

KANSAS FARMER

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT

OF THE FARM AND HOME

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CLOUDS exist as a physical phenomenon without which no landscape is perfect, no existence pleasant and no crops possible. Behind these clouds there hides a weird power which terrorizes by its threatening flashes or destroys by its mighty thunderbolts.

In its natural state it is a menace to man, his works and his life. Its very mystery inspires awe and its manifestations, terror. Yet it has been caught and tamed and trained by man to be his willing servant, more pliant and more powerful than any.

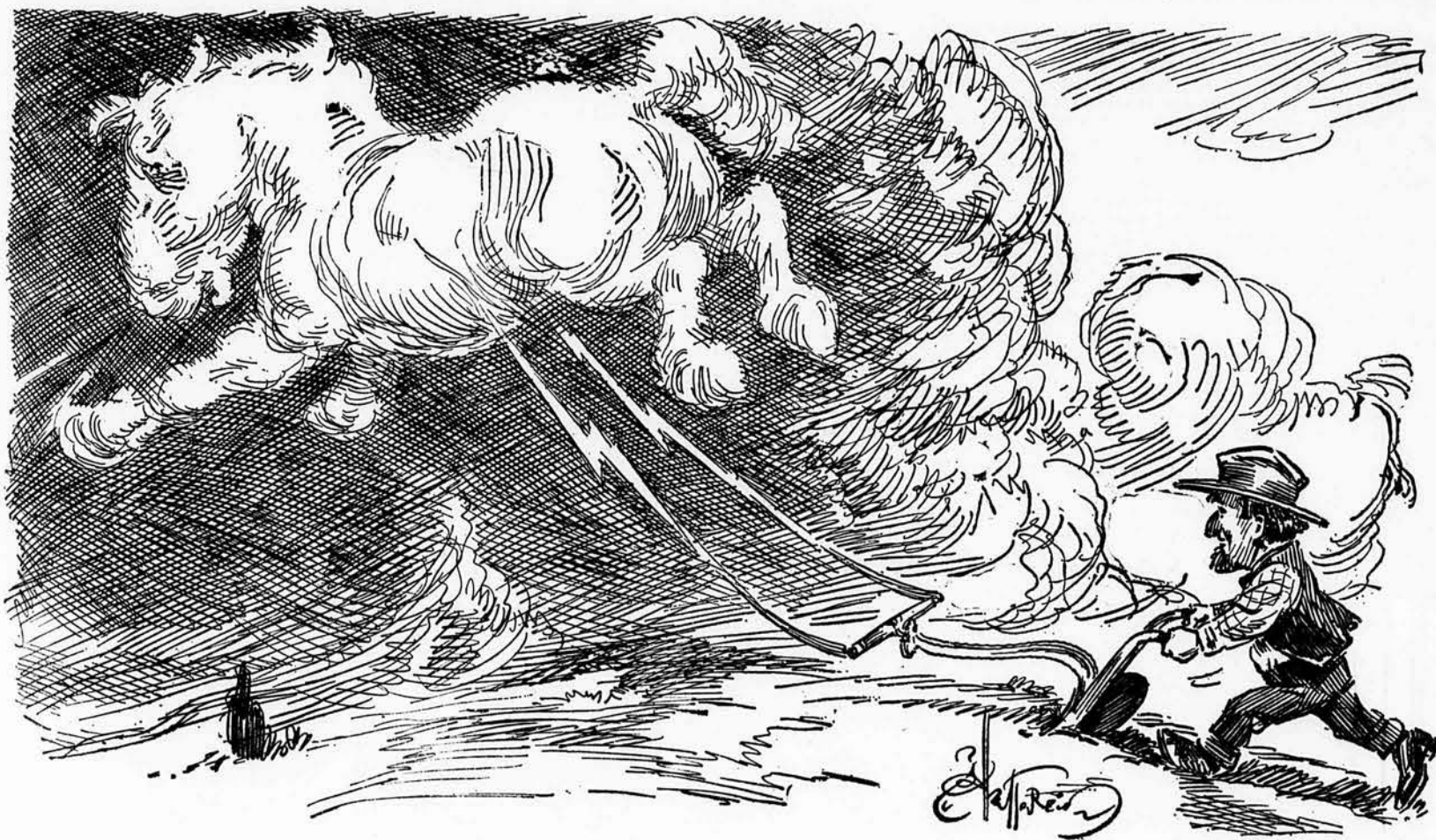
Instead of drawing this mysterious agent from its lair behind the clouds, man brings it forth from the latent energy of the hidden coal, of the ever variant winds and of the falling waters, and conducts it, through easy channels, to do his work.

Under his directions it moves great loads faster than horses can travel, warms his home, cooks his food or lights his pathway through the night. It produces heat without combustion, unlocks chemical bonds to discover new materials, sterilizes his food, stimulates his crops, conserves his natural resources and carries his messages swift as thought.

Power from a single dynamo may be used to operate the telegraph and the telephone, to light the home, run the cars, work the mines and factories, heat the houses and transform the rocks into their elements.

Electricity is the universal means of applying power for doing the physical work of the world. No magic of the ancient seers ever produced such a marvel as is this, our daily servant, and no achievement of the modern scientist is greater than that which has made it available to the farmer who is our first citizen.

I. D. G.



Harnessing the Clouds

Agriculturist's Neglected Problem

The beginning of the twentieth century will stand out in history as an age of marvelous achievement and any one development must indeed be most remarkable to attain individual prominence.

Nevertheless, it is asserted, without fear of contradiction, that the progress of scientific agriculture and the electrical development of the last decade will stand out in bold relief as pre-eminent examples of our wonderful accomplishments, and it is believed that each has need of the other and that the closest cooperation and relationship should exist between them.

In comparison with other world movements the science of agriculture has lain dormant for centuries past, and not until the last few years has it moved forward at a pace commensurate with its importance and taken that place which rightfully belongs to it as the principal factor in our cosmos.

This recent awakening has not been brought about solely or directly because of the increasing demands made upon our sources of food supply by an increasing population and its expanding requirements. This demand has always outstripped our resources. This advancement has been brought about through scientific treatment of the problem which confronts us.

We are now rapidly reaching a solution of this problem and a few years more will see the abandonment of century old and primitive methods that have prevailed, and the substitution of rational, scientific business principles.

Who is bringing about this most desirable change? The practical student of agriculture, the graduate of our Agricultural College, is principally responsible.

He is taught the value of crop rotation as a means of preserving soil productivity. He is taught the value of proper seed selection and fertilization. He is taught the proper method of cultivating the soil. He is taught the value of drainage and irrigation. He is taught the value of proper supervision in the selection and breeding of live stock. He is taught the value of properly laying out his farm and farm buildings. He is taught how to market his products.

But over and above all he should be taught, and is being taught, the value of business methods and the application of those methods to his needs.

After all is said, his aim is to secure the greatest returns from the least investment and by "returns" is meant, not only financial prosperity, but physical comfort and happiness as well.

Let us repeat that the Agricultural College is bringing all this about, and bringing it about in a sane, conservative way.

Millions of dollars have been expended by our agriculturists in the investigation of plant life phenomena and in the dissemination of the knowledge so gained, but how much has been spent by the farmer in the study of the power problem which confronts the farmer? Relatively nothing. His expenditures in this direction can be charged up principally to experience.

Why should the farmer spend money for the study of this problem? Because the great developments in all other lines outside of farming have been brought about through a comprehension of power and its economic application. Because the problem is real and vital to the farmer as well as to the rest of mankind. Because the farmer, as a class, is our greatest user of power in its many forms, but the power that he uses is not on a par with that of modern progress, considered from the standpoint of efficiency and economy.

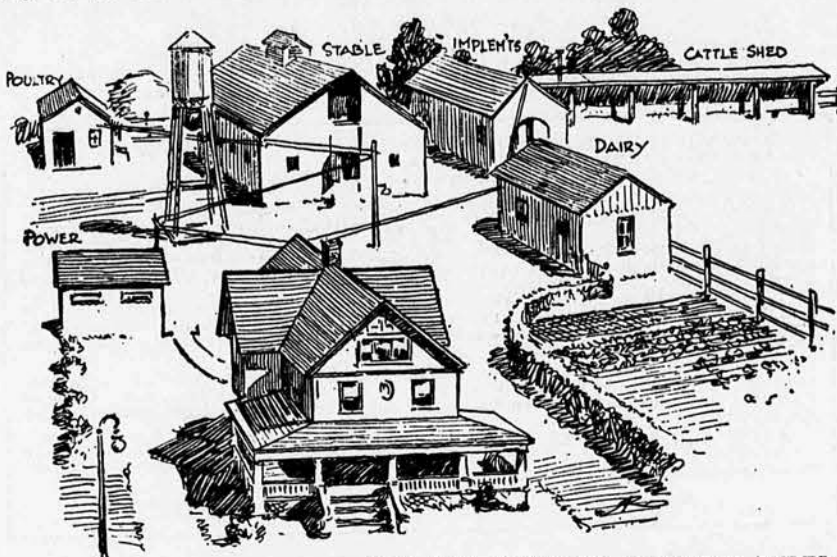
The census of 1900 estimated that there were over 29,000,000 people in the United States engaged in gainful pursuits. Of this number more than 10,000,000 were devoting their energies to agriculture. This means man power.

The same census estimates the number of horses and mules at over 29,000,000, of which 89 per cent were utilized in agriculture. This means horse power.

Today most of the mechanical power used on our farms has the gasoline engine as its source. There are approximately 400 manufacturers of gasoline engines in the United States and most

Electricity the Most Powerful, the Cheapest and Most Easily Handled Power

By E. P. EDWARDS, American Society of Agricultural Engineers



LIGHT, HEAT, POWER AND SAFETY ARE CONVEYED BY THESE WIRES. A SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM OF CONTENTMENT ON THE FARM.

of their product finds its way to the farm, one manufacturing concern alone selling over 30,000 gasoline engines a year to the agricultural trade. This means mechanical power.

In addition, the farmer utilizes steam, water, producer gas, crude oil, kerosene, alcohol and waste products generally, as a source of power.

We know that the farmer finds use for a greater variety of implements and mechanical contrivances than almost any other industry.

Is he operating these implements and contrivances most economically? Today, he does not know. Today he is at the mercy of every manufacturer engaged in the building of power apparatus. He must buy power apparatus on faith and with experience, only, as a teacher. The reputable manufacturer endeavors to meet his needs to the best of his ability with reliable apparatus, but is hampered in his endeavors through his ignorance of those needs.

Why should the farmer remain in ignorance on this vital subject? Certainly not because he is incapable of comprehending it. It is absurd to say

that any man who is capable of understanding the intricacies of agriculture, as it is now taught, is incapable of understanding the power problem, and its practical applications, if he is given the opportunity to make a study of it.

Our great universities are turning out electrical, mechanical and agricultural engineers by the thousand, but there is too little cooperation between these three student bodies.

The electrical and mechanical engineer is usually ignorant of matters agricultural, and can probably afford to be, in a majority of cases. The agricultural engineer is almost equally ignorant of matters pertaining to electricity and mechanical applications of power, but he should be led to feel that he cannot afford to remain in ignorance.

It is not asserted that mechanical tractors are better suited or more economical for the work in hand than the horses which they supersede. It is not asserted that the stationary engine used for pumping, feed grinding, thrashing, churning, hoisting, etc., is more satisfactory or economical than

man power, but it is asserted that in other walks of life, both man power and horse power have been superseded by mechanical power, to a relatively much greater extent than on the farm, and there must be some good reason for it.

The manufacturer thinks that power can be applied to farming methods as advantageously as it has been applied to other industries, but neither the manufacturer nor the farmer knows just how it should be applied or where it should be applied.

Who is it that should bring the farmer and manufacturer into closer touch? It is the agricultural engineer, and the agricultural engineer will be an engineer in name only, until he has mastered the power problem.

Today the farmer can purchase a power plant of the same horse power rating at prices ranging between \$10 and \$300 per unit of power. Why this discrepancy? What does it mean?

It means that there is no reliable standard to which the farmer can pin his faith. Who will determine such a standard? The agricultural engineer should be the one to do it.

But what has electricity to do with this discussion and why was it mentioned side by side with the science of agriculture? Simply because it seems to me that the two sciences should go hand in hand, and it is my belief that electricity will do for the farmer what it has done for our manufacturing industries.

Let us mention a few things that electricity has accomplished: It has given us means for rapid and convenient communication in the telephone and telegraph. Without these devices the farmer would be isolated to a degree. He could not keep in touch with his markets or with weather conditions.

With these exceptions, electricity has been of little direct benefit to the farmer until the development of our irrigation projects, which extensively employ electricity.

On the other hand, consider the numberless benefits derived from electricity by our urban inhabitants and manufacturing industries.

If electricity has brought these things to our urban population why can it not bring them to our rural population? Why should the farmer deny himself the conveniences enjoyed by his city brother?

There are approximately 7,100 public service corporations distributing electricity today, with a total daily output approximating 7,000,000 horse power, and practically all of this power is used within our cities. Does it seem logical that the same form of energy could be used to advantage, and very largely, in our rural communities? The possibility should at least be investigated.

Here are a few problems that need solving: The farmer needs light and power. He is now using kerosene, gasoline and acetylene as an illuminant, and, as a result, the annual fire loss on the farm is equal to that of the cities.

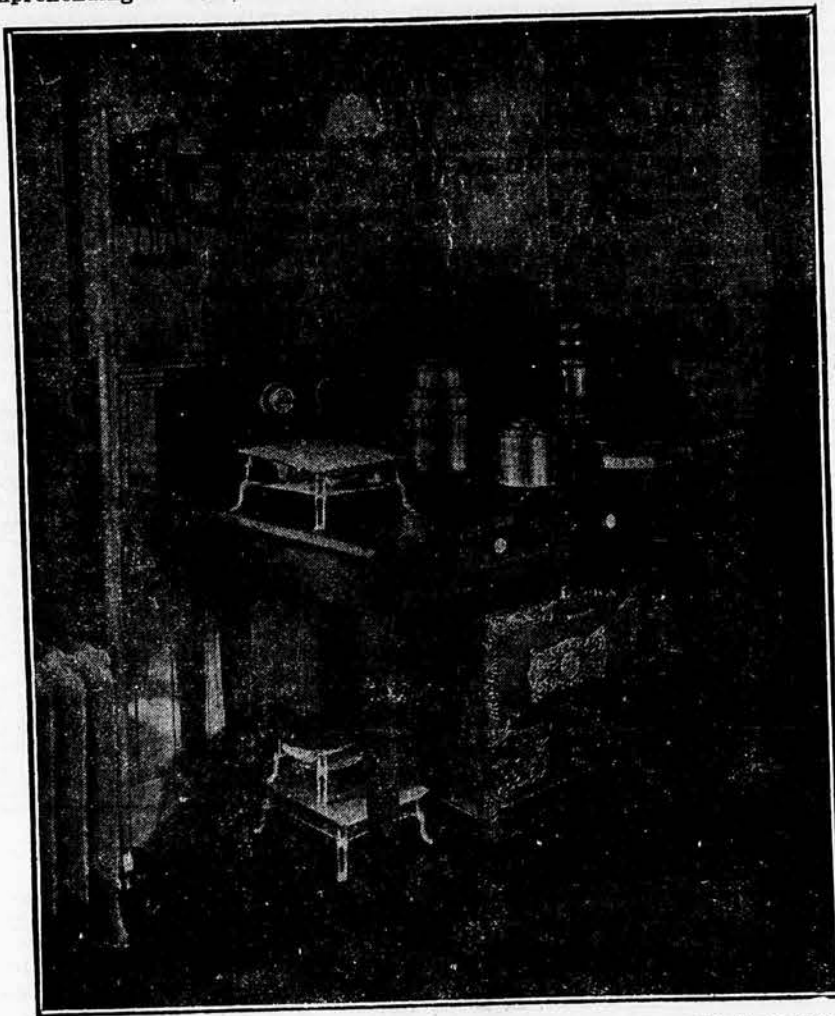
The invention of the Tungsten lamp offers a safe, cheap, convenient and far superior illuminant which, in itself, is an insurance policy of great value.

But if the farmer can get an electric lighting outfit for a few hundred dollars, why not increase that expenditure by a few hundred dollars more, and thereby secure power available for operating milking machinery, separators, churns, refrigerating plants, hay bales, pumps, root cutters, feed grinders, thrashing machines, corn shellers, etc. and for his wife—electric irons, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, fans, chafing dishes, etc.?

Assume that he wants to do this, how can it be done with a minimum expenditure?

Without going into a detailed discussion of the subject, it appears to the writer that alternating current is best adapted to power applications. It is much more flexible than direct current; it can be transmitted economically to almost any distance desirable; and it has this one great advantage: if the farmer installs his own plant and later on a public service corporation extends its lines to his vicinity, he can switch over from his isolated plant and benefit through the lower

(Continued on page 20.)



ELECTRICALLY EQUIPPED KITCHEN, WHERE A TURN OF THE BUTTON PREPARES THE MEAL WITHOUT OVERHEATING THE ROOM. THE SAME CURRENT WILL RUN THE SEWING MACHINE, WASHING MACHINE, CREAM SEPARATOR AND CHURN AND HEAT THE IRONS ON IRONING DAY.

Electrifying The Farm Work

Work Means Machinery. This Requires Power. Electricity Supplies the Best

By ERNEST B. OSBORNE.

Instructions a type of gasoline engine of the best design, direct connected on the same frame and shaft with a high power light weight electric generator was produced. This machine took up little floor space, ran evenly and continuously with practically no attention and little noise. A few years later it developed that this same type of generating set was easily adapted to supplying isolated country homes and farms with a reliable source of electricity in any quantity desired.

In these days of cement construction it is easy enough to build a small concrete power house where the gasoline electric engine can be conveniently located. This tiny power house contains besides the generating set, the little switchboard for conducting the current to the various parts of the farm buildings. One line sends the current to the lighting circuit which provides an abundant supply of electric lights for the house,

In one large farm in northern New York, nearly twenty large motors are used to do the work about the farm. One little motor automatically pumps water into a high tank for use about the house and barns and for fire protection. A suitable float controls the motor circuit. When the water drops to a certain level it starts the motor which continues to pump until the water is raised again to the top of the tank when the float shuts down the motor. A large twenty-five horsepower motor is mounted on a truck and wheeled all about the farm to do the heavy work, being taken to the fields to do the thrashing. A reel of insulated wire is laid along the ground to supply the necessary current.

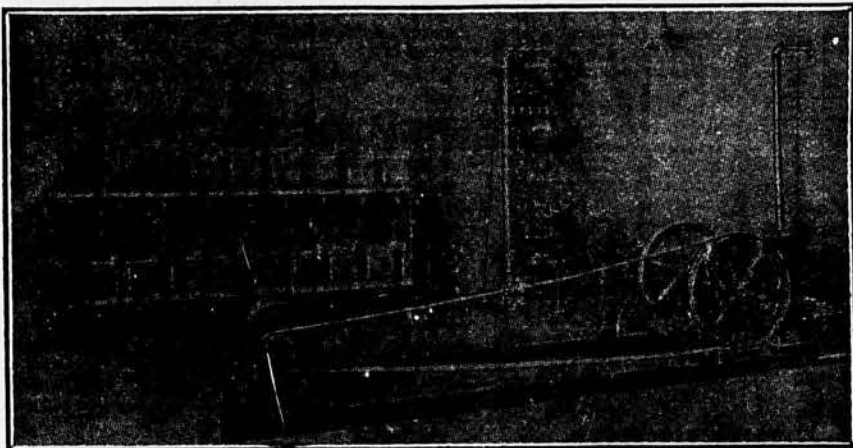
The vacuum milking machines make milking easy but they require a steady supply of power to drive the vacuum pump. Such power is only furnished by the electric motor which is ready and willing to do the work

and all the barn buildings. It will supply power enough to do the work of one hired man about the place; will cut all the wood, pump all the water, milk the cows, separate the cream and churn the butter, feed for the stock, turn the grain, stone, unload and store the hay and do a hundred and one other things about the place from freezing ice cream to driving the lathe and circle saw in the repair shed. These gasoline outfits are cranked like an automobile and once started require practically no attention as they are self-oiling, self-regulating, and run noiselessly, easily and without balking. The four, or more, cylinders give a perfectly uniform source of power, insuring steady lights for the home, lights without flicker. The cost of running these machines is nominal, the greater cost being for fuel, which will not exceed 50 cents per day and the cost for lubricating oil is very slight.

The advantage of electric power on the farm over all other forms of energy, is summed up in the single statement that electric power can be had where it is wanted in any quantity desired, whether it be a tenth of a horsepower in one corner of the hay loft or thirty horsepower in the granary. This power is so flexible that it can be installed in any old place where a wire can be carried. The motors can be fastened to the floor or the ceiling or against the side walls with equal facility, and will run just as well in one place as another.

Electric motors do not wear out as they have no wearing parts except the journals which are easily and cheaply replaced. With ordinary care they will last a lifetime and they will withstand more abuse than any other engine in the world. A motor has been known to survive a small fire and still run. One recently continued to run a pump although it was totally submerged, pumping it free of water. Still another ran for years almost buried in cement. They do not spark, being fire proof, and run well under all conditions being capable of a thirty per cent overload for a considerable time.

The value of electric lights needs no words of commendation and praise. Any one who has noted the ease of control and the brilliant light which gushes forth at the pressure of a finger knows the value and worth of electric lights. With the new inventions in electric lighting the lamps take only a third of the former current and give a vastly better light which is nearly akin to actual sunlight.



A HIRED MAN WHO NEVER TIRES, NEVER SLEEPS AND NEVER STRIKES, BUT IS ALWAYS READY AND WILLING TO WORK. A FARM ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANT.

yards, barns and all the outbuildings. Another switch sends the current to the main barn where it unloads the hay and grinds the feed; another controls the dairy circuit.

The electric current is carried from the power house on insulated copper wires to the various buildings. This wire is heavily protected and at every contact is further insulated with porcelain tubes making it absolutely safe.

at a pressure of a finger and stops as readily when the milking is done.

Gasoline engine driven generating sets, mounted compactly on the same frame, driven by the same shaft, and supplying a steady and reliable flow of electricity are now made. The engines give from four to seven horse power of electricity and can be had in larger sizes if desired. A four horsepower machine will give ample electricity to light the entire home

Electric Lighting On The Farm

Rural districts can no longer be isolated. The conveniences enjoyed by city inhabitants are now being shared by suburban residents. Rural mail delivery, telephone service, the use of gas engines and many other farm appliances and machines are now making country life more pleasant and convenient and relieving the farmer of much work that has formerly been tedious.

Proper illumination is a subject of great importance to the farmer. The use of kerosene lamps with their exposed flames has previously been the only method of illumination that could be used in the counting room.

Such lamps require constant tending and attention; cause unnecessary heat in summer, vitiate the air and have been the cause of many fires which always prove disastrous because of the fact that fire fighting apparatus is not available in rural districts. The use of lanterns is particularly dangerous in and about barns and stables.

Electric lighting is conceded to be the best form of illumination on account of its brilliant light, its convenience and its safety. Up to this time, however, electric lighting has not

been practical for farm use on account of the high cost of electric generating apparatus. The advent of the Tungsten lamp and the gasoline engine has entirely changed the complexion of this problem so that it is now possible for every farmer to install his own electric lighting plant. The new Tungsten lamp gives a pure white light and consumes very little electricity. Electric plants have been designed which can be easily and cheaply installed and can be operated at very small expense. An electric lighting plant for an ordinary sized farm can be purchased for a first cost of approximately \$375 and the cost of generating current for electric lighting will only be a few cents each day. The cost of electricity is practically limited by the cost of gasoline to run the engine.

Such an electric lighting plant consists of a small gasoline engine and dynamo to generate the electricity, a storage battery to store the electricity and a simple switchboard. Many farmers already have a gas engine, which is used for operating farm machinery, so that part of this expense is saved. An occasional running of the gas engine for a few hours, will charge the battery which then furnishes current at other times, so that electric lights are available for use

at any time of the day or night.

An electric lighting plant occupies only a small space and can be placed in a corner of a cellar or in any small outbuilding. Six square feet of floor space is ample for an ordinary sized plant. There is no danger in any way from these plants as the current is not of sufficient strength to cause a severe shock even though the wires are handled. The necessary apparatus is in no way complicated so that a farmer can often install the plant himself as the instructions usually furnished by dealers are very clear and explicit. The wiring of a house and barns does not necessitate tearing out or making extensive alterations in a building. This wiring is usually done by an electrician from some nearby town and is not an expensive proposition.

The care and operation of a lighting plant is by no means difficult and the knowledge required is not so great as that necessary to run an automobile. The dynamo merely requires a little oiling occasionally and the battery only needs the adding of a little water from time to time. The particularly attractive feature of an electric lighting plant is the fact that it gives a full 24 hours' service and that the engine need only be run a few hours occasionally to charge the

battery. Thus the same engine can be used for the lighting plant that is used for other farm purposes. Storage batteries can be furnished which will require charging every day or larger batteries can be used which can be charged every other day or even less frequently. The electric lighting plants now being installed give an absolutely reliable service, due to the use of a storage battery which has already been used for years by the electric lighting companies in nearly all of the large cities and has proven absolutely dependable. The storage battery is a very important part of an electric lighting plant since it furnishes the bulk of the lighting.

The "Chloride Accumulator" storage battery has been adopted by most of the companies selling electric lighting plants for suburban use. The battery furnished for suburban electric light plants is exactly the same type as is used by the New York Edison Co., the Commonwealth Electric Co. of Chicago, as well as by the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies and by the Bell Telephone Company.

The manufacturing company has sold hundreds of these plants which are in use in all parts of the country and are giving the most satisfactory service.—C. H. Bristol

The Best Way To Conserve The Natural Resources Of Your Farm

YOUR land is your biggest asset. On its power to grow good crops depends your very livelihood. What are you doing to insure its continued fertility—your future prosperity?

There is a great national movement on foot now for "The Conservation of Our Natural Resources." Don't think this applies only to our forests and coal mines. The soil, too, has been drained of its natural wealth by season after season of bumper crops. For your own good, join the soil conservation movement now. Begin on your own farm. There is a practical, economical, profitable way. Invest in an

I H C Manure Spreader

as hundreds of other farmers have done. By distributing your manure with one of these efficient machines you can keep your land always in top-notch condition. Barnyard manure is rich in the elements that enrich the soil, and an I H C Manure Spreader enables you to distribute it in the way to use all of it to the best advantage. I H C Spreaders are so designed that the manure can be spread in just the right amount required by the condition of the soil—a heavy coat where it is most needed—a light top dressing where that is best. They are simple and strong in every part. Their dependability has been proved by years of service.

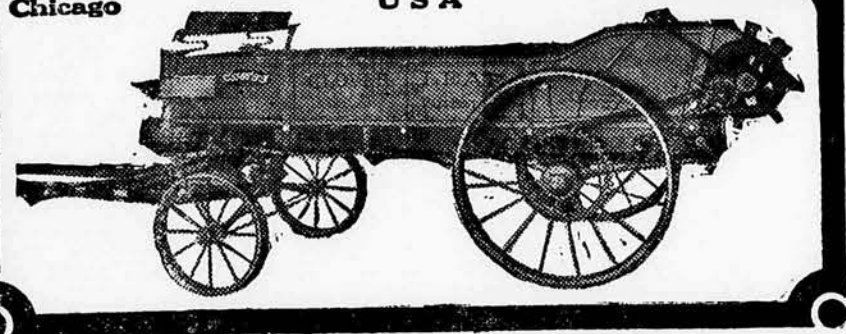
I H C Spreaders are made in three styles:

**Kemp 20th Century
Corn King Cloverleaf**

in sizes suitable for any size farm.

Call on the I H C local dealer and see the one best adapted to your needs. Ask him about the bigger profits I H C Spreaders are bringing to users. If you prefer, write direct for I H C Spreader catalogue and full information.

International Harvester Company of America
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I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy question concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the I H C Service Bureau, and learn what experts and others have found out concerning those subjects.

THE FARM



If you have not treated your seed grain for fungous diseases the matter should have your prompt attention. Get a pound of formalin and pour into a barrel filled with about 40 gallons of water. Put the oats or other seed in a gunny sack and dip into the solution. After it has become thoroughly wet, allow it to drain then spread out to dry. It will help a lot on the next crop.

Simply by a judicious use of the land roller on winter wheat the Nebraska Experiment Station increased the wheat yield 5.1 bushels per acre over that which was not rolled. As this increase was the result of a 4-years' trial it ought to be conclusive. It also proved that rolling is the only cultivation that can be given to winter wheat with profit. If done when the frost is out of the ground it serves to fill up earth cracks and compact the soil by which a better growth is assured.

Some years ago the Kansas Station made a test of seeds which had been cleaned in the fanning mill and found that 99.19 per cent of the heaviest wheat kernels germinated but only 54 per cent of the lightest ones were vital. The heavy oats brought a yield of 31 bushels per acre. The medium weight, 30 bushels and light seed 28 bushels per acre. In a 7-years' test of wheat at the Nebraska Station the heavy grade made an average of 30.2 bushels per acre and the light 29.05 bushels. Every test made thus far shows that it pays to use the fanning mill or grain grader.

Pasturing Alfalfa.

A farmer who recently had occasion to make an extended trip through Kansas reports his surprise at finding how badly the alfalfa fields are handled. He states that in very many localities the alfalfa is pastured "clear into the ground," and much of it is dying out while crab grass and foxtail seems to be taking the remainder.

Next to corn alfalfa is the most valuable feed crop of the state and our conditions favor its development to a wonderful degree. It will stand a good deal of punishment on many Kansas soils but will not stand everything. It must have some care.

Why punish it at all? A very little care, comparatively speaking, will preserve this crop in splendid condition for an indefinite period. There are fields now yielding in Kansas which have been doing business for more than thirty years but they have not been pastured to death and they have had some slight care. Right here is where the spike tooth disk or "alfalfa renovator" is valuable. A large number of farmers have reported on their experience in using this tool and all with success. If the alfalfa has been pastured too heavily and the crabgrass or foxtail has gotten a good start, the use of the renovator this spring will work wonders. One of these grasses is an annual and both may be killed by harrowing. If you do not have a spike toothed disk the common disk will do the business. It will split the crowns in many cases but in each one of these the divided sections become new plants. A little seeding may be necessary in places but the disk will increase the stand. Double disking is even more effective in many cases.

Alfalfa Mills.

A subscriber inquires as to why so many of the alfalfa mills which were built in different sections of Kansas a few years ago are now standing idle. The reason assigned by the owners of these mills is that the farmers do not supply hay of a suitable quality for manufacture into alfalfa meal. There is so much difficulty experienced in saving the crop in the bright green color that is demanded by their trade that they cannot make saleable meal of what they receive. This is especially true of the first crop when the early summer rains are still frequent. It is not claimed that the

browned alfalfa will not make a nutritious meal but that it is not saleable.

While it has not been definitely established that the grinding of alfalfa will appreciably increase its feeding value it is sure that the nutritive elements are rendered more available and that the entire plant is utilized.

For feeding beef cattle, horses and hogs the Kansas farmer has yet to learn the definite value of alfalfa meal as compared with alfalfa hay, but for the dairy farmer, the poultryman and the man who uses condimental stock foods of which it is the foundation, there is no question of its value.

Alfalfa meal has its highest value as the foundation for stock foods and in dairy and poultry rations in sections remote from the alfalfa growing territory. The large mills which manufacture alfalfa meal find a tremendous demand for their product outside the state as well as within it. The only limit to the demand for this product seems to be the capacity of the mills and this demand is growing.

About Lightning Rods.

The time of year when losses from damage by lightning are always at the maximum is just ahead of us and those who have delayed putting up lightning rods on their buildings are pretty sure to suffer from apprehension if nothing worse.

Most people are agreed that a lightning rod is a good thing to have but some do not realize just how important it is that the rod should be of good material and properly put up, otherwise it is worthless.

Prof. Thomas Shaw, one of the most noted agricultural writers in America, has this to say about it:

"Lightning injuries and losses can be prevented. The modern lightning rod put up by competent operators is the best kind of insurance, because it prevents loss altogether rather than pays a fraction of the property value after the property itself has been destroyed. Records kept by capitalists and by mutual insurance companies and investigations made by the fire marshals of various states all show these statements to be true. Notice these proofs:

"In a bulletin the state fire marshal of Minnesota says that from special reports of 387 fires due to lightning during the last five years not one of the buildings was reported as having been provided with a lightning rod. The fire marshal of Ohio reports that in Ohio 883 lightning fires have been investigated and that while houses with rods twenty-five years old or older were struck, the rods were either broken or rusted off. In only four instances out of the 883 were modern rods on the destroyed buildings.

"The State fire marshal of Wisconsin says in his annual report that from personal investigation as to the methods used by almost all the concerns in the lightning rod business today he is convinced that the business is carried on in a legitimate way, and that lightning rods can be purchased at reasonable prices."

Red Barn Paint 85 Cents per Gallon.

It is economy to use plenty of good paint, but it is poor economy to pay too much for it. Our Red Barn Paint, at 85 cents per gallon, delivered, in 5 gallon cans, will give full value for your money. Guaranteed for spreading and lasting qualities, and is a strong, live, bright, rich red. You could not buy a better Red Barn Paint if you paid \$2.00 per gallon. Our price of 85 cents per gallon in 5 gallon cans, freight prepaid, gives you the best paint and saves the money for your pocket that others ask you to pay retail dealers', wholesalers' profits and traveling men's heavy expenses. This company is in no hurry and sells direct to consumer at factory prices, freight prepaid on shipments of 5 gallons or more. This is paint season. Send order now to Scott, Kansas.

Finest Canada Wheat Farms Dirt Cheap!



WM. PEARSON
of Winnipeg, known as
"Last Mountain Pearson"

I have 175,000 acres of the finest wheat land in the world. I am going to sell a part of it quick, at low prices, to advertise the district, and to the first homeseekers or investors who write me, I am going to make the most remarkable land proposition ever known. The price is so low that the first year's wheat crop will, in all probability, pay back the entire cost of the land—and payments so easy that you will scarcely miss the money. These farms are right in the heart of the Western Canada wheat country, located in

The Famous Last Mountain Valley— SASKATCHEWAN "The Golden"

Land-hungry American homeseekers are rushing into this fertile valley by thousands. Seven railroads reach this district. Entire townships are broken up and put under cultivation every day during plowing season. New towns and cities spring up overnight. The population of this valley will increase four-fold in five years. Living in Western Canada is like living in your own home state—over 100,000 Americans moved in last season! These new settlers have all the comforts and luxuries of the homes they left, and are GETTING RICH, BESIDES! Grasp now this great opportunity to secure choicest wheat land cheap!

Pullman Excursion Just Starting

Make your reservation at once for our next special Pullman Excursion to the Last Mountain Valley. A comfortable, enjoyable, sight-seeing trip that will open your eyes to the tremendous money-making opportunities of this wonderful country. If you can't come now, come later. But write TODAY and get a complete

Free Library of Information

about the Last Mountain Valley—books—pictures of farms—crops—pictures of people who will be your neighbors—their own stories of success—our special low prices and liberal terms and all about excursion trains, rates, date of starting, etc. Be sure to address your letter to our Minneapolis offices and you will get this information by return mail. (1)

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U. S. Office
755 Temple Court, Minneapolis, Minn.

il 1, 1911.

city man who has tried both
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y crop? Do you think we had
er let it go and take chances, or
we better sow oats, plant corn or
e spring crop? Unless the spring
exceptionally favorable are the
ces for stooling worthy of consid-
on? I have lived here for several
res all around but I have never
wheat before that did not come up
e fall. Hence the problem.
ndly give us your opinion, which
be highly appreciated.—Geo. Setz-
Caldwell, Kan.

the wheat sprouts and passes
gh freezing weather it will ma-
and make a crop but is likely not
so thick because it will not stool
ell as would have been the result
had come up regularly last fall.
ave sown wheat at the Experi-
Station at Manhattan twice in
uary, during an open spell of
er and the wheat sprouted and
up, afterward passing through a
ing period and producing a fair
though not so large a yield as
from wheat planted in the fall.

ere is some danger of the wheat
ating after these rains and being
oyed by a hard freeze before it
made much of a start but if it is
destroyed by freezing, then there
be a chance for a fair crop, with
able growing conditions. In fact
ld rather take the chance of the
r wheat making a crop than to
such fields to oats or other spring
s. At least it will be necessary
er the wheat will make a crop
an be very definitely known
er the wheat will make a crop
ot. It is quite probable that we
have from now on favorable
ing weather.

work is now at the Fort Hays
ch Experiment Station in Ellis
y, Kansas. I have learned from
of the older farmers in that sec-
that they have experienced some
ms in which the wheat did not
up until near spring and made
yield. It is doubtless true, how-
that the wheat which did not
t last fall is less likely to make
crop than that which sprouted,
ed the wheat which sprouted
ot die, which I believe it did in
cases. In my judgment, how-
much of the wheat which farm-
ow pronounce dead or dying will
e with the rains and favorable
ing weather.—A. M. TenEyck.

Don't Wait for the **LIGHTNING** to Strike your Home.

It means death and destruction when it comes. Why take chances? You owe it as a sacred duty to your family to guard them and their home from the fateful and terrible lightning. Don't delay. There is certain, absolute protection in

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has all gears cut from the solid steel bar and made file hard. They are all enclosed and protected from dust and dirt and run in oil. Every joint of the shearing shaft and the shearing head itself are fitted with ball bearings. As a result it turns easier and shears faster than any other machine. Price of this machine, complete, with four combs and four cutters, is only **\$11.50**. It is the greatest sheep shearing machine value ever offered. Get one from your dealer or send \$2 and we will ship C.O.D. for the balance. Remember, if you are not thoroughly pleased send it back and get your money. Write today for our free copyrighted book, "Instructions on Sheep Shearing" by the leading American expert. SEND NOW.

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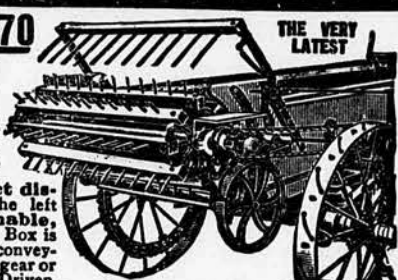
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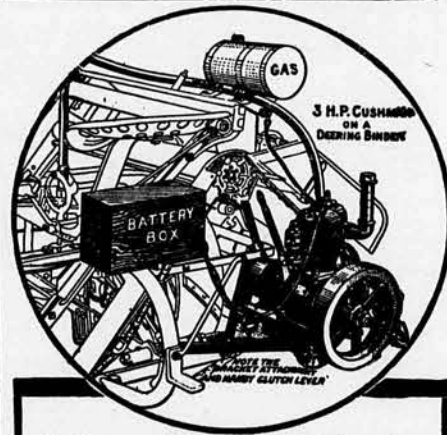
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Costs 50c to Cut 25 Acres Per Day

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Furnishes all the power for operating—runs sickle, elevators, binds. Saves the horses—all they do is draw the machine. The original binder engine. Light—weighs only 165 lbs.—but very strong and powerful, and fits any binder. Complete attachments furnished.

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FENDERS.

Pivot Axles and Seat Bar Dodging Lever; easiest, quickest, widest dodge. A clear view of the row at all times. The one successful cultivator for hillside work. No drifting; gangs work parallel and at even depth. Balance Frame; adjustable for rows of any width. Seat and stirrups adjustable for boy or man, and machine adapts itself to heavy or light weight operator. Depth Regulating Lever for each gang, and Combined Gang Raising and Balancing Lever that lifts both gangs at end of row without disturbing depth adjustment.

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Gentlemen:—I am fifty-two years old and did my first plowing with a single shovel plow, then the double shovel, next the walking cultivator and then the sulky plow. Have used more different kinds of cultivators than most men, and think I can plow corn as good as any man living, and I must say that the Little Jap is the best I ever used for good work and easy running, both on man and team. It is the only cultivator for the hired man. You regulate it and send him into the field and he has simply got to plow corn.
Yours truly,
A. H. KNAPP.

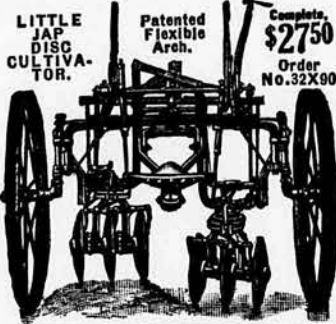
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Yours truly,
CHARLES TANSER.

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is your own idea of what a cultivator should be; the perfect implement you have been wishing for since you plowed your first field. So far ahead of any other that it really should be called by some other name than cultivator. Every other manufacturer hoping for success is trying to copy its exclusive patented features. We only name them here. Our catalog tells all about them.

Short Hitch and Direct Draft; easy on team. Draft helps lift gangs, also keeps shoels in ground. Sixteen Styles of Gangs. Pin break or spring trip shovels, surface blades, spring teeth or discs. Levelers, rakes and other attachments. Buy one cultivator and as many kinds of extra gangs as wanted. Wheels 42 inches high; wide tires; staggered spokes; long distance dustproof grease retaining hubs. Materials throughout the best that money can buy. Highest grade steel and malleables used. \$100.00 couldn't make it better.



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Hog Troubles Swept Away By Merry War Lye

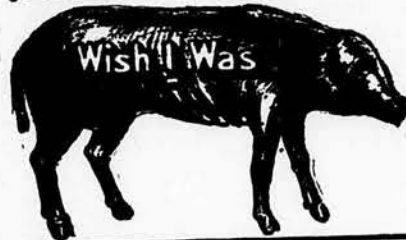
What would you give, Mr. Hog Raiser, to know of an absolutely sure way of preventing hog losses from cholera, worms and other hog troubles? It would be worth quite a bit of money, wouldn't it, to feel that your drove was always safe and that you could go right along putting on flesh and fat and getting your porkers in prime condition to bring top prices in the market. Well, there is such a way and it really costs you nothing! Listen:

"Merry War Lye," the World's Great Hog Remedy

Millions of Farmers and Hog Raisers have learned that a little MERRY WAR LYE fed with swill every day will positively keep hogs in a perfectly healthy condition, increase their weight and render them immune to contagious diseases. When you try MERRY WAR LYE, your hog troubles and worries will end. The sooner you do it, the better for you!

Feed "Merry War" Lye Every Day

MERRY WAR LYE comes in powdered form in cans with the convenient turning top covers. The time to feed "MERRY WAR" is every day. Make it a regular part of the daily ration and keep your drove in prime condition.



Wish I Was

"I am a Merry War Lye Hog"

Follow these directions carefully: Mix one (1) tablespoonful MERRY WAR LYE with slop for ten (10) hogs, or one-half (1/2) can with barrel of swill. Stir well and feed night and morning. If your hogs are on a dry feed ration, mix one-half (1/2) can MERRY WAR LYE to each barrel of drinking water.

Not An Expense

MERRY WAR LYE is not an expense. It is an investment that yields actual profit, as it not only prevents losses, but also puts on good healthy flesh. So the best thing you can possibly do is to feed MERRY WAR LYE every day with the regular swill or dry feed ration.

Specially Prepared Lye

Ask your dealer for MERRY WAR LYE—and insist on getting it! There are other brands of lye put up for certain household uses, but only one—MERRY WAR—is absolutely safe and specially prepared for preventing and curing cholera, worms and all hog diseases. So, if your Dealer can't supply you, write us and we will give you the name of one who can; and will also send you a valuable book on "HOW TO GET THE BIGGEST PROFITS FROM HOG RAISING." Send for this book today.

MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE comes in 10c cans, or 24 for \$2.00, at Grocers' or Druggists'. There are no substitutes.

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LIVE STOCK



Southern Cattle Quarantine.

Nearly 11,000 square miles of additional territory has been released from the federal quarantine for Texas fever or tick fever of cattle by an order of the Secretary of Agriculture taking effect March 15. This action is taken as a result of good progress made during the past year in the extermination of cattle ticks, which spread the disease. The total area released from quarantine since the eradication of the ticks was systematically undertaken in the summer of 1906 by cooperation between federal, state, and local authorities now amounts to nearly 140,000 square miles. The released territory exceeds in extent the combined area of South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama.

Colds in Horses.

The changes in the weather during the spring months cause the horse to contract a cold. Lack of care during the cold weather also adds to the causes, such as leaving the horse standing in a cold wind while warm and unblanketed.

The cold is usually manifested by a mucous discharge from either one or both nostrils, a staring coat, general depression, lightly off feed, bowels constipated and scanty passages, high colored urine. These symptoms become aggravated as the disease progresses. The mucous discharge takes on a more sticky appearance, and the cough is quite frequent when the horse is exercised.

The cold may extend into the throat, causing considerable soreness as is shown by the horse protruding the head, tenderness from manipulations of the throat, and frequent coughing.

If the cold is neglected, it becomes chronic, and may last for months. In this condition the animal loses flesh, the coat remaining rough and good feed apparently doing the animal no good.

Preventive treatment is, of course, much easier than medicine. One should keep the horse out of drafts while warm. Blanket the animal during cold weather while in the stable. If obliged to work the horse during rainy weather or in severe storms, a canvas blanket to keep the horse dry is necessary.

Medicinal treatment consists of steaming the nose, using a pall of hot water to which is attached a stack, the other end being cut so as to allow the steam to enter the nose. A pint of raw linseed oil, to open the bowels, is beneficial. A hot poultice of linseed meal applied to the throat will relieve the tenderness there. When the patient begins to improve a course of better tonics is indicated.—C. L. Barnes, Colorado.

Heavy Supplies of Horses and Mules on the Markets.

Since the first of January this year receipts of horses and mules at the markets all over the west have been phenomenal. Not even in the year 1900, when the Boer war broke out, and England bought so many horses and mules in this country, were receipts at any of the markets so great as this year, for the same months. In that year the bulk of the British purchases of horses and mules was made in Kansas City and Omaha, and receipts were not extra heavy at other market points then, but this year the move to market is general. Former records of receipts of horses and mules during January and February were broken this year at nearly every market in the country. It may be of interest to note the reason for such universal marketing of horses and mules, and its effect on prices; to consider whether or not the country is being depleted, or if the movement is simply normal; to analyze the demand, whence it comes and the outlook ahead.

At the markets of the west and southwest, Kansas City, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Fort Worth and Wichita the combined total of receipts of horses and mules for January and February of this year ex-

ceeds the total at some points last year almost fifty thousand head. The Oklahoma City Stock Yards and Horse and Mule Market were opened last October, yet two thousand head of horses and mules were handled there in January and February this year.

The heaviest marketing over the general field in any year previous to this in the first two months of the year, was in 1906. The total this year exceeds the 1906 total by twenty thousand head, or nearly eighteen per cent. Herewith is a table showing receipts of horses and mules at the various markets for the periods mentioned:

	1911.	1910.	1906.
Kansas City	13,596	10,091	11,121
Chicago	9,924	9,333	13,118
Omaha	1,708	1,778	2,002
St. Louis	30,322	19,208	29,521
St. Joseph	5,654	2,975	2,549
Fort Worth	7,282	3,216	2,598
Denver	1,866	1,192	1,412
Wichita	933	447	501
Oklahoma City ..	1,397	.....	.....
Totals	72,682	48,244	64,859

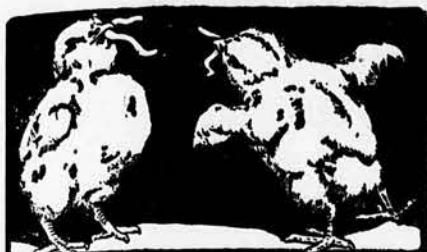
	1911.	1910.	1906.
Kansas City	10,905	6,773	8,531
Chicago	11,881	10,127	12,829
Omaha	3,836	2,149	2,401
St. Louis	19,838	11,329	17,711
St. Joseph	5,442	2,668	2,549
Fort Worth	3,818	1,510	1,542
Denver	1,688	1,288	1,412
Wichita	524	492	501
Oklahoma City ..	840	.....	.....
Totals	58,722	36,336	46,588

	1911.	1910.	1906.
Kansas City	24,501	16,864	20,475
Chicago	21,755	19,460	25,833
Omaha	5,544	3,927	4,652
St. Louis	50,180	30,337	47,492
St. Joseph	11,096	5,647	7,401
Fort Worth	11,100	4,726	4,704
Denver	3,554	2,480	1,538
Wichita	1,457	939	571
Oklahoma City ..	2,237	.....	.....
Totals	131,404	84,530	111,518

A feature of the winter trade in horses in the past has been the strong demand from farmers for mares, suitable for work as well as for breeding. This year the demand from this source is smallest of any recent year. Even Texas and Oklahoma, states that have formerly made a heavy call on the market for mares in the winter season, are comparatively small purchasers this year. Instead, they have become sellers of this kind of animals. This would indicate that farmers as a class have been raising more horses and mules in the last few years than ever before; also that they are beginning to realize on them extensively. In January and February of this year, the state of Kansas marketed at Kansas City 14,903 head of horses and mules. Last year during the same two months Kansas marketed at the same market 8,965 horses and mules, and in 1906, the big year previous to this year, Kansas sent 10,187 horses and mules to Kansas City.

On the market there is no difficulty of disposing of either horses or mules. Mules are usually sold in larger lots than horses, sometimes in carload lots, often in pairs, sometimes single. Horses are put through the auction ring, and sold to the highest bidder. Horse auction days at Kansas City are Friday and Saturday, Chicago auction day is Monday, and St. Louis auction days are Monday and Thursday. This constitutes a circuit, and allows buyers to attend sales at each of the big markets every week, if they so desire. The mule market is open every week day.

While much has been said about the automobile and the auto-truck displacing the horse, as a matter of fact the automobile does not encroach on the domain of the horse to any appreciable extent. The gasoline trucks in use in the cities are taking the place of a certain number of draft horses, but the inroads so far are unimportant. The demand for draft horses is greater than ever before, and good young animals weighing 1,500 pounds bring \$200 or more on the market, horses weighing 1,600 pounds bring up to \$250, and where the weight gets up to 1,700 pounds, there is always a New York buyer at hand to take them at \$275 to \$300. Driving horses sell at good round figures, and it is a poor kind of an animal that falls below \$75. Five or even six hundred dollars a pair for mules of heavy weights is fre-



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that live to grow up mean big profits. Pratt's Poultry Regulator will make money for you this year if you give it to your chicks right from the start—you will have a flock of plump productive fowls that will begin to lay early.

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is a wonderful tonic for the blood and keeps their digestion in perfect order. Bowel trouble, which alone is responsible for the loss of thousands of little chicks every year, will be prevented by giving the little fellows Pratt's Poultry Regulator every day. The chicks grow faster because they get more nourishment from their food.

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Bangle Ring, Smallest Ever Colored.
Or any Initial engraved Free. Relieved Cold. Warmed 9 years.
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WATER BROS. Co. 3447 Wilson Ave., Cincinnati, O.

quently paid, and young mules of four teen and one-half or fifteen hands bring \$150 to \$200. Of course, these prices are paid for prime stock, fresh from the breeding ground, or at least before hard work has impaired values to any extent.

In the mule market the principal trade in the winter is in cotton mules, for southern plantations. This trade formerly called for a small mule, at moderate price, but at present mules of fourteen and a half hands, or even more, are required by the southern buyers. The demand for cotton mules this year has been the largest ever known on the markets. The cotton crop last year was one of the largest ever raised in this country, and the acreage put in cotton this spring will probably be greater than that of last spring. Good prices for the cotton, and the utilization of the seed as a substitute for corn, and for oil, has stimulated cotton raising in recent years. Improved farming methods have been preached without cessation in recent years, and the effects have penetrated to the cotton plantations of the south. More intensive systems are followed, which require a larger number of mules to work a given number of acres than formerly. In the months of January and February this year the cotton trade absorbed more mules than all the other demand combined. At other seasons of the year large numbers of mules are bought on the markets for the mines, for the sugar plantations in the south, and for farm work and general draft purposes. The mines require a small, docile animal, the cotton and sugar plantation trade a medium sized mule, and the city draft trade a large animal. The United States Government is always in the market for mules and horses, and is probably the biggest individual buyer in the country. The government buys four or five thousand head of horses and mules annually, and at the present time owns about 35,000 head of horses and mules, 10,000 of which are at work on the big irrigation projects in the west.

The recent mobilization of troops in Texas, along the Mexican border, whether it means more than appears on the surface or not, has already created a market for horses and mules that did not exist before. An order has been placed for 500 mules and 150 horses at Kansas City, for immediate delivery. If more are required, it will increase the market demand just that much.

New York City is the biggest buyer of heavy draft horses in the business. New York and other eastern cities take thousands of head annually from each of the big markets. The heaviest animals find their way there, and the use of auto trucks has not curtailed the demand to any great extent. Buyers from the east attend the weekly auction sales at each of the big markets, and generally have open orders. If there is a good supply of desirable horses their purchases are heavy. On a recent auction day in Kansas City, a trader had collected 40 head of horses weighing 1,500 to 1,700 pounds, every one a good one, four to seven years of age. They sold like hot cakes, singly and in pairs, to eastern buyers at \$220 to \$280 per head.

Assuming that the heavy movement to market in the last two months has been only normal, and that heavy supplies will continue to be marketed, the demand for horses and mules is so healthy at this time, and appears capable of such expansion in the future, that breeders can find many reasons for staying in the business. Farming methods are becoming more intensive every year, and those sections of the country that do not raise enough horses or mules will call for increasing numbers of them all the time. Expansion of the cities calls for more work animals. Phenomenal marketing of horses and mules than is not the sounding of a note of alarm to the country, but is rather the tuneful melody of prosperity.—J. A. Rickart, Kansas City, Mo.

I want to thank you for the information in regard to the pure bred hogs which you have given me and to say that I find KANSAS FARMER to be very helpful to me.
—J. A. Wiest, Wiest, California.

The bee-keeper should keep a record of the age of all the queens in his apiary.



Leading Lady SHOES

the leader of ladies' fine foot wear—a style leader and a leader for comfort and durability. Mayer Leading Lady Shoes give a trim and stylish appearance and have all the qualities of refined footwear. They are satisfactory for all dress-up occasions, yet durable for general wear.

Leading Lady

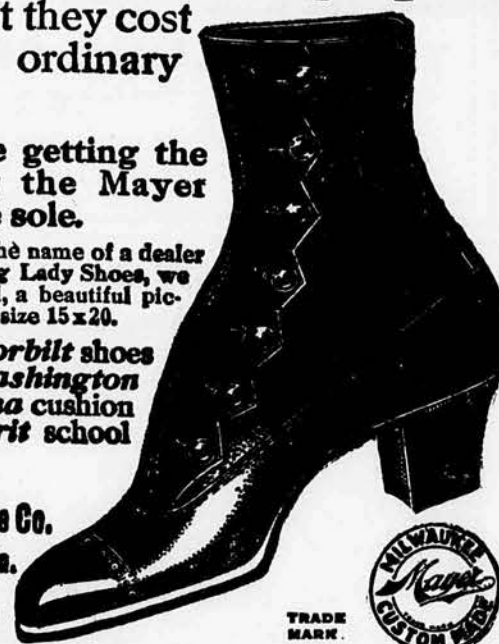
Shoes are made of choice leather, selected for its quality, strength and suitability for fine shoes. They fit comfortably and are stylish looking. They are high grade quality shoes, yet they cost no more than ordinary shoes.

To be sure you are getting the Genuine look for the Mayer Trade Mark on the sole.

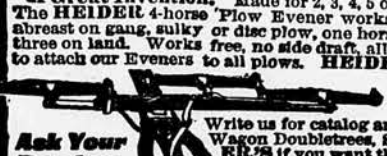
Free—If you will send us the name of a dealer who does not handle Leading Lady Shoes, we will send you Free, postpaid, a beautiful picture of Martha Washington, size 15 x 20.

We also make **Honorbilt** shoes for men, **Martha Washington** comfort shoes, **Yerma** cushion shoes, **Special Merit** school shoes.

F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.



Heider Eveners



A Great Invention. Made for 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 horses. The HEIDER 4-horse Plow Evener works four horses abreast on gang, sulky or disc plow, one horse in furrow, three on land. Works free, no side draft, all horses pull equal. We make clevises to attach our Eveners to all plows. HEIDER 3-horse Wagon Evener for wagon, manure spreader, grain drill or any other implement with pole. **GO TO YOUR DEALER**—If he can't supply you—don't accept any other. Write us for catalog and we will tell you where to get them. We also make Wagon Doubletrees, Singletrees, Neck Yokes, etc. Insist on getting HEIDER'S if you want the best in EVENERS.

Ask Your Dealer.
HEIDER MFG. CO., 126 Main Street CARROLL, IOWA.

The Gates On Your Farm



Should be neat in appearance, light on the posts, adjustable to height, heavy and strong enough to turn all stock, easy to open and close, and absolutely sag and strain proof.


Cyclone Farm Gates

are all that and more. They outlast a dozen wooden gates and are cheaper. The frames are made of high-carbon steel tubing. Connections are malleable, and brace the frame firmly. No holes drilled into the frame to weaken it. Can be raised to allow small stock to pass and to avoid deep snow.

Cyclone Gates last longer, look better and give more satisfaction than any other gate made. Write today for illustrated catalog of Cyclone Farm Gates and Ornamental Fences.

Dept. 328
Cyclone Fence Co., WAUKESHA, WIS.

The CLIPPER.



There are three things that destroy your lawns: Dandelions, Buck, Plain-tain and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out.

CLIPPER LAWN MOWER CO., Dixon, Ill.

When writing advertisers please mention KANSAS FARMER.

BEE SUPPLIES



STANDARD GOODS AND STYLES AT Wholesale Prices to consumers. Write for descriptive and accessories, No. 1 Northern Basswood Sections, Dadant's Comb Foundations and Bingham's Smokers. Largest and most complete stock in the west, at far below trust prices. Goods created to take lowest freight rate. Prompt service. **FREE CATALOG** our big free catalog of Bee Keepers Supplies.

JONES, POST & CO., Successors to Jones Bros. Mercantile Co. 863 Hickory St., Kansas City, Mo.

"MEN WHO KNOW" USE THE DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

Does it not mean a great deal to YOU, the prospective buyer of a Cream Separator, that such men as

Andrew Carnegie, the great steel magnate
F. G. Bourne, Pres't Singer Sewing Machine Co.
J. O. Armour, head of Armour & Co.
Henry Williams, Pres't Sherwin-Williams Paint Co.
John Arbuckle, the great coffee merchant
J. C. Hoagland, Pres't Royal Baking Powder Co.
C. L. Tiffany, of the great New York Jewelers
C. W. Seamans, Pres't Remington Typewriter Co.
Geo. J. Gould, the great railway magnate
Hon. Wm. J. Gaynor, Mayor of New York.

and many others like them, good dairy farmers as well as great leaders in every sphere of human endeavor, each of whom is possessed of much personal experience and a thousand authoritative sources of separator information, are among the 1,250,000 satisfied users of DE LAVAL Cream Separators?

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

165-167 Broadway NEW YORK 42 E. Madison Street CHICAGO Drumm and Sacramento Sts. SAN FRANCISCO
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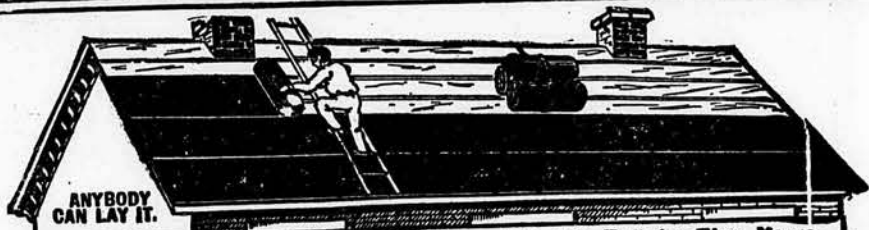
33 YEARS OF SUCCESS

ROLLER-BEARING
LIGHT DRAFT

SUCCESS SPREADER

The only spreader with a 33-year record of good work. Simplicity, Durability and Light Draft always foremost. Direct Chain Drive. No Cog Gears. The choice of men who investigate thoroughly. Wood or metal wheels. A generation of experience back of every Success. The leader from the first. Exclusive features all patented. Catalog of facts Free. Write us promptly.

Marseilles Company, East Moline, Ill.



ANYBODY
CAN LAY IT.

Rubber Roofing

Warranted For Twenty-Five Years.
FREIGHT PAID To Any Station East of Rocky Mountains, except Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, N. Dakota, S. Dakota, Wyoming, Montana. Special prices to these states on request.

ONE-PLY . . . Weighs 35 lbs., 108 Square Feet, \$1.10 per roll.
TWO-PLY . . . Weighs 45 lbs., 108 Square Feet, \$1.30 per roll.
THREE-PLY . Weighs 55 lbs., 108 Square Feet, \$1.50 per roll.
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 343 East St. Louis, Ills.

DAIRYMEN, TAKE A LOOK AT THE



GOVERNOR PULLEY CO., 326 So. Third St., Minneapolis, Minn.
HOW TO RAISE CALVES
without milk. Use Blatchford's Calf Meal. Ask your dealer. Write D. O. COE, Topeka,

FREE Murray Style Book



Save \$30
The W. H. Murray Mfg. Co. 856 E. 5th St., Cincinnati, O.
From Factory To Horse

DAIRY

this man
was
sore

A Shrewd Enemy.

The campaign of advertising which has been carried on by the oleomargarine manufacturers in an effort to eliminate a natural and reasonable prejudice against a man-mixed substitute for nature's product is distinguished for several things, one of which is the tenacity with which these people cling to phrases which would indicate to the unsophisticated that their product is butter. They are just as careful to avoid using the term "oleomargarine" or other words or phrases which would enlighten the purchaser regarding the source and composition of their product.

One company, of Chicago, has been pointed out as a firm that is trying to sell their product for "just what it is" and attempting to build up a demand for that product "upon its own merits." That is the reason we have selected the following advertisement, which recently appeared in the metropolitan press as illustrative of the methods of oleomargarine manufacturers when they are honest.

We hope that this will be accepted even by the most enthusiastic oleomargarine man, as being more than fair. We quote from this ad as follows:

"BLANK'S BUTTERINE CREATES ENERGY."

"Good health, vim and energy require plenty of delicate, easily digested butter-fat in your diet."

But why quote further? Why not be more than fair and stop in order to emphasize the fact that a great truth has been told? Why spoil their statement that "good health, vim and energy require plenty of delicate, easily digested butter-fat in your diet," by reciting what they say about their particular product, in which not a single word is used to show that it is made of butter-fat or that it is not made of butter-fat?

Not even a single intimation is conveyed that their product is oleomargarine or that it contains a single one of the ingredients common to oleomargarine.

This, friends, is a fair sample of the methods used when oleomargarine manufacturers attempt to be honest and sell their product, not as butter, but "strictly on its own merits." Can you wonder at their capacity for doing things when they start out to sell it for butter?

It is just such shrewdness (and various other characteristics peculiar to the industry) that the forces of honest butter must meet at Washington. In the extra session of Congress we may have to meet them very soon. If this should come about, it behooves the dairymen of this country to co-operate and fight for their rights to a degree never before equalled. They must not underestimate the strength of this great fraudulent and corrupt force which is trying so shrewdly to undermine the dairy interest of our country.—E. K. Slater, Secretary The National Dairy Union.

Value of Skim-Milk on the Farm.

Some ten years ago when land was lower in price and feed was cheaper than it is today, skim-milk was valued at about fifteen cents per hundred as a feed for pigs and calves. During the recent increase in land value the prices of all other feeds have nearly doubled, so skim-milk must increase accordingly. It should be noted that the feeding value of skim-milk is based on its bone and muscle building properties in the animal body. Experienced feeders all agree that the real value of skim-milk may or may not fluctuate, depending on how it is fed.

The question naturally arises as to what is the present value of skim-milk for stock feeding. Experiments have shown that five pounds of skim-milk are equal to one pound of grain (corn, oats, barley) for pig feeding. On an average, four pounds of grain will produce one pound of gain with young pigs, while five pounds will produce the same gain on pigs six to twelve months of age. On this basis twenty pounds of skim-milk are required to produce one pound of gain with young pigs and twenty-five with older ones. With pork at eight cents per pounds, one hundred pounds of skim-milk will produce forty cents worth of pork with young pigs and thirty-two cents worth with the older ones.

In using skim-milk for veal produc-

He bought a high priced separator without investigating any other makes. When he failed to get the promised yield of cream he was disappointed, but when he found that his neighbor's Economy got all the cream and cost only about half he was sore.

Take no chances.

Start right by writing today for a free copy of our Economy Chief Dairy Guide for 1911.

Sears, Roebuck and Co.
Chicago, Illinois



CLIP YOUR HORSES IN THE SPRING

Clipped horses have the best of it in every way. They not only look better, but they are fresh and full of life and vigor. Their feed does them more good, they rest better and do better work. They are not subject to coughs, colds, pneumonia, etc., which ruin many good horses. Clip before you put the horses at the spring work. You can clip a horse in 30 minutes with this

Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine

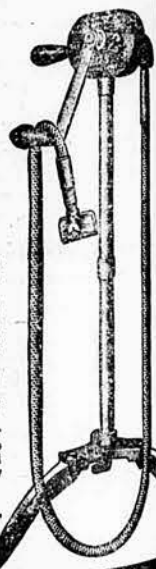
It turns easiest, clips fastest and lasts longest of all clipping machines.

Anyone can operate it and do good work. It has the famous Stewart one-nut tension knife—highest grade.

Price of machine, all complete, as shown, is only \$7.50

Get one from your dealer or send \$8.00 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance. Send today or write for our new 1911 catalogue.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Co.
206 Ontario St.
CHICAGO



CEMENT FENCE POST MOLDS

Cement posts are a success. Wooden posts rot—cement posts grow stronger. Use the best. Get our mold. Costs \$14.00 to \$20.00. Make operated—a boy can do the work. Make money selling molds and posts to your neighbors. Sales double each year. If interested, write to-day, for price-list. Implement dealer don't handle, buy direct.
MOORE POST MOLD CO.
348 E. 3d St., Sterling, Ill.

Sharpen Tools FREE

LUTHER FARM SPECIAL GRINDER



I want to send you this wonderful grinder, freight prepaid, for free trial to prove its value as a great labor-saving machine for sharpening all kinds of tools.

10 DAYS FREE TRIAL

Has genuine Carborundum wheels—will not draw temper from steel—25 times faster than grindstone. Half million in use. Guaranteed 10 years. 12 MACHINES IN ONE. Write today for 10 days Free Trial Offer and sharpen your farm tools free.

C. J. Luther, Pres.
Luther Grinder Co., 864 Newton St., Milwaukee, Wis.

ARE YOU THINKING OF BUILDING

Don't fail to send for our catalogue of **Builders Specialties**. Prices in plain figures. Highest qualities, Satisfaction Guaranteed or money back. A post card will bring it. Don't break ground until you get it

THE DILLON FRAME CO.
Enid, Oklahoma

WITTE ENGINES

Gas—Gasoline—Distillate



Cheapest and best power known. Average cost one cent per horse power per hour. A superior standard of construction saves time, fuel and repairs. We refer you to thousands of satisfied customers. High grade engines our specialty for 25 years.

Five Year Guarantee

This engine is built for those who want the best. We furnish any size or style; hopper jacket or water tank type. We ship promptly. Everything is complete. Our prices are right. Inducements to introduce in new localities. Write for catalog, stating size wanted.

WITTE IRON WORKS CO.
1637 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

BROWN FENCE

Rust Proof - Bull Strong

Fences for horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc. 160 styles.

BARGAIN PRICES:
14 Cents Per Rod Up.

We pay the freight. Lawn Fences and Gates. Free catalog and sample.

The Brown Fence & Wire Co.,
DEPT. 39 CLEVELAND, OHIO

BEE SUPPLIES

We Are Western Agents For

"falcon"

WRITE FOR CATALOG.

C. C. CLEMONS BEE SUPPLY CO.,
134 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Please mention this paper when writing.

SEND 25 CENTS



Will mail you this four plat, round braced Watch Chain, 14 inches long, unbreakable; money returned if not satisfied. Address

C. MARSHALL SMITH,
723 Homestead Street, Baltimore, Md.

\$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinder. \$14.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.

We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

13 1/2 Cents a Rod

For 18-in. 14 3/4-in. for 22-in. Hog Fence; 15 1/2-in. for 26-in.; 18 3/4-in. for 32-in.; 25 1/2-in. for a 42-in. Farm Fence. 48-in. Poultry Fence 28 1/2-in. Sold on 30 days trial. 30 rod spool Ideal Barb Wire \$1.45 Catalogue free.

KITSELMAN BROS.,
Box 61 MUNCIE, IND.

48 IN. FENCE 25c

Best high carbon coiled steel wire. Easy to stretch over hills and hollows. FREE Catalog—fences, tools. Buy from factory at wholesale prices. Write today to Box 2

MASON FENCE CO., KENOSHA, WIS.

PATENT

your invention. Free preliminary search. Booklet free. **MILLO B. STEVENS & CO.,** Estab. 1864, 608 F St., Washington; 241 Montanock Bldg., Chicago.

tion the fat removed from the milk must be supplemented by some cheaper vegetable fat such as linseed or cottonseed meal. Feeding trials show that it takes from fifteen to twenty pounds of skim-milk to produce one pound of veal. By taking the latter figure and valuing the veal at seven cents per pound, skim-milk is worth thirty-five cents per hundred pounds for veal production.

The value of skim-milk may be obtained in another way by comparison with the market value of corn, oats and barley. The present value of grain will not vary far from \$1.30 per hundred, which gives corn a value of seventy-three cents per bushel, barley sixty-two cents and oats forty-one cents, cost of grinding included. By figuring five pounds of skim-milk worth one pound of grain, this would give the skim-milk a value of twenty-six cents per hundred. The high mineral content of milk as well as the high degree of digestibility gives it a greater value than here accorded and places it in a class by itself. Think of raising a calf or a young pig without it. Skim-milk secures the highest development in growing stock, being rich in the two important essentials for growth, namely, protein and ash.

Some hog feeding experiments with skim-milk and grain as compared with grain alone have been completed at the Central Experiment Farm in Canada. Several lots of hogs weighing about one hundred twenty pounds at the beginning of the test were fed on ground peas, wheat and rye mixed, the grain being soaked eighteen hours prior to the feeding. The test showed that it required three and forty-three hundredths pounds of the grain mixture to produce one pound of pork. When only half the quantity of this mixture was fed together with twelve pounds of skim-milk per day, it required one and forty-five hundredths pounds of meal and fifteen and one-half pounds of skim-milk to produce a pound of grain. According to this, one pound of grain was equal in food value to seven and seven-tenths pounds or practically one gallon of milk.

In another case, when corn was fed, for a period of about one hundred days, to pigs weighing seventy-two pounds at the beginning of the test, it required four and sixteen hundredths pounds to produce one pound of gain. When one-half of this amount of corn was given to a similar lot, together with one pound of skim-milk each day per pig, it required two and nine-tenths pounds of corn and two and three-tenths pounds of skim-milk to produce one pound gain.

Farmers who are selling their skim-milk to casein concerns figure the value of the whey too highly. It is practically safe to say that the loss of fertilizing constituents in selling the casein fully counterbalances the value of the whey as a feed. Some labor is involved in feeding the skim-milk but the value of the manure should cover the cost of labor.

Any surplus milk may be profitably fed to poultry. The milk-fed fowls demands an especially high price on the markets today. Feeding tests indicate that the highest returns from skim-milk are secured by feeding it to poultry. These instances certainly show the great value of skim-milk on the farm and of the profitable disposition that can be made of it by the dairy farmer.

Silos and More Cows.

We have had so many ask what we thought of silos, that I will try and give my opinion after using ensilage this winter.

I think that the silo is going to do more for the state of Kansas, and especially Anderson county, than any one thing that has ever been introduced.

The silo turns about forty per cent of our corn crop that is usually wasted, into the best and most profitable feed. Corn put into a silo makes the cheapest and best feed that we can grow for all kinds of stock. Cheaper than alfalfa because we can produce more than twice as much per acre, can put it up cheaper with less danger of damaged feed and in much less space. We also have a combination grain and forage feed in the ensilage. We like it because our cows give as much milk in winter as we get in summer when on pasture. Ours are in much better flesh than when we commenced feeding ensilage.—N. J. Fuller, Garnett, Kan.



Heavy Fence For Economy

WOVEN-WIRE FENCES must be heavy as they have to turn animals by sheer strength of the wire. A fence with barbs is protected from excessive pressure because the animal fears the barbs. Remove the barbs and the greatest strength of the animal is thrown upon the fence. Its wires must be larger and stronger. To have a long-life woven-wire fence the fence must be heavy.

AMERICAN FENCE

is a thoroughly galvanized square mesh fence of weight, strength and durability. Large wires are used and the whole fabric is woven together with the American hinged joint (patented)—the most substantial and flexible union possible. Both wires are positively locked and firmly held against sideslip and yet are free to act like a hinge in yielding to pressure, returning quickly to place without bending or injuring the metal.

Dealers Everywhere—Stocks of American Fence are carried in every place where farm supplies are sold. The Fence is shipped to these points in carload lots, thereby securing the cheapest transportation, and the saving in freight thus made enables it to be sold at the lowest prices. Look for the American Fence dealer and get the substantial advantages he is enabled to offer. He is there to serve the purchaser in person, offer the variety of selection and save the buyer money in many ways.

FRANK BAACKES, Vice President and General Sales Agent

American Steel & Wire Company

Chicago

New York

Denver

San Francisco

Send for copy of "American Fence News," profusely illustrated, devoted to the interests of farmers and showing how fence may be employed to enhance the earning power of a farm. Furnished free upon application.

\$1,000.00

A manufacturer of Cream Separators, our "would-be" competitor," has advertised extensively the following false statement.

"AN HONEST CAPACITY CREAM SEPARATOR."

"We make the claim that under any and all conditions a DeLaval machine rated at 450 pounds capacity will skim as much whole-milk in an hour as any 'would-be' competitive machine rated at 600 pounds per hour, and we have proved this statement so often in actual contests, that it has come to be an accepted fact by all well-informed dairymen."

So far as the United States Cream Separator is concerned this statement is absolutely untrue. We offer \$1,000.00 to any State Dairymen's Association before whom the DeLaval can prove their claim.

The following facts are known world wide, viz:

That the United States Separators run their full rated capacities, and more.

That we Guarantee every UNITED STATES SEPARATOR to separate its full rated capacity.

That the DeLaval and other "would-be competitors" have been beaten by the United States in capacity as well as in efficiency in every National and International contest; at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, in 50 consecutive runs, extending over 30 days with the milk of 10 different breeds of cows; at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle in 1909, where the United States was awarded the only Grand Prize.

In their efforts to overcome the superiority of the United States Separator, as demonstrated by the recognized truths, the DeLaval resort to extravagant and untruthful statements like the one quoted above.

The United States Separator excels in efficiency and all other points that go to make a perfect cream separator.

Send for Catalog No. 91 now and learn the full truth.

Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vermont, U. S. A.

Distributing Warehouses in all Dairy Sections of the Country.

When writing advertisers please mention Kansas Farmer.



Hardy "Blizzard Belt" FREE Giant Strawberry Plants

Everybody likes fine strawberries, and to prove that our new GIANT variety is the largest and strongest grower, as well as the heaviest fruiter, we offer to send you TWO PLANTS (worth 30 cents) absolutely FREE. We have picked 12 quarts of fine berries from a test bed grown from but two GIANT plants set the year before. You can do as well, and at the same time raise young plants for a new bed. If you care to send 10 cents for mailing expense, we will add 6 BABY EVERGREENS 2 years old, and send all to you at proper planting time in the spring. It will pay you to get acquainted with our "HARDY BLIZZARD BELT" Trees and Plants. Write to-day and we will reserve the plants for you and send you our catalog by next mail. Address

THE GARDNER NURSERY CO., Box 325, Osage, Iowa





Save One Third On Farm Telephone

Buy everything needed for farm line or party line service at low prices. Our companies direct at best rock prices. Over 125 years experience.

Business. Our goods used everywhere. Not subject to change of price. No delay. Trust. Write today for our big FREE book. Complete instructions for construction and operation of your own system. We will tell you how to operate your telephone fully. Central Telephone & Electric Co., Inc.

Desk 12 , St. Louis, Mo. or Dallas, Tex.

Ideal Seams Don't Rip

They are actually elastic. Prove it yourself. Grasp a pair of Ideal overalls on each side of any seam. Pull lengthwise of the seam and see it give. Quit pulling, and see it go back to place. That's why we can guarantee Ideal overalls not to rip. The elastic seam is only one of the many points that make Ideal overalls better than any others. Other good points are—



Cut roomy for comfort. Fadeless indigo dyed cloth. Plenty of pockets. Patent buttons, riveted on. Perfect buttonholes. Fit like trousers. Wear like hickory.

Ideal Overalls

Are at your dealer's. When you go to town, ask for a pair. Examine them all over. Stretch the seams. Pull at the buttons. Test the cloth. Look at the sewing. Try them on—see how comfortable they feel—how good looking they are. You'll never wear any other kind.

Write for a little novelty to amuse the children, and our interesting booklet on Ideal Work Clothes—overalls, shirts, duck and corduroy coats—and dress shirts. Both sent free for your dealer's name.

M. E. SMITH & CO., Sole Manufacturers
909 Farnam St., Omaha



THE KANSAS HINGE-DOOR SILO

Highest Quality silo on the market. Made from Full-length staves of Clear Washington Fir. One-half inch tongues and grooves. Powerful steel frame. Malleable Iron Ladder.

PATENTED HINGE-DOORS. Will save its value each year. Prices reasonable. Send for descriptive literature. CONTINENTAL CREAMERY CO. Dept. 4 Topeka, Kan.

Spitzli Coupler and Anti- Rattler



Locks your shafts securely to your buggy, but releases them instantly when you wish to change from shafts to pole. These couplers fit any shaft or pole eye, require no tools or special irons. They absolutely prevent rattling, are made of best material throughout, have no parts to wear and their cost is but \$2.00, a pair. If your carriage, harness or hardware dealer cannot supply you, send \$2.00 to us.

Fernald Mfg. Co., Inc.
North East, Pa.
Makers of Fernald Quick-Shifts, Fernald Dash Rein Holders and Fernald Double Trace Holders.



Here is a tool that cuts quickly through any ground and can be set to bore many different sized holes.

STANDARD POST-HOLE AUGER

does better and faster work than any other earth auger or digger. If you have posts to set—trees to plant—wells to dig—holes to bore in the earth—THIS IS THE TOOL. Send us the name of your dealer and we will send you free our descriptive catalogue.

STANDARD EARTH AUGER CO.
1228-A Newport Avenue, Chicago

FREE TO FARMERS

A valuable 100-page book entitled

"SILO PROFITS"

Written by 200 of the most successful feeders, Farmers and Dairymen in the World. Every farmer in America should read this book, and we will mail one copy free to each person asking for it. It gives the practical experience of these farmers and in their own words. Our factories are located at Anderson, Ind., Des Moines, Iowa, and Chicago, Ill.

Write NOW for this book "Silo Profits".

INDIANA SILO COMPANY
311 Union Building, Anderson, Indiana

FENCE STRONGEST MADE. Built with strong chicken wire. We pay freight. Catalogue free. COILED SPRING FENCE CO., Box 255 Winchester, Indiana.

rarely be overcome; just as it is almost impossible to restore the full flow of milk in a cow that has been starved to a marked shrinkage of production." The tests at the station proved that the chicks did as well when bone ash only was added to the purely grain rations, which were made palatable by being in great variety and by regular changes, as upon rations a part of which was animal food. In short, the "ash" element is the important factor in the good growth of the chicks.

Selling Eggs for Hatching.

As a poultry breeder, you are interested in the sale of your surplus stock and eggs—quickly and for profit. Naturally you want the utmost profit possible.

The more possible buyers who know of your possessions, and your offerings, the better chance to sell quickly and for good prices.

It is pretty hard for any one to make money—to improve one's welfare—without using means through which others also make, or at least get something in the turning of money. This is because no one person has all the money, or all the things everybody needs.

It would be foolish for a man not to buy a horse, or a wagon, or a harvester, or a piano, just because the one selling the article is to make something on the sale. It would be foolish for one not to buy flour, or meat, because every one handling it, from the farmer to the butcher or grocer, made a profit on it. Likewise it is poor business not to consider what any one has to offer, just because we never heard of it before. Or if we heard of it, we hadn't before given it much thought.

It is a rule of all successful business, "to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest one." To buy cheap does not always mean, for the smallest amount of money. A \$150 horse, where that kind of a horse is needed, is cheaper than a \$100 horse.

The most money for our product may not always indicate the best market. It is more a question of the quickest turn of our product into money, and a corresponding small cost of sale, so as to leave a proper margin of profit between cost and sale. The amount to be risked in selling cost, in proportion to possible profit, is an essential determining factor.

Now there is a difference between a large number of possible buyers, and a large number of persons who may want to buy but can't for any number of various reasons.

Buyers are those with the ready money, who are on the lookout to buy. All persons are not poultry buyers. To find out the buyers, is good business. Among Kansas farmers reached every week by KANSAS FARMER, poultry buyers are plentiful.

The cheapest way to find these buyers is to advertise in this paper. Judged by the results it brings to present poultry advertisers, no paper gives greater value to poultry advertisers than KANSAS FARMER. Indeed it is doubtful if any other paper gives as good value.

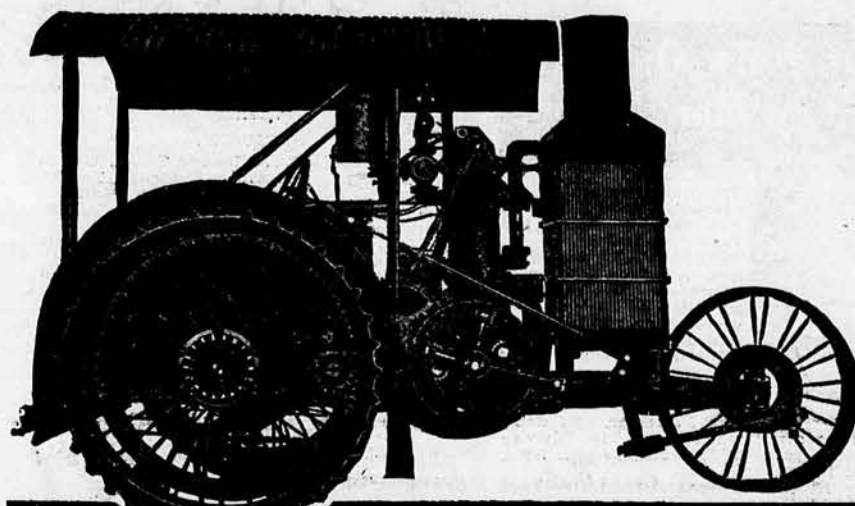
The record of KANSAS FARMER as a poultry and egg seller assures poultry breeders of excellent opportunities to do a more profitable business than ever.

The rate is an exceptionally low one—the demand for all breeds and varieties is heavy among its readers—the time to send in copy is now.

We will quote prices by return mail on such advertising matter as may be submitted. We will also prepare or help to prepare, free of cost, advertising copy. Simply write us what you have to sell, and what you want for it. Our suggestions will be submitted by return mail, without putting you under any obligation. Let's get busy at once and see if we can't help you to quicker sales for better profit. Address KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

A high grade, guaranteed Red Barn Paint is sold by the Sunflower Paint & Varnish Co., of Fort Scott, Kansas, at 86 cents per gallon in 5 gallon cans, freight prepaid. This is a paint proposition well worth considering by farmers.

LADIES "FIXIT" mends all kinds of cloth, leather and rubber goods without sewing. Package 10c. K. WIDE & CO., 507 N. Centre Ave., Chicago.



THE ONE MAN OUTFIT

A smaller size of the **The Modern Farm Horse** built especially for farmers with 160 to 320 acres—and it gets into the fence corners. Easily controlled—accurately guided—quickly understood by any mechanically inclined man. 10 miles "from nowhere" you'll feel secure—certain of doing without interruption a fat day's plowing or drilling alone. Works as well at zero as at 98 degrees in the shade.

30 HORSE POWER MODERN FARM HORSE

No coal, no water, no danger, no waiting for steam. A whirl of the wheel and you're off. Has steel gears, is spring mounted. Makes you independent. From sun to sun this steel horse will run without tiring. Uses cheap Kerosene. Half the cost of horse power, with all the feed troubles and housing anxieties wiped out. You can figure accurately in rush seasons how much soil you can turn, how many bushels you can thresh, how many miles of road you can grade, how many acres you can harvest.

Better send for our brand-new book, "Plowing and Tilling with a Modern Farm Horse." It's full of halftone photos and proven costs comparing steam and horses with our economical way. It's free.

HART-PARR COMPANY

212 Lawler Street, Charles City, Iowa



RED SEAL LYE

Granulated 98 Per Cent.

IN SIFTING TOP CANS

It Prevents Hog Cholera

On the farm Red Seal Lye is exceedingly valuable as a preventive against diseases of live stock. When mixed with their feed as we prescribe it positively kills cholera germs and keeps the hogs in a healthy condition.

For washing and spraying fruit trees, softening water, making soap, cleansing milk cans and dairy utensils, housework, etc., it is invaluable.

FREE Send Postal for Book of Valuable Information and Premiums FREE

P. C. TOMSON & CO.

Dept. F 34 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

EXAMINE THIS LISTER

The only lister that makes all rows the same distance apart; The only lister after which you can cultivate with two-row cultivator;

The only lister which you can follow with two-row planter;

IT'S THE KIRLIN-SHEARER

Wide-Tread
Combined Lister and Drill

Makes all rows same distance apart, from 3 ft. to 3 ft. 8 inches wide; leaves no waste ground; plants at even depth uphill or down; can't upset; a boy can use it. Absolutely guaranteed. Send for price, full description and nearest dealer.

THE KIRLIN CULTIVATOR CO., 1302 W. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.



12 Cents A Rod For 18-in Hog Fence

14 1/2c for 24-inch
16 1/2c for 28-inch
24c for 42-inch
26c for 48-inch
Heavy Poultry Fence
CATALOG FREE.
78 other styles all sold on
30 DAYS TRIAL
rock-bottom prices

Ottawa Mfg. Co 603 King St., Ottawa, Kan

Rider Agents Wanted

In each town to ride an exhibit sample 1911 bicycle. Write for special offer. Finest Guaranteed \$10 to \$27 1911 Models with Coaster-Brakes and Puncture-Proof tires. 1909 & 1910 Models \$7 to \$12 all of best makes.... 100 Second-Hand Wheels All makes and models, \$3 to \$8 good as new..... GREAT FACTORY CLEARING SALE We Ship on Approval without a cent deposit, pay the freight, and allow 10 DAY'S FREE TRIAL. TIRES, coaster brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries, parts and repairs for all makes of bicycles at half usual prices. DO NOT BUY until you get our catalogues and offer. Write now. MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. F-296 CHICAGO

Your Worn-Out Tires Good for More Mileage



The Goodyear Inside-Tire Protector Will Knock 25 Per Cent or More Off Your Tire Bills. This Simple Device Gives New Life to Apparently Worthless Tires and Extra Mileage Follows! Prevents Blowouts in Overloaded Tires.

Worn-out, apparently worthless tires can be made valuable by means of the Goodyear Inside-Tire Protector. So don't throw tires away when seemingly "they're not worth repairing," but still have a little wear left in the tread.

Simply fit the Goodyear Inside-Tire Protector inside the casing and the new strength given the tire's walls produces extra mileage—and cuts down tire expense.

If your car is overloaded at times, fortify your tires against blowouts with this ingenious device. The Goodyear Inside-Tire Protector will get the same car home after a blowout or a break in the fabric. The cost of this protector is insignificant, but is a big paying investment! Goodyear Rim-Cut Patches, Lever-Handle Grips, Self-Cure Repair Outfits, Inner Tube Bags, Quick-Repair Gum and other Goodyear Accessories fill a multitude of motoring needs.

Your dealer or garage man can furnish you with the Goodyear Inside-Tire Protector and other Goodyear accessories. Insist that he does. The reduction of tire expense is worth it many times over! Write for interesting leaflets today.

Address The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Forty-Second St., Akron, O.

Branches and Agencies in All the Principal Cities.

LITTLE GIANT HOIST IMPROVED



Has been tested among farmers for unloading hay and proven satisfactory.

Save Time and Labor They are Simple Durable and Cheap. Have your dealer write for prices at once

THE BROWN CLUTCH CO.
Box 273, Sandusky, Ohio.



EARN BIG MONEY IN AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS.

Great demand for competent chauffeurs, expert repairmen, salesmen. Fine chances for starting automobile liveries, agencies, repair companies. Write for our interesting free book and learn all about the tremendous opportunities everywhere in this new business and our thorough, practical course of training. **KANSAS CITY AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL** Largest & Best Equipped Automobile School in America 2109 E. 15th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

LET US SEND YOU ONE SHORTHAND LESSON FREE.



We will also correct your exercises on this, free. You will find it interesting, simple—delightful as a puzzle. The study of Shorthand is an education in itself. As mental discipline it equals the study of any language, of any other study, in high school or college curriculum.



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Our thoro, scientific mail course is endorsed by the peer auctioneers of the world. Write for catalogue. **NATIONAL AUCTIONEERING SCHOOL OF AMERICA**, Dept. 100 LINCOLN, NEBR. GEO. E. DAVIS, Mgr.

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Only six weeks required at this great school to become an Auto Expert—able to repair quickly and properly any make of automobile. Students learn by working on real automobiles.

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Write for our beautiful illustrated catalog free. It tells all about the school, contains school room views, shows students at work, and will tell YOU how to fit yourself quickly and at small expense for a good position. We secure the position for you. P.O. Box 1441 Lawrence Business College, Lawrence, Kans.

20 BEAUTIFUL POST CARDS HIGH GRADE 10c. COLORED ABSORTMENT
12 BEAUTIFUL COLORED FLOWER POSTCARDS 10c. Your name or town greetings in gold on each.
United States Art 150 Nassau St., New York

The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

OFFICERS.

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Secretary.....O. F. Whitney, North Topeka
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.....E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence
Chairman of Insurance Committee.....
.....I. D. Hibner, Olathe
Chairman of Woman's Work Committee.....
.....L. Mabel Waters, Berryton

Grange Notes.

Jackson county has another new grange—the Brick.

Douglas sends for an organizer for a new grange in the west part of the county.

Numerous inquiries are received at this office in regard to the workings of the Grange from several counties where there is no organization. We have the order for the farmer and we will furnish information and literature to all inquirers.

Shawnee County's Pomona Grange, held on March 16, was well attended. Plans for cooperative buying were started and the committee is meeting with encouragement.

Do not neglect the educational feature of our order. If we are not educational the great object of our order is neglected.

You chase dollars daily and weekly. When you attend Grange forget the dollar and your other troubles for the time being.

Cooperative buying is all right. Make it a side line in the Grange and not the chief object.

The committee on education will soon take action and if your lecturer takes an interest and has proper support from the membership we can have great advancement on our main line.

By the interest manifested in Grange affairs the Kansas farmer is anxious for organization with the grange movement. What is your duty doing

All by Cooperation.

Farmers are accomplishing great things for themselves by different forms of cooperative effort in Ireland, England, Germany, France and Denmark. There are many people who ridicule the idea that the farmers of this country, as a class, will ever be able to accomplish much by organization. This is certainly placing a low estimate on the ability of our farmers and on the training that comes to them through the exercise of self government. One of the qualifications for success in modern life is the ability to work with others for the attainment of common ends. When the American farmer feels the need of this he will acquire the faculty in a hurry.

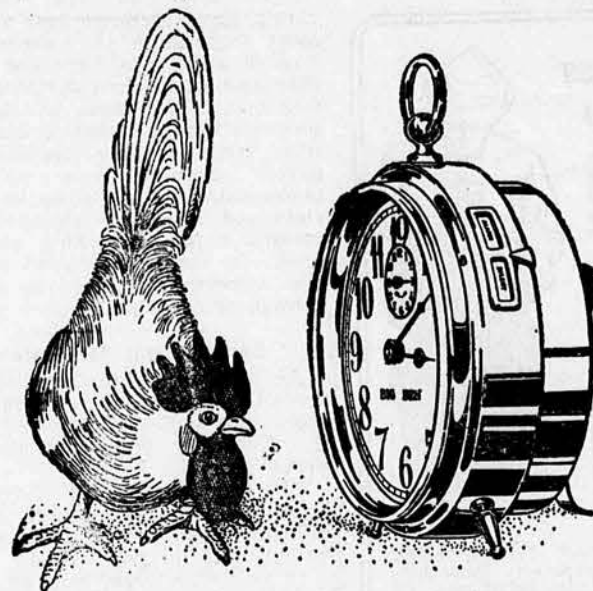
Rural Schools Should Be Social Centers and Teach Agriculture.

"God knew how to make a man," writes one of the students of industrial journalism, "When He put a hand on each side of him and a head on top.

"Modern education demands a new sort of schoolhouse. By uniting a few districts the patrons could afford a much larger building. Not merely a building with more rooms in it, but one furnished with laboratories and apparatus that would enable the pupil to do much better work than is possible under the present method. The schoolhouse should be the social center of the community, and one way to make it so is to have a building so large that the second floor could be used as a hall in which to hold public meetings, socials, etc.

"For a school of this sort it would be necessary to have a new sort of teacher, one that could not only teach the subjects now commonly taught, but who could teach also the processes of nature, explaining the growth of plants, etc."

It follows, too, that there will be a new sort of farmer. Instead of rural life being drudgery it will be full of enterprise, intellectual energy and interest.



It's the Early Bird that gets the worm

I'm BIG BEN—King of the Alarm Clocks—and I've chased the old rooster out of his job for I get you up in the morning more reliably.

But I don't "go off" with a Whirr-r-r and scare you out of bed and into a bad humor like most alarm clocks. I've a cheerful, mellow, "Good Morning" sort of voice. I ring at intervals for 15 minutes or steadily, according to how you set me.

I keep watch-time. I look like a big watch.

I have a regular watch escapement, which is the part of a watch that makes it tick and on which its time-keeping quality depends.

I have to run with watch-accuracy for six days and nights, under constant inspection, before I'm allowed

to go to your jeweler, and thence to you.

I tick like a watch—lightly, evenly and fast; not slowly and heavily like ordinary alarm clocks.

I've a "thin model" case like the newest watches.

In fact I'm called the "big watch with a breakfast bell" by people who own me.

I'm reinforced with an inner casing of steel, so I'm strong and dust-proof. Drop in at your jeweler's today and hear me ring "The National Call to Breakfast."

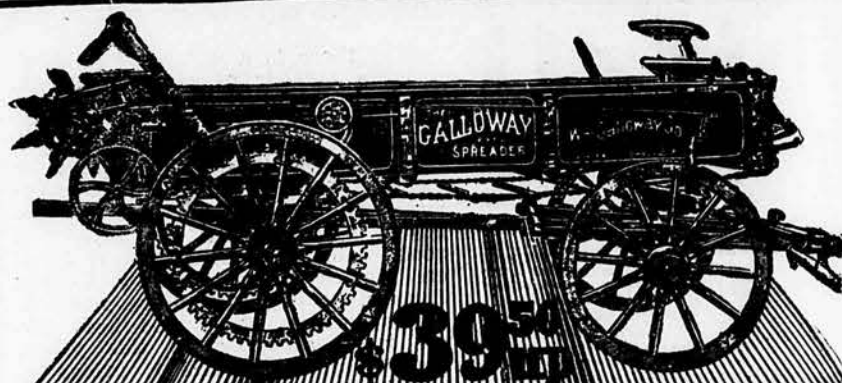
\$2.50 is my price and it's about one dollar too little.

If you want to be "first in the field" have me—Big Ben—wake you in the morning.

BIG BEN

Care of WESTERN CLOCK COMPANY, La Salle, Ill.

If your jeweler doesn't sell me I'll come express prepaid on receipt of \$2.50 (20)



TO-NIGHT

IS THE NIGHT—TO WRITE THAT POSTAL TO ME! YES, SIR! MAIL IT IN THE MORNING—BY FIRST POST

I WILL SEND YOU 4 Things—All "Corkers" ON THE MANURE SPREADER SUBJECT

They'll Open Your Eyes 1—My Four-Color Spreader Catalog 2—My New Net Results Bulletin 3—My Photographic Spreader Album 4—My Sizzling 1911 Announcement

I don't care what prejudiced dealers (who are sore because they can't get from 30 to 50 per cent rake-off) may tell you about my machine. There never was nor is there today a Manure Spreader on the market at any price that will haul as much manure with as little resistance to man and team as the Galloway, and we let you prove this yourself by a THIRTY-DAY TO TWELVE MONTHS FREE TRIAL against the whole field.

In addition to the best Spreader, I have the Best Price Proposition a factory with an annual capacity of 40,000 complete machines can make. Here's what I charge you—my 1911 prices are based on—

FIRST—The actual cost of material bought in tremendous quantities.

SECOND—The actual cost of our pay roll every Saturday night.

THIRD—One very small profit, based on this tremendous quantity and sold direct to you. That simply is the secret of our low price. I don't need to make much on each one, do I? Figure it out for yourself. I make them all alike on automatic machinery with dies and jigs turning out thousands of perfect pieces all alike with the same operation on huge, expensive machinery, and that's the whole story. When you consider how I make these machines, then the quantity, then the system on which I sell them, there is no wonder that nobody can compete with me, and they never can compete with me unless they make them in the same way and sell them in the same manner. I can sell them to you for less money than some factories can make them at first shop cost.

The quality is there, too, and don't you forget it. Our trial to you will prove that.

Just write me that postal card now—tonight—for full information and particulars.

You'll be pleased with what I have to tell you on this spreader subject.

My 1911 offer surpasses all previous offers. I don't care what spreader you are figuring on buying, you can't afford not to get my proposition first.

WM. GALLOWAY CO. 389 GALLOWAY Waterloo, Iowa STATION

MAPLEINE FLAVORINE Use it like lemon and vanilla. A delicious syrup is made by dissolving white sugar in water and adding Mapleine. Grocers sell Mapleine; if not, send 35c for 2oz. bottle and recipe book. Write to Dept. CRESCENT MFG. CO., Seattle, Wash.

HOME CIRCLE

It is said that straw matting should be cleaned with slightly salted warm water.

It is said that the flavor of fruits or vegetables that have been scorched will be unimpaired if the kettle is set in a dish of cold water.

When straightening the ends of table linen be sure to save the pieces which are trimmed off. When holes begin to appear these pieces can be saved out and the threads used for mending.

1753. An Artistic Centerpiece. In outline or solid embroidery this design would be very effective. Worked in satin stitch it would be



1753

handsome. Size 18 by 18 inches. Stamped on linen 35c; perforated pattern 25c; transfer pattern 10c.

Where the Kindergarten Succeeds.

In a recent number of one of the magazines is printed an article entitled "Where the Kindergarten fails," which claims to point out the misdeeds of the "average kindergarten by disregarding the physical, mental and spiritual needs of the child. No system claims perfection, but this article attacks many things not found in good average kindergartens today. I do not know where or when the author has observed kindergartens but surely she has been unfortunate in the types selected.

As for the eye strain, which is so well upon, no kindergarten, of any standing whatever, uses pricking, sewing, stringing of straws and paper, or peas work. What bead stringing there is, is done with 1/2 inch wooden beads strung upon shoe strings—surely not much strain on the average eye. The physical examination showed that only one child out of 25 had any symptoms of near-sightedness or astigmatism.

Now as to the inaccurate mental habits of which we are accused. We are told that the world about us will give us accurate mental habits. Is that true? This great "blossoming world" is pretty liable to be confusing—the child gets a variety of impressions, but does he learn to connect these, and is any one educated who can not relate together varied experiences? The kindergarten child is led to observe the habits of animals, birds, flowers and the simpler activities of men, which relate to his vital needs of food and shelter. He learns of their varying importance, and of how these relate to his well-being.

What the child sees he will imitate, nothing can keep him from it. The child, who has never heard of kindergarten imitates everything he sees and hears, and why should this writer make such a fuss because the kindergarten lets him imitate wholesome activities. That is the child's way of finding out what the different actions of men and animals are. Through these plays he gains physical activity and freedom of expression before he can express his ideas in language or writing. His gift building gives him the most definite impressions of form and number. Story work also gives him a wide range of new ideas, new words and helps him to understand a variety of experiences, which would be impossible otherwise for him to have. The valuable habit of attention is also formed by these means.

The spiritual development of children is claimed to be stunted by our pernicious familiarity with the wonders of the earth. Is it stunting to

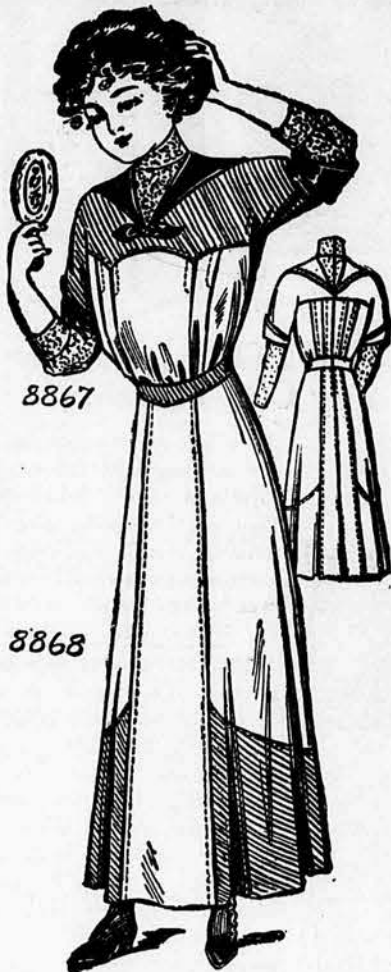
the child to observe the winds and the sun, the earth and the water? Do the simple old myths and legends about these make him too familiar with the great forces of nature which are the handiworks of God? One great value of the kindergarten is entirely omitted from the article and that is its great socializing value. There are certainly some dangers from associating together, but there are also great benefits. People have to live together in this world, and they have to learn how to do this. The average child in the home is not called upon to adjust himself to others of his own age, he may have his playthings when and where he will, but the kindergarten helps him to realize that he is one of many, that there is always the good of the whole to be considered, and that the individual must learn at times to sink his individuality for that good.

As for obedience the kindergarten child finds that the law is there for all to obey. A larger freedom is allowed him than that of the child in the grades, but though the laws are few and simple, nevertheless they exist and must be obeyed.

As for harmony, the average kindergarten is quite as artistic and orderly as any surroundings the average child will ever have. It is much more peaceful than his play on the streets or in the home, and he is not subjected to the caprice of the various grown up members of his family, but leads, for the space of two or three hours a day, an organized, harmonious, law-abiding life, busy with the things in which all children are interested, and gaining freedom of bodily expression, the foundation of right mental habits, and a right feeling for things and people, which leads to a right feeling towards God.—Frances Portman, State Normal School, Valley City, N. D.

8867-8868. A Graceful Model for Misses or Small Women.

Very effective is the yoke arrangement here shown. It is cut with a cap sleeve in one, and is finished with a pointed collar and cuff trimming over a tucker that may be of lace, net or other contrasting material. The skirt has an added shaped flounce section over the sides, which may be omitted. The fullness of the waist is plaited below the yoke, and gathered into the waistband at the waist line. The pattern for the waist



8867 and the skirt 8868 is cut in 3 sizes: 14, 16, 18 years. It requires 7 yards of 44 inch material for the dress, with 1 1/2 yards of 27 inch material for the tucker for the 16 year size. This illustration calls for two separate patterns which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10c for each pattern in silver or stamps.

Cream Profits That Stay in Your Pocket

THERE was a time when the first cost of a cream separator was a big factor in deciding which separator a cow owner should buy. But now it is different. Men have found it the best investment to pay a *little more* at the start rather than to be paying the difference constantly afterward in cream profits lost and in repairs necessary. Men have learned that in the



Empire Disc



Frictionless Empire

Empire Line Of Quality Separators

they can get not only the style and size separator they want, but also the one that nets the greatest returns for the money invested for the longest term of years—the one that makes profits that *stay* in their pockets.

Seventeen Cents a Year was the average cost of repairs on all of the hundreds of thousands of Empire Cream separators in use last year. And the majority of these Empire machines have been in use for many years. It's the *time* test and repair cost that tell whether a separator is a paying investment.

Let us also *prove* that Empires turn easiest, are simplest, most sanitary, highest quality and most satisfactory. Write postal now.

Empire Cream Separator Company 1225 Wabash Ave., Dept 1, Chicago, Ill.

Farm Women Favorite, Costs Less Worth More



THE TRIUMPH SANITARY CHURN

Scientifically perfect in principle. Most practically perfect in operation. A child can turn it. Made of heaviest anti-rusting tin—except dasher which is ash.

Will last a lifetime. Easiest to keep clean; has no corners or cracks to shield dangerous germs. Butter from this churn keeps fresh and sweet longest. Churns most quickly and GETS ALL the butter from the cream.

TAKES HARD WORK out of CHURNING BRINGS SWEET FINE BUTTER EVERY TIME

Small quantity of cream can be churned in largest size. Widely used for 14 years. Successful with every one. Proper churning temperature easily secured by placing in cold water in summer; by setting on stove, turning slowly for a few minutes, in winter.

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

Made in 4 sizes. 3-gal., \$3.00; 5-gal., \$3.50; 7-gal., \$4.00; 10-gal., \$5.00. Cash with order. Guaranteed under money-back plan. We gladly refer to all our customers, or to any bank or business house in our town. Order today or write for Circular. TRIUMPH CHURN WORKS, LOUISIANA, MO.

BE A DRESSMAKER

EARN FROM FIFTEEN TO FIFTY DOLLARS A WEEK

There is no business in which a woman can engage that is so profitable and so pleasant; none which requires so little capital; none which is so adapted to every community.

THE QUEEN CITY TAILOR SYSTEM is absolutely the most beautiful and perfect system of cutting in the world. Garments cut by this system are noted for distinctive style, surpassing all others in comfort, grace and beauty of lines.

Under our system of individual instruction, the course is completed in from two to six weeks and

POSITIONS ARE ASSURED

our graduates, for besides the steady demand for good dressmakers we are constantly opening up new schools in which we need managers and teachers who are paid the best salaries.

A SPECIAL OFFER

will be made to all students enrolling by April 15. Write now for our catalog.

THE QUEEN CITY COLLEGE OF DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING

MRS. S. J. SMITH, Principal. Minor Building, Kansas City, Mo.

SEED-CORN Write for Prices — Geo. T. Fielding & Sons Manhattan, Kansas

TRENT'S SEED CORN

First Prize Five Successive Years at State Show at Manhattan. This proves beyond a doubt that I have the best strains of Seed Corn in the West. Reid's Yellow Dent and Boone County White, fire dried, tested and guaranteed. Pure Red Texas Seed Oats, Clover, Timothy and Alfalfa Seed. Write for free catalog. Every farmer should have it.

BROWN CO. SEED HOUSE, S. G. Trent, Prop., Hiawatha, Kan.

Bees on the Farm "Gleanings in Bee Culture" will help you get more pleasure and more profit from Beekeeping. 6 months' trial subscription 25c. Book on Bees and catalog of supplies sent free. The A. I. Root Company, Box 62, Medina, Ohio.

KANSAS CITY College of Business W.E. CORNER TENTH AND WALNUT STS. For catalogue address C. T. Smith, Sec., 106 E. 10th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Horticulture

Orchard Heaters.

I made two trips through the west, extending to Boise, Idaho, last fall and early winter, and I noticed that in Idaho only those who had the largest orchards and those who had ample capital had made any effort to protect their orchards through orchard heaters. Probably this was partly due to the fact that in southern Idaho the character of the weather in spring time is such that there is little risk of loss of the crop by unfavorable weather in spring.

We are developing 450 acres of orchard at Nampa, Idaho, and in that neighborhood they have not lost a fruit crop in a very long time. Last season the crop was particularly heavy. The fact that last season those who did not use orchard heaters fared as well as those who did lessened the feeling that orchard heaters were a legitimate and necessary insurance. Personally I regard orchard heaters as legitimate and good insurance, advisable and profitable from Nebraska to Texas.

In my own work I have noticed that when we lose a peach crop one season people plant very few peach trees the next season. Orchard heating will arouse a deeper interest the year after there is a general loss of crop by unfortunate weather in the spring. On these two trips my attention was called to one point of interest, we should start the smoke early enough to lessen the radiation of the earth's heat. The weather station advises the prospects of a cold wave of such severity as to require the lighting of the fire pots. Instead of waiting until the temperature is down at 32 or 30 degrees, start the smoke so that the fire pots will create a smoke that will lessen the radiation of the earth's heat. After the radiation of the earth's heat is lessened by a pall of smoke standing over the orchard the earth's heat is added to the heat produced by combustion, and the amount of oil necessary to protect the orchard is very much lessened.

I noticed the disposition among parties who had had the most experience to place an increased number of fire pots on the windward side. Light every other pot first, let the smoke drift through the orchard, creating a pall of smoke. With a lowering temperature light additional pots. I found an increasing disposition to insist on using a vessel or receptacle large enough to be sure to burn all night long and until eight o'clock in the morning, being sure to keep the pall of smoke over the orchard a sufficient time to prevent a rapid rise in the temperature after sunrise.

I notice also the importance of lighting the fire pots at leisure time and allowing the oil to burn for a few moments until it creates a surface that should ignite more quickly when the time came that rapid lighting was necessary.

I note the advertisement of the fire lighter, purchased at a moderate price that assisted very materially in lighting oil pots rapidly when a critical period had arrived; something of this character is found very useful.

In Iowa last spring one party made quite an effort to guard against frost but failed of good results by using a pot that would not hold oil enough to last over night and up well into the next morning. In unfavorable springs it is necessary to be prepared to maintain artificial smoke and heat at least three nights, sometimes four or five nights before the orchard is safe. Preparations for heating should be kept up well into May.

In 1894, on the 19th of May, we had a severe cold wave, destroying most of the fruit on the lower ground. This cold wave came down from the northwest, coming after the fruit had attained considerable size and the crop was regarded as perfectly safe for the season. It is, therefore, wise to maintain preparations for orchard protection two weeks or more past the local time for late frost.

Correspondence with our friends and neighbors indicates among the farmers some disposition to accumulate damp straw, stable litter, and brush with which to create a smoke at a critical time. It sometimes happens that there is only one severe cold night to harm the bloom or young fruit. Should the temperature

fall to 25 or 26 in open ground a heavy smoke of smudge started before the earth's heat has been radiated and maintained until eight o'clock the next morning would probably prove effective. In our own experience in creating smudge out of local material, we failed to do enough work and preparation of material to maintain the smoke until eight o'clock the following morning, and we have sometimes had severe harm done between the hours of five and six in the morning. The weight of evidence seems to be in favor of the fire pots, using one large enough to hold a sufficient quantity of oil at once to last a night and well up into the next morning.

We note one gentleman in Lincoln, Neb., who uses a five gallon rectangular pan with a loose piece of sheet iron for a cover and he plans that the five gallons of oil in the pan should last the parts of three nights. He filled these pans some days before hand and had them in readiness for severe weather. His results during the past unfavorable spring have been very favorable, so much so that he is rapidly increasing this supply of pans for the coming spring. This party arranged with an oil company to place a tank car of oil on the nearest switch which was 3 1/2 miles distant from the orchard. Employing a thrashing machine water wagon to haul oil, the oil was hauled into the orchard and distributed into the pans at a cost of about one-half cent per gallon. This gentleman's plan is to have the pans large enough to contain the proper amount of oil needed for the spring and he hopes in this way to avoid the cost of sufficient tank storage to carry him through the spring. At one point my attention was called to the fact that double canvass hose lasts longer than rubber hose, in distributing oil behind the tank wagon with two long lines of double canvass hose, two

men filled two rows of fire pots without stopping a slowly moving wagon. The hose was provided near the end with shut-off valves. In this way the pans are filled very rapidly and at little expense. This particular party who is using the double canvass found that oil destroyed the life of rubber hose in a comparatively brief time and that in his experience the double canvass hose was more economical and effective in use.—E. F. Stephens, Crete, Neb.

Garden Soil.

The question is often asked, "What do you mean when you say use good garden soil?"

What is and what is not good garden soil is a problem that is more of a "local matter" than even the tariff. Air, moisture, position, composition and prevailing winds must be taken into consideration. A few of these matters today, the others in another chapter. You know the editor says "be brief."

First moisture. Good garden soil must be well drained yet moist. Moisture to a degree is necessary. Water must not stand in or flood the soil even at a fair depth. It is a general principle of physics that no two forms of matter can occupy the same space at the same time. Standing water is a "dog-in-the-manger" trouble. Plants get thirsty, need a drink as well as animals, but are easily smothered with water. Provide the water with nature's pump. When soil has settled together capillary attraction brings the moisture from the subsoil to the surface. Break the force of that pump as far below the surface as is necessary to stop the water at the roots by keeping the soil stirred often.

Air in the ground as well as above it. Not in such large amount as to dry out the moisture but enough to feed the roots such elements as the

air can furnish. No plant can thrive without air in its feeding bed. Certain forms of carbon are as necessary for the plant as oxygen is to the animal. The leaves need and use much of it but I believe the air of more consequence to the roots than most of us have believed. Then the stirring of the soil to shut off the work of nature's pumping water is providing small storehouses of air. Garden soil, then, must be porous.

Third compostion. Black, yes, being loaded with humus. Sandy, yes, up to a certain degree. The underlying rock may be sandstone. Pulverized sandstone is light and will leach. Our first object, then, is to stiffen or thicken such a soil for most garden purposes. Green manure of a vegetable nature must be lavishly provided, animal manure with plenty of water, a dressing of marl if possible. The fine particles of rock must be made more "clinging" until a handful when pressed will feel smooth and springy and when released will slowly crumble. A clayey soil, if still, must be worked in an opposite direction. Clay is adhesive, sticky. It must be worked so an abundance of small spaces are provided to contain the air necessary and allow drainage. The elementary foods may be more abundant in the clay than in the sand but the air was lacking and water could not run off. As in sandy soil green vegetable manure, animal manure decomposition of many things must be provided. The test must work to tell when the right point between sand and clay has been reached. If much acidity is formed lime must be used. All the soil to the depth of a fork at least must be mellow, finely pulverized and of color showing much humus. All hard clods must be crushed. They will never form a good garden soil. There it is again. Air. We crush those lumps in the

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April 1, 1911.

to admit air. The air must circulate. It can in good garden soil for whole work that has been going to make it good was to aerate it as much as any thing else. Commercial fertilizers alone as a rule do not tend to help in aerating the soil. Humus helps, too, in retaining moisture. Humus and perfect aerated will make good garden dirt.—An Agriculturist.

Growing Grapes.

The grape is probably the oldest of domesticated fruits. Doubtless wine was made from it before it was even brought into cultivation; and we read that its product was in use in Noah's ark. The fruit is so easily grown in Nebraska and Kansas that we can not think that one reason it is not in abundance on every farm is because many people believe it requires more than ordinary skill to cultivate. Frequently those who have planted a dozen vines as an experiment have not known the best method of setting and pruning. Probably one-fourth of the grape vines planted so far and lost have been lost through lack of winter protection. Our habit is to plow the ground in narrow lands, bringing the dead rows eight to nine feet apart. We loosen the soil to a considerable depth by subsoiling, after which we harrow and put the soil in fine tilth. By using as much team as possible in the preparation of the soil, the manual labor is lessened to a marked degree. A suitable distance for planting a vineyard is eight to nine feet, which gives 605 vines to the acre. We suggest nine feet as the width between the rows in order that it may be convenient to work in with a hay rack and apply manure for winter covering.

Vines should be planted six to eight feet below the general level of the ground. Subsequent cultivation during the season will result in covering the vines perhaps eight inches deeper than they grow in the nursery row. Previous subsoiling allows the vines to run freely, conserves moisture, and enables the vine to make a vigorous growth the first year. If vines are dug by hand without team, they should be two feet deep, thirty inches across, to give the vines an abundance of room. Any common fertilizer, such as bones, put in the hole, will give the best of results; and an abundance of ashes should be applied on the surface of the ground. Posts should be eight feet in length and stand five and one-half feet above the ground. If trained to this height, on at least two wires, vines will have sufficient light and use strong heavy posts at the ends of rows. Lighter ones may be used between. Number nine or ten gives the best results.

Cultivation should be often enough deep the surface loose and mellow, should be continued until mid-autumn in the young vineyard. The vines can be cultivated by horse power; whereas one seldom takes much time with a few vines to insure success. Where only a few vines are desired, however, they may be trained close to the walls of buildings to good advantage. They recede the south side, and as a rule the hotter the weather the better grapes.

In marketing our grape crop, we use it is known as the eight pound net, which holds when carefully packed about seven pounds. In choosing varieties it is better to consult the

individual tastes of the family. If for the market its demands must be considered. Moore's Early, Worden, and Concord, ripening in the order named, are the best of the blue grapes. Niagara and Empire State are the most universally planted white grapes; Brighton, Wyoming and Delaware are of choice flavor, but less frequently grown.

Within the past few years it has been found advantageous to spray, using Bordeaux mixture to combat fungus diseases. Spraying two or three times is usually sufficient. Those who have only a few vines will find a knapsack sprayer sufficient. For a vineyard use a barrel mounted on a sled with spray pump attachment; it is more effective.

The intent of cutting away portions of the vine is to leave only a sufficient number of buds on canes of the current season's growth to give such an amount of fruit the coming season as the age and strength of the vine can support. Pruning should be varied somewhat to suit the habits of different varieties. The stronger growing sorts should have more wood allowed them than the weaker ones. The vines should not be allowed to bear much fruit until strong enough to grow vigorous canes with strong laterals. Thrifty laterals develop fruit buds near the base. These laterals are cut back from four to six buds, depending on the age and strength of the vine. Allow as much fruit to set as the vine can support and grow to perfection.

Winter covering is an all important subject. Thousands of vines are lost annually from lack of winter protection. The vines should be removed from the wires; pressed close to the ground, and covered with two or three forkfuls of straw. Over this throw sufficient soil to prevent the winter winds from blowing through the straw, which dries the canes. Such protection is useful any winter, and absolutely necessary when the winter is unusually cold.—E. F. Stephens, Crete, Neb.

Blackberries and Raspberries.

Since the blackberry does not bloom until the late days of April and May, it is never injured by the cold waves that come down to us from the north and northwest during the late days of April or early days of May. The fact that the raspberries and blackberries do not bloom until late makes these two classes of fruit valuable in farm gardens and out on the frontier even to the elevation of 5,000 feet.

Quite a number of years ago, at one of the meetings of the state society, we learned from one of the members the value of the straw mulch; and we now carry the plantations through the winter with usual safety, and by maintaining an ample supply of moisture to the end of the season, enable all the fruit to ripen and perfect itself in full size and quality.

Under this method, the canes in our plantation rarely winter kill and we succeed in conserving a suitable supply of moisture to protect the fruit the season through. This method has been adopted by our customers and branch orchard partners, out through central and western Nebraska, even up into eastern Wyoming with success.

At the close of our year's business, usually the early part of December, we are in the habit of purchasing our neighbor's straw at 25 cents a load, hauling this to our plantations and

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scattering it among the canes to a depth of twelve to eighteen inches, lying loosely. This settled in the course of the winter to a depth of perhaps four inches, remains on the ground the year round. We add to this in December of the succeeding year.

When the canes of the blackberry have attained the height of thirty inches, the tips should be pinched, causing the production of low spreading branches. These branches so produced, will yield more fruit than the original cane would have yielded if it had been allowed to attain normal height of five to eight feet. We think, also, that the bushes are more likely to winter safely if handled in this manner, than if allowed to grow to their full height, without branching.—E. F. Stephens, Crete, Neb.

Grafting in Spring.

I have some choice plum trees that I would like to graft and I have no recipes for making grafting wax. Can you send me the recipe and is it too late to graft this spring.—C. J. Foy, Whitewater, Kan.

It is entirely too late to graft this spring unless you have made special preparations for it earlier in the season. If your trees are still dormant and if the scions were cut during the winter and held in cold storage, cellar or otherwise, they might possibly be used. It is too late to graft after

the buds begin to show green. However, we will give you the following recipes for making grafting wax, both of which are good and either of which may be adopted to suit your convenience. No. 1 is made by taking rosin 4 parts, by weight, beeswax 2 parts and tallow 1 part. Melt together and pour into a pail of cold water. Then grease the hands with tallow or some other grease and pull the wax until it is nearly white. This wax will keep well and is very satisfactory.

No. 2 is made by using 8 parts of rosin, 2 parts of beeswax and 1 part of linseed oil. Mix and handle in the same manner.

Tile drainage is attracting an increased amount of attention in Kansas and requests for back numbers of KANSAS FARMER containing articles upon this subject are frequent. A number of farmers have reported upon their success with drain tile and only one as having partially failed. There can be no doubt that a very considerable area can be added to the farm lands of Kansas by the use of drain tile. Lands that now lie worthless and yet upon which taxes must be paid, will be redeemed by it and such land is generally found to be very rich. The cost is considerable, of course, but if such results can be attained as were secured by one Shawnee county farmer, the investment will prove a wise one. This farmer states that he paid all the cost of his tiling system with the increased crops of two seasons and now has this double productive land to enjoy during the remainder of his lifetime. Many other farmers in Kansas have doubtless had experiences with drain tile on their farms and KANSAS FARMER would like to hear from them. Will you not give us a brief statement for the benefit of our readers, of your experiences, the cost of tile, cost of laying, size of tile used and benefits derived?

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Oswego, Kansas.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Stuart Ford, superintendent of the Plug Mountain branch of the Pacific Southwestern railroad, and Jack Frisbie, constructing engineer, determined to make the branch pay. Ford went to New York to see President Colbrith, and on the train helped a young lady who had lost her purse. At President Colbrith's office Ford met Chas. Adair, a nephew, who succeeded in getting his uncle to advance the capital necessary to get control of the majority of stock. Ford returned to Chicago, and President Colbrith came west with a party, one of whom was the young lady Ford had assisted, Miss Alicia Adair. After a long, hard fight Ford succeeded in floating the stock and the bonds were sold to a Dutch syndicate. Superintendent North, Ford's enemy, and Brian MacMorrogh, a contractor, went to New York for a conference with President Colbrith, which resulted in President Colbrith giving the contract to MacMorrogh Bros., and ordering Ford to consult North in all cases of doubt. Ford then visited the mining camps where railroad rights-of-way were in dispute, found that saloons and gambling halls were running, and bought a half interest in the Little Alicia mine. President Colbrith was influenced in the appointment of John C. North as first vice president and general manager. In the midst of the fight regarding the laying of the new branch, President Colbrith arrived from New York with a party of friends in his car. Miss Adair, in a conversation with Ford, learned the condition of the camps. President Colbrith ordered his train run over Plug Mountain at night, which nearly resulted in a collision with a freight train. Charles Adair made a rush trip to Denver in response to a telegram from his sister, in order to help Ford in a fight with North and the MacMorrogh Brothers were making on him.

CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE. THE DEADLOCK.

"NO, MR. FORD; there is no explanation that will explain away the incriminating fact. This is a matter which involves the good name of the Pacific Southwestern company, through its officials, and I must insist upon your resignation."

The battle was on, with the two combatants facing each other in the privacy of the president's room in the Copah hotel. Since Alicia had made him exchange the sword of extermination for the olive branch, Ford was fighting on the defensive, striving good-naturedly and persistently to keep his official head on his shoulders.

"I've admitted that it looks pretty bad, Mr. Colbrith; but you will concede the one chance in a hundred that no wrong was intended. I merely did, on the ground, what thousands of investors in mining chances do the world over—bought an interest in a mine without knowing or caring greatly into what particular mountain the mine tunnel was driven."

Mr. Colbrith frowned. He was of that elder generation of masters which looked with cold disapproval upon any side ventures on the part of the subordinate.

"The company has paid you liberally for your time and your undivided attention, Mr. Ford. No man can serve two masters. Your appointment as assistant to the president did not contemplate your engaging in other business."

Ford carefully suppressed the smile

Empire Builders.
Copyright 1907 by Frances Lynde.

which the bit of industrial martinetry provoked.

"As to that," he said placably, "I can assure you that the gold-digging has been purely an investment on my part."

"But an investment which you should not have made," insisted the president judiciously. "If it had not tempted you to the breach of trust, it was still inexpedient—most undeniably inexpedient. An official high in the councils of a great corporation should be like Cæsar's wife—above suspicion."

This time Ford's smile could not be wholly repressed. "I grant you it was foolhardy, in the economic point of view," he confessed. "I took a long chance of going ten thousand dollars to the bad. But mine-buying is a disease—as contagious as the measles. Everybody in a mining country takes a flyer, at least once. The experienced ones will tell you that nobody is immune. Take your own case, now: if you don't keep a pretty tight hold on your check-book, Mr. Colbrith, Cow Mountain will—"

The president frowned again; more portentously, this time.

"This levity is most reprehensible, Mr. Ford," he said stiffly. "I trust I know my duty as the head of a great railway company too well to be carried away on every baseless wave of excitement that fires the imagination of the mining-camp I chance to be visiting. Mr. Colbrith was not above mixing metaphor when the provocation was sufficiently great."

"Baseless?" echoed Ford. "Surely you don't doubt. Why, Mr. Colbrith, this strike is the biggest thing that has happened in the mining world since the discovery of the wedge-veins in Cripple Creek!"

The president shrugged his thin shoulders as one whose mission in life is to be sturdily conservative after all the remainder of mankind has struck hands with frenzied optimism.

"Nonsense!" he rasped contemptuously. "What happens? Two men come to town with certain rich specimens which they claim to have taken out of their prospect hole on Cow Mountain. That was at seven o'clock last night, less than twenty-four hours ago, and some two or three thousand lunatics have already rushed here in the belief—founded upon a mere boast, it may be—that a great gold reef underlies Cow Mountain. By this time to-morrow—"

Ford took him up promptly. "Yes; and by this time to-morrow the Denver Mining Exchange will be howling itself hoarse over Copah mining shares, like those curb-stone fellows downstairs; the hunt will be up, and every feeder the Pacific Southwestern system has will be sending its quota of gold-seekers to the new field. That isn't what you were going to say, I know; but it is what is going to happen. Mr. Colbrith, it's the chance of a century for the Pacific Southwestern company, and you are deliberately trying to fire the one man who can make the most of it."

The president's lack of sense of humor made it hard for him at times. He was sitting very erect in the straight-backed hotel chair when he said: "Mr. Ford, there are occasions when your conceit is insufferable. Do you imagine for a moment that you are the only engineer in the United States who can build railroads, sir?"

"Oh, no."

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There is absolutely no reason in the world why you should pay around \$85 for a separator that skims no better than the Galloway—if as good. That \$85 you are asked doesn't represent separator value. What it does represent is what you are asked to contribute to the unjust, unfair, many profits system in the old fashioned way of selling. Now I am not saying that these \$85 separators are not good. But when it comes to choosing between their separator at \$85 and mine at \$40, I want you to ask yourself, where does that other \$45 go—what does it buy? I am not saying that it wouldn't pay you to put \$85 into a separator if you couldn't get one any other way. Because no modern farmer who has three cows or more can afford to be without one. And no man can afford to take one of the "cheap" machines at any price.

Galloway's Bath In Oil Cream Separator

I deal on a big scale. I have to because my whole business depends upon the Law of Volume. By dealing with tens of thousands of farmers I am able to sell implements direct at a small margin of profit. I can save you from \$21.25 to \$45.00 on a Cream Separator of higher quality because of this and because of my splendid factory organization, and improved automatic machinery which greatly reduces the expense of manufacture. But one thing I don't save on is materials. The only way I save on them is by buying in enormous quantities. I don't save at the expense of quality. If Galloway's Bath-in-Oil Separators were not equal in every way to the highest-priced separators on the market, I wouldn't dare to guarantee them as I do. I wouldn't dare send them to you freight prepaid on 30 days free trial with the distinct understanding that I'll accept them back on your say-so and refund every cent of your money, including freight charges both ways. I stand all the expense, take all the risk. It is up to me to convince you—to satisfy you. Ask your neighbors about Galloway. I don't believe there is a farming community in the country where my machines are not represented. If not a Cream Separator, a Gasoline

Engine or a Manure Spreader. I only make those implements that dealers ask the long price for—implements that I can really save you big money on. Ask any publisher. The editor of this paper would not print my talk here if he did not know it was true. So you can take this announcement all the way through as straight, honest goods just the same as Galloway Machines. Now sit right down and write for my big Separator Book. It's mighty interesting and it's convincing. Let me make you my personal price proposition. I don't know how to make a fairer one. If I did I'd make it. If you can suggest a squarer, more generous proposition let me know about it because I want to print it in my next advertisement. All I want to do is to get my Separator on your farm, and I'll make almost any arrangement you want to get it there because I know when it is there it will deliver the goods and prove its own quality without my saying another word about it. Anyhow write me today. Just say "Galloway—send me your Cream Separator book and offer." Send me the postal NOW. William Galloway, President.

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The William Galloway Company, 383 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa



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In sending a postal for my big free book, I gladly pay postage. And I'll make you a proposition that will bring us together on a deal or I'm mistaken. Just send me the postal today.



en perhaps you will be good to explain your meaning?" was a poor attempt at a jest, the young man, rather lamely. It had the truth behind it, in a I predict that this is the beginning of one of the biggest mining of the world ever saw. We are one hundred and forty miles of with a practicable railroad; we within twelve miles with a which must be made practicable the band plays. If you discharge engineering corps at this crisis—"beg your pardon," interrupted president crustily. "I have not your force to resign."

meaning to, perhaps," coun- the young man, maliciously re- in the hope that he had found vulnerable link in the president's of mail. "But if I go, the entire ment will go. Every man in it friend, as well as my subordi- and they know very well that y shouldn't go, your new chief fire them and put in his own

said the president, straighten- you again. "Am I to understand you are threatening me, Mr.

Indeed; I am only stating a fact. is a pretty serious fact. Let us e, for the sake of the argument, my prediction comes true; that thirty-six or forty-eight hours Rest is packed with people try- get to Copah. Your new chief, shall have found him, will hard- in the saddle. When he comes l have to reorganize the depart- break in new men, learn by hard e what I have been learning in

Colbrith thrust out a thin lip of ate determination. if he does, your hypothetical will simply have to wait, Mr. We have the key to the Copah

tion, Mr. Ford," he said, turning back to his victim, who was methodically clipping the end from a cigar.

"No," was the brittle rejoinder. Again the president took time to look down into the crowded street. His next attack was from the rear.

"But I have understood that you do not wish to resign. Let us be mag- nanimous, Mr. Ford, and agree to hang this matter up until—until this sup- posed crisis is past."

"No," was the curt reply. "I have changed my mind. I don't think I want to work for you any longer, Mr. Colbrith."

"Not if I withdrew my—ah—objec- tions?"

"No." Silence again. The packed lobby of the hotel had overflowed upon the plank sidewalk, and the din of the buyers and sellers rose like the noise of a frantic street fight. Ford's half jesting remark about the possibility of the microbe finding its way into the blood of the president was not so pointless as the old man's retort sought to make it appear. It was the wheat pit which had given Mr. Colbrith his first half-million; and as he listened to the hoarse cries, the thing which he hoped was safely caution-killed be- gan to stir within him. Suddenly he picked a word or two out of the side- walk clamor that made him turn swift- ly upon the silent young man.

"They are selling 'Little Alicia'— your stock—down there!" he gasped.

"Have you—have you—"

"No; I haven't put mine on the mar- ket. It's some of my partner's, Grigs- by's stock. I suppose he couldn't stand the push."

Once more the president listened. Only an ex-wrestler in the wheat pit could have picked intelligence out of the babel of puts and calls.

"It's up to a hundred and fifty!" he exploded. "What did you pay for your shares, Mr. Ford?"

"Twenty," said Ford coolly.

"Good Heavens! I—I hope you hold a safe majority?"

"No; we broke even, Grigsby and I. I have fifty per cent."

The president groaned.

"I'll excuse you, Mr. Ford. Get down there at once and buy that other necessary share!"

Ford shook his head with predeter- mined gloom. "No, Mr. Colbrith, I'm not buying any more mining stock. What I did buy seems to have cost me my job."

But, my dear young man! This is a —a crisis. You are likely to lose con- trol of your property! Or, at least, it is soaring to a point at which you will never be able to secure the control!"

Ford came up smiling. "You forget that this is mere mad excitement, Mr. Colbrith," he said, handing back the president's own phrase. "To-morrow, I dare say, I shall be able to buy at twenty again."

The president came away from the window and sat down. His face was twitching and the thin white hands were tremulous.

"There may be more in this gold dis-

covery than I have been willing to ad- mit," he said abstractedly, "and in that case . . . Mr. Ford, upon what terms will you consent to go on and whip this line of ours into shape?"

Ford came out of the fog of discour- agement with a bound.

"A complete change in the manage- ment of the Pacific Southwestern, Mr. Colbrith. North and his grafters must go."

The president did not fly into wrath- ful shards, as Ford fully expected. On the contrary, he was figuring the white goat's-beard with one nervous hand, and apparently listening half-absently to the clamor in the street.

"Don't be unreasonable, Mr. Ford," he said quite mildly. "You know we can't consider anything like that at the present moment."

"It must be considered," Ford per- sisted. "Ever since I quit being a di- vision superintendent, North has ob- structed, lied about me, fought me. The time has come when, if I stay, I must have a free hand. I can't have it while he is out of jail."

"That is strong language to apply to our first vice president, Mr. Ford. And I can only believe that you are prej- udiced—unduly prejudiced. But all this may be taken up later. As you sug- gest we may be losing very precious time."

Ford got upon his feet.

"Promise me that you will give the Denver Management as thorough an investigation as you have given me, Mr. Colbrith; do that, and give me ab- solute authority over the MacMorroghs and their men for one week; and before the week's end we'll be hauling passen- gers and freight into Copah over our own rails."

For a moment the president seemed to be on the point of yielding. Then his habitual caution thrust out its foot and tripped him.

"I can't be pushed, Mr. Ford," he complained, with a return of the irri- tated tone. "Let the matter rest for the present. And—and you may con- sider yourself relieved from duty until I have gone a little deeper into these charges against you. Mr. North ac- cuses you, and you accuse Mr. North. I must have time to approach these matters deliberately. I don't know which of you to trust."

It was a deadlock. Ford bowed and laid his hand on the door.

"You are still the president of the Pacific Southwestern, Mr. Colbrith, and while you remain president—"

The old man's pride of office took fire like a tow in a furnace.

"What do you mean by that, Mr. Ford? Make yourself clear, sir!" he quavered.

"I mean just this: if your niece, Miss Alicia Adair, hadn't been good enough to say that she will be my wife, I'd carry this thing up to the board of di- rectors and do my level best to have you put where you could do the least harm."

"You? Alicia?" the old man shrieked. And then, in an access of senile rage that shook him like a leaf in the wind: "I said you were suspended—you are

discharged, sir—here and now! If you give another order as an official of the Pacific Southwestern company, I'll—I'll put you through the courts for it!"

Ford opened the door and went out, leaving the president clutching his chair with one hand and bailing the other into a shaking fist. The die was cast, and he had thrown a blank at the very moment when the game seemed to be turning his way. What would Alicia say?

As if the unspoken query had evoked her, the door of her room opened silently and she stood before him in the corridor.

"Tell me," she commanded. "We have fought it out, and I've had my beating," he said soberly. "When I thought I had him fairly down—he was actually begging me to stay on the company—we got tangled up again over North, and he fired me bodily."

"Did you—did you tell him about our—"

"Yes; and that was what set off the final fireworks."

She put her hands on his shoulders and made him face her squarely.

"Stuart, did you lose your temper?"

"I—I'm afraid I did—just at the last, you know. It's simply an un- speakable state of affairs, Alicia, dear! At a moment when we should be set- ting the whole world afire in a super- human effort to flog this piece of con- struction track into place, your uncle paralyzes everything!"

The constraining touch of her hands became almost a caress. "What shall you do, Stuart? Is there nothing to be done?"

He took his resolution on the spur of the moment.

"Yes, thank heaven! Your uncle has got to find a printing press, or at least a telegraph wire, before he can make my discharge effective. Before he can do that, or until he does it, I'm going to pull the throttle wide open and race that discharge circular, if I go to jail for it, afterward! Who knows but I shall have time to save the day for the company after all? Good-by, dearest. In twenty minutes I shall be riding for the MacMorroghs' camp, and when I get there—"

"You are going to ride back?—alone? Oh, no, no!" she protested; and the clinging arms held him.

"Why, Alicia, girl—see here: what do you imagine could happen me? Why, bless your loving heart, I've been tramping and riding this desert more or less for two years! What has come over you?"

"I don't know; but—but—oh, me! you will think I am miserably weak and foolish: but just as you said that, I seemed to see you lying in the road with your horse standing over you—and you were—dead!"

"Nonsense!" he comforted. "I'll be back here to-morrow, alive and well; but I mustn't lose a minute now. It's up to me to reach Horse Creek before the news of the gold strike gets there. There'll be a stampede, with every la- borer on the line hoofing for Copah."

(Continued on page 20.)

BARGAINS IN LANDS

240 ACRES, 9 rm. dwelling, close to town; bargain. Buckeye Agency, Agricola, Kan.

WHAT have you to trade for lands or city property? Hale, Coffeyville, Kan.

BUY OR TRADE with us. Exchange book free. Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

COME to Butler Co., Kan., for a home, 40 to 720 a., prices right. Benton Land Co., Benton, Kan.

GET OUR BOOK OF 500 FARMS and properties everywhere to trade. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.

IMPROVED FARMS in S. W. Kansas and N. W. Oklahoma, \$10 to \$25 per acre. Write Moore & Falls, Liberal, Kan.

S. E. KANSAS improved farm lands \$35 to \$60 per acre. Write for descriptive list; no misrepresentations. Foster Bros., Independence, Kan.

IMPROVED Anderson county corn, wheat, oats and alfalfa farms at \$40 to \$60 per acre. Write for our free list. Also good exchange propositions. Rice-Daniel Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

1120 ACRE COMBINATION RANCH. 25 head horses and colts above average, and one registered Percheron stallion. Write for particulars. 80 acres first-class alfalfa land in famous Artesian Valley at a great bargain. WM. MILLER, Meade, Kan.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN CENTRAL KANSAS, WESTERN KANSAS OR COLORADO LAND FOR A HOME OR INVESTMENT, STATE YOUR CHOICE TO C. C. WALLACE, BROOKVILLE, KANSAS.

NEW YORK FARMS. Well improved and for sale now at \$40 to \$60 per acre; grow biggest and best standard crops. For free select list ask McBurney, Stocking & Co., 279 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. No trades.

YOU'LL LIKE LINN COUNTY, KAN. We have abundant coal, wood, natural gas and good water. The land raises magnificent crops of alfalfa, timothy, clover, bluegrass, oats, corn and wheat, R. F. D. and phone at your door. Price \$20 to \$80 per acre. List free. A. E. ROOT, Pleasanton, Kan.

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS. If you want wheat land, if you want alfalfa land, if you want pasture land, if you want improved land, I've got it. If you will write me just what you want, I will find it for you at prices that can't be discounted. J. G. COLLINS, Ness City, Kansas.

LIVE AGENT WANTED in your locality to assist in selling corn, wheat and alfalfa land. We own thousands of acres in Pawnee and adjoining counties. Write for proposition on our own ranches. FRIZELL & ELY, Larned, Kansas.

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

POULTRY RANCH FOR SALE. One of the best poultry ranches in the state. Two acres adjoining Washburn college campus, 9-room house, cellar, cistern, well water, barn. Best poultry house in county. Fruit and ornamental trees. Price \$4,000, half on time if desired. No trades. POULTRYMAN, Kansas Farmer Office.

100-CHOICE DICKINSON AND CLAY CO. FARMS—100. 80 acres 3 miles from town, 70 a. under plow, alfalfa land, 20 pasture and meadow, 6 room house, good well, barn and other buildings. \$2000 cash; rest to suit; 25 a. wheat included. Write for list. J. J. Bishop, Wakefield, Kan.

SEVERAL good farms to trade for stocks of merchandise and land to exchange for city property. Land in the fertile Gulf Coast of Texas, \$20 per acre, on payments; fine climate and farmers get rich in a few years. We go down twice a month. Write me for particulars, Henry G. Parsons, Lawrence, Kan.

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

CAN YOU BEAT THIS? 120 acres, 3 miles to town, 8 miles from Parsons, new 5-room house, new barn, land lays just rolling enough to drain, fenced with hog wire on three sides, nearly all timothy and clover; some native pasture. This is a bargain at \$45 per acre.

A. P. ROSA, Galesburg, Neosho County, Kansas.

FOR SALE. At invoice, a dandy butcher shop in live town of 4000; splendid patronage; two other shops; will take part trade. Address BREMYER & BRUBAKER, McPherson, Kansas.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—320 a., nice, smooth, level wheat land. 160 acres in cultivation, 160 in grass, all can be farmed, deep, rich, dark loam soil, fine water, in good neighborhood. Priced for short time only, \$25 per acre and good terms; second creek bottom land and not a bad spot on it. Address Stinson & Sheldon, Spearville, Kan.

ANDERSON COUNTY—268 acres, 65 acres in cultivation, 25 acres mowland, balance pasture, 10 acres fenced hog tight. Plenty water. Six-room house, new barn 46x50 and other improvements. Six mi. to Garnett, 3 miles to Bush City, 1/2 mile to school. Price \$35. This is a bargain. Geo. W. Her & Sons, Garnett, Kansas.

MONTGOMERY CO., Kan., best improved farms sell at \$40 to \$60 per acre. For descriptive booklet write BOWMAN REALTY CO., Coffeyville, Kan.

FOR TRADE. 80 acres, 4 miles of Garnett, Kan., 70 acres in cult., 6 room house, barn, crib, Price \$5,000; mortgage \$1,300. Wants grocery or gen. mdse.

215 acres, 5 miles of Bush City Price \$16,000; mortgage \$5,600. Wants small farm in northeast Kansas. SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kansas.

THE BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN. If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed education, 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.

FOR SALE. 325 a. Verdigris bottom, big house, phone, 2 fine wells, 2 big barns, etc., all in cult. and meadow except few acres fine timber; have produced 80 bu. corn, 40 bu. wheat and 8 tons of alfalfa per acre; in oil and gas belt and unleased; 3 miles good town and 9 miles to county seat; an estate; no agent's profit. Price \$85 acre. You can't buy better land at any price; will soon double in value. LOCK BOX 656, Fredonia, Kansas.

YOU CAN'T BEAT IT. 160 acres, level, sub-irrigated land, fenced, 100 a. in wheat, 1/2 goes; best in county; 60 mow land; all can be farmed; half mile to school; 3 miles to trading point; on R. F. D. and phone line; first class for investment or a home. Price \$6,000; terms. All new land. Write BROWN, GRANT & WALTER, Kingman, Kansas.

POSSESSION ANY TIME. 160 acres, all good alfalfa and corn land, 40 acres native pasture, some alfalfa, fenced hog tight, balance of land in a high state of cultivation, large fine orchard, good 7-room house, large bank barn and other outbuildings, located 5 miles from Union Stock Yards in Wichita, Kan.; R. F. D. and phone. This is a fine farm and home. Price \$15,500. Terms. EDWIN TAYLOR REALTY CO., 107 South Main Street, Wichita, Kansas.

Best Bargain in S. E. Kansas. 240 acres, 6 miles from Coffeyville, fair improvements, 80 acres in cultivation, balance mowland and pasture. Snap at \$26 per acre. No trades. H. H. KAHN, Coffeyville, Kansas.

OUR BEST BARGAIN. 540 acres for sale, 5 miles Fredonia; well improved. \$25 per acre. J. L. SKAGGS, Fredonia, Kansas.

Ness County Wheat Lands. For Sale—Fine stock and wheat section of land in Ness county, Kansas; fine spring and improvements. For particulars address HARVEY N. JACKSON BROWNELL, KANSAS.

ONE-TENTH - CASH - BALANCE EASY. Business and residence lots in Plains \$12.50 to \$50. Rapidly growing city in southwestern Kansas. Population should double in a year. Modern improvements: electric lights, telephones, cement walks, main line railway, etc. Buy now and get benefit of early spring advance in price. Send for plat today and get early choice. JOHN W. BAUGHMAN, Plains, Kansas.

44 Bushels to the Acre. A heavy yield, but that's what John Kennedy of Edmonton, Alberta, Western Canada, got from 40 acres of Spring Wheat in 1910. Reports from other districts in that province showed other excellent results—such as 4,000 bushels of wheat from 120 acres, or 33 1/2 bushels per acre. 25, 30 and 40 bushel yields were numerous. As high as 132 bushels of oats to the acre were threshed from Alberta fields.

THE SILVER CUP. At the recent Spokane Fair was awarded to the Alberta Government and adjoining pre-emption of 160 acres (at \$3 per acre), are to be had in the choicest districts.

Schools convenient, climate excellent, soil of the very best, railroads close at hand, building lumber cheap, fuel easy to get and reasonably priced, water easily procured, mixed farming a success.

Write as to best place for settlement, section low railway rates, pamphlet "Last Best West" and other information, to Sup't. of Immig., Ottawa, Can., or to Can. Gov't Agt. (54)

J. S. CRAWFORD, 125 West 9th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

OKLAHOMA LAND. GET A HOME. 160 acre farm 2 1/2 miles of R. R. town and 5 miles of county seat, 10 a. in cultivation, 40 a. pasture, 10 a. mow land, 6 a. orchard, 5 a. alfalfa, good 6 room house, small barn and granaries, all fenced, 2 fine wells of water, fine grape vineyard, 1/2 mile to school, farm drains well. Price \$7,000. Immediate possession. One-half cash will handle this. Write for our land list. BATTEN REALTY CO., Medford, Oklahoma.

COLORADO LAND. KIOWA COUNTY, COLORADO, corn, wheat and alfalfa lands \$8 to \$15. Homestead relinquishments \$250 up. Folder and copy of the Homestead Laws sent free. A few 160-acre homestead tracts under prospective irrigation yet. THE WESTERN REALTY CO., Eads, Colo.

TEXAS LAND. LOWER PECOS VALLEY IRRIGATED LAND. In West Texas is absolutely the best location for safe and profitable investment in America. 40 acres will provide an ideal home and a yearly income of \$3000 to \$5000. Development has only fairly started and present values will double and treble in price within two years. We own or control the sale of the best dependable irrigated lands which we can sell in tracts to suit at from \$50 to \$100 per acre, water rights fully paid, on easy terms, or we can supply sections of arid or shallow pumping well lands at \$5 to \$10 per acre. For productive-ness and all the year climate the Pecos Valley is unsurpassed. Let us know your wants and we will supply detailed information. Address THE HEATH COMPANY, 109 West Seventh St., Topeka, Kan.

OZARK ORCHARD BEARING. Lands on level roads, close to Distributing Station are at their BEST around "Goodman Community," McDonald county, Missouri.

CLIMATE, HEALTH AND WATER. the best. Markets at YOUR DOORS. Growers' Association established.

Beautiful Booklet showing scenes and conditions with PRICES and TERMS mailed on request. JAMES B. WELSH REALTY & LOAN CO., Ozark Dept 3, Kansas City, Mo.

PANHANDLE RANCH. 6400 acres solid body one mile of town on the Santa Fe new house and barn; splendid fences; mostly rough land, but not sandy; all good grass land; plenty of water. Price for quick sale \$6 an acre; one-fourth cash, balance in three equal annual payments at 6 per cent; will not lease; no trades. SIMMONS BROS., Owners, 1002 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Good-bye, sweetheart, and—may I? He took her face between his hands and did it anyhow.

Five minutes later he was bargaining for a saddle horse at the one living stable in the camp, offering and paying the selling price of the animal for the two days' hire. It was a sorry mount at that and when he was dragged it out into the street, Jack Benson, the youngest member of the staff, rode up, that moment in from the tie-camp above Cow Mountain.

"Don't dismount, Jack," he ordered curtly. "You're just in time to save me eight or ten miles, when the end are worth dollars. Ride for a dead end-of-track and Frisbie on a dead end Tell Dick to hold his men. If he has to do it at the muzzle of a gun, and come on with the track, night and keep on raising it—but that's all right. It's an order. Rush it!"

Benson nodded, set his horse at the path leading up to the railroad grade and spurred up the hill. Ford gave a final tug at his saddle cinches, put a leg and began to pick his way down the thronged street in the opposite direction.

Thirty seconds afterwards a man wearing the laced trousers and a Mexican bullion-corded sombrero of a Mexican dandy came out of his hiding place behind the door of the livery stable, fice, thoughtfully twirling the cylinder of a drawn revolver.

"I take a da mustang," he said to the boy who had held Ford's horse during the short interview with Benson. And when the broncho was brought out, the Mexican, like Ford, looked at the cinches, mounted, and rode down the street leading to the lower main and the river.

(Continued next week.)

Official statement of the financial condition of the Bank of Richland, State of Kansas, at the close of business on the day of March, 1911: Resources—Loans and discounts, \$104,063.70; overdrafts, \$44.40; expense account, \$460.10; cash and exchange, legal reserve, \$22,051.14. Total, \$126,638.26. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$126,638.26; surplus fund, \$10,000.00; interest, \$2,000.85; exchange, \$34.00; undivided deposits, \$52,831.18; certificates of deposit, \$51,967.33. Total, \$126,638.26. Statement of the above statement is true; I swear that the above statement is true; said bank has no liabilities, other than shown on any note or obligation, to the God. (Seal.) Albert Neese, Owner, subscribed and sworn to before me, this day of March, 1911. Carl Thurber, Notary Public. (Commission expires on the day of April, 1911.)

VANSANT'S FAMOUS—WORLD'S GREATEST YIELDING SEED CORN. You can't afford to risk your crop of corn by planting inferior seed corn nor buying it from jobbers. Buy direct from the oldest and most successful breeders. Raise 75 to 100 bushels an acre. We grow every bushel on the world's greatest seed corn farm—1500 acres—in trust type growing section of corn belt. Thousands regular praising customers. Send your name for LARGE INSTRUCTIVE CATALOG FREE. We Won First Premium L. WITH SAMPLES OF CORN. Start right with the best seeds you can get—that's Vansant's—Send name today. Remember Brother: W. W. Vansant & Sons, Box B, Farragut, Iowa. We Grow Our Corn

"A dog is a animal with four legs, a tale, and pants but he never changes them. He wags his tale when he is glad and sits on it when he is sorry. A dog is a useful animal because he bites burglars but he is more trouble than he is worth when he tracks mud on the carpet. A bull dog is the king of beasts."—The Boy.

There are but four human occupations that are actually productive of wealth and of these, farming produces more than the others combined.

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Experiences with Alfalfa.
1874 or 1875 alfalfa seed was brought from California to the east part of the state, together with considerable literature about the wonder of this great plant. We planted and grew a wonderful crop, some of reaching a height of two and a half feet, and I remember that we some of it to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, and became part of the exhibit from Kansas and created a great deal of interest. We made the mistake, however, which has been made so many times, we pastured our alfalfa to the ground and lost it and concluded it was not adapted to Kansas soils and gave it up. Attention was next called to this about 1884 or 1885 when Mr. O. Hildreth returned from a trip to California enthusiastic over the alfalfa seed seen in California. Seed was obtained here and a number of enterprising men began to experiment with alfalfa, among them being S. Lehigh and Dr. Ensign. While we made mistakes and lost many fields, alfalfa in this county was always a success from the start. During the fifteen years I have grown from 200 to 600 acres of alfalfa each year.

The ground should be plowed at least one month before sowing. It is not enough that you should get the soil to come up and begin to grow, the soil must be so settled that the young plant can withstand a certain amount of dry weather after it is sown. After plowing it is better to let the ground thoroughly before sowing a chance to dry out, and the sowing must be repeated at least every rain until ready to sow. Alfalfa must be so thoroughly drained and leveled that there will be no buttresses or holes for ponds of water during the wet season. It is not necessary in this country to plow very deep for alfalfa. Our subsoil is all fairly loose. The ground must be well packed with only a dust mulch on top. No implement has given so much satisfaction in the preparation of ground as the sub-surface roller. This not only crushed the clods and leaves the ground in the best condition, but it leaves it well settled and solid, which is just what is needed for the young alfalfa plant. It can scarcely put too much time and work in preparing the seed bed. It is not necessary nor best to manure the ground before sowing. It will increase the weeds and be no benefit to the young plant. After the alfalfa is sown the time to put the manure on the ground. There is no crop then which will respond more quickly to good fertilizers and when you have a good crop of alfalfa it will take care of the weeds. Professor Wing says the use of two or three tons per acre of carbonate of lime will so neutralize the soil that it will vastly increase the production of alfalfa, at the same time ridding the ground of the grass, which grows in our old fields, broken up fields. This ground, which is a fine slack, can be sold down in Newton in carload lots for \$1.10 per ton, and if he is correct we will all be spreading pulverized limestone on our alfalfa fields. It is well known that the bottom fields of alfalfa of Butler and Chase counties, lying between bluffs of limestone, are constantly being washed down the low land, are practically free from crabgrass.

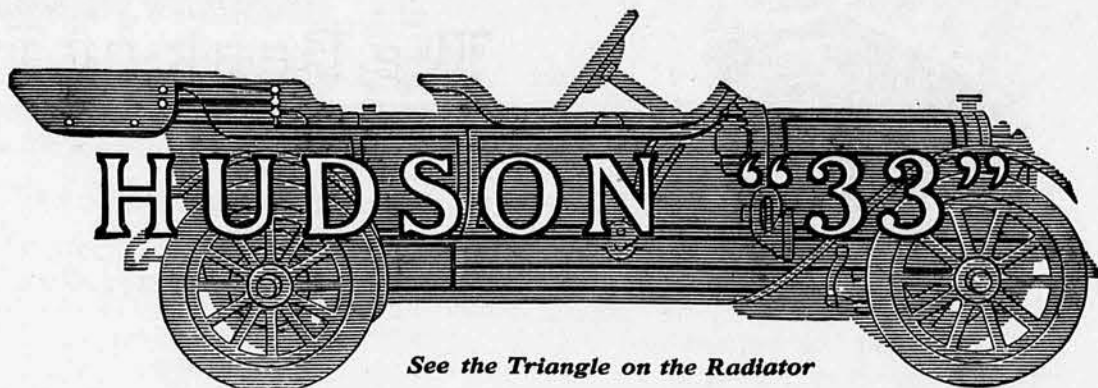
Our ground were free from all weeds, and especially were free from crabgrass, from the 15th of March to the 15th of April is a very good time to sow. We have usually sowed our alfalfa too late. I have never known a spring sowing frozen out in this country. We have been more than necessary about the danger of frost to the young alfalfa plant. Heavy, beating rain will kill the alfalfa plant and entirely spoil the stand if it should come when the alfalfa is just through the ground. This is so likely to happen in the early part of the season. After the middle of April your alfalfa plant does not get a strong enough growth to the weeds down and is very likely to be smothered out during the summer and especially in August, by crabgrass. Mowing the young alfalfa plant is necessary and to be avoided where possible. Alfalfa does not start to grow from the point at which it is cut, but the stock must die down from the plant is well started and grown should it be cut the first

The Passing of the Present Type of Motor Car

DESIGNS in motor cars change—for there is advancement. It has not been many years since we heard the clug of the one-cylinder, and the rear tonneau was the only car we knew. There is as distinct an advancement today over the type generally known as was the side door tonneau over previous designs. But this new advancement is in simplicity. We are leaving out many things that in former designs were thought necessary. The HUDSON "33" is the Simple Car. It has so many fewer parts than others. There are no exposed rods, wires or other mechanical bric-a-brac.

HOWARD E. COFFIN the designer of the HUDSON "33" has built four other cars—all of them successful and the leaders of their time—before he started on this one. Each of those models established the designs for other makers for the years that followed. Truly, he is two years ahead of others. The HUDSON "33" shows that conclusively. Come see it here. A glance convinces you of that fact.

The HUDSON "33" is furnished in three types: a Touring Car at \$1400, a Pony Tonneau at \$1450 and the Torpedo at \$1500. These prices include complete equipment with dual ignition system, including Bosch magneto, mohair top, Frost-O-Lite gas tank, gas and oil lamps, tools, repair kit, etc. These prices do not include freight from Detroit.



See the Triangle on the Radiator

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY

6038 Jefferson Avenue, DETROIT

year and then not too close to the ground. For ordinary ground and ordinary conditions, fall sowing is much the best, and with a crop as expensive to start as alfalfa, the best is none too good. My favorite time to sow is from the middle of August to the middle of September. It is not best to pay too much attention to the weather. When your ground is in condition and the time of year has come, sow your alfalfa seed and do not watch the clouds. A covering of manure put on the young alfalfa during the winter is of great benefit. On the 15th of May a few years ago, I began cutting a field of alfalfa sown the previous September and the first crop cleared \$6 per acre, about all expenses of cutting and marketing. The same field produced several other crops the same year.

Joseph Wing, in his book entitled "Alfalfa in America," gives the results of a number of experiments made on different tracts of land and covering several cuttings, and the conclusion is that about 15 pounds per acre gives the best results. More than 15 pounds was an absolute injury while not quite as good results were obtained when 12 or less pounds were used per acre. Even with this amount nearly twice as many plants should germinate as the ground will support but there is probably a "survival of the fittest" in plants and my own experience agrees that about 15 pounds per acre is the right amount. However, I have one field of alfalfa with as good a stand as any, that I instructed my foreman to sow 12 pounds per acre and he made a mistake in his calculations, getting just six pounds per acre on the land and it is plenty thick and as good a stand as one would wish. Many others reported a similar experience. When 15 pounds per acre was sowed on a number of different occasions a light rain would come, bringing up a good fair stand of plants which dry weather later would kill, and a second heavy rain would germinate enough more seed to make a good heavy stand. This has been my experience on several occasions.

The most satisfactory seeder I know

is one made by the Superior Drill people which can be regulated to sow from six to thirty pounds and is used with a pair of horses and scatters the seed thoroughly broadcast. This should be followed by a harrow and later the ground should be cross-harrowed. No doubt, the wheelbarrow seeder or even a hand-seeder can be made to give good results.—Dr. J. T. Axtell, before Harvey County Institute.

Why Leave the Farm?

Prizes were recently offered to Minnesota boys and girls for the best essay on "Why I Want to Leave the Farm." These essays show that very many of the young people are not in favor of leaving the farm, and they give abundant reasons for their stand. Among these reasons were time-worn ones of such as the superior healthfulness of the country, the better food, the attractiveness of the scenery and the fascinations of plant and animal life—supplemented by such new arguments as these:

1. That "modern improvements" in the home are now practically as available in the country as in the city. That is, running water, baths, hot-water heating plants, electric lights, new kitchen and laundry appliances, etc., can be found in the home of the farmer as well as in that of the townsman; or, if not already there, they are easily "within sight."

2. That the consolidated school is bringing to the country districts educational advantages equal at least to those afforded by the graded schools of the cities; to which is added, in many cases, a special agricultural course which the city school cannot afford. The cheerful optimism of youth, pending the more general "arrival" of the consolidated school, is willing to make the best of the schools as they now exist.

3. That the telephone, the daily free delivery of mails, the daily paper and the automobile, have already made the isolation of farm life, in large areas, a thing of the past, and promises to destroy it everywhere.

4. That the recent improvements

DOUBLE YOUR CAPACITY

BY BUYING DOUBLE CAPACITY MACHINERY

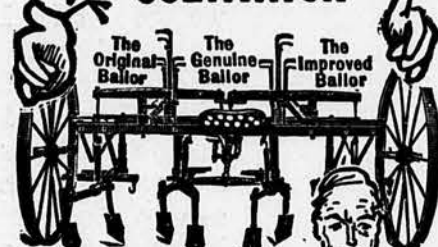
It is the demand of the century. You cannot possibly keep pace with time without listening to the war cry "more machinery" and "bigger machinery" and you can't possibly make money unless you do buy it.



Corn Growers

here is the greatest corn cultivating machine ever invented—the

BAILOR 2 ROW CULTIVATOR



JUST SEND YOUR NAME for full information—We will send you our **Complete Illustrated Circular FREE**

Don't be fooled by imitations. Get this Catalog and see. This picture shows the relative small capacity of the farmer who still uses a one-row cultivator. You can't afford to do it any longer.

WITH SPECIAL OFFER You ought not to wait but send right now—just a postal will do. We are anxious to send it.

BAILOR

Plow & Mfg. Co.
1306 Main St.
ATCHISON, KANS.

in tillage and in stock raising and dairying have so increased the profitability of farm pursuits as to make them compare more favorably than ever before with the gains in other pursuits.

An Opportunity

You can buy a most desirable farm in one of the most advantage-ful districts in the United States. A district that shows for itself, that it is a veritable garden spot. Where crops are sure---Water plentiful and climate the most salubrious. Read every word of this letter announcement.

J. R. MULVANE, PRES.

A. W. KNOWLES, VICE PRES.

J. W. THURSTON, CASH.

S. F. HUGHES, ASST. CASH.



Topeka, Kansas March 23, 1911.

Dear Sir:--

I have been interested in irrigation lands and helping to make the desert bloom the last twenty-odd years. Having succeeded in building up a prosperous community where there was nothing but climate and desert soil, with a river wasting its precious waters, all of which needed to be brought together as an evidence of our success let me state that my manager, Mr. J. J. Cooper, of Las Animas, Colorado, fed the first flock of sheep ever fed in the Arkansas Valley seventeen years ago. In the year 1909 there were fed in Bent County over 140,000 head, and in 1910 over 200,000 head. In the Arkansas Valley, along the line of the Fort Lyon Canal Co's canal over 600,000 head were fed.

These lands are very productive, producing three or four crops of alfalfa per annum, aggregating four or five tons per acre, which last year brought, in the field, \$7.00 per ton. This alfalfa is a never failing crop that betters the land year by year; following it we get the largest crops of wheat, rye, oats and beets. Last year we produced all the way from forty to sixty-five bushels of wheat to the acre. Barley, oats, rye and all vegetables are at their highest excellency in this valley, which is the home of the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe and as fine water melons as grow anywhere. In sugar beets it stands at the head of the line for quality. There are in the valley seven large sugar factories, each having a capacity of from 800 to 1000 tons per day. Apples, pears, peaches, apricots and all the berries reach high perfection and are successfully grown.

These lands lie well, with a dip to the south, and are all watered by the Fort Lyon Canal & Reservoir Company's direct delivery, the canal having a priority right of 933 cubic feet per second of water; the Company has four large complete reservoirs with a capacity of 132,000 acre feet of water, which means sufficient water to cover 132,000 acres a foot deep.

The canal is 113 miles long, 60 feet wide at the bottom the first 45 miles and the balance of the distance 30 feet wide at the bottom. In time of floods this canal will carry from 1500 to 1800 feet of water per second with perfect safety. It has been a success for the past seven years.

The climate of this valley is salubrious; the settlements are American; there are good schools and churches, and unexcelled railroad facilities.

Extraordinary

PROMPT ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN TO INSURE GETTING ONE OF THESE FINE FARMS. THE OPPORTUNITY FOR BETTERMENT IS OPEN TO THOSE WHO WILL ACT AT ONCE.

WRITE TODAY FOR DETAILED PARTICULARS AND PRICES AND FOR DATES WHEN PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVES WILL BE GLAD TO GO OUT WITH YOU AND SHOW YOU OVER THIS PROPERTY.

HERE IS A LOCALITY WHOSE FARM PRODUCTION IS PROVEN—HAS BEEN MAGNIFICENTLY DEVELOPED—WHERE AN EXTRA RAILROAD HAD TO BE BUILT TO HAUL OUT THE CROP AND LIVE STOCK PRODUCTION. THIS LAND HAS BEEN CLOSELY HELD FOR INVESTMENT. ONLY MR. MULVANE'S DESIRE, ON ACCOUNT HIS ADVANCED YEARS, TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF AFFAIRS DEMANDING HIS ATTENTION AND ENERGIES, HAS MADE IT POSSIBLE TO BUY ONE OF THESE FINE FARMS ON THE LIBERAL TERMS OFFERED.

THERE IS NOT A GREAT DEAL OF THIS LAND TO BE HAD. WHAT THERE IS OF IT WILL, MOST LIKELY, BE QUICKLY TAKEN. HERE IS ONCE WHERE IT IS BETTER TO ACT PROMPTLY, THAN TO REGRET INACTION AFTER THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY IS PAST.

3 - -

Outside of this ribbon of cultivated land there is an unlimited range both north and south, covered by good, nutritious grass.

The production of the irrigated lands is so great that the Santa Fe railroad was compelled to build a railroad up through these lands. Their main line runs on the south of the river. These lands are located on the north side. This new railroad line extends from Holly, a station on the Santa Fe, to Swink, another station on the same line, with connections at Lamar, Las Animas, Swink, Holly and La Junta. The Company has put in side tracks and beet dumps, with all needed facilities for shipments every three and one half miles, thus placing every producer within, at the furthest, one and one half miles from a station.

As to climate, the United States Government, after an exhaustive survey, placed the naval sanitarium at Old Fort Lyon, just five miles east of Las Animas and about the center of this productive district. On any small rise of ground Pike's Peak may be seen in the western distance.

These lands are all of them under cultivation and all of them revenue producers, with reasonable numbers of houses, barns and wells, fences and necessary laterals. On many of these farms there are fine soft water wells.

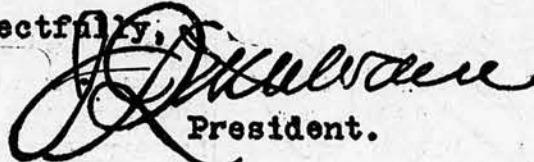
I own and control about 5000 acres in this valley and by reason of my age desire to sell a portion of these lands in 40, 80 or 160 acre tracts.

Terms: One fourth cash and the balance on any reasonable terms to suit the purchaser.

A number of names of prospective purchasers have been furnished me by some of my friends. If you are interested I should be glad to hear from you, and would also thank you for the names and addresses of any of your friends who might want an improved farm, with plenty of water on the ground for irrigation.

You can show this letter to your banker or any friend who is posted on irrigation. It will bear the closest scrutiny.

Yours respectfully,


President.

Because of its confidence in the future of this land, and of its knowledge of the integrity of Mr. Mulvane, KANSAS FARMER asks its readers, who are looking for productive homes, in a good locality, or for land for investment, to take advantage of this opportunity and the time, by writing Mr. Mulvane personally. Simply address your letter, J. R. MULVANE, Topeka, Kansas.

"The Cement Workers Hand Book"

OR

The Uses of Cement on the Farm

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

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

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


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

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Some recent experiments made at the Indiana Station contain results that would be valuable in many sections of Kansas. Cow peas and soy beans were sown on wheat stubble ground immediately after harvest. The purpose was to determine the amount of organic matter and nitrogen which might thus be added to the soil and to prevent the growth of crab grass, foxtail or weeds which generally follows wheat harvest and saps the moisture from the soil. It is a well established fact that wheat growing alone robs the soil of its fertility very rapidly, as no plant food

is returned to it. In this experiment it was found that the green weight of the crop produced above ground on the last of September was 10.8 tons of cow peas and 9.3 tons of soy beans per acre. The soy bean tops were found to contain 130 pounds of nitrogen, while the roots contained 14.4 per acre. This represents a value of about \$18 worth of nitrogen, provided the crop had been plowed under for green manure. This is certainly vastly more profitable than allowing the field to grow up to foxtail and weeds while it leaves the ground in fine condition for the sowing of wheat in the fall.

Does It Pay To Import Seed Wheat

By W. M. JARDINE

This is a question farmers, wheat dealers and millers have been asking themselves for many years. It is a question concerning which there is still much diversity of opinion. While the practice of interchanging seed wheat is not general among wheat growers, there, nevertheless, is a great deal of seed planted every year that has been brought in from outside districts, at a cost to the farmer considerably higher than seed of the same variety could have been secured at home. In addition to paying a premium on introduced seed there is always danger of introducing with the wheat seeds of obnoxious weeds or weeds that sooner or later will become obnoxious. Unless it can be shown, therefore, that larger yields of wheat or a better quality of wheat, or both, can be obtained as a result of interchanging seed wheat, the practice should be abandoned.

At the present time there is an apparent feeling among the farmers, wheat dealers and millers of the state of Kansas, that our hard winter wheats are deteriorating in milling quality; that they are becoming more starchy, and consequently softer. It is argued that wheat will gradually "run out" if continuously grown from the same seed in one locality for any length of time, and that in order to maintain high quality and productive power in our hard winter wheats it will be necessary to introduce new seed from time to time.

A few years ago this same general feeling regarding the quality and yield of the hard winter wheats of Nebraska prevailed among the farmers, grain dealers and millers of that state, where the Turkey and Kharkof varieties are extensively grown. They, too, feared their wheat was deteriorating in yield and quality as a result of planting home-grown seed continuously in the same locality for a period of years. Investigations were at once begun by the Nebraska Experiment Station to determine the cause of the yellowish kernels, called "Yellow Berry," which usually occurred in a greater or less degree, and which was thought to be one of the bad results obtaining from continuously planting home-grown seed and also to determine what effect the changing of seed would have upon the quality and yielding power of wheat. Investigations were directed along the following lines:

To determine whether the yellow berries were due to bleaching by the sun and other weather conditions after harvest.

To determine the influence of time of cutting upon the amount of "Yellow Berry."

To determine if the character of the season, independent of any method of handling the crop, might influence the amount of "Yellow Berry."

In the interchanging of seed, wheat was brought from Kansas, Iowa and Ohio and grown at the Nebraska Experiment Station alongside of home-grown seed of the same variety. Also, through the United States Department of Agriculture, seed was obtained from a shipment of six varieties of hard red winter wheat from Russia and grown alongside of similar home-grown varieties at the Nebraska Experiment Station.

As a result of these investigations, which extended over a period of years, Dr. T. J. Lyon and Mr. Alvin Keyser, under whose direction the investigations were conducted, arrived at the following conclusions:

"Yellow Berry" in hard winter wheat causes an annual loss to the

wheat raisers of Nebraska of one-half to one million dollars, the chief cause of this condition is aging wheat to become over-ripe failure to stack the sheaves.

"Yellow berries, as compared with hard red ones, have a lower content and are lighter in weight."

"Seed wheat brought from a distance did not in any case prove good as the local grown seed of same variety. Locally grown Turkey Red yielded better than imported Crimson for each of the years (Crimson is practically identical with Turkey Red.)"

"Turkey Red wheat brought from western Kansas (the Fort Hays station), yielded nearly as well as Nebraska grown seed and was of better quality during the drier years, suffered more from scab or blight 1903 and 1904."

They also found that Turkey wheat was the best adapted on whole for growing in the state of Nebraska, and that there is quite a nitrate relation between the percentage of "Yellow Berry" in the crop and character of the season in so far as the latter effects the date of ripening the composition and the yield of wheat. The amount of "Yellow Berry" increased with the lateness of ripening, and crops of large yield and nitrogen content contain more berries than do crops of low yield high nitrogen.

Other investigators, both in country and abroad, have found the protein content of the wheat varies with the length of the fruiting period, that is, from the time of sowing until ripe. The longer the fruiting period the lower the percentage of nitrogen.

In 1905 the Office of Grain Investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture began some comparative experiments with the state of South Dakota, Kansas and California and in Texas, to determine the effect seed of the same variety of wheat grown at these different points, then interchanged between the different points would have upon composition and yield of the crop obtained in each respective locality. The writer, being a member of the office of Grain Investigations during the time these experiments were running, took occasion to study the results carefully and here presents some of them as are germane to the question in hand.

The experiments consisted in sowing winter wheat from the same initial seed in each of three distinct localities, each typical of its own district: Hays, Kansas, Amarillo, Texas and Yuba City, California. Seed of grain from each year's crop was sent to the other points and grown alongside of the continuing home-grown seed. Three plots of wheat were, therefore, grown at each station, and all from the same original seed.

By this method of interchanging seed it was possible to determine the influence of climate and of seed on the crop produced. Crimson, a common hard red winter wheat, similar to Turkey, was used in these tests, of which was obtained from the crop of wheat grown at Hays, Kansas. Seed was sent from this point to California and to Texas to plant in tenth acre plots, and a one-tenth acre plot was also planted at Hays, Kansas. The crop grown in 1906 at each of the three points in question forms the starting point of the experiments. Three years' results from these experiments are shown in the following table:

Source of Food—	Per cent protein.	Per cent flinty.	Weight per bu.
Original from Kansas, 1905.....	14.53	98	56.5
1906—			
Kansas, 1905, to Kansas, 1906.....	17.27	100	58.8
Kansas, 1905, to California, 1906.....	9.80	36	59.4
Kansas, 1905, to Texas, 1906.....	10.88	...	58.9
1907—			
Texas, 1906, to Texas, 1907.....	16.47	95	58.6
Kansas, 1906, to Texas, 1907.....	15.33	98	58.5
California, 1906, to Texas, 1907.....	16.47	...	62.3
Texas, 1906, to California, 1907.....	16.26	50	61.8
California, 1906, to California, 1907.....	16.26	60	61.3
Kansas, 1906, to California, 1907.....	9.91	50	51.3
Kansas, 1906, to Kansas, 1907.....	20.23	...	51.3
California, 1906, to Kansas, 1907.....	20.74	...	50.7
Texas, 1906, to Kansas, 1907.....	20.46	...	58.3
1908—			
Kansas, 1907, to Kansas, 1908.....	13.11	60	58.1
California, 1907, to Kansas, 1908.....	...	75	60.2
Texas, 1908, to Kansas, 1908.....	13.39	...	51.7
Texas, 1907, to California, 1908.....	11.40	...	61.4
California, 1907, to California, 1908.....	10.48	...	...
Kansas, 1907, to California, 1908.....	10.71	...	...

It will be observed from the above table that the original seed, from which the crop of 1906 was grown, contained 14.33 per cent protein, was 56.3 per cent flinty and weighed 56.3 pounds per bushel. The grain from the 1906 crop contained 17.23 per cent protein in Kansas, 9.8 per cent in California, and 10.88 per cent in Texas; that grown in Kansas being 100 per cent flinty and weighing 58.8 pounds per bushel, while that grown in California was only 36 per cent flinty and entirely "Yellow Berry," and weighed 59.4 pounds per bushel. Grain from the 1907 crop grown in seed distributed from each station to each of the other two stations, is to say, when the Kansas, California, and Texas grown seed was planted in Texas, although it varied in protein from 9.8 to 17.27 per cent, in flintiness from 36 to 100 per cent, produced grain of practically the same protein content, equal in flintiness and in weight per bushel. Also, the same seed when planted in California, even though it varied in protein, as just shown, produced grain almost the same in protein content, flintiness and weight per bushel. Likewise the same seed planted at Hays, Kansas, produced grain containing practically the same percentages of protein and weight per bushel. Similar results were obtained in these experiments in 1908, as indicated in the table.

In addition to the grain produced in home-grown seed being equal in protein content, weight per bushel and flintiness or freedom from "Yellow Berry" to that grown from introduced seed, it also gives as large, and usually larger yields of grain per acre, the figures in the above table show, wherever the yield is recorded. For example, when Crimean winter wheat was grown in California and in Kansas was planted alongside of home-grown wheat in Texas, in 1907, the yields were as follows: 8.32 bushels per acre in California seed; 10.68 bushels per acre from Kansas grown seed, and 12 bushels per acre from Texas grown seed, a difference of 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 bushels per acre that year in favor of home-grown seed.

It is safe to conclude: First, that the low protein content or practically all "Yellow Berry," if otherwise good and viable, will produce grain in quality both with respect to protein and flintiness, to that produced from introduced seed of the variety rich in protein, provided they are of equal breeding. Second, that "Yellow Berry" seed will produce grain equal in quality to grain from the same locality from seed from "Yellow Berry." Third, that home-grown seed will usually produce higher yields than introduced seed of same variety of equal breeding.

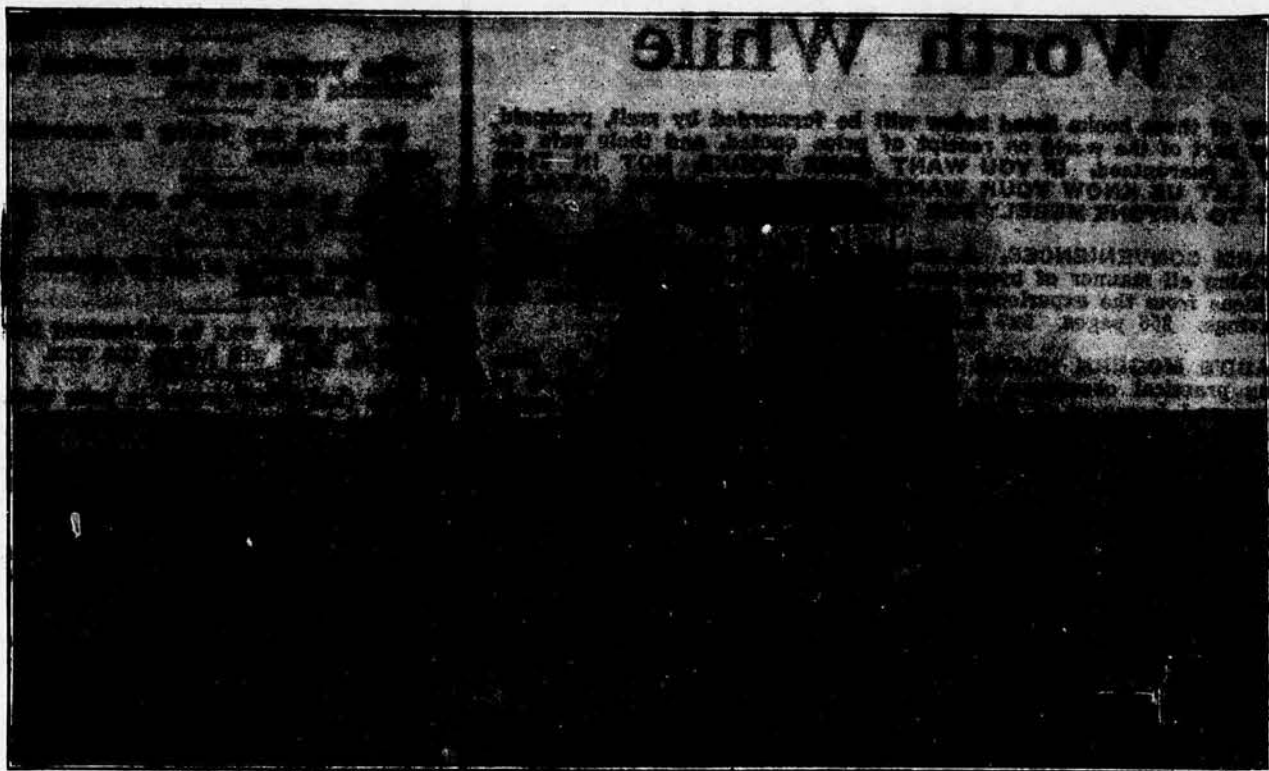
These conclusions are in line with other investigators have found to be true; they are also in line with the writer has found to be true as a result of planting Canada grown wheat seed at Nephi, Utah, at Bellefourche, South Dakota, and at home-grown Turkey.

Dr. H. H. Hatcher, of the Washington State Experiment Station, found that the character of the soil influences but slightly the protein content of wheat. He transferred soil from one section of the same variety of wheat under the same climatic conditions but on different types of soil, and soil representing different sections of the state. The amount of protein produced in the wheats thereof varied considerably. He was anxious to determine if because of this fluctuation in the amount of protein in the same variety grown in different parts of the state was due to climatic factors or to soil. He was unable to obtain any appreciable difference in protein content from the grain grown on unlike soils in the same climate. Lyons, in a historical summary of the investigations of the conditions affecting the position of wheat, published in the 1 of the American Society of Agronomy, concluded that the character of the soil has very little to do with the composition of the wheat kernel.

been obtained from Kansas and California soils alongside of Maryland soils, in Maryland; Maryland and Kansas soils alongside of California soils, in California; and California and Maryland soils alongside of Kansas soils, in Kansas. Shaw states that no appreciable difference in the composition of the wheat produced has been obtained in California, and I have been indirectly informed that the same has been found true of the crops grown at each of the other points for the two years in which these trials have been in progress.

From the abundance of material at hand it is safe to conclude that the soil influences but slightly the protein content of the wheat kernel and that fluctuations in protein content of wheat, in so far as they affect the length of the fruiting period and yield, must be due to climatic conditions. In as much as it has been clearly shown by experimentation that climatic conditions, such as moisture, temperature, etc., especially during the fruiting period, are largely responsible for the fluctuations occurring in the composition of wheat, especially with respect to protein content, "Yellow Berry" or starchiness, and in as much as quality in wheat does not "run out" as a result of growing wheat continuously in the same locality from home-grown seed, and in as much as imported seed has failed to produce better quality grain or larger yields than have been produced from home-grown seed of the same variety and of equal breeding, it would seem that the practice of interchanging or importing seed wheat is a useless and expensive practice after the best possible

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PETER SODERBERG.

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variety has once been obtained for a locality. Kansas has such a variety in the Turkey Red and Kharkof winter wheats. Their supremacy has been demonstrated many times in comparative tests carried on with varieties from all over the world on Kansas soil and under the climatic conditions existing there.

While "Yellow Berry" does occur in the hard red winter wheat of this state, we must look for some other means of eliminating it than through the importing of seed. In the writer's opinion it will be necessary to breed up a variety in Kansas that will be resistant to "Yellow Berry," if such a thing be possible. It is also the writer's opinion that Kansas is the place to breed up our wheats in order to increase our yields.

The points which I have attempted to bring out in this paper refer only to the interchange or introduction of seed of the same variety and not to any discussion of the relative merits of different varieties for different localities. The writer does not wish to be understood as stating that any definite stereotyped rule can be laid down in regard to the interchange of seed wheat between different localities, for there will always be instances where it will be desirable to bring seed from outside districts to replace home-grown seed of the same variety that has become foul with weeds and mixed with other varieties through careless methods of farming. Such instances, however, should be the exception rather than the rule, once the best is secured for a district.

Every wheat grower of Kansas should see to it that his seed is kept pure and free from all inferior varie-

ties, because it is partly through the use of a mixture of varieties of wheat for seed, among which there can be only one best variety for a particular district, that our average acre yield of wheat is only 14 bushels.

Farmers who wish to improve the quality and yield of their wheat are advised, first, to secure the best possible variety in yield and quality for their respective localities, and second, to plant home-grown seed that has been carefully selected and cleaned. If these two suggestions are carried out there will be little doubt (1) that the quality of Kansas wheat will be much improved and that more of our farmers will be securing the top market prices for their wheat in place of second grade prices, as is too frequently the case today, and (2) that the yield of wheat per acre would be substantially increased as a result of eliminating inferior varieties and purifying the best ones.

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Do not melt wax in galvanized iron vessels, as it will injure the wax.

See that every grocer in your vicinity has honey constantly on hand.

The writer is trying to keep this department doing, but would like to see some of the brethren help.

In shipping comb honey by freight, it is desirable that the sections be set lengthwise of the car.

See that no honey goes to market from your apiary that is not in the most inviting form possible.

In bee life, as well as in human affairs, those who are systematic ordinarily accomplish the most.

In hunting for a queen, it is necessary to remember that she is on the brood combs unless frightened away.

Bees, when heavily laden with honey, never volunteer an attack, but act solely on the defensive.

Get ready to attend the Kansas State Beekeepers Convention, to be held at Topeka, November 22, 23, and 24.

Explain to each grocer what we mean by the word "extracted," and ask him to spread wide the name and character of the honey.

The practical and thoughtful beekeeper does not rear queens from the inferior mother or colonies in his apiary.

Beekeeping has been raised during the past thirty years from being regarded as the roughest of common labor to the dignity of a profession.

The writer has found that it requires just as much science to rear drones and have them just when wanted, as it does to rear first class queens.

A complete hive should give the apiarist such perfect control of all the combs that they may be easily taken out without cutting them, or exciting the anger of the bees.

If sections are used with separators, bees will seldom enter them to store pollen, and with no pollen at all in the combs, moths are not likely to be troublesome.

Comb honey that is to be kept in the cool weather of autumn, or the cold of winter, must be kept in warm rooms, or the combs will break from the sections when handled.

In-and-in breeding, if persisted in to preserve the beauty of the Italians, which is now being practiced by some queen breeders, will produce the same deteriorating results as the improper selection of the breeding queen.

The writer has been away from home for some time, and has taken unto himself a wife, and the result has been that the department has been neglected, but we will try to keep it going.

The keeping or harboring of colonies of bees diseased with foul brood is made a statutory offense in nearly every state in the Union, and if it be suspected, the owner should at once call in the inspector of apiaries for his district, or some person qualified to properly treat this disease. If neglected it will not only terminate the bees of the colony affected, but will inevitably work irreparable injury to other beekeepers.

Flower after flower she sips,
And sucks their honied fragrance, nor
bedims
Their brightness, nor appears to spoil
their stores,
For all she lights on seem to grow
more fair.

Caring for Bees.

There is hardly any sure way by which you can tell beforehand when a colony is going to swarm, if in a box hive. Most of the swarming is done in June and July, but sometimes a strong colony may swarm during May. In a frame hive you can tell something about it by the queen cells. But you will have no trouble about telling when the swarm actually comes, for it will seem that all the bees in the hive will come out at once, or as fast as they can pour out. A good supply of hives in which to put the new swarms should be ready, and should be put in a shady part of the bee yard, so the hives may be reasonably cool when the swarms are put into them. If the hives are hot, as will be the case when standing in the sun, the swarms are much more inclined to leave for parts unknown. The newly hived swarms should be shaded for the same reason. When a prime swarm issues there is a lot of sealed brood present, and young bees are emerging by the thousand every day, so that when the first queen is ready to fly there is a strong force of bees ready to go with her. If you can manage to have the larger part of those young bees united with the swarm, you increase its ability for gathering surplus, and at the same time lessen the desire for a second swarm. If you put the old hive in the stand and put the old hive in a new place at some distance, all the bees that were out in the field will go back to the old stand, and all the old bees that leave the old hive the next day or so, will return to the old stand. This will strengthen the swarm, and at the same time weaken the old colony so much that it will generally prevent any second swarming. Not in all cases, however, and if we can do anything to throw a still larger number of bees from the old hive into the new it will be an advantage to do so. When a prime swarm issues, if the colony is strong and circumstances favorable, a second swarm may be expected in a week or ten days. If the queen cannot accompany the swarm the bees will continue the attempt to swarm, sometimes every day and sometimes not so often. But when a young queen emerges, then the old one is disposed of, and the bees go with the one that has flying powers. It sometimes happens that at the time when the first swarm is ready to issue the weather is so bad that swarming is delayed some days. In that case the second swarm would issue in less time than usual after the first, making it happen that if we wait a week before moving the hive to a new place, there would be a second swarm by that time. So if there has been bad weather just before the first swarm issues, it may be well to move the old hive in a new place in six days, or even less time after the day of swarming.

The first move toward a successful start for an afterswarm, is a frame of brood to be placed in the hive at the time of hiving. The queen with an afterswarm is never fertilized with the swarm issues. It is nearly a month from the time of hiving before any young bees emerge from their cells from this queen, by which time the bees going are the larger part dead, dying of old age, which makes the colony weak as to numbers.

By giving a frame of brood this weak part is materially helped, for as fast as the bees die of old age young bees are emerging from this frame and take their places; and thus the queen when she gets to laying has suitable bees to mature the eggs which she lays. So by the end of six weeks from the time the afterswarm was hived you have a good colony.

Swarming can be prevented in great measure by the use of the honey extractor, but even in this case the colony that has been prevented from carrying out the natural instinct soon gets out of balance, although it may do well for some time and then work in a sluggish fashion.—J. T. McCoy, Tunnel Hill, Ill.

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FARM RANGE PURE BRED ROSE Comb Reds. Eggs: 15, \$1; \$5 a hundred. Mrs. James Nuss, Manhattan, Kan.

EGGS—RHODE ISLAND REDS; THOR-oughbred; single comb; Ricksecker strain; \$5 per hundred. Mrs. R. R. Elsen, Lake City, Mo.

EGGS FROM MY AMERICAN ROYAL Rose Comb premium takers; heavy layers; \$2 per 15; fertility guaranteed. J. O. Holmes, 4233 Scarritt ave., Kansas City, Mo.

BRAHMAS.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—COCKS, HENS, PUL-lets, eggs. Write Milton Stephens, Sidney, Iowa.

LIGHT BRAHMAS, PURE BRED, SCORE to 95. Eggs \$1, \$2, \$3 per 15; \$5 and \$7 per 100. Baby chicks, two hatches each month, \$3 per doz. Cockerels \$2 to \$4 each. Mrs. A. P. Woolverton, R. 2, Topeka, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM 25 VA-rieties poultry. Circular free. W. L. King, Pratt, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS FROM WIN-ners; 15 eggs, \$1.00 and \$1.50. M. Spooner, Wakefield, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—OWEN FARM strain; the best in America. If you want something good from something that is good write me. I pay the express. C. B. Owen, Lawrence, Kan.

MAKE SOME EXTRA MONEY THIS winter. You can do it easily by taking subscriptions to KANSAS FARMER in your neighborhood. Liberal commissions paid to workers. Write for plans and terms at once. Good territory open, especially in Kansas. Address KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

WANTED—A CAPABLE, HUSTLING man in every county in Kansas, who owns his own rig, and who will spend a part or all of his time in securing subscriptions for KANSAS FARMER on the most liberal subscription proposition ever offered to anyone. Address Circulating Manager, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—300 ACRES IMPROVED Caney potato land or track near Wharton, Texas. Harry Phelps, Leavenworth, Kan.

WILL TRADE A GOOD FARM FOR stallions, Jacks or other horses. Box 42, Formosa, Kan.

FARM LOANS MADE IN ANY AMOUNT from \$500 up, at lowest rates and on most favorable terms. Betzer Realty & Loan Co., Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

I HAVE 81 TOWN LOTS IN IUKA, KAN. from \$25 to \$50 will take \$5 down and \$2 per month on each lot. Write for description. H. B. Hudson, Sylvia, Kan.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—960 ACRES; ranch well improved; plenty water and timber; cheap; \$16 per acre. J. F. Eichelhoff, Bennett, Colo.

FOR SALE—WHEAT, ALFALFA AND ranch land at lowest prices. Any sized tracts, raw or improved. C. N. Owen, Alameda, Kan.

80 ACRES, LEVEL, RICH LAND, OR-chard, improved, close to three railroad towns; daily mail; some timber; \$4000. R. Conklin, Oakdale, Ill.

\$7000 STOCK MDSE. TO TRADE FOR good 80 acre farm not over \$6000; balance cash. Other trades; list with us. Spears Realty Co., Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—160 ACRES smooth Ness county land; price \$4000; six miles from town; on the Santa Fe R. R.; will trade for merchandise or town property. Address J. W. Somer, Wilson, Kan.

FARMS WANTED—DON'T PAY COM-missions. We find you direct buyer. Write, describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable properties FREE. American Investment Association, 43 Palace, Minneapolis, Minn.

OREGON INFORMATION—FOR AU-thentic detailed information concerning fruit growing, dairying, general farming, manufacturing and business opportunities in any part of Oregon, address Portland Commercial Club, Room 642, Portland, Ore.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW ABOUT THE wonderful bargains in the sure Koshkonong peach belt, on the sunny slope of Ozark hills write for free literature and lists. Porterfield & Son, Koshkonong, Mo.

FARMS IN MISSOURI—TEXAS COUNTY, Missouri, is the levellest and healthiest county in south Missouri; no mosquitos or malaria; write what you want; \$5 to \$30 an acre and cash down you can pay for 40 to 70,000 acres, well watered farm lands or timber; good as \$100 Kansas land. W. F. Carroll, attorney, Houston, Mo.

20 LOTS ON EASY PAYMENTS IN A small growing town; water works and electric light plant now installed; 6 acre tract all in alfalfa; hog tight fence; good 8 room rock house; one block out of town. Price \$2250. Address W., care Kansas Farmer.

DOGS.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED COLLIE FE-males bred to registered dog. J. C. Koelach, St. John, Kan.

COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE FROM NAT-ural workers; best of breeding. Circular free. Glen Tana Collie Kennels, Tekoa, Wash.

SCOTCH COLLIES—PUPS AND YOUNG dogs from the best blood in Scotland and America now for sale. All of my brood bitches and stud dogs are registered; well trained and natural workers. Emporia Kennels, Emporia, Kan. W. H. Richard.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

MACARONI SEED WHEAT \$1.25 PER bushel. M. G. Blackman, Hoxie, Kan.

FREE SEED CORN BOOKLET CONTAIN-ing valuable information about seed corn, sent free to any address, Maple Hill Farms, Lawrence, Kan.

250 STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$1—THREE best varieties, Dunlap included; nursery stock; wholesale list. John F. Dayton, Waukon, Iowa.

COMMERCIAL WHITE SEED CORN—50 bu. of carefully selected ears to be shipped in the car at \$1.50 per bu. Jesse A. Keeble, R. 8, Manhattan, Kan.

300 BEST VARIETIES STRAWBERRY plants \$1.50, express paid, 25 black raspberry seedling, never winter kills, \$1, express paid. W. H. Koell, Box K, Hampton, Iowa.

CHOICE ALFALFA SEED, FREE FROM weed seeds. Price \$10 per bu. f. o. b. Garden field, Kan. J. A. Fleming.

ALFALFA SEED, SACKED, DELIVER-ed railroad \$10 bushel. J. W. Ashcraft, Protection, Kan.

BOONE CO. WHITE AND HIAWATHA Dent seed corn; prices reasonable. I will fund your money if you are not satisfied. E. E. Hazen, Hiawatha, Kan.

LIFETIME OPPORTUNITIES ALONG our line, California and Oregon. Farming, Fruit, Stockraising, Dairying, Homestead. Free booklet. L. F. Curtis, Com'r, N. C. Ry., Reno, Nev.

SEED CORN—BOONE COUNTY WHITE Fringe of Saline and Calico; first two years white dent corn, medium maturing; Calico large late corn; a great yielder; \$1.25 per bushel. F. E. Baxter, Farmer, New Cambria, Kan.

A BARGAIN IN ROSE BUSHES—UPON receipt of only \$1.00, we will deliver to any address, prepaid, six hardy, vigorous rose bushes, guaranteed with proper planting and care, to bloom this season. The wonderful collection consists of a Crimson Rambler, a beautiful white rose, a dark red rose, a yellow rose, the new double red named after President Taft, and the queen of all roses, the "LaFrance," a large double pink rose. These plants are guaranteed to reach you in good condition and to satisfaction. Address Rose Department, Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

PURE BOONE CO. WHITE SEED CORN Raised on the best Kaw Valley and; tipped shelled and husked. My corn is extra good in quality and I will guarantee it. If you are satisfied will return your money. If not, shelled, \$1.65 per bu.; ear, \$2. Reference: Shawnee State Bank, Topeka. J. W. Carran, Silver Lake, Kan.

SEED POTATOES, BEST LATE VARI-ety—Have car Gold Coin potatoes coming from Maine. Want to plant half, sell balance. Last season this variety planted in June gave excellent results. Superior "Peachblows" in yield and quality. Write for delivered price. C. F. Armstrong, Clay Center, Kan.

WANTED—LOCAL MEN TO TAKE orders for nursery stock in Kan., Mo., Okla., Ill., Neb. Experience unnecessary. Call weekly, National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES.

SHETLAND PONIES—WRITE FOR price list. C. R. Clemmons, Waldo, Kan.

REGISTERED SHETLAND PONIES FOR sale. The pure Shetland pony is the champion. Correspondence solicited. N. C. Stucker, Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE—6-YEAR-OLD RECORD Clydesdale stallion; bright bay; sure getter; sound and gentle; can't use legs to advantage and will sell cheap. L. Dunn, Formosa, Kan.

ONE OF THE BEST DRAFT COLTS Kansas; 3 years old; cross bred; Percheron and Shire; weight 1775 lbs.; priced to be a sure money maker. E. Moberly, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERON stallion; ton horse; 8 years old; Percheron and German Coach stallion, weight 1600. Large jack and a good one. All sold and guaranteed right. This ad only appears once. Bridges & Blackwood, Kan.

VICTOR—REGISTERED PERCHERON stallion; black, stars; 10 years old; boned; weight 1700 lbs.; gentle; broke work single or double; sound; has state census; two years' experience on stage; plenty of colts to show; will give matzoza tests. Price \$550. Charley Ben Cimarron, Kan.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN AND JERSEY cows, heifers and bulls; pure bred and grades. G. G. Burton, Topeka, Kan.

HAY.

E. R. BOYNTON HAY CO., KANSAS City, Mo. If you want to sell or buy try us.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR THE BEST HOME CANNER MA-chine address D. S. Warner, Goldthwaite, Tex.

WANTED—POSITION AS TRACTION steam roller engineer; competent and reliable. Joe Armstrong, Derita, N. C.

VERY MILD AND SWEET LEAF tobacco for sale. Free sample and price 2c stamp. W. L. Park, Adams, Tenn.

CHEESE—46 LBS. (4 CHEESE IN 1) 15c per lb. Freight prepaid to your door. Cimarron Cheese Factory, Cimarron, Kan.

\$3.00 TO \$5.00 A DAY IS WHAT I can make if you will take subscriptions to KANSAS FARMER in your neighborhood. Thousands of subscriptions are now being made. You can get a nice income from business if you will take hold of it. Write for circular. Circulation Manager, Kansas Farmer.

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"LIVE STOCK CATALOGS IN A HUR-ry—Charley Manley, publisher, Junction City, Kan.

FINE PRINTING FOR REASONABLE prices. Catalogs, circulars, letter heads. Everything in the printing line. Write samples and prices. Western Printing, 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

FIELD NOTES.

Percheron Stallions. Dr. W. H. Richards of Emporia is doing a few choice imported Percheron stallions. Dr. Richards spent most of the summer in France, carefully making a selection of these horses. He brought the best, and now has for sale a few stallions that cannot be equalled for quality and breeding. If you need a Percheron horse in your locality call and inspect those offered by Dr. Richards at Emporia. You can make no mistake if you from this stock.

HORSES AND MULES

I HAVE THE LARGEST JACKS IN THE WORLD
In both imported and home bred. I have sold over 700 jacks from my farm here and they have sired and are siring the best mules in the United States. My prices are lower than any other man on earth for first class jacks. Let me show you before you buy.
CEDAR RAPIDS JACK FARM,
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.



KENTUCKY MAMMOTH JACKS.
I have the biggest and best string of Mammoth Jacks in the West at the fair here. Hutchinson, Kan. Come and see and write for circular. Don't let anyone persuade you to buy a jack until you see our at Hutchinson. We will make a show for you any day, and better you will see at any of the state fairs in the country.

F. COOK & CO., Hutchinson, Kan.
Mr. J. C. Kerr, Manager.

THE BEST IMPORTED HORSES, \$1,000
Home-bred, registered draft stallions, to \$600 at my stable doors. Address **WINNER WILSON, Creston, Iowa.**

HOME-BRED DRAFT STALLIONS \$250 to \$1,000
Imported stallions, your choice \$1,000. **STREAM, Creston, Iowa.**

PERCHERON HORSES, HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.
Up-to-date Poland China hogs. Write your name. **N. HOLDEMAN, Meade, Kansas.**

REGISTERED HORSES
O. K. BARNES, SAVANNAH, MO.

W. E. Price, Proprietor.
Dealer in registered horses. Three very stallions to **SELL AT ONCE.** Also best stud colt in the state. Write for description of stock. I can suit you.

Kentucky Jacks

We just shipped a car load of fine Kentucky Jacks from Flemingsburg, Ky. For private sale at State Fair grounds.
SAUNDERS & MAGGARD,
Topeka, Kansas.

One of the largest
herd of large bone
smooth Jacks in
West; 11 to over 16
high; prices rea-
sonable, 40 miles west
of C. on U. P. and
Fe Hys.
L. E. SMITH,
Lawrence, Kan.



JACKS AND JENNETS

20 large Jacks from 2 to 7 years old.
25 head extra good Jennets priced right. Come and see me.

PHIL WALKER,
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas

FOR SALE—15 registered Black Mammoth Jacks. Won first premiums on jacks, first on jennets and first on mule colts at Hutchinson State Fair, 1910.

H. T. HINEMAN,
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B. UIZ, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Herd of high class jacks and jennets. Serviceable jacks, some 2-year-olds, jack and jennets for sale; all good colors. Phone, Bell South 762-4 rings; both phones south 125.

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35 new members since December 1st, exclusive of the 137 new members adding over the Percheron Registry. Columbus, Ohio. More than 3500 holders March 15th, 1911. The only Percheron record. Good pure mares will do your farm work and more valuable colts than grade mares. Information address **WAYNE DINS-**
Secretary, Union Stock Yards, Chi-

Two Choice Percheron Stallions at a bargain.

Weight 1750 to 2100.
D. Ziller,
Hiawatha, Kans.

Percherons Belgians and Shires

My new barn is now ready and filled with a large assortment of imported and Home Bred Percheron, Belgians and Coach Stallions; also mares for \$300. I will sell you a registered stallion or mare at their actual value.
JOSEPH M. NOLAN, Paola, Kansas.

KANSAS FARMER

FOR SALE

Yearling trotting stallion standard bred. This colt is a handsome mahogany bay, finely proportioned, with great style and speed all ready; he will mature into a 1200-pound horse; pedigree sent upon application.
SIDNEY S. LINSKOTT, Holton, Kansas.

Draft Stallion

FOR SALE—French draft black stallion No. 14630, 7 years old; well broke for service and work; weight 1700 pounds; used only on my own mares and want to sell, as his fillies are now 3 years old. Full guarantee.
E. H. LEES, Sterling, Kansas.

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PARKER PARRISH & CO.

HUDSON, KANSAS.

Pure Blood Angus Cattle

Herd bulls: Japan Ito, Envoy 2d, Evener 2d, Jett's Hale Lad, 400 in herd, Violet's best blood; can ship on Mo. Pac., Santa Fe or Rock Island. Stock for sale at all times.

ANGUS BULLS

FOR SALE. Our entire spring crop of 1910 bull calves, about 50 head of well grown, lusty fellows ready for service; also 15 coming twos in range condition. Our prices are low to clear. Write us or come and see them.

SUTTON FARM, Lawrence, Kan.

BIG SPRING ANGUS CATTLE.
Jasper Auldridge & Son, Pattonsburg, Mo.,
Proprietors

Breeders of pure bred Angus cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs.
Breeding Stock for Sale.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

BELVEDERE X2712-195058

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

D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE

LINSKOTT JERSEYS

Offers a few choice cows in milk and some bred heifers. Milk and butter records accurately kept.

R. J. LINSKOTT, Holton, Kansas.

Jerseydale Stock Farm

Carthage, Mo.

I am offering some very choice bull calves sired by "Tulips Mon Plaisir" 61923, out of richly bred imported cows. Calves range in age from three months to seven months. If you are looking for "Golden Lad" blood you will find these calves close up. Price \$75 delivered to any part of Kansas.

PHIL HANNUM, JR., Owner.

GOLDEN RULE JERSEY HERD.

Headed by Owner's Eminent by Eminent Rosette, tracing to Golden Lad on sires, and out of the noted cow, Financial Queen. The dam of Owner's Eminent was the \$1000 cow Owner 2d by Guenon's Golden Lad 62168.

JOHNSON & NORDSTROM,
Clay Center, Kansas.

FINE JERSEYS FOR SALE.

I have ready for service three sons of Merry Maiden's Golden Lad and one son of Susan's Eminent out of cows that will make two pounds of butter per day. I am also offering a few cows and heifers at reasonable prices. These are bred to Oxford Masterpiece.

W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE—15 cows and heifers, 3 bulls, Stockwell, Golden Lad, Coomassie, Guenon Lad, St. Lambert and other great sires represented. Duroc Jersey bred sows, 20 head, Ohio Chief and Top Notcher blood. Standard bred colts and fillies, intensely bred Wilkes blood by Sorrento Todd 2:14 1/2, grandson of Bingen 2:06 1/4 and Forrest Axtell 2:14 1/2, grandson of Axtell 2:12, S. S. Smith, Clay Center, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

HARRY R. COFFER

Savannah, Missouri.

Breeder of

HIGH CLASSED SHORTHORNS.

Public Sale April 27, 1911.

ALFALFA SHORTHORNS

Young stock for sale. Also Silver Laced Wyandotte eggs for sale.
JOHN REGIER, R. 1, Whitewater, Kansas.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Tomson Shorthorns

Herd Bulls—Bampton Knight and Gallant Knight's Heir. A very choice lot of young bulls and heifers for sale. Several are half brothers or sisters to our grand champion heifer, New Year's Delight. Come and see our herd or write your wants.

TOMSON BROS., Dover, Kansas.

R. R. Station Willard, on R. I., 16 miles west of Topeka.

Pearl Shorthorns

Carload good, big, strong bulls, 8 to 20 months old. Priced right.

C. W. Taylor, Enterprise, Kan.

R. R. station, Pearl, on Rock Island.

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Shorthorn cattle and Percheron horses. Write for description and prices.

ISAAC NOVINGER & SONS
Kirksville, Missouri.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Imported Ardethan Mystery 300632 (85177) should go to head a first class herd. Cannot use him longer as I have so many of his daughters. He is a show bull and sure. Also have 5 of his yearling sons, all good. Prices right. Come and see them.

COL. ED GREEN, Florence, Kansas.

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Bulls, cows and heifers for sale, nicely bred and good individuals, priced reasonable. Write or come and see my herd.

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EVERGREEN HOME FARM.

Lathrop, Missouri.

Milking Shorthorn cattle, bred hornless, Berkshire hogs, Oxforddown sheep, Bourbon Red turkeys. Young breeding stock for sale. A herd of 35 bred Oxforddown ewes to go at a bargain if taken at once. Address

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SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS.

Sired by Royal Leader 304409 and out of Orange Blossom, Sybil, violet Bud and other good families; from 12 to 15 months old; all reds and good individuals. Prices right. Call or write.

T. J. SANDS, Robinson, Kansas.

NEW BUTTERGASK SHORTHORNS.

Best of breeding and individuality, representing such families as Imp. Bessie 51st, Brawith Buds, Daybreaks and Floras for sale now. The champion bull at the last Mitchell Co. State-Wide Fair; a grand good bull; 1 year old; is related to all our cows or he would not be for sale. Write for description and price. **MEALL BROS., Cawker City, Kan.**

12—SHORTHORN COWS FOR SALE—12

Also heifers and two good young bulls. Good useful stock. Scotch and Scotch Topped. Want to reduce size of herd before grass. Visitors welcome.

S. B. ANCOATS, Clay Center, Kansas.

TENNESSEAN SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Bred for beef and milk; breeding as good as the best; of Scotch and Bates lines. We use them as dairy cows and find them very profitable. A few young bulls and some females for sale. Write E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kansas.

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RED POLLED CATTLE.

A few choice young bulls for sale; also a few cows and heifers.

C. E. FOSTER, Eldorado, Kansas.

COBURN HERD of Red Polled cattle and Percheron horses. Young stallions, bulls and heifers for sale.

Geo. Groemiller & Son, Pomona, Kan.

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BLUE VALLEY HEREFORDS

150 head in herd; the choicest breeding and individuality; only good ones shipped on order; 14 choice bulls delivered at prices ranging from \$60 to \$85. Anxiety blood predominates.

FRED R. COTTRELL, Irving, Kansas.

HEREFORD BULLS AND FEMALES.

Two choice Hereford bulls 10 to 18 months old sired by Enterprise (12614), dam Prairie Queen (127345) by Counsellor (71682); eight choice heifers coming two and three years old, same line breeding; prices reasonable; all in good condition. Write or come and see me.

HARRY V. BALDOCK, Wellington, Kansas.

Brookside Farm, Savannah, Mo., breeders of Hereford cattle. Herd headed by Heald 101st No. 162585 and Horace No. 300428, he by Beaumont. Young bulls for sale. Mail orders given prompt attention.

WARREN LANDERS, Savannah, Mo.

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Headed by Christy 234417, Prairie Donald by Beau Donald 7th, and Sir Morgan by Onward 18th. Cows of Anxiety 4th, Hesold, etc., breeding, including Imp. animals. Over 100 head in herd. Few choice young bulls and some good females for sale.

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SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEINS has an especially fine lot of bull calves to choose from, 2 to 6 months old, no service bulls available at present. Send for Bull Calf Catalogue, to read it over will convince you that better breeding and quality cannot be procured elsewhere. Attractive prices will be made on several A. R. O. cows past mid-die age, but still at their best, all sound and right. **F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.**

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

The Most Profitable Dairy Breed. Illustrated descriptive booklets free. Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of America.

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WOODCREST HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Thirty-six registered cows, heifers and bulls for sale. Some A. R. O. but all good On Rock Island, 30 miles east of St. Joseph, Mo., half mile from station.

S. W. COOKE & SON, Maysville, Mo.

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Four very choice young bulls and a few cows and heifers for sale, mostly sired by Prince Ormsby, no sown by Nebraska Agricultural College. Him dams on both sides for four generations average 20 lbs.; he has 30-lb. sisters.

J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kansas.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE—Young bulls of the famous Shadybrook family and some bull calves. This herd is headed by the celebrated Sir Johanna Colantha Payne No. 42146. No females at present. Address

M. E. MOORE & CO., Cameron, Mo.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

GUERNSEY CATTLE FOR SALE—Young bulls by Eminence of Birchwood, 668 to 714 pound fat records. Stock guaranteed against tuberculosis for 6 months after sale. Largest herd in Kansas. Farm near Roxbury, Kan., and visitors welcome except Sundays. **FREDERICK HOUGHTON, Galva, Kansas.**

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Capital View Galloways

A few choice young bulls sired by Imp. Campflower 3d of Stepford 30938 (8407) and Meadow Lawn Medallist 28756.

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2101 Van Buren St., Topeka, Kan.

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Breeder and Trainer of Standard Bred Horses. Breeder of the large-type **POLAND CHINA** Hogs. Posted on values and blood lines. Your business solicited. Special attention given to thoroughbred sales.

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A close student of men and methods, with 20 years' experience as a breeder of Shorthorns. Entire time devoted to auction work. Reasonable charges for first-class service. Write or telephone.

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Pedigreed Live Stock
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Oketo, Kan., will make pure bred stock or farm sales anywhere in Kansas or adjoining states; 15 years' experience; best of references furnished. Write or phone for dates.

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Live Stock Auctioneer, breeder of Poland China hogs, Light Brahmas, R. I. Reds, Black Langshans, Buff Orpingtons, Golden and Columbian Wyandotte chickens.

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Fine Stock Auctioneer.

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Am selling for the best cattle and hog breeders in the West. Terms very reasonable. Write or wire for dates.

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I sell for many of the most successful breeders.

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LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.

Write, phone or wire me for dates.
ABILENE, KANSAS.

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THE MORTONS

QUALITY AND SIZE POLAND CHINAS. Herd headed by Equipment 5153c by Impudence. For quick sale, 20 summer and fall gilts sired by a son of Meddler 2d, bred for August farrow. Also 3 fall boars. All representations guaranteed. THE MORTONS, Tampa, Kansas, Marion County.

25 POLAND CHINA BRED SOWS AND GILTS FOR SALE PRIVATELY

I will give purchaser benefit of sale expense and offer this stock privately at reasonable prices in lots to suit. Also one choice 18 months old Recorder red Shorthorn bull.

McINTYRE'S BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

A lot of choice fall pigs, both sexes, ready to go now. Choice fall boars, some of them herd headers, at from \$30 to \$50. Will also sell a number of young sows, bred to Mastodon, to farrow during summer months. The young sows and fall pigs offered sired by Victor. Will book orders now for March, 1911, pigs. Address F. W. McINTYRE, Route 5, Red Oak, Iowa.

200 LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Herd headed by Big Hadley, Long John 2nd and John Ex. Young stock for sale at all times. A few choice Hadley boars. CHARLES Z. BAKER, Butler, Missouri.

BIG POLANDS.

John B. Lawson's Herd, Clarinda, Iowa. The big, smooth kind. Pigs for sale sired by Long King's Equal. Book you order early. Pigs farrowed in February and early in March.

18 - BRED GILTS - 18

Fall boars and summer and fall gilts by Skybo, Jr., and out of Cinderella and Milled sows. A. L. ALBRIGHT, Waterville, Kansas.

HARTERS BIG KIND POLANDS

Headed by Mogul's Monarch 4558 and Capt. Hutch 39068. Bred sow sale Feb. 16. 50 Barred Rock cockerels for sale. J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kansas.

Big Type Poland China Gilts

A few very choice ones sired by the great Wilkes Again and safe in pig to a grandson of Grand Look. \$30 each if sold soon. J. B. WHIFFLE, Fall City, Neb.

Graner's Great Big Poland Chinas

Big and with quality. The big litter sort. Few boars left. Bred sow sale Feb. 9. H. C. GRANER, Lancaster, Kansas.

BEST POLAND CHINAS.

For best Poland Chinas, best breeding, and best prices write to S. A. BUGG, Hamilton, Missouri.

POLAND CHINAS

BRED SOWS AND GILTS. Ten Strike, grand champion at the Oklahoma State Fair, 1908, heads the herd. Special prices on a few bred sows and gilts. All pedigrees furnished when hogs are delivered. T. M. CHAMBERS, Oswego, Kansas.

BIG BONED POLAND CHINAS

10 choice Boars for sale that are first class herd headers, they are big and smooth and guaranteed. Write at once. W. A. BAKER, Butler, Mo.

Highview Breeding Farm

THE KIND OF OUR FOREFATHERS. Home of the big-boned spotted Poland. The only registered herd of original spotted Poland Chinas on earth. Bred sow sale February 16, 1911. Ask for catalog. H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, Jamesport, Mo.

EUREKA HERD of pure bred Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys. Boars all sold, but have a limited number of Poland China spring gilts bred for early farrow. These are good ones, priced right. Farm 7 miles south of Simpson, Kan. W. H. Sates.

ROSE LAWN POLAND CHINAS.

King Darkness by Meddler 2d, assisted by Shortgrass Meddler by Meddler 2d head my herd of richly bred Poland China sows. A few spring gilts by On the Spot for sale. E. J. MANDERSCHIED, R. 3, St. John, Kan.

FINE FALL PIGS

All spring boars sold. Some fine fall pigs, both sexes, for sale. Write your wants. W. C. MILLIGAN, Clay Center, Kansas.

GEO. SMITH'S BIG POLANDS—Headed by Mammoth Hadley, the best son of Big Hadley. Sows, daughters of King Do Do, Johnson's Chief, Gold Metal, First Quality, Chief Gold Dust. 5 litters by Grand Model by Grand Chief. 100 choice pigs doing well. George W. Smith, Burchard, Neb.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Mastodon Poland China hogs, the big-boned type that will weigh when mature 800 to 1,000 pounds. Mastodon Price leads this herd. Mastodon Price sired by A Wonder 107355, a hog weighing in full flesh 1,200 pounds. If you want the right kind, they are at Quality Ridge Farm. A number of bred gilts for sale; all choice individuals. Phone me at Dearborn, Mo. Railroad station Newmarket, Mo. CLARENCE DEAN, R. 1, Weston, Missouri.

BIG POLAND CHINA HOGS.

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

DEER PARK STOCK FARM.

Richly bred Poland Chinas headed by the great Impudence E. L. and Noble Chief by Nobleman. Choice lot of spring pigs for sale by Impudence E. L. and Dawley's S. P. Perfection. D. A. WOLFFSPERGER, Council Grove, Kansas.

POLAND CHINAS

SULLIVAN COUNTY HERD.

Poland Chinas; 200 head in herd; best blood known to the breed. For sale, eight choice fall gilts; also eight Collie pups. FULLER BROS., Humphries, Missouri.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS. Gold Standard by Chief Gold Dust in service. Sows represent the most noted big-type strains. Choice lot of spring pigs. WALTER HILDWEIN, Fairview, Kansas.

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS

FOR SALE—50 extra fall pigs, both sexes, with size and quality; priced to sell; descriptions guaranteed. Write us. P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kansas.

GOLD METAL 43343 By Bell Metal 40388 heads my herd of big type Poland. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prices right. JOHN C. HALDERMAN, Burchard, Neb.

Gronniger's Big Poland Lead

The blood of the biggest and best. A few choice fall boars and gilts ready to ship. Bred sow sale February 23, 1911. HERMAN GRONNIGER & SONS, Bendena, Kansas.

HICKORY GROVE FARM, the home of the big boned black and spotted Poland China hogs, the farmers' hog, and the kind that makes the most pork. Choice males for sale. Address GEORGE & OLIE TAYLOR, Cameron, Mo.

FALL BOARS

A Few Fall Boars Sired by EXPANSIVE 34723 For Sale Cheap, if Taken at Once. H. B. WALTER, Effingham, Kansas.

12—VOTER HERD BOARS—12

A spring yearling by Voter and out of Queen Wonder; good individual; price \$75. 12 top spring boars by Voter, \$25 to \$40. 20 Voter gilts cheap if sold in bunches. Dams in herd represent best families. A. & F. SCHMITZ, Alma, Kansas.

WALBRIDGE POLANDS

Quality L. C. Walbridge, Russell, Kansas

POLAND CHINA HOGS FOR SALE.

Splendid June and July gilts bred for June and July farrow priced for quick sale as I need the room. Special attention to mail orders. Let me book your orders for spring pigs. F. E. MULLER, Hamilton, Mo.

LAREDO HERD

Poland Chinas, headed by Impudence Style 1332378 and F. R.'s Meddler by Meddler for sale. 15 fall gilts bred for fall farrow and 9 other gilts. G. W. McKAY, Laredo, Mo.

POLAND CHINAS WITH SIZE.

Some very choice fall pigs weighing from 100 to 125 pounds, sired by Pawnee Look, the best boar looks Grand ever sired. The hog that suits the big type breeder and farmer. My motto: "More hog and less hot air." F. F. Oerly, Oregon, Mo.

STRYKER BROS.' HERD POLAND CHINAS.

The greatest show and breeding herd in the West. Write your wants and they will please you. Buy the best and make the most. They breed the kind that win; the kind that you want. Address STRYKER BROS., Fredonia, Kan.

BIG POLAND CHINAS

J. H. Wintermute, breeder of Big Type pure bred Poland China hogs. Herd headed by Surprise Tecumseh 133923, an ideal Big Type boar. A few top fall boars for sale at reasonable prices to go quick—also Thousand Pound Prospect 153557 a three year old herd boar, a good one and a bargain. Address J. H. WINTERMUTE, Blackton, Iowa.

BIG HADLEY, BIG HUTCH AND EXPANSION BLOOD

Predominate in my herd. Herd boars: Hutch Jr. by Big Hutch and King Hadley 2d by Big Hadley. Among sows are Granetta, litter sister to Bell Metal; Pan Princess, weight 725 lbs.; Mollie S., 750 lbs., and Bess Corwin, the dam of Expansion See, the biggest boar ever owned in the West. 90 choice pigs farrowed to date. Visitors always welcome. C. W. JONES, Solomon, Kansas.

FALL BOARS BY HADLEY

Out of strictly big type sows. Prices right. GEO. M. HULL, Route 1, Garnett, Kansas.

LARGE TYPE POLANDS.

Toulon Prince 50569 heads herd. Bred gilts for sale; also some good August pigs, either sex. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

DUROC JERSEYS

RIVER BEND HERD DUROCS.

Headed by Fitch's Kant by Kant Be Beat and out of a son by Ohio Chief, the best individuals and breeders in the state. Let me know your wants. W. T. FITCH, Minneapolis, Kansas.

SPRING BOARS AND GILTS.

Choice Duroc Jersey gilts bred for June farrow; also some fall pigs of either sex. The kind that grow big. Write me your wants. W. C. WHITNEY, Agra, Kansas.

40—DUROC GILTS—40

All sired by Helen's Wonder (a son of Red Wonder and Helen Blazes 1st and S. D.'s Inventor (a son of Inventor). Many of these gilts are out of May Boy sows. They are bred for early March and April farrow to one of the above mentioned boars or Crimmon Model, a fancy son of Nebraska Wonder. They combine quality and scale and will please. J. F. STODDER, Burden, Cowley County, Kansas.

DUROC FALL PIGS, EITHER SEX.

Fairs, not related, for sale reasonable. Bred sow sale January 24. Write at once for catalog. FRANK VRTISKE, Pawnee City, Neb.

50 FALL DUROC JERSEY PIGS 50

Descendants of the great Col. family. Both sexes \$25 to \$35 each. CHAPIN & NORDSTROM, Green, Kan.

BERKSHIRES

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Breeding Stock for Sale. H. U. McCURDY & CO., Hutchinson, Kansas.

BERKSHIRES—OVER 200 HEAD

to select from. Choice boars and females of various ages. A nice lot of fall pigs priced reasonable. We guarantee satisfaction. LEON A. WAITE, Winfield, Kan.

CEDARDALE HERD OF CHESTER WHITE

I have a few choice April gilts bred to farrow in April. They have plenty of bone and finish. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write for catalog. J. S. KENNEDY, Blockton, Iowa.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

MAPLE LEAF O. I. C's.

The best blood lines represented in this herd. When in need of quality write. R. W. GAGE, R. D. 5, Garnett, Kansas.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

All ages, both sexes, best strains, prize blood. Prices right. C. W. WEISENBAUM, Altamont, Kansas.

FIELD NOTES.

Selbert, Colo., July 6, 1910. Currie Windmill Co., Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen: In regard to the windmill you shipped me, I am more than pleased with it. It is as perfect as a mill could be and runs almost noiseless. As the price was so cheap I expected to get a cheap mill, but find that instead I have a first class up-to-date mill. Yours truly, C. H. JEWETT.

Jacks at Reduced Price.

Philip Walker of Moline, Kan., has cut the price on all the good jacks he now has for sale from \$50 to \$100, to close them out quickly. If you have not bought, better see Walker at once. He has a nice string of high class jacks for sale. Mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Get Zaun, He Knows How.

The well known live stock auctioneer of Independence, Mo., is now booking fall dates very rapidly. If you have not claimed your date and arranged for your fall sale, it might be well to write to Col. F. J. Zaun for date. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Jersey Bulls for Sale.

Philip Hannum, Jr., at Carthage, Mo., is offering a few choice Jersey bulls for sale sired by Tulip's Monplaisir out of imported cows with high scoring milk and butter tests. If you need a bull or a few good heifers you can find them at the Hannum farm. Write your wants. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Percheron Stallions.

J. W. Barnhart of Butler, Mo., is offering a few choice stallions, mostly native bred horses, and from the best blood lines known to the breed. If you need a registered horse in your locality it might pay you to write or call on Mr. Barnhart at Butler, Mo. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Mrs. J. S. Kennedy of Blockton, Ia., a new advertiser in Kansas Farmer, writes us

that she has been breeding Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively for 20 years, and has taken great pains in breeding them for layers, size and markings. The flock of 80 hens last year laid 1,132 eggs. The hens average over 7 pounds each, and cockerels 9 to 10 pounds each. Look up Mrs. Kennedy's ad on another page and send her an order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Hadley Boy Boars.

George M. Hull of Garnett, Kan., is offering a few choice fall boars for sale, sired by Hadley Boy. They are large, grower fellows and are from large type sows that have lots of quality. Any one needing a boar can not make a mistake in buying from Mr. Hull. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

DUROC JERSEY

DUROC HERD BOAR FOR SALE

Chiefs Valley, a great son of Valley and out of a Kant Be Bear bred dam, use him longer to advantage and will be reasonable; will guarantee him fully. O. A. TILLER, Pawnee City, Neb.

When writing advertisers mention KANSAS FARMER.

Greenwood Herd Duroc

FOR SALE—Choice lot tried sows, gilts, sired by Dandy Duke and Model, bred to Model Duroc, Green Chief and Chief Orion. All guaranteed priced \$30 to \$50. If you want good write me. R. D. MARTIN & SONS, Eureka, Kan.

L. C. WOOLLEN & SONS, Stanberry,

will book orders for Duroc Jersey males until May 1st at \$10 each; February, March farrow; sired by Woolen's 101307. Pedigrees furnished f. o. b. berry, Mo.

HOTEL GREENWOOD HERD

Bred sows and gilts for sale; a few boars; prices reasonable. CHAS. STITH, Eureka, Kansas.

THE STRAY LIST

Edward Iverson, County Clerk—Blockton, Kan., on February 21, 1911, one black weight about 240 lbs.; V-shaped cut in ear; nose split to prevent rooting.

W. S. Plummer, County Clerk—Pawnee City, Kan., one white horse, weight 550 lbs. ure 8 on both shoulders. Taken up 11, 1911.

TAKEN UP—By H. H. Rose, Lone Star, Kan., one white horse, weight 550 lbs. ure 8 on both shoulders. Taken up 11, 1911.

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FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Horses.
 Percherons, Belgians and Shires.
 30—Kipple & Barnett, Glen Elder,
 Kan. Sale at Beloit, Kan.

Sherthorns.
 27—Harry R. Coffey, Savannah, Mo.
 6—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.

Jerseys.
 26—H. F. Erdley, Hiawatha Kan.

Poland Chinas.
 12—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.
 3—L. R. McClarnon, Bradyville, Iowa.
 5—J. C. Salter, Jasper, Mo.
 11—S. A. Hobson & Son, King City, Mo.
 21—W. C. Singer, Hiawatha, Kan.
 24—W. F. Fulton, Waterville, Kan.
 25—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
 26—H. H. Foster, King City, Mo.
 27—J. O. James, Bradyville, Iowa.
 27—W. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.
 1—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
 2—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
 9—W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb.
 27, 1912—L. R. McClarnon, Bradyville, Iowa.

O. I. C. Swine.
 28—Arthur Mosse, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

Stith and Martin Sale.
 The Duroc Jersey sale of Charles Stith and R. D. Martin of Eureka, Kan., was one of the good sales of the season. Several buyers attended the sale from a distance. A few mail bids were in evidence. The sale was a good, useful lot of breeding and gilts, including a few small boars. Total on 60 head was \$1,956, or an average of \$32.60. The results were very satisfactory to the owners. Head averaged \$32.60.

Easy Post Hole Digging.
 Whoever has dug post holes with a spade knows about hard work—the real kind. The fashioned post hole auger was not much better—the kind that bored into the ground with a wood auger bores into wood. With the tool the boring was hard and getting lead out of the hole was still harder. Hard work of post hole digging with spade and the crude old auger has led inventive genius to keep busy to find a better way with a better tool. Many new devices have been invented and have their way to market. But few of the newer things have succeeded to any extent, simply because they did not live up to a sufficient extent. Now, however, there is a post hole digger that is a labor saver. The work of digging, getting the dirt out of the hole is fastened to a marked degree. Whoever has a Standard Earth Augur has found it fully worth while. The cost is reasonable and the saving in time and labor in the work is great. It is advertised on page 13 in this paper. Look up the ad. Your dealer has none on hand, write the manufacturers, Standard Earth Augur Co., A Newport avenue, Chicago, Ill.

McLarnon's Big Polands.
 R. McLarnon of Bradyville, Ia., the known breeder of big boned Poland Chinas, has a fine lot of youngsters this year and his offering to the fall trade will be as good if not better than former years. The noted boars of this herd, King 48331, Max Dude 47082, Big Mogul 48331, Grand's Wonder 51041 and Colossal 48331, are among the greatest of the big Polands. All the boars named were prize winners or from a line of prize winners, and a greater lot of big boned, high Poland China boars have never been bred by any one breeder. Mr. McLarnon's herd will have to be inspected to be appreciated. They are certainly a fine lot. Among the best big Poland China lines. Among the noted sows of this herd find Fussy, one of the greatest producers known; Jennie King, noted for selling sale toppers; Best Girl and Price Fussy 4th and My Choice, all of them producers of sale toppers. Mr. McLarnon has 100 youngsters and a better lot of pigs cannot be found. They are bred by Big Mogul and Colossal. He also has 60 head of fall sow pigs sired by Max and Big King that are an extra fine lot.

A Fine Herd of Big Ones.
 W. Beery of Shambaugh, Ia., is the southern Iowa Poland China breeder who is breeding the big boned, high Poland Chinas. Mr. Beery has a herd composed of individuals of the big type blood, and all have been selected for high class and prolific qualities. This is headed by Jumbo Prospect, a finished boar with 10 1/2 inch bone, 82 inches, flank 82 inches. He is 40 inches high and measures 106 from tip to tip. He is very active and stands straight on his toes and is a breeder of the right type. A second herd boar, Wonderful 58092, is a very fine type of the big Poland China. He has size and quality, very large and nicely marked, has a fine coat and the class with the best big Poland China of today. Mr. Beery's sow herd has representatives of the best known and most famous type Poland blood. Among them Pawnee Lad and Big Hadley 2d sows a lot of pigs farrowed in March is a feat of this herd and Mr. Beery's offering will be an extra good one. He will have a fine lot of October, 1910, farrow, boars and gilts for sale. This herd is of interest to breeders and farmers wanting the best.

Successful Feeding of Poultry.
 Poultry, like men, need variety of diet. In summer, food that heats the blood is entirely avoided. In summer it should be avoided. In summer in winter; but too much meat results in unhealthy fattening and ought always to be mixed with wheat

middlings, not given pure. It is safer to give a fattening food to the smaller and lighter hens than to the larger and heavier ones. Avoid too much potato; it is starchy and fattening. Wheat is the ideal grain food and is practically as cheap as other grains which do not go so far or furnish so much for flesh and eggs. Barley and buckwheat are good egg producers, but too costly for a regular diet. Never feed anything but sound grain; musty or moldy grain will cause sickness, decrease in egg yield and often death among your most valued fowls. Where the fowls are but few in number, the scraps from the table will be all they will need in the way of meat; or if they have a wide range they will supply themselves. With a large number of fowls and a comparatively small run, they should have a little liver mixed in their food every third day or so. Don't try to get along without a bone cutter. Fresh cut bone given twice a week in summer and three times a week in winter, will keep the fowls healthy and add greatly to the egg yield. The most valuable aid to the production of eggs is Pratt's Poultry Regulator. All food is or more value when it is used. It aids digestion—is a safe tonic, gentle stimulant and a wonderful preventive of disease. The most successful poultrymen and professional breeders all over the United States have been using Pratt's Poultry Regulator for years and highly recommend it.

Better Way of Grinding Tools.

Grinding a dull axe, mower sickle or a bunch of corn knives on an ordinary sand stone grind stone is a slow, wearisome job. It calls for one hand to turn the stone and another man to do the grinding. It is not infrequent that two men will work at an ordinary grind stone for a half day at a time. Then the ordinary grind stone is limited in the kind of grinding it will do by its slowness. Disc grinding, which is useful on every farm, is out of the question with the ordinary grind stone. However, in recent years, farm tool grinding has been made much easier and quicker by the modern grinder using alectride grinding wheels. Alectride is about 25 times as hard as the ordinary grind stone, and about eight times as hard as emery or corundum. It sharpens the hardest metal with almost no effort, and no matter how long it is used, alectride never becomes smooth or has to be dressed, as the emery wheel must. An alectride grinder especially designed for farm use is now being manufactured by the Harman Supply Company of Chicago. The Harman Grinder is really 10 machines in one. The



various grinding wheels, polishers, etc., make it possible to do all the farm grinding, and much more than can be done on the ordinary grind stone. Mower sickles, plow shares, cultivator blades, scythes, axes, corn knives, kitchen cutlery, chisels, hatchets, pocket knives—in fact, as a customer said, "everything from a razor to a plow point"—can be sharpened quickly and easily on the Harman Grinder. The wheel revolves at the rate of 5,000 revolutions per minute, so it is impossible to take the temper from steel. For the diamond-hard alectride wheels cut the steel, and cut it so fast that it does not have time to become heated. The Harman Grinder will also remove rust from all farm tools, and will polish silverware, being provided with two polishing wheels especially for this purpose. The distributing house which is putting this machine out has announced that it will send out a limited number on free trial, merely to secure universal introduction as quickly as possible. The Harman Supply Co., 100 Harrison St., Chicago, Ill., will be glad to send full particulars to any of our readers who will write that company within the next 10 days.

The Curtis Bill.

Washington dispatches state that the bill of Senator Curtis, designed to force a settlement of the potash controversy, will be again introduced at the special session of Congress. While this bill, which amends the law relating to meat inspection and importation of adulterated food, is skillfully drawn to arouse the patriotism of the heedless, the only purpose of it is frankly stated to be to aid the Fertilizer Trust, which is closely allied with the Beef Trust in the fertilizer business; and there is little likelihood that its provisions would be invoked in the aid of any other interest. Before the bill is passed it should be amended so that its provisions cannot be invoked or applied in behalf of any trust, any corporation commonly known to be or to act as a trust, or any association of interests intended to control prices or to act in restraint of trade. So far as the potash situation is concerned the American farmers can choose between the German syndicate which has been placed under the most rigid government control in regard to production and prices, and aims to increase its American trade by selling direct from the mines to the farmer at reduced prices, or the American Fertilizer Trust which is under no control of any kind and aims to restrict the consumption of potash, because it finds it far more profitable to compel the farmer to pay excessive prices for his plant food in the form of filled mixed goods, containing not what is best for the soil and crop but what will yield the biggest dividends on the grossly watered stock of the Fertilizer Companies.

Home Dressmaking.

Every woman is interested in good fitting clothes. Many women are able to cut and

LAKEWOOD FARM

The Greatest Breeding Establishment in the World

Our Percheron winnings at the recent Chicago International, which is conceded to have been the greatest Percheron Show ever held in the world, has never been equalled before.

At this great show, we won:

CHAMPION STALLION, showing four of his get (CALYPSO)
CHAMPION AMERICAN BRED STALLION
RESERVE CHAMPION AMERICAN BRED STALLION
CHAMPION MARE
CHAMPION AMERICAN BRED MARE

Also TWENTY-FIVE other prizes. All of these CHAMPIONS were sired by the world's famous CALYPSO.

LAKEWOOD FARM IS HEADQUARTERS FOR THE BEST, and our prices are reasonable. Send for illustrated catalog.

H. G. McMILLAN & SONS, Props.

Rock Rapids, Iowa



W. H. RICHARDS, Importer

PERCHERON AND BELGIAN HORSES.

A car load of extra good 2-year-old and 3-year-old stallions recently arrived. Come and see these magnificent horses before you buy a stallion. I will make you some eye-opener prices just now. Barns only four blocks from A. T. & S. F. depot.

EMPORIA, KAN.

EASY TO GET THERE.

fit their own dresses and gowns and many others have to depend on dressmakers. Dressmakers, no doubt, do the best they can, but all of them are not equally well learned, which is why not all dressmakers do not turn out work equally good fitting and well made. Many women would gladly learn correct dressmaking if they could spare the time away from home to learn under competent instructors. It is now possible for every woman so disposed to learn correct dressmaking at home. The cost is not very much and the method is thorough going. Mrs. S. J. Smith, principal of the Queen City College, Minor Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., was the first to inaugurate a system of home instruction in the art of fine dressmaking. Her advertisement appears in this paper. Look it up and send for her special proposal for enrollment to be made on or before April 15 next. Kindly mention this paper when writing.

Gasoline Engines Worth Having.

If you buy a gasoline engine of any size before writing to the Witte Iron Works Co., Kansas City, Mo., you will not know just how good an engine can be had for your money. A gasoline engine on a farm is one of the best investments a farmer can make. But it is important to get the best engine possible. Price is not the sole determining factor in proving the value of an engine, any more than it is in proving the value of a horse. Witte engines are reasonably priced, and for their price they are an extremely cheap engine. Their value is a lasting one, and one that is a source of satisfaction every day for those who own them. Write this company at the address above for their latest catalog, kindly mentioning Kansas Farmer when writing.

Binkley's White Wyandottes.

W. S. Binkley, Clay Center, Kan., one of the best known fanciers in the state, starts a card this week offering eggs from his famous White Wyandottes. His birds are bred for utility as well as show and eggs from them can be had at very low prices, considering quality.

C. W. Jones' Big Polands.

One of the best herds of big type Poland Chinas to be found anywhere in the West is that of C. W. Jones of Solomon, Kan. Mr. Jones' herd numbers something like 150 individuals, headed by the boars, Hutch Jr. by Big Hutch and King Hadley 2d by Big Hadley. Mr. Jones has an outstanding herd of sows, among them 700 pound sows, representatives of the biggest and best families. More will be said about this herd later.

F. A. Dawley Sells \$2,200 Worth of Hogs.

At his sale held on the farm last Thursday F. A. Dawley of Waldo, Kan., sold over \$2,200 worth of hogs. The offering consisted of tried sows, bred gilts, shoats and pigs, all of them showing their rich breeding. The top price paid was \$51 for No. 10, a choice S. P.'s Perfection sow. She went to J. W. Newkirk, Geneseo, Kan. Following is a partial list of representative sales:

1. John Rogers, Luray.....	\$39.00
2. A. B. Crouch, Osborne.....	32.00
3. E. A. Wood, Lincoln, Center.....	39.00
4. E. A. Wood.....	41.00
5. J. W. Newkirk, Geneseo.....	39.00
6. J. E. Kimble, Osborne.....	29.00
7. Grant Crawford, Lincoln Center.....	29.00
8. C. W. Foster, Waldo.....	28.00
10. J. W. Newkirk.....	51.00
12. E. E. Currie, Luray.....	32.00
14. E. A. Wood.....	25.00
16. Elmer Baird, Luray.....	43.00
17. Elmer Baird.....	35.00
18. Walter Christman, Waldo.....	27.00
19. Ed Bell, Paradise.....	26.00
20. Walter Christman.....	25.00
21. E. A. Wood.....	30.00
22. E. A. Wood.....	27.00
23. G. T. Cardwell, Tipton.....	41.00
24. E. A. Wood.....	27.00
25. Walter Christman.....	30.00
29. L. L. Bacus, Vesper.....	30.00
32. Grant Crawford.....	38.00
33. L. L. Bacus.....	30.00
34. E. A. Wood.....	29.00
37. Ed Bell.....	30.00

Williams Bros.' Mammoth Poland Chinas.

Williams Bros., of Villisca, Ia., breeders of big type Poland Chinas, are preparing for the fall trade with the finest lot they have ever offered. They already have 300 spring pigs and a large number of them were farrowed in January and February. In addition they have a very fine lot of fall youngsters, and will be able to fill orders for anything you want in the big type Poland China breeding stock. This is one of Iowa's well known and popular Poland China

75 TO 100 PERCHERONS SHIRES BELGIANS

In our barns; largest, smoothest and best bred horses Europe can produce; horses with blood lines tracing back for 30 generations; horses that will get a smooth, even bunch of colts, no matter what class of mares you breed to them.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOG
It Will Help You Decide
 Prices reasonable. Horses warranted. Satisfaction assured. Make us a visit.
WATSON, WOODS BROS. & KELLY COMPANY
 Dept. 1 Lincoln, Neb.

STALLIONS

2 - Black Percheron Stallions - 2 Chestnut Stallions, Standard bred

No better individuals or surer sires in Kansas. You run no chances. Their colts are here to show. All qualified under the stallion law. We are cutting the stallion business. If you want the very best at reasonable prices come quick.

SUTTON FARMS
 LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Percheron Stallions

I have as fine a bunch of stallions as you will find. I have the ton size, and 1,700 to 1,800 pound two year olds, with worlds of bone and great action. My prices are right and my horses are right.

Yours for home grown Percherons,
J. W. BARNHART, Butler, Mo.

herds and is headed by a trio of fine herd boars: Young Look by Young Tecumseh, dam Hazel Look; W.S. Major by Major M., dam Maggie and Big Samson. All of them are of the great, big, smooth type, high in quality and with breeding records second to none. The sows of this herd can be truly said to be a great lot. They have been selected not only for their size, but for class and finish and last, but not least, for their prolific qualities. A great many of the sows of this large herd have litters this spring ranging from 9 to 12 in number, and very few of them have less than six. A careful inspection of the youngsters shows that with very few exceptions the litters are free from undersized or weak pigs. They are a remarkably uniform lot of great, big, healthy youngsters, the kind that make the big hogs. It will pay breeders to remember this herd for breeding stock in the fall. They are the right kind.

FRANK IAMS' REDUCED PRICES



don't need to be "peddled" or put on the "auction block" to "catch suckers." Iams is a horse man in a class by himself; he is selling more horses than any other individual importer and exporter in the United States. Iams has a "warm spot" in his heart for all "stallion buyers."

He Saved \$300,000.00 to Stallion Buyers in 1910

by selling stallions direct to the people, saving all the middleman's profits. Iams is an expert horseman. He knows the "top notchers" and delights in selling first class stallions at less money than any competitors. He is "pushin'-and-a-shovin'" high prices off the Christmas tree. He is "Johnny on the spot" in selling more stallions than any ten men in the U. S. He knows the "tricks" of the slick salesmen that are "pulling the wool" over the eyes of the farmers and selling them a \$1,200 stallion for \$3,000 and \$4,000. "Son Ikey" form your own "stallion company." Visit Iams' town of barns filled to the top with "black boys," the "best ever"—Iams' kind. His 80 stallions, 2 to 6 years old, weight 1,700 to 2,500 pounds, 90 per cent blacks, 50 per cent horses, are a horse show better than the International.

Iams' 1911 Horse Catalog Is An "Eye-Opener"

a "bunch of gold," the "book of books" to stallion buyers. It is full of truths, facts, "business propositions" and 115 illustrations of the best and largest imported stallions and mares in the United States, "true to life," the "wide-as-a-wagon," the real "peaches and cream" stallions. It shows the "tricks" of the "lion peddlers" and "auction block" salesmen. It is the finest and most elaborate, original up-to-date book in the world. Iams' twenty-nine years of successful business, importing and selling stallions, makes him a safe man to do business with. He sells stallions on honor. A boy or lady can buy as cheap as a man and get a better horse of Iams, the "square deal" horseman. If you visit him and don't find every statement in his advertisement or catalog as presented you can get the \$500 that he hangs up. Iams guarantees to

Sell You a Better Stallion at \$1,000 to \$1,500

than are being sold to "farmers' stock companies" at \$2,500 to \$4,000; with 60 per cent breeding guarantee, with freight and fare paid by Iams. He can sell you a stallion for \$1,500 insurance. You say, "Why can Iams sell better stallions at half prices of others?" Iams buys and sells every stallion himself. He sells stallions by special train load, 200 at a time. He speaks the languages, saving 20 per cent. He is not in the "stallion trust," saving you \$300. He has no "slick salesman" \$100 to \$1,000 to sell you a fourth rate stallion. He has no two to ten men as partners to share profits with. He pays spot cash for stallions, owns his farms, houses, barns, stock and stallions. Iams has all his largest and best horses on hand yet (not seen by the public before)—a sale. He sells stallions by "hot advertising" and "having the goods" to make every statement good. Iams sells stallions so good that they do not need a "slick" peddler or the "auction block" to sell them. Special reduced prices made at Iams' barns only. Iams will save you \$1,000 in middlemen's profits. "Papa, dear," buy me an imported stallion of Iams. He will make me \$1,000 in six months and be good for twenty years. Iams has the kind that lay "golden eggs." Don't let and one of these "auction men" "hand you a lemon" with one of these so-called American full bloods with questionable breeding.

Iams' Prices Reduced On All His Show Horses (40) \$200 to \$500 Each

Write for Iams' Million-dollar horse catalog. Iams' guarantee is backed by a "half-million dollars." References, Omaha National and First National Bank, Omaha, Neb.; Packers' National, South Omaha; Citizens' National, St. Paul; St. Paul State Bank and First State Bank of St. Paul, Neb. Iams buys big page ads—because it is cheaper than flannel mouthed stallion peddlers. Iams sold double the stallions in January, 1911, than any in 29 years' business. Iams sells horses and you will positively buy if you see Iams—"Ikey Boy."

ST. PAUL, NEBRASKA

make all "stallion buyers" sit up and take notice. He is making competitors dance the "cake walk." His imported "1910 show horses and mares" bought for "1911 show horses," and his "suit" of "selling clothes" will sure fit all buyers. Prices on Iams' imported "show and business stallions" reduced \$200 to \$500 each.

Iams' Sells Show Horses at the Same Prices

"Others sell culls" and they "hypnotize" "carloads" of Ikey Stallion buyers and make them "sit up and take notice" and buy imported horses of Iams. His big "black boys" are "ripe peaches" and must be sold. Get on to "Iams' money saving game." Buy stallions today. Get stallions ready for "spring business," Ikey Boy, the "early bird;" they get the business and choice of Iams' "black boys" and "top notchers." "Leave your happy home," visit "Peaches and Cream" stallion man, and save \$1000.00. Every day is a "bargain day," a "horse show day" and a day of "profit and pleasure" at IAMS' STALLION EMPORIUM, the largest in the U. S. You will positively see here more imported stallions—notchers, "medal winners," "ribbon grabbers" and every day business horses—than at any "horse plant" in the United States. Iams double all others in Nebraska. Iams backs up his "ads" and "log" with a "\$500.00 bonus" (no others do this). He gives \$500.00 to the best banks in Nebraska for reference.

Iams' 80 Kings and Queens of Percherons and Belgians

are all "top-notchers." No International "tail ends," no "auct stuff," no "pickups" or "peddlers horses," but the best bunch big boned, big drafters of quality and finish in the United States and in the "pink of condition." Iams is a "big fly in the ointment" in the "horse business." He "sets the pace" for all competitors. "Ikey Boy." Buy an imported stallion of Iams, the horseman who does things. Get into Iams' Band Wagon; don't be side tracked by "hammer knockers," Ikey Boy, "waitz me around once again" and land me at Iams' "four importing barns" and box office, to the roof with "big black boys" at "bargain prices." Iams is only horse man who really had "the goods" as advertised, Mr. Lion Buyer, "come on down town"—sing Iams' song—"Ikey Boy." Buy stallions of Iams—the "King Bee" horseman.

Iams' New Barn of 40 Gold Medal Winning Percherons and Belgians

is opened up for sale (not seen before). All of Iams' 1910 "Medal Prize Winners" and prize stallions at Paris and Brussels and leading European Horse Shows and 40 top notchers, for 1911 Horse Shows in the United States. They are all in barns and for sale at reduced prices, \$200 to \$500 each.

All in "The Pink of Condition" and Fully Acclimated

Iams has positively all his largest and best horses in his barns. Son Ikey, all the world knows Iams. He has a "money saving" plan for horse buyers. He sold 60 imported stallions and mares "Iowa Boys" in 1910 and 140 "Top notchers" to the boys with him in other states. Iams sells \$4,000 imported stallions at \$1,000 to \$1,400 (some higher). Iams sells the "wide-as-a-wagon" kind.