically every need has been anticipated. The idea has been from the very first to build machinery which should require a smaller expenditure of human effort, which should save the team and which in addition to doing these two things should also enable the farmer to receive a more bountiful yield from Dame Nature. An example of this is found in the Rock Island gang plow. This plow belongs to the "Double Ball Plow" family, which is the most advanced kind and of which the Rock Island is said to be the leader. Plowing really consists of hauling dirt a few inches and then turning it upside down. In the old-fashioned method the necks of the horses carried the greater part of the burden. The Rock Island gang plow does away with this. The weight of the dirt is carried on wheels, which means a big saving in horseflesh. This plow has many other good features. It is very easily operated and it is so durable in construction that it gives unusual service. The increase in value of land due to growth in population and other causes now demands that the farmer use intensive agricultural methods. Instead of plowing up a large tract of land and doing it in a haphazard way, it is now up to him to look sharp to the cultivation of every acre and see to it that the method he uses will produce the biggest results at least cost. With such types of plows and other implements as are manufactured by the Rock Island Plow Company it would seem unwise for the average farmer to cling to old methods when the new ones are so much more effective, and can be so easily obtained.

If you want to save money on your purchases of fence, write Kitchman Brothers, of Muncie, Ind., for their free catalog. They are selling fence direct to the farmer on 30 days free trial for 1½ cents a rod up. See their ad in this issue.

My Scale on Trial, Freight Prepaid

I make all kinds of scales. Send me your name. I will send price list. You select any scale you want—I will prepare the freight and send it on 30 days' free trial. If not as represented I will take it away.

You can't lose—you don't spend a cent. I won't lose. After fifty years' experience, I won't throw money away by having a poor scale left on my hands and be out the freight—will I?

JONES
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

"JONES, He Pays the Freight"
55 King St. Binghamton, N. Y.

KAFFIR AND SNAP CORN "CORN BELT" MILLS

Make bigger profits. Grind feed! Get the best mill. The Corn Belt grinds soft and hard corn—Snap Corn and Kaffir Corn in the head and small grain fastest, best and cheapest. No clogging. Ground burrs with a piece polish the feed. Does not burn the feed. Has revolving knives that chop corn and cob and burrs that grind. Get Corn Belt Mill on 20 Days' Free Trial. Prove that it means less power, less friction, that vertical feed means even distribution in the center of the mill. Burrs easily changed in 5 minutes. Write for free book and offer NOW. Spartan Mfg. Company 55 Main St., Pontiac, Ill.

A PAINT THAT PRESERVES. 10c Gallon

A paint that gives better service, at less cost, for barns, silos, etc., and for dipping posts and poles.

Petrosote

is an all-purpose farm paint, preservative and disinfectant. It kills lice, mites and vermin. Hundreds of farmers find it worth many times its cost. Our free booklets give complete uses, directions and testimonials. Write for them today. Trial can, five gallons \$1.00.

PETROSOTE MFG. CO.
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BROOM CORN

If you wish to secure the highest price for good fibered Broom Corn Brush, purchase pure seed. Best quality brush can be procured only from good, clean and well matured seed—that's the "Acorn Brand" kind. Pamphlet will be ready to mail about March 15th. Ask for copy of our 1912 book of Acorn Brand Seeds.

Ross Bros. Seed House
317 E. Douglas Wichita, Kan.

Lump Jaw Cured!

A single application of Adams Rapid Lump Jaw Cure will cure the most severe case of Lump Jaw in Cattle in three weeks time, and leave no scars. Sold under positive written guarantee by live druggists. Get One Free Book on Animal Diseases. Tells how to save and cure sick Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine. Full information about Adams Rapid Lump Jaw Cure. Remove all for Horses, Lameness, Adams Pains and Pull Evil Cuts and other Adams Remedies. Send your druggist's name and address and we will send you this valuable book.

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

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The only styrofoam that stops any razor diagonally. Guaranteed for life. Brand's patented Automatic Razor Shaver. Automatically puts a perfect edge on any razor, old style or safety. Big seller. Every man wants one. Write quick for terms, prices and territory. J. B. Brandt Cutlery Co., 84 W. Broadway, N. Y.

Bees on the Farm

"Gleanings in Bee Culture" will help you get more pleasure and more profit from Bee keeping. Six months trial subscription, 25c. Book on Bees and catalog of supplies sent free. The A. I. Root Company, Box 226, Medina, Ohio.

Standard Books

For the farmer and breeder for sale at this office. Send for catalog. Address **KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.**

BARGAINS IN LANDS

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

ONE OF MY BARGAINS. 1553 acres, 400 cult., fenced, cross-fenced, 8 good houses, water plentiful, black and sandy soil, \$12. **McMAHON, Conroe, Texas.**

FINE 80-ACRE FARM. 20 mi. from Topeka. Equity for good western quarter. **O. M. Elliott, 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

IMPROVED WESTERN QUARTER for stock of merchandise. **O. M. Elliott, 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

SIMPSON, for farms that made Meade county famous for her alfalfa, artesian wells and hogs. **Simpson, Meade, Kan.**

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

EASTERN KANSAS BARGAINS—Improved stock, grain farms; \$30 to \$65 per acre. Write; list free. **J. E. Calvert, Garnett, Kan.**

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

WE HAVE a nicely-improved 285-acre farm 3 miles from Garfield, Kan., that we can sell you, worth the money, or trade for a good stock farm in east part of state. **Kimmel & Garth, Larned, Kansas.**

NO. 65—280 ACRES, adjoining Coldwater, 200 in wheat, 1/2 goes, second bottom land fine for alfalfa, full set improvements. For quick sale \$45 per acre. Easy terms on half. **TAYLOR & BRATCHER, Coldwater, Kan.**

TRADES WANTED We want to list properties that owners want to exchange. Write your proposition to **Owners Exchange, Salina, Kan.**

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

LISTS SENT FREE. Our members everywhere sell or exchange any kind of property, direct to purchaser, without commission. **Owners Realty Exchange, Waverly, Kan.**

TRADE? 200 acres, reasonable distance from two good towns; considerable level, some slightly rolling but very little rough, well grassed. Price, \$10.50 per acre, \$800 cash; anything worth the money for balance. **MARRS & DAY, Meade, Kansas.**

FOR SALE—315 acres in Allen Co., Kan., in gas belt, gas well on place, 76 acres river bottom, all fertile and all cultivated except 20 acres. \$6500 cash, balance easy terms. Write owner, **Sherman Culbertson, Wichita, Kan.**

160-ACRE FARM, four miles of county seat, well improved, 100 a. in cultivation, \$7,500; \$1,000 cash, \$500 yearly payments. Also well improved 160-a. farm, \$6,000, on easy terms. **J. H. FUSS (The Land Man), Medford, Okla.**

FOR EXCHANGE. For Trade—80 a. valley land, 2 miles of Wheaton, in Pottawatomie Co.; 60 acres in cultivation; good improvements. Price, \$4,800. Mtg. \$1,800 due in 10 years. Want income or western land. **Cave Realty Co., Salina, Kan.**

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

SMALL FARM in Sedgwick Co., Kan., 12 acres, 3 1/2 mi. from Mt. Hope. Good 3-room house. Barn 16x20, 12 feet to eaves. Good hen house and other outbuildings. Fine water and fine soil. 1/4 mi. to school; on R. F. D. and phone line. Price, \$2,000. Write me quick for this. **Ira A. Bontaz, Protection, Kan.**

FOR SALE—Good terms, 625 acres, near Ellis, Kan., 430 acres in cultivation, 400 of this wheat, balance pasture. Black loam soil. Fenced, cross fenced. Excellent water supply. Two granaries, barn, 8 room house, other good buildings. Good condition. Write **J. M. COUNCIL, Nortonville, Kan.**

EASTERN KANSAS FARM BARGAIN. 160 acres, 2 miles from Osage City, Kan., 100 acres under cultivation, 1 acre orchard, balance native grass pasture and meadow, farm all smooth, 8 room house (new), good cave, new barn 26x30 feet, with loft, cow barn, hen house, corn crib, hog and cattle sheds, good water, close to school; all good alfalfa land. This is a bargain. Price, \$55 per acre until Feb. 15. **J. C. RAFF & CO., Osage City, Kan.**

CHOICE WHEAT FARMS. IN RUSH COUNTY, KAN. 320 acres, unimproved, 3 1/2 miles from market, at \$20 an acre. 157 acres, all in wheat, 1/2 crop with place, at \$30 an acre. These are genuine bargains for quick action. Write for list. **JAMES H. LITTLE, THE RUSH COUNTY LAND MAN, La Crosse, Kansas.**

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

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

80 ACRES—Four miles from Muskogee, Okla. (30,000;) house, barn, land good. **A. H. Harshaw, Junction City, Kan.**

80 ACRES—\$4,200, IMPD., WELL watered, phone, rural route, 4 mi. from county seat, school close. **D. G. Campbell, Burlington, Kan.**

1,000—FARMS—1,000 Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. **Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.**

2,000 A. RANCH—In Central Kansas, 300 a. under cultivation, fine pasture, good buildings, well located, \$16; good terms. Write us. **TOMSON & COOVER, Topeka, Kan.**

100—FARMS—100 improved and unimproved, at bargains. Desirably located. **THOS. DARCEY, Real Estate and Insurance, Offerle, Kan.**

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

FARMS AND RANCHES for sale or exchange. Wheat, corn, alfalfa and pasture lands from \$3 to \$150 per acre. Small tracts close to Wichita. The best time to buy Wichita property. \$2,000,000 union depot and elevated tracks this year. Tell us what you want to buy or exchange. **PURNEY & DUNN, Over 318 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kan.**

BARGAIN for 30 days, 1 sec., 3 1/2 miles Plainville; fenced and cross-fenced; part hog tight. Well improved; good schools. 100 acres alfalfa; 300 wheat. 100 acres for spring crop, bal. pasture. \$55 per acre. Good terms, 6 per cent. **S. A. Young, Plainville, Kan.**

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

WE MUST SELL THESE FARMS. Well improved 80, near town, 50 acres in cultivation, 10 acres of alfalfa \$45 per acre. 160 acres, improved, all smooth land, \$37.50 per acre; terms on both. Write for list of other splendid bargains. We also make exchanges. **Severns & Watts, Williamsburg, Kan.**

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

You Can't Lose Money If you invest in **EASTERN COLORADO LANDS** at the present prices. If you want a farm, stock ranch or a homestead I can furnish the goods. **F. E. EWING, Hugo, Colo.**

THE BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN. If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the **SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB, Topeka, Kansas.**

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

ACT QUICKLY FOR THIS. Farm of 240 a., 7 mi. from city, all fenced and cross-fenced, 90 a. in cult., 50 a. hog-tight, bal. native grass meadow and pasture. Fine 2-story house, good barn, feed lots, cribs, etc.; large bearing orchard; plenty of good water; half mi. to school, good road to town. Easy terms. \$30 per a. Fine bargain. Write quick. **W. A. NELSON, Fall River, Kan.**

A RARE BARGAIN. 160 a., 2 mi. of town, Franklin County, Kan., good 5 room house, 3 small barns, other outbuildings, 110 a. in cultivation, 40 a. walnut and oak timber, set in blue grass. There are 30 acres of this tame grass, 10 a. in feed lots, etc., 100 a. in fine bottom alfalfa land, rich soil, has family orchard, well fenced, mail route, phone. One of the best farms in Eastern Kansas. Owner retired and can make easy terms. Price, \$12,000. Address, **W. L. Morris, Owner's Cash and Exchange Agency, Garnett, Kan.**

STOCK RANCH FORECLOSURE SNAP. 8,400 acres deeded land, of which 5,000 acres have excellent, perpetual, free water right. Will grow 3,000 tons of hay, besides small grain. 6,000 acres leased land and forest reserve rights assigned free. Three sets good improvements; adjacent to forest reserve. Price cut from \$20 to \$15 per acre for quick sale. Terms. **CHEAPEST 640 IN COLORADO.**

Adjoining town. Excellent free water right with never failing water. Will produce at least 1,000 tons hay. Good soil. Price, \$50,000. Small payment down. Will take one-half hay crop for next five years as payments. **The Armstrong-Williams Realty Co., 825 Seventeenth St., Denver, Colo.**

80 ACRES—1 mile from town, on main line of R. R., all level and the best of soil, 5-room house, barn, corn crib, granary, 2 chicken houses, fine orchard, grape arbor, 5 acres growing alfalfa, 20 acres in pasture and meadow, balance in cultivation. Price only \$5,000; easy terms. Just over the line of Shawnee County, in Osage. **R. H. BURNS, Successor to the Strauss Agency, 718 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

WESTERN KANSAS LANDS—In all size tracts, improved or unimproved, close to railroads, level country, good water, rich soil and plenty moisture. One crop will pay for the land. Write or call and make me prove it. Literature free. **I. J. HOSTETLER, Syracuse, Kansas.**

A GOOD FARM AND STOCK PROPOSITION—6 miles from Kingman, 400 acres, with 160 well improved, 140 cult., good buildings, silo, etc. Price, \$42.50 per acre. Then we will assign lease to 560 acres adjoining, grass land, not for sale. Rent, \$25 per year. Call on **THE MOORE LAND CO., Kingman, Kan.**

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

Come to Comanche County. In the great wheat belt. Write for free list of choice bargains. **P. H. Thornton, Coldwater, Kan.**

LAND of the beef steer and his sister, corn, hogs wheat and alfalfa. List Free. **F. C. Brackney, Burlingame, Osage Co., Kan.**

UNIMPROVED smooth wheat land, 320 a. in Ford Co., 6 miles from R. R. station. Price, \$4,500. Will carry \$2,400 for three years. **W. T. Hale & Son, Dodge City, Kan.**

ELECTRIC LINE BARGAIN. Well imp., 272 a., adjoins a good town. \$55 per acre, with terms. **Foster Bros., Independence, Kan.**

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

When writing advertisers, please mention **KANSAS FARMER.**

ARKANSAS

We have opened an office in Little Rock for the convenience of our customers wanting land for homes or for investment in Arkansas. Land here as fine as lays out doors sells at a half to a fourth what it does in Kansas. Arkansas has not been in the path of the land boomer and land values are within the reach of any industrious man who desires to own a farm of his own. Reliable information about land anywhere in Arkansas will be given free to anyone who is interested. Fredonia office will remain unchanged. **G. A. LONG, 325-6-7 Southern Trust Bldg., Little Rock, Arkansas.**

C. A. LONG, Fredonia, Kansas.

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

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

WRITE W. D. STEMMONS, GOLDEN CITY, Barton County, Mo., for prices on good farms.

QUICK SALES, EXCHANGES—LARGE property list. Write John L. Maurer, Omaha, Neb.

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

OKANAGAN VALLEY FRUIT LAND FOR sale by owner. **C. M. Bottomley, Oroville, Wash.**

LOST! AN OPPORTUNITY IF YOU don't write your wants in real estate to **S. H. Davis, Leeton, Mo.**

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED—Examination April 10; \$60 monthly; many needed. Write, **Ozment, 44F, St. Louis.**

FOR SALE—800 ACRES OF LAND, well improved. For further particulars, write or call on **C. W. Grey, Owner, Address, C. W. Grey, Modoc, Scott Co., Kan.**

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

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

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

WYOMING! IDEAL COLONY! ENORMOUS acreage. Abundant water. Completed project. Great crops. Low prices. Deeded and Carey Act lands. Write. **Reliable, Wyoming Development Co., Cheyenne, Wyo.**

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—160 ACRES, irrigated from government canal; 3 1/2 miles from good town, **Scotts Bluff Co.; one 80 deeded, one homesteaded 80; well improved; all fenced hog-tight; 65 acres in alfalfa, 18 acres fall wheat. Address, Lock Box 145, Mitchell, Scotts Bluff Co., Neb.**

COME WHERE THE BIG, RED STRAW-berries grow. Net returns per acre to growers last year was from \$450 to \$600. On or about May 1 we will place on the market a tract of fine strawberry land, subdivided into 5 and 10-acre tracts at from \$150 to \$250 per acre with free permanent water rights. Terms. Write us. **Whitaker Bros., Steamboat Springs, Colo.**

THE STRAY LIST

I HAVE TAKEN UP A STRAY COW ON my farm, known as the Mossman farm, one mile northeast of Erie, Kansas. Description: Red roan, will weigh about 700 lbs.; one crooked horn on left side, and blind in right eye; is about five years old. Can be found at the above-named farm. **F. C. Currie, Erie, Kan., R. F. D. 3.**

GUY W. ADAMS, COUNTY CLERK OF Greeley County—Taken up, by **W. C. Finch, Tribune, Kan.,** on the 8th day of February, 1912, two horses; one a sorrel, weight 850 pounds, star, branded J. J. B. left hip; appraised value, \$50; the other a bay or roan, weight 850 pounds, blaze face, white hind legs and feet, U left thigh; appraised value, \$35.

B. B. REIMER, COUNTY CLERK, Marion County, Kan. The following described stray was taken up by me, the undersigned, July 25, 1911, on S.E. 1/4, section 16, township 17, range 2 east, in Marion County, Kan.—One red bull, about 3 years old, weighing about 1200 pounds, without any brand or mark; properly advertised; appraised value, \$30. **Frank C. Ewert.**

GUY G. ADAMS, COUNTY CLERK, Greeley County—Taken up, by **Frank Efinger, Horace, Kan.,** on the 10th day of February, 1912: One red steer, weight 600, white face, branded I. O. on left side; appraised value, \$25. One red steer, weight 600, T. O. left hip, ears cropped; appraised value, \$25. One red steer, weight 600, white face, branded S. Z. left hip; appraised value, \$25. One red steer, weight 750, white face, branded M/2 left hip, slash in brisket; appraised value, \$27.50.

IN THE MATTER OF A CERTAIN stray mare, taken up, by **C. E. Thompson, of Greenfield Township, State of Kansas, Elk County.** To **E. L. Barbour, County Clerk; I, John Stockdale, a Justice of the Peace of Greenfield Township, said County,** do hereby certify that on the 15th day of February, 1912, one **C. E. Thompson** filed before me his affidavit of the taking up of a certain stray mare, as required by law, and that the following is a true copy of the description and value of such stray to wit: One bay mare 2 years old, star in forehead, and the said **C. E. Thompson**, the taker up, resides in Greenfield Township, said County. His postoffice address is **Grenola, Elk County, Kan.** Witness my hand, at Grenola, in said County, this 15th day of February, 1912.—**JOHN STOCKDALE, Justice of the Peace.**

FIELD NOTES.

C. D. & E. F. Caldwell's Angus Cattle. C. D. and E. F. Caldwell, of Burlington Junction, Mo., are advertising a number of young Aberdeen-Angus bulls for sale. They have one of the richly-bred Angus herds in which the best blood lines of the Angus breed is represented. Their herd bulls, Undulate Blackcap Ito II, 116275, and Black Lad 2nd 96893, are individuals of rare merit. Undulate Blackcap Ito II is of the Blackcap family. His dam was Blackcap 27. Black Lad 2nd is a grandson of Prince Ito and out of a dam by Black Monarch of Emerson, two of the greatest bulls this or any other country has ever known. Undulate Blackcap Ito II bears the same relation to these two great bulls as does Black Lad 2nd, but Black Lad 2nd belongs to the much sought third branch Blackbirds, and his family is nearly identical with the Blackcaps. A greater per cent of the cows of this great herd are either descendants of Prince Ito or Black Monarch of Emerson or some closely related bull of reputation. A great feature of this cow herd is the gentleness and productive qualities, and the herd is handled in a common-sense way that can only result satisfactorily to the purchaser of breeding stock. The young bulls offered are models of the ideal type and will have to be seen to be fully appreciated.

A Plow that Means Larger Profits. When farmers, with an ample acreage of good, valuable land, are obliged to mortgage their farm it is usually due to a leak somewhere, which, if carefully looked into, might be stopped up. Probably one of the biggest causes of loss is the ineffectual manner in which a great many, otherwise cautious, farmers plow their land. They do not seem to realize how vitally important it is that each overturned furrow lies flat, for thus only can the damaging air space between the top soil and the sub-soil be eliminated. And it is a well known fact among experienced agriculturists that these air spaces absolutely and totally prevent the moisture from the sub-soil passing up into the top soil where it will do good. Thousands of dollars have been spent by the manufacturers of farm implements in an effort to perfect farm plows which should do away with this difficulty. There have been several partial successes in the field, but it is given out upon good authority that the most successful plow to accomplish the desired results is the **C. T. X. Universal Gang Plow**, manufactured by the **Rock Island Plow Company, Rock Island, Ill.** It is claimed that whether this plow is operated on tame sod, stubble land or in a trashy last season's corn field, it turns over every furrow and lays it down flat and smooth and without kinking. It does this whether the land is gumbo land, sandy loam, mixed land or any other land you would choose to use it on. Such a plow as this aids farmers to secure vastly increased profits. It is one of the many instruments which, used upon the farm, will prevent the necessity of borrowing money on the home. We suggest that you write for story of the **Rock Island Universal Plow** to **Rock Island Plow Co., 245C, Second Avenue, Rock Island.**

(Continued on page thirty-one)

WHERE TO BUY PURE-BRED POULTRY

ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTONS FOR SALE—Harry Cure, Atchison, Kan.

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

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$1 to \$3. Eggs, \$1.50 to \$3. Pekin ducks, \$1 and \$1.50. W. D. Franklin, Horton, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—S. C. R. I. Reds. EGGS for hatching. Get our prices. C. W. Murphy, 24 S. Mass., Lawrence, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTONS of quality. Eggs, \$2.50, \$5.00 and \$10.00. E. Colby, Hillsboro, Ill.

S. C. CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS—Cockerels, \$2 each; eggs, \$1 and \$2 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. A. McKinnell, Maize, Kan.

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

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

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

PRIZE WINNING REDS, BOTH COMBS. Fine cockerels, cheap for quick sale. Eggs for hatching. Robert Steele, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Fine stock. Good layers. Fifteen eggs, \$1.25; \$2.00 for 30. Circulars free. John Tuttle, Princeton, Mo.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS (COOK strain). Eggs from special mated pens, \$2.50 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Hauck, Box 409, Carthage, Mo.

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

KELLERSTRASS STRAIN WHITE ORP- ingtons. Ideal U. L. quality, for laying, weight, beauty. Eggs: Top Notch, \$5 per 15; No. 2, \$3.15. Try the best. O. P. T. Ewell, Kiowa, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS—Kellerstrass strain. The kind that lay, weigh, pay and win. Egg circular free. Harry Burgess, Route 15, Osceola, Iowa.

COCKERELS FROM PRIZE WINNERS—S. C. Buff and Brown Leghorns, Blue Andalusians, Black Minorcas, Barred Rocks, Bronze turkeys. John A. Huber, La Crosse, Kan.

BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTONS, Rose Comb Reds. My Buffs won more ribbons at Newton show than all other competitors. Stock, eggs and baby chicks for sale. Roy Sanner, Newton, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON AND BARRED Rock eggs, from prize winning birds, \$1, \$2 and \$3 per setting of 15 eggs. All poor hatches replaced at half price. W. G. Salp, Belleville, Kan., Secretary and Treasurer Republic County Poultry Association.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—COCKERELS AND pullets, from choicely bred layers. Good eyes, heads, combs, color. Scored. Prices reasonable. Mating list free. High-class Collier hatches, bred or open. Wickham Farm, Box 426, Anthony, Kan.

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

FANCY BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS AND baby chicks. Cook strain, sired by three cockerels direct from Cook. Cost \$36; beauties. Stock, \$2 to \$20; eggs, \$2 to \$5 per setting. Poor hatches replaced later free. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

FARRAR'S BUFF ORPINGTONS ARE winners at Des Moines, St. Joseph, Kansas City and Topeka. Send for special sale sheet. My prices are reasonable. Eggs for hatching, \$1, \$2.50 and \$5 per 15 eggs. I am a member of the National Single Comb Buff Orpington Club and life member of the American Poultry Association. H. F. Farrar, Axtell, Kan.

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS. All high scoring birds. Won 1 and 3 on cockerel, 1 on pen, and 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 on pullet. Chanute Show, January, 1912. Eggs, \$5 for 15, express prepaid. C. R. Hoyt, Earlton, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS—Prize winners; birds scoring 92 to 94%. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15; day-old chicks, 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. H. Vanderhoff, Neodesha, Kansas.

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

MARTIN'S IDEAL WHITE ORPING- ingtons. Eggs and baby chicks from very choice matings. Stock from the best blood lines in America. Eggs, \$12 per 100; baby chicks, \$25 per 100. Catalog. E. D. Martin, Box 112, Newton, Kan.

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

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

ORPINGTONS.

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

FOR SALE—WHITE ORPINGTON COCK- erels, Kellestrass and Cook strain. McKee Poultry Farm, 808 N. Main St., Hutchinson, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCK BABY CHICKS AND EGGS—Mrs. Fred Miller, Wakefield, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, 15, \$2.00, EXPRESS prepaid. Ferris & Ferris, Edinburg, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, \$2 TO \$5. Ferris & Ferris, Edinburg, Kan.

CHOICE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels, at \$1.50 to \$3 each. Eggs in season. E. Leighton, Edinburg, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, PULLETS and eggs. Large and strong, pure white. Write for prices. W. J. Lewis, Lebo, Kan.

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

PURE-BRED BARRED AND WHITE Rock cockerels, \$2; eggs, 15 for \$1.25. Henry Hicks, Cambridge, Kan.

ROCKS—WHITE IVORY STRAIN PUL- lets. Eggs by the setting from large, pure white birds. Gracia Dolson, Neal, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM PENS— \$1 and \$2. From flock, 75c for 15; \$3.50 per 100; baby chicks, 10c. Harry E. Duncan, Humboldt, Kan.

PURE WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS— Fifteen eggs, pen No. 1, \$2.00; No. 2, \$1.25. Baby chicks, 25 cents. H. A. Kuhns, Route 6, Salina, Kan.

FARM RAISED WHITE ROCKS. UTIL- ity eggs, \$1 per 15. Day old chicks. Pen eggs. Write for prices. R. E. Mesnard, Humboldt, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—HIGH scoring birds, well mated, farm range. Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100; baby chicks, 10c each. Mrs. W. C. Becker, Solomon, Kan.

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

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR sale. The kind that will pay you because they pay me. Prices friendly. Write me. William A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

BREEDER OF BARRED ROCKS EXCLU- sively. Deep and evenly barred. Let me furnish you a pen either mating and start you right. Eggs in season. M. L. Meek, Ellsworth, Kan.

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

BARRED ROCKS—BRED FOR BEAUTY and profit. Winners Topeka, Clay Center, Manhattan. Choice males, \$3 to \$5; females, \$1.25 to \$1.50 each. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS—FOR 8 consecutive exhibitions our birds won the blue on pens and singles. Pens mated for the season. Eggs from pens \$3 and \$5 per 15. Utility eggs \$4 per 100. Send for circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—FIRST COCKEREL, first cock, second hen, State Show; first cockerel, second hen, Newton, this year. Eggs, \$3 to \$5; utility, \$3.50 per 100. Illustrated circular. D. F. Drinkwater, Cedar Point, Kan.

ECKHARDT'S WHITE AND PARTRIDGE Rocks, Topeka, 1911, 2, 3 and 4; three entries, Eldorado, 1911, 1st cock, 1, 2, 4 pullet. Stock and eggs for sale. Write for prices. E. A. Eckhardt, Towanda, Kan., life member A. P. A.

BARRED P. ROCKS AND S. C. R. I. Reds. Large, vigorous, heavy laying strains; best of blood; properly mated. Eggs, 13, \$2.00; 26, \$3.50; 39, \$5.00; 100, \$10.00. Cockerels, \$3.50 to \$6.00. Females, \$2.50; each additional, \$2.00. Enterprise Poultry Farm, Box 7, Northtown Road, Jonesdale, Wis.

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Headed by G. C.'s Col. and F. E.'s Col. Sows contain the blood of Ohio Chief and Crimson Wonder. Stock always for sale.
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DUROC JERSEY SPRING BOARS

Up-to-date breeding, plenty of quality and good colors. Priced for quick sale.
W. H. SALES, Simpson, Kan.

25—DUROC JERSEY SPRING BOARS—25
By such sires as King to Be and G's Col. out of the greatest sows of the breed. Also two fall boars sired by Neb. Wonder, and a few spring gilts. Will not hold fall sale.
GRANT CHAPIN, Greene, Kan.

B. & C. Col. and Bells Chief

Young boars of serviceable age. Best blood lines. Bred sows and gilts, and fall pigs, either sex.
SAMUEL DRYBREAD, Elk City, Kan.

100 DUROC JERSEY PIGS PRIVATELY.

Richly bred boars and gilts in pairs not related at prices to move them.
O. A. TILLER, Pawnee City, Neb.

MULE FOOT HOGS.

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

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

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

COL. OSCAR H. BOATMAN

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

FOR THE BEST RESULTS

employ Zaun. He works for the best breeders in America. Best of reference furnished.
FRANK J. ZAUN, Independence, Mo.

MONT ORR

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

700 Shropshire Ewes

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

Henley Ranch-8000 Acres

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

LEE BROTHERS' PERCHERONS FOR SALE.

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

Mammoth Jacks For Sale

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

150 Shetland Ponies 150

Stallions, Geldings and Mares. All colors and ages. Thirty-four to forty-eight inches high. Call on or address,
C. H. CLARK, Colony, Kansas

40 STALLIONS AND MARES.

My barn is full of good Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions. Priced to sell. I mean business. Come and look them over. If you want good horses, we can deal. My prices are from \$400 to \$1,000. Come and see me before you buy. Then be your own judge. Barn right in town.
Joseph M. Nolan, Paola, Kan.

Imported — Percheron — Stallions

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

Percheron Stallions and Mares

A few choice stallions and several brood mares safe in foal. Matched teams from 2 to 5 years old. Come and see me.
F. H. SCHREPEL, Ellinwood, Kan.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN, GERMAN COACH STALLIONS AND MARES.

Imported and home-bred. Will sell our 1911 champion and other prize winners. Write or come. I make good. Mention this paper.
PIONEER STOCK FARM, J. W. Waddill, Prop., BRASHEAR, MO.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS

Young registered stallions, from weanlings to 4-year-olds, outstanding in bone, size and quality. All registered in Percheron Society of America. Write for bargain.
WILL F. HOOKER, Hamilton, Caldwell Co., Mo.
On Main line of C. B. & Q. Railway, 60 miles east of St. Joseph.

CRYSTAL HERD O. I. C. SWINE

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

AUCTIONEERS

Missouri Auction School

(LARGEST IN THE WORLD)
Will hold an actual practice term of school in connection with our auction house at Kansas City, Mo., beginning MARCH 4, in which more actual practice will be given than in any former term. The president of the school will be present during the entire term; the class will not be so large as the regular terms, hence you would get more real practice than ever before. Are you coming? Free catalog. Address, mentioning this paper,
W. B. CARPENTER, President, 1404 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

R. L. HARRIMAN

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER
Bunceton, Missouri

W. C. CURPHEY

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

T. E. GORDAN, Waterville, Kan.

Real Estate Auctioneer. Will cry sales in any state; terms reasonable; write for plan.

C. F. BEARD

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

COL. N. S. HOYT

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

THOS. DARCEY

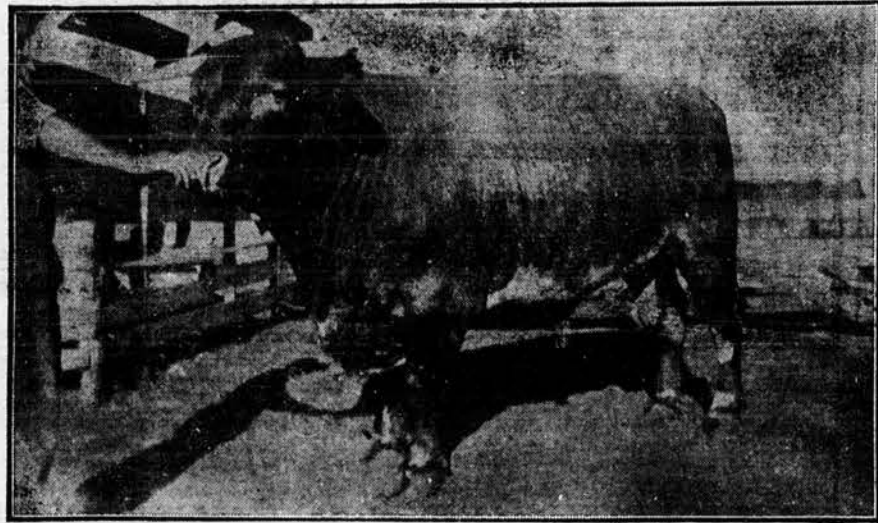
Real Estate and Live Stock Auctioneer. Eighteen Years' Experience. Offerle, Kan.

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

Shorthorn Cattle Dispersion Sale

At Hutchinson, Ks., Wednesday, March 27, 1912

SIXTY HEAD OF COWS AND HEIFERS, 20 CHOICE COWS WITH CALVES, BY VICTOR ARCHER, AND MOST OF THEM BRED BACK AGAIN; 15 CHOICE HEIFERS, ALL BRED TO EITHER VICTOR ARCHER OR PROTECTOR.



VICTOR ARCHER 264156

Please write for catalogue, and arrange to attend my sale.

R. A. STEWART,

Auctioneers—R. L. Harriman, Lafe Burger. O. W. Devine will represent Kansas Farmer.

Remember the date—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27—Hutchinson, Kansas.

Hutchinson, Kansas

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

DUROC JERSEY BRED SOW SALE

On March 15, 1912

**THE GOLDEN RULE STOCK
FARM AT ASHERVILLE, KANS.**

will offer 40 head of bred sows and gilts and six spring boars of good quality and well grown out. The sows are sired by eight of the leading boars of the west, and the gilts are sired by as many different boars of good quality, and all are bred to my four great herd boars, as follows: Dreamland Col. No. 106175 by the great International Champion Defender, Col. Kant, a grandson of Muncie Chief, and Col. Campbell by Dreamland Col. If you are in the market for a sow or gilt, you can certainly find something to suit you here. Among the young boars is one sired by Dreamland Col. and out of a G. C.'s Kansas Col. dam that is a show prospect and good enough to head any herd in the state. Catalogs now ready; send for one, and plan to attend this sale. If you cannot attend, send bids to J. R. Johnson, fieldman for KANSAS FARMER, in my care, and they will be properly handled. Free entertainment for those from a distance. The ladies of the Christian Church will serve dinner at my expense, and sale will begin promptly at 1 o'clock p. m. Terms: Cash or bankable note, at 8 per cent interest. Come and spend the day with us. Your presence will be appreciated whether you buy or not.

LEON CARTER, Prop.

AUCTIONEERS—COLS. JOHN BREMAN, WILL MYERS. CLERK—F. O. WELLS.

Percheron Sale

SALINA, KANSAS

Thursday, March 21, 1912

I will sell, at SALINA, KAN., THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1912, 43 head of Imported and Home-grown, Registered Percheron and French Draft Mares and Stallions, consisting of eight stallions from 3 to 5 years old, two stallions coming 2 years old, six stallions coming 1 year old, sixteen mares from 2 to 5 years old, one Belgian mare, seven fillies coming 1 year old, one Belgian stallion 3 years old, weight 2000 pounds, one French coach horse, one jack.

The above stock is large and growthy, with plenty of conformation and weight. If you are in the market for a first-class stallion or mare, the kind to start the foundation for a family of horses, don't miss this sale. These horses are all thoroughly acclimated and ready for service. Several of these horses that will be sold on above named date were first prize winners at the American Royal at Kansas City, and Topeka and Hutchinson State Fairs. Come one or two days before the sale and look this stock over. Sale starts at 12 o'clock, noon, March 21. Write for catalog.

C. W. LAMER,

Salina, Kansas



**We Import the Best Bred
Stallions Europe Can Produce**

Our Percheron, Shire and Belgian stallions are strong and massive, with great quality, style and conformation—with splendid color and dispositions.

They are selected with an eye single to the wants of the most critical American buyers. They are stallions that will go into any community and command the best mares,

command the men who are the best pay and who take the best care of their stock.

Our contract of guarantee is as good as a government bond. Our prices are reasonable.

Send for big illustrated catalog and book containing letters from hundreds of satisfied customers.

Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co., Box 34, Lincoln, Nebr.

J. E. CLARY & SONS' FIFTEENTH ANNUAL SALE

AT SHERIDAN, MO.

Tuesday, March 19, 1912

Our offering this year will include fifteen high-class jacks and ten jennets. The jacks are the kind that will appeal to the buyer wanting a strictly high-class jack—right in size, color and style. The jennets are among the very best of our large herd, and are in foal to our great herd jack, Ben Hur, one of the best jacks and best breeders in the state. We will also sell a lot of pure-bred and grade Jersey cows, a few bred sows and several teams of strictly first-class mules. This offering of jacks and jennets is the best we have had in our twenty-two years' experience in breeding. Jacks and jennets will not be sold until after arrival of noon trains and buyers can attend sale and return home same day. We will be pleased to have you spend the day with us, whether you buy or not.

J. E. CLARY & SONS

SHERIDAN, MISSOURI.

W. J. Cody will represent Kansas Farmer at this sale.

—W. H. EMENS—

Poland China Bred Sow Sale

MARCH 7th, 1912

—35 HEAD—

Sale consists of 14 tried sows, 8 fall yearlings and 13 spring gilts. This offering are all good individuals and will make good for the purchaser. My tried sows are all bred to U Wonder, a worthy son of A Wonder, the noted 1,200-pound boar. Gilts are bred to Royal Wonder and Mogul E. Farm location, one-half mile west of Elmdale, which is on main line of Santa Fe. You are invited to come. If you cannot be present at sale, send bids to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer, or to auctioneer, in my care, and they will treat you fairly. Drop card for catalog to

W. H. EMENS,
Elmdale, Kansas

Auctioneers—Col. Crouch, Col. Wood.

PERCHERON HORSE SALE

**25 MARES AND
STALLIONS 25**

At Butler, Missouri

THURSDAY, MARCH 7TH, 1912

In McMullen's Sale Pavilion.

Not the largest, but best sale of Percherons this year. Am selling the best I have on the farm. Everything will be held until sale day—nothing priced or sold till sale. No reserves. Am closing out my herd—everything sold regardless of price. More brilliant blood than any herd in the state. All ages, from yearlings to 5 years. Sale under cover. Catalog out February 15. Send for catalog and come to sale. Please mention *Kansas Farmer*.

J. W. Barnhart,
Butler, Missouri

DRYBREAD'S Annual Spring Sale —OF—

DUROC JERSEY BRED SOWS

—At the Star Breeding Farm, Near—

ELK CITY, KANS., March 12th

This grand offering of tried sows and gilts are sired by the noted boars, B. and C.'s Col., World's Champion, Belle's Chief by Ohio Chief, McNeil's Model, Pilot Wonder Chief, Tatarax, Correct King, Wonder Advance and others, and are bred to the following noted herd boars: B. and C.'s Col., World's Champion, Belle's Chief, Red Advance by Red Wonder, S. D.'s Buddy by Buddy K 4th, Correct King, King of Col., Second Again, Frank's Neb. Wonder by Neb. Wonder. The various blood lines represented in this offering will afford a great opportunity for buyers to get a varied lot of blood lines in one sale. This offering is up to the same high standard of my former offerings. I will also sell 6 young boars of as rich breeding as can be found. My herd is immuned. Catalogs are ready; a postal card will bring one to you. Write today and arrange to attend this, one of the most important sales to be held this spring. Sale will be held in comfortable tent. No postponement. Free conveyance to and from farm.

Samuel Drybread & Sons

Auctioneers—Cols. Reppert, Noblitt, Sheets.
J. J. Baker will sell Durocs at Independence, Kan., March 11. Arrange to attend both sales.

FRANK IAM'S DRAFT-STALLIONS

Are "up-to-the-minute" and 10 years in advance. They are the "Drafty, big-boned type"—"Nifty big Black Boys"—the real "medal winners"—sensational "show and business horses" of note, "ripe peaches" from the "select 400." Big, classy "Peaches and Cream"—"Black Boys." The "Iams Brand" of drafty "top notchers." Iams' 1912 importation of Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares are in the "Pink of Condition" and ready for a "good selling." "Ikey, Boy," smile sweetly, and hundreds of Iams' satisfied customers "will sit up and take notice" that Iams, the "King Pin" horse importer, is still "doing business" at the "old stand." Iams is "pushing" his horses to the front. The big "Peaches and Cream" "Boys and Girls" are attractions that can't be overlooked. Iams mesmerizes buyers with "real drafters," at "bargain prices," and having the "horses as advertised." Iams' "competitors" and "hammer knockers" are "boosting Iams" by their "knocks" until now he is known as the "Millionaire Horseman," and on "Easy Street," and growing fast. Ikey, "Come on along," and sing Iams' song. He is selling these "aristocratic," fancy "Black Boys" cheaper than ever—or better horses for less money—\$1,000 and \$1,400 (few little higher). Iams has

120 PERCHERON and BELGIAN STALLIONS and MARES 120

They are "Models"—"Humdingers." They are 2 to 5 years old, weigh 1,700 to 2,500 lbs., 80 per cent blacks, 50 per cent ton horses. All "approved and stamped" by European government. Registered in popular stud books of U. S. Many "prize winners" and "gold medal horses." Big, Drafty "top notchers," with big bone, quality, style, finish and action to burn. They are "Eye-openers"—larger and better horses than seen elsewhere. Big "business propositions" that make "the wheels work fast" under a "Buyer's hat." "Georgie, dear," Iams made a "big killing" by buying his horses in Europe in October 1911. "Dry weather," "bad crops," "close money" and "Iams' cash" caused the "prize winners" and "tops to be thrown on the market for a 'good selling.' Iams 'cut the melon' and bought the 'rippers' at 'knockout prices.' Iams will give his customers the benefit of his 'good buy.' 'Ikey, boy,' 'come on down town'—get into

IAMS' "Get Rich Wagon" and Save \$1,000 on a "Top Stallion"

(and you wear the diamonds). Iams is a "big fly in the jelly" in the horse world. "He keeps the gang guessing." Iams sells "Imported horses only"—(They win 90% of prizes at big horse shows). No "American bred full bloods"—No "Auction stuff" or "Peddlers' horses"—only "choice drafters" of big size, bone, quality and finish. Iams imported horses are "approved"—"branded," "inspected," and "Certificate stamped O. K." by governments of "France and U. S. A." Iams has the "crack stallions and mares" you "read about." Buy horses of Iams and you won't "get stung" in horse or price. "Dolly D., waltz me around once again 'Ikey,' land me at Iams' box office and importing barns. Full to 'the roof' with 'Black boys' (and all must be sold). Reduced prices. All the world knows Iams and his "Peaches and Cream" horses. 1912 promises to be a bumper year to Iams and his customers. He saved \$300,000 to stallion buyers in 1911. Watch "Iams' smoke" in 1912. Iams' 30 years of successful business makes him a safe man to do business with. Iams sells horses "on honor." A boy or a lady can buy as cheap as a man.

IAMS' 1912 HORSE CATALOGUE IS AN "EYE-OPENER." IT HAS "A LAUGH" AND A \$1,000 BARGAIN IN EVERY LINE. "A bunch of gold" THE "BOOK OF BOOKS" to stallion and mare buyers. It is full of "WIDE-AS-A-WAGON DRAFTERS"—the real "peaches and cream" stallions. It shows LARGEST IMPORTED stallions and mares in the United States, "TRUE TO LIFE," and TRUTHS, FACTS, "BUSINESS PROPOSITIONS," and 100 illustrations of "TOP-NOTCHERS" and the "TRICKS OF STALLION PEDDLERS" and "AUCTION BLOCK" SALESMEN. It is the finest, most elaborate, and original up-to-date horse book in the world. Iams, the "square deal" horseman, makes every statement in ad. or catalog good—or you get the \$500 he hangs up. Iams guarantees to sell you a better imported stallion at \$1,000 and \$1,400 (few higher) than are sold to stock companies for \$4,000. Imported mares, \$700 and \$1,000. Iams gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee; pays freight on horse and fare of one buyer. He can furnish \$1,500 insurance. IAMS buys and sells every stallion himself. Saves buyers \$1,000 in middlemen's profits. He buys stallions by "trainload." He speaks the languages—(saving 20 per cent). He is not in the "Stallion Trust." No partners—to share profits. He "pays cash" for his horses—and sells "top notchers" by "hot advertising" and having "the goods." "Big Ikey," leave your "happy" home and buy a "top" stallion or pair of imported mares (of Iams) that bring colts that sell at \$500 each. "Papa," don't let those "auction men" "hand you a lemon" in one of those "so-called" "American full-bloods" of questionable breeding. Buy an imported horse of Iams, the "reliable horseman." Then we will "all wear diamonds." Iams' "selling clothes" fit all buyers. Write for Iams' million-dollar horse catalog. Iams won't let you go without a Peaches and Cream stallion or mare. "He sells the tails off them." Iams' guarantees are backed by "half-million dollars." References—First National and Omaha National Banks, Omaha; Packers' National Bank, South Omaha; Citizens State, First State, and St. Paul State Banks, St. Paul, Neb. Iams buys big ad. space because it is cheaper than flannel-mouthed horse salesmen.



ST. PAUL, NEBRASKA

JOSEPH M. NOLAN'S PUBLIC SALE OF

50 - Registered Percherons - 50

WILL BE HELD AT PAOLA, KAN.,

TUESDAY, MARCH 12th, 1912

in John Williamson's Sale Pavilion, commencing promptly at 1 o'clock p. m., rain or shine. This consignment consists of the following:

20 REGISTERED PERCHERON MARES, from 3 to 6 years old. These mares are of suitable age and safe in foal.

10 REGISTERED FILLIES, FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS OLD.

20 STALLIONS, FROM 2 TO 6 YEARS OLD.

All the above horses will be sold under a guarantee. Time will be given on bankable paper. Parties desiring time should bring bank references.

Paola is situated 45 miles southwest of Kansas City, on the following railroads: St. Louis & San Francisco, Missouri Pacific, and Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

JOSEPH M. NOLAN

There will be some horses in this sale consigned by two other breeders.

Auctioneer—Col. Al. Hudson. This sale will be annual.

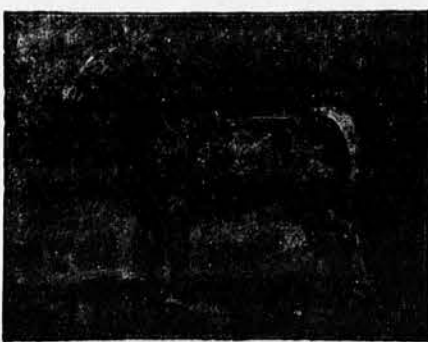
MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

Our barns are full of good ones. Imported and American-bred Percherons, Belgians and Shires, from 2 to 5 years old, that weigh from 1500 pounds to 2400 pounds.

A fine bunch of 2 to 4-year-olds, pasture raised. The kind that give satisfaction.

We have some bargains in Mares. If you want your money's worth, come and see us. Large calendar sent free.

NORTH-ROBINSON & DEAN CO., Grand Island and Bridgeport, Neb.



DR. W. H. RICHARDS IMPORTER OF DRAFT HORSES

Importation arrived September 10, 1911. I have selected them personally, and have the pick of Belgium and France's 2- and 3-year-olds. All were selected for good breeding, soundness, bone and individuality. All good colors and will make ton horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. Anyone looking for a first-class STALLION at very reasonable price should come and see them before buying. Barns four blocks from Santa Fe Depot. EMPORIA, KANSAS



STALLIONS

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

L. R. WILEY, EMPORIA, KANSAS

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

Lamer's Percherons

SALINA, KANSAS

Senty-five (75) Head of Imported and Home-grown Percheron STALLIONS, MARES and COLTS, all ages, for sale. WRITE or COME AND SEE ME before you buy.

C. W. LAMER,

Salina, :: :: :: :: Kansas

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

Fence users will be pleased with Kittelson Brothers' prices—11½ cents a rod up. See their ad in this issue and write them for free catalog.

Arnett, Okla., Feb. 2, 1906.
 CURRIE WIND-MILL CO., Topeka, Kan.
 Gentlemen—Find enclosed balance due on mill. Have all in working order and it is O. K. Am well pleased; perfectly satisfied with the Currie Mill and were I to order a dozen they would all be the Currie. Yours truly,
 J. A. LOGAN.

Bruce Saunders, of Holton, Kan., writes that he has sold the 8-month-old Percheron stallion, and he has now changed his advertisement so as to offer some bargains in jacks only. Note this, and mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Bargain in Jacks and Stallions.
 A. Molineux, of Goff, Kan., is offering at bargain prices two 6-year-old black jacks, one black Percheron stallion, and one black saddle-bred stallion. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Scotch Collies for Sale.
 With this issue, W. J. Honeyman, of Madison, Kan., is offering a choice lot of well bred Scotch Collies for sale. A few bred females, priced very reasonable. Please read advertisement and write for price and description.

W. J. McBrayer's Jacks.
 The sale of jacks and stallions announced by W. J. McBrayer, of Hamilton, Mo., has been postponed for the present, and the attention of our readers is called to Mr. McBrayer's card in this issue of Kansas Farmer. The jacks offered by Mr. McBrayer are all outstanding good ones, and one of them is said by many of the best judges in Missouri to be the best jack in the state. He is a splendid individual, extra heavy clean bone, black with white points, and has fine style. He is just the kind of a jack that will interest someone wanting an extra high-class well-bred individual to head a herd.

High Class Shorthorns for Sale.
 With this issue John Regier of White-water, Kan., is starting his advertisement in Kansas Farmer, offering a lot of choice young bulls sired by Good News, a very fine young bull weighing a ton, and a grandson of old Choice Goods. Good News is a strawberry roan and a breeder of very uniform type. Mr. Regier is not only a breeder of high class Shorthorns, but he knows how to feed and grow them out. There is not a poor animal on the farm, and every cow in the herd is a good one. Mr. Regier is also offering a few choice heifers, both reds and roans. They are good promising young heifers, and have rich Scotch pedigrees. Please look up advertisement and write today for prices. If you buy from this firm you will not be disappointed. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Boatman, the Auctioneer.
 Col. Oscar H. Boatman, the hustling young auctioneer of Irving, Kan., starts a card in this issue of Kansas Farmer. While not exactly a beginner, Colonel Boatman belongs to the younger set of auctioneers, and it might be added, to the class that is steadily forging to the front. Colonel Boatman is a graduate of the American Auction School and, having added to this instruction a good many years of travel and experience, is well equipped for the work of selling all kinds of live stock. He is, by nature, a great reader and student. His voice is strong and clear, and above all he is a Christian young man and a gentleman on all occasions. If morality, honesty and determination are factors in this profession, as we believe to rise steadily but surely to the top. When corresponding with him about sale matters kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

New Edition of Thompson's Book.
 The new edition of Sam Thompson's book of Fairfield Incubators and Brooders is just off the press. It is handsomely printed and full of fine illustrations. It describes Fairfield hatchers and brooders very fully and understandingly, and besides tells about their use and adaptation for every poultry yard. The chapters on brooders are especially full of good information. If you have not seen the new Fairfield book, you can get one simply by writing for it. Address Sam Thompson, Fairfield, Neb., and kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Crystal Herd O. I. Cs.
 The attention of O. I. C. breeders and farmers interested in O. I. C. hogs is called to the card of Dan Wilcox, which commences in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Crystal herd of O. I. Cs. is well known in Missouri as one of the good herds of that breed, and is also attracting the attention of O. I. C. breeders in other and no small Wilcox has spent several years and a fine herd sum of money in building up this fine herd, and from the foundation, several years ago, to the present time, only the best blood of the breed has been selected for Crystal herd. The first head of this herd was Crouch Kerr Lad, 20818, sired by Kerr Dick by Kansas King. First dam, Jennie, sired by Lord of the Manor. The present head of the herd is Frost's Buster, 29745, sired by Thea, 20442, by Callaway Sid, out of Tutsey 2nd. Buster's dam was Queen 2nd, 23169, sired by White Oak, 1029. Frost's Buster is a massive boar, very heavy bone, with plenty of quality, and has proved to be one of the great breeders of the breed. He is assisted by Big Oak, 27263, sired by White Oak. He is also a very fine boar, with size and quality. Mr. Wilcox is at present offering a number of choice fall boars and gilts. They are tops of a herd of 50 very fine fall pigs and were nearly all sired by his great herd boar, Frost's Buster, and are out of such sows as Miss Lucy, 23663, by Crouch Kerr Lad. Her dam was sired by Chief L., 19070. Helen 2nd, another Crouch Kerr Lad sow; Long Madge, another sow by the same boar; Crystal Madge, by Big Oak, and other great sows are of the great herd owned by Mr. Wilcox. Write him for description and prices. He can suit you in quality and prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Miller Brothers, Seed Corn Growers.

The 101 Ranch, owned by Miller Brothers of Bliss, Okla., has been famous for quite a while. It is now taking on added fame as a great farm where better farming methods are developed. These methods all are toward practical ends. Accomplishment is the key note of everything undertaken. The development in recent years of strains of seed corn, that would make profitable crops in the Southwest, in adverse seasons,



MILLER BROTHERS, PROPRIETORS OF THE FAMOUS 101 RANCH.

when rainfall is light and the heat intense, is one of the big things that has been done on this famous ranch. The big ad on another page in this paper is characteristic of the way Miller Brothers do things. They have produced a great strain of corn, and have been raising it on a large scale, which means they also sell it on a large scale. It is also characteristic of Miller Brothers to "deliver the goods," as they advertise. Write them for the story of their corn growing operations, and say you saw this notice in Kansas Farmer.

Save Pigs When Farrowing.

There has been many inventions for saving pigs at farrowing time. Some of them have proved worthless, some of them different and some fairly good. One of the best ones is the one made by the Gabel Manufacturing Company, Hawkeye, Ia. It is advertised on another page in this paper. A line written to above address will secure full information by return mail.

on 47 head, which, in view of the circumstances, was not so bad. The cholera scare has been worse than the disease, and yet together they have brought about such a condition as has not existed lately and which will afford the buyer of these hogs the best chance to make easy money he has had for a long time. Any depression of prices in hogs is always followed by a rise, and no depression of late years has been so low as the preceding ones. On the other hand, each advance in prices during the last 10 years has been higher than the preceding ones. Now is the time to buy hogs.

Carter Sells Durocs.

The Golden Rule Stock Farm of Asherville, Kan., is advertising a big bred sow sale in this issue, sale to be held at the farm adjoining Asherville, Kan., on Friday, March 15, 1912, and will consist of 12 tried sows and 28 spring gilts of the best blood lines of the breed, and individually as good as their breeding. Also, six spring boars of fine quality, some of the herd headers and show prospects. This is one of the pioneer herds of Durocs for this part of the state, and the offering is up to their usual standard. Number 1 of the catalog, Queen of Diamonds, is a tried sow of great merit and just in the prime of usefulness and will farrow an April litter from Dreamland Col. Some of her boar pigs will be included in the offering that will show her quality as a brood sow. Golden Belle, another grand sow, will be sold for no fault of hers, but as an attraction. Don't be afraid to put good bids on these sows. The herd boars in use are Dreamland Col. by Waveland Col. and out of a Tip-Top Notcher dam, which gives him as much prize winning blood as any boar in the land. L. C.'s Defender by Defender, the two times winner of first in class, champion and grand champion at the International at Chicago; Col. Kant, a grandson of Muncie Chief, and also of Kant's Be Beat, and Col. Campbell, a son of Dreamland Col. There are some gilts in the sale that are litter mates of these lost two boars, and you will do well to secure one or more of them, as they are the equal of anything you will have a chance to buy this year. If you have not received a catalog, write for one, and plan to attend this sale, as it will be the last sale of bred sows this spring. If you

J. D. SPANGLER'S SALE POSTPONED

On account of severe snow storm, the Poland China bred sow sale of J. D. SPANGLER, ADVERTISED FOR FEBRUARY 20, IS POSTPONED TO TUESDAY, MARCH 5. The same catalog will be used. Everybody invited to attend.

J. D. SPANGLER,
 Sharon, - - - - - Kansas.
 Auctioneer—Lafe Burger.

The sale of Mammoth Jacks and Jennets, to be held by J. E. CLARY & SONS at SHERIDAN, MO., MARCH 19, will include their 1,200-pound herd jack, Ben Hur. He is 16 hands high, 10-inch bone, 36-inch ear, and is one of the best jacks that will be offered this year. See their large advertisement this year. COLS. R. L. HARRIMAN AND J. W. EVANS, Auctioneers.

NEVIUS & WEDD'S SALE POSTPONED

On account of storm, Nevius & Wedd sale, advertised for February 26, has been postponed until March 8, 1912.

Lamer Sells Horses March 21.

C. W. Lamer, of Salina, Kan., will hold another sale of imported and home-bred Percheron and French Draft horses. There will be 43 head, consisting of 16 stallions, one Belgian stallion, one French Coach horse, one jack. Mr. Lamer states that he has some very desirable mares and fillies and the variety he offers ought to furnish something to every kind of demand. Note the special advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer, and remember the date and place.

Blackshire Durocs Average \$40.

The Duroc sale pulled off by J. P. Blackshire, at Elm Dale, Kan., Saturday, February 24, was about up to the average sales for the season. While the offering was above the average many of the sows and gilts were equal in blood lines and quality of any that will be sold this year. The top of the sale was No. 19, an Ohio Chief and King Col's blood line, going to Frank Heidrick, of Madison, Kan., for \$60. For the lack of space we omit report in full.

E. A. Bunton's Pure-bred Cattle and Sheep.
 Mr. E. A. Bunton, of Maysville, Mo., is a new advertiser in Kansas Farmer. Mr. Bunton breeds Red Polled and Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep and Duroc Jersey hogs, and his herds are numbered with the best bred herds in Missouri. The present head of his Red Polled herd is Perfection No. 17553, sired by Francis 10356. Perfection is a splendid individual. He is of the right type and has proven a fine breeder. The Red Polled cows of this herd are a fine lot; most of them were sired by the great herd bull, Heavyset No. 10436 by Oom Paul No. 8524. The head of the Shorthorn herd is Roan Duke 2nd No. 198779 by Roan Champion 159494, he by Scottish Lad No. 132381. Roan Duke 2nd ranks high as an individual and as a breeder. The Shorthorn cows of this herd are also an ideal lot. The head of the Shropshire flock is the imported ram, Clover Hill's 60 No. 302903, sired by Norton Juvenile 12673. The ewes of the flock are an extra fine lot of imported ram, Clover Hill's 60 No. 302903, rams. Mr. Bunton has some very high-class young bulls and a number of choice matured rams for sale at this time. Write him for description of stock and prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Albert Smith Sells.

The big type Poland China bred sow sale which was held by Albert Smith & Son of Superior, Neb., resulted in only fair prices for the quality offered. The cholera scare is not entirely removed from that locality, and this served to hammer down the prices. In spite of this the average price was \$34.50

cannot be present, send your bids to J. R. Johnson, who will represent Kansas Farmer and handle your bids judiciously. Don't forget the date—March 15.

Clary & Sons' Big Sale.

Attention is called to the advertisement of J. E. Clary & Sons, of Sheridan, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. This will be the fifteenth annual sale held by Mr. Clary, and their sales have become an annual event of interest in north Missouri, and of late years they have never failed to attract buyers from neighboring states, and the indications are that this year will be no exception to the rule. Their offering this year will include 15 jacks—the best lot ever offered by Clary & Sons, and they have sold a large number of jacks in their many sales. The jacks offered this year are right in size, bone, color and style, and will suit the buyer wanting a good jack. The 19 Jennets offered are among the best of their large herd and are all in foal to their great herd jack, Ben Hur, classed by many critics as the best herd jack and breeder in Missouri. They will also offer a lot of pure-bred and grade Jersey cows and a number of bred sows, also a number of teams of very fine mules. This will be one of the big sales of the season. If possible, arrange to attend.

Shorthorn Cattle Sale.

On Wednesday, March 27, 1912, Dr. R. A. Stewart, of Hutchinson, Kan., will sell his entire herd of Shorthorn cattle, including the great breeding herd bull, Victor Archer. Victor Archer is a massive, strong bull—a strawberry roan—with a typical Shorthorn head, but his greatest value is in his breeding quality. One must see his get to appreciate his real worth as a sire. Victor Archer was sired by Archer, and his dam was the great breeding cow, Elder Town Victoria. A number of the young calves in the sale will be by Victor Archer, and a number of cows will be bred back again. This offering is one that should attract breeders and farmers who desire to improve their herds. It is one that is not of the milking strain of cattle, and through the careful selection of sires, and good blood lines through the herd cows, this herd of cattle has been brought to a high standard of merit. A number of cows and heifers were sired by such noted bulls as Forest Knight, Gallant Knight's Heir, Scotch Sybil, Tilly Carlin, Crown Prince of Lawndale, Prince Pavia, Grand Count and Victor Archer. All the cows are regular breeders. They have been well cared for through the winter and are in good condition. With proper care they will make money on any farm in Kansas. Please read their ad on another page, and send for catalog. Mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Long Bros. Open Office in Little Rock, Ark.

Long Bros., of Fredonia, Kan., who have for 12 years carried on an extensive land business in southern Kansas, announce that they have opened an office in Little Rock, Ark., at 325-26-27 Southern Trust Building, in charge of Mr. G. A. Long. This move does not in any way affect the Fredonia (Kan.) office, which remains under the direct management of Mr. C. A. Long. The Little Rock (Ark.) office will be opened for the purpose of giving their customers an opportunity to buy cheap lands and farm homes in a country where values are one-half to one-fourth below what they are in Kansas. The Long boys have seen the land values in Wilson and adjoining counties doubled in the past 10 years, so that there is no longer the opportunity here that once offered to men of small means to come from the north and east and start in business farming for themselves. There are just as many ambitious young farmers in the country today as there were 10 years ago, but land values in Kansas are now prohibitive to the man of small means. It was the desire to supply good farming land at prices within the reach of all, that prompted Long Bros. to seek an outlet in Arkansas. In all the United States there is no section which offers more alluring opportunities to the investor and the homeseeker than Arkansas. This great state, teeming with natural resources, is relatively in the same position today that Kansas was 25 years ago and Oklahoma a decade ago. Nowhere in the world is there a commonwealth better fitted to supply the needs of the homeseeker than Arkansas. It has all kinds of land, from river bottoms to altitudes almost equal to mountain ranges. It has soil of all the rich qualities known to the farmer of all sections and it has an abundance of water. Its uplands are especially adapted to fruit, dairying and general farming; its prairies, where grow wonder crops of rice and the staple crops; its bottom lands partly covered with timber and much of it rich in cotton production. As for markets, Arkansas is in a commanding position, with centers of population and shipping ports both to the north and to the south. She sends her early vegetables to the northern cities in advance of all competitors; her apples go to the south, as well as the north and east, and her peaches go to the north and west. She can feed Denver with rice and New Orleans with wheat and corn. Memphis and Little Rock take her cotton, and Chicago her stock, and Philadelphia her wool and mohair. For her exports she has a free waterway to the greatest cotton and corn exporting ports in the country, at half the distance that separates the northwestern states from their seaports. The writer has known the Long boys for 12 years, and in all that time has never heard of a single sale or act that reflected the least discredit upon them. They have done well in the land business and those who have bought at their suggestion have also made money. The Long boys came to Kansas in 1871 and settled in Miami county. Twelve years ago they moved to Fredonia, where they have given all their attention to farm land, never dealing in city property, as land values was all they knew. G. A. Long will do a general land and colonization business at Little Rock, and those desiring accurate information about land values and inducements to settlers, should not hesitate to write him.

A Large Field.

Last week we sent a bull and a heifer to Nevada, the first we have sent to that state. This makes 23 states to take Linscott Jerseys. A few weeks ago we had an inquiry from the Sandwich Islands. Kansas Farmer certainly has a large field of readers.—R. J. LINSOTT, Breeder of Jersey Cattle, Holton, Kan.

Drybread's Annual Spring Sale.

Duroc Jersey bred sows and young boars will be sold at the famous Star Breeding Farm near Elk City, Kan., March 12. No greater opportunity will be afforded this year to get some choice high-bred sows and gilts bred to some of the greatest boars known to the breed. World's champion B. & C.'s Col. will be represented in this sale, as will also Belle's Chief by Ohio Chief, Buddy K. 4th, McNeill's Model, Tatarax, Pilot Wonder Chief, Gold Finch, Buffalo Chief, Neb. Wonder, King Col. 2nd., Red Wonder and others. This sale will take place in the right time of the season that those who are out of hogs—and a lot of you are out of them—should be wanting to lay in a few good ones, especially when you have a chance to buy of an offering varied up-to-date lot of blood lines as this sale will afford. You may say "I am not going to buy yet," but, look here; later in the season pork prices are bound to advance, and you will be paying nearly twice the price that brood sows are selling at now if you wait until summer to buy. Will predict pork on foot to be selling at least \$2 higher before the summer is over. The bred sow sale held at the Star Breeding Farm March 8, 1911, held the record for the year in Durocs. This goes to show that you will find at this farm the right kind of stuff and of popular breeding. This herd is immune, which should add greatly to the value of the offering. This is the right material to found or add to your already established herd. We have looked this offering over carefully, and urge all who are interested in good stock to be at the Star Breeding Farm on March 12. Free conveyance to and from the farm, and you will be made to feel welcome while attending the Drybread sale. Catalogs are now ready. Send for one today. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

HIDES AND FUR MARKET.

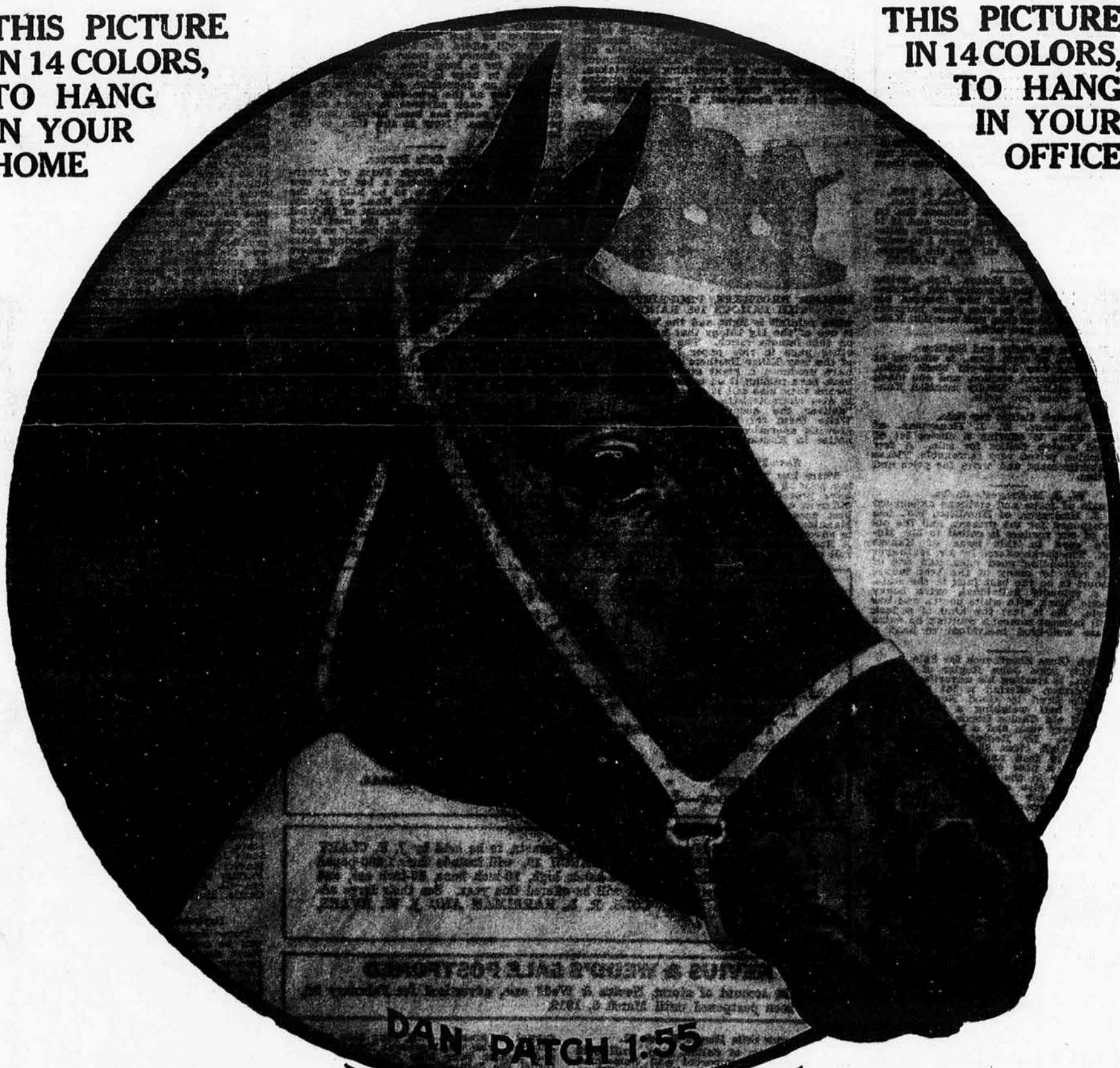
(Furnished by Jas. C. Smith Hide Co., 108 East Third Street.)

HIDES—Salt cured, No. 1, 12½¢; No. 2, 11½¢; side brands, over 40 lbs., per lb., 10¢ flat; side brands, under 40 lbs., 9½¢ flat; bulls and stags, No. 1, 9¢; No. 2, 8¢; glue hides, 6¢ flat; horse hides, No. 1, \$3 @3.50; No. 2, \$2 @2.50; tallow, No. 1, 5¢; No. 2, 4¢; sheep pelts, 35¢ @50¢. Green uncured hides, 1½¢ less than same grade cured. Green frozen hides grade as No. 2.

FURS—Mink, Central: No. 1 large, \$4.50 @6.50; No. 1, medium, \$4.25 @5.50; No. 1, small, \$3.00 @2.00. Raccoon, Central: No. 1, large, \$2.00 @1.25; No. 1, medium, \$1.25 @1.00; No. 1, small, 90¢ @65¢. Skunk—Prime, black, \$3.00 @4.00; short stripe, \$2.00 @2.50; narrow stripe, \$1.35 @1.50; broad stripe, 75¢; best upprime, 75¢ @1.25. Muskrat, Central: No. 1, large, 50¢ @35¢; No. 1, medium, 38¢ @30¢; No. 1, small, 25¢ @20¢. Fox, Red and Gray—No. 1 red, \$5.00 @1.25; No. 1, gray, 75¢ @2.00. Wolf, Prairie and Timber—No. 1, prairie, \$4.00 @75¢; No. 1, timber, \$6.00 @1.00. Cat, Wild and House—No. 1, wild, \$1.10 @25¢; No. 1, house, large, black, 20¢ @10¢; No. 1, house, medium, colors, 10¢ @5¢. Civet, Central: No. 1, 45¢. Badger—No. 1, \$1.00 @30¢. Early caught furs at value.

THIS PICTURE
IN 14 COLORS,
TO HANG
IN YOUR
HOME

THIS PICTURE
IN 14 COLORS,
TO HANG
IN YOUR
OFFICE



For Stockowners

FREE

Postage Paid

Beautiful Painting of Dan Patch

Reproduced on Extra Heavy, Fine Enamel Stock and in 14 Perfectly Blended Colors and Shadings by the Marvelous, Newly Invented "Original Colors" Process. Size of picture I will send you is 21 x 25 inches, making a Splendid Picture to Hang in any Home or Office as it is Absolutely Free of Advertising. It will be mailed, postage paid, in an Extra Heavy Mailing Tube to insure safe delivery.

This Splendid Painting of Dan's Head was made From Life and I want to Personally assure you that it is as Natural and Lifelike as if Dan stood right before you, in his Present Splendid, Vigorous, Physical Condition.

This is an Elegant Picture to Hang in the Finest Home or Office. It is an Exact and Perfect Colored reproduction of the Finest Painting ever made of the Sensational and World Famous Champion Stallion, Dan Patch 1:55. I think so much of this painting that I had it reproduced in a Beautiful Stained Art Glass Window in my Country Home. This picture will be a pleasure for you as long as you live because it shows Dan's true expression of Kindness and his Lovable disposition as natural as life. You cannot buy a picture like this because I Own The Painting and have reserved it Exclusively for this use. Would you like the Finest 14 Color, Horse Picture ever published in the world of the Fastest Harness Horse in all Horse History? People are Perfectly Delighted with this Splendid Picture and are constantly writing me, from all parts of the world, that it is the Finest they have ever seen and thousands of them are hung in fine Homes and Offices. A Splendid, 14 Color Reproduction of Above Painting mailed Absolutely Free, To Farmers or Stockraisers OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE, If You Own Stock and Answer Two questions. Write Me Today, a Postal Card or Letter and Answer These Two Questions: 1st. How Many Head of Each Kind of Live Stock and Poultry do you own? 2nd. In What Paper did you see my offer? Picture will be mailed free but You MUST Be A Stockowner And MUST Answer The Two Questions.

DAN PATCH IS THE GREAT WORLD CHAMPION OF ALL CHAMPIONS THAT HAVE EVER LIVED. He has paced more Extremely Fast Miles than all the Combined Miles of all Pacers and Trotters in the world's history.

Do You Expect To See The Day When These Wonderful Dan Patch Records Will Be Even Equalled?

Dan Patch 1:55

1 Mile in	1:55
2 Miles in	1:55 1/2
3 Miles in	1:56
14 Miles Averaging	1:56 1/2
30 Miles Averaging	1:57 1/2
45 Miles Averaging	1:58
73 Miles Averaging	1:59 1/2
120 Miles Averaging	2:02 1/2

Dan Has Broken World's Records 14 Times. Dan is also the Leading 2:10 Sire of the World for his age. Dan is Sire of "Dazzle Patch," the Greatest Speed Marvel of the World's History, which Paced a Half-Mile in Fifty-nine Seconds and One-eighth of a Mile in Thirteen Seconds, - a 1:44 Clip, - when only 28 months old, in 1911. Also of Pearl Patch 4 year old trial 2:04. He also has 49 in Official Speed List. Some of Dan's Colts will be Future Champion Trotters as well as Pacers. Why don't You Raise or Buy One?

For over 25 years I have been Guaranteeing that "International Stock Food" as a Tonic purifies the blood, aids digestion and assimilation so that every animal obtains more nutrition from all grain eaten and produces More Nerve Force, More Strength and Endurance. Over Two Million Farmers endorse superior tonic qualities of International Stock Food for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs. It Saves Grain. Dan Patch 1:55 has eaten it Every Day, mixed with his grain, for over Eight Years, just as you eat the medicinal mustard, pepper, salt, etc., mixed with your own food. Minor Heir 1:58 1/2; George Gano 2:02; Lady Maud C 2:00 and Hedgewood Boy 2:01, have eaten it Every Day for past Two to Four Years and they have all lowered their very low records during this time which is additional, indisputable proof that "International Stock Food" as a Tonic gives more speed and more strength and more endurance because everybody thought these Five Horses had reached their speed limits before I got them. It will also keep your Work Horses fat, sleek and in Extra Strength to do More Work. It Saves Grain.

ASK MY DEALER IN YOUR CITY FOR MY STOCK BOOK.

International Stock Food is a high-class, medicinal, vegetable tonic and is equally good for All Kinds of Live Stock. I feed it every day on my "International Stock Food Farm" of 700 acres to my 200 Stallions, Champions, Brood Mares, Colts, Work Horses, etc. You can test 100 lbs. or 500 lbs. at my risk. Over 200,000 Dealers sell it on a Spot Cash Guarantee to refund money if it ever fails to give paying results. ITS Feeding Cost is only "3 FEEDS for ONE CENT."

ANSWER 2 QUESTIONS FOR THIS SPLENDID PICTURE.

I DO NOT BELIEVE YOU WOULD TAKE \$10.00 for the Picture I will send you Free if you could not secure another copy. Write me at once and ANSWER QUESTIONS and the Beautiful Picture is yours FREE. Over Two Million Farmers and Stockowners have written me for a Dan Patch Picture. Address, M. W. SAVAGE, Minneapolis, Minnesota OR, INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Minneapolis.