

KANSAS FARMER

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE FARM AND HOME



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THE farmer produces wealth; others exchange it.

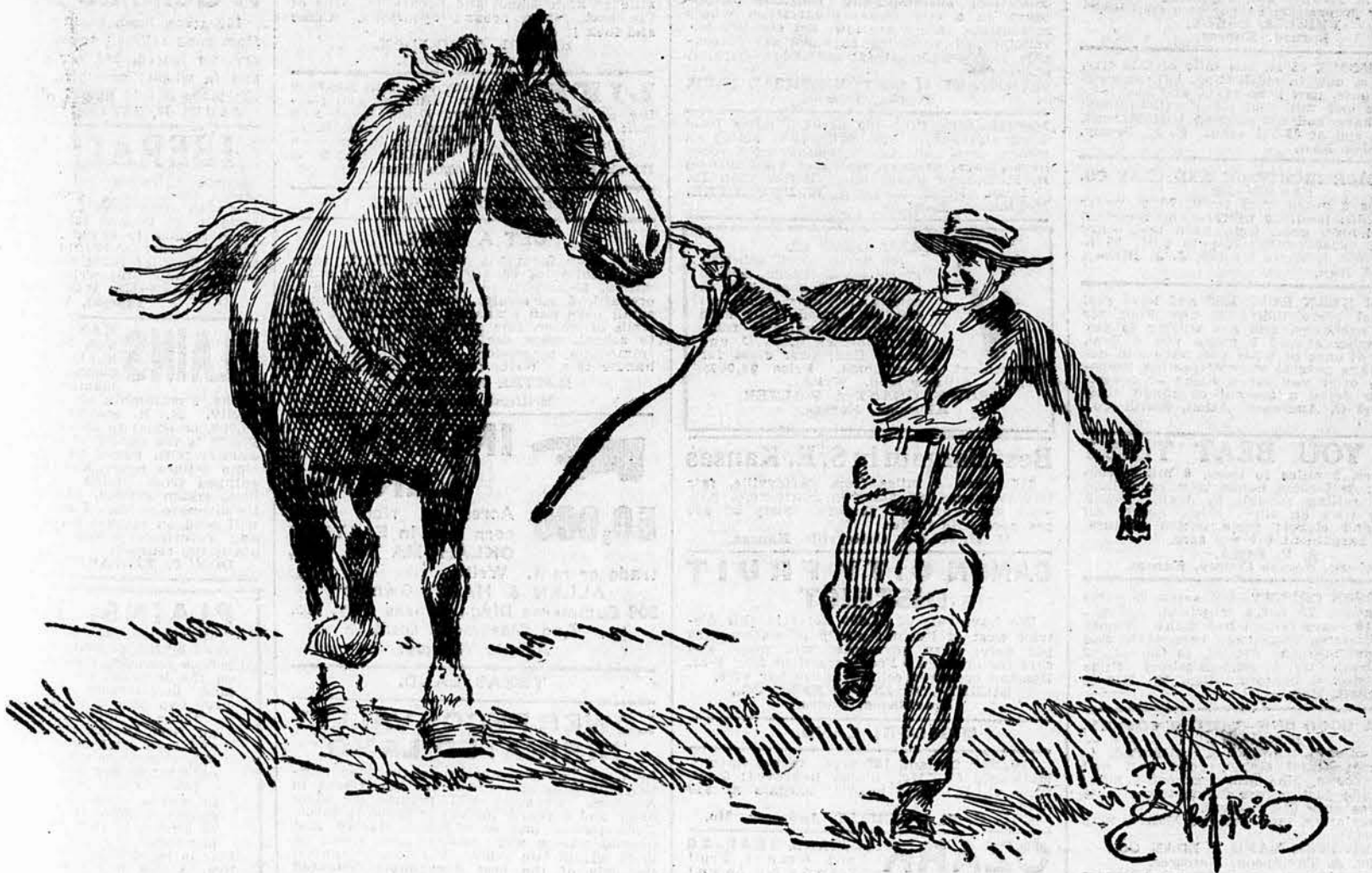
He is like the alfalfa which enriches both soil and owner; others are the dodder of society. Out of the good, common coarseness of the earth he creates; they take nothing at first hand. Close to the soil he attains most nearly to the balance between the material and the spiritual, using his time for the exactions of the one and leisure for the growth of the other.

If his soul be attuned to his condition he gains knowledge at first hand; he grows as none other can, he abounds in the health of the out of doors, and he learns the right use of things. His is the happiness and welfare which rebounds from hard work and he develops originality.

The city polishes to one mind and one model. Its people think prepared thoughts, live in reports of life, smell manufactured odors and vegetate in a thin, second-hand existence.

Every boy should have his early training in the knockabout university of the farm. There is more discipline for him in the continuous care of a horse or a cow than in many terms of school. Industry, patience and perseverance are inherent in the atmosphere of farm life, and their possession spells success.

All boys can not and should not remain on the farm. It is not an end, but only a means. He who succeeds must have contentment and this may be found elsewhere as well. But the boy who is most likely and most able to "come back" is he who has spent his early years on the farm. I. D. G.



There Is Discipline In The Care Of Stock

BARGAINS IN LANDS

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

I MAKE a specialty of Ford county land and Dodge City property. **P. H. SUGHRUE, Dodge City, Kansas.**

ESTABLISHED 1885—Write for free list. **Park H. Thornton, Real Estate Dealer, Coldwater, Comanche Co., Kansas.**

32 YEARS IN NESS COUNTY. Write me about cheap farms here. **W. P. ANDERSON CO., Brownell, Kansas.**

MONEY in western land. Live agents wanted. Write **WALTER & WALTER, Syracuse, Kansas.**

200 ACRES, 14 miles south of McPherson, Kan.; good farm; price \$90; exchange for mdse.; mostly alfalfa land; imps. good. **J. M. Chubine, Durham, Kan.**

HURRY, IF YOU WANT this 160, all broke, 5 mi. north, offered \$0 days at \$1800. Write **R. B. IRWIN, Modoc, Kansas.**

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.**

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.

10 DOLLARS PER ACRE UP TO \$25 buys best improved farms in Wichita county. **WHEAT BELT LAND CO., LEOTI, KAN.**

FOR SALE. 160 acres one mile from good town in Harvey county; all tillable. Price for quick sale \$9,000. **S. R. McArthur, Newton, Kan.**

MISSOURI LINE BARGAINS. No place in the world that you can invest in farm lands where it will make you money as here. Good farms \$30 to \$50. **McCARTY, LaCygne, Kansas.**

FOR SALE.—160 a. 5 miles from Hamilton, Kan.; all smooth, tillable land; 35 a. under plow; fair improvements; on public road and phone line. A bargain at \$30 per acre. **A. F. Dove, Hamilton, Kan.**

FOR SALE. 160 a., 2 miles from town, every foot tillable, 120 under plow, 20 pasture, 10 meadow, good 6 room house, large barn and outbuildings, well and mill, cistern, 2 miles to high school. Price \$12,500. Send for new list. **EBERHARD & MELLOR, Whitewater, Kan.**

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 \$30 per acre. List free. **A. E. ROOT, Pleasanton, Kan.**

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 & ELX, 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.**

100—CHOICE DICKINSON AND CLAY CO. FARMS—100 80 acres 3 miles from town, 70 a. under plow, alfalfa land, 20 pasture and meadow, 5 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.**

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.**

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.**

HERE'S A GOOD ONE—BUTLER COUNTY, KANSAS. 480 a. smooth land, 80 a. cultivated, 4-room house, small stable, good well and windmill, 400 a. fine grass, school 1 mile; Orient grade just misses farm; townsite 1/2 mile. Price only \$26 an acre. Full description, land list and Kansas map for the asking. **WHITEWATER LAND & LOAN CO., Jas. A. Thompson, Manager.**

FINE FARM CHEAP. For Sale—Fine farm of 480 acres, near three good towns in Rice county; improvements, 10-room house, barn 26x46, granaries for 550 bu., corn cribs for 2700 bu., two good poultry houses, scales, 2 wells and windmills, cistern, cave and cellar, orchard, 255 acres wheat, one-third to purchaser. Price \$33,000; very good terms. All fine level land. **I. R. Krehbiel, care Citizens State Bank, Geneseo, Kansas.**

HAMILTON CO. land \$7 to \$10 per acre. **F. L. McAdam, Syracuse, Kansas.**

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.**

HALF SECTION improved farm in Woods Co., Okla., to trade for Kansas or Mo. land. **Taylor & Bratcher, Coldwater, Kan.**

KANSAS LAND FOR SALE—For description of farms and price list, write **Matthews, Oswego, Kansas.**

160 ACRES, 3 miles of Towanda. A snap at \$7500. Other good farms in western Butler county. Write for particulars. **G. W. MOORE, Towanda, Kansas.**

BARGAIN IF TAKEN QUICK. 80 a., 30 a. timothy hay, balance meadow; no improvements; fenced; 10 mi. Iola, 3 mi. from R. R. **J. E. POWELL, Iola, Kansas.**

WRITE G. L. PAINTER & CO. About Ford Co. Land. \$15 per acre up. **DODGE CITY, KANSAS.**

IMPROVED WHEAT FARMS in Ford county at \$25 per acre up; near R. F. D. and telephones and schools. **BROWN & VERNON, Dodge City, Kansas.**

ALFALFA FARM—Fine level quarter, fine soil, 60 acres alfalfa, 5-room house, stable, adjoining town, \$1000 to \$2000 cash, balance long time at 6 per cent. **I. R. Krehbiel, Geneseo, Kansas.**

WRITE FOR FULL DESCRIPTION. Fine imp. farm near town, school and church, 70 a. alfalfa land, square section, \$12.50 per a., half cash. This is a bargain. Come quick if you want it. **V. C. CUTLER COMPANY, Scott City, Kansas.**

WE THINK we have the best snap in southeast Kansas; 240 acres, well improved, 80 acres valley land. Price \$40 per acre. Lands to exchange for merchandise. Write or call. **D. W. NEILL & CO., Yates Center, Kansas.**

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

FOR SALE. 480 acres 5 miles north of Lawrence, Kan., 1 1/2 miles from Midland; 400 acres tillable, mostly second bottom; no overflow land; is watered by two never failing streams; has three large barns; a large house and numerous outbuildings all in good condition. There is no better grain or stock farm in Eastern Kansas. A BARGAIN at \$75 per acre. **CHARLES E. SUTTON, Lawrence, 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.**

McPHERSON CO.—160 acres 2 miles from town and one of best colleges in state; all wheat, corn and alfalfa land; good 5 room house, barn, granary, well and windmill; on R. F. D. and phone line. Better than Ill. or Iowa. **FREE LIST. A. W. BREMEYER, McPherson, 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.**

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.**

CANON CITY FRUIT DISTRICT We have sale of 16,000 acres in this district west of Pueblo; plenty of water; \$150 per acre; easy payments; will plant and care for orchard. Free excursions May 2-22. Bearing orchards selling \$1,000 per acre. **SWEET-COE INVESTMENT CO., Hutchinson, Kansas.**

MISSOURI LAND. 160, 240, 200 and 100 acres, foot of Ozarks, McDonald Co., Mo.; highly improved; 3 mi. from R. R.; level prairie; bargain at \$40 acre. **COL. G. W. MITCHELL, Anderson, Mo.**

OZARK ORCHARD BEARING and Small Fruit 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 8, Kansas City, Mo.**

Louisiana, The Land of Opportunity

The Louisiana Farm Land Congress takes this method of extending an invitation to all the readers of this paper to attend their Second Annual Land Congress to be held in the city of Monroe, La., on the 4th, 5th and 6th of May. Special rates are being made by the railroads for this occasion. The regular homeseekers' rate to Louisiana takes effect on the second, giving homeseekers and investors ample opportunity to reach Monroe before the opening of the Congress. Much has been said of the possibilities of Louisiana; seeing is believing; therefore, we invite you to come and see the exhibits and examine the soil; enjoy our climate and meet our people. Bring your bathing suits and enjoy the free baths at our famous salt water naturatorium, the only place in the world where a salt water lake can be found in a fresh water country. Again we invite you. Write **W. E. MONROE, President, DELHI, LA.**

GET MY list of a few choice bargains in Hamilton county, Kansas, land. **Walter & Walter, Syracuse, Kan.**

800 ACRES, well imp., fertile soil, well of water 20 ft. deep; 500 a. tillable; 2 1/2 mi. of town. \$12.50 per a. **BUXTON BROS., Utica, Kansas.**

FORD COUNTY wheat and corn lands; rich, deep loam; \$12.50 per acre up. We co-operate with live agents. **WILSON & WRIGHT, Dodge City, Kansas.**

FINE 160, Woodson Co.; highly improved; good soil; write for complete description; only takes \$2,000 to handle this. **Y. C. LAND CO., Yates Center, Kansas.**

COME QUICK FOR THIS! Nicely improved 160 acre farm 4 miles from town; 60 acres in cult.; 60 acres blue-stem meadow; no rock; offered at \$35 per acre. Must be sold to settle an estate. **A. B. ESTEP, Yates Center, Kansas.**

HAMILTON COUNTY relinquishment, stonehouse, shallow to water, not a better piece of land in the county, in Bear Creek Valley, for sale cheap. **J. B. PRATT, Co. Treas., Syracuse, Kansas.**

FINE SECTION NESS COUNTY 640 a., 1 1/2 mi. from town, 500 a. smooth; all be farmed; 300 a. in cult.; fine spring with reservoir, NEVER DRY; also a good well where a person would want to build; 1/2 mi. to school. Price \$25 per a. This is as fine section as there is in the county and with little expense can be made a very fine place. Will trade for general mdse. or income property. **RUTHERFORD & OLIVER, Utica, Kansas.**

BEST WHEAT LANDS Ness county has two railroads, \$600,000 bank deposits, horses and cattle valued at \$1,300,000; dairy cows, \$168,000; assessed valuation, \$11,000,000. Best wheat and alfalfa lands cheap. Write for latest booklet of views of county and city and lithographed map. **MINER BROS., Ness City, Kansas.**

A NICE HOME—262 acres, smooth and level, 175 acres wheat all goes large new house, 9 rooms, large granary, chicken house, stable, etc., well, windmill and tank; one mile to Catholic school and church, 1 1/2 mile to high school and Spearville. One of the best farms around Spearville. Come and look it over. **STINSON & SHELDON, Spearville, Kansas.**

LIFE is worth living in Kearney county. Hunting and fishing on Lake McKinney; 7 mi. long; rich soil; one crop pays for land; we have R. F. D. and telephones. Write for information about Kearney county. **LAKIN LAND & IMMIGRATION CO., Lakin, Kan.**

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, 3/4 mile to school, farm drains well. Price \$7,000. Immediate possession. One-half cash will handle this. Write for our land list. **BATES REALTY CO., Medford, Oklahoma.**

INDIAN LANDS! 50,000 Acres of rich black corn land in EASTERN OKLAHOMA for sale, trade or rent. Write **ALLEN & HART, Owners 308 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. And Claremore, Okla. Agents Wanted.**

TEXAS LAND. **LOWER PECOS VALLEY IRRIGATED 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 triple in price within two years. We own or control the sale of the best dependable irrigated lands which we can sell in tracts to suit at from \$50 to \$100 per acre, water rights fully paid, on easy terms, or we can supply sections of artesian or shallow pumping well lands at \$5 to \$10 per acre. For productiveness and all the year climate the Pecos Valley is unsurpassed. Let us know your wants and we will supply detailed information. Address **THE HEATH COMPANY, 100 West Seventh St., Topeka, Kan.**

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

IMP. and unimp. land in western Kansas. **W. G. Ruth, Scott City, Kansas.**

IMPROVED 160 a. fine land, Montgomery Co., 3 mi. Ry. market, \$40 acre. J. B. Bismond, Owner, Box 372, Independence, Kan.

FOR SALE BY OWNERS.—160 acres, 14 miles Parsons, Kan.; well improved, watered. A bargain at \$9,000. **Bugs Buss, Parsons, Kansas.**

TWO FIRST CLASS FARMS. 320 a., 4 1/2 mi. town, 260 a. cult., all tillable; some imp.; lots of fine water; No. 1 neighborhood; \$6,000; terms. 160 a., 13 miles town; All imp. \$5,000. **F. T. MCNICH, Hansom, Kansas.**

1480 ACRE RANCH, all fenced, 9 room house, tenant house, barn, granary, etc., 20 a. alfalfa, 200 a. in wheat, 6 mi. Ness City; telephone and R. F. D. \$20 a.; terms. **J. C. WHARTON, McCracken, Kansas. Agents wanted to co-operate.**

SNAPS FOR THIS WEEK. Improved 160, 2 miles Ness City, in Walnut Valley, \$25 per acre. Raw quarter miles Ness City. \$15 per acre. Have several good bargains for quick sale. **J. G. COLLINS, Ness City, Kansas.**

BUY TOWN LOTS In rapidly growing city, Plains, Kan. Can make big profits. Prices \$12.50 to \$50. Easy terms. Ask for literature. Act quick for best locations. **JOHN W. BAUGHMAN, Plains, Kansas.**

320 ACRES, 2 1/2 miles from town, 100 imp., 140 a. wheat, looks fine, 65 a. cash, \$10,000; terms. Let me send you my land list. **W. A. OGDEN, Ness City, Kansas.**

240 ACRE farm in Linn Co., Kan., at \$10 per acre; 4 miles north of Mapleton, 100 a. cultivation, 30 good for grass only, 6 room house, good barn. \$2,600 cash, balance \$6 per cent. **CHENAUT BROS., Fort Scott, Kansas.**

In The Artesian Valley 320 a. 2 mi. of Fowler, 8 to 15 ft. to water, all sub-irrigated, all in grass now but the whole is choice alfalfa land. There is big money in this at \$45 per a. Can make terms to suit. I have several choice pieces now in alfalfa at \$75 per a. up. Also fine wheat land \$20 per a. up. Write owner, **E. L. WATTS, Fowler, Kansas.**

A Genuine BARGAIN 320 acres, Rush county, Kansas, 3/4 mile from good railroad town, house, barn, granary, all fenced, 240 acres under cultivation and in wheat; one-third of crop goes to the place is sold quick. Price \$8,550. **JAMES H. LITTLE, LaCrosse, Kansas.**

LIBERAL Kansas, pop. 100,000. Division point. Rock Island R.R. Largest shipping point in the world. Famous for wheat, rich soil, broom corn. Famous for the land. Farmers one crop often pays for the land. Farm on R. F. D. and telephones. Number of acres farmed in Seward county in 1910 196,088 acres; 40,486 in wheat. For complete book of facts about Liberal, Seward county, crops, etc., write **ELSAESSER, WOODS & HENRY, Liberal, Kansas.**

PLAINS KANSAS, pop. 350,000 ago, 59. Now has electric lights, all night commercial club of 200 members, 150,000 bush capacity. R. R. station receipts 1910 \$95,000, or equal to cities of 5 times our population. Plains is the center of a great new country with wheat as the big crop. Complete failure never known. 3000 don. shipped from Plains in one week. We have cream station. Land still sells at its ultimate value. I sell my own land and will send on request latest list giving prices and descriptions and reliable information about the country. **DON T. EDWARDS, Plains, Kansas.**

PLAINS, KANSAS We believe KANSAS FARMER is read by the majority of Kansas prosperous farmers, men who are always on the look-out for good, low priced land investments. So we describe here two of our best bargains: 160 a. 9 mi. from Kismet, 11 mi. from Plains. Perfectly smooth and level, rich soil. When broke out, first crop will pay for it; at only \$12.50 per acre. 160 a. 6 mi. from town, 100 a. in spring crop, 1/4 goes to purchaser, balance in pasture. Close chaser, balance in pasture. Close to school; a rare bargain at \$14 per acre. Bear in mind that Plains is in a good, live, active community where land values are rapidly increasing, and where landlord's crop-share acts him 20 to 40 per cent on investment. Come and see these two bargains. Largest list of bargains in South-west mailed upon request. **COONS & JACOBS, Plains, Meade Co., Kansas.**

KANSAS FARMER

EDITORIAL

IT IS THE MIDDLEMAN.

The wide awake farmer seeks in his farm paper new ideas and methods which will make his occupation more pleasant and profitable. He has been especially interested in recent years in the efforts to place farming on a more certain and scientific basis as shown in the experiments and investigations of the agricultural colleges, such as the increase in crop yields, due to better seed and better cultivation; the balanced ration in feeding, the value of pure bred stock, the economy of the silage, etc. And it is because the KANSAS FARMER may be relied upon to give the best thought and effort along these lines that I could not care to farm without it.

But a new condition has arisen which calls for a remedy and I believe the KANSAS FARMER, in co-operation with the agricultural colleges, the state boards of agriculture and other agencies, may do much toward finding methods of relief.

Too little attention has been paid to the marketing end of the farmer's business, and the high cost of some farm products to the consumer has been treated to place them beyond the reach of many. The one reason attributed as responsible for the high cost of living has been the increase in the number of consumers of farm products as compared with the number of producers, and the remedy offered by some is a "back to the farm" movement from the cities, a remedy which is one-sided and misleading, to say the least.

Back to the farms? To the farms "down east" whose worn out condition would require years of time and much expense to bring back to a profitable state? To the newly opened irrigated sections of the West, where grain and stock raising hold a minor place? Or to the already occupied lands of the great central and middle western states and place two families on land which made a living and a profit where one family existed before? Those who offer this plan as a means of lowering the cost of living apparently fail to consider the cost of production to the farmer. It is true that smaller farms and intensive farming mean increased yields, but not at a lower cost, when the increased investment required of a farmer is considered. Higher priced land, stock, tools and labor, not to speak of the risk of crop failures, the farmer is not receiving so much for his produce.

It is the cost of a product from the time it leaves a farmer's hands until it reaches the consumer that needs attention. There should be some way to bring the producer and consumer closer together to the mutual benefit of both. The average farmer is neither the time nor means to investigate the evil and work out a remedy unaided, just as he has neither the time nor means to experiment with new methods of raising grain and stock feeding. Does not this condition offer a field of usefulness to the "old reliable" KANSAS FARMER?—C. I. Penny, Harper, Kan.

It is hoped that readers of KANSAS FARMER will give their experiences and any suggestions they may have along this line. It is most important. The Granges are already acting in co-operation and securing results in the purchase of flour, kerosene, coal and other staples in car load lots, and there is undoubtedly room for more effort along this line.

According to Secretary Wilson the farmer receives an average of 53 cents out of each dollar which the consumer pays for farm products. The railroad receives 7 cents for transportation and other charges in handling his product, while the other 40 cents goes to the middle man. This operates to build up the city at the expense of the farm.

Co-operation is the key note of success in other lines of business, and there is certainly room for its operation in the farmer's business as well. Let us hear from our readers.

More woodpeckers and fewer shotguns would do more for our native forests than a lot of political forest-

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.
Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by the KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.
ALBERT T. REID, President. J. R. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. FITCHER, Secretary.
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ADVERTISING RATES—25 cents per agate line—14 lines to the inch. No medical nor questionably worded advertising accepted. Forms close Monday noon.

PUBLISHERS' GUARANTEE TO SUBSCRIBERS—KANSAS FARMER aims to publish advertisements of reliable persons and firms only, and we will make good to any paid-up subscriber any loss he may suffer through fraudulent dealing on the part of any of our advertisers, provided complaint is made to us within thirty days after the transaction, and it is shown that the subscriber, in writing to the advertiser, plainly stated: "I read your advertisement in KANSAS FARMER." We do not, however, undertake to settle, or be responsible for the debts of bankrupts, or for petty and trifling disputes between a subscriber and an advertiser, although we extend our good offices to that end.

PICTURES—Good photographs, drawings and plans are especially solicited. Senders' names should always be written on the back of each picture. KANSAS FARMER can not be held responsible for any picture submitted, except under special written agreement.

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

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

GOVERNOR GLICK.

In the passing of ex-Governor George W. Glick, Kansas has lost one of her first citizens.

To him, as to but few men, was given a long life of unusual value to the state. Although he served his fellow men in a public capacity but a comparatively short time, his entire life was devoted to the good of his state and his fellow man. With his ability, integrity and honesty of purpose, it was but natural that he should be called to public service, and he was honored by his state with the gift of its highest office. He also served his government as pension agent, and yet his real worth lay in his loyalty to the state of his adoption and his devotion to its live stock and agricultural interests.

As a regent of the State Agricultural College he helped to mold the policy of an institution which has become the greatest of its kind. As a member of the State Legislature his influence is still felt in the laws recorded in her statute books. As Governor he made a record that is second to none, but as a breeder and farmer, he did his best work.

He was one of the charter members of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, and among its most active workers. Even with the infirmities of advancing years he never failed to attend its meetings and his voice was always raised in behalf of the best in live stock and in farming methods. While not an orator in the usual sense of that term, he always commanded attention and was listened to with respect by his audience. He was one of those men who gives his hearers something to carry home with them and to remember. He was also a member of the State Board of Agriculture for many years and no man in that body has wielded a greater influence for its good and that of the state.

Although trained as a lawyer, Governor Glick very early devoted his attention to agriculture and stock breeding, and his Rose of Sharon Short-horns are still known and appreciated in all the corn belt region. He was one of the first men who had the nerve of his convictions, and took a stand against the popular fad of breeding for color, with little regard to quality.

Coming to Kansas in 1859, Governor Glick has spanned in the period of his life the most eventful part of the state's history. He was a dynamic force in public affairs and the work he has accomplished is the best monument that he could leave behind him. He was 84 years old at the time of his death.

Good roads facilitate travel and produce cheaper transportation thus removing an embargo on the necessities of life. One of the problems in the high cost of living is solved by the building of good roads.

OUR RURAL SCHOOLS.

If there is any one thing upon which Kansas has prided herself more than upon another, it is her school system. Coupled with this and resulting from it is the high rank which this state takes in its literacy and yet there is serious need for improvement, especially in our rural schools.

It is not the fault of the teacher nor of the school board that our rural schools are not as well equipped or as efficient as they should be. Nor yet is it altogether the fault of the patrons.

Such faults as are to be found, and they are all too numerous, are due to our methods, or rather to our lack of them, more than to anything else.

As has been mentioned before in these columns, Kansas has been one of the very few states in the Union which did not grant state aid to rural schools. This has been corrected, in part, by the last legislature and better results may be expected in the future.

Heretofore the school district has had to bear the entire expense of the district school except about 96 cents per year received from the state school fund for each pupil.

Rural schools need better equipment and should have the best teachers obtainable. There is no good reason why the country boy or girl should not have an equal chance in life with the city boy or girl. There is nothing too good for them and the patrons should demand the best equipment within reach and the most thoroughly capable teachers. Cash invested in this way is money well spent and brings returns that are beyond estimate.

A very large proportion of the men who have made conspicuous successes of their life work in business and the professions have had their early training on the farm but their success has been due more to the strong, healthful and wholesome lives they lived than to the advantages offered them in the rural schools. Every citizen of the state should feel that an important obligation rests upon him in securing a better equipment and the best of teachers for the rural schools.

The largest and most valuable crop produced in the Dominion of Canada is hay, which in 1910, was harvested from 8,515,400 acres having an average yield of 1.81 tons per acre and a market value of \$149,716,000. The next largest crop was oats, which were valued for that year at \$114,365,000. Contrary to a general belief the wheat crop of Canada is not its greatest crop. That for 1910 amounted to \$98,525,000, or only about one-third more than was produced in this state last year, which was Kansas' off year on wheat, and only a little more than \$20,000,000 more than the Kansas crop of 1909.

REPORT OF STATE BOARD.

The 17th biennial report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture is a volume of more than 1,000 pages, which is divided into departments dealing with the farm, farm animals, market classes and grades of meat, general agriculture and home making, common forest trees, poultry, the proceedings of the board and the statistical report compiled from reports of observers.

Kansas people like figures and the latter half of this report is full of them. The model set by previous reports has been closely followed with the addition of acts as shown by the returns for the year 1910.

Winter wheat suffered considerably in Kansas last year and the reports show some 20 million acres less than was harvested in 1909, for which the farmers received about \$23,000,000 less money. Corn showed a larger acreage than for the preceding year, but a considerably smaller amount of money received by the farmers because of the decreased valuation. The total of agricultural, horticultural and live stock products for the year 1910 was \$304,914,342, as compared with \$307,538,165 for 1909.

Of the agricultural products of the year corn stands at the head in valuation, with wheat, oats, tame hay and prairie hay ranking in the order named. The yield of corn was slightly above the average for 20 years, that of wheat very close to the average, and that of oats about double the average for this period. The population of the state shows a slight decrease as compared with 1909, though about 15 per cent increase during the past 10 years. By five year periods the live stock showed an increase of 17.1 per cent in 1900 over 1905; 24 per cent in 1905 over 1900; and 31.4 per cent in 1910 over 1905. The products of live stock reached the hundred million mark for the first time in the recorded history of the state, the exact figures for 1910 being \$101,276,925.38. This valuation covers animals slaughtered and sold for slaughter, wool clip, butter and cheese manufactured, and poultry, eggs and milk sold.

This volume is a compendium of statistical information about Kansas.

COLLEGES OUT OF POLITICS.

The alumni of the University of Kansas have invited the alumni of the State Agricultural College and of the State Normal School to co-operate with them in working for a permanent source of income for the state schools of higher education, in the form of a mill tax. At a meeting of university alumni held in Kansas City last week it was decided to push the campaign for a mill tax with vigor. The advantages claimed for that form of support for the schools is that it costs no more than is spent on the institutions at present and at the same time affords a fixed basis of income on which the regents of the schools may depend when arranging the instruction given. The present method of depending on legislative appropriations introduces uncertainty into the situation and causes a waste of valuable time which the heads of the schools must spend in explaining to the legislature the need of their institutions.

During the past quarter century farming has been raised from the position of common labor to that of a profession. This has been done through the instrumentality of the agricultural press, the agricultural colleges and experiment stations. There is now no opening in any line of business to the average young man which promises better than a life on the farm. Many may make money quicker, but where one succeeds thousands will fail. On the farm all are assured of some measure of success.

Ever know a man who was lucky? Then you know a man who was a hard worker either with his hands or his brains, or both. Luck consists in being ready when the opportunity comes and making the most of it. There is no other kind of luck.

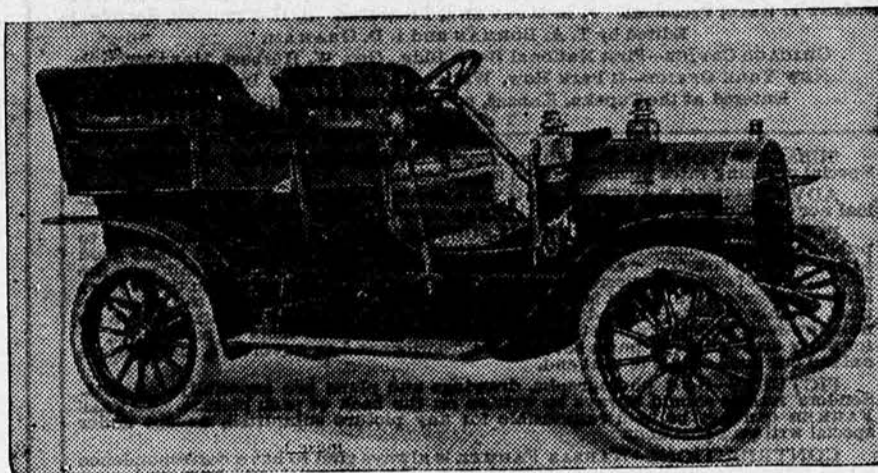
OILING OF FARM MACHINERY

Very few farmers will be found nowadays who are not firm believers in the principle that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Here and there one still sees a farmer who finds it more convenient to let valuable implements rust afield than to practice a little exertion and safely store them under cover—thus guarding against unnatural wear, but in the majority is the careful farmer who takes pride in bright paint and well oiled bearings and likes to boast that "this same reaper has given faithful service on my place these many years."

Just as essential to the care of first class machinery as due precaution and business system, is a proper understanding of conditions and a knowledge why oil and grease is needed here every day and at some other place only once or twice in a season. The extreme importance of proper lubrication of every farm implement from the plow to the automobile is emphasized by the manufacturers of these articles and their good advice is repeated over and over again by farm journals like KANSAS FARMER. To show that it is no simple matter to understand how to properly oil an automobile, for instance, a piece of machinery of greatest value to every farmer and rightfully entitled to a devotion to his service, one of the automobile trade journals recently accounted for 14 locations for greasing and 24 locations for oiling a single type of car. During the course of one year, the author contended, 1,227 applications of oil and grease, in a regular succession of dates, ought to be made in these places. Now what is true of automobiles is equally true of other farm machinery. Reapers, cultivators, thrashing machinery, gasoline engines, etc., require especial attention to this very important duty whenever they are in use. In the case of an engine the lack of oil will not simply retard operation, it will very often practically ruin the machine. Too much attention can not be given to devising a system for oil-

*Saves Wear And Cost To Machine
And The Annoyance To Owner*

THOMAS P. HALLOCK



ONE OF THE MOST USEFUL MACHINES ON THE MODERN FARM.

ing each farm implement and machine and no good system can be too rigidly adhered to.

I have found that the danger of permitting a machine to run dry at any particular spot where oil or grease should be applied does not lie so often in carelessness as it does in forgetting. Therefore I have come to the conclusion that next best to a perfect memory, which unfortunately few of us have developed, is a perfect system of memory aid. With some dozen different implements and machines in my care and an automobile on my hands I could not decide that the more than 1,200 applications of oil and grease to which the motor car was entitled, for instance, in the course of a year, would be faithfully given, so I sought to simplify the problem by devising a schedule of oiling locations for each machine and implement on which certain dates are designated for lubrication—either oil

or grease—throughout the year, or for the harvesting machinery, throughout the season when they are almost constantly in use.

I took a large automobile and pasted at the top a diagram of my automobile furnished by the manufacturer. On this diagram I marked—some manufacturers provide their diagrams already marked—each point where lubrication ought to be applied and by a system of red and blue letters I denoted whether oil or grease was the proper lubricant for this particular spot.

Then I made a schedule—giving the name of each location prefixed with the red or blue letter which had already been assigned and my key was complete. My next move was to begin with the first oiling date in the year which I chose as January 7. In the space where the figure representing this date was printed I marked the following letters:

Red, oil—B, C, F, G, J, L, P, Q, R, U, W, Z, AA, CA, GA, HA.

Blue grease—A, M, R, LA.
This presented quite a bewildering appearance, but to me meant quite plainly that on this date I should apply—to the proper locations in my car—oil and grease as follows

Red, oil—B, steering knuckle bolts; C, front wheel bearings; F, fan bearing oiler; G, starting crank bearing; J, valve rod guides; L, shock absorber studs; P, commutator oiler and greaser; S, magneto oil cups and wells; Q, crank case filler and oil tank; U—Brake pedal bearing; W, brake and gear lever ratchets; X, brake fittings and connections; AA, plate clutch housing; CA, gear and brake lever shaft bearings; GA, shock absorber bearing studs; HA, differential housing.

Blue, grease—A, front wheel hub caps; M, steering cross tube greasers; R, steering case greasers; LA, rear axle outside greasers; which, you see, is perfectly plain.

Certain of these same operations must be repeated daily, others weekly and still others semi-weekly and monthly, but no matter with what frequency my attention is required for each particular lubricating location in my car—I am sure to be reminded by my faithful calendar.

Since systematic lubrication is unquestionably an insurance on the life of my car I have not counted the short time lost that I spent in marking my calendar. Exactly the same system—cutting out months when no service being required—oiling and greasing would be unnecessary, can be applied to every implement on any farm that has more than a dozen or so oiling locations. It has been my aim to simplify rather than make complex. I do not advocate the making of charts and calendars where such are not needed. This system has been devised to aid memory—to serve as a perpetual reminder to the helper of average intelligence and to cooperate with the farmer in guarding against trouble from a direction whence it frequently comes.

THE FARMER'S INTEREST IN MACHINERY

How often, in passing along the public highway, do we observe, lying in the corners of the fences, out under the friendly trees, or in the furrow where last used in the fall, the tools the farmer uses to operate his farm. If we stop to contemplate, we will be astonished at this almost universal practice on the part of the farmer. Do we ever stop to figure the losses sustained by the farmer because of this? It takes money to operate the farm, no matter what its size. And it takes money or its equivalent to buy the machinery with which to operate this farm.

The farmer buys a horse for, say, \$125. He builds a good shed or barn in which to keep him. He is fed and the best of care taken of him. Why? Because the horse is a necessary factor in the management and operation of the farm. If the horse is ill fed and is not taken good care of, he soon becomes inefficient and is of little value to the farmer. With good care and attention the horse will be of use and service to the farmer for a period of 10 or more years.

But how is it with the machine? Does not the machine cost money? Does not the machine require attention and care in order that its days of usefulness may be prolonged? And how can these things be accomplished when this machine is left out to rot and rust in the weather and storms?

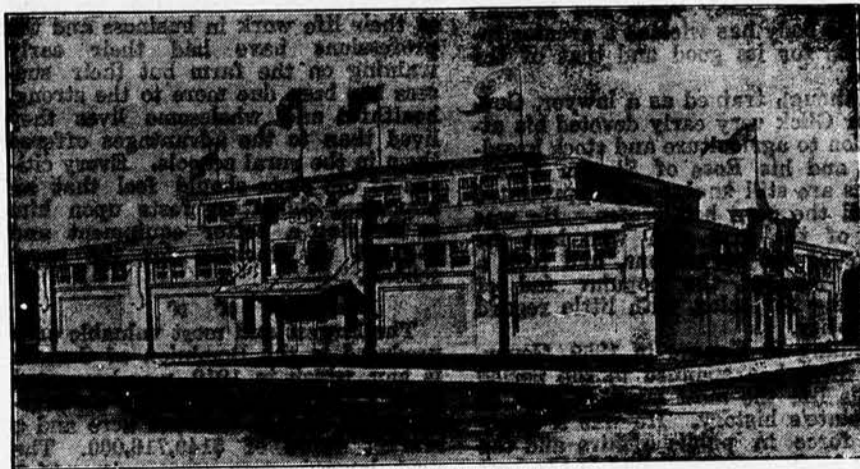
A wheat harvester costs \$125, the price of a 1 or 2-year-old colt. This machine helps in the plan and system of the farm operations. If its efficiency is loosened because of lack of care and attention, its days of usefulness are cut short. The horse requires food and shelter. Food costs money. Shelter costs money. Efficiency is lessened when food and shelter are taken away. The machine costs money. It does not eat but it requires shelter. When shelter is removed or refused, the efficiency of the machine is materially lessened.

*Money Saved Is Money Made
And Both Are Done By Care*

By J. H. CRISWELL

The life of the average wheat binder is, we are told, about six years. It cuts an average of about 100 acres of grain per year. This means a cost of about \$25 to \$35 for the use of the machine, which may include interest and cost of repairs. A binder is so constructed that with proper care in housing and attention to repairs it

should last for at least 10 to 12 years. A common plow lasts about five years. With proper care it should last 15 years. A farm wagon costs \$75 to \$90 and should last 10 to 15 years with average use upon the farm. The life of the average wagon is much less than these figures. Given an occasional coat of paint, and proper at-



ART AND MERCANTILE HALL, KANSAS STATE FAIR GROUNDS, TOPEKA KANS.

The new improvements which are being made at the Kansas State Fair grounds at Topeka are by far the most important structures of the kind that have ever been erected in Kansas.

Last year there was built a cattle barn, 156x230 feet, of brick and concrete, with a capacity for 532 cattle. This building cost \$22,000.

There is now nearing completion a horse barn, 112x185 feet, with a capacity of 300 head and costing \$15,000.

The art and mercantile hall shown herewith, measures 90x110 feet and will cost \$17,000. It is also of brick and concrete.

tention to keeping the bolts tight, proper oiling, and soaking of hubs and fellos with oil, the life of the wagon can be greatly prolonged.

A threshing outfit consists of a 10 or 18 horse-power engine and separator, and with water tank, costs from \$2,000 to \$2,500, and should last for many seasons. Yet there have been seen these valuable units of machinery standing in midwinter through the storms, and through the heat of summer, out of doors absolutely void of shelter and cover, slowly but surely going to decay, many examples of the careless way in which men will contemplate their property.

A few dollars spent in providing a suitable place for the hoe, mowers, the wheelbarrow, the wagon, the binder, the buggy, the plow, the hay rack, and all kinds of machinery, will be well placed.

An average valuation of the machinery equipment of a 160-acre farm may be placed at \$900. At 6 per cent interest this would be \$54, which would go a long way toward the creation of a suitable temporary shed for most of the farm machinery. Counting deterioration in value at 10 per cent per year, this would mean \$90, which added to the \$54 would give nearly \$150. This amount would build a good shed for housing all the machinery. This housing would prolong the life of the machinery at least 25 per cent, which would mean a much lessened loss because of exposure and lack of care.

It behooves the farmer to carefully look into the question of his facilities for caring for the machinery. A careful study of this matter and the planning toward the housing of the machinery would mean a large item taken off the expense required in purchase of new machinery each succeeding year.

ABOUT FLAX FOR KANSAS

A Crop That Promises Well Under Present Market And Soil Conditions

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

Approximately 26,000,000 bushels are grown in the United States, with New York and Pennsylvania away in the lead in production for any of the states. According to the State Board of Agriculture 462,725 bushels in 1910 were produced and valued at approximately one million dollars. That year there were 8,000,000 bushels, one of a normal crop. Because of a shortage thus created the price of flax has gone up; it now brings in the neighborhood of \$2.50 a bushel. Present indications are that flax will bring money this season. Possibly a larger acreage than ever before will be planted to this crop in this state this spring because of the prospects of a high price for flax this fall.

According to experiments conducted at the State Experiment Station at Manhattan, with many different varieties of flax from every section of the country, as well as with different rates of seeding, flax can be grown profitably in this state. Of 24 varieties tested the yield varied from practically zero to 12 bushels per acre. As a rule local varieties provided the seed was well bred and pure, gave better results than imported seed. From 20 to 35 bushels of seed per acre gave larger results than larger or smaller amounts. Our results we conclude that the best grown seed is to be preferred, foreign grown seed, that 20 to 35 bushels of pure, wholesome seed is sufficient to plant to the acre, and early seeding gives the best results.

Flax is a crop that requires very careful care, especially with regard to seed preparation. Ordinarily the seed should be fall plowed and worked to a firm uniform seed-bed as early as possible in the spring. Or, if it is possible to plow in the fall then flax, sown in the spring, will do well if planted on ground after the corn stalks have been cut and removed from the field and the land double disked and plowed previous to planting. Better results on corn ground without plowing is possible if the plowing can be done in the

fall. If spring plowing is necessary on stubble land of any kind it should be done shallow and packed as firmly as possible, at once.

Flax does well on virgin sod newly turned over. The common practice in the Northwest is to plant flax on prairie sod broken out in the spring. This practice can be followed in Kansas to good advantage. The seed-bed, however, should be thoroughly prepared whether it be on newly broken sod or whether it be after some other crop. In other words, if it is the purpose of the farmer to plant on prairie sod, newly broken in the spring, his land should be thoroughly disked, harrowed and packed previous to planting. Flax would be a good crop to plant on newly broken pasture land, clover land or alfalfa land. The only danger in planting on clover and alfalfa land will be that the flax is likely to grow so rank that it might possibly lodge, but with proper care and handling this danger can be eliminated to a considerable extent.

In western North and South Dakota, in Wyoming and Montana, where the rainfall is less than 20 inches, and usually not more than 15, and where the soil is very similar to the soils of western Kansas, flax is grown with remarkable success, and usually on newly broken-out land. There is no reason, therefore, why flax can not be grown with profit in western Kansas. Early seeding should be practiced, however, in order to take advantage of the most favorable soil moisture conditions and in order to ripen the crop before the hot dry winds of July occur. The hot, dry winds that sometimes prevail during the blossoming season for flax are the greatest drawback to flax culture in Kansas. The earlier this crop can be

brought to maturity the less danger there will be from this factor, hence early planting is advised. Flax is not susceptible to frost except as it is just coming through the ground. If it escapes at this stage of its growth there will be little likelihood of danger from frost thereafter.

Flax is a crop that requires considerable moisture in its early growth, hence the land should be prepared with this point in mind. In other words, the farmers who expect to grow flax should plan their rotations and the preparation of their soil some time in advance of the planting time in order to bring forward as much moisture in the soil as possible, especially will this be true for western Kansas, where the rainfall is limited.

The following is the method I would recommend to the farmers of western Kansas who expect to plant flax this spring on sod newly broken. Plow to a depth of three or four inches, using a flat-bottom or breaking plow. Turn the sod completely over, pack with a corrugated roller if possible, double disc parallel to the way the land is plowed, harrow and drill in the seed, using about 20 pounds to the acre. See that the seed is not planted deeper than one-half inch. This whole operation should be completed as soon as possible after the soil is turned over. It is now high time flax was being planted over most of the state.

At Fredonia, in Wilson county, Kansas, there is an establishment with a capacity of 200,000 to 250,000 bushels. The managers of this concern import some 25,000 bushels of flax seed a year. They clean and prepare seed for planting, at cost. According to a recent statement from

them they are now able to furnish first class seed at cost, and even below the regular market price, to farmers desiring same. This company will also contract the 1911 crop should same be desirable.

Kansas should grow more flax. It is a crop that could be well utilized in a rotation with alfalfa, clovers, grasses, corn and wheat. It should never be grown two years in succession on the same soil. The degree of success that will come to growers of flax in Kansas will be measured according to the way they prepare their seed-bed, the quality of seed sown, the date and rate of seeding, the character of soil and the crop preceding it. Always treat the seed with the formalin treatment before planting. This can be done in the same manner that wheat is treated. Be careful, however, and see that every kernel planted has been thoroughly disinfected. Plant as soon as possible after treating, that is and have the seed dry. A regular grain drill, preferably with press wheel attachment, is to be preferred for seeding flax, though good results are being obtained from broadcasting and lightly harrowing or disking the land thereafter. The crop should be harvested when the bolls begin to turn brown. Threshing should be done as soon as possible after harvest. The seed can be cut either with the binder or with the header. The latter method will probably be cheaper and equally as effective otherwise.

Farmers who expect to obtain more than five to 10 bushels of flax to the acre will be disappointed. For western Kansas unless the season promises exceptionally favorable five to seven or eight bushels will be a good average crop. In central Kansas and farther east somewhat larger yields may be expected. This year promises especially well for flax, in that the 1911 crop will likely bring upwards of \$2 a bushel and because of the February rains which were so well distributed over the state, thus leaving the soil in good moisture condition for the planting of flax.

OUR NATION'S GREATEST ASSET

at this country has an asset which if developed would pour untold millions of dollars annually into our industrial channels is a fact well known to all who have given the subject serious thought. The problem of development is difficult only because it is so simple. There is no real problem on the American continent in the same class with it. Let us see.

Suppose a town of 5,000 people is surrounded by a farming community; suppose every farmer in the contributing territory were induced to adopt methods in harmony with latest approved practical teaching for the production of crops, their protection from injurious insects, to drain the land, to return to it the crop residues in form of manure and other decayed organic matter; to sow only the best seed; to feed field products only to profitable stock, and to put the finished product on the market in the best form. It is easily conceivable that \$1,000,000 annually could be added to the production of the surrounding country, and it is evident that an addition could not be made without touching every banker, every manufacturer, every storekeeper, every doctor, every lawyer, every newspaper owner, and in fact every person in the town. This then is the problem—how can the indifferent farmers of the country be induced to adopt the improved methods? If this thing could be accomplished all the work involved in agricultural improvement would come easily as a natural consequence. If all farmers would properly drain their land, the problem of roads would be solved. Increase the income of the individual farmer and the means will be at hand to solve the rural school problem; the improvement of rural schools means quickening of intelligence, the uplifting of rural homes, the in-

crease of social advantages and moral uplift.

All this looks simple, hence the difficulty. The farmer, be he a good, bad or indifferent one, is independent. He can live, in a way, if there are no agricultural colleges, no experiment stations, and no farmers' institutes. If the problem were more intricate, involving the expenditure of immense sums of money and the sacrifice of human lives, we could expect the people as a whole to set themselves sooner to its solution.

It is estimated that the human race has been able to communicate by written language for a period not exceeding 5,000 years. The most it has ever accomplished for itself has been done within the last 2,000 years, and by far its greatest work in the last 200 years.

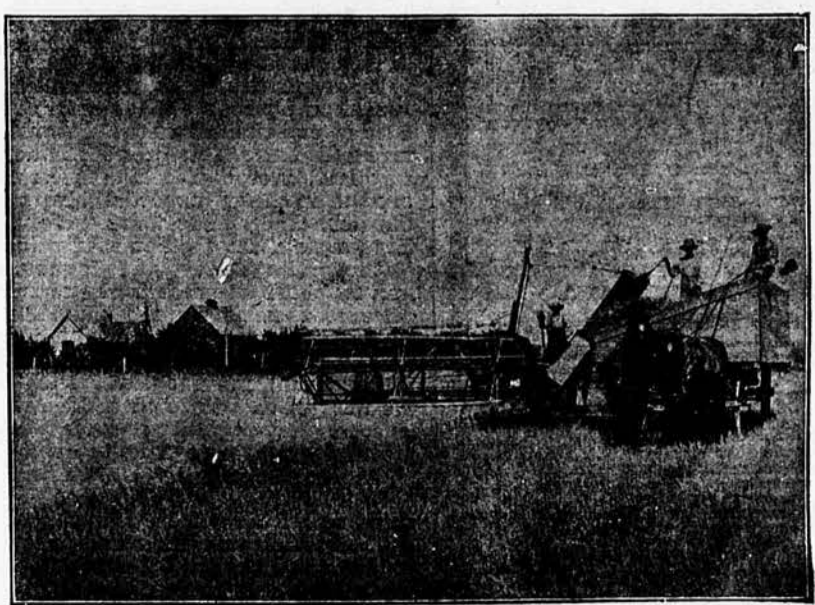
Why is this true? Because of our great resources of recorded knowledge; because of progression along business and professional lines, and especially that of the teacher. The teacher is more thorough today in imparting knowledge than ever before; his duties more strenuous and his pay less in proportion to his achievements. This should not be the case. It is through the efforts of the teacher that the child's imaginations are quickened, his thoughts trained, and his efforts directed. Indeed, the teacher has much to do with the formation of character in his pupils. Recall the teacher, and heathendom will be the world's inevitable doom at no distant day.

The relationship between the farmer and teacher is inseparable. Per-

haps neither appreciates the other as he should, nor does the present statute provide proper instruction in the public school, to those who expect to engage in agricultural pursuits. Is it not as important to know the elements of plant food as to know the parts of speech? Is it of less value to understand the selection of seeds best adapted to one's soil than to know the highest mountain peak or longest river? Is it not as necessary to learn how to combat the pests that infest our crops and to treat the ills of our herds and flocks as to crowd our minds with naval and military actions? Is it unnecessary to teach typical selections and proper feeding for profitable animal husbandry? Surely scientific agriculture should be taught in the public schools.

It has been my good fortune to have some experience, in turn, as pupil, teacher, and farmer; therefore, my ideas in regard to their relationship should be, to some extent, at least, unbiased.

My sympathy goes out to the farmer who maintains the fertility of his soil that he may improve his crops, thereby raising the standard of his herds and flocks, thus engaging in scientific farming and leaving an example of usefulness to the world and a legacy to his posterity. My sympathy is also with the teacher who fills his pupils with an inspiration to live a life of usefulness that the world may be better by their having lived. The successful teacher not only leaves marks of advancement upon his pupils, but creates within them a desire for useful activity. A child's habits and success in life largely depend upon his first impressions and early training. Therefore, the teacher cannot be too careful as to the example he may set, in school time or vacation. His mistakes are forever held against him by the pupils; his acts of kindness and impressions of good are ever cherished with his memory.—C. C. James Illinois.



EVERY BOLT, NUT AND SECTION SHOULD BE IN PLACE AND THE PARTS WELL OILED BEFORE STARTING TO THE FIELD.



Do You Intend To Abandon Your Farm?

In New England there are hundreds of abandoned farms—abandoned because the soil has been drained of its fertility. Had these farms been properly fertilized they would still be producing bounteous harvests.

New England farms are not the only ones that are being depleted of fertility. There are thousands of other farms which are rapidly approaching the point where further cultivation will be unprofitable unless some means is adopted to renew the fertility of the soil.

If you do not intend to abandon your farm, it will be necessary to supply fertilizer to the soil. It is not only necessary to apply manure, but it is absolutely essential that it be applied evenly and in proper quantities.

Manure cannot be spread evenly by hand. Experience has demonstrated that the spreader is the only method by which manure can be applied uniformly.

It is just as necessary to exercise judgment in selecting a spreader as it is on any other subject. There are many spreaders on the market. The IHC spreader has proved its superiority by giving the users years of efficient service. With an IHC spreader you can regulate the distribution of manure so as to make every ounce count. Adjustments can be made to spread a light top-dressing or a heavy covering. This is possible because IHC spreaders have a wide range of feed, and the long, square, chisel-pointed beater teeth thoroughly pulverize the manure that is applied. Wide tires and roller bearings insure light draft.

IHC spreaders are made in three styles—

Cloverleaf—Corn King Kemp 20th Century

Cloverleaf spreaders have endless aprons. Corn King and Kemp 20th Century machines have return aprons. These machines are made with capacity suitable for farms of any size.

Call on the IHC local dealer and let him show you the style and size best suited to your purpose. If you prefer, write direct for catalogue and full particulars.

International Harvester Company of America Chicago U.S.A. (Incorporated)



IHC Service Bureau

The Bureau is a center where the best ways of doing things on the farm, and data relating to its development, are collected and distributed free to every one interested in agriculture. Every available source of information will be used in answering questions on all farm subjects. If the questions are sent to the IHC Service Bureau, they receive prompt attention.

PLOW 30 Acres Per Day



50c AN ACRE is a low cost for plowing 30 acres daily, including Kerosene, hired men and other expenses. It is done with our easy-to-handle Gas Tractor. No hitching or unhitching of horses, no lazy fellows to reprove, no worry and bother from poor help or sick horses. Unlike a steam tractor it loses no time getting up steam. All you do is prime your engine, fill your lubricators, turn over the fly-wheel, and off you go, assured that you can plow 30 acres daily.

But plowing isn't all you can do with a Hart-Parr Tractor. You can hitch it to harrows, drills, headers,

binders, threshers, silo-fillers, road graders, corn shellers, irrigating pumps, etc. No trouble can come in freezing weather, as its cylinder is Oil-Cooled and can't freeze. It is built in three sizes, to fit farms of 160 acres up. It's a tractor that makes money for you every day you use it, and costs you nothing while standing idle. Its daily "feed" is ordinary Kerosene. It's a pleasure to run it, is easily understood, and doesn't get balky. The Ideal Tractor for a Dry Country. Thousands in successful use. A postal card will bring our illustrated catalog. Write today.

CHEAPEST IN FIRST COST—CHEAPEST TO OPERATE.
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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 Pneumatic-Tires. 1909 & 1910 Models all of best makes... \$7 to \$12 100 Second-Hand Wheels All makes and models. Good as new... \$3 to \$8 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. LEAD CYCLES CO. Dept. F-298 CHICAGO

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Cement posts are a success. Wooden posts rot—cement posts grow stronger. Use the best. Get our mold. Costs \$14.00 to \$20.00. Easily 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. If your implement dealer doesn't handle, buy direct. MOORE POST MOLD CO. 348 E. 3d St., Sterling, Ill.

HOW TO RAISE CALVES without milk. Use Blatchford's Calf Meal. Ask your dealer. Write D. O. COE, Topeka.

THE FARM



"If I were to come onto your farm and set 750 teams to work for a week hauling water onto a quarter section at the rate of four tons a day I would then only put on as much water as evaporates in a week when there is a good moisture content of the soil." This is the striking illustration that President Worst of the North Dakota Agricultural College gives of the tremendous amount of water that escapes by evaporation. He then concludes: "A thorough harrowing will stop this evaporation and save that amount of water."

Deep or Shallow Seeding.

Dig up grain plants and you will find that they form their roots at the same depth whether planted deep or shallow. When sown too deep the plant sends up a growth till within about an inch of the surface and there starts the real root system. It takes work to send up this growth so the more shallow the seed can be sown, and yet deep enough so it can get moisture, the better. A good seed bed should be fairly compact, the more compact it is the nearer the surface the moisture comes.

Tile Making on the Farm.

There is much discussion about tile drainage and tile making and the KANSAS FARMER leads. Will some KANSAS FARMER reader give information about making clay tile on the farm where cement is high in price, clay is good and fuel cheap?—G. W. Ginter, Steamboat Springs, Colo.

In order to secure the most reliable information possible and from one who has had many years' experience in a country where vast quantities of drain tile are used, this inquiry was referred to Mr. L. B. Pierce of Winfield, Iowa, who replies as follows:

"I would say that clay tile could not be made economically on a Colorado farm unless there were more demand for the tile than the farmer himself would have. The man who manufactures tile would be obliged to have a tile mill costing, say \$500, a 25 to 40 horse power engine and boiler and 4,000 to 6,000 feet of dry floor and at least \$700 invested in kilns. This would only serve to start a small plant, but such a plant could be made to pay where tile were in demand and this demand would soon increase almost anywhere. Hollow building blocks, brick and drain tile can all be run from any modern tile mill.

Clay that would make these products can be found almost anywhere. Parties seeking information should visit some plant in operation. Tile are heavy and freights are high, but they are often shipped long distances where they go over but one line of road and thus avoid more than one local freight rate."

Two and a Half Million Acres of Government Phosphate Lands.

Two years ago last December the government awoke to the fact that American phosphate lands were being largely exploited for the benefit of foreign users of this precious mineral fertilizer, over half of the American production being exported also that the public phosphate lands were rapidly passing into the hands of private owners. Large areas of lands underlain by phosphate rock in the recently discovered fields in the public-land states were immediately withdrawn with a view of securing legislation which would prevent exportation of the phosphate. Since then important geologic investigations have been prosecuted and new deposits of phosphate discovered by the United States Geological Survey. The area now standing withdrawn is over 2½ million acres, containing an aggregate of many hundred million tons of phosphate rock and having a very great potential value to the farming industry.

To make this phosphate rock read-

ily available as a plant food it is necessary to treat it with sulphuric acid thus converting it into acid phosphate or "super-phosphate," and it is an interesting fact that at least one of the areas withdrawn is in close proximity to the western copper smelters where large volumes of sulphuric acid fumes are now a daily unutilized by-product.

The following table shows the acreage and location of the government phosphate areas standing withdrawn from public entry on April 1:

Montana	33,360
Florida	37,000
Idaho	1,101,500
Utah	107,700
Wyoming	1,267,000
Total	2,546,560

Cow Peas for Seed.

I aim to plant about 34 acres of cow peas this spring and would like to know the best time and best way to plant them, and also some way to harvest them without losing the seed. Last year I planted one bushel and threshed 24 1-3 bushels and had 30 tons of hay, but I lost lots of the seed. I mowed and raked them. The peas were shattered badly in the raking. How would a carrier on the mow be in this respect?

My soil is loose and sandy. Last year I plowed it about 8 inches deep and planted the peas the last week in June.—N. W. Cox, Argonia, Kan.

Cow peas grown for seed should be given as well a prepared seed-bed of corn, and to secure the largest yield should be on land of medium fertility that is not too heavy and compact in character.

The ideal thickness of planting is one seed every two or three inches in rows three feet apart. A common corn planter may be used. With the edge drop planter one should use the 16 or 20 cell plate and the highest gear in order to plant thickly enough. The size of the cells to use, large, medium or small, will depend on the size of the pea, with the New Era variety the medium will drop about two peas to the cell on the average which gives about the right thickness. A good method of planting practiced at this station is to use a common grain drill stopping up a part of the grain cup so as to leave the rows about 3 feet apart, setting the drill to sow about two bushels of wheat per acre. About 20 pounds of seed are required per acre. The peas should be planted two or three inches deep in mellow soil.

Cowpeas should not be planted until the soil is thoroughly warmed up and all danger of periods of cold weather has passed. The results of three years' tests at this station show that the best time to plant is from May 25 to June 10, or about two or three weeks later than the regular corn planting time.

Cow peas should be harvested before a heavy frost or as soon as most of the pods are brown and the larger proportion of the seed ripe. If left very long the early pods become very brittle and more of the seed is lost in harvesting and handling.

A method of harvesting cow peas at this station is to cut the vines close to the ground with a corn knife and roll two rows together. The vines after lying in the windrow for a day or two should be placed in shocks and allowed to cure. The peas may be threshed directly as hauled from the field or they may be shocked and threshed later. This method of harvesting is slow (one man should harvest a half acre per day), and is not always practical on a large scale because of the scarcity of labor. If plenty of labor can be secured at reasonable prices, and there is an average crop of cow peas, it will give more satisfactory results than harvesting by machinery, as much less seed is lost.

The best method of threshing for a few acres is with the flail, and unless

it is impossible to get help or unless enough cowpeas are raised in the neighborhood to pay to buy a cowpea huller or to buy and fit up a cowpea attachment to the ordinary threshing machine, it will pay to flail out the peas, even if one has as much as 30 or 40 acres, for it can be done at a cost of from 10 cents to 25 cents per bushel, with less than 10 per cent cracked, while many threshing machines crack over 50 per cent. At this station we have used the bean thresher or adjustment to the Avery separator. This adjustment reduces the speed of the cylinder and at the same time maintains the speed of the rest of the machine. To accomplish this the speed of the engine is reduced so as to turn the cylinder at the rate of 500 revolutions per minute. (The usual rate for threshing wheat or oats is 1,000 or 1,200 revolutions per minute.) In order not to reduce the rate of movement of the rest of the machine, it is necessary to increase the size of the pulleys that run the feeder, fanning riddles, cleaning pans and wind stacker. The pulleys may be changed as follows: Feeder from 5 1/2 inches to 12 inches; crank shaft, which runs the riddles, shaker, grain pans, etc., from 5 to 12 inches; wind stacker from 7 to 12 inches. By these adjustments the speed of the separator except the cylinder was maintained.

All of the cylinder teeth and two rows of concaves were left in the machine, for when any of these were taken out the peas were not threshed clean. The above changes are included in the regular adjustment furnished by the company. It is found, however, that the peas were split badly with the machine just adjusted until the grating of iron bars directly behind the cylinder was removed and replaced by No. 8 wire strung from two to three inches apart and attached at the top and bottom to the bars that originally held the grating. With this adjustment we are able to thresh cow peas with a loss of not more than about 10 per cent of cracked peas.—C. W. Nash, Assistant in Crops, K. S. A. C.

Silos and Alfalfa.

I have read the article you recently published about putting alfalfa in the silo, and want to ask if corn alone is used for the silo or may other things be used, and if so, what?

Will you recommend a good class of feed for milk cows where there is no silo and tell me how much feed will be required altogether to keep one milk cow from October 1 to May 1. I am living on a claim in the southwest corner of South Dakota and there are no silos in this country, so I know nothing about them except what I have read in the KANSAS FARMER.

I am watching through the fence to see what is going to happen. Someone is having some breaking done on land that has a very poor stand of wild grass; in fact, it is land that had "gone back" about 20 years ago. He is going to disc it and put it in alfalfa seed now. What do you think of it?

We have a soil in this country that is called gumbo and it is light yellow in color and very sticky. It raises wheat, grass and healthy weeds and I would like to know what you think would be required to get a good stand of alfalfa on it. In the spring and early summer there is a good deal of water runs over it, but it does not stand there any length of time.

I have been told that alfalfa will put into the ground from the air that which corn and such crops take out. I would like to get this land ready for a cow pasture and will appreciate your suggestions.—Mrs. L. A. Morley, Oelrichs, S. D.

In the corn belt corn is perhaps the best material for use in the manufacture of silage. Kafir corn, milo maize or some other member of the sorghum family will make good ensilage, and these are more generally used where the corn crop is uncertain. They have proved very satisfactory. As before stated, alfalfa is so valuable as dry hay that it does not seem advisable to make ensilage of it. It should be fed along with ensilage, however, to get the highest results.

In regard to the making of a ration for your locality where no silos exist and where the common feedstuffs are not known, we find a little difficulty. If you have corn, a very excellent ration may be made of 6 pounds of ear corn, 6 pounds of wheat bran, 10

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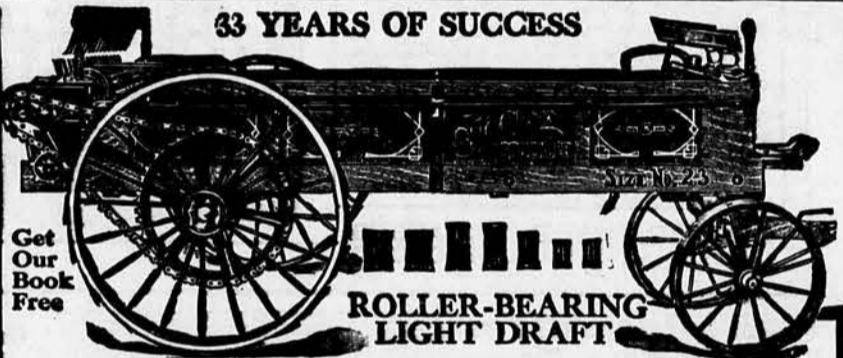
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pounds of corn stover and about 9 1/2 or 10 pounds of prairie hay. It has been found, however, that if the corn and cob are ground together with this ration, there is an average daily increase in yield of milk about 2 pounds. Another very excellent combination is composed of oats, 10 pounds; corn meal, 2 pounds; clover or alfalfa hay, 6 pounds, and plenty of corn stover. Corn stover is the corn fodder with the ear husked out. This is a better ration for milk production than the one given above. If oats are not available, wheat bran may be substituted in the same quantity. Having the daily ration for the cow, and knowing the length of time she is to be fed, it is easy to compute the total amount of feed necessary for the individual cow.

In regard to the handling of the land which has "gone back," would say that the writer is not familiar with the section of your state that is mentioned, but a thorough acquaintance with other nearby parts would lead to the belief that success will not be assured by the method outlined. This ground probably needs deep plowing and thorough cultivation with possibly some green manuring of some sort to put it in a good mechanical condition. If the ground is well plowed and the surface thoroughly pulverized, it might be that Grimm's alfalfa would produce a crop there. This variety seems to be more hardy and more capable of drouth resistance than any other in general use. Where the subsoil has not been wet, and where there is no reservoir for the storage of moisture in the spring, prospects for a crop from spring sown alfalfa would not be very favorable.

In regard to your gumbo land, would say that it is probably only necessary to adopt some method of cultivation which will supply it with an abundance of humus in order to transform it. This can be done by growing and plowing under some one of the legumes, as clover, soy beans, cow-peas, etc. From your description I would suggest that it be sowed to bee clover or sweet clover, as it is frequently called. This could be mowed for hay, as necessary, and at the end of the second season the last crop could be turned under when the soil would be found to be greatly enriched in nitrogen, and would soon work into a fine condition of tilth. The legume family, including the soy beans and cow-peas, draw large supplies of nitrogen from the atmosphere and this is one of the important elements of plant food, and when a crop of either of these is plowed under a supply of nitrogen is added to the soil, the humus increased and the mechanical conditions bettered. For the grasses necessary to make a permanent pasture in your locality, I think it would be wiser to consult with local seedsmen or neighboring farmers who have established such pastures.

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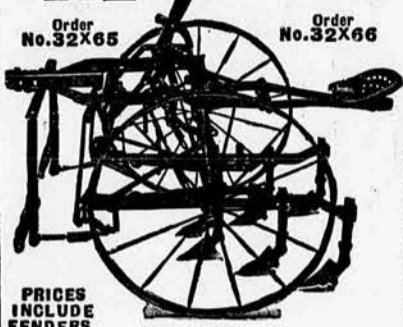
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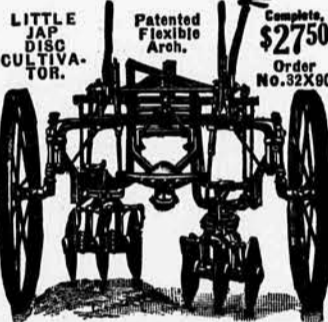
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It is difficult to eradicate the influence of an undesirable cross of any nature, when it has once been introduced. It will continue to crop out for generations. Sometimes it may remain latent for one, two or several generations, and then reappear again as prominently as ever.

About Horses.

What is the difference between a Norman and a Percheron horse? What is a standard bred? Can a draft horse be a standard bred?—V. Marshall, Colusa, Kan.

The Norman horse has its origin in the province of Normandy, in France, and the Percheron comes from La Perche, France. As the government officials who have control of all horse breeding operations in France and the farmers who do the breeding in these two provinces, have bred pretty much alike there is but little apparent difference between the two. Indeed, the animals originally sold in this country from that part of France were advertised as Norman-Percherons. Of late, however, a more careful distinction is being made and great preference is shown for the Percherons.

A standard bred horse is a trotter or pacer that has been bred along trotting lines and whose breeding is recognized by the American Trotting Association, of which W. H. Knight, 355 Dearborn street, Chicago, is the secretary.

In this connection it might be well to mention the thoroughbred. We hear of people who have thoroughbred Percherons, Shorthorns, poultry and pigs, but this is a wrong use of the word. A thoroughbred is a running race horse and nothing else. A draft horse cannot be a standard bred in the sense you mean. Of course a standard bred horse could be used as a draft animal but in the proper sense a standard bred horse is one that has been bred as a trotting or pacing racer. The words standard bred always suggest a trotting horse, though some of these develop as pacers, while a thoroughbred is a runner.

Cooperative Cattle Breeding.

A correspondent requests that we give some information in regard to cooperative cattle breeding. Mention of this has been made a number of times in KANSAS FARMER, and considerable interest has been aroused, especially in the dairy districts of the state.

There are several distinct advantages to be attained through cooperation in breeding. One of these is that a better class of sires may be purchased at the high price necessary, without any individual member of the association having a large sum invested. Another is that the herd headers may be maintained at the expense of the association without individual cost to the members of such a great amount as would accrue if each member maintained his herd bull during the entire year. Service fees may be charged the members at a low

rate, to provide for the expenses of the association in the maintenance and care of the bulls and a larger service fee may be charged if outside patronage is solicited.

The chief advantage, however, grows out of the fact that the community which enters into a cooperative arrangement of this kind will become the center for the breeding of a certain breed or type of cattle. This at once establishes a market for surplus animals, and buyers will come in the knowledge that this one breed only is to be found there and, if the work has been well done, these animals will be of high quality. There never has been a cooperative agreement of this kind entered into so far as our knowledge reaches that has not been beneficial to the community, and when one is established and made successful it induces the establishment of others.

For business purposes it will be necessary to adopt some simple form of constitution and by-laws for the government of the members and the business operations of the association. The constitution should be of simple form and provide for the election of three or five directors from among whom shall be elected the president, the vice president and the secretary-treasurer. It should also provide for the time and place of meeting and the duties of the several officers. This can be supplemented by a set of simple by-laws which should be made to fit the business in hand.

Where community breeding has been most successful it has been found profitable by a number of such associations to employ experts who not only have the care of the bulls but who act as inspectors of the herds and instructors of the farmers. Where dairying is made a principal business such an arrangement is profitable.

The following by-laws are suggested for such an association:

- (1) It shall be the duty of the officers of this association to purchase the necessary sires and negotiate with competent parties within the association, centrally located, to care for and handle the bulls, at a sum not to exceed per annum.
- (2) All bulls must be purchased subject to the tuberculin test as a safeguard against the introduction of tuberculosis.
- (3) No bull, or bulls, or other breeding animals shall be purchased from any herd in which three or more cases of abortion have occurred during the past three years. (This will make reasonable allowance for accidental abortion and act as a safeguard against the ravages of contagious abortion.)
- (4) Should any contagious or infectious disease appear in the herd of any member of this association he must forfeit the right to patronize males of the association until such time as his herd is declared free from disease by a competent veterinarian.
- (5) A service fee of \$1 shall be charged members of the association, to be collected at time of service. A charge of \$2 will be made to non-members in case the association should decide to accept the patronage of the same.
- (6) Service fees shall be used to defray cost of maintenance and handling of sires. Any surplus accumulations from this source may be divided among the stockholders as dividends.
- (7) It shall be the duty of the officers of this association to require and see to it that each sire is kept in a strong, vigorous, healthy condition, in moderate flesh, with plentiful supplies of suitable feed and exercise in the open air and sunshine in addition to the protection of the stable.
- (8) Bulls shall not be used for service under one year of age, nor shall heifers be bred to calve under twenty-four months of age. During the rest of the breeding season single services only will be allowed.

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The Legislature and The Schools

Kansas Lawmakers Alive To The Needs of Our Schools

By HON. E. T. FAIRCHILD

The legislative session of 1911 will long be remembered gratefully for the splendid and progressive educational measures enacted into law. No other legislature in the history of the state appears to have accomplished so much for our public schools. More than 20 bills directly affecting the schools were enacted into laws at the recent session. Many of these laws are big with meaning to the people of the state. There are five measures alone that are sufficient to place Kansas in line with the most progressive states educationally. These are the larger appropriation for normal training in high schools; the \$50,000 appropriation for aid to such high schools as shall install courses in agriculture and domestic science; a minimum term and state aid to weak districts law; certificate law, and the amended consolidation law.

During the first year of the normal training act more than 700 high school seniors took the course and more than 600 were certificated and are now teaching in our country schools. This year fully 1,200 seniors are taking the normal training course and it is probable that fully 1,000 will successfully pass the examination in May next held by the State Board of Education. This means an additional force of 1,000 teachers who will go out into our rural schools having the training of a full four-year high school course, the last year of which was largely devoted to the study of the art of teaching and a review of the common branches. The additional amount of money appropriated by the legislature for this purpose affords \$70,000 for 1912, and \$75,000 for 1913, making it possible to add 40 high schools to the list, so that by the end of the coming biennium anywhere from 1,500 to 2,000 normal training graduates will be available yearly as teachers in our schools.

The legislature clearly recognized the present trend toward the vocational and industrial in public school work and generously appropriated \$50,000 for the next two years as an aid to such normal training high schools as shall add to their courses a year's work in agriculture and domestic science. Each school conducting such courses and recognized by the State Board of Education will receive \$250 annually. This means a tremendous impulse to the teaching of agriculture and domestic science and will secure in a single year their introduction in more high schools than would otherwise come about naturally in a number of years. It is doing just the thing that ought to be done, namely, recognizing officially the fact that Kansas is a great industrial state and that the truest development of the boy and the girl is both industrial and intellectual. It is a recognition of the fact that true democracy means that each child shall have every door of educational opportunity opened to him; it is a recognition of the principle that we must teach the duty and joy of material creation, as well as the joy and pleasure of intellectual creation.

As under the new certificate law teachers must pass an examination in the elements of agriculture we have here the means to prepare those teachers. In the development of this new work, the Agricultural College, the Normal school and the schools at Hays and Pittsburg will also be of the greatest assistance in supplying trained teachers for the work.

The important feature of the new certificate law is the progressively increased requirements in order that one may be eligible to apply for a certificate. In 1913 every applicant must have had at least one year of high school work, or its equivalent; in 1915 at least two years of high school work, or its equivalent, and by 1917 no one may apply for a teacher's certificate in the state of Kansas who is not a graduate of an accredited four-year high school, or its equivalent. The full significance and the far reaching effect of this measure becomes more apparent when we reflect that at present out of nearly

8,000 rural school teachers something less than half have any high school training, and that in a few years no teacher will be found engaged in the important work of teaching in this state who has not had at least the training afforded by a four-year high school course. This means incalculable gain to that great army of rural school boys and girls numbering more than 300,000.

The law providing that in every district in the state a public school shall be maintained for not less than seven months each year is a long, long step forward. It means that the boys and girls in the country will have a more nearly equal educational opportunity. It means that the pupils in those schools which have heretofore maintained six months or less of school will be enabled to complete the work of the grades in from one and one-half to three years earlier than heretofore. It means that it will be possible in all classes of schools in the future to use with profit the course of study prepared by the State Board of Education. And to make this minimum of seven months possible the state has made an appropriation of \$150,000 for the biennium and provided that in every district financially unable to meet the expense of the seven months' term three-fourths of the deficiency shall be met by the state, and the other one-fourth by the county at large.

The other measure, that of consolidation, has been greatly helped by certain amendments which provide that a majority of those voting on the proposition only is necessary, instead of a majority of the electors as heretofore. This amendment is going to hasten the consolidation of schools. In the majority of cases in the past the proposition has failed simply because many of the friends of the movement have failed to vote. The greatest evil in our school system today is small, weak and isolated schools, and the consolidation of these weak districts into one strong one affording the opportunity of at least some high school work will go far toward solving the present difficulties.

It is a remarkable fact that up to two years ago, Kansas had never appropriated one single dollar for the support of its public schools. Now there will be available for the next biennium beginning July 1 nearly \$400,000 for the high schools and the rural schools of the state. Two years ago \$100,000 was appropriated for normal training courses in high schools. This amount has now been increased to \$145,000; \$50,000 has been appropriated for the advancement and teaching of agriculture and domestic science, and \$150,000 to state aid to weak districts. This plus fully \$50,000 that must be raised by the counties containing weak districts represents a total of \$395,000. Kansas has treated its higher educational institutions for years with the greatest generosity, and unquestionably will continue to do so for all time to come. But whatever criticisms may for any reason be urged against the sum total of appropriations by the legislature of 1911, it seems absolutely certain that no one will ever question the wisdom and necessity of the appropriations that go to our common schools. It is a long delayed recognition on the part of the state of its legal and moral obligations to secure as nearly as possible an equal educational opportunity for all. The great majority of our boys and girls can never enjoy the opportunities of higher education, and surely they are entitled to the best the state can secure for them in the elementary schools and high schools. Now every state in the Union, excepting seven, contributes by appropriations or state tax to its public schools. It is a matter of great satisfaction to know that Kansas is no longer in the list of states failing to render financial aid to its public schools. And no money ever spent represented a better investment. At last the boy and the girl in the country have come into their own.



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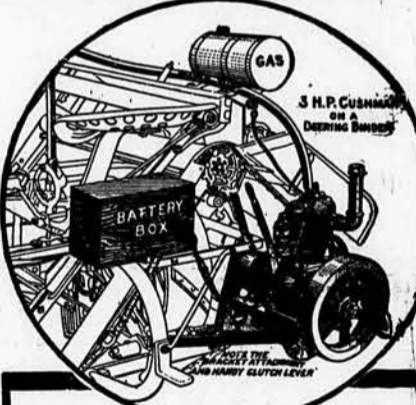
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DAIRY



Five Points of a Dairy Cow.

1. Large body and especially middle piece, indicating a capacity for eating and digesting a lot of food.

2. Thinly fleshed backbone and especially back of the shoulders. This indicates that the food is not made into flesh.

3. Large udder, as it is here that the milk is made.

4. Large milk wells. It is through these that the blood returns to the heart from the udder. If they are large it indicates that a large amount of blood passes through the udder.

5. Large clear eyes. This indicates good nerves, and they drive the organs of digestion and milk making.

He said that a sixth point could be added—the scales and the Babcock test.

Would "Weed Out" Herd Register.

"I am so sure that we have a very great work ahead in the Jersey ranks to strike out the pedigrees of the thousands of cheap animals that are found everywhere, that I want to do my part to push the work along. The Jersey cow is something or nothing, and far to many are nothing," says R. B. Swift, in Jersey Bulletin.

Jerseys are not the only cattle indicted, however, for he also includes "the Holstein, Guernsey and other breeds of pure bred stock." But such a sweeping declaration as the following can not fail to command attention:

"So many weeds are being used to perpetuate the pure bred animal of this and foreign countries that unless some drastic action is taken the pedigrees of the associations will become worthless, the property of the associations be valueless and the whole matter be a catastrophe."

Keep Cows and Sell Milk.

Keep cows! Sell milk! Make money!

That's the terse, businesslike advice given El Doradoans and farmers living adjacent to El Dorado by E. E. Scott of Mulvane, formerly a Butler county farmer. For several months past Scott has been leading the monthly check list at Mulvane milk condensory.

"It pays." That is the answer Scott gives to, "What do you think about milk?"

Then he launches into an enthusiastic description of how to better a farmer's condition by keeping cows that would make a Standard Oil magnate want to turn farmer.

"In February I drew \$230.50. I had had only 20 cows and it was a short month. My March check comes April 15. It ought to be considerably larger.

"I figure that a \$70 or \$80 cow will pay for herself twice before going dry. My plan has been to buy a number of cows and weed out the poor milkers. That's what puts me in first place in milk selling."

When the milk condensory first started at Mulvane, Scott didn't take much interest in it. He didn't think it would pay the farmer.

His wife thought differently.

"She got four or five cows and began milking them," he continued. "In September she had a \$50 check and I had nothing.

"Then I began to figure and my wife helped. I began buying cows and milking. And I never regretted it.

"Since that time I've sold \$997 worth of milk, \$140 worth of calves and increased my wife's herd from five to 25, on our original capital, plus work. I had to buy about \$1,200 worth of cows and do a lot of trading to get top milkers."—State Journal.

Exhibiting Dairy Stock.

Kansas has some very fine dairy cattle of the different breeds and a number of large herds of which she can well afford to boast. That these cattle should be shown at the state fairs this fall seems to be a duty

which their owners owe to themselves, their cattle and the people of the state. Dairying has a large and growing place in the farm economy of today and those breeders who exhibit their cattle not only insure a larger market for their surplus stock but afford a real educational advantage to the people of the state.

If people could see these high class cattle and learn of their productive capacity and the economy of keeping them as compared with ordinary cattle they would become interested, and to become interested is to buy. In this way would the stock of the state be improved and the profits from keeping cows increased.

Dairying Saves Fertility.

Every year the acres that provide for the dairy cow are growing richer while those that are devoted to exclusive grain farming are growing poorer and becoming less productive. The reason is not hard to discover, for it is a fact that with every ton of wheat that a man sells from his farm he is bound to lose some fertility. According to analyses in most instances, this loss amounts to \$8.00 per ton. For every ton of corn that is sold approximately \$6.50 worth of fertility is lost. Should these feeds be converted into dairy products such as cream or butter, for every ton of butter sold (which is usually worth from eight to ten times as much as the wheat but 36 cents worth of fertility is removed from the farm. If the commercial value of a ton of wheat be established at 75 cents per bushel and the commercial value of a ton of butter be estimated at 25 cents per pound, then for every \$100 worth of wheat that is sold \$34.40 worth of fertility is removed from the soil; while with each \$100 worth of butter that is sold only 7 cents worth of fertility is removed.

In many of the Atlantic states, even at the present time, there are farms that have been abandoned because of their unproductiveness. These lands are being reclaimed and by the use of the dairy cow are being made more productive than they were in their original state.—Oscar Erf, Professor of Dairying, Ohio University, formerly of K. S. A. C.

Denmarks Success Is in Team Work.

The bacon and eggs of the "Land of Hamlet" are of more real interest to the world than Elsinore castle, where Hamlet lived. For Denmark is the schoolmaster of the world in the matter of bacon and eggs and butter and the like.

One of the smallest nations of the world, and not long ago one of the poorest, Denmark is today leading the world in certain agricultural matters and leading Europe in per capita wealth.

Cooperation is the keynote of Danish success. Handicapped by poor soil and an unfavorable climate, the Danish farmers have, by pulling together, made Denmark famous to the world over for its butter, eggs and bacon.

When you buy an egg in Denmark you find it is stamped with the name of the man who owns the hen that laid it, and with the brand of the cooperative poultry society to which the man belongs.

The stamp is a guarantee that the egg has passed a most rigid inspection. It has made Danish eggs the most sought after eggs in Europe and the highest priced. The same is true of Danish butter and bacon. Through cooperative organizations and frequent and rigid inspection of products, the standard has been raised to an absolute guarantee of purity and excellence.

Thus by pooling their interests and hiring experts to advise them and to run their creameries and cooperative slaughter houses, the Danish farmers have worked up in less than fifty years from near the bottom of the

29, 1911.

erity column to the very top. really a keg of Danish butter is ore vital interest to the world ore vital castle, and the Danish Elmsmore than the ghost of Hamlet's maid than the ghost of Hamlet's maid. For the butter represents the ct of the cow that made Denmark us—and the girl represents the h people—honest, industrious, us, democratic—one of the most able races in the world in up-to-farming.

Tinted Oleomargarine.

Samuel M. Fitch, collector of al revenue for the Chicago dis- tributes some interesting ma- to the oleomargarine discussion report just made public. This instructive report demon- strates the weak point in the present at the same time emphasizing the known business methods of oleo- margarine dealers.

report as prepared by Mr. for 1907, 1908, 1909 and to June 10, shows the number of pounds colored and uncolored product manufactured in the Chicago district.

	Uncolored.	Colored.
.....	47,383,244	4,933,210
.....	49,124,698	2,888,756
.....	69,821,002	2,582,066
.....	91,460,995	2,383,603

tinting process is said to have favor with men in the industry a year ago. It was no discov- but the application of a well n principle in the industry.

m July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910, were 3,125 licenses issued for rs in the uncolored product and licenses issued for dealers in the ed product. From July 1, 1910, te there have been issued 3,799 es to dealers in the uncolored ct, and 209 for dealers in the ed product. The license fee for g uncolored product is \$100 per while the fee for dealing in the ed product is \$600 per year. The goods come under the uncol- classification.

the government loses in this deal e extent of about \$300,000," said Fitch. "Last year we issued 705 es to dealers in colored oleomar- at \$600 each. Up to the pres- ve have issued only 209. This rather plain that something is g. This tinted product is being on all sides and there is no r a necessity for the expensive ed licenses.

hope the public will not be de- al any longer by such practices," Md. Fitch. "It was bad when the ashiners' colored the stuff in filthy places, but to sell a poor of stuff at prices demanded for gh grade product just to make tra profit is about the limit.

om what I have learned," said Fitch, "the public is being swin- by unscrupulous dealers. The ctors are putting out a tint- oduct. The tint is natural and is no tax on it. I have been y a man conversant with the in- y that this product is of a poor . The whiter the product, the r the grade. I thought we were ping these dealers into line, but gures show something startling.

ems to be a peculiar situation, ve apparently are powerless to I am working with the health de- ent in an effort to remedy the and to aid the public in getting are deal."—E. K. Slater, Chi-

Granges.

anges can be made social centers ell as the place for exchanging iences on farm and home topics. is the day of co-operation or ination. Men in all lines of ef- except possibly the farmer, come her at more or less regular in- als to talk over their work, to give other the benefits of each other's iences, and to come to a better rstanding in their business rela- . The different manufacturers, ctors, the retailers, the scien- the educators, laborers, etc., hold ings. Why not the farmers? We ore in need of it than any of the s, from the social standpoint, the standpoint of swapping ex- nces, and from the standpoint of etter understanding of business ers.

farmers we live more or less ed and our work is so varied it has something of interest and needs attention all the time, yet ust learn to drop it all for a so- our occasionally and for our

Why DE LAVAL Cream Separators Are Best

De Laval the Logical Leader

It is not due to any mere stroke of luck or freak of circumstances that the De Laval Cream Separator has maintained first place in the esteem of cream producers ever since its invention in 1878. There is a reason for everything if we but know it and there are many reasons why the De Laval is now and always has been the best cream separator.

De Laval the First Practical Separator

Dr. De Laval invented the first successful continuous cream separator because he had worked harder, was better informed, and knew more about the centrifugal separation of cream from milk than any other man who had attempted it.

Starting with this advantage the De Laval Company has maintained its lead in the improvement and development of the separator, step by step from year to year, because it has always had an organization better equipped in every way to build the best separator than any one or all of its would-be competitors combined.

World-wide De Laval Organization

The De Laval organization extends the world over, with a number of the finest and largest shops in the world in America, Sweden, Germany, France, Austria, Russia and other countries. Everyone of these shops is devoted solely to the building of separators. Their manufacture is not simply incidental to that of something else, as is the case on the part of every would-be competitor. No other separator shops compare with them in size, equipment or volume of production. They produce more separators in a day than any competitor in a week or most of them in a month.

A De Laval catalog or any desired separator information will gladly be sent for the asking.

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1016 Western Avenue
SEATTLE

wives and children as well as for ourselves. In fact, they need it more than we do, as there is not the variety in their work nor so much to hold their interest and attention.

In every community there are some farmers who are making a good success with some thing, as growing corn, trees, potatoes, fruit, or raising cattle, hogs, horses, etc. There is no magic about it, except doing the right thing at the right time, and they would be glad to tell how it was done. They are likely not ready speakers before a large audience but in a conversational way they can tell the story. If all were to study and try to improve along the lines of the successful farmer it would make the community an outstanding one.

Then there is the good wives in every community who have had fine success in some line of her work, as making bread, canning fruit, growing flowers, house decoration and the hundred and one other things.

The community has among its members those who can teach each other from their own experiences, and the farmers' club with its stated meetings is the ideal place to gather and exchange this valuable information. Few realize how valuable they are. Reports could be made on bulletins from the agricultural experiment stations and on articles in the agricultural papers and magazines.

Such a club would bring together a great teaching force; specialists in almost every line of farm and home activity. It would be a great incentive to make these specialists study deeper into their lines of work, to learn more of what others have done. Speakers can often be secured from the agricultural college and farmers' institute. Now do not underestimate your worth to the community nor your qualifications for instructing others. No information is so valuable as that which comes from a man or woman who has actually secured results.

Then better understanding in business relations. There are so many things in which farmers can co-operate and so many things we can do by

co-operating that we cannot profitably do alone. The grange is the place to get together, to learn how to work together. We farmers are naturally independent, yet we must learn how to work together; otherwise those interests that are organized will profit at our expense.

Let us get together and organize a grange that we may secure the social, educational and business advantages that it will bring.

Wool Differs with Soil.

Farmers used to hoot at the idea that soils had any noticeable effect upon wool—but it now is very generally recognized that they do, and one who says his soil is not good for wool growing is no longer laughed at. Sheep lie upon the ground a great deal; the air in summer is constantly full of particles of dust, and there is no reason why if the soil contains chemicals detrimental to wool, the fleece may not be affected by it. An alkaline soil particularly has a harmful effect upon wool. A neutral or acid soil such as clay or sand is best for wool production. The reason why alkali is detrimental is that when it comes in contact with the soil it saponifies it.

Every one is familiar with this principle, it being exemplified in the production of soft soap by the combination of lye and grease. When the oil saponifies, it no longer keeps the scales soft. They stand out in all directions and rub each other. Such harsh, dry fleeces never command a good price on the market, for they cannot be used in the production of fine woollens. It is not at all uncommon to find a fleece that is good on the back, but harsh and unpliant on the sides, and, underneath, showing very clearly that contact with the soil has detrimentally affected it.

It costs about 10 cents per tree to spray an orchard three times, with 50 trees to the acre. That is not a very great expense. This cost includes both spray material and labor, but does not cover the cost of the spray machine.

De Laval Designers Most Experienced

The De Laval organization of separator scientists, experts, engineers, designers, practical manufacturers and skilled workmen of all classes, not only in one country but a half dozen, is unapproached by all would-be competitors combined. The De Laval Cream Separator as we know it today is the composite production of these men of many shops and many countries, the amalgamation of the longest and best separator experience in the world.

All Important Cream Separator Patents Controlled by De Laval Company

Moreover, the principal features devised in the construction and development of the De Laval machines have naturally been covered by patents numbering several hundred in all, so that, however great their knowledge of De Laval machines, would-be competitors have been compelled to utilize means of construction which would avoid infringement of these patents, and thus forced to adopt less efficient and less desirable methods until certain De Laval patents had expired, by which time the construction covered by such patents had been discarded and abandoned or further improved in the course of De Laval progress.

De Laval Used Almost Exclusively by Creameries and Butter Factories

That, briefly, is why De Laval Cream Separators have maintained their supremacy, regardless of one competitor or another, increasing their sale year by year until their already nearly universal use in larger sizes by creameries, butter factories and milk stations is rapidly becoming as general in the farm and dairy likewise, and for the self-same reasons.

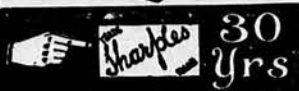
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Not a miracle. No home protected as this one is ever *was* destroyed by lightning. It is made safe by

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Are you still taking chances? Can you afford to risk the lives of your dear ones and your property, when you can insure their safety for a small sum of money invested once in your lifetime? You insure against fire to receive compensation in case of loss. Safety is better than compensation. And remember, there is no compensation for life taken by lightning.

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Originator of
Lightning
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BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

SPECIAL 30 DAY PRICE ON SETTING EGGS.
Cut this ad out, send it to me with money order for \$2.50. We will send you two settings (28 eggs) from our Bred-to-Lay Yards headed by the first prize champion male from Independence Poultry Show. If you fail to hatch 25 good strong chicks we will send you FREE enough more eggs to make up that number. Our birds are bred and barred like the New Standard requires, as our show record proves. The season of 1910-11 we showed at Topeka, Wichita, Kansas City, Ogden Utah and Independence, Kan., winning a total of 10 first prizes and many specials and other places. We raise only the one kind on our 160 acre farm, breeding them exclusively for the last 12 years, winning around a hundred prizes in that time. Write for my free circular telling about our chickens and explaining how to make Capons from young roosters. Favours us with an order. It will be filled promptly with nice, fresh, even-colored, smooth eggs guaranteed to reach you in good condition and be all right in every way or your money back. I am a life member of the American Poultry Association.
GEORGE H. BEUOY,
Dingley Dell Farm, Box 34, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Best feed for your baby chicks

It is no trouble to hatch chickens, but it takes the proper Feed to raise them: use **Otto Weiss Chick Feed**

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

Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co.
Wichita, Kansas

Why Incubator Chicks Die

The book entitled, "The History of White Diarrhoea or Why Incubator Chicks Die," will be sent absolutely free by return mail to any one sending us the names of 5 to 8 of their friends that use incubators. This book can save you \$100 this summer. It describes white Diarrhoea, or bowel trouble, the cause, and tells of a cure. Book absolutely free for the names.

Raisall Remedy Co., Blackwell, Okla.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Best All Purpose Fowls in Existence.

GOOD TO LAY, GOOD TO EAT, AND GOOD TO LOOK AT.

White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 26 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45 and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

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Mill work at manufacturers' prices. Direct to you. No middlemen's profits. Send for our catalog of builders' specialties.

THE DILLON FRAME CO., Enid, Okla

\$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.

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

POULTRY



To keep chicks growing and thriving they must be fed well and often, and their crops kept clean.

The unsanitary conditons of the coops is the cause of the mortality of thousands upon thousands of chicks every season.

Now that the chicks are hatched the main point is to see that they are kept growing.

Provide clean quarters, pure water and wholesome food for the chicks, and disease among them will be a thing unknown.

Setting hens should not be allowed to remain in the house where the laying hens are kept, for they keep possession of the nest boxes to the exclusion of the layers, and the latter are obliged to hunt another place to lay their eggs. They are often forced to lay on the floor and the eggs are then eaten by the hens and the evil habit of egg-eating is formed. There are several ways of breaking up the setting hens. Place them in a slatted coop where the air can circulate freely beneath them, and in a few days the fever will leave them. Another way is to put the setting hens in a house with a vigorous cockerel, feed liberally with meat and corn and they will soon want to go to laying again. Anyway, take them away from the laying hens, for they are a regular nuisance.

The moisture problem in incubators has not yet been solved. Most incubator manufacturers these days say that no moisture whatever is required, but the large number of eggs that are not hatched, with quite a number of dead chicks in the shell with every hatch, denote that something is lacking to make the hatch a perfect success. A neighbor of ours, Mrs. Courter has had good success with her incubator by placing a flannel, wrung in warm water, over the eggs just as they are ready to pip. A friend of hers phoned her the other day that her hatch in the incubator was about completed, but that it was a very poor one, there being dozens of eggs that were not hatched, though several had pipped the shell. Mrs. Courter advised her to place a wet flannel over the remainder of the eggs, and it proved a success, for she got two or three dozen more chicks from eggs that she had given up as no good. Doubtless the humidity or non-humidity of the atmosphere has much to do with the moisture problem in incubators. When the weather is dry it would be a good thing to try this plan of dampening the eggs with a wet flannel.

Please tell me through your paper the points of a R. C. Rhode Island Red chicken. Should the hens be of an even deep red color all over? Some of my flock are buff with dark necks. Others have some black about neck and tail. Is this a sign of poor breeding or poor culling?—B. M. S., Coldwater, Kan.

Ans.—As we have frequently stated the descriptions of pure bred fowls are published in the Standard of Perfection, a copyrighted work printed by the American Poultry Association, and any extended extracts from same are liable to penalty for infringement of the copyright laws. However, we can say that the plumage color in both sexes of R. I. Reds should be a brilliant red, uniformity of tint being desirable in the pullets, the male to be deeper in tone and to have an accentuated depth of color on wing and back. The upper web on wing black; main tail feathers and sickle black or greenish black. Female, black tail, except the two top feathers, which may be edged with black. A slight ticking of black is allowed in hackles of females.

A uniform color is desirable in R. I. Reds and the color should be what their name implies, red, and not buff or brown or a mixture of colors. Black in wings and tails is allowed as stated, but the general look of the bird should be bright red.

Brooding Chicks Artificially.

With an incubator you must have a good brooder. Brooding chicks successfully is, in my opinion, a difficult task. This is true particularly because the correct principles are not understood. A brooder, whether indoors or out, should be capable of radiating heat uniformly. All that the chicks need for the first 24 to 36 hours after coming out of the shell is to be kept perfectly comfortable and quiet. I seldom use any other thermometer than the chicks themselves, but will state that 95 to 98 is the proper temperature. A thermometer laid among the chicks should not exceed 100, bear in mind also that 95 on a warm day is as warm as 100 on a cold day in other words, the chicks will be comfortable in a brooder at 95 on a warm day as in one that is 100 on a cold day. Also remember that when we say brooder at 95 or 98 we mean with the chicks in it. If you make 98 and then put in the chicks you very soon have it about 110. The empty brooder should seldom be warmer than 95; the heat of the chicks will very soon make up the balance. If they are just warm enough they will lie around perfectly contented and sleep without getting on top of each other. If not warm enough, they will crowd up in a bunch, and the colder they are, the harder they will crowd. Chicks which have spent one night only in a jam are ruined beyond redemption. They are a good many things which will cause chicks to crowd, but one thing will prevent it, and that is warmth. Chicks that are improperly fed or are weakly for other causes will crowd if in a brooder that is warm enough, but even that can be stopped from crowding by using more heat. Young chicks need heat more than food, it is absolutely necessary, and they will neither grow nor thrive without it, yet there is nothing worse that can happen to young chicks than to be overheated any time during the first week after they are out of the shell. It is just as bad to overheat them after they are hatched out as while they are in the shell. Fully half the persons who buy incubators, and I believe a greater number have an idea, that they only can get the chicks hatched they can easily raise them, hence they will buy the best incubator they can get and then very often, as I know, try to raise the chickens without any brooders at all. It is quite true that chicks can be raised in almost any kind of an old box, provided they are kept warm and dry with plenty of fresh, warm air and are well fed, but lacking any of these essentials the result will be partial or total failure whether the brooder cost cents or \$50. There is no danger to all poultry raisers will ever reach the same conclusion as to the best type of brooder to be used, consequently shall make use of my new experience and conclusions, regardless of the opinions of other persons.

Bottom heat in a brooder is not absolutely necessary, neither is top nor side heat, but a combination of all makes the best brooder, but all persons who try to raise chicks in a brooder must learn sooner or later to distinguish between bottom heat and bottom warm. The difference between the two is what causes all the difference of opinion between the advocates of top heat and bottom heat brooders. A hot bottom will surely destroy chicks, either by leg weakness or bowel trouble. A warm brooder bottom is one of the most essential points of complete success in raising brooder chicks, but it must be merely warm, not at all hot, just enough to keep it dry and to dry the droppings.—W. E. Miller, Independence, Kan.

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Simple, strong, durable and never out of fix



Will run in lighter winds, pump more water and last longer than any other windmill made. They are high grade and thoroughly reliable. Will operate any size of a pump and deliver the water, no matter how deep your well or how far you want to force water. Made in 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 foot sizes. Send for descriptive literature. Tell us what you want. We will get the goods and they are never out of fix.

THE CLIPPER WINDMILL AND PUMP CO., Topeka, Kansas

BLADE GRADER NO. 1 DITCHER LEVELER HORSE 1 MAN ROAD MACHINE



SHIPPED ON FREE TRIAL

Specialized for leveling and preparing land. No neck weight. Flanged blade. Pivot axle. Frame 30 inches from ground. Direct lever connection with blade lifting instant operation. Best and lowest priced machine on the market. Good Roads Sent Free. Road Machine Co., 383 E. St., Minneapolis, Minn.

Bushels to the Acre

any field, 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.

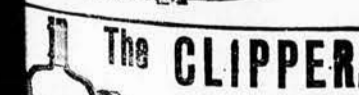
THE SILVER CUP at the recent Spokane Fair was awarded to the Alberta Government for its exhibit of grains, grasses and vegetables. Reports of excellent yields for 1910 come also from Saskatchewan and Manitoba in Western Canada. Free Homesteads of 160 acres, and adjoining pre-emptions of 160 acres (at \$3 per acre), are to be had in the choicest districts. Schools convenient, climate excellent, soil of the very best, rail-ways close at hand, building lumber cheap, fuel easy to get and reasonable in price, water easily procured, mixed farming a success. Write us to best place for settlement, settlers' low railway rates, pamphlet "Last Best West" and other information, to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to Can. Gov't Agt. (64) J. S. CRAWFORD, 125 West 9th Street Kansas City, Mo.

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Now is the time to figure on them. Get the best while you're at it. Don't buy till you get my 1911 proposition. It's a hummer. Saves you 30%. The famous

owa Gates

Just 5 to 12 board gates and all metal gates. Made of special high Carbon Steel. Tabing. 30 days' trial on your place. Write quick. JOSEPH B. CLAY, Manager



The CLIPPER.

There are three things that destroy your lawns: Dandelions, Buck Plains-tain and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out. PER LAWN MOWER CO., Dixon, Ill.

13 CENTS A ROD For a 12-in. Hog Fence, 26¢ for 14-in. Faria Fence, 28 1/2¢ for 16-in. Poultry Fence. 68 styles and heights. Catalogue free. LAMAR BROS. Box 61 MUNCIE, INDIANA.

Business End of Poultry Raising. The average poultryman is very slack in his correspondence. Some perhaps answer it the same day as received, while others carry it around in their pockets or let it lay on their desks for a week. Letters should be answered the same day as received as the would-be customers appreciate an early reply and it is often that the inquirer writes to other breeders at time of writing to you and the first answer generally creates a lasting impression, which in turn results in an order. Many times his stationery is in keeping with the way he answers his letters. The way in which he writes is often indicative of his chicken houses and stock. There is a great deal in making an impression on the customer with your letter and its contents. If the letter is written in long hand let the best writer of the family answer the letters. A typewriter is an important adjunct and there is no one who raises from 50 to 100 head of fancy chickens but could well afford one, as second-hand machines are very serviceable and cheap. Printed stationery can be had at a very small cost, and there is no use of going along without it and being handicapped in that manner. Neatness is one of the prime essentials of correspondence. Be modest in selecting letter heads and other business stationery. Choose unruled paper and a paper that will not blur. In many instances the breeder's letter would have failed in making a sale had it not been for the neat and attractive stationery, and on the other hand, letters sent out on low grade tablet paper in a careless manner have brought results, but the number of orders that have been influenced by neatly typewritten letter son neat stationery are far in the lead. Be courteous in your replies to your prospective customers and have them understand that you would be pleased to do business with them. Give all the information in your letter as possible, but don't make it too long, as long letters are tiresome. Be particular in answering any questions that are asked and tell some additional features that might aid in making a sale.

Enclose with each reply an envelope of fair quality with your address and name, also the name of fowls you breed. This is not only a convenience to them, but serves as an advertisement for you. Read everything pertaining to poultry and you will gain much that will help you succeed. Ship orders for stock or eggs same day as received, weather permitting. Coops if home made should be of lath and made as lightly as possible and then covered with cheese cloth, as it is to your interest to save your customers as much on express as you can. There is somewhat of a fascination in sending away for poultry and the receiver does not want to be humiliated in the eyes of his friends by receiving an old dry goods box for a coop. Eggs should be shipped in light baskets, and if weather is cold wrap each egg in a piece of paper, then fit excelsior around it and pack in excelsior and then sew on a cheese cloth cover on the top and the eggs will go safely to any part of the United States. I have tried boxes, but find that there is more broken in that manner. If you have only a small number to sell it is not necessary to use a whole page advertisement, like the established breeders. You can sell all you have from a smaller advertisement. No matter how large a supply or how good your chickens are, others will not know it unless you persistently advertise and thus tell them what you have to sell. Be honest in your advertising and do not claim your stock is better than it is. Your business to be successful must be based on the same sound business lines as a manufacturing establishment. It does not take very long for the people to find a dishonest poultry raiser and then he will be down and out. Your paper can flood with you with inquiries, but it is up to you to turn them into orders. If you have pure bred chickens and have well mated pens it would pay you to use liberal display advertising, and to those who sell their surplus eggs liberal space should be taken in the classified columns, as the returns are large in either class. If you have a business established advertise to keep it and let others know you are in business, and right now is the seasonable time to start your advertising on eggs. Don't advertise other breeders chickens by saying, "Ballerstraw's Orpington, I have them, etc." Reader, don't you know that you are only boosting the other fellow at your expense and surely if the people want that particular strain they will go to the fountain head and buy

direct. Give your flock or strain a name and let it be your trade mark and thus you will be building a reputation for yourself. The fact that many would-be purchasers of stock do not really know what they ought to get for their money occasionally causes dissatisfaction. Since the perfect bird has not yet been hatched and those approaching the standard of perfection are often worth hundreds of dollars one should not expect too much for his money. Many persons labor under the mistaken idea that in pure bred poultry there are many superior birds, but such is not the case. This is not true in the human race, why should it hold good in fowls? The finest specimens demand a good price because of their rarity. Why it is that people pay a good price for the commodities, but when it comes to purchasing eggs and poultry they want them cheap? Nothing really worth while can be produced cheap. Sometimes I find an inquirer who wants pure bred stock but because he does not care for show specimens he thinks he should be able to obtain them at market prices. Now this is absurd. If he wants market poultry let him go and buy it at market price. It takes time and money to build up a flock of pure bred poultry and they are worth more than the market price to some people. When you find a reliable breeder, stick to him if he gives satisfaction and buy of him whenever you need stock. If you have not what your customer wants, send his money back, as you will make more in the long run. Farmers should raise but one variety, and if you aim to please your customers you will have all you can do in raising one breed. There never was a time when poultry prices were so high and the demand so good for pure bred poultry and eggs. There never was a time when farm papers were as good and could be had at such a small cost. Every editor is ambitious and wants his paper to be the most helpful and best in the world. More eggs for hatching will be purchased than ever before and it behooves the breeders to tell the people about their breed of chickens and thus reap their share of the spring business. Start your advertisement now. Advertise in the Kansas Farmer and you will quickly dispose of your surplus eggs at good prices. —Mrs. Martha Haynes.

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

Do Prairie Chickens Do Damage? A small amount of damage may be charged to the account of the prairie hens. There is some evidence that they destroy a little sprouting grain, pluck buds from fruit trees and eat grain in the fields. But here again the good they do far outweighs the comparatively small amount of damage done.

The food consists principally of insects, seeds, fruit and grain. The grain is very largely gleaned from waste grain in harvested fields. Large quantities of weed seeds are also eaten, though they are not so valuable in this respect as some other birds. The fruit eaten is almost entirely wild fruit useless to man.

The prairie hen performs a very large service in destroying noxious insects. During spring, summer and fall their crops are to found packed with grasshoppers of practically all kinds found in the locality. The occasional well known ravages of grasshoppers, when their numbers become excessive, serve to emphasize the importance of the natural enemies which tend to hold them in check and usually prevent their undue increase. The service rendered in the Dakotas by the prairie hen in destroying the young and adult grasshoppers much more than compensates for the possible damage they may do.

Prairie hens also destroy leaf-eating beetles such as the Colorado potato beetle, a familiar pest in the West. Many other injurious insects are also eaten.

Fruit beds are developed the season before they bloom and it is very important that the foliage on the trees should be perfect in order that the buds may be fully matured.

Lime is a good agent to sprinkle about the barn.

THE STRONG-est argument for using

C. T. Reynolds Paris Green it the argument from experience.

The fact is; if you use it on your potato vines when the bugs come, you'll lose the bugs but save the potatoes. It's an easy way to make a profit.

We also make the two best sprays for fruit trees and foliage plants: Devoe Arsenate of Lead, an insecticide, and Devoe Lime and Sulphur Solution, a fungicide.

In ordering ask for Devoe preparations, and if you cannot get them of your dealer write us.

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Dealers can get our goods from these jobbers. Richardson Drug Co., Omaha, Neb. Oscar Ruff Co., Sioux City Iowa. Lincoln Drug Co., Lincoln, Neb. Capital Drug Co., Lincoln, Neb. C. D. Smith Drug Co., St. Joseph, Mo. Van Natta Drug Co., St. Joseph, Mo. Arnold Drug Co., Topeka, Kan. Alexander Drug Co., Oklahoma City, Okla. Faxon & Gallagher Drug Co., Kansas City, Mo. Evans Smith Drug Co., Kansas City, Mo. Lee Seed Company, Ft. Smith, Ark. Largest Makers of Pure Paints in the World

12 Cents A Rod For 18-in Hog Fence

14¢	for 24-inch
16¢	for 25-inch
24¢	for 42-inch
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Heavy Poultry Fence
CATALOG FREE
78 other styles all sold on
30 DAYS TRIAL
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Largest and best equipped Tire Repair Shop in the West. Established six years. All makes tires repaired and retreaded. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Agents for MORGAN & WRIGHT and all Standard Tires. Write for prices with guarantee.

WIND and WATER FREE with the use of that connecting link. **The Success Windmill** A SUCCESS FOR FORTY YEARS. Runs easily. Lightly. A postcard brings prices and a book from manufacturer to farmer. Hastings Foundry & Iron Works Box 17 Hastings, Neb.

Eggs From Pure-Bred Poultry FREE

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU

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

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

Free Egg Department KANSAS FARMER TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Red Barn Paint

AT 85c. PER GALLON.

ONLY 85c Per Gallon
 In 5-gallon cans Delivered

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 85c. per gallon, delivered, in 5-gal. cans, will give full value for your money---guaranteed for spreading and lasting qualities---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 85c. per gallon in 5-gal. 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 trust 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 Sunflower Paint & Varnish Co., Fort Scott, Kansas.

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THE BROWN CLUTCH CO.
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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.

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Paid to agents who will solicit subscriptions for Uncle Remus's Home Magazine all or spare time. First class men are making **Over \$30.00 Every Week**. You can make several dollars by just working spare time. Write for Full Particulars. Samples Free. Uncle Remus's Home Magazine, Atlanta, Ga.

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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.

SEED CORN

Young's Yellow Dent

Greatest Drouth Resister on earth. Yield last season 85 bushels per acre. No rain from May 15 till September 1. Price \$2.00 per bushel. In lots of five bushels or more, \$1.50 per bushel.

Robert I. Young

R. F. D. NO. 9. St. Joseph, Mo.

GUAR-ANTEED Seed Corn

Pure Reid's Yellow Dent. Bred for Vitality and High Yield. Awarded first prize at State Corn Show on record-breaking yield in the acre contest. Also many other prizes at leading corn shows. Especially adapted for Kansas. Personally grown and selected, honestly and scientifically bred. Absolutely guaranteed. Prices: Shelled, 5 bu. and more, \$2.25 a bu.; single bu., \$2.50; in ear, 5 bu. and more, \$1.50 a bu.; single bu., \$2.75. Order quick, for I have only limited amount left.

JOHN HEROLD,
 Lock Box 14, Lewiston, Nebraska.

RIST'S REID'S YELLOW DENT SEED CORN.
 Write for my Circular giving References, High Yields, Tests, Prizes Won and Guarantee of my Seed.

FRANK J. RIST,
 Richardson county, Humboldt, Neb.

The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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-I. D. Hibner, Olathe
- Chairman of Woman's Work Committee.....
-L. Mabel Waters, Berryton

Are you lining the boys and girls up for the corn contest? That is education, and our mission is to educate the young.

Our circular letter asking for the name and address of the head of each family in the subordinate Grange has been responded to very nicely by quite a number of secretaries, and we expect more will come with the April reports, which are now due. We thank those who have responded and feel that by the middle of April we will have them all in.

Fix up the Front Yard.

Just why the average farmer cares so little for the appearance of his front yard—if it be permissible to call the plot of ground in front of his house a yard—is a mystery. It is hard to understand. Is the average farmer careless, does he lack a sense of appropriateness, or hasn't he the time to put things right? What's the matter with him?

Some of the neatest yards in cities represent the labor and thought of men that put in as long hours in offices or shops as the farmer works in his fields. And they have real homes, too, these city workers. It is not a matter of money. These homes are owned, or rented, by men that have only their time to invest, early in the morning or after supper in many cases, and a few ideas as to what it takes to make an attractive yard.

A well kept lawn, some trees, a few flowers, a porch that is inviting—a good place to enjoy and get acquainted with one's family and friends, or to read awhile—these add immeasurably to the joy of living. Their influence in keeping the family circle intact and contented can not be overestimated, either.

A home should be more than a house where one eats and sleeps. The farmer complains that his children tire of the farm and go to the city, in search of something—they don't know exactly what, but it is something they miss at home. The fact that too few of the country houses and their surroundings more really attractive may be one of the reasons.

It is a safe venture that the well-kept yard, a walk, maybe, leading to a good-sized "homey" porch, would do much toward starting the social life that the country is accused rightfully or wrongfully, of lacking. Little things, these? Well, life and its living is made up of little things.

It is a safe guess, also, that soon after a farmer has provided a walk and shrubbery and porch, he will not be content with a house and inside conditions that do not harmonize with the outside. His house will become a home. It will be a good place to live—a place that will interest and attract his boys and girls and their friends. And when the farm home is made interesting and attractive the problem of how to keep children on the farm will be much nearer solution.—The Kansas Industrialist.

Grange a School of Oratory.

Did you ever consider the importance of the work which you are doing, and the effect it will have in shaping the affairs of the state and of the nation in the years which are to come?

Do you fully realize the fact that you are not only shaping the lives and moulding the characters of the young people who come under your jurisdiction, but that you are also making more pliable the habits of your older members, filling their minds with a higher idea of life and inciting them with an earnest desire to build up a higher type of citizenship and advance the cause of agriculture?

That young man, with whom you labored so long before getting him to take his place on the program, will as a direct result of your perseverance, coupled with his own efforts, become not only a fluent but useful public speaker.

Then again, that timid member, who failed you time and again, what patience you exercised with him and finally after much persuasion he consented to make one more effort, and much to his own surprise learned then and there that he not only had the gift of expression, but could use it when necessary.

These successes and the great possibilities underlying your work should be an incentive of sufficient moment to inspire you with an earnest desire to accomplish still greater results for the membership and for the Order in general.

The Grange is rapidly becoming a school of oratory, not the classical style that we would expect to hear from the college graduate or the trained public speaker, but the plain, practical kind that is so much needed in the every day school of life.

In the early history of the Order, and in fact until quite recently, when any public gathering was to be held it was the practice of the Grange to send to the town or nearby city for some professional man to do the "speaking," but today we have a small army of men and women trained in the Grange school of oratory, who not only can but do speak in behalf of the Order and the interest of agriculture. And this is not all, their services are being sought on many and varied occasions, such as old home gatherings, farmers' picnics, Decoration Day and Fourth of July celebrations.

Many of our state and national officers spoke at meetings of like character last year and did credit not only to themselves but to the Order, thus demonstrating more clearly than could be done in words, the result of the tireless, efficient and intelligent work that is being done by the Subordinate Lecturer.

We are not only becoming a nation of readers but a nation of thinkers, and the Grange is slowly but surely teaching the farmer to give expression to his thoughts in words. Is it not after all, of greater importance that the coming generation of farmers should be so trained in the art of expression that they will be able to defend both themselves and their calling rather than be able to say we saved so much money last year on binder twine, insurance and fertilizer?

Too long the farmer has been the target for jokes, ridicule and contempt. This is not because he lacks in ability and intelligence but because he lacks confidence in himself, which makes him unable to formulate and express his thoughts sufficiently well to defend himself.

The Grange school of oratory will so train and equip the farmer of the future that he will be able to meet and overcome all obstacles, whether it be on the field or oratory, platform of debate, or the sterner walks of life. He will go out from this school a well rounded, fully equipped man; one who not only has confidence in himself but in his fellow farmers as well; and one who will be competent to assist in retaking the places of trust and honor which they formerly held in this country.

Worthy Lecturer, you are the real teacher in this school, and the results attained will depend largely upon your efforts. The task is not easy, but the results achieved are both pleasing and lasting.—E. B. Dorsett.

Although the green bug which threatened such serious damage to the wheat fields of Kansas in 1907 and 1908 is undoubtedly present in the state today, there seems to be little danger of another serious outbreak. The University Press Bulletin calls attention to the fact that the green bug has never done any damage in this state except during that one season, and that conditions now seem to indicate that the weather and the parasite which feeds upon the bug may be depended upon to prevent serious depredations.

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EMPIRE BUILDERS

By FRANCIS LYNDE

CHAPTER TWENTY-FIVE.

(Continued from last week.)

With an energy that made no account of the lamed arm, Ford tore up the carpet and fell to work fiercely, cutting a hole through the car floor; while Brissac broke a piece from the wire and bent a finger-shaped hook on the end of it. Adair, with his eyes at a hole in a window shade, gave his attention to the attack.

"They are getting it here, slowly but surely," he reported. "It is going to roll under us just about where you are. . . . Now it has gone past my line of sight." And a moment later, in the same drawling monotone: "They have lighted the fuse, but there is a good long string to it to burn through. Take your time—" then, with a sudden failure in the monotone: "No, by Jove! you can't take your time! The fire is jumping across the road to beat the band!"

The hole was opened through the floor, and Ford was on his stomach with his face and an arm in the aperture, fishing desperately for the loop in the fuse. It was his success, his sudden drawing of the loop up into the car, that had shocked Adair out of his pose. Brissac was ready with the ax, and the instant the looper appeared it was severed, the burning end cast off, and the other end, with the bomb attached, was safely drawn up into the car.

The perspiration was running from Ford's face in streams when he had the engine of death securely in his hands.

"Take it, Roy," he gasped. "Drop it into the water-cooler. That will be the safest place for it if they fall back on the gun-play."

As if his word had evoked it, a storm of rifle bullets swept through the car, smashing windows, breaking the remaining gas globes and splintering the wood-work. Again and again the flashes leaped out of the surrounding shadows and the air was sibilant with whining missiles.

Brissac had the infernal machine: at first he fell upon it and covered it with his body; afterward he crawled with it into the nearest state-room and muffled it in a roll of berth mattresses.

When the storm ceased, as suddenly as it had begun, they crept together in the vestibule farthest from the commissary lead-hurling volcano to count the casualties.

There was none; not even a bullet score or a splinter-wound to show for the hot bombardment, though the side of the Nadia facing the commissary was riddled.

"I'm believing all I've ever read about its taking a hundred pounds of lead to kill one man in a war battle," said the New Yorker, grimly humorous to the last. "How do you two C. E.'s count for it?"

"We don't," said Ford shortly. "We're merely thankful that all humankind habitually shoots high when its excited or in a hurry."

Then he sprang afoot, secured his ax, and sent Brissac to the pantry to rummage for other weapons. "A rush is the next thing in order," he suggested; and they prepared as they could to meet it.

But the rush did not come. Instead of it, one man, carrying what appeared to be a bundle of dripping rags, came cautiously into the open and approached the shattered car. The night wind sweeping down from the upper valley was with him, and the pungent odor of kerosene was wafted to and through the broken windows.

"Oho!" said Adair. "Having safely shot you dead or disabled, they are now going to give you Christian burial, Ford. Also, they will comfortably obliterate all the marks and scars of this pleasant evening's diversion. How near shall I let him come before I squander one of the two remaining cartridges on him?"

"Wait," said Brissac in a half-whisper. In his second pantry rummaging he had found nothing more promising than a cast-iron skillet—promising because it had weight and a handle to wield it by. The intending incendiary was no more than a few yards from his goal when Brissac rose up opposite the nearest shattered window and hurled the skillet like a clumsy discus. His aim was true to a hand-breadth; a bullet from Adair's pistol could have done no more. With a cry that was fairly shogged out of him by the impact of the iron missile, the man flung away his burden dropped in his tracks and lay groaning.

They looked for another storm of lead to follow this, and hugged the floor in readiness for it. When it did not come, Ford crept to the hole in the car floor and listened long and intently. Half an hour he had given Frisbie to get his track-layers together, and to cover the eight miles of rough-laid rails with the construction train. What was delaying him?

"You said Gallagher ditcher your car; did it block the track?" he asked of Adair.

"It did, didn't it, Brissac?" was the answer, and the assistant confirmed it. "Then that is why Frisbie can't get to us. Was Gallagher's engine still on the rails?"

"It was."

Ford sat up and nursed his knees. "Dick will make a way if he can't find

one ready made. But it may take hours. Meanwhile, if these devils have scouts out—"

"Yes?" said Adair. "They'll bring the warning, and there won't be much more time wasted in experiments. They can do us up, if they get right down to business."

"What are they doing now?" Adair asked of Brissac, who was on watch on the commissary side.

"I'll be hanged if I know. It looks like a young cannon, and it's pointed this way. By George! it's coming—coming by itself all alone, too!"

By this time they were all watching the new menace. Brissac's description fitted it accurately; a cylindrical object mounted upon a pair of small wheels taken from the commissary store-room truck. It came toward the Nadia by curious surges—a rush forward and a pause—trailing what appeared to be a long iron rod behind it.

Ford hit upon the explanation. The cylindrical thing was another gas-pipe bomb; the iron tail was a smaller pipe containing and armoring the fuse, and serving also as the means of propulsion. They were coupling on additional lengths of the fuse-carrying pipe as they were needed; hence the jerking advances and pauses.

Adair's low laugh was as care-free as ever.

"A practical illustration of the tail wagging the dog," he remarked. "But the dog will wag us good and plenty when they get him where they want him. You can't fish that thing up through the hole with your wire—or crop the tail."

"No; it's a run for it, this time," said Ford, rising and stripping his coat.

But Brissac was pointing to three or four men doging from shadow to shadow under the masthead lights and circling wide to tighten the line of circumvallation.

"We shan't run very far," he commented.

It seemed a hair-graying age to the watchers at the Nadia's windows before the men behind the commissary barricade got their infernal machine placed to their liking. They stared at it, all three of them, fascinated, deaf and blind to all else. A minimized shudder as of drumming wheels or escaping steam was in the air when they saw the flare of the match that betokened the firing of the fuse, but no one of the three heard it.

It was when the sputtering line of fire had buried itself in its tube that they became suddenly alive to the unbelievable fact that a locomotive was thundering down the yard on the Nadia's track. A rifle cracked; then another and a third; but the engine came on as if its driver bore a charmed life.

Surely Michael Gallagher must have prayed to the saints that night. He did not know that the very seconds had become priceless; he knew only that Frisbie had sent him on ahead to snake the president's car out of the Horse Creek yard as quickly as possible. Yet if he could have seen the bomb and the sputtering fuse, he could not have slowed more deftly to let the automatic coupling clutch each other, nor, at the touch and clamp, could he have reversed and gathered headway with greater skill.

The three occupants of the Nadia staggered to their feet as the private car lunged ahead in the grasp of the big engine, increasing speed with every wheel-turn. Mechanically, and as one man, they rushed to the rear platform. The mock cannon stood where it had been thrust; but in the camp street a handful of men were wrestling madly with the pipe fuse-carrier, breaking it, wrenching it in pieces, and stamping futilely upon the snake-like thing hissing and spitting under their feet.

"Look!" sobbed Adair. "They know—they've discovered that box-car! Oh, why in the name of the pitiful Christ don't they drop it and run?"

This from the man who had laughed, and aimed and fired and laughed again, in the heat of battle. But Ford's rejoinder was the bitter malediction of the defeated industry captain. "Damn their worthless lives!" he stormed. "In the next half-minute the Pacific Southwestern stands to lose a quarter of a million dollars!"

It was but a vanishing glimpse that they had of the handful of madmen stamping and dancing under the masthead light in front of the commissary; a glimpse withdrawing swiftly into a dim perspective as the Nadia was whisked around the curve and up the Horse Creek grade.

It was after Gallagher had picked up the lights of the waiting train of armed track-layers, and was whistling to announce his success, that the end came. For the three watchers on the rear platform of the president's car the little constellation of arc-stars in the valley below was suddenly blotted out in a skyward belching of gray flame; a huge volcano-burst of momentarily illuminated dust. Instinctively they braced themselves for the concussion that followed—a bellowing thunderclap and a rending of earth and air that shook the surrounding hills and drowned the shriek of Gallagher's whistle.

A blast of air, down-drawn from the heights to fill the dreadful vacuum, was still rocking the stopped car when Frisbie climbed nimbly to the railed rear platform and swung his lantern to light the faces of the three men braced in the doorway.

"A close call, gentlemen," was his

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Cleon dwelleth in a palace,
In a cottage I;
Cleon hath a dozen fortunes,
Not a penny I;
Yet the poorer of the twain is
Cleon, and not I.

Cleon sees no charm in nature,
In a dairy, I;
Cleon hears no anthems ringing
In the sea and sky;
Nature sings to me forever,
Earnest listener I;
State for state, with all attendants,
Who would change? Not I.
—Charles Mackay.

Buttermilk is said to be good for removing tan and freckles.

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If a sprig of parsley dipped in vinegar is eaten after an onion, no unpleasant odor from the breath can be detected.

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White plaited and flounced are popular, and yoke skirts hold their own, the plain gored skirts are much worn and ever desirable. The model here depicted has a front panel and the popular back panel, to which the side gored panels are joined. The pattern is suitable for broadcloth, serge, henrietta and lards, marquisette and satin. It is in five sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 waist measure. It requires 4 1/2 of 44-inch material for the skirt size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.



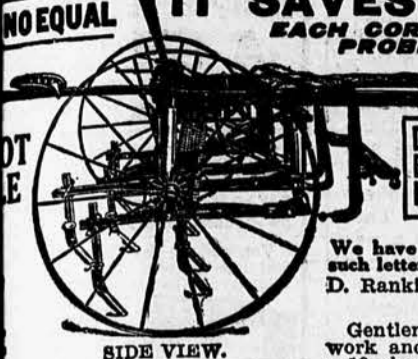
Country Life for the Woman and the Child.
BY ANNA B. TAFT.

At the Interchurch Conservation Congress held at Decatur, Ill., in March, two sessions were devoted to the woman's side of the Country Life problem. The speakers represented a wide range of activity and thought and contributed from an experience that included the simplest form of church work, and the most advanced and progressive ideas in social settlement service. A most interesting feature of the conference was the unity of opinion expressed that emphasis in the work of the successful country church today must be placed on community service; the upbuilding of the social and educational institutions of the locality, and the bettering of conditions in the home.

The topic justly receiving the largest share of attention was the farm home. "Work in the farm kitchen is done in the poorest equipped workshop in the country," said Miss Van Rennselaer of Ithaca, N. Y., speaking from her large knowledge of the need of better economic conditions in the farm home. Attention was called to the fact that country women have never yet had their work measured from an economic standpoint; all that the majority of women get on the farm is "board and clothes and a good steady job." The usual necessity of scientific knowledge for the farm mother was pointed out, because she has a responsibility for the sanitary and hygienic conditions in her home

he RANKIN TWO ROW CULTIVATOR

IT SAVES MORE THAN IT COSTS
EACH CORN CROP—HELPS SOLVE THE HIRED HAND
PROBLEM—ENDORSED BY ALL THAT USE IT.



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Dear Sirs: Received the two-row cultivator and have tried it and like it very much. It is all right. It does fine work and I can manage it easily.

A. H. RANSOME.

Yours truly,
C. S. HUNTER.

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An Attractive Center Piece.
Eyelet of solid embroidery this
would be very effective. The



is sold stamped on linen for
s, or in a perforated pattern
cents; also in a transfer pat-
r 10 cents.

EMPIRE BUILDERS.

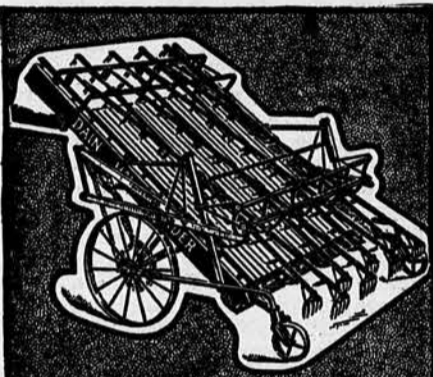
(Continued from page 15.)
ment; and then he appealed
to Ford for orders.
"us down slowly," said Ford
"and follow with your train."
"need the men."
He went forward through the
private car, returning present-
ing Gallagher along with the
swung over the railing. Down
alley of the Pannikin the heavy,
gum of the burned explod-
ing in the air, and when the
ing in on the straight line the
of a wrecked and burning
lighted the scene.
camp sight was blankly unrec-
le. Where the ten-tracked yard
there was a vast depression,
ed with distorted steel and de-
describable, twisted iron and
ed wood, with the water from
er pouring ir to it. The commis-
sion buildings and the surround-
giant were gone, swept away
the stroke of a mighty broom;
the trees on the hill-sides above
corched and shriveled as if a
ere had blasted them.

He was the first to speak after
flagged Gallagher to a stand on
thermost edge of the devasta-
use to turn out the crew and
them?" he asked.
shook his head.
Leave McGrath and a few oth-
stand guard and to flag the in-
steel trains, and let's get out
I'm sick; and so is Mr. Adair."
(Continued next week.)

What the Robin Is Worth.

is the robin worth to a fruit
asks the Industrialist. The
to this question depends upon
ings: First, as to whether the
concerned is a grower of large
fruit; second, the amount of
rown. To a gardener or grow-
rge fruits the robin is a useful
ery early in the spring it may
at work patrolling garden and
grubs and other insects. It
the destructive work of these
and gets its board free.
robin has no consideration for
our laws. It puts in full time,
aylight until dark. Of course
not go out and get a cutworm
because a cutworm damages
It gets the worm because it,
needs it.

robin eats other destructive
s of the caterpillar family.
me bug forms a large part of
nu. While the robin eats a
amount of fruit, nearly one-half



DAIN "One Man" Hay Loader

Here is a real Hay Loader; a genuine labor
saver; not a mere hay elevator. It's rightfully
called the "one man" loader because one man
is all that's needed to run it. The force delivery
pushes the hay well forward on the load where
it can be easily handled by the driver. There's
no return carrier to drag the hay off the wagon.
This one advantage alone is important enough
to make the Dain your choice, yet it is only one
of a number of big

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Easy to couple to all wagons without
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shaft to break or cause trouble. Geared
right to insure light draft and greatest
hay gathering efficiency. Gathering
rakes and elevating parts operated by
hammer mounted pitmans. Works
equally well on swath or windrow.
Caster wheels in rear lessen draft and
make turning easy.

The Dain Loader is lightest draft, most sim-
ple in design and most convenient to operate.
Gets all the hay; made to last from best ma-
terials. That's why it is the most popular
loader built today—why it is most widely
imitated and just why it should be your choice.

Consult your nearest Dain dealer about any
of our tools: Mowers, Loaders, Side Deliv-
ery Rakes, Stackers, Sweep Rakes,
Presses, or write us mentioning the tools in
which you are interested, and we will send you
complete description, and our free book "All
About Hay," the most practical and helpful
hay book ever published. Write today.

DAIN MFG. CO.
836 VINE STREET
OTTUMWA, IOWA

of this fruit is wild. What it takes
of man's cultivation is comparatively
small. The robin comes early in the
spring and stays until late in the fall.
These things considered, it has a defi-
nite worth to the farmers.

Sand is one of the worst materials
of which to build a public highway,
and yet, under the laws of this state
which require that public highways
be laid out on section lines, there are
come the heavy draft which is al-
most pure sand. Various expedients
have been resorted to in order to over-
come the heavy draft which is al-
ways found in a dry, sandy road, but
none have been so satisfactory as the
use of straw. A liberal application of
straw on a dry, sand road will relieve
the difficulty at once, and in a very
short time will give this road a sur-
face that is almost ideal and that can
be worked with the ordinary road
grading tools. A sand spot in the
road is worse than a mud hole because
it lasts longer. The easy and quick
remedy for such obstructions to traf-
fic is an application of straw to be re-
newed from time to time as the case
may demand.

If a three wheeled vehicle is called
a tricycle and a two wheeled vehicle
a bicycle, what should a one wheeled
vehicle be called? A wheelbarrow.

PURE BRED POULTRY

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hatching. Mrs. Lloyd Clark, Hazelton, Kan.

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scoring; 12 years' experience; eggs \$1, \$2, \$3
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for 100; Bradley strain; a few good cock-
erels for sale. D. T. Gantt, Crete, Neb. 5

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Wm. Bumphrey, Cornia, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS—EGGS: 15, \$1; 45, \$2.50;
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shape and laying qualities. Eggs from prize
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98%. Eggs \$1 per 15 or \$5 per 100. Mrs.
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faction guaranteed. Mrs. Geo. W. Saunders,
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also toms, hens and pullets. Write for cir-
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yourself the grand quality I am offering in
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Horticulture

Spraying Apples.

During the past summer season, working in seven different and widely separated orchards in southeast Kansas in co-operation with the Bureau of Entomology and interested fruit growers, the Agricultural College has been able to increase the average yield of merchantable apples four bushels per tree by spraying alone. This means when sold as orchard run a net profit of \$1.62 per tree, or \$97.20 per acre; and when properly graded, packed and marketed, nearly double that amount. These returns are neither the best nor the poorest, but represent the average good derived from spraying in all the orchards. An average of 37 per cent more fruit per tree was produced on the sprayed blocks than on those unsprayed. Nor do the good results of the spraying appear fully in the actual increase in merchantable fruit, but are to be found also in the increased proportion of high priced grades. The merchantable fruit from sprayed trees showed an average of 15 per cent more No. 1's and 7 per cent more No. 2's than that of the unsprayed trees.

These seven orchards included both home and commercial types, and were composed of all the varieties recognized as standard in Kansas. One home orchard under treatment consisted of approximately 200 trees distributed through 33 varieties.

In determining the effect of the spraying on insects and fungi more than a quarter of a million apples were individually examined. In 1909 very few or no apples were grown in these orchards, consequently the proportion of infested apples from unsprayed trees was very much less than has been the case where crops of apples are borne in successive years. The 27 per cent of unsprayed fruit injured by codling moth was reduced by spraying to 5 per cent; the 52 per cent injured by circlio to 29 per cent; the 18 per cent injured by scab to 1 per cent; the 23 per cent injured by apple blotch to 2 per cent. The 13 per cent of the fruit which was found absolutely free from insects and fungous injury on unsprayed trees was, by spraying, increased to 60 per cent. Bordeaux mixture burned 25 per cent of the apples treated, while lime-sulphur burned only 6 per cent.-Circular 17, K. S. A. C.

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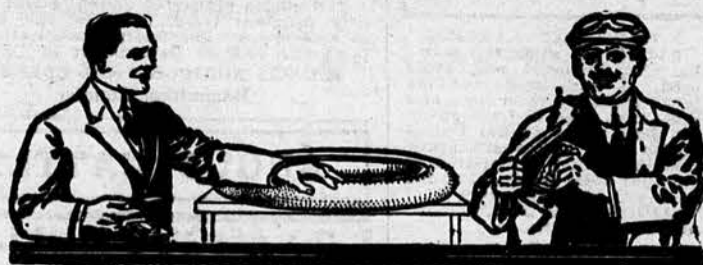
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NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT. The State of Kansas, Shawnee County, ss. In the Probate Court in and for said county. In the matter of the estate of Angelina Maunsell. Creditors and all other persons interested in the aforesaid estate, are hereby notified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

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

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and should you ever wish to attend our school in person amount paid on mail course will apply upon tuition here. Will hold next term April 2 at Oklahoma City. The largest school of the kind in the world. MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, Oklahoma City, Okla. Trenton, Mo.

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ABILENE, KANSAS. LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER. Write, phone or wire me for dates.



HOLSTEIN CATTLE

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN

Offers cows, heavy milkers and sound, above 7 years old, some heifers 2 and 3 years old, two extra fine young bulls, a car load of bull calves. Prices quality always right and satisfaction assured. Send for bull calf catalog. F. J. SEARLE, Okaloosa, Kansas.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

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

WOODCREST HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

Twenty registered bulls from 1 month to 2 years for sale; dams A, R, O, or A. R. breeding. On Rock Island, 30 miles east of St. Joseph, Mo., half mile from station. S. W. COOKE & SON, Maysville, Mo.

Brookside Farm, Savannah, Mo., breeder of Hereford cattle. Herd headed by 101st No. 162585 and Horace No. 30413, by Beaumont. Young bulls for sale. Orders given prompt attention. WARREN LANDERS, Savannah, Mo.

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

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE. Some very choice young bulls for sale, mostly sired by Prince Ormsby, now on by Nebraska Agricultural College. His cow on both sides for four generations over 20 lbs.; he has 30-lb. sisters. J. F. MAST, Scranton, Kansas.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE. The Most Profitable Dairy Breed. Illustrated descriptive booklets free. stein-Friesian Ass'n of America. F. L. HOUGHTON, Sec., 114 Brattleboro.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

Capital View Galloway A few choice young bulls sired by Campflower 3d of Steppford 30938 (8407) Meadow Lawn Medalist 23756. G. E. CLARK, 2101 Van Buren St., Topeka, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS

COL. G. E. BEAN AUCTIONEER Garnett, Kan.

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

H. R. LITTLE Live Stock Auctioneer, Abilene, Kan. A close student of the men and animals with 20 years experience as a breeder of Shorthorns. Best time devoted to the service of his clients. Charges for first service. Write or phone.

FRANK J. ZAUN Fine Stock Auctioneer, Independence, Mo. Am selling for the best cattle and breeders in the West. Terms very reasonable. Write or wire for dates. Bell phone 675. "Get Zaun; He Knows How."

F. E. KINNEY Oketo, Kan., will make pure bred stock farm sales anywhere in Kansas or adjacent states; 15 years' experience; best of references furnished. Write or phone for dates.

H. HOHENSTEIN, CHELSEA, O. Live Stock Auctioneer, breeder of Poland China hogs, Light Brahmas, R. I. Black Langshans, Buff Orpingtons, and Columbian Wyandotte chickens.

JOHN D. SNYDER AUCTIONEER, HOWARD, KANSAS. I sell for many of the most successful breeders.

LET ME MAKE YOUR NEXT SALES

Ask those for whom I have sold about my qualifications. My charges are reasonable and I pay my own expenses. Have just closed a successful year selling for some of the best breeders and am now making dates for both fall and winter sales. References furnished.

JAS. T. McCULLOCH CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

LAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS

DUROC JERSEYS

DUROC JERSEYS

LAND CHINA BRED SOWS AND GILTS FOR SALE PRIVATELY

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 YOUNG & KIMBERLING, Glasco, Kan.

ROSE HILL DUROC JERSEY HERD

150 pigs, a few bred gilts, boars ready for service. Three outstanding December bear pigs, good show prospects. February pigs now ready to ship. All stock guaranteed as represented. Address S. Y. THORNTON & SONS, Blackwater, Mo.

12 Extra Choice Duroc Boars For Sale

Tops of 30 head, sired by King of Col. 2d and G. C.'s Kansas Col. CHAPIN & NORDSTROM, Green, Kansas.

McINTYRE'S BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS of choice fall pigs, both sexes, ready to go now. Choice fall boars, some of which are headed, at from \$30 to \$50. Will also sell a number of young sows, bred to farrow during summer months. The young sows and fall pigs offered sired by F. W. McINTYRE, Route 5, Red Oak, Iowa.

RIVER BEND HERD DUROCS.

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

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Headed by Big Hadley, Long John and Ex. Young stock for sale at a few choice Hadley boars. S. Z. BAKER, Butler, Missouri.

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.

HOTEL GREENWOOD HERD

Bred sows and gilts for sale; a few fall boars; prices reasonable. CHAS. STITH, Eureka, Kansas.

Greenwood Herd Durocs

FOR SALE—Choice lot tried sows and gilts, sired by Dandy Duke and Tatarraz Model, bred to Model Duroc, Greenwood Chief and Chief Orion. All guaranteed; priced \$30 to \$50. If you want good hogs write me. R. D. MARTIN & SONS, Eureka, Kansas.

BIG POLANDS. Lawson's Herd, Clarinda, Iowa. Pigs for sale sired smooth kind. Book you order King's Equal. Book you order farrowed in February and early

CHOICE DUROCS FOR SALE.

Thirty growthy, stretchy, vigorous boars ready for service. Colonel, Ohio Chief and Crimmon Wonder strains. Address ROYAL SCION FARM, Winfield, Kansas.

DUROC HERD BOAR FOR SALE

Chiefs Valley, a great son of Valley Chief and out of a Kant Be Bear bred dam. Can't use him longer to advantage and will sell reasonable; will guarantee him fully. O. A. TILLER, Pawnee City, Neb.

BRED GILTS - 18

and summer and fall gilts by and out of Cinderella and MILLBRIGHT, Waterville, 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 & OLLIE TAYLOR, Cameron, Mo.

VRTISKE'S DUROCS

The best of breeding and individuality. Stock for sale. FRANK VRTISKE, Pawnee City, Neb.

Poland China Gilts

choice ones sired by the great and safe in pig to a grandson look. \$30 each if sold soon. WHIPPLE, Fall City, Neb.

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. & P. SCHMITZ, Atma, Kansas.

BERKSHIRES

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Breeding Stock for Sale. H. V. McCURDY & CO., Hutchinson, Kansas.

FIELD NOTES.

Draft Stallions. Joseph M. Nolan of Paola, Kan., is having a rush of trade for his Percheron, Shire and Belgian stallions. Mr. Nolan has a barn full of good horses, and has them priced to sell. He can please the most critical buyer. Don't wait to write him. Get on the train bound for Paola. His barns are right in town. See ad in Kansas Farmer

Volume 85 of the American Berkshire record is just received from Secretary Frank S. Springer, Springfield, Ill. This is a book of nearly 600 pages containing pedigree records numbered from 135001 to 140000, an index of breeders, an index of owners, an index of animals recorded and the rules of entry, together with the names of the officers. Address the secretary.

ST POLAND CHINAS.

Poland Chinas, best breed—best prices write to S. A. BUGG, Hamilton, Missouri.

LAREDO HERD

Poland Chinas, headed by Impudence Style 132378 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.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

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.

LAND CHINAS

RED SOWS AND GILTS. Grand champion at the Okla. Fair, 1908, heads the herd. Spent a few bred sows and gilts. Furnished when hogs are desired. HAMBERS, Oswego, Kansas.

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. Geary, Oregon, Mo.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

MOSSE OF KANSAS

Kansas Herd of Improved Chester Whites. Grand Champion Sow Kansas State Fair. ARTHUR MOSSE, R. D. 5, Leavenworth, Kansas.

MAPLE LEAF HERD

IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES. Herd headed by White Frost, an excellent individual, assisted by Garnett Model, a grandson of the great Kerr Garnett; spring pigs from 5 other noted boars; have a few good fall pigs left to offer. Correspondence cheerfully answered. White Wyandotte chickens; eggs for sale. R. W. GAGE, R. 5, Garnett, Kansas.

RED POLAND CHINAS

Bears for sale that are first headers, they are big and guaranteed. Write at once. A. BAKER, Butler, 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.

CEDARDALE HERD of CHESTER WHITES

I have a few choice April gilts bred to farrow in April. They have plenty of size, bone and finish. Satisfaction guaranteed or money returned. Write for catalog. J. S. KENNEDY, Blockton, Iowa.

View Breeding Farm

OF OUR FOREFATHERS. The big-boned spotted Poland. Registered herd of original spotted son earth. I am now booking spring pigs to be shipped when pigs or trics; no kin. KENER, Box K, Jamesport, Mo.

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 Grannetta, 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.

Choice Fall Boars For Sale

Good ones sired by Captain Hutch 29068. Banded Plymouth Rock eggs from farm range birds. Visitors welcome. J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kansas.

BROTHER O. I. C. BREEDER

GET THE RIGHT WHITE HOG

We have bred toward ONE IDEAL until we can now offer you males that WE ARE WILLING TO GUARANTEE to produce the desirable head, face and ear, the strong bone and wide hind quarters; the type that has made and maintained the reputation of the SCOTTEA WHITE HOGS OF QUALITY SCOTTEA FARMS, NELSON, MO.

LAWN POLAND CHINAS.

ness by Meddler 2d, assisted by Meddler by Meddler 2d head richly bred Poland China sows. gilts by On the Spot for sale. ERSCHIED, R. 3, St. John, Kan.

FALL BOARS BY HADLEY BOY 48009

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

FALL PIGS

boars sold. Some fine fall pigs, for sale. Write your wants. ALLIGAN, Clay Center, Kansas.

6—BIG TYPE POLAND BOARS—6

August and September farrow; \$25 each if sold soon. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kansas.

TH'S BIG POLANDS—Headed

by Hadley, the best son of Big sows, daughters of King Do Do, chief, Gold Metal, First Quality, Duet. 5 litters by Grand Model sired. 100 choice pigs doing well. Smith, Burchard, Neb.

Gronnigers Big Herd of Big Polands

All big type strains represented. Stock for sale at all times. Choice fall boars ready to ship. HERMAN GRONNIGER & SONS, Bendena, Kansas.

LAND CHINA HOGS.

Poland China hogs, the big—that will weigh when mature pounds. Mastodon Price leads Mastodon Price sired by A. W. a hog weighing in full flesh. If you want the right kind, Quality Ridge Farm. A number of gilts for sale; all choice individuals at Dearborn, Mo. Railroad market, Mo. DEAN, R. 1, Weston, Missouri.

MILWEIN'S BIG TYPE POLANDS.

Headed by Kansas Leader by Union Leader, assisted by a grandson of Bell Metal; sows of Expansion, Hadley, Tecumseh and other big type breeding; choice lot of spring pigs. WALTER HILDWEIN, Fairview, Kansas.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Farm Herd, Clarksville, Mo. Prop. breeder of big Poland shire sheep, Buff Orpingtons, Comb Brown Leghorn chickens, Indian Runner ducks and Chinese pig stock for sale.

FALL BOARS ALL SOLD

A few choice sows bred to EXPANSIVE 34723 for summer litters for sale now. H. B. WALTER, Effingham, Kansas.

PARK STOCK FARM.

Poland Chinas headed by the Prince E. L. and Noble Chief by Choice lot of spring pigs for Prince E. L. and Dawley's S. P.

Albright's Big Polands

Headed by A. L. Hadley. Sows of Expansion, Skybo, L. & W. and S. P.'s Perfection breeding. Visitors welcome. A. L. ALBRIGHT, Waterville, Kansas.

A. WOLFPERSPERGER,

Council Grove, Kansas.

TEN EXTRA GOOD POLAND CHINA BOARS.

Perfection E. L. blood; plenty of size, bone and quality; "the brood sow kind;" Sept. farrow. Your choice for \$25. THE MARTIN STOCK FARM, Marion, Kan. (Poland Chinas Exclusively.)

YAN COUNTY HERD.

200 head in herd; best gilts; also eight Collie pups. BROS., Humphries, Missouri.

Choice Fall Big Type Boars

Sired by the 1000-lb. Fulton's Chief and out of dams by such sires as Smith's Big Hadley. Size and quality combined. Low price for quick sale. W. F. FULTON, Waterville, Kansas.

TYPE POLAND CHINAS.

Headed by Chief Gold Dust in series represent the most noted big-choice lot of spring pigs. HILDWEIN, Fairview, Kansas.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

All ages, both sexes, best strains, prize blood. Prices right. C. W. WEISENBAUM, Altamont, Kansas.

CHINA HOGS FOR SALE.

June and July gilts bred for June farrow priced for quick sale as I am. Special attention to mail me back your orders for spring. MULLER, Hamilton, Mo.



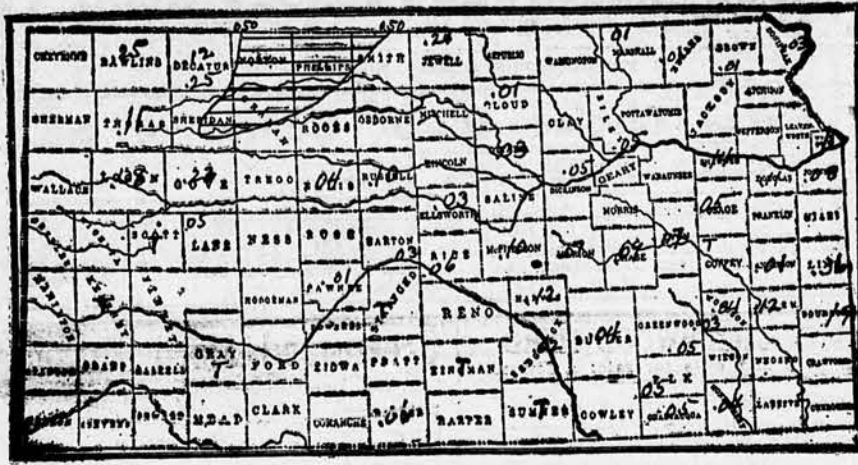
Ten head of exceptionally good stallions 2 to 5 years old, weight 1,700 to 2,350 pounds. Blacks and dark grays. Mostly imported, in fine breeding condition, big, heavy boned, clean, smooth fellows that will please you, especially if you are looking for a high class stallion at a low price. Come, I'll treat you right. Also a few good mares and fillies. Everything registered in Percheron Society of America.



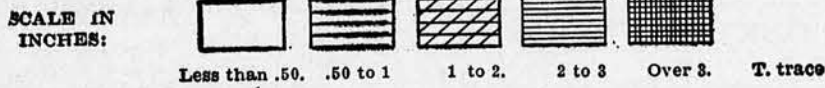
I bought most of this stock from Singmaster & Sons, Kerta, Iowa. GEO. B. ROSS, MAIN LINE A. T. & S. F. ALDEN, KANSAS, FARM ADJOINING DEPOT. W. H. RICHARDS, Importer PERCHERON AND BELGIAN HORSES. A car load of extra good 2-year-old and 3-year-old stallions recently arrived. Come and see these magnificent 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.

KANSAS CROP REPORT

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



UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORTS BY COUNTIES.



Allen—Sunshine below normal. Soil is moist and all vegetation in excellent growing condition. No damage from frost.

Anderson—Nice week for the farmer. But little corn planted yet. Fruit all right except peaches. Most of them killed in winter.

Barber—A fine week for farming.

Barton—Weather cool, dry and high winds. Frost on 15th. Some damage done. Corn planting being done. Oats and barley coming up. Grass making a slow start. Alfalfa in very good condition, not damaged by frost.

Bourbon—Weather fine. Farmers well up on work. Grass, wheat and oats doing fine. Good prospect for fruit of all kinds.

Brown—Except for light local showers week has been dry with cool nights. Grass growing slowly. Pears and early cherries in bloom. Other fruit budding.

Butler—Oats looking well. Nights cool and growth of vegetation slow.

Chase—Frost on 15th and 16th with little damage. Good weather for farm work. Pasture cattle coming in rapidly; 100 loads in past two days.

Cloud—All crops would be benefited by rain.

Coffey—Wheat and oats looking well. Flax all sown. Needs rain. Corn planting begun.

Decatur—Wheat which was uninjured by high winds is growing fine and promises well. Large acreage of barley. Growing alfalfa injured by hard freeze.

Decatur—Wheat condition not over 40 per cent. Oats and barley recovering from effects of wind. Rather dry yet, but ground works well.

Dickinson—Wheat and oats need rain. Farmers ready to plant corn.

Douglas—Cool week, but beneficial for fruits in bloom and for plowing for corn. Best prospect for fruit for years. Crops look good. Corn being planted. Pasture fair. Roads good. Silos being erected.

Ellis—Fair and dry weather. Spring crops tardy. Corn planting begun.

Elk—Corn planting this week. Some corn coming up. Little dry for alfalfa. Stock turned out on grass. Fruit all right yet.

Ellsworth—Wheat looking good, and unless hurt by frost will be fair crop of fruit.

Ford—Temperature 1 degree below normal. Killing frost 15th. Rain would be helpful to all crops.

Greenwood—Too cold for growing grass. Ground in fine condition. Corn about half planted. Wheat, oats and alfalfa never looked better.

Jewell—Wheat fair. Corn ready for planting. Oats fair. Ground in good condition. Weather favorable. Alfalfa fine.

Johnson—Seasonable week, some cool nights, little frost. No damage. Apple trees in bloom. Electrical storm 19th. Good rain in northern part of county.

Kearney—Alfalfa and all spring crops good, healthy color. Slow growth. Weather too cool and dry. Oats, barley and spring wheat looking well. All needing rain for best conditions.

Lane—Freezing nearly every morning. Little damage. Rain needed very much.

Leavenworth—Corn planting. Weather ideal, work being rushed. Everything else in, looks fine. Conditions satisfactory.

Linn—Wheat looks fine. Oats and flax coming up. Some cattle on tame pastures. Corn planting will commence next week.

Logan—Spring very backward. Stock wintered well and in better shape than usual. Wheat on old ground in bad shape. Not much spring work yet.

Lyon—Weather conditions good and vegetation made fine progress.

McPherson—Light shower, beneficial but insufficient. Soaking rain needed. Oats well up but making slow growth. Corn planting progressing.

Marshall—Light frost 15th and 16th. Pear, peach, plum in bloom. Grass, wheat, oats growing slow. Rain needed. Plowing for corn. Gardening begun. Part of peaches winter killed. Early trees leaving. General rain would be beneficial.

Marion—Grass starting slowly. Not much corn planted yet.

Montgomery—Farmers planting corn. Wheat and oats looking fine. Stock on pasture. Fruit prospect good, except peaches, which are two-thirds killed. Good rain needed.

Nemaha—Weather dry and cold. Crops growing slowly. Farm work going ahead rapidly. Peaches winter killed.

Norton—Wheat only .50 per cent crop. Oats looking fine. Some corn being planted.

Ottawa—Wheat, oats and alfalfa doing well, considering dry weather. Apple and cherry trees in bloom. Grass slow.

Pawnee—Threatened rain. General conditions unchanged.

Phillips—Nice rain this week. Ground in fine condition. Corn planting. Wheat looking fine. Apples and cherries in bloom.

Rice—Cool and dry. Vegetation very slow. Apples in bloom, very heavy; also pears.

Riley—Needing rain. Vegetation slow. Fruit promising. Corn planting. Alfalfa

looking good. Forest and fruit trees coming out in fine condition.

Russell—Need rain badly. Ground very dry.

Scott—Weather generally clear and cold. Too dry for growing crops.

Sedgwick—Wheat in fair condition. Alfalfa growing nicely. Listing for corn. Oats up. Rain needed, though crops are not suffering.

Sumner—Soil very dry. Alfalfa growing nicely. Corn being planted. Oats growing nicely.

Thomas—Wheat not seriously damaged, and if rain comes will be good.

Washington—Rain needed for wheat.

Woodson—Good week for corn planting. Oats looking fine. Apple trees full of bloom.

Wyandotte—Soil in prime condition for farm work.

Monasmith to the Good.

W. E. Monasmith, Formosa, Kan., the hustling Duroc Jersey breeder, has about 175 mighty fine red ones on hand. Ninety of them are spring pigs sired by his own good herd boars and boars that belong to breeders from whom he has bought bred sows. Mr. Monasmith's principal herd boars are Bonnie K. and Kansas Special by Valley Chief, a pair of boars that would add considerable value to any Duroc herd in the land. The pigs look good and show that they are cared for by a master hand. Among the very promising things is a pig sired by Tatarax and out of a great sow, a daughter of Pearl's Golden Rule. Mr. Monasmith in the few years that he has been breeding has given the business such close attention and study that he has already placed himself in the front rank as a breeder. In other words, he is a breeder in every sense of the word. Farming and every other business are but side lines. He spends the day in looking after the comfort and welfare of the pigs and a good share of the night studying their pedigrees. Mr. Monasmith has some good fall boars for sale. Mention this notice when writing.

Good Poland Chinas at Franklin, Neb.

F. W. Barber & Son, proprietors of the Expansion herd of Poland Chinas, located at Franklin, Neb., have one of the good

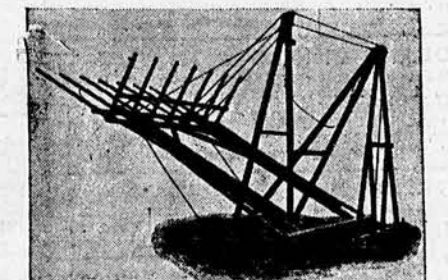
herds of that state. The Barbors own a splendid, well improved farm adjoining town and raise strictly the big type Poland Chinas. They have named the herd the Expansion herd because of the large amount of Expansion breeding contained in the herd. Practically every sow in the herd is a daughter or granddaughter of old Expansion. The present herd boar is Big Medium, a show hog of considerable note, having won first at St. Joseph and second at Nebraska State Fair. He was sired by Jensen's Mogul and out of one of the noted sows in the Jensen herd. The Barbors have a big lot of very choice pigs, nearly all by Big Medium. When writing them on the subject of hogs always mention the Kansas Farmer.

A. J. Erhart & Son.

With this issue A. J. Erhart & Son of Adrian, Mo., are starting a card in Kansas Farmer. Mr. Erhart has one of the good herds of the real large western type of Poland Chinas. In this herd is the great brood sow, old Perfect Tecumseh, a 700-pound sow and a show sow. She has 10 very fine pigs by Major B. Hadley. In this litter are some very promising herd boar prospects. In fact, they should all go to head good herds. Mr. Erhart has a Blain's Wonder sow in the herd with six pigs by Major B. Hadley, and we must say they are six of the best pigs we ever saw and as near alike as six grains of corn. A Giant 10th sow has a litter of eight pigs by A Wonder that are doing nicely. A King Blain sow has nine pigs by Big Spot. Josie L. 6th by Blain's Wonder has nine pigs by Major B. Hadley. This sow was a litter sister to the top sow in Mr. Harshaw's late sale. She farrowed 11 pigs and saved nine. This is the way the large, smooth breed which are kept on the Erhart farm. If you want the large, smooth, easy feeding type better send your order to A. J. Erhart. He has the best that breeding and careful feeding can produce. Look up his ad and write your wants. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Extension Arm Stacker.

Below is a picture of the Plattner Extension Arm Stacker which has been advertised in these columns for three years past. If

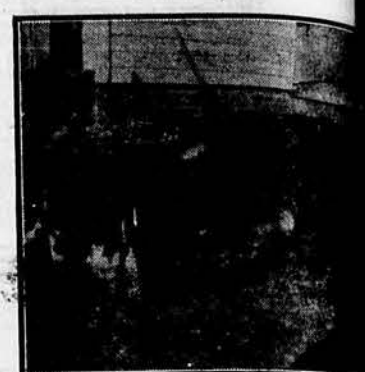


you are going to get a new stacker this year or next, write to the company for their illustrated circular showing several views of the stacker in operation and giving letters from men who are using it. The Plattner is a western made stacker made to meet western conditions. The factory is in Denver and every stacker is guaranteed. Also all Kansas trunk lines go to Denver, so that when in the midst of the haying season a part should break, the new part may be laid down at your express office early the following morning, thus saving long delays. The company offers a nice souvenir to all who write and mention this paper.

Pleasant Ridge Poland Chinas.

The Pleasant Ridge Poland China herd, located at Lebanon, Kan., is one of the good small herds of Kansas. M. T. Shields, proprietor of the herd, is a very successful breeder and displays excellent judgment in making his selections. Mr. Shields has lived in Smith county nearly all his life and has made a real success, as can be seen by the way he handles and has improved his fine

240 acre farm. The herd boar is Hustler sired by Hustler, with a dam of good breeding. Everything in the herd is strictly big type. There are at least about 50 pigs on the farm, mostly sired by Hustler 2d, others by Hadley Leader Monarch, T. J. Charles' herd boar, Mr. Shields for any information concerning this good herd. There will be pigs for a little later. Watch these columns for announcement.



SCENE ON JOHN C. HALDERMAN FARM, BURCHARD, NEB. GOLD METALS AT DINNER TIME.

W. C. Whitney Prosperous.

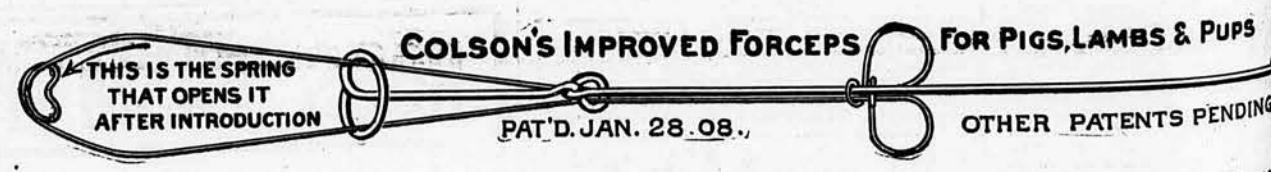
No pure bred swine breeder in the territory of Kansas or Nebraska makes progress from year to year than does Whitney, the old time Duroc breeder at Agra, Kan. The fieldmen and his boys call him Chris and vie with each in their congratulations when Mr. Whitney makes a move forward, which he does a few paces ahead of the other farmer in the county. Whether it is raising pure bred hogs, building silos, ing calves at the most profitable age or ing an advanced step politically, what Mr. Whitney does or says always creates in other words, the fellows sit up and notice, and all of this is done in a unassuming way. The usual fine lot of are on the place sired by Agra Top and Bonnie K. The conditions could favorable a better bunch than ever into this winter sale.

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



The kind of White Leghorns C. G. Dunlap, Kan., has. See his ad on page, this paper.

Save Your Pig Farrowing Season is Here



THIS IS THE SPRING THAT OPENS IT AFTER INTRODUCTION PAT'D. JAN. 28. 08. OTHER PATENTS PENDING

You may not need one of these instruments more than once or twice in a season but when you do need you need it MIGHTY BAD. It may mean the saving of a valuable sow and her litter of pigs. What would be worth? Can you afford to take chances when you can get one of these reliable instruments free?

Colson's Improved Forceps are made of specially tempered steel spring wire heavily nickel plated. Corrode or rust. Size opened 26 inches long. Closed 11 inches. Weight 4 ounces. Simplest instrument of kind ever made. Any one can use it intelligently.

Just to be brief, we would not offer our readers this article unless we honestly believed it to be the best. We have letters from several reliable parties who have used them and who recommend them highly.

WE ONLY HAVE A FEW

But while they last we will send one FREE, express paid, to any old or new subscriber to KANSAS FARMER sending us one dollar and fifty cents for a two years' new or renewal subscription to KANSAS FARMER. Do not wait until your sows begin to farrow. Send your order today.

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

Devine.....Topeka, Kan. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Shorthorns. C. S. Nevlus, Chiles, Kan. Poland Chinas. C. S. Nevlus, Chiles, Kan. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan. R. McClarnon, Bradyville, Iowa. C. Salter, Jasper, Mo. A. A. Hobson & Son, King City, Mo. S. N. Hodgson & Son, Parker, Kan. Geo. M. Hull, Garnett, Kan. W. E. Long, Meriden, Kan. W. E. Bundy, Goodrich, Kan. J. C. Singer, Hiawatha, Kan. Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan. Herman Groninger & Sons, Bennington, Kan. J. Melsner, Sabetha, Kan. W. F. Fulton, Waterville, Kan. W. P. Young, Lexington, Mo. J. Melsner, Sabetha, Kan. R. Webb, Bendena, Kan. H. Foster, King City, Mo. J. C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb. J. O. James, Bradyville, Iowa. T. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan. H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan. H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan. H. C. Daniels, Gower, Mo. V. Hildweil, Fairview, Kan. Walter & Manderschied, St. John, Kan. J. F. Ware, Garfield, Kan. George W. Roberts, Larned, Kan. W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb. 1912—L. R. McClarnon, Bradyville.

Duroc Jerseys.

M. T. McBride, Parker, Kan. O. I. C. Swine. R. W. Gare, Garnett, Kan. Arthur Mosse, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

\$50 for the cockerel and four of in a pen of as fine White Plymouth were ever matched. Eggs from \$2 for 15. Address J. E. Spalding, 2nd avenue, Topeka, Kan.

The Banks Jerseys.

Banks of Independence, Kan., who of the large herds of Jersey cattle is now offering for sale the bull, Ruby's Financial Count, a son of Ruby's Financial Count, a son of Ruby's Financial Count 61316. Note the change in advertisement and see the breeding of the bull contained in the pedigree of Ruby's Financial Count.

Cook & Son, owners of the Woodard of Holstein cattle at Maysville, Mo., writes as follows: "We are writing you of the success of our advertisement in your valuable paper. Our sales last year were very gratifying. We sold Holstein cows at: Frank Buzzard, St. Joseph, Mo.; My Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. M.; Kule, Florence, Neb.; Wells Fargo Co., Kansas City, Mo.; James Jones, Mo.; C. A. Pilling, Council Bluffs, Mo.; M. C. McCall, Elk City, Kan." has been made in their advertisement.

Shorthorn Cattle Sale.

To call the attention of our readers to the Shorthorn cattle sale at Fredonia, Mo., by S. C. Hanna of Howard, Kan., M. Hill of Lafontaine, Kan., will be the most useful lots of breeding stock that will be sold this year. In this sale will be a number of show prospects of large, growthy year-olds of both sexes. The breeding is from the best Scotch pedigrees. Don't fail to get a catalog and attend the sale.

Long Lived Auto Tires.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, 125 Broadway, New York City, Gentlemen: Enclosed by the bearer a 36x4 Goodyear casing, the condition of which may interest you. This casing has been used on one of our heavy 6-cylinder Kissel over ten thousand (10,000) miles. The rubber is worn thin, there is no leakage through the casing, and in any case it could still be used for several miles with safety. We have found Goodyear tires uniformly good, but the service we have had from this one, with almost no trouble, and its present condition is remarkable. Yours very truly, Kissel Car Company of New York, Oct. 1909.

Farmer Solves the Problem.

Wyatt, president of the F. Wyatt & Co., 522 North Fifth street, Salina, Mo., solved this difficult problem when he invented the Jay Hawk Stacker. As usual, it was the mother of this invention. It had a thousand tons of hay to stack and could not get help to get it up. A mechanical turn of mind he set to invent a stacker. The result was an improvement over the ordinary stacker that he quit farming and went to inventing these stackers. He has written an interesting booklet on hay making which contains quite a lot of valuable information. Any of our readers who are interested should write for the booklet, as it is sent free.

Simple and Practical Hay Stacker.

Simple Hay Stacker is truly the farmer's friend. Among many good types, our stacker is especially drawn to the Alfalfa Stacker made by the Hastings Foundry Works, Hastings, Neb. It is a simple bit of machinery, reinforced at the joints by strong castings. There are no belts or complicated gearings. Two men operate it easily. It can not warp or uneven ground. It delivers hay from the stack so all sides settle evenly. The stacker can be lowered without the detaching your horse. You can stack hay and labor without help. It is a simple and labor saver. These statements are backed by facts. For prices and literature write Hastings Foundry & Machine Works, Box 87, Hastings, Neb.

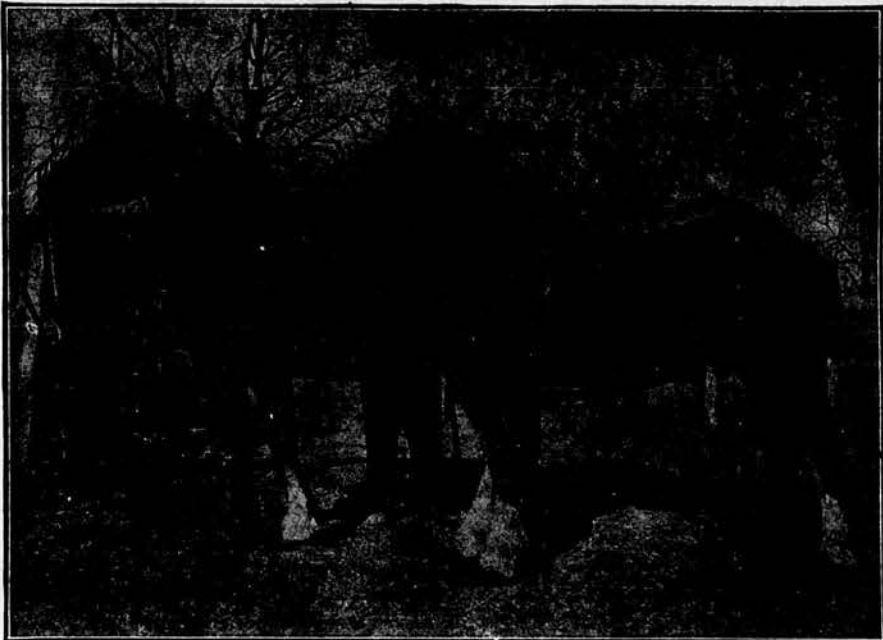
Safety-Razor Shaving. There is no knack to shaving with an Ever-Ready safety razor. There is nothing to learn. Simply get one of these razors for \$1 and "lather up" and shave. The \$1 price includes 12 blades, each blade guaranteed individually and will last indefinitely. The safety frame or blade holder is guaranteed for 10 years' service. A stropping device is also included, the whole outfit packed in a neat folding box that fits in a corner of a grip, shaving cabinet or even in the pocket. There is no risk in buying an "Ever-Ready" for \$1, whether it is bought from any dealer or direct from the factory by mail. Any one who would rather have the dollar back than to keep the razor after trying it can have it back for the asking. This shows that the makers believe implicitly in the Ever-Ready razor. Although the price is only \$1, the makers say it is the best shaving article in the market, irrespective of the price. Also extra blades can be had from any dealer at a price of 10 to 50 cents. The American Safety Razor Co., New York City, will furnish the Ever-Ready razor by mail postpaid on receipt of price, if one can not be had at your local dealer's.

Necessity of Pure Drinking Water. The number of lives lost each year in this country because of the drinking of impure water is appalling. Fifty to 75 per cent of all cases of typhoid fever can be traced to the drinking of contaminated water. Each state sees hundreds of persons die from typhoid fever each year and more than half of such deaths may be carried back to the use of contaminated drinking water. Every farmer knows the importance of having the water at the right temperature for watering stock. This temperature cannot be obtained or kept where the supply of fresh water is not constant. When water is stored in a tank—whether it is open or closed—its temperature is entirely regulated by the temperature of the air. In winter the water is either frozen solid or

relative merits of different makes of solid tires for motor truck equipment. The United States Tire Company is devoting a considerable portion of its vast resources to the manufacture of solid motor truck tires and to the development and perfection of this branch of the motor industry. The result has been that with the brains of the four constituent companies centered upon the work of effecting changes in compound to create a product that will carry heavy loads over the greatest mileage with the minimum of motive power, a solid tire has been placed on the market, the qualities of which have been conclusively established by careful tests. It has been shown by equipping a one ton chassis with various makes of tires that the United States Tire Company's product will carry from 15 to 20 per cent farther on one gallon of gasoline or one charging of the batteries than the other makes which were introduced into the test. The figures adduced from these tests show an appreciably less percentage of power consumption on United States Tires.

Poland China Fall Boars. With this issue the Martin Stock Farm at Marion, Kan., is advertising a few choice fall boars. They are sired by E. L. Junior by Perfection E. L. These young boars are the mellow, easy feeding kind, and promise to make great sires. The Perfection E. L. breed is noted for the easy feeding and quick maturing hog. Perfection E. L. was probably the easiest feeder the Poland China breed has produced. More important still, he transmitted his feeding qualities to his get. E. L. Junior, the herd boar, is the greatest son of Perfection E. L. He breeds like his sire. Please look up ad and write the Martin Stock Farm. You can make no mistake if you buy from this herd. They are priced to sell. Mention Kansas Farmer.

A Few Extra Good Poland China Boars. With this issue J. F. Ware of Garfield, Kan., is offering a few choice fall boars that promise to make high class herd headers.



LEON NO. 59141 AND MONTE NO. 58139, PAIR WEIGHS 3,900. REGISTERED IN OLD PERCHERON STALLIONS, THE TWO EXTRA GOOD COMING 3-YEAR-OLD PERCHERON SOCIETY. OWNED BY J. W. BARNHART, BUTLER, MO.

too cold for the stock, and in summer is always too warm. The water is of the right temperature when it comes out of the well, but unless it is used immediately, it soon is either too cold or too warm. The value of deep wells, properly dug and protected at the surface cannot be too strongly emphasized. Shallow wells are always open to the danger of surface pollution from seepage and surface water. The deep drilled well is the only one that is absolutely certain to produce pure water at all times. If it is deep enough and its casing durable and water tight, the well will be absolutely safe at all times. Shallow wells were also the main cause of the water famine in various sections of the country during the winter just past. A thoroughly safe way of obtaining water is with the combination of the deep and perfectly protected well with a Fuller & Johnson Farm Pump Engine. This farm pump engine is dependable—it does not rely upon weather conditions for its power. At all times it gives a steady and constant supply of pure water at exactly the right temperature. It requires only a small amount of fuel and it runs constantly and sweetly without any looking after. The installation of a Fuller & Johnson Farm Pump Engine on a farm will positively prevent contamination of the drinking water. For further particulars address Fuller & Johnson, 4 Knight St., Madison, Wis.

Ayrshire Cattle.

A few weeks ago Kansas Farmer received a letter from a subscriber who had lately moved to Kansas from the wheat region of Canada. In this letter inquiry was made as to where Ayrshire cattle could be purchased. As this breed is somewhat new to Kansas, though one of the very oldest and best dairy breeds elsewhere, it was hard to gain the information. Kansas Farmer is glad to know, however, that Prof. O. E. Reed of the dairy department of the Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan has a few choice young bulls of this breed for sale. These cattle are very hardy and are heavy producers of high class milk. The last report showing that the average for tested cows in the 2-year-old class was 7,361 pounds of milk and 368 pounds of butter in one year, while for those in the mature class the average yield was 1,081 pounds of milk and 455 pounds of butter. They are splendid cattle. Write Prof. Reed and mention the Kansas Farmer.

The claim of the United States Tire Company at the time the G & J, Morgan & Wright, Continental and Hartford companies were organized under the one head, that a combination of the brains and producing facilities of the four companies was, as a matter of course, bound to work to the advantage of tire users, has found material proof in recent tests, of a comparative nature, made for the purpose of ascertaining the

They are sired by the noted King Darkness, Toast Master, 2d Impudence, Looking Forward and Short Grass Lad. Mr. Ware now has one of the best herds of Poland China sows in the West and has a trio of good boars. From a breeding standpoint there are no better blood lines. It will be remembered by most breeders that Mr. Ware was the strongest buyer from the Short Grass herd last fall, and bought with his many valuable purchases the name "Short Grass Herd." Mr. Ware attended the Illinois and Iowa bred sow circuit last spring and bought several high class litters. Among these are sows with litters by B. L.'s Perfection, the Iowa champion, and Banker's Model, the Illinois champion in 1908. If you are looking for herd boars you can find them on the Ware farm and bred in the purple and priced to sell. Please see advertisement on another page and mention Kansas Farmer.

Peerless Perfection 2d Pigs. U. A. Gore of Seward, Kan., is advertising a few young pigs for sale sired by the noted Peerless Perfection 2d. Mr. Gore also has a nice herd of Jersey cattle, some collie dogs and White Wyandotte chickens. Everything on the farm is a thoroughbred. Please look up ad in this issue and write your wants. Mention the Kansas Farmer.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

Stedem's Poland Chinas. Attention is called to the card of Stedem Stock Farm of Marshall, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Stedem is one of Missouri's most reliable Poland China breeders, as well as one of the oldest, and he is at present the owner of one of the best herds in that state. He is offering for sale at this time a very high class lot of fall gilts, bred or open, and in the lot offered are a number of topnotchers. He is also offering a number of high class toppy boars, prospects for herd boars, that will be a credit to any herd. Among the lot are gilts and boars sired by Spellbinder, Jr., dam Miss Madge, she by Nemo L's Dude. Also a number sired by Major by Major Look, dam F's Choice by Spellbinder, Jr., her dam by Grand Chief. Some good ones are by Big Major, dam Wayside Maid by Wayside Lad by Big Ex. Breeders desiring high class breeding stock should investigate this offering. Mr. Stedem sells all stock on a positive guarantee, and his reputation for fair dealing is of long standing. He has numerous letters from recent customers in Arkansas and other states, to the effect that stock shipped on mail orders was far better than recommended by Mr. Stedem, and the orders were duplicated. If you want high class Poland Chinas write Mr. Stedem at Marshall, Mo. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Kansas Fairs in 1911.

Following is a list of fairs to be held in Kansas in 1911, their dates, locations and secretaries, as reported to the State Board of Agriculture and compiled by Secretary F. D. Coburn: Allen County Agricultural Society: Frank E. Smith, Secretary, Iola; Sept. 5-8. Allen County—Moran Agricultural Fair Association: E. N. McCormack, Secretary, Moran; Sept. 14 and 15. Barton County Fair Association: Arthur E. Taylor, Secretary, Great Bend. Brown County—The Hiawatha Fair Association: C. A. Monney, Secretary, Hiawatha; Sept. 5-8. Butler County Fair Association: T. P. Manion, Secretary, El Dorado; Aug. 22-25. Butler County—Douglass Agricultural Society: J. A. Clay, Secretary, Douglass; Oct. 4-7. Clay County Fair Association: W. F. Miller, Secretary, Clay Center; Sept. 5-8. Clay County—Wakefield Agricultural Society: Eugene Wilkins, Secretary, Wakefield; Oct. 4 and 5. Cloud County Fair Association: Fred W. Sturges, Jr., Secretary, Concordia; Sept. 19-22. Coffey County Agricultural Fair Association: J. H. Rudrauff, Secretary, Burlington; Sept. 25-29. Cowley County Agricultural and Live Stock Association: A. F. Dauber, President, Winfield, Sept. 26-29. Cowley County—Eastern Cowley Fair Association: R. V. Grattan, Secretary, Burden; Sept. 20-22. Dickinson County Fair Association: C. A. Morton, Secretary, Abilene; Sept. 26-29. Douglas County Fair and Agricultural Society: Elmer E. Brown, Secretary, Lawrence; Sept. 25-30. Elk County Agricultural Fair Association: J. J. Marshall, Secretary, Grenola; Sept. 6-8. Franklin County Agricultural Society: J. R. Finley, Secretary, Ottawa; Sept. 19-22. Gray County Agricultural Society: Charles Bull, Secretary, Cimarron; Sept. 28 and 29. Greenwood County Fair Association: C. H. Deiser, Secretary, Eureka; August 29-Sept. 1. Harper County—Anthony Fair Association: L. G. Jennings, Secretary, Anthony; August 8-11. Harper County Agricultural Association: S. C. Lobaugh, Secretary, Harper; Sept. 27-29. Leavenworth County Fair Association: C. A. Sparrow, Secretary, Leavenworth; Sept. 4-7. Linn County Fair Association: John C. Morse, Secretary, Mound City. McPherson County Agricultural Fair Association: Milton Hawkinson, Secretary, McPherson; Sept. 5-8. Mitchell County Agricultural Association: W. S. Gabel, Secretary, Beloit; Sept. 27-30. Montgomery County Fair Association: Elliot Irvin, Secretary, Coffeyville; Sept. 26-29. Nemaha County Fair Association: J. H. Cohen, Secretary, Seneca; Sept. 6-8. Neosho County—Four-County District Agricultural Society: W. W. Stanfield, Secretary, Chanute; Sept. 26-30. Ness County Agricultural Association: J. A. Cason, Secretary, Ness City; Sept. 27-29. Norton County Agricultural Association: M. F. Garrity, Secretary, Norton; August 29-Sept. 1. Osage County Fair Association: E. J. Williams, Secretary, Burlingame; Sept. 5-8. Ottawa County Fair and Agricultural Association: J. E. Johnston, Secretary, Minneapolis; Oct. 3-6. Pawnee County Agricultural Association: T. C. Wilson, Secretary, Larned; Sept. 12-15. Pratt County Fair Association: Walter Pedigo, Secretary, Pratt; Aug. 15-18. Reno County—Central Kansas Fair Association: A. L. Sponsler, Secretary, Hutchinson; Sept. 18-27. Republic County Agricultural Association: C. M. Arbuthnot, Secretary, Belleville; Sept. 12-15. (Also, race meet June 6-8.) Riley County Agricultural Society: W. B. Craig, Secretary, Riley; Aug. 22-25. Rooks County Fair Association: Charles Risley, Secretary, Stockton; Sept. 5-8. Rush County Fair and Agricultural Association: T. C. Rudicek, Secretary, Rush Center; Aug. 29-31. Saline County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association: E. R. Tuttle, Secretary, Salina; Aug. 29-Sept. 1. Shawnee County—Kansas State Fair Association: H. L. Cook, Secretary, Topeka; Sept. 11-15. Smith County Fair Association: H. C. Smith, Secretary, Smith Center; Sept. 5-8. Stafford County Fair Association: Wm. Cadman, Secretary, St. John; Oct. 3-6.

The Famous Farm Motor.

The handy light weight farm engine, the famous Cushman 3 H. P., 4-cycle stroke, weighing only 360 pounds, mounted on hand trucks, all ready to be put up and run. Purchasers of this engine get it for a reasonable price; they get an engine for all power purposes; one that is easy to understand; easy to keep running, and one that will last a lifetime. Get the Cushman catalog before buying your farm engine. It will pay you to learn all about this excellent engine. Write Cushman Motor Works, 2048 N. St., Lincoln, Neb.



Do you want an up-to-date map of Kansas? See offer on last page of this issue.

FRANK IAM'S

The "King Bee"—"Peaches and Cream" Horse Importer—is an expert horseman on "easy street"—and 10 blocks in advance—and making all his competitors "go fast." He has just opened a "new barn" of 40 prize winners (not seen by public before)—they are Medal winners—"Ribbon grabbers" and "classiest bunch" of "Top-notchers" of big bone—size, quality and "fast movers" in U. S.—They are "Eyeopeners"—"Business propositions" that make the "wheels work" under a "buyer's hat." Iams sells "show horses"—at same prices others sell ordinary horses—and these "Show Horses" are "big bargains" never heard of before—all must be sold. Iams has

REDUCED PRICES

In prize winners \$300.00 to \$600.00 each. Iams has all his largest and best horses yet. "Ikey Boy" wear a \$1,000.00 smile and sing "Iams' horse song." "Waltz me around again, Ikey Boy,"—and buy a stallion and mare to-day of Iams—and save \$500.00. Iams is a "big fly in the ointment"—in the horse world. He makes buyers wear a "\$1,000.00 smile" and buy a "Top-Notcher" at "let live prices."

Owing to bad crops—big rains—close money—Iams' cash and 29 years' successful experience—he bought and is selling larger and better horses than ever before.—"Mamma"—Iams is a "money saver"—"a hot advertiser"—but "he has the goods"—and sells the horses at his home barns only. Buyers get "all middlemen's profits." Iams has

60 PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS—60

two to six years old, weighing 1,700 to 2,500 pounds; 90 per cent blacks, 90 per cent ton stallions. All registered and branded. He sells "Toppers" at \$1,000.00 and \$1,400.00 (few higher). Mares—\$700.00 to \$1,000.00 so good they need not be "peddled" or put on the "auction block" to be sold. IAMS' SELLING CLOTHES fit all buyers. No man with MONEY OR BANKABLE NOTES gets away from Iams. He BUYS, OWNS AND SELLS MORE STALLIONS than any man in the United States. Iams saved \$300,000.00 to stallion buyers in 1910. He is not in the stallion trust. Iams places \$1,500.00 insurance.

\$1,500.00—SAVED AT IAM'S—\$1,500.00

Ikey, what a "graft" these "stallion salesmen" are working on the farmer, selling fourth rate stallions at \$3,000.00 to \$5,000.00. Mr. Buyer, see Iams' stallions yourself. Take no STALLION SALESMAN'S WORD. "Iams HAS THE GOODS YOU READ ABOUT." His establishment is worth going 2,000 miles to see. Iams' competitors "holler" he is knocking "HIGH PRICES" out of the Xmas tree. Iams saws wood, "Butts in," sells more stallions each year. He makes every statement good. "Ikey Boy," buy a stallions of Iams. HIS \$1,200.00 STALLIONS ARE MUCH BETTER than our neighbors paid those Ohio men \$4,000 for. Then I can wear diamonds. Iams speaks the languages, buys direct from BREEDERS; pays no BUYERS, SALESMEN OR INTERPRETERS; has no two to ten men as partners to share profits with. Iams guarantees to sell you a better stallion at \$1,000.00 to \$1,500.00 than are sold to stock companies at \$2,500 to \$5,000.00 by SLICK SALESMEN, or pay you \$500.00 for your trouble (you the judge). Iams pays the horses freight and buyer's fare; gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee. Iams' guarantee is backed by one half million dollars.

WRITE FOR MILLION DOLLAR HORSE CATALOG

References: St. Paul State Bank, Citizen's National Bank and First State Bank, St. Paul, Neb. First National Bank and Omaha National Bank, Omaha, Neb., and Packers' National Bank, South Omaha, Neb.
ST. PAUL, NEBRASKA

POLAND CHINA Bred Sow Sale

At Chiles, Kansas

Friday, May 12, 1911

50 Head of High Class Sows and Gilts

3 tried sows, 45 spring yearling gilts, two good boars. No. 1 is a Designer sow bred to Good Metal for June litter. No. 2 is a Designer sow bred to Good Metal for July litter. No. 3 is a Designer sow bred to Good Metal for August litter. No. 4 is a Designer sow bred to Good Metal for September litter. No. 5 is a Designer sow bred to Good Metal for October litter. No. 6 is a Designer sow bred to Good Metal for November litter. No. 7 is a Designer sow bred to Good Metal for December litter. The balance are by Designer, Major Look and bred to Designer, Major Look and Good Metal.

This is positively the best lot of sows and gilts I ever sold. Don't to send for a catalog and come to my sale. I guarantee a good offering. I am selling 20 yearling gilts that will weigh 350 pounds at sale day and are the best I have ever sold. Come and spend a day with us. If you cannot attend send your bids to O. W. Devine, representative, Kansas Farmer, who will treat you right.

C. S. NEVIUS

CHILES,

KANSAS

AUCTIONEERS—COL. R. L. HARRIMAN, COL. JOHN D. SNYDER

POLAND CHINA HOGS

STEDEM'S STOCK FARM.

A number of Poland China fall gilts for sale. A fine lot of high class hogs. Many topnotchers in the lot, bred or open. Also a number of extra fine topnotchers. Will sell worth the money to make room for spring litters. All breeding stock a positive guarantee.

N. STEDEM, Prop.

MARSHALL

FORT LARNED RANCH

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

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

SHORT GRASS HERD POLAND

A few choice fall boars bred to Darkness, Toastmaster, 2d and Looking Forward and Short Grass. All high class sows. Price \$40.00 and guaranteed.

J. F. WARE, Garfield, Kan.

MAP OF THE UNITED STATES KANSAS AND OKLAHOMA FREE

It is impossible to describe this exceedingly attractive and practical four piece wall chart and give our readers anything like a clear idea of it is and of its merits.

What The First Page Contains

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

Page Two Contains

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

Page Three Contains

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

Page Four Contains

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

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