

KANSAS FARMER

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE FARM AND HOME



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

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

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

—I. D. G.



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

Page Two Contains

a large map of Kansas, in ten colors, sub-divided into congressional districts, counties and townships. Gives the county-seat towns and every post 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. 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 an 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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KANSAS FARMER

EDITORIAL

THE FALL FAIRS.

A successful fair has an education and that it fulfills its mission is shown by the activity of its secretaries at this season than by the activity of the farmers and horticulturists now preparing for the fall

comes from breeders everywhere which gives promise of the showing of live stock this season as ever made in the Kansas. Those who own animals of quality are preparing them for the fair and those who do not are searching for good ma-

not universally true, of which it is true to a greater extent before in this state and those who have never exhibited animals are seriously considering the fair with the judges and according to their activity confined to live stock exhibits of county products will have a more successful place this fall than ever before as plans are carried out. Encouragements are offered by the state fairs for such cooperations and also those to be held at the Grange as well as by in-

strawberry growers and horticulturists are always faithful to their duties with the present bright prospect for a fruit crop, they have been clipping anything ever be- longed to.

Exhibitions offered in the boys' contests are attracting wide attention and everything pointing to a general interest in fairs such as has not been seen in many years.

This is as it should be. Agricultural fairs have a most important place in the educational system of a progressive country and their neglect, or lack of it, is an index of the degree of advancement attained.

Money and blue ribbons are prizes to exhibitors and inducements to contests won through such product but they alone do not represent the real value of a fair exhibitor. The knowledge he gains through the experience of preparing an animal or a crop of show quality is infinitely greater importance as show quality simply means quality, and this knowledge of value to him during the term of his active life.

It is too early to begin prepara-

DATE THE SCHOOLS.

The paper quotes a visiting representative of the National Capital as saying that Kansas farmers are guilty of neglect. He calls attention to the fact that in very many districts the schools have been closed during the summer while in some the schools have been abandoned and he says this seems to be most noticeable in those counties which are agricultural communities. He says that in Jewell county, the leader in corn, alfalfa and the decrease in the number of attending public schools is marked, though he qualifies himself by saying that the same conditions exist in other counties relating to their agricultural products. From this he argues that the school is an absolute necessity and in this he will find agreement with him as is shown by the statement of the Superintendent's office.

His statement of facts is not what we have no means of settling in regard to the consolidation there seems to be but the question. It is a matter of efficiency and economy which way that cannot be attained by any other manner. A graded school has heretofore been the best of the average country and though it is now possible to consolidate a school. The question of transportation is found to be a serious problem and the whole solution, and the whole when investigated presents phases that are well understood, and when a careful study and, when an authority.

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. Edited by **T. A. BORMAN** and **I. D. GRAHAM**. **CHICAGO OFFICE**—First National Bank Bldg., Geo. W. Herbert, Manager. **NEW YORK OFFICE**—41 Park Row, Wallace C. Richardson, Inc., Manager. Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second class matter.

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INVEST IN YOUR FARM.

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

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

Get rich schemes of whatever sort should not receive a moment's attention. The farmer has something better than any of them. They are generally promoted for the benefit of the promoter, while investment in good Kansas land has in it the elements of both safety and profits.

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

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

Perhaps the next item to consider should be that of permanent fences, and these to be followed by improvements to or the erection of farm buildings.

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

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

THE PRICE OF MEAT.

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

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

ing animals and this was urged as the reason for the high prices.

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

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

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

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

KANSAS CENSUS FACTS.

The United States Census Department has issued a preliminary statement of Kansas agricultural statistics. In this are found many facts of interest. This statement shows that there has only been one decrease in anything pertaining to the farm during the past decade and that has been the total expenditures for fertilizers which has been 73 per cent. The total value of farm land alone shows an increase of 188 per cent, while the average value per acre increased 178 per cent. Where the buildings are included the increase was 169 per cent in the average value per acre. Farm labor cost 90 per cent more than it did ten years ago and the increase in value of farm implement and machinery has been 64 per cent.

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

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

ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY.

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

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

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

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

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

Corn Silage And Beef Production

*Silo Doubles Values Corn Crop
And Cheapens Beef Production*

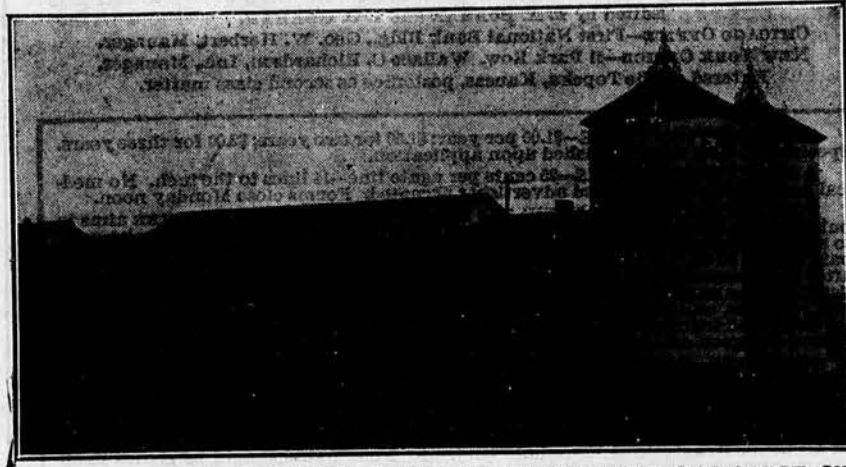
By G. C. WHEELER, K. S. A. C.

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

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

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

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



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

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

SUMMARY OF ADVANTAGES.

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

SUMMARY OF DISADVANTAGES.

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

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

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

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

Ten steers with silage averaged per steer, 448.8 pounds; daily gain per steer, 2.12 pounds; grain consumed per 100 pounds gain, 715 pounds; silage, 461 pounds; chopped alfalfa, 327 pounds.

Twenty steers without silage averaged per steer, 417.9 pounds; daily gain per steer, 1.99 pounds; grain consumed per 100 pounds of gain, 733 pounds; chopped alfalfa, 483 pounds.

From these figures it will be seen that for every 100 pounds of gain the 461 pounds of silage saved 18 pounds of grain and 156 pounds of alfalfa. At the present market prices of these feeds 1911, 71½ cents per 100 for grain and 40 cents per 100 for alfalfa, the 461 pounds of silage made a saving of 75 cents.

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

Lot with silage.....\$4.95 per cwt.
Lot without silage..... 4.70 per cwt.

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

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

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

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

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

only. Or, in other words, the silo doubles the value of the corn crop. During the winter of 1906-7 the Kansas Station continued some of the silage rations in which cottonseed meal was used as a supplement. The corn silage constituted the sole ration, the object being to learn, as far as possible, to what extent the use of silage would reduce the cost of the gains over the ration of the more expensive clover hay. The cattle used in this experiment were two-year-old Angus averaging 964 pounds at the beginning of the test, which continued a period of 180 days. The following presents the results of this experiment:

Lot No. 1 was fed clover hay, 10 pounds; shelled corn, 17.4 pounds; and cottonseed meal, 3 pounds. The daily average gain was 2.3 pounds; average gain per 100 pounds gain, 421 pounds; concentrates, 895 pounds and clover hay, 212 pounds and corn silage, 212 pounds. The cost per 100 pounds amounted to \$11.44.

Lot No. 2 was fed corn silage, 16.8 pounds, and cottonseed meal, 3 pounds. The daily average gain was 2.3 pounds; average gain per 100 pounds gain, 421 pounds; concentrates, 895 pounds and clover hay, 212 pounds and corn silage, 212 pounds. The cost per 100 pounds amounted to \$10.93.

Lot No. 3 was fed corn silage, 15.3 pounds and cottonseed meal, 3 pounds. The daily average gain was 2.2 pounds; average gain per 100 pounds gain, 421 pounds; concentrates, 895 pounds and clover hay, 212 pounds and corn silage, 212 pounds. The cost per 100 pounds amounted to \$9.39.

In the light of various reports it would seem that silage may be used at the average rate of from 15 to 20 pounds per head for full feeding steers, 2 or 3 pounds per steer daily of cottonseed meal being added to properly balance the ration. Most of our Kansas feeders use alfalfa as the roughage for full feeding steers, and the use of these amounts of silage necessarily reduced the amount of alfalfa consumed, leaving the somewhat unbalanced from a standpoint. Consequently, the use of the cottonseed is recommended as the best results. Where quantities of silage are fed in conjunction with some alfalfa the steers be inclined to become too fat, a condition which can be corrected by supplying some cheap roughage as corn or Kafir. The feeding of the grain ration with silage will be found to be a desirable practice. The grain comes mingled more or less with silage, consequently is eaten slowly and enters the paunch which will conduce to more digestion of the grain portion of the ration. Where a palatable dry ration such as alfalfa is supplied in addition it should not be fed closely following the silage ration. Where the method of handling the corn is practiced, 30 or 40 per cent of corn silage may profitably be added to a small ration of cottonseed meal or cake to balance the ration. The use of cheap dry roughage kept in the silo would be desirable with this method of feeding.

In order to prevent the silage from spoiling as it is being fed it is necessary to remove and feed daily a rate of 1½ to 2 inches in depth the whole surface. Care should be taken not to dig up the silage should be kept as nearly level as possible. A rake made from a bending the tines at right angles is a convenient tool to use in the silage for feeding. For corn silage tails concerning the capacity, weight of silage, etc., the writer urges to consult the pamphlet issued by the extension department of the college entitled "Silage and its Construction."

About the same amount of silage contained in the bottom 11 feet of a 30 foot silo as in the upper 19 feet. In other words, half the silage contained in the lower third of the silo.

As ordinarily handled, fully 25 per cent of the actual feeding value of the plant is absolutely lost to the farmer. If this loss can be cut out by the use of the silo, the beef production of our corn belt land will surely be increased. With the steadily increasing price of beef, the saving of this loss is surely worthy of careful consideration.

Marketing Beef On The Kansas Farm

Practical Experience Showing The Results By a Practical Man

By J. G. HANEY

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

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

The Neosho river bottom is very fertile. However, we get big returns for the barnyard manure hauled out, and we are able to cover about 100 acres a year. We could do better if we tried. There is no reason why every farm of 160 acres should not be arranged to handle sufficient live stock to eat all the roughage and a good part of the grain produced. If the operation should only come out even, and leave the manure as a prof-

it, the farm would be ahead. Easterners lament at our wastefulness in leaving our corn stalks out in the field. If Kansas realized the value of corn fodder, and should cut the corn, shred the fodder and feed it to good beef cows along with some alfalfa hay, if we had enough cows to eat this fodder, and pasture for them next summer—we could feed some baby beeves next winter. We would also have a world of splendid manure to put on the corn ground that—much of it—needs it so badly.

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

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

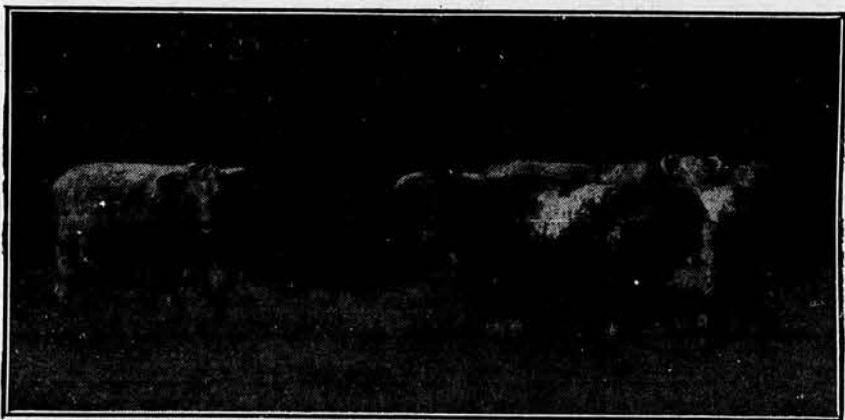
Second consideration: The cows: I am not going to speak of breeds, be-

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

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

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

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



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

New Santa Fe Trail in Pawnee County

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

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

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

repairing wooden placing the floors of during the life of the than the first cost of wooden bridge will last and will cost more for cost of the original

will last about and will have cost than the original

is now \$33 per thousand cost of replacing the Kansas river bridge, in is \$2,000 each four

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

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

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

The concrete bridges require no repairing, can not be carried away or damaged by high water or flood and

are never dangerous. On the New Santa Fe Trail in Pawnee county, we have only concrete bridges. The 28 miles of trail was built through our county by the townships, the county, the city, the Larned Business Men's Association and the Automobile Club. The townships through which the trail passes, paid \$35 per mile, about two-thirds the cost of the grade, the county paid for the bridges, the city paid the expense of the trail through the city and for one-half mile on either side, the Business Men's Association and Automobile Club paid the balance of the township grade.

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

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

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

The townships use road drags after each rain.

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

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

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

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

THE FARMER



The "Dry Farming" Train.

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

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

The train was under the management of Prof. H. M. Cottrell, formerly of the Kansas Agricultural College and now Agricultural Commissioner for the railroad. On the trip this train covered 2,384 miles during which 158 meetings were held with a total attendance of 53,320, and an average of 377 at each stopping place.

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

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

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

Rape for Pasture.

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

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

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

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

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

No Place for the Un-

"Back to the soil" seems the watchword of the hour. In farm and garden matter the fore, certain farm periodicals, offering their patronage to folk in a most unexpected in various localities rural is looking up. Now, having these are favorable. It is true that too many cities, and the average farm is too large, and hence one can achieve a degree of freedom on a little he is likely to achieve in a line. And it is a god thing facts are being emphasized is an element of real "back to the soil" cult, a is enhanced by the very with which city folk are idea. The danger is born that over-enthusiastic "back to the soil" stories to give their readers truths, to lay too much joys of the country life, nothing at all about the barb the stem of the

The danger is this: know nothing at all about the side of farm life is persuaded to leap before a tragedy to find yourself with your bridges burned only to find that it takes much gumption and technical knowledge to run a farm successfully, and that you go back to the soil, they sure they know what should count the cost count well the rosy stories in back-to-the-soil ventures in the newspapers and A. R. Corey.

Peanuts in Dry Pa-

It is generally understood some member of the sorghum must be depended upon crops in the dryer regions the eastern border of Kafir corn is already will not mature sufficiently a grain crop and Milo sorghum has a different growth and will mature a crop in the short seasons er and dryer plains.

All sorghums are said on the land" and the legume crop of some sort felt where alfalfa is. Such a legume is found which is grown for the soil, for hay and for

Peanut hay has a about equal to second and often yields as high per acre, while the nuts valuable in pork production.

Good tillage is necessary paration of the seed bed should be planted 15 to apart in 3 1/2 foot rows should be soaked for 24 planting which may be fore corn planting time.

If there is sufficient soil to get the young ground they are pretty duce good crops of both from any subsequent may be harvested by alfalfa and the nuts by hogs into the field. As pounds of pork have been an acre in this way and for the cattle.

Peanuts are a nitrogen crop like alfalfa and the ing of more attention receive. To the complaint is no market for such a given the answer that for any farm crop in any ways furnished by the farm.

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



For Your Enjoyment





Coca-Cola

has more to it than mere wetness and sweetness—it's vigorous, full of life. You'll enjoy it from the first sip to the last drop and afterwards.

Delicious—Refreshing Thirst-Quenching

THE COCA-COLA CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

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Send for our interesting booklet, "The Truth About Coca-Cola"

Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola

SUNFLOWER STACKER



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

HORSE POWER PITCHING

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

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

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

Greatest harvest time and labor saver ever perfected since the invention of the self-binder. Pays for itself in three weeks. Lasts a life time. Built of best and most suitable materials. Fully guaranteed.

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

Sunflower Implement Co., Manhattan, Kansas

Asbestos.

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

As to Purebred Horses.

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

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

The Mule Foot Hog.

A correspondent inquires as to the origin of the Mule foot hog and its immunity from cholera. Its origin seems to be shrouded in obscurity. No one seems to know it but that they have been the "wild hogs" of the Ozark Mountain region has been known for many years.

During a hunting trip in the 70's the writer shot one of these wild hogs and found him excellent eating. Some 10 years later he mentioned his experience in finding them, in what was then the Indian Territory, to a professor of Zoology who energetically affirmed that no such animal existed. Later we found an aged Indian who had captured some of them and made a success in breeding them in confinement.

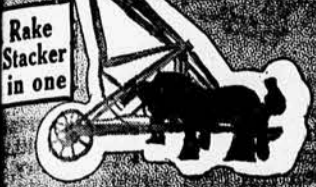
Although still very close to the "wild" these confined animals showed such rapid growth and such reproductive powers that their possibilities for pork production were most promising.

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

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

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

The DAIN "COMBI" STACKER



Saves the Wages of Several Men

This Dain "COMBI" STACKER solving the help problem for hundreds of Alfalfa growers.

The driver and the "COMBI" do the work. Teeth of rake are pressed close to ground by springs and load is picked up cleanly from path or windrow. Double caster wheels in rear make guiding easy. Back can be approached from any direction and load deposited at exact spot desired.

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

Dain quality and the Dain high standard of construction insures you of unsurpassed strength and durability in the "COMBI."

Consult your nearest Dain dealer and learn of the superior merits of the "COMBI" and other Dain Line hay tools—Mowers, Side Delivery Rakes, Loaders, Stackers, Sweepers and Presses, all produced by hay tool specialists. Write us in which machines you are interested, and we will send complete description; also a free copy of "All About Hay," the most interesting and practical booklet ever published for hay makers. Write today.

DAIN MFG. CO.
836 VINE STREET
Ottumwa, Iowa

Kendall's Spavin Cure

THE cure that saves horse men and farmers millions of dollars every year. Nothing equals it for Spavin, Curb, Splint, Kingbone, Bony Growths, or any Lameness. This man says:

"Used 25 Years; Great Success!"

"Please send me copy of your 'Treatise on the Horse.' I have been using your Spavin Cure for the past 25 years, with the greatest success."

Yours Respectfully,
G. H. Oberhoff,
Fort Worth, Tex.

Keep your horses at top condition all the time. Don't worry about that spavin or other growth, cut, sore, or lameness, but use Kendall's Spavin Cure. Keep a bottle for emergency use. It has proven itself to be the world's greatest remedy for man and beast. Sold by all druggists. \$1 a bottle; 6 for \$5. Get the book, "Treatise on the Horse," free, of druggists, or write to:

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

Endurance Red Barn Paint

Save money on your painting. Get better paint. Our Endurance Red Barn Paint No. 52, at \$7.50 a gallon, freight prepaid in 50¢ cans, gives you utmost paint value. Guaranteed for spreading and wearing.

NOT TRUST-MADE

We sell direct to the consumer only. You can pay more, but you can't get a better paint. What you pay more for goes into the pockets of dealers, traveling men and others who don't put any more, if as much, into the quality of the paint in the can. Our Red Barn Paint should interest every farmer. This is paint that will last. Send order now to:

Flowing Paint & Varnish Co.
P. O. BOX 100,
ST. SCOTT, KAN.

Factory to Barn

SALE 18 TONS HAY A DAY

"Cyclone" 3 stroke self feed hay press is the most powerful and most efficient in the market. Each circle of the team cuts the hay to the bottom of the bale chamber. The self feed automatic improvements wonderfully increase capacity and reduce wear. Write to day for details of "Cyclone" which gives prices five days' free trial.

QUINCY CO. QUINCY, ILL.

How To Have Hog Health — Use Merry War Lye

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

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

Save Those Fat Sides and Shanks

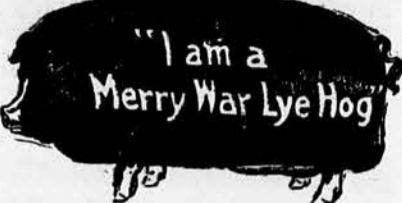
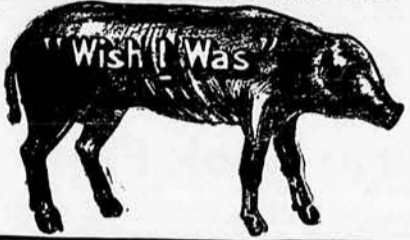
You know very well what it means when a hog loses interest in life and slinks around with a vacant stare in his eyes, hair standing up, appetite, growing less, as he gets thinner and thinner every day.

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

"Merry War" To The Rescue

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

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



wait until your hogs are down sick, but keep them well. It's your fault, if they are not always in prime condition, because it's simply a matter of a little common sense and a little "Merry War" Lye.

Just Try This

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

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

None "Just As Good"

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

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

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

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

Hog Kills Like Cholera

Start in right now and feed Red Seal Lye in the swill and you'll never be pestered with that awful



plague—cholera. Red Seal Lye is a preventive—kills cholera germs miles and miles away—keeps your hogs clean inside and out—keeps them thrifty—brawny—active—firm fleshed—smooth skinned. And 10c buys a big sifting top can—a little goes a long way—keep a couple of cans handy. Listen again, sir, there is no cure for Hog Cholera—there is a preventive—Red Seal Lye—go ahead and buy some now.

FREE—Valuable Book of Information and Big Premium List free—write today.

P. C. Tomson Co., Dept. F, 183 North Wabash Ave., Chicago

There's no cure for hog cholera—take that as gospel. You needn't bother running after the "vet" when Hog Cholera breaks out—there's no cure—go to the back of the field, dig a pit and get ready to bury the diseased hogs. There is no cure—but don't let that

dishearten you, for there is a preventive—a sure preventive—you can swear by it—sold under the name of Red Seal Lye.



Red Seal Lye Sure Preventive, 10 Cents

TIME AND LABOR SAVED BY The Jayhawk HAY TOOLS

STRONG, DURABLE, SIMPLE, EFFICIENT

Either WOODEN or GALVANIZED STEEL

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



The ORIGINAL Portable Hay-Stacker

Thousands are now in use. Have been on the market 8 years.

Send for our FREE BOOK today!

The F. Wyatt Mfg. Co.
522 N. 5th St., Salina, Kan.

GREAT WOOD PRESERVER

The high cost of lumber now makes it necessary to preserve wood from rot, decay and worms.

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

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From Factory To Horse

Ever-Ready

Safety Razor

With 12 Blades



Entire outfit \$1.00. 2,000,000 in use. Sold and guaranteed by dealers everywhere.

American Safety Razor Co., New York.

ABSOLUTELY THE MOST ECONOMICAL PUMPING POWER!



Goodhue Windmills are simple, strong, durable and safe. Are self oiling and automatically governed to get the most power out of any wind, strong or light, and still run quietly and steadily all the time. **REQUIRE NO FUEL.**

Many Goodhue Windmills have been working every day for over 20 years. For 500 a year we insure them against tornadoes, cyclones, runaway teams, everything except willful act or neglect. Write today for our free catalogue which gives you exactly the information you ought to have when you buy a mill. We will also explain our 5 year windmill insurance policy that absolutely protects against loss.

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The Uses of Cement on the Farm

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

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

THE PRICE is 50 cents a copy postage prepaid. Or given as a premium with one year's subscription to KANSAS FARMER, either new or renewal at the regular price, \$1.00 per year. Order a copy today and you will say it is the best investment you ever made.

LIVE STOCK



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

lector within ten days thereafter produce the evidence within months from the date of entry, upon the final liquidation will be pending until the production of the evidence or the expiration of the months.

The Breeders' Prospects.

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

The economical production of and pork under the more restricted condition of farm life; whether or milk production is the more profitable under the new order and use of the silo with its conservation of crop resources, are among more important of these questions. Without any idea of securing a solution to such problems but with purpose of getting an expressed opinion from prominent breeders to the outlook for the pure breeding in the immediate future, a question as to how to make of the first live stock breeding in the Union was asked of a number of them.

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

I think one of the things that will help the breeding industry of Kansas very greatly would be to induce breeders to show their stock at county and state fairs. This will allow the public to see for themselves and such exhibitions should be followed up with advertising. My sales have been satisfactory, but I have not sold at the highest price as some do. I sell Poland Chinas at a fair price on a cash basis, never allow a by-bidder in the ring. If this is followed and stock is offered, a successful sale is almost always sure.—F. C. Chinsky, Poland Chinas, R. 1, ville, Kan.

In striving to make Kansas the pure bred live stock state of the Union we should start at the beginning. We need more pure bred men. A man knows how and will provide feed and care for a pure bred animal as well as to the breeder himself as well as to the breeder whom he has bought. Such a man should be educated before pure animals are entrusted to him. Keep on boosting the Agricultural College, the farmers' institutes and breeders' associations, and through the help of the old reliable KANSAS FARMER will in time put Kansas in the front rank where she justly longs as a pure bred state.—Welter, Poland Chinas, R. 1, Kan.

Kansas can be made one of the most noted states in the Union in the fine stock business by each and every breeder encouraging the raising of better stock, and not antagonizing other than his own. By representing an animal in any way by endeavoring to locate the cause of accidents or bad luck which has experienced by a purchaser and ing them in the future; by making that you want your customer to make money and that the dollar is not the only thing that you in the business; by not trying to sell the animals that are not good individuals on the merits of their central record, and by always being the shambles.—A. L. Albright, Chinas, R. 4, Pomona, Kan.

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

A big national fair and exposition is projected at Kansas City with the American Royal as a basis and Elm Ridge Park as the site. Owing to the encroachment of commercial interests it is well understood that the American Royal can not be held at its present location very much longer. The site was never satisfactory, and this great show has always been hampered by reason of space limitations. Elm Ridge is an ideal place for the holding of a national show. It is well equipped with beautiful permanent buildings, has a splendid race track and facilities for the display of all sorts of agricultural and manufactured products. It is currently rumored that C. N. Cosgrove, ex-secretary of the Minnesota State Fair, will have charge of the new exposition, which will open its gates in 1912 for the first admission of the public.

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

New Importation Rules.

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

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

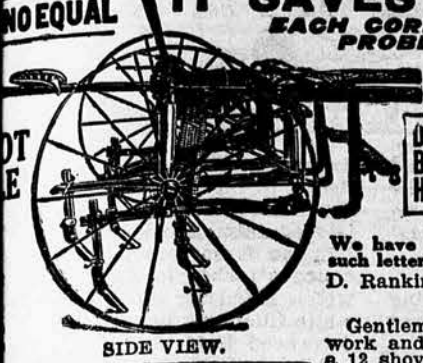
A certificate from the Department of Agriculture, stating that the animals are pure bred, of a recognized breed, and duly registered in the foreign book of records established for that breed. With this certificate there must also be produced and submitted to the collector the certificate of record and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

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

THE 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.

FROM FACTORY TO FARM



DIRECT BEAM HITCH

We have many such letters:

D. Rankin Mfg. Co., Tarkio, Mo.

Ohio.

David Rankin Mfg. Co., Tarkio, Mo.

Illinois.

Gentlemen: The cultivator does fine work and I made no mistake in ordering a 12 shovel Rankin. My corn fields look the best of any in this section.

A. H. RANSOME.

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.

Yours truly, C. S. HUNTER.

DAVID RANKIN MFG. CO.

Box 51 TARKIO, MO U. S. A.

Wholesale Prices.

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

... not know of anything that will make Kansas the best live in the Union as much as k education through the good pers. It is a fact, however, the people look too hard at the and will not use a pure bred they can save that dollar for being in the service fees.

... they do this and use a cheap y lose all chance of increas- bank accounts and at the me place their state in Jeop- a leader in the production of s live stock. For illustration,

... of a party who had a three- bred Percheron mare and in- paying a \$20 service fee to er of a pure bred horse, he scrub at \$10. Now the colt up and is not worth to ex- 5. While another party with

... of the same breeding and no individuals, who used the pur- e, has a team of colts weigh- 0 pounds, and easily worth is the old story over again: wise and pound foolish." It

... will be the old stroy to some out by persistent work on the generation this will gradu- overcome.—John Manwaring, ns and Berkshires, R. 1, Law- an.

... ry Kansas farmer could be see the advantage in using, a pure bred bull or boar, but individual merit as well, the d business and the quality of a stock would be very much —J. M. Neilson, Berkshires, le, Kan.

... ea of the best way in which of Kansas the best live stock the Union is for the breeders a close touch with each other a the farmers and then to lo- permanent State Fair.—Lee ercherons, Harveyville, Kan.

... ea would be to cull close and s growing so farmers can see erence between pure bred s. Study the breeding stock where they are weak. In for a herd boar one should am as well as the sire. Some will boast of their big breed- some of their hot blood. I en some go through the sale at were a disgrace to the Such work has hurt the pure siness. Individuality should st. The pedigree is valuable ord showing how the animal out is worthless without a hog

... One should raise the kind kes the most high class pork bushel of corn. Market top of the kind that fills the crit- of the expert judge. Always ne square.—C. H. Pilcher, Po- nas, Glasco, Kan.

... no reason why Kansas should the foremost state in the a raising pure bred live stock nds. We have a splendid cli- hort winters, abundance of eed, long pasture season, lots fine, good water and can and almost everywhere in the

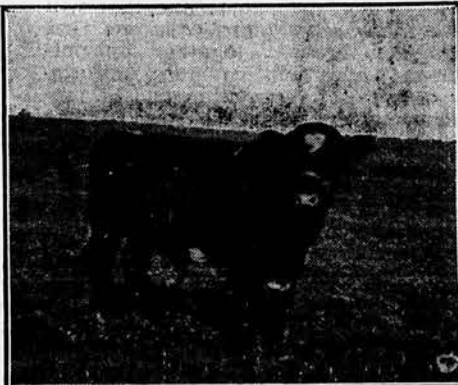
state, a great abundance of the finest of all feeds, alfalfa. All we need is more wide-awake breeders, more pure bred stock and have our animals in presentable condition when offered for sale. Let our animals show by their individuality that they are better than scrubs. And then advertise them. The demand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

Dual Purpose Cattle.

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

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

We have had 20 to 22 calves born



on our farm each year for the past three years; had no alfalfa, no silage and we feed very little mill feed of any kind to our cows. We keep them in an ordinary out-of-doors way and after supplying our family and hired help with all the milk and butter we could use our surplus butter for 1908 amounted to 4,617 pounds; for 1909, 4,064 pounds; for 1910, 3,944 pounds, and for 1911, up to April 28, 1,361½ pounds, bringing our amount of surplus butter for three years and four months to 13,986½ pounds for which we received \$3,571.93.

We have never fed a single calf a feed of skim milk, but feed our pigs skim milk every day in the year. Our heifer and steer calves nurse until 5 to 6 months old, and our bull calves until they are 7 to 8 months old. We turn our cows dry when seven months pregnant. We think we have the ideal breed of the present day, the kind which gives profit both from milk and beef, and no dehorning to do.

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

MAPLEINE FLAVORING

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

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

Farm Disinfectants.

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

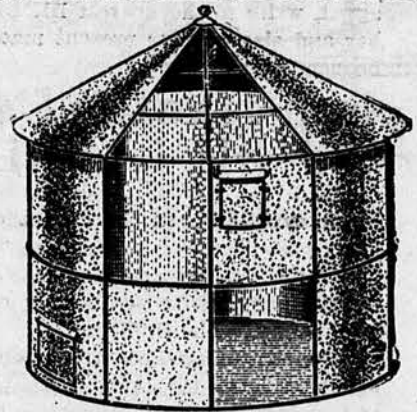
The disposal of the kitchen waste has always been a serious problem though this may be easily solved by the building of an inexpensive drain on most farms. This drain could lead to some out of the way place where the sun and rain would do much to dissipate any noxious gases or toxic germs that might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

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

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

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

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



GRAIN BIN

Galvanized Steel and Angle Iron

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

Steel Roof & Stamping Works Station E, DES MOINES, IOWA

STACK COVERS



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

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

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

TRADE In Your Old Separator for a New DE LAVAL

More than 15,000 users of inferior and worn-out cream separators of various makes traded them in last year on account of new DE LAVALS, and doubtless there are many more owners of such machines who will be glad to know that the DE LAVAL Company still considers it good business policy to make liberal "trade" allowances for them. While the old machines are worthless the demonstrated differences help the sale of many new DE LAVAL machines.



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

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

Important to Users of Old DE LAVAL Separators

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

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

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

105-167 Broadway NEW YORK	14 and 16 Princess Street WINNIPEG
173-177 William Street, MONTREAL	Drum and Sacramento Streets, SAN FRANCISCO
29 E. Madison Street CHICAGO	1016 Western Avenue SEATTLE

DAIRY



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

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

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

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

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

Aristocracy in Pure Breeds.

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

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

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

In the Jersey breed the same significance attaches to the initials A. R. O. which stand for Register of Advanced Registry while Guernsey breeders use A. R. O. Advanced Register.

All have the same purpose and are the result of a determined effort on the part of the breeders to weed out the scrub from the pure-bred registered classes and at the same time improve the several breeds by selecting high producers and breeding better.

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

It Does Not Pay to Dairy.

This remark was formerly frequently made but is less common heard now. There are cases, however, where it does not pay to dairy although there are few places on a farm where from 200 to 300 per cent of cost of feed is returned to the farmer as is the case with the cow.

One of the most prolific sources of failure in the dairy business is the man himself. Any cow that gives milk is deemed fit for a place in his herd. Whether she gives milk to pay her board or whether she returns a profit is beyond his knowledge. Some farmers are misled by large numbers of cows and are buying almost night and day to take care of them and their products because of the shortage of help, when one or even one fourth the number of cows would produce more milk and great deal more profit provided the right kind of cows were had.

Suppose one farmer has a herd of ten cows which produce 10,000 pounds of milk each per year. This is worth him 100,000 pounds of milk. Now suppose his neighbor has cows which only produce 2,000 pounds of milk per year. In order to get the same quantity as his neighbor he would be obliged to employ help. This would be an extra cost and thus reduce his profit. The fifty cows are eating times as much feed as the ten cows are costing a great deal more for their care in the expense of hired help, and are only producing the same amount of milk that the ten cows produce. Another point to consider lies in the fact that the man that produces the smaller amount does not pay any profit and the farmer actually giving his work and the feed bills for the pleasure of society. It does not cost much to get a set of scales and a Babcock testing machine and with these the farmer can easily determine whether he is conducting a business on his farm or whether he is running a boarding house. Lack of such information is what brings discouragement to the belief, which is sometimes by otherwise intelligent men, that dairy farming does not pay.

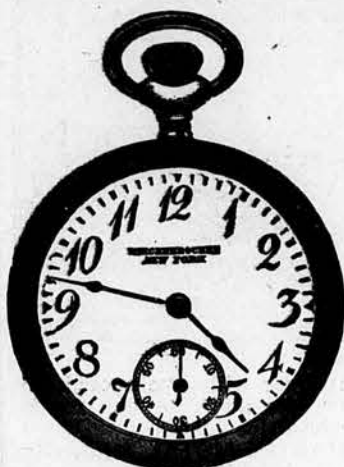
Dairy Farming.

Every year the acres that are devoted for the dairy cow are growing while those that are devoted to exclusive grain farming are poorer and becoming less productive. The reason it is not hard to see for it is a fact that with every bushel of wheat that a man sells from his farm he is bound to lose some feed. According to analysis in most cases his loss in fertility amounts to \$8.60 for every ton sold. 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

BOYS LOOK HERE!

Do You Want A Real Watch?

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



(FRONT VIEW.)



(BACK VIEW.)

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

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

Address,

Watch Department, Kansas Farmer

TOPEKA, KANSAS

Mention Kansas Farmer When You Write

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e week to 10 days and
pp and move to another
types of farm studied
rding to the needs and
dents.

able at this time to out-
ails of the work, as the
r departure in agricul-
on and doubtless many
arise that will cause
tion of any plan that
ped out. Some of the
dertaken in this course
as follows:

ible the students will
of the detailed farm
to get acquainted with
familiar farm practice.
map out and make nec-
ations for any special
as haying, harvesting,
will be given in map-
day's work ahead of
and note where the lat-
Frequent conferences
with the manager, espe-
evening, relative to the
agement of the farm.
ventories of buildings,
equipment will be taken
p with the manager. A
made of the arrange-
and size of fields and
the economical admin-

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

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

It is proposed to take a census or
survey of neighboring farms, figure
out the results and note differences
between these and the leading farm
under consideration, and study the
causes of differences that may exist.

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

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

In Southwest Kansas.

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

If you can't spare the time to go
down there, read the following fig-
ures taken from county and state re-
ports about crops, etc., and when you
have read them please remember that
only 10 years ago enterprising land
owners in that section were offering
to give a deed to a quarter section of
land to anyone who would break it
out, sow it in wheat and give the first
crop to the owner of the land.

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

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

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

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

When Butter-Fat is Low

You need more than ever the service of
the best Cream Separator made—The

United States Cream Separator

First, because economy is absolutely necessary, and you must
get every bit of the cream from your milk. The U. S. Separator
is the closest skimmer in the world. It holds the World's Rec-
ord for close skimming won in a contest of fifty consecutive
tests, extending over 30 days, with the milk of 10 different
breeds of cows. This is no time for you to use a cream-losing
Separator.

Second, because high-grade cream and butter are never a drug
on the market. The perfect skimming device of the United
States Separator, which has been washed and made absolutely
sanitary in 10 seconds, and is cleaned by centrifugal force, in-
sures the highest quality product. Easy cleaning and thorough
cleaning can be accomplished with the United States Separator
in a space of time impossible with other Separators.

These two points (only two of many) make the United States
Separator the logical purchase under present conditions. If you
have any other kind of Separator, which should be discarded,
our local selling agent nearest you will make you a liberal ex-
change offer.

Write direct for catalog No. 91.

Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt

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

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

Sumner County the Winner.

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

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

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different from all others.

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nor other contraptions, pro-
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as clean as others.

Convince yourself that Tubu-
lars last a lifetime and
repeatedly pay for them-
selves by saving cream
and repairs all others lose.

Then ask yourself if you can
afford any "mail order" or
other (so called) cheap
machine, old style in construction, that lasts one
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forever by America's oldest and world's biggest
separator concern. Other separators taken in part

payment for
new Tubu-
lars. Write
for catalog
No. 165

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berta, or purchase land in one
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warrant the advance. You can



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areas, as well as land held by railway
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homes for millions.
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ture "Last Best West," how to reach
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Avondale Grange No. 467 has initiated six members in the first quarter and five in the second, with several applications received for the degree work. At the close of a speaking contest the Worthy Master, A. M. Bussett, awarded three prizes, Mrs. Frank Henning, Mrs. Andrew Clark and D. H. Foland being the judges. Vivian Clark won first prize, Clifford Hinkle, second, and Roy Willowbey, third. There has been great interest taken and a good attendance all winter.

Pleasant Valley.

We have a fine order, gaining new members every time we meet. We have so many we are compelled to limit the times for initiation to the second and last meetings in the quarter, so we can have a little time for a program and social duties. We have readings and discussions at each meeting. At our last meeting we considered the Cold Storage bill now pending in Congress. A. S. Kinnimouth, a packer from Winfield, talked from his viewpoint, others from the producer's point of view, and Hon. A. H. Abrams from an outsider's standpoint. We have many social feasts and good times generally. —Amy Chapin, Sec'y Pleasant Valley Grange No. 1416, Winfield, Kan.

Good Things for Grangers.

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

1. Regular attendance upon all meetings of the Grange and a cheerful performance of every duty and a wholesome respect for all officers and decisions of the Grange of which they are legal members.
2. Whether in office or in the ranks, a sincere respect for the rights of others, and a ready recognition of the truism that difference of opinions is no crime.
3. The Grange in the past has accomplished much through hard work and untiring efforts of those, who have been chosen our leaders, and the silent work of the faithful few to be found in every subordinate Grange. If this work is to be continued and carried to still greater and grander results, it will only be by the united efforts of those who are faithful to their obligations, under whatever circumstances they are placed.
4. Any member of the Order, who tries to belittle or discredit the work of another, or tries in any way to injure the good name or reputation of a brother or sister, violates the obligations they have taken and are not worthy the name of Patron of Husbandry.
5. The Grange should devise some plan of making the farmers of the country more potential in the political affairs of the country. Considering their numbers and the importance of their occupation to the welfare of mankind, the farmers are woefully impotent in directing the affairs of government. The trend of legislation since the founding of the nation had been toward the building of cities and to the detriment of the country, which should be remedied.
6. It cannot win by becoming a social club or a literary society, but must get into virile sympathy with the real producing farmers, who earn their bread by the sweat of the faces. Passing resolutions only will not satisfy the people, who feel that there is a great robber horde between the slaving producers and the hungry consumers.
7. The Grange must work out the great principle of co-operation and present it to the farmers in some

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

Coffey County Pomona Grange.

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

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

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

1. That we hold a county Grange picnic in July and ask the State Grange to send us a speaker.
 2. That we hold a Pomona Grange meeting on the day we meet to elect delegates to the State Grange, such meetings to be convened after the delegates are chosen.
 3. That women's work in the Grange be continued on the plan the founders gave us, and not as a separate department.
 4. A reporter to Kansas Farmer was appointed for the Pomona Grange.
 5. That we ask the necessary constitutional amendments be enacted by the proper authorities, permitting all four degrees to be given in one evening.
 6. That we ask that when there are a large number of candidates to be voted for we be permitted to vote for all of them at once. If three black balls should appear in the ballot the candidates to be voted for separately.
 7. That State and National Granges before them before taking time to go first transact all business to come sight-seeing or on excursions.
 8. That the 5th degree rituals be left in charge of the county deputy.
- The following were discussed but not acted upon:
1. To subscribe for National Grange Bulletin for Master and Lecturer for each Grange.
 2. Against allowing delegates to the State Grange to vote from the list of officers contained in State Report.
 3. To make one county deputy from each county a member of the State Grange.
 4. To ask for a representative from the Pomona Grange in the State Grange.
 5. Cooperation in business was briefly discussed by several who had succeeded in bettering trade conditions.
- Conditions in the National Grange were also discussed and left for future action. The statement included "Differences in Organization and Extension Methods;" "Loaning Grange Funds to Officers and Members of the National Grange;" "No Publicity for Either Faction Outside the Order. Including What the Official Reporter Gives to the Daily Press;" "Eliminating Ring or Machine Rule in State and National Granges;" "No Grange Funds Should be Invested in any Private Business."
- The attendance was large and many new members were very enthusiastic over the good time and help the Pomona Grange gave them. The next meeting will be at Burlington, the fourth Friday in May. Topics of special interest to farmers just now to be taken up in the afternoon.—Reporter.

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Horticulture

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

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

Cut worms do their greatest amount of damage in the spring when plants are young and tender. A young plant that is cut off is done for, while a more mature plant might stand the same amount of cutting with no serious damage. Prof. Johnson of Colorado has found the following formula most effective under field conditions: Mix 1/2 pound of Paris green with 50 pounds of bran until the color is even. Then dampen this with one quart of syrup and 2 gallons of water until it is "crumbly," but not sloppy and scatter thinly over the infected field in the afternoon or early evening. From 30 to 50 pounds per acre may be used for wheat but, for more valuable crops, from 2 to 3 times this amount.

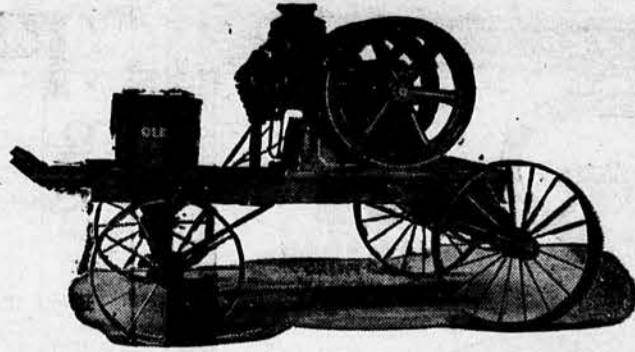
Cabbage.

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

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

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

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



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Same way in buying a gasoline engine; you'll pay less for some than for an Olds Gasoline Engine; but you'd better have the Olds.

It is the simplest engine built; fewer parts; every part made in the most perfect manner known, of the best materials; doesn't get out of order.

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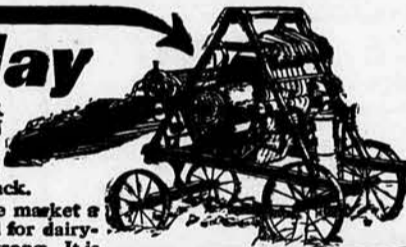
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Kansas City market is paying from \$8 to \$10 per ton more for No. 1 alfalfa than for No. 3.

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POULTRY



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A subscriber wants to know how to make kerosene emulsion. It is made as follows. Take two gallons of kerosene oil, 1/2 pound whale oil soap, or 1 quart home made soft soap, and 1 gallon of water. Dissolve the soap by boiling in water, then remove from

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

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

Chicken Lice.

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

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

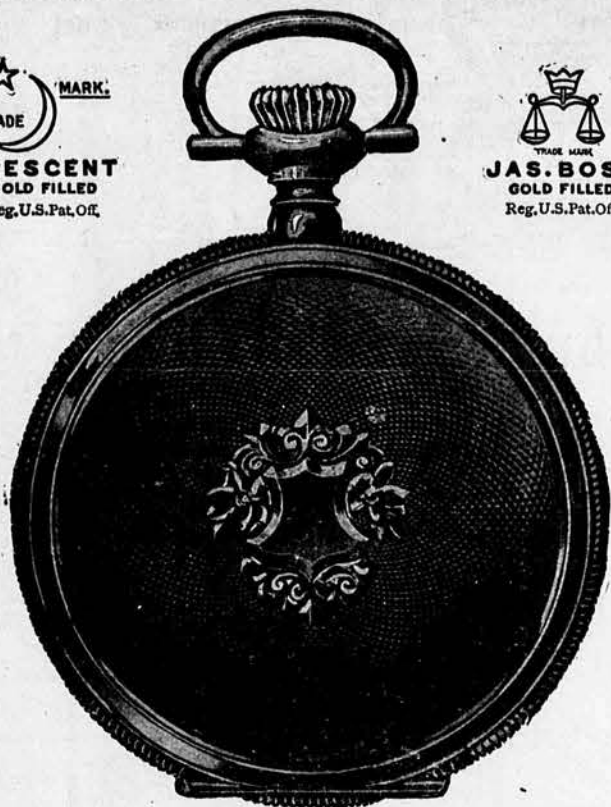
There are sure to be a few runts in every flock of chickens, no matter how hard the owner may strive to guard against them. Usually these runts may be told from the time the chicks are a few weeks old. The tone of the "peep, peep," when they are called to feed, and the manner in which they carry themselves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

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Farmer Who Moves to Town. The daily papers announce that there are more idle men in New York at this time than ever before, and that this condition exists to a greater or less extent in every large city in this country. There never is a time when there are not numerous men out of employment in the large cities, and this condition is not due to one cause but rather to a variety of them. Naturally, when men are laid off without employment in the city, misfortune or dissipation is at once suggested as the cause. In a large number of cases this is true, but inquiry develops the fact that active workers among the various charitable institutions in the cities now report that there are numerous men of good character who are out of employment because of industrial conditions. Contrast this with the fact that the whole of the farming region of the United States is short of efficient labor and is clamoring for more to the extent of offering wages higher than ever been paid in the past. Many of the men who go to the cities are displaced from the farms and have made a change in residence with a view to bettering their financial condition. Securing relief from the so-called monotony of farm life, or for no particularly good reason. Very few men who move into the cities from the farms and depend to a considerable extent on their own labor for a livelihood ever succeed in making good. It is true that wages are higher in the cities than the farmer can afford to pay, but this is more than offset by the higher cost of living. The farmer has little occasion for the expenditure of money and practically all he receives. The same man, when tempted to move to the city, may receive two or three times former wages but he also expends

very much more than he did in the country. There seems to be a fascination about city life for some people, which is wholly unexplainable and yet which holds them even in poverty so that they will not return to the country to live where their health and comfort would be assured. The city gains in numbers each year by another class of immigrants. These are the men who have labored long and hard on the farm and secured a comfortable supply of this world's goods and feel that they are entitled to a rest from their labors. They rent the farm and move to town only to find that they have in very many cases made a serious mistake. They have left their old friends and neighbors and are obliged to establish new social relations. They have been accustomed to a bountiful supply of good things for the table without any thought of the cost while on the farm but in town they find that their expenses mount up tremendously. KANSAS FARMER has always contended that in very many, if not in most cases, these farmers could and should retire to their home farms, spend the money which is necessary for their living in town in the repair and modernizing of their farm homes, and enjoy all the comforts of city life without losing any of the benefits which they have previously enjoyed on the farm. In conversation the other day with a farmer of large experience the question was asked him as to how far the rental to be derived from a good quarter section farm, that could be leased for a cash rental of \$5 an acre, would go toward providing a living in town. As he is one of the best known farmers in eastern Kansas and an officer in the State Grange, his statements will be received as being conservative and may form the basis on which others may find their calculations should they

have any desire to change their residence from country to city. His reply in writing is as follows: "The question about the comparative cost of living upon the farm where the value is sufficient to warrant a rental of \$5 per acre, and the living in town upon the rental of such farm, involves so many contributory questions that it is impossible to intelligently discuss the simple comparative cost of living without taking up these other questions. For instance, if the farmer lives upon the farm in all probability he would superintend and help do the work necessary for the profitable use of the farm. If he came to town to live upon the rental of the farm, would he use his time so as to help pay the cost of living? Again, has the farmer sufficient capital to properly carry on the farm? If so, how far would that go, properly invested, to help support him and his family after coming to the city? The farmer such as I mention above could, upon such a farm, make his farm home as comfortable with modern conveniences as the average city home, and if his love of country life is such as any good farmer should have it surely raises the question: 'Why leave the farm when there is so much room for satisfaction upon it?' "But to come to the cost of living in the city for a man and family, such as would own a farm of 160 acres that would rent for \$5 per acre, my observation and experience leads me to believe that he would spend his \$800 something like this: Taxes on farm, \$75; care and maintenance of farm buildings, \$50; rental of house in town at \$25 per month, \$300; fuel, \$75; groceries, \$15 per month, \$180; clothing, \$100; street car fare and 400 other 5 cent articles, \$20. Total, \$800. "This estimate presupposes a very small family."—H. H. Wallace, Shawnee County, Kansas.

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The Jubilee Self-Heating Flat Iron
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HOME CIRCLE



Sundown.
It was sundown, and the royal river Dropping southward to the sea,
With rippling rush and serial shiver
Of small waves in the reedy sedges,
Swept round its yellow limestone ledges;
And the far-off pulsing came to me
Of a negro boatman's melody.

Like a silvery wind-blown veil
The shimmering mist lay on the heights,
Struck through and through by the level shafts
Of the rising, spotless orange moon,
The bitter boomed from the shadowy marsh,
The curfew piped a lonesome cry,
And the frogs from the river made reply.

The mass and depth and mystery
Of the river deepened, till its flood
Seemed magical. Its weight of dark
Unresting waters was so swift, so broad,
It seemed as if some poisoned sea
Were slipping by me hurriedly.
—Hamlin Garland, "Prairie Songs."

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

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

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

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

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

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



Milk added to the water in which palms are washed is said to make them glossy.
It is said: That turpentine is an excellent exterminator of cock roaches of sprinkled in their tracks. That moths dislike the odor of it and will leave if it is sprinkled about. That carpets can be cleaned and the colors brightened over occasionally with a broom which has been dipped into warm water to which a little of it has been added.
That a few drops of it added to the boiling water will whiten the clothes. That gilt frames can be cleaned by going over them with a cloth moistened with it. That paint and varnish stains can be removed from fabrics by soaking in it. That ivory which has become yellow can be restored to the former whiteness by rubbing with it.

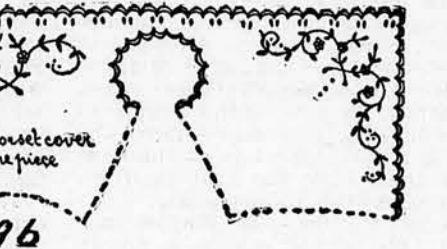
Strawberry Cake.
Make a white layer cake. Put together with crushed strawberries sweetened. Cover the top with crushed berries and dust with powdered sugar.

8892. A Graceful Girlish Model.
A practical but stylish design is here shown. The fronts are crossed below the bust and the neck opening is outlined by a sailor collar. Gibson plaits lend breadth to the shoulders. The waist is cut on the popular "peasant" lines, and may be worn with or without the tucker. The skirt has a front and back panel, stitched in tuck effect and joined to side and back gores. Cashmere, serge, henrietta, washable fabrics or silk are all suitable for this charming creation. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 14, 15, 16, 18 years. It re-



quires 4 1/2 yards of 44 inch material for the 16 year size, with 1 1/2 yards of 27 inch material for the tucker.
A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

1796. A Dainty Corset Cover.
An exquisitely pretty and attractive one piece corset cover is here shown to be executed in solid or eyelet embroidery. Stampd on nainsook, 65 cents; stamped on lawn, 50 cents; perforated pattern, 25 cents; transfer pattern, 10 cents.



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

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



ARMY TENT FOR YOU
HERE is a chance, boys, to get a fine tent and "camp out." Many hours of enjoyment will be yours if you take advantage of our liberal offer, for the tent is well made, and is simple and easy to place in position. It is a typical Indian Wigwam and is designed in style similar to those used in the United States Army. It is made from an excellent quality of duck; seven feet high and measures 5 1/2 feet at the base. Write today and I will tell you how you can get this fine tent for a little easy work.
A. M. PIPER, Sec., 718 Popular Bldg., Des Moines, Ia.

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Largest Alfalfa and Chick Feed Plant in the United States.

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 miscellaneous 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

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KANSAS FARMER
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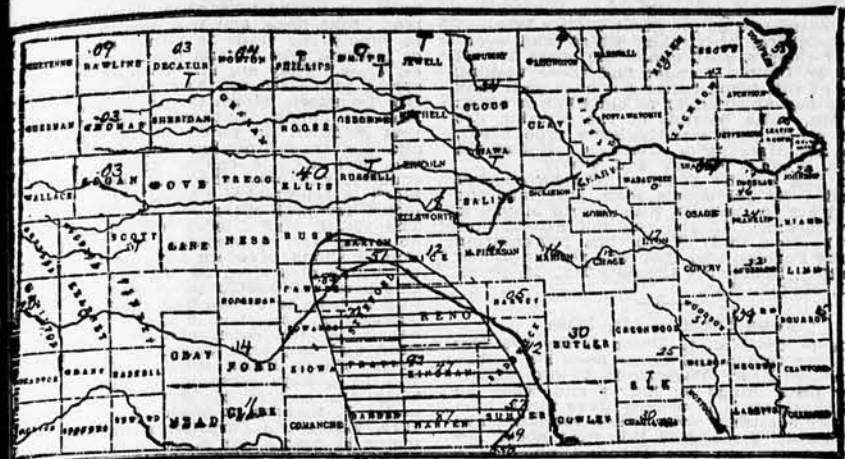
Get this book. It shows what is adopted by the American Poultry Association as the standard for each variety and breed of fowl. You can't know how good your fowls are or how good to breed them unless you study this book. Show prizes are awarded according to it. The only official standard. Sent postpaid on receipt of \$1.50, the official price. Address orders to
KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

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

Worth Knowing.
A half lemon, placed where one can reach it easily, will remove all sorts of stains and ground-in dust, where nothing else seems to be as effective.
A tube of semiliquid or a bottle of fluid cream should be kept where it can be applied and well rubbed into the skin after drying the hands. It will take less than a minute of time and will soften the skin and keep the hands cool and comfortable.
A bottle of collodion or any of the new skin preparations, if applied with a tiny brush or toothpick, will antiseptically seal all sorts of cuts, scratches, and burns and will stay on through many washings, thus giving them opportunity to heal, where exposure to further hard usage will prevent their healing indefinitely and will keep them smarting and sore for days.—To-Days Magazine.

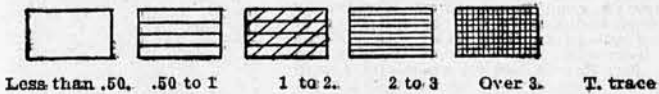
KANSAS CROP REPORT

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



UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORTS BY COUNTIES.

SCALE IN INCHES:



Anderson—All crops doing fine. Corn doing good. Thunder showers on 18th.
 Barker—Ideal weather for farming. Oats growing nicely. Corn fair. No wheat to speak of and that is very thin.
 Barton—Good rains. Oats and barley doing fine. Large acreage of corn.
 Brown—Week dry except for thunder storm on 10th. More rain needed for pasture, oats and hay.
 Butler—Week dry except thunder shower, but prospects good. Corn coming up nicely. Alfalfa looking well.
 Chase—Corn planted and some up. Oats bud, but growing slowly.
 Chautauqua—Vegetation very slow. Rain needed.
 Clark—Cold and dry. Wheat making slow growth.
 Cloud—Wheat in southern half of county needs rain. Preparations for corn planting under way.
 Decatur—Drought injuring wheat somewhat and retarding corn planting. Much fruit safe. Alfalfa growing nicely.
 Douglas—Corn coming up all right. Everything looks favorable for good crops. Corn mostly planted and some ready for cultivation.
 Elk—Weather too dry and cool. Planting corn and cultivating corn.
 Ellis—Wind and warm weather following showers. Wheat and spring crops need rain.
 Ellsworth—Heavy winds and dust storm on 10th, no damage. Wheat in good condition.
 Franklin—Crop prospects never better. Farmers feeling fine.
 Greenwood—Need rain badly.
 Hamilton—Crops looking fine. Light frost on night of 10th, little or no harm to fruit.
 Jewell—Most of corn planted this week. Ground in good condition. Potatoes up. Stock doing well. Pasture good. Some millet sown. Alfalfa doing fine.
 Johnson—Dry and hot. High winds on 10th. Crops needing moisture.
 Kearney—Soil very dry and rain needed. Corn, milo maize and Kafir corn being planted.
 Kingman—Cut worm in some places of corn. Good growing week.
 Leavenworth—Lack of moisture hard on crops. Early planting showing. All crops

Logan—Rains have put ground in fine growing condition. Wheat coming out. Alfalfa looking well and farmers busy planting corn.
 Lyon—Strong southwestern winds have been disagreeable but no damage to crops.
 McPherson—Slight rains on 3d and 4th. Corn coming up unevenly. Oats and wheat need rain. Hard frost on 2d and fruit is falling.
 Marion—Corn coming up. Wheat and oats growing. Pasture pretty good.
 Nemaha—Weather dry and windy. Rain needed. Wheat looks well. Corn about all planted and early corn coming up. Gardens looking well. Few apples.
 Norton—Dry and windy. Crops suffering. Corn about all planted.
 Ottawa—Corn planting nearly finished. Rain needed. Stock on pastures.
 Pawnee—Slight rain. Wheat condition excellent.
 Phillips—Windy latter part of week. Wheat needing rain. High wind on 10th.
 Rawlins—Corn planting in progress. Pastures green. Light rain on 7th, but more needed. Light frost on 11th, no damage.
 Rice—Week warm and very windy. Badly in need of rain.
 Riley—Farm work progressing nicely. Alfalfa growing fine. Apples safe. Fine prospect for strawberries.
 Scott—Need rain. High wind on 10th.
 Sedgewick—Light shower on 10th. First crop of alfalfa being cut. Good yield. Oats in good condition, wheat fair and gardens doing well.
 Smith—Ideal week for farm work. Corn about all planted.
 Smith—Wheat in fair condition but needs rain. Corn planting nearly finished.
 Sumner—Warm and windy. Thunder storm on 11th. Corn cultivation begun. Some alfalfa cut. Oats looks fine. Strawberries beginning to ripen.
 Thomas—Windy, warm week. Electric storm on 10th.
 Wabaunsee—Dry. Need rain badly.
 Wallace—All crops doing fine. Need rain. Corn planting in progress. Hard wind on 10th.
 Washington—Corn planting in full blast.
 Woodson—Good week for farm work. Cultivating corn. Oats and alfalfa doing well.

THIS FARM MUST SELL!

PRICE CUT TO \$3,000

160 acres smooth, rich, black, sandy loam, guaranteed first class, 15 miles Topeka, 3 miles Hoyt; 55 acres alfalfa and tame grasses, 9 room house and tenant house, fine horse barn 6x66, stock barn for 40 head, waterworks, school; also \$2500 worth of live stock and implements, and all growing crops go at the price of \$20,000. The best proposition in the state for the price. Read it over; think it over. Write for particulars.

A. J. WHITE, Farm Salesman,

THE WINGETT LAND COMPANY

Sole Agents.

Topeka, Kansas.

Growing Sweet Potatoes.

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

In selecting seed I always choose potatoes as near the same size as possible, with a smooth, fine grain, free from disease and from 2 to 3 inches in length and about 1 1/2 inches in diameter. To insure a quick slipping of the seed we must rub off all the sprouts before bedding them, the object of this being that if the tubers are bedded with sprouts on them these sprouts will die and will thus delay the slips. If the sprouts are broken off before bedding, there will be no time lost.

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

The covering for the bed may be either of glass or canvass, the canvass being much the cheaper. If canvass is to be used we must put in a ridge pole. Then stretch the canvass leaving 3 1/2 feet exposed to the south and 1 1/2 feet exposed to the north, the object in this being that the canvass thus arranged will turn water much better than if given a full 5-foot slant one way.

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

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

which the slips are transplanted with a disk cultivation, making them 18 inches across and 10 inches high, and after they have settled two or three days, they are ready for the plants. The ridges should be made 3 1/2 feet apart and the plants set from 12 to 18 inches apart in the ridge, according to the strength of the soil.

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

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

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

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

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

Disastrous Hail Storms

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

The Kansas State Mutual Hail Association

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

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

W. H. RICHARDS, Importer

PERCHERON AND BELGIAN HORSES.

A car load of extra good 2-year-old and 3-year-old stallions recently arrived. Come and see these magnificent horses before you buy a stallion. I will make you some eye-opening prices just now. Barns only four blocks from A., T. & S. E. depot.
EMPORIA, KAN. EASY TO GET THERE.

Ross Farm Percherons

AND MAMMOTH JACKS.
 Stallions, mares and fillies 1 to 5 years old, imported and American bred. I handle the kind that win at the leading shows. Try me if you want the best at the lowest prices. All registered in the Percheron Society of America.

GEORGE B. ROSS,
 Alden, Rice County, Kansas.
 Main line A., T. & S. E.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.
 Sam K. Landfater, Barnard, Mo. Breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Duroc Jersey dogs, young bulls of servicable age for sale—also choice Heifers, high class Duroc boars and Glits for sale at all times.

HAVE a Choice smooth 1/4 of raw land 10 miles to Modoc. Can sell for \$1.10c, and carry part at 8 per cent if taken at once.
R. B. IRWIN, MODOC, KAN.

L. E. ANDERSON & CO.

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

L. E. ANDERSON & CO.
 800 N. Kansas Ave. Topeka, Kan.

D. C. Van Nice of Richland, Kan., who has long been noted as a breeder of Polled...

I have been advertising in the Kansas Farmer for some time. It is the best and most productive advertising...

Prewett's Big Polands. W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan., one of the old guard of Poland China breeders...

Griffiths' Poland Chinas. H. J. Griffiths, the successful Poland China breeder of Clay Center, Kan., has...

Big Boned Poland Chinas. With this issue Charles Z. Baker of Butler, Mo., changes his card. Mr. Baker is...

Wingate's Polands. William Wingate of Trenton, Mo., ranks as one of the oldest Poland China breeders...

McKay's Poland Chinas. G. W. McKay of Laredo, Mo., a pioneer breeder of Poland China hogs and owner...

Walbridge Poland Chinas. Away out in Kansas, where the grass is supposed to grow short and where it is said...

Harter Sells Herd Boar. C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan., one of the best breeders of strictly big type Poland...

Poland China Herd Boars. W. A. Baker of Butler, Mo., is advertising 25 choice boars and 25 choice fall...

Scotch Bulls for Sale. W. A. Forsythe of Greenwood, Mo., are advertising 20 head of young bulls, a number...

Young & Kimberling's Polands. A firm that is doing a whole lot to advance the cause of better stock in the...

J. H. Davis' Durocs. J. H. Davis of Chillicothe, Mo., for many years a breeder of pure bred Duroc hogs...

John W. Buxton of Nelson, Mo., is the owner of a choice herd of high quality O. I. C. hogs...

Curphey Makes Good. Every year a great many young men enter the auctioneer field and start out with...

Shutwell's Duroc Herd. M. R. Shutwell of Shenandoah, Iowa, one of Iowa's young Duroc breeders who will...

Colonel Brennen Always Busy. Col. John Brennen of Esbon, Kan., the state's best known auctioneer, was visited...

Elm Hill Farm Herds. The advertisement of Sam L. Landfather of Barnard, Mo., will be found in this issue...

Golden Rule Duroc Herd. C. E. Veak of Essex, Iowa, has long been identified with the reliable Duroc breeders...

C. S. Nevius Makes Good Sale. On Friday, May 12, C. S. Nevius pulled off his Poland China sale as advertised.

- 1. D. M. Gregg, Harrisonville, Mo. \$80.00
2. J. R. Nave, Kansas City. 60.00
3. E. Dennis, Rogersville. 55.00
4. L. V. O'Keefe, Stillwell, Kan. 40.00
5. George Wedd & Son, Spring Hill, Kan. 40.00

Ditmars & Company Durocs. The attention of Duroc breeders is called to the card of C. G. Ditmars & Company...

Every animal sold by Ditmars & Co. is sold on a positive guarantee. Their rule is that every customer must be satisfied with his purchase.

Scottlea White Hogs of Quantity. Scottlea Farm, Nelson, Mo., is the home of one of Missouri's great herds of high quality white hogs.

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.

Roy Johnston Sale

OF

POLAND CHINA

BRED SOWS AND GILTS

South Mound, Kan., May 25, '11

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

Roy Johnston

South Mound, Kan.

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE SALE

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

45 head of breeding cows and heifers with calves at foot and bred to the champion Searchlight, Searchlight Junior and Prince Valentine 4th. **45**
5 young bulls ready for service, all nicely bred and first class herd headers. **5**



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

THE WAY TO REACH CHILES.

Chiles is 40 miles southwest of Kansas City on main line of Missouri Pacific; ten miles northeast of Paola, our county seat; four miles east of Hillsdale, on Frisco railroad.

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

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

C. S. NEVIUS, CHILES, KANSAS

Save Time-Save Trouble-Save Money MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS

Mend Anything In Leather

MYERS
Famous Lock Stitch
SEWING AWL

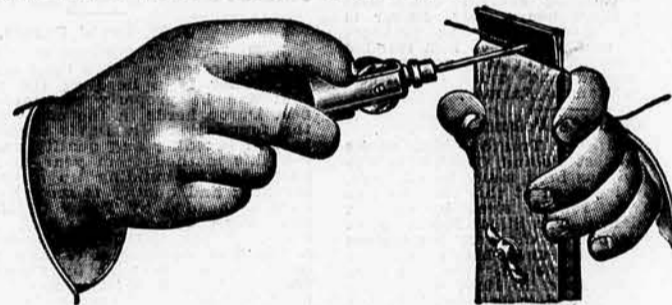


Sews Leather
Quick

NOT A NOVELTY BUT A NECESSITY

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

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



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

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

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

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Topeka, Kansas

Farm Womens
Favorite, Costs
Less Worth More



THE TRIUMPH SANITARY CHURN

Scientifically perfect in principle. Most practically perfect in operation. A child can turn it. Made of heaviest anti-rust ing tin—except dasher which is ash. Will last a lifetime. Easiest to keep clean; has no corners or cracks to shield dangerous germs. Butter from this churn keeps fresh and sweet longest. Churns most quickly and GETS ALL the butter from the cream.

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

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

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

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