KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

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Reading Room

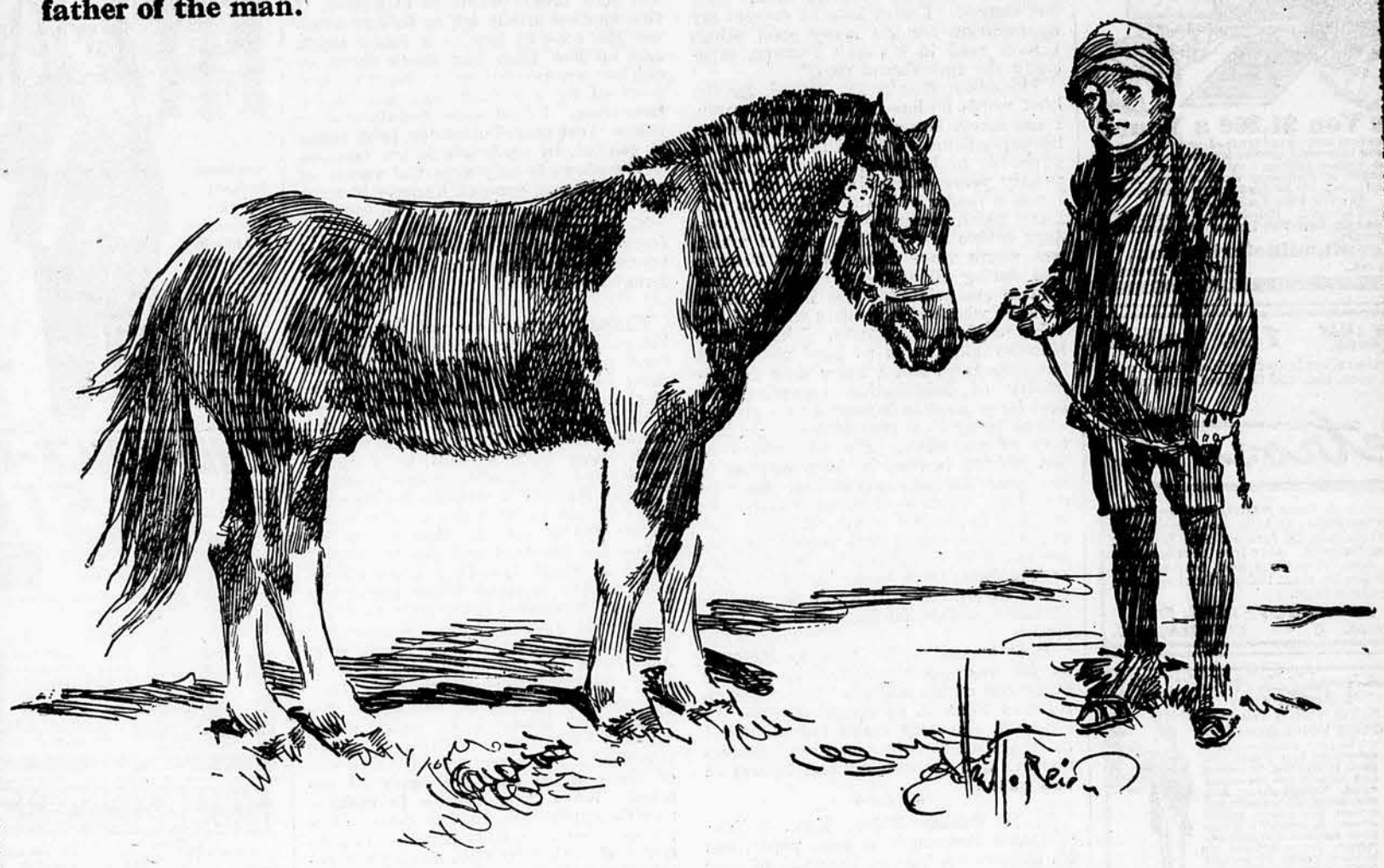
ALL work and no play not only makes Jack a dull boy, but it dwarfs the man.

The human crop is of first importance; all others should grow for and contribute toward this; yet the boys and girls are too often regarded as chattels, valued most for the money they can earn. They work as the horse works, with no ambition beyond the nooning, and little pay but the fodder. Their hours are long, the muscles sore, the mind dulled. This trains them to leave the farm and become the "faithful," easily led, ineffective tools of a hectic commerce.

But nature supplies the remedy. In her prodigal gifts of sun and rain, leaf, flower and fruit, and in the barnyard affinities—those friends with horns and hoofs and hair—she gives pets for the child and property for the man.

Animal pets, WITH OWNERSHIP, develop all that is best in the child—and he is father of the man.

—*I. D. G.*



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Over the Editor's Table

Just a Bit Personal By The Editor For KANSAS FARMER Folks

Showing how carefully KANSAS FARMER readers take note of farm inquiries answered in KANSAS FARMER, we submit the following, written by Joshua Kessler, El Dorado, Kan.: "The letter I wrote you on January 20 and which you published in your noble paper, caused ten or a dozen readers to write me regarding my method of handling cow peas. I wish to say that through KANSAS FARMER I saved enough money in the answer given my one inquiry to pay for the paper as long as I live. I desire to say to my farmer brethren that when you do not have or know what you want and do not know where to get it, ask KANSAS FARMER."

* * *

Ralph W. Cone, of "Conecroft Farm," Lawrence, Kan., writes: "I wish to commend most heartily the work that KANSAS FARMER is doing in advocacy of the dairy cow and the silo. The tremendous saving of feed material otherwise wasted makes the silo the most remarkable agricultural invention of recent times. Here, as elsewhere in the state, a large number of silos were built last summer, and their users are all delighted with the results. Kansas corn in the silo and Kansas alfalfa in the mow will make a good dairy cow convert them into golden butter fat, while leaving their full fertilizing value on the farm. This is an agricultural proposition that means prosperity both now and in succeeding years."

* * *

Rall Brothers, Zenda, Kan., write: "We enclose renewal of subscription and wish to say that we like KANSAS FARMER better than any of the others we take."

* * *

Charles A. Miksch, Oswego, Kan., writes: "I wish to curtail my subscriptions on farm papers, and will commence on KANSAS FARMER, as the time has expired. I wish here to express my appreciation for the many good things I have read in KANSAS FARMER, especially the agricultural part."

The editor thanks Mr. Miksch for the kind words he has for KANSAS FARMER. I am sorry, however, that in curtailing his expenditure he found it necessary or advisable to begin on this paper. For twenty years, while living on the farm, I was a reader of KANSAS FARMER, and I can recall from the memory of those days article after article, each of which was worth more than KANSAS FARMER cost during all of those years. In this column are printed a few letters which indicate what other readers think of the value of KANSAS FARMER. I know that KANSAS FARMER is as good now as it has ever been, and I know that the necessity of information regarding the best farm practice is needed to a greater extent today than ever before in the history of the state. My admonition to Mr. Miksch is that he keep coming to his home the best agricultural paper he can buy, whether KANSAS FARMER be included in the list or not. I know that every farmer needs such papers. A dollar saved by curtailing the subscription of the best farm paper is not money saved at all. It will result in the loss of many dollars during the year, I am sure.

It is impossible for KANSAS FARMER, as for any other publication, to hold every one of its readers. The stops on KANSAS FARMER, as compared with the renewals, are very small indeed, and I am confident that in general our readers approve and recommend and believe in this paper.

* * *

F. M. Golden, Sedan, Kan., writes: "KANSAS FARMER is a good paper, but its theories are beyond the reach of poor farmers."

It is frequently embarrassing and inconvenient to be poor—I know because I am one of such—but a great many of us are so unfortunately situated. The object of KANSAS FARMER is to assist the poor farmer and enable him to come into possession of his per capita of this world's goods by improving his farm and live stock methods. To help the farmer who is striving hardest to get along and make the most of what he has is our object. The rich farmer is the man who can best get along without a farm paper. The man of little means is the man we especially desire to help. He is the man who needs assistance.

I am grieved to believe that any one of KANSAS FARMER readers should feel that this is not a thoroughly practical farm publication for the farmer—large or small, rich or poor. However, we all see things from our own viewpoint, and I am asking KANSAS FARMER readers to take the liberty to write me wherein KANSAS FARMER is not practical, if they so regard it. I solicit letters on this subject. As stated before, it is my greatest desire to make KANSAS FARMER of the greatest possible value to its readers. Readers themselves know probably better than do I just what they want and need. I shall be glad to hear from readers on this subject.

* * *

KANSAS FARMER's farm inquiry service is at the command of every reader. Direct answer by mail will be given when stamp accompanies the inquiry. All answers to inquiries of general interest will be printed in KANSAS FARMER in order that all readers may receive the benefit of such answers.

* * *

Referring again to the criticism of Mr. Golden: I have in my hand the issue of April 6 of KANSAS FARMER, and take note of an article describing a simple and economical means of keeping the cream sweet. Another on saving the soil moisture. Another on brood sow management. Another from a farm poultryman as to why he breeds Buff Rock chickens, and discussing farm poultry management in general. Two columns are devoted to the Spanish peanut, and which in the main is an admonition to the effect that this plant has not been thoroughly proven in Kansas, but that we believe it meritorious and worthy of a trial to the extent of a few acres. In this article it was our purpose to guard farmers against going into the peanut business on a big scale, for the reason that the failure of the plant on account of lack of adaptability, etc., is possible, and such failure would be expensive. I find another article telling how to measure the tons of hay in a round stack, and no less than two dozen farm inquiries answered—every inquiry propounded by a farmer who wanted information. I find some twenty-five or thirty short contributions on farm topics in general, by readers who are farmers.

The above is only a partial survey of what this one issue of KANSAS FARMER contains, and I cannot see wherein the criticism above made can apply with force to this issue of the paper, and I assure our readers that it is little different from others.

* * *

KANSAS FARMER has not yet reached the point where it fulfills my idea of a farm paper. The building of an ideal farm paper is like the building of the ideal farm—it requires years to develop such a paper and such a farm. I can promise KANSAS FARMER readers that with every issue it will be a better paper, and, if possible, more practical. KANSAS FARMER is written for its readers, and not to its readers. The editor claims to be able to discriminate between the practical and the theoretical, and that discrimination is always exercised in the material which appears in KANSAS FARMER. It is easy to fill a paper with a mass of available material which comes to this office. It is more difficult to fill the paper with material which applies directly to the best farming practice in Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Missouri, in which states KANSAS FARMER circulates. Advice which may apply to one section or one of these states may not apply to another. When it is possible to make a specific application, that is done. It is the province of a farm paper to in general deal with principles, leaving the application, which may be peculiar to soil, climate and rainfall, to the judgment of the reader. Neither KANSAS FARMER editor nor any other editor can think and write for every one of his readers. It is the part of the reader to be able to know how to apply principles to his particular condition. It is impossible for KANSAS FARMER to serve each reader specifically. However, in the matter of farm inquiries, when specific information is asked for and specific conditions are stated, we can give our opinion regarding such conditions, and will do so if readers will avail themselves of the service we render.

T. A. Borman

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KANSAS FARMER

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

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

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

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

COMMUNITY AGRICULTURE.

The "test-your-seed-corn" campaign certainly has taken a strong hold on the farmers of Kansas. KANSAS FARMER has already given its readers some idea of the numerous localities which have in some manner or other taken up the work of testing the germination of seed corn. Even at this late date a large number of the country weeklies reaching this office are describing undertakings along this line in their respective localities. In Missouri and in Oklahoma the campaign has become as thoroughly set in the mind of the farmer as in Kansas.

We have the Columbia (Mo.) Tribune, in which is described the work of the Neosho Commercial Club is germinating corn for farmers. This commercial club employed a short course agricultural student to do the work. He has spent a month or six weeks in testing seed corn for the farmers of one county, and the paper says that practically every farmer in the county has had his seed corn tested and, if finding that his own corn failed to meet the required standard of germination, he has secured from some nearby neighbor seed which would germinate satisfactorily. The man making this test has, of course, known where the corn of highest germinating power was to be found and he has co-operated with farmers who had such corn, in the selling, and with those who did not have it, in the buying, of the right sort of seed.

The cashier of the Bank of Commerce of the little town of McLoud, Okla., has conducted a test in about the same manner for the patrons of his bank and others in the territory immediately surrounding the town. He has been able, therefore, to render his farmers a service which should be appreciated and which should show its effect on this year's crop. The example having been set and the method of germination having been shown, it should not in these particular localities be necessary for commercial clubs and banks to another year take up the work. The farmer, now knowing how to do this work, can do it for himself more satisfactorily than would be possible by banks or commercial clubs.

It must be placed to the credit of commercial clubs, business men's leagues and individual business men, that they are so wideawake in matters pertaining to the best interest and public good of their communities. Such action is further tribute to the fact that the tiller of the soil is, after all, the man who supports the town. Unless the country is prosperous it is impossible for the town to prosper. These business organizations and individuals, representing different towns, vie with each other in an effort to secure manufacturing industries, and many towns annually spend considerable money to influence the location of such industries. It has long been our contention that the business interests of a town could better spend time and energy in developing the wealth of the contiguous country than in hoping to increase the wealth of the locality by the establishment of doubtful commercial enterprises. In an address at Manchester, Kan., ten years ago at a farmers' institute, this editor urged that the business men of that town do all they could to promote better agriculture in their territory.

It was stated that, if these same business men had even a vague idea that they could locate in their town the terminus of another branch of railroad, they would work night and day to fulfill such dream. In case they succeeded, another engine or two would be housed in the town over night and employment for possibly a half dozen families given, with the result that possibly $4,000 or $5,000 per year of additional money would be distributed in the little city. How much more would it be worth to this town or, for that matter, any other town, to point the farmers in its contiguous territory to the doubling of the corn and wheat yield and thribling of the yield of the dairy cow, etc.? Our small inland towns are not so situated that they can hope to be manufacturing centers. For most of them such development is not in the cards.

Active, energetic, bustling organizations of the small town have ample opportunity for expenditure of their energy toward tremendously increased wealth of the farming community, which is more certain and permanent than the increase of wealth by the location of factories.

FARMING THE ACRE BELOW.

A great deal is said these days about farming the acre below. This has reference to and implies deeper plowing. Fields in Kansas are regarded as being exhausted of fertility when, as a matter of fact, such fields have not been plowed, and consequently not cropped, deeper than 4 to 5 inches. For this depth the fertility may be exhausted and it is altogether likely that this is so, unless some effort has been made to replace the fertility constant cropping has removed. It is certain, however, that the fertility below the depth of plowing is not exhausted, and that deeper plowing will increase the available plant food in the field. Plants cannot use more fertility than the cultivation and the water make available. The soil has wonderful capacity for absorbing water if the soil is prepared in such way as to permit the water to get down and stay down. You cannot farm the upper surface to best advantage unless you farm well the sub-surface. That means deep plowing and the growing of deep rooted crops like clover or alfalfa, the roots of which crops will break up the surface below the plow line. Land so handled will absorb large quantities of moisture for the use of the crops and permit the roots to grow deeper and obtain more plant food. Too many are buying more land or may be leaving the country because they feel that the present farms are depleted when, as a matter of fact, they should farm beneath to the limit of the capacity of the soil.

One of the drawbacks to dairying in Kansas is the idea that in order to successfully dairy a considerable investment must be made in a dairy barn, and the prospect of such investment staggers the farmer who is thinking of it. Dairying is of little value to the Kansas farmer—or, for that matter, any other farmer—unless it will enable him to build comfortable quarters for the dairy herd. The dairy herd should, and in the older states has enabled the farmer to erect good farm buildings. In Kansas the dairy herd should and will build the barn. In the meantime comfortable stabling must be provided and on thousands of farms is provided at a minimum expenditure. Before another stabling season rolls around, KANSAS FARMER hopes to submit some plans for a cheap but efficient dairy barn. Readers who have such barns will confer a favor upon their neighbors and upon dairying in general to tell us of the cost, construction and arrangement. May we hear from you?

Whose advice do you follow? Not that of the poorest farmer in the neighborhood, surely? Do you seek the advice of the best and most successful? Do you watch such farmers? There is a reason why one man gets along better than another. Look out for the reason—find it, and practice it, if you can.

There is more good seed corn in Kansas than in any nearby state, but it must be tested. There is plenty of bad seed corn in Kansas and it cannot be distinguished by appearance.

Providence gives us the soil and rain. If the fertility of soil be maintained we must do that. If the best use is to be made of the rainfall we must make it.

CROP CHANGE VS. ROTATION.

The maintenance of soil fertility depends to a great extent on crop rotation. We must distinguish between changing of crops and a rotation of crops. In the first instance, a certain field has a different crop each year without regard to the crop, fertilizing needs or requirements, or its effect upon succeeding crops. In the second instance, we mean a certain definite sequence of crops with regard to their effect upon fertility and physical condition of the soil and their relation to each other. There cannot be a balanced rotation of crops—a rotation that will build up rather than deplete the soil—unless in that rotation there is a leguminous crop. If alfalfa or clover can be grown, one or the other of these must enter into the rotation. If neither of these can be grown, then some other legume, such as field peas, vetch, or field beans, must be substituted.

The object of the legume is two-fold. First, the legume is able to convert free nitrogen taken from the air into available plant food in the soil. No other group of plants have this power. If the legumes are left out of the rotation the deficient nitrogen must be supplied in some other form. Nitrogen is the most expensive of all fertilizer constituents. The legume offers the cheapest source of nitrogen supply. Second, on every farm on which is conducted a practical crop rotation, which must include the legumes, there should be kept sufficient stock to consume all the crops of the farm, converting them into concentrated finished products and leaving practically all the fertility removed by the crops, to be returned to the land in the form of manure. The question of crop rotation is so broad that only the fundamentals as above can be touched upon in a limited article. In the above is expressed the fundamentals of this question.

Men cannot appreciate the good things there are in the world unless he knows about them. A study of the laws of nature and their application gives him a broader outlook upon life, supplies facts which he needs in his daily business, makes him a better farmer, a better neighbor and a better man. Children should be taught the things they need and not those which are useless or which are of relatively low value. School courses are always crowded too much to admit of new studies being added, but they should be revised and the important things inserted. Perhaps agriculture cannot be taught in every school, but nature study can be, and this is the beginning of agriculture and the foundation of a training for future success, as well as future usefulness. We need to get away from the idea that success can only be indicated by the dollar sign. Dollars are necessary, but that man is a failure who knows or does nothing but make money.

Nature was content with the wild peach and the cow of the range. Man, by skill and science, evolved the blushing Elberta and the Jersey of today. Man, working along definite lines in obedience to the principles of nature, selects, breeds and evolves the type of excellence.

Farmers are driving right along with the farm work. The lateness of the season gave a good chance to get ready. Here is hoping that the work was so planned that it can be pushed without a stop. Plans well carried out go a long way in making time count.

A dollar invested in a good farm paper is one of the best investments on a farm.

Try and not get so busy that you cannot do well the work in hand.

Spraying will fill the barrel with the kind of apples that used to be placed on top only.

TILE DRAINING FOR ALFALFA.

On a tremendous acreage in southeast Kansas it has for years been impossible to grow alfalfa. This is so because of the poor drainage resulting in sour soil—a condition under which alfalfa will not exist. Alfalfa refuses to grow, likewise, in an undrained soil, or a soil so closely underlaid with water that the alfalfa roots extend into the water. Alfalfa roots go deep into the soil. This is the foundation for the statement that "alfalfa roots go to water". When alfalfa roots reach free water, the alfalfa dies. Alfalfa will not live with wet feet.

Alfalfa is now growing on much of this southeastern Kansas land, and is growing prolificly. Much of the sour soil has been sweetened by the use of lime which, together with drainage by tile, has in reality re-claimed a large Kansas acreage for all crops and which acreage heretofore has been waste land.

The statement of O. A. Rhoads, Columbus, Kan., is worth submitting in this connection: "We have been trying to raise alfalfa here for some time, but with no success whatsoever. Our soil is a sandy loam underlaid with joint clay and shale. Following rainy spells the ground would become so saturated with water, and the subsoil not permitting drainage, the alfalfa plants would die. We came to the conclusion that tile draining would overcome the difficulty, and at this writing on land we have drained, we have a thrifty field of alfalfa. This land has been dry enough to plow for several days (writing April 11) and the undrained land is still too wet".

PASTURE THE YEAR 'ROUND.

There is no one thing that will do more to add to the food production of the world than the silo. This it will do through the conservation of what is now practically waste material. It has long been known that only about 60 per cent of the feed value of the corn field is to be found in the ears, and that this 60 per cent is practically all that has been saved or utilized under present methods.

The value of corn stalks as they are now handled, though they really contain 40 per cent of the feed value of the plant, is practically nothing as compared with what they would be if made into silage and fed as a wholesome, succulent feed.

By means of the silo, 150 cattle can be wintered on a 50-acre corn field. Corn will produce from nine to ten tons of silage per acre, and an animal will eat about 30 pounds per day. One acre of fair corn will thus winter three animals, or, if the silage is used during the dry summer months, as could be done very profitable, one acre of corn will support perhaps two animals throughout the year, with the use of such pasture as may be available.

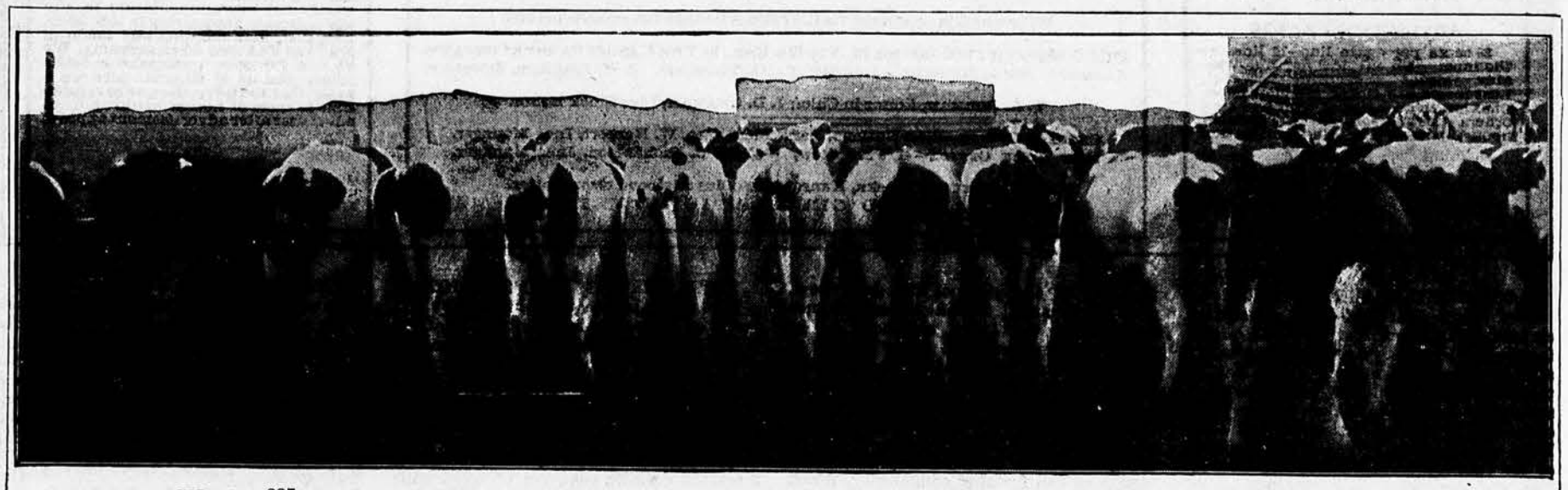
Pasture has been thought to be the most valuable part of the farm, but, with the use of the silo, it is found to be one of the least valuable parts. Land put into corn or Kafir for silage will produce much more than pasture, and will be practically a sure crop, as corn can be made into silage, even though it does not produce a satisfactory crop of ears.

By using the silo, yard feeding methods of beef production can be practiced all the year round, and results can be sure, because conditions are under absolute control. Risk of burned-out pastures in summer and of poor, weather-beaten fodder in winter, is entirely eliminated, and the cattle always have a feed on which they will do as well as on June grass. A silo is cheaper than pasture, and more lasting.

It is said that weeds cost the farmers of this country 2 billion dollars a year. They cost more than any one of our most important crops produces. Plow them under while green.

The silo is the best insurance against crop failure you can buy.

Big Kansas Dairy Success



AVERAGING 227 POUNDS BUTTER FAT EACH IN TEN MONTHS IN GRADE HOLSTEIN HEIFERS DAIRY HERD. W. G. MERRITT, GREAT BEND, KANSAS.

Great Bend Dairy Operations Best Example Commercial Dairying

By T. A. BORMAN

An average of 7,758 pounds of milk and 281 pounds of butter fat per cow for a 12-months' period is the record of forty-five grade cows owned and milked on the farm of W. G. Merritt, near Great Bend, Kan. I believe this is the best example of commercial dairying to which Kansas is able to lay claim. This record of performance does not lack a great deal of being three times as large as that I believe to be the average of Kansas dairy herds. This dairy herd has been made to pay handsomely. It is operated for profit. It has been conducted along true dairy lines, not the fancy way, but every operation has been thoroughly practical and can be safely applied to farm dairying. Mr. Merritt has had in mind one other stration to his neighbors and the farmers of western Kansas of the possibilities of a good dairy herd, how to determine which are the best and poorest cows, and showing the difference between the two practical methods of feeding, stabling, etc.

This herd of 45 cows are all grade Holsteins except seven, which are Shorthorn, the latter being the best of Mr. Merritt's former herd which he kept on the same farm before he sold that herd and bought the grade Holsteins. These Holsteins were purchased in Wisconsin. None of their records were known. Mr. Merritt depended upon his judgment of conformation and outward appearances in the selection of these animals. This herd is a lesson in buying a dairy cow on form or outward appearances. It will be seen from the performance of these cows that even in this class of individuals there is a wide difference in ability—a difference which can be detected only by the use of scales and Babcock tester. These, Mr. Merritt has applied for a period of 20 months on each cow in the herd, and he now knows the ability of each individual cow. Knowing this, he knows which can be—with the greatest profit—retained in his herd, and he knows those the heifer calves of which are likely to be the most valuable as milkers and likewise a safe guide in selling price. This information is not only worth much to Mr. Merritt, but to any prospective purchaser who may call on him for the purchase of his surplus stock.

The best ten grade Holstein cows in the herd averaged 8,915 pounds of milk and 350 pounds of butter fat. The whole milk from this herd was aerated and cooled after each milking, and delivered every day to the creamery for sweet cream to be used in ice-cream making and for other uses to which sweet milk is put, at a selling price of $1.86 per hundred. The average income of these best ten cows, on the above basis, was $166 per cow for the twelve months' period. Had the skim milk been kept at home and the butter fat delivered two or three times per week, as is the practice in selling cream for butter-making purposes, at an average at 25 cents per pound, these ten cows would have yielded an average income of $87 per cow. Under such arrangement the 8,000 pounds of skim milk per cow for farm feeding would have been worth $40 more. On a farm butter fat selling basis these cows yielded an income of approximately $127 each. These ten cows yielding an average of 350 pounds of butter fat per cow, are worthy of a place in the best working dairy herds in this or any other country.

The ten poorest Holsteins averaged 229 pounds of butter fat per cow, or a difference of 118 pounds of butter fat, for the twelve months between the best ten and the poorest ten cows. It would be interesting to know the difference in the amount of feed consumed by the best ten as compared with the poorest ten cows. It is safe to say, however, that the difference was small. The real difference between these animals is in their ability to convert feed into milk. To know this ability in individuals is another reason why the application of the scales and Babcock tester is worth while in the dairy herd.

The best cow in Mr. Merritt's herd was a Holstein, yielding 11,387 pounds of milk and 410 pounds of butter fat, and her product as sold, resulted in an income of $210.79. This one cow is the equal in volume of product and in cash income of four or five average Kansas cows. A comparison of this cow with the poorest Holstein, which yielded only 194 pounds of butter fat, illustrates well the difference between individual cows, and this difference exists to a greater extent than is believed in the individuals in every herd.

The seven Shorthorn cows yielded an average of 7,351 pounds of milk and 275 pounds of butter fat, or 50 pounds of butter fat more than the ten poorest Holsteins and 75 pounds less than the ten best Holsteins, and six pounds of butter fat less than the average of the whole herd. These Shorthorns, too, are the best of a large herd formerly selected and milked by Mr. Merritt. This is an example of the difference between cows bred for milking purposes and those bred for beef purposes. On the basis on which Mr. Merritt sold his milk, the ten Shorthorns yielded an income of $30 per cow less than the best ten Holsteins and only $14 more per cow than the average of the poorest ten Holsteins.

The difference between the value of the Shorthorn calves and the Holstein calves, if sold for beef, would not offset the difference in the value of the milk. The butcher affords the only market for Shorthorn calves, while the dairy farmer is looking for dairy cows, the dams of which are producing 350 pounds of butter fat per year. Calves from such dams will sell as milkers at prices ranging from two to three times in excess of beef prices.

The picture at the top of this page shows a bunch of Mr. Merritt's heifers, the dams of which are the Holstein cows above spoken of, which heifers are eating silage from a trough and with alfalfa hay in racks to be eaten at liberty. These heifers have eaten this ration out of doors all winter. This has been a severe winter, and this cannot be regarded as fancy treatment, or even good farm treatment, for the heifers. These are grade Holsteins and are the calves carried by the cows when bought and are from good sires. This winter these heifers are milking for the first time.

The record of the 14 heifers for the ten months' period is worthy of special note. A bunch of grade heifers with an average milk yield of 5,651 pounds and an average yield of butter fat per heifer of 226.8 pounds for 10 months, is extraordinary.

This bunch of heifers is one of the best I have ever seen. These heifers have not had the treatment which would result in forcing their milk flow. The treatment they have received is recorded elsewhere. With first milking these heifers are doing as well, if not better, than the average of herds in other states which are kept for exclusive dairying.

The best five of these heifers' average for the period 6,807 pounds of milk and 259 pounds of butter fat. The poorest five average 4,354 pounds of milk, producing 186 pounds of butter fat. The best heifer gave 6,855 pounds of milk, which yielded 274 pounds of fat, and to April 1 had given 8,000 pounds and is now producing 32 pounds per day, with no indication of going dry soon. The poorest heifer yielded 4,264 pounds of milk and 153.5 pounds of fat.

When it is taken into consideration that these heifer records are for ten months only and one-half of this period being the winter of 1911 and 1912, it seems to me that these heifers are showing extraordinarily good performances. If these heifers are handled as they can be under practical farm dairy conditions, by the time they are 5 years old the best ten heifers will have exceeded, by considerable, the average production of the ten best cows of the herd.

Mr. Merritt was the first farmer in southwest Kansas to erect a silo. The two shown to the left in the picture are stave silos, built five years ago. They have paid for themselves many times over. Although Mr. Merritt has a half section farm, he does not pasture the dairy herd. He feeds silage as long as it lasts in the spring, then feeds green alfalfa or alfalfa hay during the summer and fall until silage is again available. This is an example of soiling the dairy herd which is unusual in Kansas.

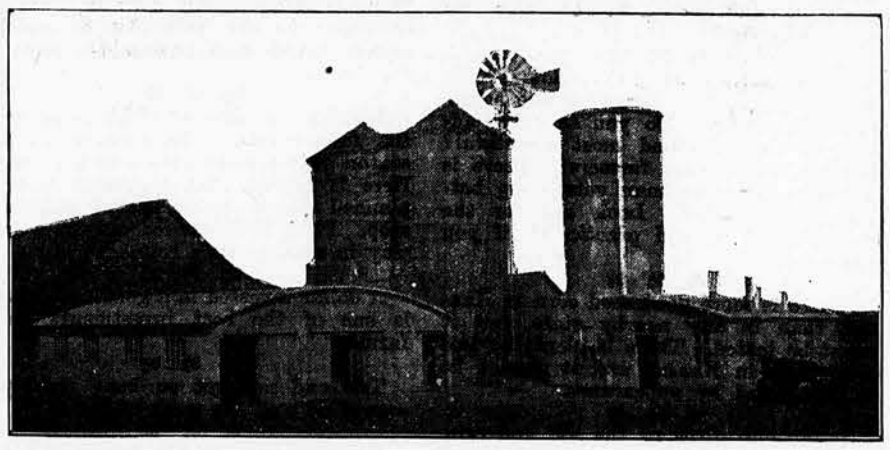
Mr. Merritt will this year erect additional silos so that he may have silage the year around, and this, with alfalfa hay, will furnish his feed. During the winter season his cows have, in addition to silage and alfalfa hay, a ration of corn meal and bran. He figures that it paid to feed this in addition to silage and alfalfa. It will be seen from the feeding methods that the herd is being economically kept, and it is my estimate that this method of feeding will not, for a ten-year period in Kansas, cost in excess of $40 per year per cow.

The picture in the center of this page shows the dairy buildings on the farm. To the left of the silos is a cement water tank which furnishes the herd and farm buildings with water. The tank is filled from the windmill. The building to the left is a concrete milk house. In this the aerating and cooling of milk is done and the milk pails and milk cans washed. The flat building in the center of the picture is the milking house. This is of cement construction, with cement floors, and the floor is washed after each milking, by water supplied by force from the tank. In this milking house twenty cows are given their grain and are milked. The milking is done by hand. When twenty cows are milked, these are turned into the lot and twenty more let in for milking. The large building to the extreme left is an open shed, with alfalfa rack through the middle and with troughs for feeding silage. The cows are not tied in this shed, but run at liberty. This shed furnishes the only protection given from storm or inclement weather.

It will be noted that the two silos are joined. Through this chute the silage is thrown into a cart below, from which cart the feeding is done.

While Mr. Merritt has made an excellent showing with this dairy herd, and as a herd it has made him money, the difference between individuals, as shown by the test and the scale, his induced him to own a hard equal to his ten best cows, and th is is the goal to which he will strive. While making this showing of profit to himself, he nevertheless has made a demonstration of tremendous value to the farm dairymen of his section and those of the state at large.

This dairy demonstration is so handily located in the center of a great territory much interested in dairying, that dairy farmers can well afford to take time to visit the farm and look into the details of the operations. More dairying and more skillful dairying will add greatly to the prosperity of farmers everywhere, and this is particularly true of these farmers living west of the 100th meridian. This is to the latter a forceful demonstration, and they should look into it.



DAIRY BUILDINGS AND SILOS ON MERRITT DAIRY FARM.

Sheep On The Farm

A Few Sheep Would Find a Profitable Place On Nearly Every Kansas Farm

By J. J. VROOMAN, Greencastle, Mo.

If one stops to think, there are very few farms in the United States on which live stock is kept that there is not a place for sheep, and yet it is true that there are a great many farmers who are not keeping even a small flock. Just why this is, is hard to determine, though there are doubtless a few general objections which serve as barriers of sufficient magnitude to discourage the farmer from making the necessary start. In general we say that the higher priced the land, the more necessary it becomes to maintain or feed large numbers of live stock to make the land profitable; so it would not seem as though the high price of the land ought to be anything of a discouragement to the corn-belt farmer. On the other hand, the poorer the land and the rougher it is, the more certain it is that it is fitted for a sheep farm, though the ideal sheep farm is certainly not a succession of hillsides, but rather one of an undulating type with sufficient slope to drain the land well. Or if the land be more or less thickly scattered over with timber there is no stock that can graze it to such good advantage as sheep. Another drawback is that a great many of the farms are not fenced sheep tight and farmers are slow to rearrange their fencing and take up a new line of live stock because of the initial expense, even though they may have no doubts in their mind but that the venture would prove a profitable one.

A great many farmers feel that as they know nothing about sheep it would be folly for them to attempt to keep a flock and hope to make it a paying adjunct to the general income from the farm operations. While there is, of course, ground for this feeling, it is not true that because a man has never handled sheep he cannot learn to know them as well as he knows the other stock he handles. Let him start with a small flock and the first year have his lambs come not too early in the spring, and in this way he will soon know what are the difficulties to be met with in caring for a band of breeding ewes and their lambs. As he gains in experience he can increase his flock and have his lambs come earlier until he feels that he has reached his limitations. As a matter of fact there are no special requisites that a flockmaster must have. It is invariably true that a man who is making a success in any line of livestock production is fitted for caring for a flock of sheep. The man who has the welfare of his stock at heart and who will give them his best care and attention and a certain amount of patience at times when all is not going quite as well as was hoped for, is bound to make a success.

Nearly all of the feeds met with on the American farms are well adapted to sheep, either alone or in combination. And the same is true of the pastures that the farms afford. It is a fact that a sheep will eat 100 kinds of weeds that a steer will not even nibble at. This is a very significant truth, for it means that unless sheep are kept on the farm these weeds will thrive and multiply, and not only will they supercede the grass and in this way cause a loss, but they will themselves be of no use to any of the farm stock. There are many farms in the east that are stocked with sheep for the purpose of killing out the weeds and restoring the fertility of the worn out fields. Browsing in every nook and corner they get all there is to be had, and at the same time evenly distribute their manure in an almost ideal manner. Alfalfa and clover hay are the best of the hay crops for sheep, though an excellent feed is oat hay, the crop being cut while the milk is still in the grain. Sheep will clean this feed up to almost the last straw, and it is a very economical way of handling at least a part of the oat crop. It saves the cost of threshing, and the straw, which in so many instances is a source of little or no profit, is utilized in a most remunerative manner.

Sheep feeding is growing very popular throughout the corn belt, and because of its possibilities it is destined to become more and more common. There are scientific facts behind this kind of feeding that easily account for the growth of the practice. Without considering hogs, the only other kind of stock which is bought to fatten for the butcher is cattle. It is not very often that one can get cattle and fatten them to suit the feeder in less than 90 days, and yet this is easily accomplished with sheep, and for this reason they are growing more and more popular; also they are a means of turning the fall roughage in the way of stalk pasture and grass pasture into money. The Iowa College found upon experiment that sheep would eat more per 1,000 pounds live weight, gain more, and make larger gains for each unit of feed consumed than cattle. These facts, coupled with the fact that the sheep can be turned quickly, make them very desirable to handle in this manner. A great asset to the handling of sheep in the fall is the practice of sowing cowpeas or rape in the corn. The former should be put in with a regular attachment to the corn planter, and the latter with a special drill at the last cultivation of the corn.

A KIND OF LIVE STOCK WHICH MAKES MONEY IN ANY STATE IN THE UNION.

It is interesting to note that W. C. Barnes, representing the tariff board, has just recently computed the cost of raising sheep in the western states and the disposing of them and their wool to be $1.50 per head; and the returns from a single head he found to average $3.31, thus leaving a profit to the producer of $1.81 per head. These figures would vary somewhat from this when applied to the sheep of the corn belt farms, but the net results would be as great or greater than the above, and in addition there would be the beneficial results to the farm which naturally follows the handling of sheep.

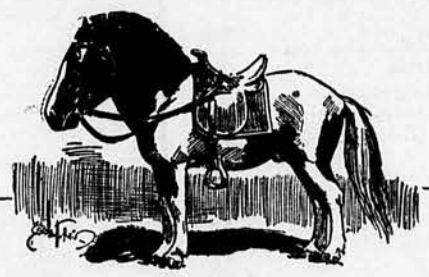
Many farmers will hesitate to enter the sheep business because they say they have no barns that are adequate for sheep. It is surprising how little shelter is necessary, even in the most severe weather. So long as they have an open shed to run to which will protect them from the severity of the storm and keep their backs dry, they will thrive. And at lambing time a few small rudely constructed pens that need be but temporarily built will be all that is necessary. After the lambs are a few days old they can be turned out with the ewes and the same pen used for another ewe and her newly born lamb. They will require but little care except at lambing time, and fortunately this is just a time of year when the farmer is not crowded and can make his time count for something. May is usually the month for shearing, and wool is the only spring "crop" of which the farm has to boast, and the cash proceeds are most welcome to the farmer who has the season's expenses to meet. It is a satisfaction, too, to know that he gets another "crop" in the fall when the lambs are matured and are ready for market.

Like every other class of stock, sheep are subject to their own peculiar diseases, which have to be met with. Fortunately they are pretty generally understood and are comparatively easy to deal with. A good dipping tank is the proper panacea for nearly all the ills. When properly dipped, ticks, scabs, etc., are seldom found to any appreciable extent. Worms and other internal parasites are successfully combated by using medicated salts; and indeed it is true that all stock would be better off for having something of this kind more or less regularly. It is not because other stock does not seed such salts that they are not more generally fed, but because most farmers are ignorant of what may be the actual condition of the digestive system of their horses and cattle which do not appear to be "doing well." Sheep are the most cleanly of all the farm animals, and if allowed to do so will maintain this cleanliness, which is the basis of health.

The question of which breed of sheep to raise is one which should be given some consideration. For the corn belt farms, the dual purpose or mutton type of sheep is most practical and profitable, though for the ranges the fine wool sheep are very popular, crossed with a mutton ram. This question of cross-breeding is a dangerous one if carried beyond the first cross, because the breeder is so prone to end up with a mongrel. The corn belt farmer had better choose a certain breed and not allow any foreign blood to enter the flock. In this way, by the proper selection of rams, he will constantly improve his breeding. Of the dual purpose or middle wool sheep the Hampshires and Shropshires are perhaps the most popular, with a predominance of the latter.

Due to many reasons, the sheep market is at present at a low ebb; and there is no time to get into a staple business so profitably as when the business has a temporary downward turn. As to the future of the business, there is no phase of the live stock industry that has a greater guarantee of stability than the sheep business, for it combines two great industries. Sheep have not increased in proportion to the increase per capita, and we must all wear some woolen garments, even though we might be able to get along without the mutton. However, it is amazing to note the increasing popularity of this meat. There seems to be a growing demand for small cuts, and there are many parts of a mutton carcass that lend themselves to this class of the trade. If the growth of the sheep industry in the past is a criterion of what is to be its future growth, those who early grasp the opportunity now knocking will be the fortunate ones to reap the coming harvest.

—JOHN J. VROOMAN, Henley Ranch, Greencastle, Mo.; Putnam, Sullivan and Adair Counties.



KANSAS FARMER has made it possible within the last few months for each of nineteen Kansas boys and girls to be the proud owner of a pure-bred Shetland pony. Some with cart and harness, others with bridles and saddles. The names have been published, but if you failed to preserve the copies of Kansas Farmer containing them and want the names, we will send them to you. To become the real owner of a pony each boy and girl did a little work during spare time.

Kansas Farmer is going to give away four more of these splendid ponies. Besides the ponies there will be two pure-bred Collie dogs and a considerable number of other prizes.

The possession of a Shetland pony fills to overflowing the cup of joy for any girl or boy. Happier still is that youngster who has earned his pony. The ownership of a pony causes the boy or girl to feel his or her responsibility, and in earning it the youth develops in a business way, which gives self-dependence and assurance which otherwise might not obtain.

If you are interested in Kansas Farmer's Shetland pony proposition, be sure to write your name and address plainly and send it to the "Pony Boy," care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Why not try them?

Inasmuch as you have no *positive proof* that United States Tires are *not* stronger and more durable than the kind you are using *why not try them?*

You might make an interesting—and profitable—discovery respecting the amount of mileage service it is possible to build into motor tires when made by a rigid *four-factory-test* method.

The experiment (if such you care to call it) would at least be made with tires that have a country-wide reputation for excellence. (United States Tires are without question the *most-used* tires in America.)

You would scarcely call the purchase of a Chickering piano an "experiment" or a "gamble," would you?—especially if you could buy it at the same price asked for ordinary pianos!

No more would you "run a risk" if you should try one or two United States Tires—

For United States Tires are made as no other tires in the world are made.

They are the product of the most scientific tire knowledge, the greatest tire skill, and the combined tire experience of four immense factory organizations, each of which formerly produced a tire that was recognized a leader in the tire field.

Today these same organizations, working with the most modern tire machinery known to the industry, are operating *as a unit* to produce a grade of tires that actually combines every element of strength and every secret of manufacture known to the experts of these four organizations.

So, in buying one or two of these tires as a "trial," you are in reality giving these four organizations, *working as a unit*, an opportunity to show you *why* tires made as only United States Tires are made are entitled to *sell* as only United States Tires sell.

Keep this in mind: The *first cost* is the same to you as though you continue to use tires made in the ordinary way. You are not asked to "take a chance"—*not even in the matter of price.*

United States Tires

Perhaps your tire experience has been satisfactory—or passably so. We hope it has been. But it may be that tires made as United States Tires are made—by *co-operative skill*—would prove even more satisfactory. Possibly *far more* satisfactory.

The possibility is certainly worth considering — especially so when several thousand motorists who are today using these tires *exclusively*, were in all probability at one time or another "on the fence" as to whether they would give them so much as a *trial*.

Making good is by odds the best method of making friends.

We repeat, that you might make a highly profitable discovery by the use of one or more United States Tires.

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All styles of fastenings and treads
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Get a Square Deal Weigh your stock and grain on your own Scales and you're sure to get a square deal.

"McDonald Pitless" Scale The Original Pitless —U. S. Standard— used for weighing U. S. Mails. Shipped complete except flooring. Built for hard service. **21,942 in daily use.**

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

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Gabel's Pig Forceps are sold on 30 days' free trial, guaranteed to do the work where all others fail or money will be refunded. $1.25 buys our So E Z, with a guarantee to be worth ten times as much as any forceps not manufactured by us. Make us prove it or refund your money. Agents wanted. References, Bradstreet's Agency and First State Bank, Hawkeye. GABEL MANUFACTURING CO., HAWKEYE, IOWA.

HOME OF THE PLANT

How It Should be Constructed and Why Such Construction Is Necessary

The view above shows the condition of hard, cracked, open soil, common to a greater or lesser degree in every uncultivated field. In such condition the moisture is rapidly escaping from the subsoil and will plow cloddy. In a compact soil the capillary water rapidly moves upwards and passes off in the air.

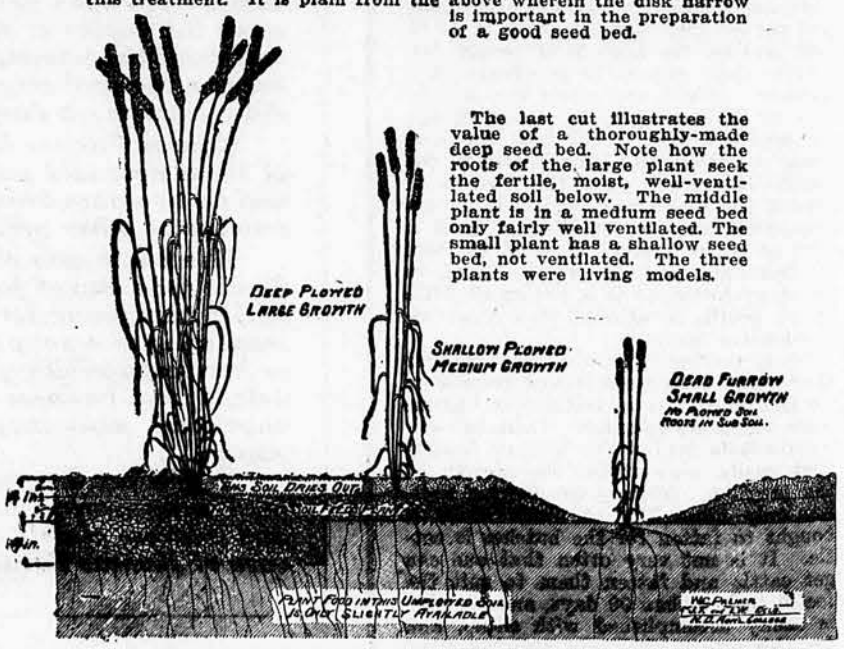
The figure above this paragraph shows a surface mulch which effectively prevents the escape of moisture. The mulch breaks the capillary attraction so that moisture cannot escape from the top of ground. The moisture will rise to the mulch and there stop and remain available for the plant roots. This is illustrated by a simple experiment. Take a lump of sugar, put on the top powdered sugar to the thickness of a quarter inch. Hold the lump so that the bottom will touch the coffee. Watch the coffee rapidly rise through the lump to the powdered sugar and then stop—requiring several minutes to moisten the layer of powdered sugar. The whole secret of conservation of moisture in the soil is demonstrated by this little experiment.

In the view above the land was not disked either before or after plowing. This shows the air spaces between the turned-over furrow slice and the furrow bottom. This air space prevents a firm and compact seed bed and prevents the movement of moisture by capillary attraction from the subsoil to the plowed land in which the plant roots feed.

The picture above shows the condition of the furrow bottom when the land was disked before plowing. The contact of furrow slice with furrow bottom is compact. Disking the ground before it is plowed leaves a mulch of fine dirt which fills up the air spaces left between the furrow slice and the ground beneath, thus making an ideal foundation for the preparation of a firm and compact seed bed.

In the above view a poorly-prepared seed bed is shown. This land was disked after plowing. The air spaces prevent capillary attraction of moisture from below the furrow bottom. This is the condition when corn-stalk ground is plowed before being disked. The stalks and roots—or other trash—prevent the ground from becoming compact. The plowing under of stalks and stubble and weeds will add humus to the soil, but these should be packed in the soil to aid rapid decay and prevent air pockets and to promote capillary attraction of water from below.

The figure above portrays a perfect seed bed. This is the condition of the field following disking before and after plowing. When the ground is treated in this way the seed bed soon becomes compact, in a much shorter time than by other methods of treatment, and forms a perfect means of capillary attraction. Whether the season be wet or dry, the farmer is taking the least chances with this treatment. It is plain from the above wherein the disk harrow is important in the preparation of a good seed bed.



The last cut illustrates the value of a thoroughly-made deep seed bed. Note how the roots of the large plant seek the fertile, moist, well-ventilated soil below. The middle plant is in a medium seed bed only fairly well ventilated. The small plant has a shallow seed bed, not ventilated. The three plants were living models.

GOOD ROADS

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF GOOD ROADS BY VERY SIMPLE METHODS

For a Road Improvement Week.

Governor Carroll, of Iowa, has announced that he will name a special road improvement week for fixing up Iowa roads, the week to be named as soon as the frost leaves the ground. The purpose of the special road improvement week is to have voluntary work done in every road district of Iowa. Last year people living along the River-to-River road set aside certain hours of one day when they all got out and dragged the road. The plan of Governor Carroll is to use the same idea on every road in the state, and take a week at putting the Iowa roads in first-class condition.

Roads Autoist Wants.

An occasional reader says the only demand for good or better roads comes from the city autoist. The Motor, an auto magazine, says: "Contrary to general and accepted opinion, the motorist is not looking for, nor does he expect, smooth, high-grade roads. All he asks for is a good, safe country road, fairly free from 'chuck' holes, ruts, water holes, or mud holes, or deep loose sand. He expects, and is prepared for more or less mud in wet weather. What he most fears is getting stalled in deep sand or in mud holes, or skidding over high-banked roads." From this it would seem that the autoist can get along with a poorer road than the farmer. Good roads will revert to the advantage of every user.

Institutes Discuss Road Building.

On April 13, some 400 or 500 Kansas farmers' institutes devoted a session to the exclusive discussion of methods of road improvement and of the Kansas road law and policies. Here is the outline of the program:

METHODS.

1. Right and wrong grading season, tools, width of roads, etc. 2. Fair average cost of grading, perfectly, one mile of road in this township. 3. Right and wrong methods of draining a road. 4. Dragging, when, how, by whom, fair cost, etc. 5. Why not contract both grading and dragging? 6. Advantages of concrete or stone bridges and culverts, durability, use of home labor, etc.

LAWS AND POLICIES.

1. Why not separate office of assessor from that of road trustee, and elect road trustees on score of fitness to supervise the building of roads, and keep them busy at least from March 1 to October? 2. Advantage of classifying roads into county and township roads, etc., according to law. 3. Why not build each year a few miles of permanent earth roads, instead of "patching" all the roads, building first the road with greatest travel? 4. Reports of funds available this year for township roads.

Why not have a county road and bridge engineer? Why not have the state engineer approve all plans for bridges and culverts costing $500 or over? Does our county use bridge plans offered free by the state highway engineer at the Agricultural College. If not, why not?

Any KANSAS FARMER reader who will express his ideas on any of these topics is invited to contribute the same to these columns. Let us hear from you.

Are Farmers Auto Crazy?

The Motor, an Omaha publication, says: "Of the nearly nine thousand automobiles sold in the state of Nebraska during the year 1911, nearly three-fourths were purchased by farmers. Less than a decade ago the average farmer looked upon the automobile as one of the many inventions the main purpose of which was to frighten horses and make a bad smell along the road. It was looked upon as something devised for the sole use and convenience of the city man. The sentiment has changed. Today the farmer views the automobile as one of the blessings that has come to make the farm a more desirable residence place, and as well to make it more remunerative; to bring it nearer to the marts of trade, and to enable the ruralite to enjoy life that heretofore was known only to the citizens of the cities. On the farm the automobile is a money-saver, a time-and-labor saver and wonderfully adds to the pleasure and comforts of farm life."

Silos on Rented Farms.

L. C. H., Hope, Kan., a renter who has a three-year lease on a farm, desires to build a silo on the farm, and wants to know whether or not he can remove such silo at the expiration of his lease.

Our reader should have an agreement with the landlord whereby he may be privileged to remove the silo when he leaves the farm. He will have no trouble in obtaining such contract from his landlord. It would be a mean landlord, indeed, who would try to hold the silo, but if the landlord felt so disposed he could do so in the absence of a contract. It is not likely that any landlord would want to retain on his farm a silo built by a renter. However, the matter can be satisfactorily adjusted by a simple contract in writing.

A high grade, guaranteed durable live rich red barn paint is sold by the Sunflower Paint & Varnish Co. of Ft. Scott, Kansas, direct to the consumer at only 85c per gallon in 5 gal. cans, freight prepaid. This is a paint proposition worth considering by every farmer. This is a reliable company and now is paint season. Try this paint.

Moderate crowding of Kafir plants tends to lengthen the stalk and shorten the head, while wider planting shortens the stalk and thickens and lengthens the head.

The best way to guess at what you are doing is with a pair of scales. With them you can tell how much feed you use, the results attained and whether you are making or losing.

Where the Well Dressed Women, Who Wish to Save Money, Come From

At your disposal madam, in this book, is the pick of the new spring clothing. These suits, dresses and waists are the same pleasing designs and fabrics shown in all the first class fashion magazines and displayed in the most exclusive stores. But here is the difference—our prices are 20 to 50 per cent below what others charge. This is because we sell direct to you without your having to pay unnecessary profits to agents and dealers.

Undergarments, hats, shoes, gloves, parasols, dry goods—a full line of new, attractive, serviceable dress accessories—are also shown in this book at worth while money saving prices. Your spring and summer outfit, if you buy it from this book, will be prettier, more complete, than ever. Besides, think of the money you'll save.

Put your name and address on these two lines. Cut this coupon and send it by the next mail if possible. We will send you your copy of this money saving buying guide at once.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
Chicago Ave. Bridge CHICAGO — 19th and Campbell Sts. KANSAS CITY

NAME _____

P. O. _____ STATE _____

IF YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM,

Among the more than 60,000 farm homes into which this paper goes every week, there may be a man or woman looking to buy just what you have to sell.

Did you ever notice that every one who wanted to sell his farm, sooner or later found a buyer? When the offer of a farm becomes known more and more, the chances for a quick sale at the desired price get better and better.

You can't make your offer known to possible buyers any more cheaply than through an advertisement in this paper. The cost is small and the value big. Write for special low land advertising price. Address simply Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

No-Rim-Cut Tires—10% Oversize

Our Profit 8½ Per Cent

The Truth About Cost of Tires

Tires can be made to fit any price which users want to pay. The only just comparison is the cost per mile.

Cheap tires may cost far more per mile than tires at twice the price.

Tires may also be too costly—too fine in composition to endure.

The object of the expert is the lowest cost per mile. That has been our object for some 13 years.

How We Know

We make our comparisons on a tire testing machine, where four tires at a time are worn out under all sorts of road conditions. Meters record the mileage.

There we have compared some 200 fabrics, and some forty formulas for treads.

There we have tested every method and process. There we have compared rival tires with our own.

Thus we have proved that Up-River Para—the costliest rubber—is cheapest on the mileage basis.

Thus we have proved that long-fibre Sea Island cotton—the costliest material—is cheapest in the end for fabrics.

We have proved that wrapped tread tires—the costliest construction—are cheaper than moulded tires—for the user.

So we employ these things. And we use everything else which these years of test have proved most economical—in the cost per mile.

Saving 23 Per Cent

Then came the question of rim-cut tires. We examined thousands of ruined tires, of every make. And we found that 23 per cent of the clincher type were rim-cut.

So we brought out a patent new-type tire—a hookless tire—which makes rim-cutting impossible.

At first this type was expensive. It added one-fifth to our price. But our multiplied output quickly reduced it, until it now costs users no more than standard old-type tires.

This tire—called No-Rim-Cut—has ended rim-cutting forever.

Saving 25 Per Cent

Next came the question of blowouts—caused by adding extras to the car—by overloading tires.

To avoid this we made No-Rim-Cut tires 10 per cent over the rated size. That means 10 per cent more air—10 per cent added carrying capacity. And that, with the average car, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

With these oversize tires, of the costliest construction—these tires that can't rim-cut—we met the price of standard old-type tires.

The result is this:

Last Year's Profit 8.57 Per Cent

Our profit last year on No-Rim-Cut tires was 8.57 per cent.

With the largest output—with the most modern equipment—our selling price has averaged about 8½ per cent over cost.

That in a risky business, with fluctuating materials, on a tire that's guaranteed.

The point is this:

Tires can't be made more economically than in this mammoth, modern plant.

Men can't stay in this business, with the risks it involves, on a smaller margin of profit.

In No-Rim-Cut tires you get as much for your money as any maker ever can give. And you know what you get.

If you consider that fair, it's another reason for insisting on these premier tires.

Our 1912 Tire Book—based on 13 years of tire making—is filled with facts you should know. Ask us to mail it to you.

GOODYEAR
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With or Without Non-Skid Treads

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities — We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits

Main Canadian Office, Toronto, Ont. — Canadian Factory, Bowmanville, Ont.

(605)

Stack Your Hay The Dain Way

"Get quality and service. John Deere dealers give both."

Dain Junior Stacker

A Dain Rake and Stacker for Every Requirement

WHAT you want is the quickest, easiest and best way of putting up hay. And that's what we've got for you—

Our Dain Stackers and Rakes.

We make **seven** different Dain Stackers, and **five** different Dain Rakes, each specially adapted to different hay-harvesting requirements; each **best** for its particular purpose. Each of these Dain tools works in a way that makes the hay **easy to handle**; easy on the men; easy on the horses.

The hay is delivered on the stack straight and even—just as it falls in the swath. It isn't rolled, or tangled; you can build a better stack that way—with less work; a rain-proof stack too; the hay will **keep** better.

Take the **Dain Junior Stacker**, made with a double-"A" frame; that gives plenty of pulley-purchase; leverage; the load **"Hoists"** easily, because the **draft** or **pull** is the **same** from the ground to the **highest** point of elevation; just a steady pull; the double-"A" frame equalizes the **strain** too.

The large compression **springs** return the stacker-head from the dumping to receiving position; that takes up the rebound; prevents jerking, steadies the stacker. Another thing—instead of rolling off the stacker-head, the hay is given a pitched effect by these springs, and falls in a flat mass that's easy to handle.

With **most** stackers the horse holds the load, but on the Dain Stackers, the pitcher-teeth can be "set" to automatically hold the load while topping out the stack.

All our Dain Stackers are light-draft; **all** simple; all **more** than strong enough to stand the severest strain.

All our Dain Rakes are so made that the **horses** do the work; **light** on the horses too; the driver always has full control of the rake-teeth; lowering and lifting them easily from the seat; the rakes get all the hay too—out of the swath, windrow or the cock.

Your implement dealer will show you how these Dain tools are made; how they "work." Or, write us. We'll tell you all about them. We'll mail you free full descriptive literature.

Dain Truss-Frame Rake

Our big, valuable book *"Better Farm Implements and How to Use Them,"* sent free also. Ask for package No. V 13

John Deere Plow Co.
Moline, Illinois

JOHN DEERE MOLINE, ILL.

Mr. Farmer!

GET TOP PRICES FOR EVERYTHING. KEEP POSTED ON THE MARKET.

Use "Long Distance"

Most all rural telephones connect with the Bell System for Long Distance Service.

The Bell System reaches all markets

MISSOURI AND KANSAS TELEPHONE COMPANY — LOCAL LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE — BELL SYSTEM — AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

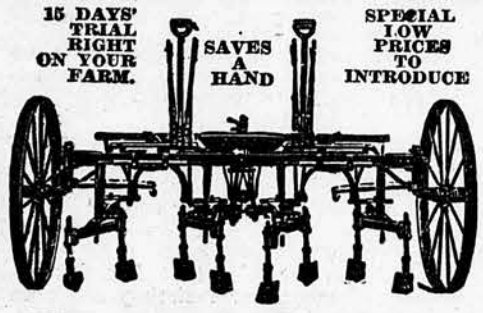
Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company

RANKIN Two Row CULTIVATORS

15 DAYS' TRIAL RIGHT ON YOUR FARM.

SAVES A HAND

SPECIAL LOW PRICES TO INTRODUCE



THE ORIGINAL SUCCESSFUL TWO-ROW Cultivator in America. David Rankin's needs as the greatest corn raiser in the world, compelled its inception and developement.

RANKIN TWO-ROW CULTIVATORS are unequalled in construction, operation and efficiency. This is the original Two-Row Cultivator in America. Better today than ever. Saves a hand on every farm. Costs less to have it than to do without it. **Don't fail to write for the great special price offer, and free catalogue.**

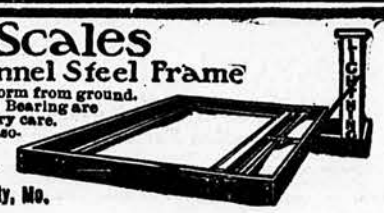
FREE CATALOGUE OF OUR FULL LINE OF IMPLEMENTS

David Rankin Mfg. Co.
BOX 51 TARKIO MO., U. S. A.

Lightning Pitless Scales

New Pattern. Solid Channel Steel Frame

Channels are seven inches which is the height of platform from ground. Levers are octagon in shape giving greater strength. Bearing are Toolsteel. This scale will last a life time with ordinary care. Equipped with compound Beam Free. Furnished absolutely complete except platform planks. Guaranteed accurate and tested to more than its capacity. Write for our prices and description before buying.



KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO., 129 Mill St., Kansas City, Mo.

THE FARM

You should determine this season to save that part of the corn stalks necessary to feed well all the live stock kept on the farm. Our method of corn growing allows a waste of 30 to 40 per cent of the feeding value of corn stalks. What business, except the growing of corn, will permit such waste? The silo furnishes the ideal arrangement for saving these corn stalks with the greatest feeding value. The value of a ton of corn stalks in a silo is close to $5. The same stalks outside the silo are worth not more than $1 per ton for feeding. The waste of corn stalks in Kansas amounts to almost one-half the value of the year's crop. This is a tremendous amount, too, when it is considered that the corn crop is the greatest of Kansas crops. The waste in the corn fields of Kansas is not in excess of the waste in other states. However, in Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Minnesota and all eastern states where corn is grown, the waste has been less each successive year because of the use of the silo. The time will come when every farm in Kansas will have one or more silos. We should hasten that time by building the silo at as early a date as our finances will permit. The fact is that every farmer is each year paying for a silo—he is losing enough each feeding season to pay for such structure. It would be good business to borrow the money to erect a silo if it could not be built without borrowing. When we depend upon the corn field for the grain and the roughage necessary for our live stock, it will be found possible to keep more live stock and unnecessary to devote so many acres to the cultivation of other forages. With the silo, and depending on the corn or Kafir crop for both roughage and grain, the number of crops which the farmer may plant will be considerably reduced, labor saved, stock better fed and more money made.

* * *

An Osborne County reader who has farmed continuously one piece of land since February 15, 1871, has great faith in sorghum. It is his contention that the best variety of sorghum has alfalfa beaten a long ways for all kinds of stock and for the amount of feed. It is his plan to list in rows, shallow, about the 20th of May. He uses the Honey Drip variety. In 1910 he threshed 3,000 bushels from 10 acres of listed sorghum, and sold the seed for $1 per bushel and the roughage for $1 per ton. He says he has never had a failure of sorghum. There is little question but that sorghum is a most valuable forage crop for the western half of Kansas. The seed does not have the feeding value of Kafir or milo. We believe that there are varieties of Kafir and milo which are as sure yielders in this section as sorghum, and we are sure that the grain is worth much more as a feed. Every farmer who has not investigated the drouth-resisting qualities of either of these crops cannot afford to longer delay such investigation and experimentation. The success of the farm depends more upon the growth of abundant roughage and feed for live stock than upon any other one thing, and we are confident there are possibilities in sorghum, Kafir and milo which have as yet not been realized by most Kansas farmers.

* * *

The increasing of the acre yield of corn in Kansas certainly has a firm hold on the business people of the state. Scarcely a country weekly reaches this desk that does not contain notice of business men having offered prizes for the best acre yield of corn in the territory contiguous to their town. The increasing of the acre yield of corn is, of course, a selfish motive on the part of bankers and merchants, but being so it is no less a help and advantage to the grower of corn. Kansas' average yield per acre is now under 20 bushels. It could easily be doubled. Corn is our greatest crop. It has been said that "wheat makes us famous, but corn makes us rich." The prosperity of the country town is dependent upon a prosperous agriculture. A community cannot be prosperous agriculturally without the farmer and business people sharing in that prosperity. In the window of the National Bank in Oskaloosa, Kan., the editor last week noticed displayed a large silver loving cup which is to be given as first prize in the boys' corn-growing contest in that county. With it was shown a handsome gold watch, which is to be given by the farmers' institute as second prize, and Banker Snyder says that most of the boys in Jefferson County are hoping to win one or the other of the two prizes. Such a competition is on in nearly all the counties of Kansas.

* * *

The cost of pasture is a thing which should attract the attention of every farmer. The largest prairie grass pasture in Chase County was this spring rented at the rate of $6.50 per head for the pasture season, the highest price by 50 cents per head ever paid for pasturing cattle in the Flint Hill section of that county. Last year a few pastures were stocked with cattle at $6 per head, and that was considered the limit. Now, how do such prices as these affect the farmer who has a wornout prairie grass pasture in which he cannot run more than one head—large and small as the head goes—per acre? On such pasture can the farmer get $6 worth of animal growth from an acre? Thousands of acres of wornout prairie grass are to be found in Kansas on land two times as valuable as that of Chase County mentioned above. Will the animal growth from such wornout pastures pay a reasonable return on the value of the land per acre? This is the question to determine. On many farms the amount of live stock carried is governed entirely by the number of animals such pasture will support. If we are to keep more live stock, as seems necessary under the increasing value of lands and the necessity for consuming on the farm all the feed we can grow with the idea of getting the manure back on the land, it will be necessary that we have more and better pasture. No grass has been discovered for the western two-thirds of Kansas better adapted to climatic and soil conditions than our native wild grasses. This being so, we must look to the rejuvenation of wornout prairie grass pastures and we must look to an increase in the pasture acreage, either by allowing some of our cultivated land to go back to the native grasses or we must investigate those grasses worthy of cultivation and seed land to them for pasture purposes.

* * *

It is time for the Kansas farmer to investigate a combination of grasses for pasture. This does not worry the eastern Kansas farmer a great deal. A practical combination for him has been discovered.

For central Kansas pastures this combination, the figures indicating the number of pounds of seed per acre, is recommended by the Kansas Experiment Station:

Bromus inermis 10, orchard grass 12, western rye-grass 8, and common red clover 6, or alfalfa 6.

Bromus inermis 16 and alfalfa 6.

Bromus inermis 20. Bromus inermis cannot be recommended for general planting in southern Kansas.

Meadow fescue 15, orchard grass 15, and clover 6, or alfalfa 6, for southern Kansas, well watered lands.

For western Kansas: Bromus inermis 20.

Native prairie grasses.

Bromus inermis 14, western rye-grasses 8, and alfalfa 6.

Bromus inermis 14 and tall meadow oat-grass 12. Tall meadow oat-grass is recommended for dry climate and light soil. Bermuda grass is not considered fully hardy in Kansas, but it is now being grown successfully in the southern counties of the state. It is recommended for further trial, especially if the roots for propagation are secured from Kansas fields.

* * *

Almost without exception combinations of grasses and legumes are to be preferred to any single grass for both pasture and hay. For pasture they are especially desirable, giving more continuous grazing, greater yield, greater variety, and a better balanced feed. Another object of the combination is to afford a longer period of growth by the different

dates of maturity permitting continuous grazing and best all around results. The combinations also may be made to produce a more perfect sod and a more permanent pasture than is possible for any one grass. A little clover or alfalfa can profitably be seeded with every combination of pasture grasses. The true grasses take all of their plant food from the soil, but the legumes, such as clover and alfalfa, take from the air the free nitrogen and deposit that nitrogen in the soil, and such deposits feed the nitrogen-exhausting grasses, thereby prolonging the life of and increasing the yield of the grasses. If the combination is sown for hay, care should be exercised to select those varieties which, when sown together, mature about the same time. Otherwise it would be impossible to secure the largest yield of hay of best quality. It will be observed that exactly the reverse of this is true when grasses are combined for producing pasture. The pasture question has reached a point in Kansas where every farmer should be experimenting with a combination of grasses for pasture with a view to determining for himself at the earliest possible date a suitable combination so that he may be able to seed permanent and abundant meadows for live stock pasture. Kansas Experiment Station Bulletin No. 175 is a valuable bulletin in considering this question. It is free for the asking.

* * *

The yield of farm crops is to such a great extent dependent upon good seed that KANSAS FARMER urges every reader to give more attention this year to the selection of seed than he has ever heretofore done. This admonition pertains not only to the selection of the best matured and heaviest seed, but to the proper cleaning of that seed and to the selection of the varieties best adapted to the soil and climate in which the seed is to be grown. In the general farm operations we do not believe there is anything more important than this. Before seed-gathering time next fall it will be the purpose of KANSAS FARMER to devote considerable space to the detailed discussion of this subject. In the meantime every reader should keep the matter in mind and observe not only his own crop, but that of his neighbors, with a view to determining what is best and where he can most easily obtain it.

* * *

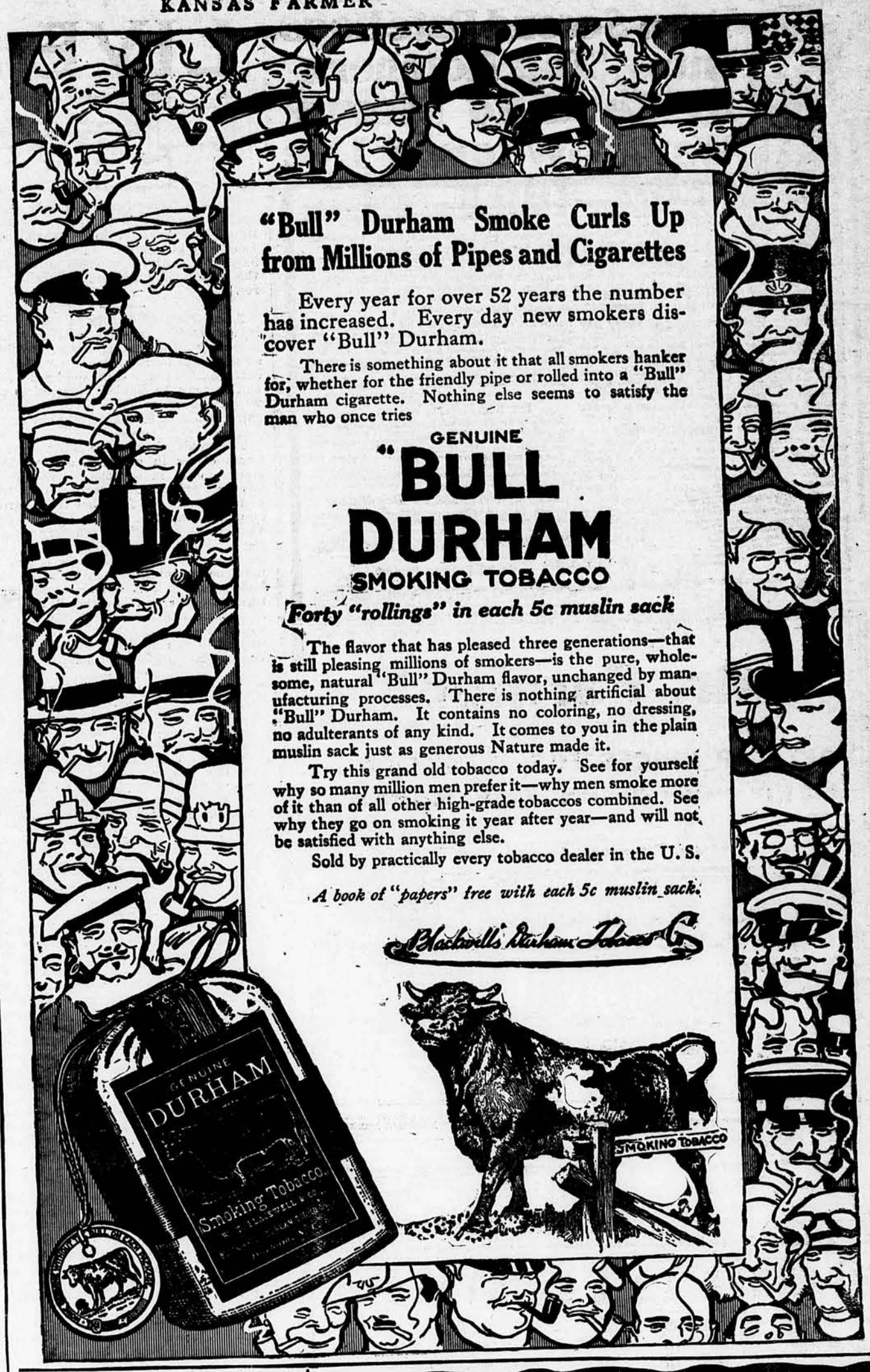
In our travels the past week in the eastern third of Kansas we could not help but note the effective use of the disk on many farms. This editor has called attention to the use of the disk numerous times this spring. We are not disk-crazy, but we are certain that the disk is one of the most important of our farm implements. It not only expedites the work of getting the seed bed in proper condition, but its proper use will permit the conservation of more moisture with less labor than by the use of any other implement. The disk on the corn ifeld before listing will pay tremendously. The disk used on the wheat field immediately after harvest will pay equally well. The disk following the plow in the preparation of the field for wheat will pay. The disk to be effective requires plenty of horse power. Farming cannot be well done in any operation without sufficient horse power. Thousands of Kansas farmers are not using disks. However, thousands of them are, and the editor would be pleased to hear from those who are using it with a view to promoting its more general use.

* * *

This is crop planting time. Within a month from this date practically all of the spring crops will be planted in this state. The importance of good seed, proper planting, and good seed bed, cannot help but be recognized. KANSAS FARMER is devoting more space to these subjects than it has ever before devoted, and more than has ever been given by any farm publication in this section. The admonitions along these lines are not theoretical. Every one has been proven. The best farmer makes use of them as a matter of course. It is as easy, when prepared for it, to farm the right way as the wrong way. A season such as we had last year reveals the defects in our farming methods. Such seasons are to be expected almost any year. The best methods, however, are not preached or practiced as an offset to a bad year, because they pay equally well in the years of the most favorable climatic conditions.

* * *

A recent trip through Oklahoma assures us that the Oklahoma farmer is the most enthusiastic farmer in the world regarding Kafir, sorghum and milo. Some eight or nine years ago Oklahoma farmers depended upon one or the other of these crops for their grain and forage. Favorable corn producing years followed, with the result that they depended upon corn and lost sight of the above-named wonderful drouth-resisting crops. Last year corn was a failure throughout the state. The farmer who had safeguarded by planting Kafir corn or milo had feed. The acreage of these crops will this year in Oklahoma be tremendous. The Oklahoma farmer if he desires to take a little flyer in speculation with the weather, can plant corn, but he must be assured of his feed supply by depending upon Kafir, milo or sorghum. Bermuda grass is proving a wonderful boon to the Oklahoma farmer for pasture. Alfalfa is growing successfully in dozens of sections of Oklahoma, and hundreds of other sections will grow it. The Oklahoma farmer must give alfalfa a trial, and he can afford to make the trial so thorough that he will not consider the crop a failure until he is absolutely certain that it is such.



"Bull" Durham Smoke Curls Up from Millions of Pipes and Cigarettes

Every year for over 52 years the number has increased. Every day new smokers discover "Bull" Durham.

There is something about it that all smokers hanker for, whether for the friendly pipe or rolled into a "Bull" Durham cigarette. Nothing else seems to satisfy the man who once tries

GENUINE "BULL DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO

Forty "rollings" in each 5c muslin sack

The flavor that has pleased three generations—that is still pleasing millions of smokers—is the pure, wholesome, natural "Bull" Durham flavor, unchanged by manufacturing processes. There is nothing artificial about "Bull" Durham. It contains no coloring, no dressing, no adulterants of any kind. It comes to you in the plain muslin sack just as generous Nature made it.

Try this grand old tobacco today. See for yourself why so many million men prefer it—why men smoke more of it than of all other high-grade tobaccos combined. See why they go on smoking it year after year—and will not be satisfied with anything else.

Sold by practically every tobacco dealer in the U. S.

A book of "papers" free with each 5c muslin sack.

Blackwell's Durham Tobacco

$29.50 Buys This Elegant Top Buggy.

WARRANTED FOR Five Years.

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

Free Catalog and Delivered Prices.

Mutual Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co.
Station 16J. East St. Louis, Ill.

STETLER'S COMBINATION WIRE FENCE TOOL

For wire fence repairing. Sure cure for fence mending trouble. Made of drop forged steel; wt., 3½ lbs.; 18 inches long. Sold under iron-clad guarantee. Used by fence and section foremen of the Santa Fe, Rock Island and Burlington R. R. Write for 40-page illustrated, descriptive booklet and special proposition. Reference: Any bank in Medford. Agents wanted.

STETTLER & SON, MEDFORD, OKLA.

E. Myers, President, E. Myers Lye Company

Turn Second Rate Hogs Into "Top Notchers" By Feeding Merry War Powdered Lye

You owe it to yourself *not* to raise thin, scrawny, light weight, second rate hogs. They are only fit for the soap maker and never were profitable for any hog raiser—and never will be.

The hog raiser who expects to clear *big* profits *must* raise "top notch" pork and if your pork producers are thin, scrawny, "second raters" you *must* raise their standard of quality until they can rate as "top-notchers."

My experience of over 20 years of untold experiment and the experience of thousands of Hog Raisers has amply proven that feeding *Merry War Powdered Lye* to hogs, with their daily rations, is the greatest thing the world has ever known for improving the standard of quality of your porkers—turning every ounce of feed into a grade of pork on which you can realize big, quick profits.

Feed Merry War Powdered Lye Every Day

Don't delay another day—for the sooner you begin to feed *Merry War Powdered Lye* the sooner I will be able to convince you this is the easiest, cheapest way to improve the quality of your pork.

It keeps your hogs on their feed and on their feet every moment, from weaning to marketing, giving them hearty appetites, toning them up, making them fat and sleek, insuring that improvement in their standard, in the shortest possible time, that brings you top notch prices.

Follow These Directions Carefully

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

These Letters Convincing Evidence

C. M. Cooper, Grocer, Dawson, Neb. "Cholera all through our district. Those who have used Merry War Powdered Lye have escaped it."

C. F. Newman, Lebo, Kans. "Have best results with my hogs and no sickness since I've used Merry War Powdered Lye while near neighbors have lost heavily."

Melvin Bolton, Independence, Kans. "Since I commenced feeding Merry War Powdered Lye according to directions I never saw hogs fatten faster."

Important Warning

Some commercial lye makers are trying to persuade dealers and hog raisers that any lye will do what *Merry War Powdered Lye* will for hogs—*but it will not, it can't*—because no other lye maker knows the combination in *Merry War Powdered Lye* that improves the quality of your pork producers.

Merry War Powdered Lye is the only Lye which is absolutely *safe* to feed hogs—the greatest hog remedy the world has ever known, and Hog Raisers who make the mistake of thinking any lye will do—fail to obtain results—pay the penalty in loss of hog profits. Don't allow yourself to be talked into a substitute.

For Hog Cholera, Worms, Etc.

Merry War Powdered Lye is also the best and cheapest protection against hog losses ever discovered—preventing Hog Cholera; killing worms; rendering hogs immune from infectious diseases.

You are not asked to accept my statement, alone, for this. My Hog Booklet, which is yours for the asking, carries testimonials from hog raisers everywhere, regarding wonders worked by *Merry War Powdered Lye.*

Kettle Powdered Lye for Soap Making

If you want the best lye, exclusively for soap-making, scouring, cleaning, disinfecting, etc., use my famous Kettle Powdered Lye—it makes the best soap you ever used—but DON'T feed it to your hogs. FEED ONLY MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE TO YOUR HOGS.

At All Leading Dealers

Most grocers, druggists and feed stores handle *Merry War Powdered Lye,* 10c a can, 4 dozen cans to the case, $4.80. If your dealers can't supply you, write us, stating their names and we will see that you are supplied and will also send you free, a valuable booklet on "How To Get The Biggest Profits From Hog Raising."

E. MYERS LYE COMPANY, Dept. 12, St. Louis, Mo.

Rubber Roofing

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

ONE-PLY - - - - Weighs 35 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.10 per roll.
TWO-PLY - - - Weighs 45 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.30 per roll.
THREE-PLY - Weighs 55 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.50 per roll.

TERMS CASH: We save you the wholesalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.

Indestructible by Heat, Cold, Sun or Rain.

Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to Southern Illinois National Bank.
CENTURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. 283, East St. Louis, Ills.

Don't Pay for This Sheep Shearing Machine Until You See and Examine it

Most dealers have it. If yours hasn't, ask him to get one for you, and when it comes have it set up and try it If you are convinced that it is what you want, buy it and try it on your sheep with the distinct understanding that it must do the work O. K. or no sale.

This STEWART BALL BEARING MACHINE No. 9 is just the easiest of all shearing machines to turn. A boy can run it all day without tiring. It is ball bearing throughout, including a ball bearing shearing head, shears quick and evenly all over.

The price including four sets of knives is only $11.50

It is really a wonderful machine and you will be agreeably surprised at the work it does.

Get your dealer to send now, or if you prefer send $2 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance and you may try the machine and if not satisfied we will refund all you paid out.

Send for copy of new 1912 catalogue and Expert Instructions on shearing sheep.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY
206 Ontario, CHICAGO

LOUDEN HAY TOOLS

Standard of the World for 45 Yrs.

Save Labor of 2 to 4 MEN

Save *labor, money and your* Hay Crop by using Louden Hay Tools; dependable, fast, simple and most economical.

LOUDEN'S JUNIOR HAY CARRIER and BALANCE GRAPPLE FORK are a world beating combination for clover, alfalfa, straw and short stuff. Carrier is all steel and easiest working swivel carrier made. The Grapple Fork is the only one that handles everything. We also make Hay Slings, Stackers and everything needed in the Hay field. Dairy Barn Equipments & Bird Proof Barn Door Hangers.
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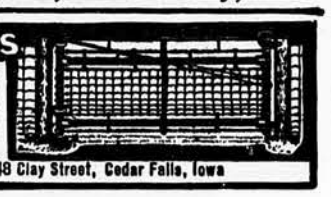
Let me ship the gates you need for 60 days free inspection and trial. Save from $50 to $250 on your gate purchase. Iowa Gates are made of high carbon steel tubing and large stiff No. 9 wires. Rust proof—wear proof. Write for my special proposition today. Complete galvanized frame, also painted gates cheaper than ever before. Jos. B. Clay, Manager., IOWA GATE CO., 48 Clay Street, Cedar Falls, Iowa



LIVE STOCK

Silage fed beef cattle not only finish better than dry fed cattle, but they finish more rapidly, do not shrink any more and kill better. Silage fed cattle have the quality of marbled meat which the packers like and are willing to pay for.

A manure shed is just as valuable as is an implement shed, and both are necessary in preventing waste. In older states whole barn yards are roofed over, Manure kept under cover does not waste and it may be hauled out during the winter season, when labor of both men and teams is of comparatively low value.

Thousands of acres are being sown to sweet clover in southern and western Kansas, even in sections where alfalfa has been grown. The wonderful vitality of this clover; the fact that it will grow on almost any kind of soil, and its large yield, make its cultivation a very tempting proposition. In feeding qualities, it is very close to alfalfa, except that it must be cut much earlier to avoid the bitterness which it contains when mature. Sweet clover is certainly a better crop than the Russian thistle and it, with the silo and plenty of live stock, will solve the problem of farming in Western Kansas in a permanent way.

"There may be bovine tuberculosis in Kansas," said F. J. Searle, the big Holstein breeder, of Oskaloosa, Kan., "but I have never had it in my herd, and I do not believe that it is common. In Kansas, with our long periods of sunshine during which the cattle are out of doors most of the time, I do not believe there is much danger from this source, especially if we have well ventilated stables. I always have my cattle tested for the satisfaction of my customers, and have never yet had a reaction. Personally, I don't believe I would bother with this test if no one but myself were concerned."

The results of a recent experiment at the Iowa Station would indicate that silage fed steers will show greater gains through the feeding period than when silage does not constitute a part of the ration. Cheaper gains were made with the silage fed steers. The ration having the largest proportion of silage was the most economical. The silage fed steers kept in better condition. It was found that they did not make as fast gains correspondingly during the last two months of the test as they did during the first three months. This was probably due to the fact that, as a steer grows fatter, a more concentrated ration is required.

Hogs in Sumner County.

Owing to the high price of feed and to the cholera and cholera scare there are fewer hogs in Sumner County than for 10 years. With the present prices of hogs and feed and with bright prospects for 9-cent hogs in the near future we have but few young hogs to feed. Many farmers who usually keep from five to fifteen brood sows are down and out, and some of them are saying that they are not wanting any hogs at the prices now prevailing. If the packers kill 3,000,000 more hogs next year than they did this, as was done during the past season, where will they get them?—J. T. HAMILTON, Breeder of Herefords and Poland Chinas, South Haven, Kan.

"Thoroughbred Hogs."

Our good friend, Arthur Mosse, of Leavenworth, objects to KANSAS FARMER'S restriction of the use of the word "thoroughbred" as a designation for running race horses only. He quotes Webster's dictionary, as follows:

"Thoroughbred, an animal, especially a horse, of pure blood, stock or race."

The latest edition of Webster's dictionary gives the following definition:

"Thoroughbred, a thorough bred animal, especially a horse. The English thoroughbred is of a race or breed of horses kept chiefly for racing (running) with an old recorded ancestry of unknown origin. * * * * The American thoroughbred is from it and practically identical."

As the word thoroughbred was originally applied especially to running race horses, and as breeders of other classes of pure-bred live stock, especially of beef cattle, disliked the use of anything which suggested speed of motion or lightness in weight, the more modern use of the word has been as a designation for the running race horse, just as Standard bred is used to designate the trotter. Perhaps it could not be considered wrong to speak of thoroughbred hogs or cattle, as the word carries with it the idea of purity of breeding, but it is certainly confusing and unnecessary. It is just as easy to say pure-bred as to say thoroughbred, and the meaning is never in doubt.

Four More Shetland Ponies.

KANSAS FARMER has just given away six pure-bred Shetland ponies to Kansas boys and girls. These make 19 altogether, and we are soon going to give away five more ponies and outfits, also some Collie dogs and other prizes. Any boy or girl living in Kansas now has an opportunity of getting one of these Shetland ponies and outfits and prizes free. If you have little folks in your home, tell them to write to the Pony Boy, care KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan., and he will give full particulars regarding how to get one.

Working the Draft Stallion.

There is no good reason why a draft stallion should not work, and there are a good many reasons why he should work. Any man who is a horseman in the true sense of the word can work one or even two stallions. I have two Percheron stallions that have worked together this summer and neither one was broken to harness until last spring. We hitched them together when one had been worked three times and the other five or six times. After they had been worked together a few times one man handled them alone. We kept a jockey stick on them when hitched and taught them that when they had the harness and blind bridles on there was no fooling. Many a time we unhitched from the manure spreader and took them into the barn, unharnessed them, and changed their bridles to try mares and then put them right back into the harness.

My stallion team was the talk of the country this summer. Driving a pair of stallions in a good set of harness through town is the best advertising they can get. Any horseman admires a stallion that is well broken to harness and everybody notices the driver who has sense enough to drive two stallions together.

Work is the only proof of the strength and staying qualities of a work horse. I have known draft stallions to do a good business when they were so unsound that if castrated and tried out, a horse buyer would not make a bid on them. As stallions they could fool a good many people.

The American trotter has won the admiration of the world on account of his speed and endurance as exhibited in many hard-fought battles on the track. Such endurance and speed would not have been possible except for the stamina begotten by ancestors who stood on the merits of their records and the records of their ancestors. In fact, the achievements of the American trotter and pacer are simply "the survival of the fittest," while the achievements of the American drafter are too often the survival of the fattest. An animal kept in idleness cannot be expected to possess any great amount of strength and endurance, and one of the strongest laws of breeding is "like begets like." A horse cannot transmit good qualities which he does not himself possess. In fact, not all horses can beget with any certainty the good qualities which they do possess.

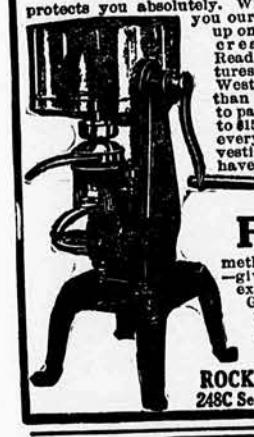
If the only use of the draft horse was the butcher's block, the same as the fat steer and the fat hog, then no work would be necessary to produce the greatest amount of soft, fat flesh, but when we consider the heavy loads that are to be drawn by the offspring of our draft stallions we should choose a stallion that has size combined with action, strength and endurance. There is no way to tell whether a horse possesses these quali-

Take Any Kind of a Trial You Want—On Any Great Western Cream Separator

We will arrange to let you have a Great Western Cream Separator on any kind of a trial *you* want. Test the Great Western side by side with any other separator. Try them both on any kind of milk—warm, cold or stale. See how *much* better the Great Western is in *every* way. Then decide. We know that the Great Western beats them all. Comparison will prove it to *you*. You are safe in trying or buying a Great Western. Our

5 Year Guarantee

protects you absolutely. Write us. Let us send you our book so you can read up on butter fat facts and cream separator profits. Read about the many features that make the Great Western pay enough *more* than any other separator to pay for itself quick. $5.00 to $15.00 more on each cow every year. You should investigate now even if you have a separator.



Our Book FREE tells best methods of separating—gives results of extensive experiments and proves Great Western superiority in many ways. Mail postal now—don't decide on any machine till our book comes.

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Your team will put more heart into their work and give more service if their collars are properly padded. **VENTIPLEX** is the kind to use, because it is made of ventilated fabric which allows the sweat to evaporate and keeps the shoulders cool and comfortable.

You can use all your horses all the time, because **VENTIPLEX** prevents sore shoulders and galls. **They are worth more than other pads, but cost no more.** Your dealer should have them, but, if not, send us his name and we will send sample promptly. Patented Sept. 20, 1910. Write for our interesting folder. We also make the famous "Stay-On" Blanket.

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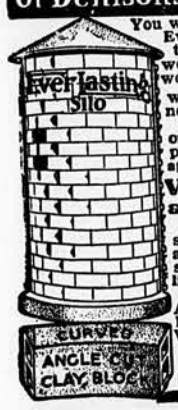
Of Denison's Hollow Clay Blocks



You will then have an Everlasting Silo, the best in the world. Cheap as wood. Fire proof, wind proof, frost proof. Requires no paint or repairs.

Thousands built last year. Every one satisfactory. Endorsed by experts. Recommended by leading agricultural colleges.

Valuable Silo Book and Sample Blocks Free.

Denison's silo blocks made in 3 styles, angle cut or curved for 4-5 and 8 inch walls. Made of finest shale clay hard burned, free from lime and defects.

Free book tells all about them. Ask your dealer to see the blocks. If he has none tell him to write us. We will send you samples.

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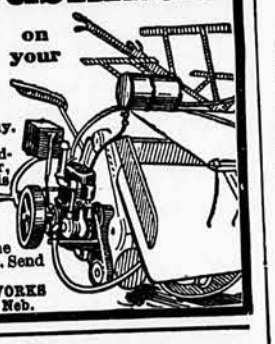
Put a Cushman Engine on your Binder



Operates at 30c to 50c a day. Saves horse flesh. All horses do is draw the binder. Always ample power, weighs under 200 lbs. This is an all-purpose engine—for any work from 1 to 5 h.p., as well as being the original binder engine. Consumes gasoline according to work done. Send for free book.

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CLIPPER Windmills are Guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. Simple, strong, durable. Write today for prices on windmills, pumps and supplies.

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ties except by putting him to the actual test.

Live stock shows are full of other demonstration tests, such as butcher tests, or block tests for the beef breeds, milk tests for dairy breeds, etc.; race horses get their tests on the track, but who ever heard of a fair or stock show offering premiums for tests of draft stallions at actual work. They offer premiums for mares and geldings hitched in pairs, fours and sixes, shown to an empty wagon, but the ton stallion competes for his ribbons at the end of a lead strap.

When the breeders of draft horses in America get to meeting at the big fairs and competing for prizes offered for the pair of registered draft stallions that can move the heaviest load or that can haul a given number of tons a mile in the shortest time, then the importer will have a hard time selling his bob-tailed horses for more money than the American breeder gets. But as long as the American drafter is bred and raised in idleness there will be a good business in bringing breeding stock from foreign countries where both stallions and mares are worked in harness.

In the fall of 1902 I bought a jack in Missouri and the following year I drove him to a buggy, hitched with a stallion, about 35 miles every week. He finished the season far better than he began it, and out of the first crop of mules I showed a pair of three-year-olds at the American Royal and won second on three-year-old pair. This jack never wore harness after that year and never reproduced a like crop of mules.

I never saw a collar and hames that would fit a draft stallion properly, but they work nicely in a good, heavy breast collar. A pitchfork handle makes a good jockey stick, and in working one stallion, fasten the jockey stick to the top of the other horse's hame. I learned this by experience. I hitched a stallion with a mule and fastened the stick to the breast strap ring on the mule. The stallion reared up on the mule and the stick would not let him get back. If he tries it with a good long stick fastened to the top of the hame, when he rears the stick pushes him out so far from the other horse that he does not try it very often.—J. G. ARBUTHNOT, Cuba, Kan., in Report of Live Stock Registry Board.

Hogging Kafir and Cow Peas.

E. F. Gregg, Neal, Kan., writes: "Last season I planted 20 acres of cow peas and hogged them off in the fall, plowing under the vines left in the field. I desire to do the same thing this year, but want to plant some grain crop with the peas, and should I use Kafir or Milo?"

Mr. Gregg's practice, as stated above, not only gave him excellent hog pasture, but such treatment is advantageous to the field.

We recommend planting a half stand of early variety of Kafir. Plant in listed rows. The Kafir will mature in from 80 to 100 days. Three weeks after the Kafir has been planted, drill a row of New Era cow peas between the rows of Kafir. The cow peas will mature about 60 days from date of planting and will reach maturity about the same time as Kafir. The pea vines being sufficiently green, however, for pasture, and will be eaten readily by hogs.

The ground for planting the Kafir and cow peas should be clean and free from weeds so that cultivation would not be required after the planting of the cow peas. We believe that the above combination hog pasture would be an improvement on cow peas alone.

Scratches in Horses.

When the roads become muddy, and the barn floors, corrals and stalls get wet and dirty, the skin of the extremities of horses is exposed to the irritation of dirt, filth and cold, a condition which is apt to result in an inflammation commonly known as "scratches."

The coarse breeds of horses, especially those with white feet, are most subject to the disease.

The prevention of disease is not always spectacular, but it is of far more importance than the cure.

Keep the stall free from holes which collect urine and filth. The manure should not be allowed to accumulate, and plenty of dry bedding should be provided.

If the horse has been driven over muddy roads it is advisable to allow the legs to dry before cleaning. The best method consists in scraping the most of the mud off while fresh and allowing the rest to dry, then with a brush it may be removed thoroughly and without irritation.

Feed LEWIS' Lye to Your Hogs

Feed Lewis' Lye—not just lye—but *Lewis'* Lye, because Lewis' Lye is *best for the hogs*. Now when we say it is best we are not simply making a claim. We are stating a fact which *thousands* of hog-raisers *know* and *say* is true. You ask *why* it is best? Well, this is why. Because it is the *purest* and *strongest* and most *uniform* lye made in the world. If anyone questioned this statement we would *prove it*. This greater strength, greater purity and greater uniformity makes it the safest, *surest* preventive of HOG CHOLERA AND WORMS.

Use a little Lewis' Lye in your hog feed regularly, and keep cholera and other diseases away from your drove. Keep your hogs fat and healthy. Lewis' Lye will do it. It *does do it*. Has been doing it for nearly half a century.

The Quaker is on Every Can

The Value of Lye in Hog Feed

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

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

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

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

There is no special lye for hogs.

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

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

Read the instructions for feeding Lewis' Lye to hogs—one quarter can to every barrel of feed. Now read the instructions on the "Specially prepared secret process" lye for hogs —"One-*half* can to a barrel of feed."

Figure it out and decide which lye you want to use.

Lewis' Lye is backed by the responsibility of the manufacturer, in whom you can put every ounce of faith. No premiums, no schemes. Just the best lye in the world. Order it from your grocer. The Quaker is on every can.

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

$3,000 A YEAR

Mr. Chas. Foss, Cedarville, Ill., makes that and more on a 96-acre dairy farm. Mr. W. L. Hunter, Raymond, Neb., has had to enlarge his dairy to meet the great demand for his cream. N. H. Locke Company, Lockeford, Cal., gets 8 to 10 cents per gallon above the highest market price for cream and won 17 prizes at the state fair. You can win like success.

These men, like others making biggest profits, use

SHARPLES

Tubular Cream Separators

exclusively. This is because Tubulars have twice the skimming force of other separators, skim twice as clean, pay a profit no other can pay. Tubular cream and butter bring extra prices, because dairy Tubulars contain no disks to chop or taint the cream. For these reasons, over 100,000 dairymen in Iowa alone use Tubulars. Ask for free trial and exchange proposition. Write for Catalog 165

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
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It reveals facts that you should know about windmills and gas engines. Write for it today.

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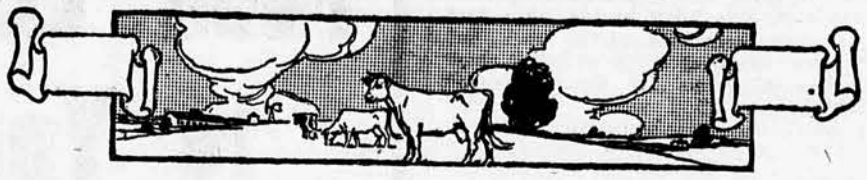
DAIRY



Are you feeding the skim milk immediately after separating? The warm milk, especially for young animals, has a greater feeding value than cold milk. The quicker the skim milk is fed, generally speaking, the more it is worth to you. You cannot afford to have the milk standing around and becoming stale before feeding.

Do you have an idea how much butter fat per year your cows are yielding? If not, it would be well worth your while to investigate. We know you are anxious to keep the best cows and save the heifer calves from the best cows. It is quite impossible to guess at the respective merits of the cows in the herd. You should make some arrangement for weighing and testing the milk of every cow.

Adjust the cream separator to deliver a 35 to 40 per cent cream. This will give you the largest quantity of skim milk for feeding, the smallest quantity of cream to cool, and take care of and deliver to the creamery, and cream of such per cent of fat will keep sweet longer than cream 15 to 20 per cent. Cream above 40 per cent is quite heavy, and the loss of butter fat in transferring it from one utensil to another is considerable.

If you desire a uniform test at your cream station, separate the milk at as nearly the same temperature as possible, turn the separator at a uniform speed, keep the separator bowl clean and the openings free from obstruction, and use about the same quantity of skim milk or water for flushing the bowl. Violation of any one of these things results in varying the cream test and very often results in dissatisfaction in the test received at the cream station.

The editor has said time and again that he would not convert every farm in Kansas into an exclusive dairy farm if it were possible for him to do so. We are not ready for any such thing in Kansas. It is our contention, however, that on every farm of a half section or less it is well worth while to milk all the good cows the help available will permit. There is ample room and good opportunity for the occasional farmer who desires to make dairying a specialty.

See that the young calf has opportunity to drink water. It requires water even though it is drinking milk, and will not do as well as it should without water. You have seen pigs leave corn or rich slop for a drink of fresh water. This was because the pig craved and needed water. The same is true of the calf. What any animal craves is quite likely to be a good thing for it, provided it is not starved to the point of craving something to satisfy an empty stomach.

We believe in farm chores. This implies the care of hogs, calves, cows and chickens. It is the editor's experience that the farmer who has the most chores is in the long run the man who gets the most money from his labor. There is good business judgment to be displayed in doing chores, as in anything else. It does not pay as well to devote attention to a poor hog or a poor calf as it does to a good one. This shows the necessity, therefore, of attending well to good stock. Such stock pays the biggest return for the labor invested.

The idea of dairying is beyond any question spreading to every section of Kansas and the west. This is not strange, because Kansas is no longer a new state, and dairying—just as sure as the world moves—finds its way to every state which has passed through its most profitable period of growing grain for market. This period passed, the necessity of intensive and live stock farming is impressed to a greater or lesser extent upon every farmer, and in the proportion that this is impressed upon him the idea of dairying cannot help but grow.

The properly regulated dairy will not interfere with crop farming. If the cows are fresh about the middle of September the milking season will come on after the rush of harvest and feed saving is past. The fall fresh cows will milk well on good pasture of the early spring, and will be dry during July, August and the first half of September, while the farm work is the heaviest. The fall fresh cow will increase her milk flow perceptibly on spring pasture, and the farmer who so regulates his dairy herd will in effect have the same cow fresh twice per year.

Kansas creameries have enlarged the Kansas farmer's market for his dairy products. The cream made into creamery butter is sold in competition with butter made throughout the United States, and Kansas cream in the form of butter is marketed in practically all of the non-producing butter states of this Union. Creameries, therefore, bring to Kansas money which heretofore has been paid to farmers of other states for butter. The creameries have made Kansas dairy products an article of commerce. Twenty years ago Kansas butter was not a commercial commodity.

Do you have the hand separator in good running condition? Does it run easily and does it save all the butter fat? If it does not run easily, the chances are that it is not doing good work. You cannot afford to operate a separator which is leaving one-fourth of the total butter fat in the skim milk. The calves and pigs can be supplied with fat cheaper than by consuming butter fat. If you are in doubt as to the work of your separator, take a sample of the skim milk to your cream station for testing. Cream separators, properly handled, will last a long time. If improperly handled they become ineffective and should either be repaired or replaced.

Dairy success depends upon the liberal feeding and comfort of the best cows we have in our present herds. Good stabling with plenty of the brightest and best feed we can grow on our farms will double the present milk yield. Alfalfa and silage of either corn, Kafir or sorghum, will furnish the best milk-producing feed. Alfalfa hay with bright, early-cut Kafir or sorghum roughage, will improve the present general feeding methods 100 per cent. Every farm in Kansas will grow a variety of feed which will compel a cow to give milk if that feed is cut at the right time and properly cared for and the cow is not exposed to the storm.

Wisconsin and Michigan papers state that hundreds of carloads of grade dairy cows are being bought there and shipped into Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. We know of a number of carloads of such cows having been sold in Kansas this year. This is an indication of the spread of the dairy cow idea, and shows that the man who will breed dairy stock in Kansas has a source of revenue through the sale of such stock. Nearly every day KANSAS FARMER receives an inquiry from some one who wants to know where he can buy eight or ten head of dairy-bred cows. It is possible for Kansas dairymen to breed these cattle and sell them and keep Kansas money out of the hands of the eastern dairymen.

Not until KANSAS FARMER, in its issue of March 23, printed an article by State Dairy Commissioner Burch on the Kansas dairy law, did many of its readers know that Kansas cream station operators were compelled to pass an examination for proficiency in cream testing and the issuance of a license or permit to test cream based on such examination. The law further requires that this permit be displayed conspicuously in the business place of the cream buyer. This shows that farmers in general have not been posted on the dairy law, which has been in force some five or six years, and demonstrates further that the force of the dairy commissioner has not been sufficiently large to impress upon the producers of dairy products the benefits resulting to them from the dairy law and the dairy commissioner's office.

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Get Longer Wool
Get More Money

for your wool by shearing with a Stewart machine because such wool has a longer fibre. Wool buyers pay more for long staple—and you get the longest by shearing with a

Stewart No. 9 Ball Bearing Shearing Machine

This is, without question, the most perfect hand operated shearing machine ever devised. Has ball bearings in every part where friction or wear occurs. Has a ball bearing shearing head of the latest improved Stewart pattern.

Price of machine, all complete, including 4 combs and 4 cutters of the celebrated Stewart quality is

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Get one from your dealer, or send $2.00 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance.

Money and transportation charges back if not pleased.

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Here's the only blower ensilage cutter that can be depended upon to do good work under all conditions.

PAPEC PNEUMATIC ENSILAGE CUTTER

Cuts and elevates silage with less power than any other cutter. Easy to set up and operate; no wood to twist and warp; elevates over 50 feet without clogging. Write for booklet, "How to Prepare Ensilage," FREE.

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Distributing Points:
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5 Special Silo Propositions to You

Get these offers—then decide on a Champion. Western Made for Western Trade. Continuous door front trussed and braced with angle iron and channel steel. Double latch ladder secures doors and supports heaviest man. Adjustable hoops keep staves tight. Redwood doors—can't shrink or bind.

5 Money Saving Ways to Buy the Champion Silo.

No. 1—For single silo and cutter. No. 2—For two silos and cutter. No. 3—For three silos and cutter. No. 4—For four silos and cutter. No. 5—For five silos and cutter.

Write for Free Catalog. Tell me which proposition you want.

Keller J. Bell, Western Silo Co.,
135 11th St., Des Moines, Ia.

SILVERMINE and BOONE CO. WHITE

OUR SEED GROWS

Grown from Kansas State Agricultural College breeding stock.

Maple Hill Farms
Earnest W. Young, Prop.
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IT'S easy to know beforehand that the Paris Green you buy will do what you buy it for. Order of your dealer Devoe & Raynolds Paris Green; pure, unadulterated, no waste, effective, insures results.

Devoe Arsenate of Lead and Devoe Lime and Sulphur Solution are perfect sprays; you can depend on them.

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TOWER'S FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKER

The design shows how our REFLEX EDGES (pat'd) keep water from running in at front of coat. Every drop goes down and off, so

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112

ALBERTA'S GRAIN CROP

Reports from the grain fields of Alberta, Western Canada, show splendid yields of wheat, oats and barley.

Many farmers have paid for their land out of the proceeds of the crop of 1911.

At exhibitions throughout the U. S. wherever the grain from this Province has been shown it has received the highest commendation.

Free Homesteads of 160 acres and adjoining pre-emptions of 160 acres (at $3 per acre) are to be had in the choicest districts. Schools convenient, climate excellent, soil of the very best, railways close at hand, building lumber cheap, fuel easy to get and reasonable in price, water easily procured, mixed farming a great success.

Write as to best place for settlement, settlers' low railway rates, pamphlet "Last Best West," and other information, to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to Can. Gov. Agt.

Canadian Government Agent
125 W. 9th St. Kansas City, Mo.

BEE SUPPLY HOUSE

Everything for the Business. We manufacture the latest and most approved supplies and sell direct from factory at factory prices. We're old-time bee people in the heart of a bee country. We know your needs. Send for catalog. Early order discounts. Don't buy till it comes.

THE LEAHY MFG. CO.,
Talmage Street. Higginsville, Mo.

FOR SALE—BEE SUPPLIES. ROOT'S goods. Send for catalog. O. A. Keene, 1600 Seward Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Remember that success in dairying depends upon keeping the cow milking as many months of the year as possible. To do this the cow must have feed. The cow fresh this spring will give a good flow while pasture is good. When pasture fails the milk flow will fail, and once failing cannot be restored except at an unprofitable expenditure for feed. The right plan is to sow enough sorghum or Kafir or thickly planted corn in a field handy to the feed lot so that when pastures are short it will be possible to give the milking cows a feed of green stuff night and morning. The editor for years followed such practice, and is sure that no acreage of green cow feed will yield a greater revenue than when fed to milking cows in this manner. Such feed will come on just right, too, for the fall fresh cows, and will start them off well into the feeding season, and with proper feeding and care will result in a good winter flow when butter fat prices are highest and you have the most time to devote to the dairy.

Good Health Requires Ventilation.

Dairy barns are frequently poorly ventilated. The dairy cow is then not only required to live, but to work under unfavorable influences, and she often falls a victim to such diseases as tuberculosis, pneumonia, bronchitis and colds. Foul air is one of the prime factors in the production of such diseases. Since the advent of sanitary science in connection with ventilation the air space allowed for each animal has been increased, and a number of methods of ventilation have been devised. The exercise of a little care in such matters will protect the health of animals, prevent premature death, and also make possible the highest working efficiency of the herd.

The Largest Holsteins.

How large do the largest Holstein cows get? I have one, Beatrice Gerben 68098, raised by the State University of Nebraska, that weighs, at eight years of age, 1,950 pounds.

She is a half sister of Katy Gerben of the University herd, that has the world's "long distance" record. She gave me a bull calf on March 8 that weighed 120 pounds at birth. He is a dandy, three-fourths white and a grandson of Hengerveld DeKol, by Woodcrest Nig.

I would like to hear from other owners of large Holsteins.—D. E. C. BROWN, Fullerton, Neb.

Dry Cows and Dry Farming.

The Denver Field and Farm says: A plains settler who secures a few cows and makes use of the native grass when there is any, sells his butter fat at 25 and 30 cents a pound, pays his store bills in butter, eggs and such produce as he can spare and thus keeps out of debt, is doing more for the dry farming proposition than the politicians and all the experiments and lectures ever devised. This also means more for the permanent settlement of the state than the puffing by newspaper correspondents engineered by the immigration fakirs. The trouble is that too many of the settlers think it is in keeping with the spirit of dry farming to have a bunch of dry cows stuck around the ranch.

Treatment for Calf Scours.

Calves at the Wisconsin experiment farm are specially treated for calf scours. First, special care is taken to avoid scours by keeping the calves in clean, bright, well lighted and well ventilated quarters. They are fed regularly until four weeks old on two to six pounds of their mothers' milk three times daily. Care is taken to have the temperature of the milk as near that of freshly-drawn milk as possible and always to have the calf-pail scrupulously clean.

In spite of all precaution now and then there is a case of scours. For the past two years such cases have been treated as follows: As soon as symptoms appear, two or four tablespoonfuls of castor oil are mixed with one-half pint of milk and given to the calf. This is followed in four to six hours by one teaspoonful of a mixture of one part salol and two parts subnitrate of bismuth. It can also be given with one-half pint of new milk, or the powder placed on the tongue and washed down by a small amount of milk. The salol and subnitrate of bismuth can be secured from any druggist mixed in the proper proportions at the time of purchase and thus have the powder readily available for use at any time. As an additional precaution against contagious scours, it is advised that the navel of the new-born calf be wetted with a 1 to 500 solution of corrosive sublimate.

SEE AND TRY A
DE LAVAL
CREAM SEPARATOR

We cannot believe that there is a sensible man living who would purchase any other than a DE LAVAL Cream Separator for his own use if he would but see and try an improved DE LAVAL machine before buying.

It is a fact that 99% of all separator buyers who do SEE and TRY a DE LAVAL machine before buying purchase the DE LAVAL and will have no other. The 1% who do not buy the DE LAVAL are those who allow themselves to be influenced by something else than real genuine separator merit.

Every responsible person who wishes it may have the Free Trial of a DE LAVAL machine at his own home without advance payment or any obligation whatsoever. Simply ask the DE LAVAL agent in your nearest town or write direct to the nearest DE LAVAL office.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE

Get In Quick

The Building of the new lines of the A. T. & S. Fe Ry. will open up six counties in

Southwestern Kansas

These counties are Gray, Haskell, Stevens, Morton, Stanton and Grant, all level unbroken prairie.

We have purchased 1,500 of the choicest quarter sections of this fertile soil and will sell them, preferably to actual settlers, for from $1,600 to $2,400 a quarter.

The soil is deep, rich, durable. On it may be raised all crops generally included in the list of the modern, up-to-date farmer. You can by changing your farm practice raise what you are raising today.

The only reason that this splendid country has remained undeveloped was because there was no railway. The local market could not take the products of the soil. This reason has been overcome. The future of the country is assured.

Even without a railway the country has prospered. The farmers during 1911 raised and sold field crops and held stock valued at $1,937,018 and had on hand January 1, 1912, $3,689,042 in stock and produce carried over.

This is the coming country. In a few years it is bound to be a part of the great wheat belt of Kansas. Buy now and get the benefit of advancing values. If you go onto the land, and develop it this advance will come more quickly.

When it was announced through the newspapers that the Santa Fe would build a line through these counties, requests for information as to how to get land began pouring in. From these inquiries sales have followed.

If you buy today you will reap a sure profit.

Send for our new booklet telling just what the country is like and what you may expect. It tells of the crops that are most profitable. It tells the social conditions you will find. The booklet gives the price of land and the easy terms offered. It means money to you.

A postal card will bring the booklet.

Fill in the coupon and mail TODAY.

2343

E. T. Cartledge, Tax Commissioner,
Santa Fe Land Improvement Co.
Topeka, Kansas.

Please send me your Southwest Kansas booklet.

Name .....

Address .....

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400 styles—30 days' free trial and 360 days' approval—choose your style—pay *factory* price—no more. If it's not the biggest stove value you ever saw, send it back, we pay freight both ways—you won't risk a penny.

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Factory prices on cook stoves, ranges, heating stoves, gas stoves and furnaces. Every stove shipped same day order is received. Our factory prices will *open your eyes* on the real cost of a stove. Send for this Free Factory Price Book No. 189 *today*.

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DAY PIG FORCEPS

Forceps Closed—16 inches long.

Forceps Open—25 inches long

A NECESSITY ON EVERY HOG FARM.

Saves the pigs or sows. Prof. J. H. Burt, K. S. A. C., Manhattan, says: "Have used Day Forceps. Am well pleased with them. I can recommend them to every hog raiser. They are the neatest and simplest I ever saw." Heavily nickel-plated. Will not wear or break. Sold on trial. Absolutely guaranteed. Price, $1.00 each, Postpaid. Write for circulars, or order from this ad.

DAY BROS. FORCEPS CO., Parker, Kan.

Anyone in Your Home Can Now Play the Piano

Invention has found the royal road to musical knowledge. No longer do you or anyone else need to spend hours in practice and finger training. Away with music drudgery forever.

You—yes, you—though you are out of practice, or even though you never learned a note, can now play the piano like the master composer himself. The wonderful operas, the inspiring hymns, the catchy waltz or popular song, any music at all—you can now play, giving perfect interpretation.

The Crown Combinola is the Perfect Piano

It will give real enjoyment to you and to every member of the family. It is always ready—plays any piece—can be played by anyone.

Put a Crown Combinola into your home. Next to mother herself it is the greatest homemaker of all. Countless evenings of enjoyment will await you and yours.

We know you don't intend to overlook entirely the happiness, the musical needs of your family. Well, then, find out how you can own a Crown Combinola. We have thought it all out—planned it all, and we know you can do it. Our plan is made particularly for the man who thinks he can't until he learns about the remarkable opportunity we offer him.

GEO. P. BENT COMPANY,
Manufacturers
220 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

"Music in the Home" Sent Free

Send for our beautiful free book "Music in the Home." It tells about the Crown Combinola and is a book for all music lovers. Besides, if you are the first to write us from your neighborhood, we have a special price offer that is a money saver—one well worth your while to write today about it.

GEO. P. BENT COMPANY
220 So. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Tell me about your special plan to introduce one Crown Combinola Piano in my neighborhood. Also send me your beautiful piano book, free of charge.
Name _____
Address _____

To Keep
Milk Pails Clean and Sanitary

Sprinkle Old Dutch Cleanser on a rag or brush, rub pail thoroughly, rinse well and the pail is spick and span—"sweet" and hygienically clean.

Contains no caustic, alkali or acid to harm the hands.

Old Dutch Cleanser

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

Just One Silo in All the World!

Has a Base Anchor and an Inner Anchoring Hoop—the Saginaw Silo. The Saginaw Base Anchor is absolutely new on 1912 Saginaw Silos. *Roots* Silo to its place. No fear your Saginaw will ever blow down. Saginaw Inner Anchoring Hoop at top makes it impossible for staves to loosen or fall in. Before you buy *any* Silo, be informed about these greatest improvements on Silos. The Saginaw also has the All-Steel Door Frame, adding strength and making easiest working doors. Four big, modern factories make the scientific Saginaw. We have a FREE BOOK for you, showing the great Saginaw Silo manufacturing plants inside and out: also facts on feeding silage. Write today to factory nearest you for Circular A-H

FARMERS HANDY WAGON COMPANY
(40) Saginaw, Mich. Minneapolis, Minn. Des Moines, Iowa Cairo, Ill.

A boy or girl could not have a more faithful friend or trusty companion than a Shetland pony or a Collie dog. KANSAS FARMER has made 19 active Kansas boys and girls happy by giving each a Shetland pony. We will soon give away four more Shetland ponies and outfits, also two beautiful Collie dogs, and other prizes. If you would like to have one of these Shetland ponies, or beautiful Collie dogs, be sure to write to the Pony Boy, 625 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kan., care of KANSAS FARMER, and he will write you a letter explaining how you can become the happy possessor of one of them.

HOME CIRCLE

If—

If kindly words we almost said
Were words we said indeed,
If kindly deeds we almost wrought
Were done to those in need—
How many hearts were happy then
That now in sorrow bleed!

W. C. UNGER.

It is said that if onions are peeled from the root up they will not make the eyes smart.

To mend a tear or rip in kid gloves, first buttonhole all around it with silk the color of the glove, and then sew over and over, catching the stitch through the buttonhole edge. This prevents making a worse tear.

In pressing skirts, or any wool garment, wet brown wrapping paper, place it over the plait or crease to be pressed, and apply the hot iron. Dip the paper in water as fast as it becomes dry. The crease is laid much more firmly than when a cloth is used.

Disagreeable odors which arise from cooking and which are so hard to keep from all parts of the house can be overcome in the following manner: Fill a bowl half full of boiling water, then pour on a few drops of oil of lavender. Leave the bowl in the room for a few minutes and a delightful fragrance will be the result.

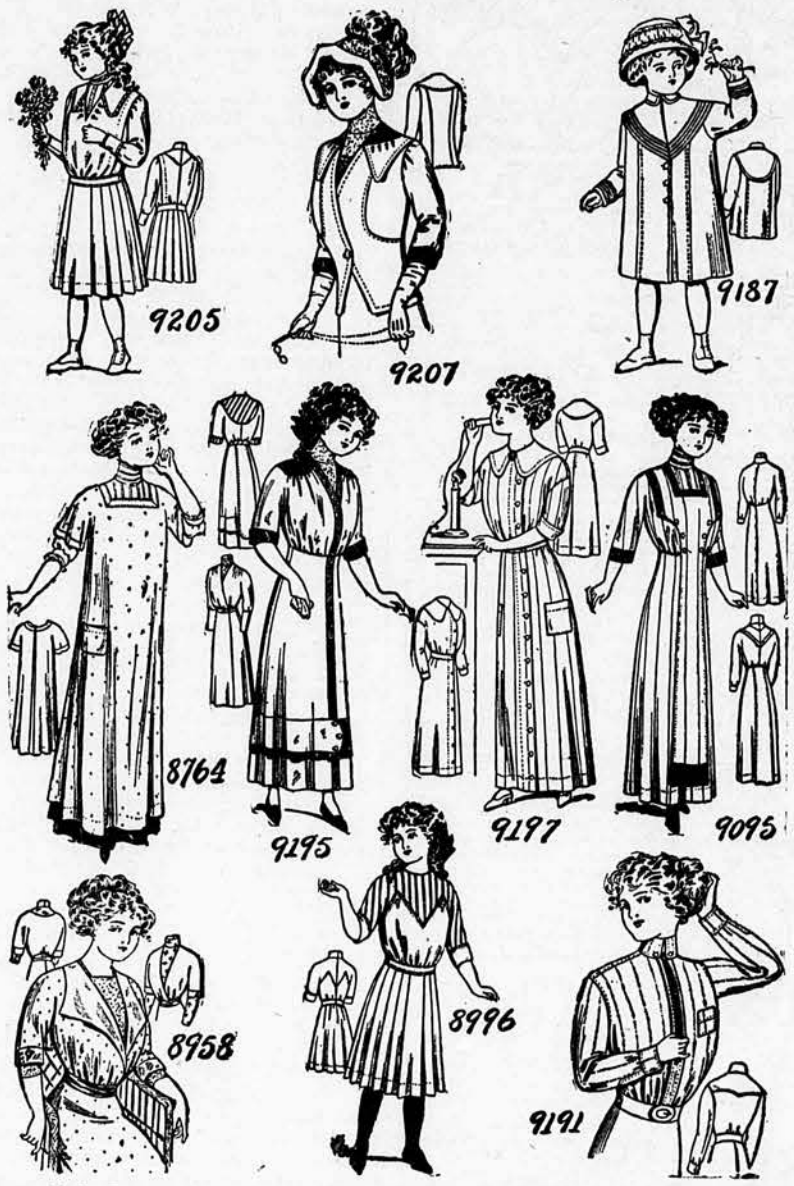
A novel way of stirring milk, porridge, custards, sauces or stews is to boil a large clean marble in them. This will automatically do the stirring while the liquid cooks. Any chance of burning is prevented without the labor and time required for constant stirring.

In some parts of China there are camphor trees which are known to be over a thousand years old.

After blankets have been washed and dried thoroughly, beat them vigorously with a carpet beater. This makes the wool light and soft.

As it will soon be time to make jelly and preserves, the following suggestion will not come amiss: When using paraffin for sealing the glass or jars, use an old teapot for putting on the paraffin. Place the teapot, into which you have put the paraffin, on the stove, and when it is melted pour it over the jelly. The teapot can be put away with whatever paraffin is left in it and is ready for future use by the simple process of again melting the paraffin.

There is much being said and done to improve the sanitary conditions of our schools and public places, which is very commendable, but how many mothers personally inspect each child's face, neck, ears and hands every morning before they are started off to school? I am afraid if this was done many mothers would be shocked at the result. Most children are so eager to be off and at play that they haven't time to give themselves a thorough scrubbing, and are apt to leave so-called "high water" marks. And the teeth are so sadly neglected in many cases. A child should early be taught the necessity of keeping the teeth and mouth clean. A really clean child is a delight to a teacher. And another important matter is to see that each child is provided with a clean handkerchief and that he is taught to use it.



9205—Girl's Dress: Sizes, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 4 yards of 44-inch material for the 12-year size. **9207—Ladies' Coat:** Sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 3¼ yards of 44-inch material for the 36-inch size. **9187—Girl's Coat:** Sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 2¾ yards of 44-inch material for the 6-year size. **8764—Ladies' Apron:** Sizes, small, medium and large. It requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material for the medium size. **9195—Misses' Dress:** Sizes, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 6 yards of 44-inch material for the 16-year size. **9197—Ladies' House Dress:** Sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 5 yards of 44-inch material for the 36-inch size. **9095—Ladies' House Dress:** Sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 8 yards of 38-inch material for the 36-inch size with panel, and 6 yards without panel. **8958—Ladies' Waist with Guimpe:** Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. It requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material with 1 yard of 20-inch allover to cover sleeve and vest portions of lining as illustrated, for a 36-inch size. **8996—Girl's Dress:** Sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3½ yards of 27-inch material for the 8-year size. **9191—Ladies' Shirt Waist:** Sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 2⅛ yards of 44-inch material for the 36-inch size. Price of these patterns is 10 cents each.

Readers Market Place

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over a quarter of a million readers for 25c a line for one week; 50c a line for two weeks; 75c a line for three weeks; 80c a line for four weeks. Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 20c a line per week. Count 6 words to make one line. No "ad" taken for less than 50c. All "ads" sets in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms always cash with order.

SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted on this page free of charge for two weeks, for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

YOU ARE WANTED FOR GOVERNMENT position, $80 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. No "layoffs." Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Excellent chance for farmers. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. A88, Rochester, N. Y.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

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

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, WORKING foreman for my farm. We raise alfalfa and stock. Give references and salary. Reply to X. Y. Z., Chanute, Kan.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark. to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

WANTED—RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS, rural and city carriers, postoffice clerks. Thousands needed. Examinations soon. Trial lesson free. Write, Ozment, 44 R., St. Louis.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—RED POLLED BULLS, 10 and 15 months old; Duroc Jersey sows and fall pigs. I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan.

RED POLLS—27 YEAR BREEDER OF best farmers' cattle that live. Bulls for sale. D. F. Van Buskirk, Bluemound, Kan.

FIVE JERSEY BULL CALVES FROM Register of Merit dams. Sire's dam, 837 pounds butter one year. W. L. Hunter, Raymond, Neb.

FOR SALE—HEREFORD CATTLE. REGistered bull, seven cows, mostly springers, three yearling heifers, one young heifer calf. Price, $580. C. M. Stebbins, Devon, Kan.

FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himelburger, 307 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—FOUR RED POLLED BULLS old enough for service, all registered; also cows and heifers; good ones. E. B. Youtsey, Pattonsburg, Mo.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE REGISTERED Holstein bull, age 7 months. Come see him, see his sire, and see what his dam is doing. Backed with good A. R. O. records on both sides. Harry W. Mollhagen, Bushton, Kan.

CHENANGO VALLEY HOLSTEINS—High-grade, heavy producing dairy cows and heifers, fresh or near-by springers. Write your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. J. Howard, Bouckville, New York.

FOR SALE—DOUBLE STANDARD Polled Durham bulls. Also, the herd bull, You Know X5624, S. H. 276023. He is a great breeder and a sure dehorner. C. M. Albright, Overbrook, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE, COLLIES, POLAND Chinas and White Wyandottes; cockerels and eggs for sale; Scotch Collie puppies for sale, females. U. A. Gore, Seward, Kan.

HOLSTEINS—FOUR CHOICE HOLSTEIN heifers, and one bull 15-16th pure, 3 to 4 weeks old, $15 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Also, one yearling bull, $45, and one 6 months old, $30. All nicely marked and from heavy milkers. Edgewood Farm, R. 5, Whitewater, Wis.

ALYSDALE SHORTHORNS—THREE extra good bulls for sale; 16 months old. Sired by Archer's Victor 292012. Two red, one dark roan, also some high-class cows and heifers. Farm close to Topeka. Address or call upon owner. C. W. Merriam, Columbian Building, Topeka, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE—20 HEAD JACKS AND 15 head jennets, all registered in American Jack Association. Percheron stallion, 5 years old, dapple gray, sound and right. Colts to show. Will trade this horse for mares or fillies. D. J. Hutchins, Sterling, Kan.

Red Polled Bulls.

H. L. Pellet, of Eudora, Kan., has 18 young bulls for sale, yearlings and 2 year olds. They are al lregistered and from the best Red Polled families. Please look up advertisement and write for prices. Mention Kansas Farmer.

HOGS.

FOR SALE—O. I. C. PEDIGREED PIGS—3 months, $15. F. Greiner, Billings, Mo.

DUROC SOWS AND PIGS. BRONZE turkeys finely marked. Barred Rocks and Brown and White Leghorns. J. M. Young, Fall River, Kan.

DOGS.

BLOODHOUNDS — PARTLY TRAINED yearlings. R. Bell, Hamilton, Mo.

COLLIES; 100 PUPPIES, BROOD bitches and broke male dogs. W. R. Watson, Oakland, Iowa.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

BERMUDA—FREE BOOKLET. WRITE Mitchell & Son, Chandler, Okla.

CHOICE FIRST CROP ALFALFA SEED—No weed seed. Samples free. $8 per bu. L. S. Kirkham, McAllaster, Kan.

SEED CORN FOR SALE — CHOICE, white and yellow varieties. J. C. Mitchell, Perry, Kan.

WANTED—ALFALFA HAY. CARLOAD lots. State quality and price. Borden Stock Farm, Tonti, Illinois.

GIANT-BLACK-HULLED-WHITE KAFIR corn. Selected 15 years for early ripening. Guaranteed pure. Chas. Mitchell, Route 1, Lafontaine, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED—1911 CROP, $8.50 PER bushel, f. o. b., Lebanon, Neb. Sacks, 25c. Write for sample. M. J. Walters, Lebanon, Neb.

ASH GROVE ALFALFA SEED—$10 PER bushel; sacks free. Non-irrigated, guaranteed free of dodder and Russian thistles. K. C. Knudson, Gem, Kan.

CHOICE KAFIR CORN SEED—Threshed. Giant Black Hull, White or Red. Stored in head; never been hot. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price, $1.50 per bushel, sacked, delivered on cars. H. W. Smith, Buxton, Kan.

ALFALFA FOR SALE—MAY 1 AND ALL summer, will have choice alfalfa to sell direct to consumer, f. o. b. Elgin, Kan., less Kansas City commission charges. George Merwin, Elgin, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED — OFFER EXTRA quality alfalfa seed, non-irrigated, $9.00 bu., delivered any station in state Kansas. Sack free. Sample sent on request. L. A. Jordan, Winona, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

CONVERT YOUR FARM OR OTHER property into cash. Particulars free. Mid-West Sales Agency, Box 3, Riverton, Neb.

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

60 ACRES, 5 MILES S. W. FROM CENter of Topeka, $115 per acre. W. R. Axtell, R. R. 7, Topeka, Kan.

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

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

HAPPY WYOMING HOMES — 35,000 acres guaranteed Carey Act lands. 60,000 acres under completed irrigation system. Low prices. Easy terms. Write Wyoming Development Co., Cheyenne, Wyo.

DELIGHTFUL OREGON: FAMOUS Sutherlin Valley orchard lands offer wonderful opportunities. Illustrated literature, maps, prices and particulars, free. Luse Land and Development Co., Ltd., St. Paul, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SA^ E—25,000 hedge posts. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

STRADIVARIUS VIOLIN FOR SALE—Excellent sweet tone. Miss Bertha G. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kan.

FINE LEAF TOBACCO FOR SALE. Send stamps for free samples. W. L. Parks, Adams, Tenn.

PRICE YOUR TWO-ROW LISTER ON cars, in good order. Supt. Haney, Boone, Colo.

FOR SALE—A FEW STRONG COLONIES of bees in 10-frame hives, at $4.50 each. O. A. Keene, Topeka, Kan.

SEND US YOUR OLD AUTO TIRES—WE re-tread, making them good as new for half the price of new tires. Write for prices. White's Tire Shop, Topeka, Kan.

FEEDERS, NOTICE—FOUR THOUSAND bushels of good, sound, dry corn. Shelled or ear. Can load in cars. J. D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kan.

Giving Medicines to Animals.

The drench is the most common manner of giving medicine to large animals. Use a long necked bottle; insert this between the cheek and the first back tooth. Raise the head to a level so the fluid will run back to the throat. Do not tie the horse's head so far up that it is unable to swallow. Grasp a cow around the neck and by the muzzle with the left hand, and by inserting the bottle just in front of the back teeth and cheek, the medicine will be swallowed, even by the most stubborn animal. For hogs, cut a small hole in an old shoe or boot and give the medicine very slowly. As a rule, it is not wise to drench pigs.

A thick, sweet mass of medicine is easy to give. Mix the medicine up with a thick syrup and smear the required amount on the back teeth with a small stick. This is a convenient way to give medicines to dogs, pigs and cats.

It should be remembered that medicines have no curative power themselves. They merely assist nature, and the important factors of ventilation, pure water, nutritious food and cleanliness should always be looked after.

Suggestions for Autoists.

Before you finish tuning up your car for the coming season take your casings off and examine the rims. If they are rusty don't fail to scrape and paint them. And don't put the casings back until you have made sure that the rims are absolutely true and free from dents. Sprinkle soapstone into the casings before replacing the tubes.

If the rear tires are worn get a new pair for the rear and let the old casings spend their declining days on the front wheels where the service is easier. You will be money in pocket by so doing.

Test the alignment of your axles. The easiest way is to measure between the felloes of the wheels or the edges of the rims at the point directly in front of the axle. If this measurement differs from the same measurement taken on the opposite side of the wheels it shows the axles are out of alignment. Correct this defect immediately or expect big tire bills.

Buy a good pressure gauge, and register a solemn vow to use it frequently and regularly throughout the season.

Why Plow with Dull Shares?

You wouldn't use a dull razor. Why burden your team with dull plow shares?

Ordinary soft center shares when sharpened by the blacksmith are not re-hardened. Why? Because he is cautioned against it by the manufacturer—he can't afford to take the risk.

ACME SOFT CENTER STEEL SHARES can be re-tempered any number of times, any place that fire and water can be found and at our risk. Both user and blacksmith are protected by

OUR GUARANTEE

CAN'T BREAK THE ACME

Acme steel hardened shares, shovels and shapes are warranted not to break under any condition where plowing for crop is being done. Shares guaranteed against breakage under same conditions of usage after blacksmith has drawn the temper, sharpened, heated to a cherry red and re-tempered same. Acme shares are guaranteed to wear as long as any other soft-center steel shares made.

By re-tempering, you get hard shares—hard shares wear—retain their sharp edge—reduce the cost of plowing per acre. "Acme Shares Don't Break."

ONE BLOW BREAKS OTHERS

Note the difference in these photographs between Acme Shares and others. Mr. Farmer—why not have the perfect Acme Shares on your plows? They cost no more than others and think how much more they are worth to you.

Where can you get Acme Shares? On Moline Plows only—The best plows in the world—The best made, the best balanced, the easiest to handle.

The "Best Ever" Sulky and Gang Plows are made of carefully selected materials, in a factory making only high-grade implements. Positive wheel control—perfect scouring qualities—light draft and many other strong features in addition to the Acme Steel Shares and Moldboards which place Moline Plows in a class by themselves.

The "Best Ever"

Write today for FREE FOLDER on Best Ever plows, also Acme booklet.

MOLINE PLOW COMPANY
Dept. 4
MOLINE, ILLINOIS

Why Work So Hard?

EVERY TIRED HOUSEWIFE has looked forward to a new range, hoping that it will *banish* the *drudgery* from her kitchen. The Monarch Malleable Range does the work in *one-half the time*—because it *heats quickly*—needs no blacking—is easily kept clean and bright—uses *less fuel*—and behaves just like a *new range every day*, year after year.

Monarch Malleable Ranges

are different—malleable iron and steel—riveted to stay tight—no bolts or putty—Asbestos and steel linings prevent rust or corrosion. No blacking—no smutty kettles to clean—abundance of hot water all the time,—as quick to respond and as easy to control as a gas range.

There is no secret—Our Malleable Foundry makes only range castings—The Monarch is made complete in our immense plant—*we make nothing else*. Our workmen are trained specialists—*making one thing* and making it *right*. The result is a range without comparison at a price little, if any, higher than ordinary ranges.

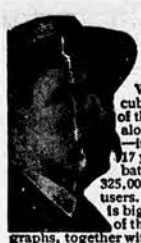
Thousands of Dealers Sell Monarch Ranges

Investigate the Monarch. No matter if you do think your old range is good enough. The Monarch will save enough in fuel, time and work the first year to pay back all your old stove is worth.

FREE Two valuable books. "The Range Problem," a handsome 32-page book that tells how to avoid mistakes in selecting a range. "Cash in on the Old Stove"—an 8-page book about kitchen economy and satisfaction. Write for them today, giving name of cook stove you now have and how long you have had it.

Malleable Iron Range Co., 1110 Lake St., Beaver Dam, Wis.

"Make Your Cooking a Daily Pleasure



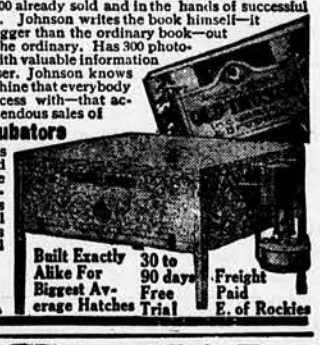
Johnson Has a Book All Ready To Mail To You

Why not send postal card to Johnson, the Incubator Man of Clay Center, Neb., and get a copy of the latest issue of his wonderful incubator catalog. It is different from all other poultry books—it is written by Johnson himself, who has had 17 years experience in manufacturing more incubators than any other 5 makers in the world—325,000 already sold and in the hands of successful users. Johnson writes the book himself—it is bigger than the ordinary book—out of the ordinary. Has 300 photographs, together with valuable information for the poultry raiser. Johnson knows how to make a machine that everybody can have a big success with—that accounts for his tremendous sales of

Old Trusty Incubators

Let Johnson's 325,000 satisfied customers be the guide to your success—write for his book—let him tell you how much less than $10 he will sell an Old Trusty.

Write now to
M. M. JOHNSON,
The Incubator Man
Clay Center, Nebraska



Built Exactly Alike For Biggest Average Hatches — 30 to 90 days Free Trial — Freight Paid E. of Rockies

Save Your Chicks

from RATS, VERMIN and ROUGH WEATHER

If you want top-notch profits from your chickens, get rid of those wooden coops—they soon get full of vermin, ill-smelling, soggy and they don't keep out rats and weasels.

All-Metal, Rain-Proof TRI-ANGLE Coops

Galvanized iron—rust-proof—instantly cleaned. Keep your chicks happy, healthy and safe. Thoroughly ventilated, roomy, easily "get-at-able." Fold flat when not in use. Far cheaper than wooden coops—pay for themselves first season in chicks saved. Absolutely guaranteed. Fuller information on request.

TRI-ANGLE MFG. CO.
Box A23 Freeport, Ill.

We ship quick from St. Paul, Buffalo, Kansas City or Racine.

$7.55 Buys Best 140-Egg Incubator

Double cases all over; best copper tank; nursery, self-regulating. Best 140-chick hot-water Brooder, $4.85. Both ordered together, $11.50. Freight prepaid (E. of Rockies). No machines at any price are better. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for book today or send price now and save waiting.

Belle City Incubator Co., Box 18 Racine, Wis.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

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

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.

SAVE YOUR CHICKS.

We can help you. Send names and addresses of ten poultry friends and receive our 32-page book on WHITE DIARRHOEA, the greatest foe to chick life. This book makes poultry profits possible. Gives care and feeding of chicks; also gives cause and guaranteed cure for bowel trouble. Above book and sample of F. K. Tablets FREE, postpaid, for the names. Write today. The value will surprise you.

F. K. REMEDY CO.
740 Second St. Arkansas City, Kansas.

BUFF ROCKS **THE STRAIN**

that has made ABILENE FAMOUS. Fifteen eggs, $5. "YOUNG'S" Strain White Leghorns, 15 eggs, $3. "LUSTROUS" Black Cochin Bantams, 15 eggs, $1.50.

WILLIAM SCOTT,
Box K, Abilene, Kan.

THE ACTUAL LIVE HEN INCUBATOR.

Nearly million used. patented plans. Most successful. Hen controls everything. Makes no costly mistakes. Incubator for hen's use. Very small expense. No freight to pay. Ask for free book. Hundreds testimonials. Money back if not as represented. Address, U. U. Co., Box 48, Rivera, Calif.

Cheap as Wood.

We manufacture Lawn and Farm Fence. Sell direct shipping to users only, at manufacturers' prices. No agents. Our catalog is Free. Write for it today.
UP-TO-DATE MFG. CO. 908 10th St., Terre Haute, Ind.

Bees on the Farm "Gleanings in Bee Culture" will help you get more pleasure and more profit from Bee keeping. Six months trial subscription, 25c. Book on Bees and catalog of supplies sent free. The A. I. Root Company, Box 220, Medina, Ohio.

Big Free Catalog SEND for Our Big Free Auto Catalog. Just out. Everything for your automobile at wholesale prices. Auto Specialty Co., Dept. E, 1516 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

POULTRY

The hens are getting down to business in earnest, and eggs are getting plentiful.

In order to keep the hens busy and doing their best, the watchful eye of the proprietor needs to be upon them constantly.

The broody hens will need attending to by placing them in a coop by themselves, or they will interfere with the laying of the other hens.

All soft food should be seasoned with a little salt. Fowls need salt the same as human beings. The old theory that it is dangerous to use salt in any soft feed fed to poultry is a delusion.

Too many want to start into the poultry business without any capital and make big profits. It's just like any other business. It takes capital and experience, but a little more of the experience is needed than capital.

One important feature in egg-production is not to disturb, scare or change your chickens from one place to another. When you go among them, move slowly and talk to them. Do not make any quick motions while about them at all. As for dogs that chase hens around, they should not be allowed on the premises.

Beware of feeding sour feed to chickens, as it is the worst thing a chick can eat. By sour feed we do not mean sour milk, as milk is all right, sweet or sour; but moist feed that is allowed to stand too long becomes sour. Not only does it supply no nourishment, but it taxes the strength already gained, to rid the system of it, thus compelling the little body to draw upon its reserves and take a step backward. It is easy to see that this is poor economy if we want the chicks to grow. A very common mistake is to mix up too much food and save that which is not fed for next time. By the next time that mixed food is well on its way to sourness, if not already sour, and is dangerous to feed. It is very easy to avoid the improper and sour food rock. Simply feed so much as will be eaten up greedily and let it be absolutely fresh and clean. The same rule applies to feeding chicks that we have so often recommended for adult fowls; feed only what will be eaten up quickly, and eaten up clean. If any food remains uneaten five minutes after feeding, they have been overfed. Feed a little at a time and feed often is the successful rule with chicks. This applies to mash feeds. If grain or bran are fed in a hopper, young chicks are not apt to overfeed themselves, and the danger from sour feed is thus obviated altogether.

Balanced Rations for Chicks.

One mixture of seeds was made as follows, at the suggestion of the poultryman: For chicks from one day to six weeks old—Mix four parts cracked oats, one of fine cracked wheat, two of rolled oats, one-half of millet seeds, one-half of broken rice and two of fine scraps.

For the first two weeks we added one pint of millet seed, leaving out scraps during the first week. Boiled eggs, three for each 50 chicks, were also fed.

After six weeks and up to ten weeks feed the following mixture: Mix four parts cracked corn, two of fine cracked corn, one of rolled oats, one-half of millet, one-half of broken rice, one of grit and two of scraps.

For chicks kept in the colony system give for grain three parts wheat and four of cracked corn. Also give the following mash three times a week and daily after ten weeks: Mix one part ground corn, one part ground oats, and one of brown shorts.

To feed the meat scraps we made the seed feed into a mash with boiling water, mixed the scraps with it and covered the mash until it was well steamed. This mash seems to hasten the growth of the chicks. While it seemed necessary to feed the youngest chicks rather oftener, those ten days old were fed on mash in the morning, green food at noon and dry seeds at night.—Rhode Island Experiment Station.

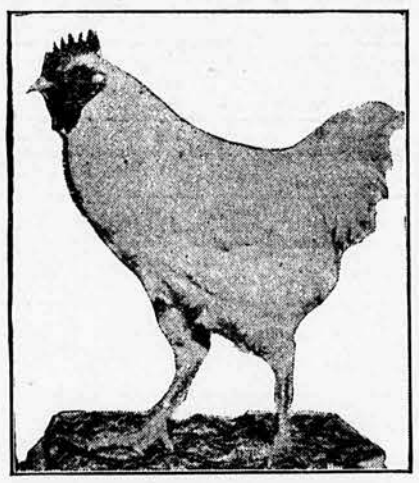
Hatching Time.

It is now in order to condemn the incubator and breed of fowls we have, and make a change, often for the worse. If the machine is tight, and all there, brush it up, clean it out; and if it did not do good work last season, change the location and have the thermometer tested or buy a tested one. The thermometer is the cause of much trouble; so be sure it is accurate.

Perhaps you don't know what good work is, and expect too much; a chick from two eggs is good enough.

Changing from the cellar to a living room, or vice versa, or providing better ventilation in the cellar, often changes luck.

Ventilation in the machine is of as much or more importance than moisture; so ventilate without sending a current of air over or through the machine. A constant current of air over or through the machine means much evaporation of the egg moisture; so prevent this as much as possible.



One of the Good White Plymouth Rock Males, Owned by Kansas Poultry Co., Norton, Kansas.

After the first week or so, eggs can stand a great deal of cooling off, but cooling by chilling in a cold room is a bad thing. If the room is cold, better cover the eggs with a soft cloth, or several thicknesses if necessary. Cool slowly.

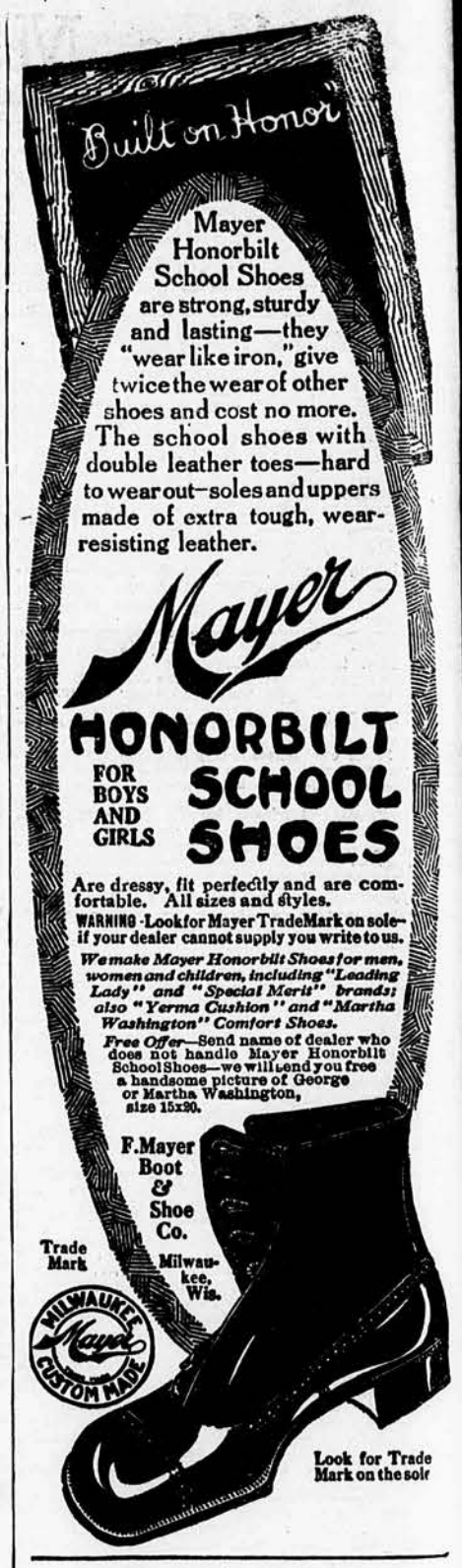
Changing incubators every time we read of a better one is poor business and means more dissatisfaction. On the other hand, one machine may suit your location, condition, or personality better than some other, but if you have tried two or three, and cannot manage any of them, better give it up and go back to the old hen; she is the only incubator that is self-regulating.

Likewise, do not change breeds every time a "better one" springs up. If yours has "run out," run it back. For years you have used the early maturing pullets and most vigorous hens as hatchers, because they have laid all winter and gone broody. You have given them eggs laid by those of the flock that were slower to do business, the slower maturing or later hatched pullets and the long resting hens, and so have been perpetuating the poorer quality of the flock. To build it up, select a breeding pen of the best and use only the eggs from this pen for hatching.

Get rid of all "roosters" not needed for this pen and produce for market infertile eggs—better keeping eggs, which will mean much less loss on the market.—Colorado Agricultural College.

Found at Last.

Dear Sir:—Knowing that bowel trouble in little chicks is the worst disease we have to contend with, you may print the following if it will benefit others: "I have been in the poultry business for fifteen years, and have lost thousands of the little downy fellows with this most awful disease. A lady recommended Walker's Walko Remedy, so I sent 50c (M. O.) for a box, to the Walker Remedy Co., E6, Lamoni, Iowa, and am thankful to have at last found a preventive. It is the first medicine I have found that would prevent, also stop bowel trouble or white diarrhoea among little chicks."—MISS A. SARGENT, Sarcoxie, Mo.



Spanish Peanuts and Dwarf Milo Maize

Two Excellent Dry-Land Crops for Late Spring Planting.

Free sample and big catalog on request. Also special price list of all field seeds.

THE BARTELDES SEED CO.
807 Mass. St. LAWRENCE, KAN.

Alfalfa FINEST NON-IRRIGATED SEED, FRESH AND PURE.

Also Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass, Wheat, Rye, Barley, Turnip and other seasonable seed. Best and cheapest. Catalog free.

ARCHIAS' SEED STORE,
Box 17, Sedalia, Mo.

L. M. PENWELL,
Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer.
511 QUINCY ST., TOPEKA, KAN.

SEED CORN First prize six consecutive years at Manhattan—State Corn Show—proves I have best strains Seed Corn in the West. Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone Co. White. Write for free catalog. S. G. Trent, Box K, Hiawatha, Kansas.

OLD SEED CORN.

Why not buy seed corn that you KNOW will grow? I have four varieties, either ear or shell, and graded. Home-grown, tested and guaranteed. Better seed cannot be found. Price, $2.25 to $5 per bushel. Write for my circular. Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb.

PLENTY OF CHOICE, HIGH-TESTING seed corn for sale at the Lawndale Seed Farm. Here's the place to get your money's worth. Write today for catalog, to JOHN D. ZILLER, Hiawatha, Kan.

Work is a great remedy. If the field or garden is full of weeds and the crops look sick, work will cure them.

BARGAINS IN LAND

Soldier Creek Park Ranch

Belvidere, Kiowa County, Kansas

FOR SALE

either as a whole, or cut up into farms. Prices and terms reasonable. It has taken forty years to put this property together and so create it, but now to go to the market.

Also about Two Hundred Fifty head of the most fashionably bred Hereford cattle, (95% Females,) and about Three Hundred head Short-horn and Polled Short-horn cattle, and various other live stock, improvements, and implements.

Shorthorns 300 Head | **Herefords 250 Head**

If possible, this property will all be realized upon during the present year. There is no property of its character equal to it in the Western country, for farming, grazing, or stock-raising purposes.

Prices and terms for everything, or any part of it, made by

F. Rockefeller, Osborn Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

FORD COUNTY AND S. W. KANSAS My 10 years' experience handling southwestern Kansas land is worth something to you. Agent for Santa Fe lands near the right-of-way of the Dodge City & Cimarron Valley Railroad, now under construction through southwestern Kansas, price from $10 to $20 per acre, with eight years' time at 6 per cent. Have several choice propositions for exchange. 420 acres well improved, 1 mile from Dodge City, 340 acres in wheat, one-third delivered goes to buyer, price $35 per acre. 480 acres, 6-room house, barn for 15 horses, large granary, all buildings new, telephone and R. F. D., one-half mile to school, 220 acres in sod wheat, one-third delivered goes to purchaser, price $32 per acre, good terms; will consider exchange. 320 acres pasture land, half can be cultivated, 8 miles from Dodge City, shallow wated, price $4,800; good terms; or will consider trade for property that is clear. 1,280 acres, 12 miles southwest of Dodge City, unimproved, choice land for wheat and corn, good wells, near church and school, within 5 miles of station on new railroad; no trades considered; will sell on good terms; price, $18 per acre. 240 acres, 7 miles from Dodge City, level, fair improvements, shallow to water, 160 acres in cultivation, fenced, clear, on main telephone line, all good dark loam soil, price $6,000; will consider trade for farm land that is clear. Write for full particulars concerning Santa Fe lands.
L. L. TAYLOR & CO., Dodge City, Kansas.

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160 ACRE ALFALFA FARM $40 PER ACRE

Montgomery County. Ninety acres in cultivation, balance meadow and pasture, fenced, good 5-room house, barn, sheds, plenty good water, free gas, close to railway market, all level first-class land. Write for further information.
FOSTER BROS., Independence, Kan. **(Established 1870.)**

A GOOD FARM AND STOCK PROPOSITION—6 miles from Kingman, 400 acres, with 160 well improved, 140 cult., good buildings, silo, etc. Price, $42.50 per acre. Then we will assign lease to 560 acres adjoining, grass land, not for sale. Rent, $325 per year. Call on **THE MOORE LAND CO., Kingman, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR KANSAS Wheat Land—1,086 acres, well improved farm, in Bates County, Mo.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

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

SOUTHEAST KANSAS.
Mild Climate. Rich Soil. Plenty of Water. We have bargains in farms, 80, 160 and 320 acres. Also, some good pasture land. We sell cheap for cash on good, reasonable terms. We also have tracts of different kinds and sizes to exchange for merchandise or rental property. Write us your wants. **LONG BROS., Fredonia, Kan.**

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

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

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

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

A REAL BARGAIN.
128 a., well improved, 90 a. cultivation, 40 a. pasture, all tillable, all level, black loam soil, 12 miles from Wichita. Price, $75 per acre. It is worth more money. Write today or come and see me. **E. S. BRODIE, Wichita, Kan.**

FOR FARMS IN NEW YORK STATE and in 21 other states, east, west and south, address or call on B. F. McBurney & Co., 703 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill., or 309 Bastable Block, Syracuse, New York.

READ THIS BARGAIN
320 ACRES fine land, well improved, leased for oil and gas at $320 per year. Price, $16,000. Get our list. **WM. ROBBINS, Thayer, Kan.**

BUY AN IMPROVED, IRRIGATED FARM in semi-tropical Texas. Disondale farms sold equipped "ready to move on." This means land cleared, fenced, watered and house built according to your own plans. Easy terms. Write for particulars. **A. DELCAMBRE, Carrizo Springs, Texas.**

C. W. CARSON, ASHLAND, KANSAS.
(Established 1885.)
I have bargains in wheat and alfalfa lands, and stock ranches, that cannot be beat. It will pay you to write me before buying. Clark county is rapidly coming to the front as a grain producer.

HOMESTEADS
Homestead and Desert land relinquishments in Weld county, near Greeley, Colo. Claims in the rain belt or subject to irrigation, from $100 to $1,000 for 160 acres, unimproved and improved places. Write for particulars. **Will W. Lorimer, Box 834, Denver, Colo.**

WELL IMPROVED 160 A., 4 mi. from Lyons, Kan., 2½ mi. good market, 110 a. cultivation, 50 a. pasture, good 2-story house. If sold in 30 days, $8,500 takes it. Terms. **AIKEN, HARTRONFT & CO., Lyons, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
A Good Creamery, located in a large town. Almost new. Also a good threshing outfit to trade for land. Also some fine irrigated land in the Laramie Valley, Wyoming, to trade for Kansas farms.
W. J. TROUSDALE, Newton, Kan.

FOR SALE—328 acres, fine prairie land, all fenced and in cultivation, near Lake Charles, La., and 5 miles from two thriving towns on Southern Pacific railroad. This place is now rented for $750 cash per year. Price, $10,000; good terms. This is in the alluvial belt of Louisiana, the richest land in the world. Have many other bargains in Louisiana lands. **CHANEY-O'MEARA LAND CO., 515 New England Building, Topeka, Kansas.**

COME TO THE PEERLESS PRINCESS
city and country, where we have everything America affords, and buy yourself a home while property is yet cheap, but as good as the best anywhere. Fine, modern homes in the city and ideal country homes on the farm and farms from 40 acres up, and from $40 up. Ranches from 320 acres up, from $22.50 per acre up. Write us your wants and we will find it for us, is all we ask. **Johnson & Thompson, 319 Barnes Bldg., Wichita, Kan.**

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

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50 REPUBLIC COUNTY FARMS.
All sizes, $40 to $100 per acre. Write for list.
S. M. PATTERSON, Belleville, Kan.

FOR SALE—110-ACRE HOG AND POULTRY farm, running water, and timber, 80 rods from county seat. D. C. Poole, Owner, Oberlin, Kan.

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

KANSAS—For sale at a bargain, full set of abstracts of title to the lands and lots of Dickinson County, Kan., and a large safe. **W. T. Davidson, Abilene, Kan.**

SAY! WATCH BARGAINS, KAY COUNTY, OKLAHOMA.
Fine 160 a., 5 r. house, new barn, silo. A bargain at $8,500. Write your wants. I've got it. List free.
E. E. GOOD, Newkirk, Okla.

SNAP—Fine farm, finely imp., ½ mi. town; 35 a. past., bal. cult. Nice smooth, level, no waste land. Fine home. Price $55 per a. Write **GILE & BONSALL, South Haven, Sumner Co., Kan.**

WOULD YOU SELL
If so, drop me a card for my new plan of selling real estate.
J. M. DEVER, Clay Center, Kan.

IF YOU HAVE $500 OR MORE to invest in good land, write for our list or come out and let us show you what we have. We offer best inducements in Kansas to the investor. **MARRS & DAY, Meade, Kan.**

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

160-ACRE RELINQUISHMENT—Fair improvements, 40 acres shallow water alfalfa land, balance of land rolling, 8 miles small town. This is an extra fine little farm. Takes but three years to prove up under the new homestead law. If you want a good home for little money, here is your opportunity. Price, $750 cash; no trades considered. **CARL M. COOK, Limon, Colo.**

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE ESTATE.
240 acres Pecos Valley, N. M., worth $100 per acre. $60 per acre for April sale; close to two good shipping points, good schools, telephone, rural route, good buildings, fences, etc., flowing wells, 1,000 gallons a minute. Fine stock farm, 60 a. alfalfa, 15 a. orchard, good land. Corn, wheat, oats, beets, etc. **J. K. HASTIE, R. F. D. 1, Artesia, New Mexico.**

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Large, vigorous birds of good color, bred for winter laying. Eggs from specially mated pens, $2 per 15. A few fine utility birds for sale. F. E. Wells, 5900 Harrison, Kansas City, Mo.

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BUFF WYANDOTTES — EGGS AND baby chicks from the finest lot of breeding stock we have ever mated. Mating list furnished on application. Baby chicks, $3 a dozen; eggs, $2.50 per 15; two settings, $4. Prices cut in half after April 20. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

PURE GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—COCKerels and eggs for sale. A. B. Grant, Emporia, Kan.

CORNISH FOWLS.

EGGS FROM GOOD UTILITY FLOCK, $2 per 15. Few good cockerels left; cheap. L. C. Horst, Newton, Kan.

BABY CHICKS.

CHICKS—S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—$5 per 50. Eggs, $3.50 per 100. Winter laying strain. Carl L. Haug, Rt. 1, Galena, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—HEN OR INCUBATOR hatched. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Leghorns. Eggs. Get our circular. Kansas Poultry Co., Norton, Kan.

SAVE AND RAISE ALL YOUR CHICKS.

New Model Fairfield Brooder
This new brooder will work out doors in any kind of weather, fair, windy or stormy. Self-regulating; absolutely without lamp fumes or gas to interfere with fast, healthy growth of chicks. Roomy and perfectly ventilated with warm, fresh air. Always reliable. Durable and easily handled. Priced low, but it is a real brooder. Its equal has never been made. Write today for fuller information and prepaid price to your town. **Sam Thompson, President Nebraska Incubator Co., Box 2312, Fairfield, Neb.**

PURE BRED POULTRY

LEGHORNS.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Fifteen prizes at state show. Eggs, $5 per 100. W. J. Roof, Maize, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN HENS, PURE-BRED, farm-raised, $10 per dozen. Eggs, 16 for $1. Miss Skelley, Delia, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS—Baby chicks. Royal W. Yeoman, Lawrence, Kan.

RANGE RAISED, LAYING LEGHORNS—Baby chicks. Eggs. Catalog free. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kan.

PURE BUFF LEGHORNS, S. C.—EGGS, 30, $1.75; 100, $4. J. A. Reed, Route 2, Lyons, Kan.

FOR SALE—S. C. W. LEGHORN UTILity cockerels, $1 each; eggs, $5 per 100. (Mrs.) J. C. Weiss, Holton, Kan.

S. C. B. LEGHORN—EGGS DURING hatching season, 15, $1; $5 100. A. B. Haug, Centralia, Kan.

FOR SALE—EGGS FROM S. C. BROWN Leghorn chickens. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.

FARM RAISED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns—Eggs, $3 per 100; $1 for 30. Mrs. D. A. Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

EGGS FROM PRIZE-WINNING S. C. Brown Leghorns, extra quality, $1 per 15. Mrs. L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kan.

VIGOROUS LAYING S. C. W. LEGhorns. Eggs: 15, 60c; 30, $1. Mrs. Frank Jennings, Lebo, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS—15, 75c; 100, $4. Will Rockwell, Hubbard, Neb.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, $5 per 100; from high scoring stock. Mrs. Mary Helm, R. 5, Topeka, Kan. Ind. phone, 783—R 2.

PURE-BRED, PRIZE WINNING, ROSE Comb White Leghorn eggs, $1 per 15; $5 per 100. Circulars. Jennie Martin, Frankfort, Kan.

WYCKOFF SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn eggs, $4 per 100. (Foundation stock direct from Wyckoff.) Western Home Poultry Yards, St. John, Kan.

GOLD COIN BUFF LEGHORNS—PRIZE winners, scoring 90 to 94½. Eggs, $1.50 for 15; $5 100. Cockerels for sale. S. Perkins, 801 E. First, Newton, Kan.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGhorn eggs, best winter layers; 15, $1.00; 30, $1.50; 100, $4.00. Mrs. Frank Seaman, Cedar Vale, Kan.

FOR SALE—PRIZE WINNING SINGLE Comb White Leghorns. Stock, $3 to $25 each. Eggs, 6c. Babies, 12c. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—Farm range, high scoring. Eggs and baby chicks. Write for circular. Mrs. H. A. Stine, Roselawn Farm, Holton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, $5 per 100; from high scoring stock. Mrs. Mary Helm, R. 5, Topeka, Kan. Ind. phone, 783—R 2.

DORR'S PRIZE WINNERS—ROSE COMB White Leghorns won the best prizes at the State Show, score 95 to 93½ points. Eggs, $1 per 15; $5 per 100. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—WINTER LAYERS. At South Bend, Ind., I won 1st on cockerel; also, both shape and color specials. Eggs, $3 and $1.50 per 15. W. D. Wright, Bremen, Ind.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Twenty years careful selecting and mating. Eggs, $5 per 100. For further information write Fairfield Poultry Ranch, J. J. Keefe, Proprietor, Fairfield, Neb.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS
SWEEPSTAKES WINNERS.
If interested in blue blood and egg machines, send for my mating list. Eggs, $5 for 100. Louis Burre, Leavenworth, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS; baby chicks and eggs. Eggs, $1 per 15; $6 per 100. Chicks, 15 cents each. Prize winning stock. Won five prizes out of five entries at State Show, Wichita, 1911. Indian Runner ducks, layers at 4½ months old. Write for descriptive circular. T. R. Wolfe, Rt. 2, Conway Springs, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

SINGLE COMB REDS—100 EGGS, $3.50. Gertrude Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—THE poultry for profit. Eggs, 75c for 15; $4 per 100. J. A. Clark, Route 3, Marysville, Mo.

PURE S. C. REDS—EGGS, $1 PER 15; $5 per 100. J. R. McDowell, Braddyville, Iowa.

THOROUGHBRED R. C. REDS, SCORing 93. Eggs, $3.00 per 15; second pen, $2.00. Mrs. H. F. Martindale, Madison, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—PRIZE WINNERS. Pen eggs, $2-$1 per 15. Mrs. W. G. Prather, Eureka, Kan.

PURE-BRED R. C. R. I. REDS—DARK, rich Reds; red eyes. Eggs, $1 15; $2.50 50; $5 100. Nora Luthye, R. 6, N. Topeka, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—High scoring. Eggs, $2 per 15; range, $3.50 per 100. E. H. Thomas, Emporia, Kan.

BUY EGGS FROM BEST SINGLE COMB Reds. All firsts and many other prizes at recent state show. Pens contain all our winners. Mating list. Moore & Moore, 1239 Larimer Ave., Wichita, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Prize winners at Kansas City, Topeka, Leavenworth and elsewhere. Eggs, $3.00 per 15. Send for mating list. Fred T. Nye, Leavenworth, Kan.

PURE BRED POULTRY

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

R. & S. C. R. I. REDS—EGGS, 100, $4.50; 15, $1; chicks, 10c. Mrs. Emma Leimbach, Nickerson, Kan.

R. C. RED EGGS FOR SALE AT 4c each or $4 per 100. Mrs. Jas. Shoemaker, Narka, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—EGGS FROM PUREbred range flock, 100, $4; high scoring pen eggs, $2 per 15. Mrs. B. F. Weigle, Winfield, Kan.

CHOICE ROSE COMB REDS AND standard bred Indian Runner ducks. Eggs for hatching, $1.50 per setting. Mrs. I. J. Swain, Malvern, Iowa.

ROSE COMB REDS—EGGS FROM GOOD utility flock, farm raised, good layers. Prices right. Mrs. John Buchenan, Route 2, Solomon, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs, $3.00 per 100, $1.00 per 30. Mrs. Rosa Janzen, Route 3, Geneseo, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING REDS THAT LAY eggs, both combs, $1 per 15. W. G. Goenner, Box 144, Kingman, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—EGGS FROM choice birds, 30, $2; 100, $4.50. John A. Reed, Lyons, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Eggs at reasonable prices. Write me. Mrs. C. B. Fagin, Lathrop, Mo.

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

FOSTER'S REDS (ROSE COMB EXCLUsively), won more points at the late Topeka Show than all other competitors. Champion winners in previous seasons. Eggs for hatching. Send for free mating list. Frank H. Foster, Topeka, Kan.

FREE MATING LIST, BOTH COMBS. Booklet on breeding Reds, 25 cents. Females for sale at all times; a few cockerels left. Eggs, $6.00 to $10.00 per 100. The leading strains represented. Mrs. F. W. McIntyre, Red Oak, Iowa.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Reds. We have bred them in line for 10 years. Ten matings to furnish eggs for hatching. Fertility and safe arrival guaranteed. Free mating list, with prices within the reach of all. H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—ABSOLUTELY THE BEST prize winning Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, line bred from stock that has been winning first at Chicago for years. Stock, $3 to $25 each. Eggs, $1 to $5 per setting. Babies, 15c. C. R. Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

PEDIGREED S. C. R. I. REDS—FIRST pen, hens; sire Advance III, first, and dams second at Madison Square. Mated to direct descendant of Red Cloud. Extra quality. Eggs, cut prices, $8 per 15. Second pen headed by grandson of Advance with extra pullets; $5 per 15. E. B. Cramblit, Ames, Ia.

PRIZE WINNING REDS—ACCORDING to Secy'. Borders, won 45 premiums at Kansas State Show. Over twice as many as any other exhibitor in 6 years. Both combs. Fine cockerels, cheap for quick sale. Eggs for hatching. Robt. Steele, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

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

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

DUCKS AND GEESE.

CHOICE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS, $1 per 15. Mrs. E. M. Jones, Granger, Ia.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS FROM choice stock. Mrs. Frank Snyder, Portland, Ind.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—EGGS, $1.00, 12; $3.00, 40; Buff Rocks, $1.00, 15; $2.50, 45; $4.00, 100. W. A. Hilands, Culver, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS—INDIANapolis winners. Eggs, $2 12. Ringlet Rocks and Buff Cochin Bantams, $1 13. Charles Cue, Frankfort, Ind.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, PURE FAWN and white, heavy layers of white eggs. Eggs, $1.50 for 13; $5 for 100. Mrs. Annie E. Kean, Route 1, Carlton, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, NEW Standard, fawn and white. State Fair winners. Score 94 to 96. Eggs, $1.50 and $2 per 13. Dr. E. H. Kilian, R. F. D. 2, Manhattan, Kan.

EGGS FROM WHITE RUNNER DUCKS, $4 per 12. Eggs from Buff Orpington Ducks, $3 per 12. Order from this advertisement. Beautiful catalog for a 2c stamp. J. M. Rahn & Son, Route 13, Clarinda, Iowa.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—RECORD layers of pure white eggs, outlay hens. Eggs, $1.00 and $2.00 per setting. S. C. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks and R. C. Rhode Island Reds, eggs $1.50 and $2.00 per setting. Write your wants. H. P. Scherer, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

BUFF COCHINS.

BUFF COCHIN EGGS—FROM FIRST pen, $3 per 15; second pen, $2. Housel, Smith Center, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED.

HARRIS POULTRY CO., TOPEKA, KAN., wants your market and utility poultry. Write us. We sell all sorts of poultry supplies.

PURE BRED POULTRY

EGGS.

HARRIS POULTRY CO., TOPEKA, KAN. Eggs for hatching from all of the leading breeds. Ask for catalog.

FOR SALE—S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs, $1 per 15; $6 per 100. Mrs. Wm. Buster, Franklin, Neb.

EGGS FROM GOOD RANGE FLOCK Rose Comb Reds—100, $4; pens, 15, $1.25. Mrs. Fred Yaussi, Baker, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS—FROM 2 and 3-year-old prize winning breeding stock. Write for prices. Alfred A. Nieweg, Lois, Mo.

TURKEY EGGS—NARRAGANSETT, Bourbon Red, $3.50 per 11. White Holland, Mammoth Bronze, $3 per 11. S. Durigg & Son, Armstrong Mills, Ohio.

WHY SELL EGGS WHEN CHEAP? PRESERVE them for higher prices and get rich. I will send you 3 different methods for 25c., stamps or silver. Money back if eggs fail to keep for 1 year. Address, R. E. Bristol, Dept. H, Vermilion, Ohio.

SEVERAL BREEDS.

PEARL GUINEAS—$5 A DOZEN. LLOYD Kelley, Dunlap, Kan.

HARRIS POULTRY CO., TOPEKA, KAN., can furnish you anything you need, either in poultry or poultry supplies.

R. I. REDS AND BUFF ORPINGTONS—Eggs, $1 to $2 15; $6 to $9 100. Mrs. F. A. Fulton, El Dorado, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON AND SILVER LACED Wyandotte eggs for setting at $1.50 per 15 eggs. Dickinson & Sons, Shelton, Neb.

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

EGGS — FAVORITE ROCKS — EGGS — From prize winning Buff, Partridge, Columbian and White Ivory Plymouth Rocks. Large White Ivory cockerels at $3, $5, $10 each. Mating list free. Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM WHITE and Buff Wyandottes, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons and Black Langshans. A few cockerels left yet. E. E. Bowers, Bradshaw, Neb.

EGGS FOR HATCHING White Leghorns and Buff Orpingtons. Farmers' prices. Baby Chicks. Circular Free. PAUL TAGGART, White City, - Kansas.

TOULOUSE GEESE EGGS, $1.50, 7; Bronze Turkey eggs, $1.75, 11; Black-White Langshans, Barred Rocks, Houdans, $3.50, 50; S. C. Brown Leghorns, $2.50, 50; Rouen Ducks, $1.50, 11 eggs. W. L. Bell, Funk, Neb.

SUNNY DELL FARM HAS EGGS FOR hatching from the following: Bourbon Red turkeys, $2.50 per 11; S. C. R. I. Red chickens, $1 and $1.50 per 15, $5 per 100; S. C. B. Leghorns, $1 per 15, $4 per 100. All extra fine penned, scored and prize winners. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. I. Woodall, Fall River, Kan.

FIFTY-FIVE BREEDS

Pure-Bred Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, also incubators, supplies, and Collie dogs. Send 4 cents for large poultry book, incubator catalog and price list. H. H. Hiniker, Box 62, Mankato, Minn.

EGGS AND DAY-OLD CHICKS FROM the very best Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Single Comb White and Buff Leghorns. Eggs at $1 and $1.25 per 15; $5.50 and $6 per 100. Day-old chicks, $12.50 and $15 per 100. Chicks and eggs from the very best exhibition matings at a higher rate; 90 per cent fertility guaranteed. Infertile eggs and poor hatches replaced free. Drop a card for my catalog; you need it. No deal is closed until you are satisfied. Frank J. Mannette, Onahill Poultry Farm, Coon Rapids, Iowa.

Farm Inquiries

Exterminating Rats.

Answering H. N. B., Lawrence, Kan.: The use of traps is a slow and tedious process where rats are plentiful, as they are likely to be about farm buildings. Poisoned bait will give best results. If rats are eating grain they are not attracted by a bait of poisoned grain. The carcass of a chicken or rabbit poisoned with arsenic and placed conveniently will be relished and accomplish results. At the same time saturate cotton, waste or rags with bisulphide of carbon and place in holes, closing the holes at once. The fumes will do the business. Work the two plans at same time and keep working them.

Cow Peas and Sorghum.

A subscriber asks if cow peas and sorghum sown together would make a good hay crop.

Such a combination would make an excellent roughage. A half bushel of New Era or Whipporwill cow peas and a half bushel of Early Amber sorghum seed per acre would result in a suitable combination for Brown County, from which our subscriber writes. The peas and the sorghum should be sown at the same time. The crop, if it does well, would be difficult to cure on account of the heavy growth. The crop can be cut with a mower and cured in the swath and the curing finished in small to moderate-sized cocks. When thoroughly cured the crop should be well stacked or put under cover. This combination of roughage stacked will not turn water well. The cow peas will prevent the shedding of water. If stacked in the open the stack should be covered.

Planting Kafir.

Answering many subscribers who ask for information in general relative to the planting of Kafir:

For a seed or grain crop of Kafir drill the rows 3 to 3½ feet apart, with the seed 6 to 10 inches apart in the row, depending upon the kind of soil. For eastern Kansas satisfactory results are obtained by drilling 4 to 6 inches apart in the rows. In western Kansas 8 to 12 inches, or even 10 to 15 inches, will give best results. For eastern Kansas 6 to 7 pounds of seed per acre will be required. For western Kansas, 10 to 12 pounds will give best results.

If it is proven by germination test that not all the seed planted will grow, it is necessary to plant more seed than above and guess at the results.

Any drill or drill planter may be used. Most drills and planters are furnished with Kafir or sorghum plate. Such plate may be made from a blank.

When planting Kafir in rows for forage, one-third more stalks should be planted in the row than for grain. In the western country planting in rows to permit of cultivation will be most successful. In eastern Kansas Kafir for feed may be drilled as oats or wheat, with a wheat drill, at the rate of 1 to 1½ bushel of Kafir per acre. Planted in rows and cultivated gives greatest assurance of crop.

Kafir is a rather weak germinator. The seed is small and there is not a great deal of stored food to support the plant until the roots have taken hold in the soil. It is a plant for a warm climate, and is slow to start and grow in cool weather. For this reason the best stands of Kafir are not obtained unless the same is planted in warm, moist ground.

Our subscriber, O. W. Prather, Randall, Kan., writes that in 1910 his Kafir crop made 60 bushels per acre on thin upland. He thinks his 1911 crop was as good. The average weight of a cured head was one-half pound. He saves his seed by selecting heads from the field and hanging the heads in the shed to dry and store until ready for spring planting. This is the ideal practice in saving Kafir seed. Kafir which has been threshed in the fall is subject to heating in the bin, and if heated will fail to grow.

Oat Varieties Adapted to Kansas.

The four leading varieties of oats in Kansas are: Red Texas, which yielded an average of 51.01 bushels an acre on the Kansas Experiment Station farm for five years—1905-1909; Sixty-day oats, with an average yield of 45.82 bushels for the same time; Kherson oats, which yielded 44.72 bushels to the acre, and Burt, with a yield of 41.39. These four varieties have a relatively high feeding value and their hardiness and productiveness make them the most profitable for growing in this state. The Red Texas variety is best adapted to southern Kansas. The Sixty-day oats and the Burt variety, being good drouth resisters and very hardy, are adapted to the western half of the state. Kherson grows best in the northern part.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

Maple Hill Farm Mastodon Polands. Jas. G. Long, Harlan, Ia., Prop. High-class fall and spring boars for sale. Size and quality guaranteed. Herd headed by the two great, big type boars, B. Wonder 156573 and Mastodon Leader 169055. Write for prices.

SHORTHORNS

RICHLAND GROVE SHORTHORN HERD. A number of young bulls ready for service. Bulls sired by Victor Orange 312830, others by Lavender Goods 300096, and out of Daughters of Cashier and Beauty's Cruick. Priced right for quick sale. Write me for prices and description of bulls. H. R. COFFER, Savannah, Mo.

HORSES AND MULES

JACKS AND JENNETS

20 large Jacks from 2 to 7 years old. 25 head extra good Jennets priced right. Come and see me.
PHIL WALKER, Moline, Elk Co., Kansas

REGISTERED BAY PERCHERONS

Am closing out my entire herd. All registered in Percheron Society of America. Stallions, Brood Mares, Fillies and Colts. Sale barns in town. Write.
DR. J. T. AXTELL, Newton, Kansas.

PERCHERON HORSES.

M. I. Ayres, Shenandoah, Iowa, importer and breeder of high-class Percheron horses. Our offering at this time includes 20 head of outstanding good young stallions—a string of youngsters that will interest breeders who want the best. Come and inspect our offering if you want a high-class stallion. We have them.
M. L. AYRES, Shenandoah, Iowa.

SADDLE BRED STALLION

for exchange. He is 16¼ hands, black, weight 1360, coming 9 years old, without a blemish, works double or single, trots square in harness, takes saddle gaits when made. A good breeder and sure. Sired by Woodford Squirrel, Jr., 1233, and out of standard-bred trotting mare, not registered. Want to exchange for a Belgian stallion not over 9 years old, or will buy one if priced right. Act quick. This advertisement will only appear twice.
G. S. LAWSON, Ravenwood, Nodaway Co., Mo.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS.

Six head, 3's and 4's, blacks and roans and extra good individuals. Will be sold reasonable if sold soon.
G. S. HAMAKER, Pawnee City, Neb.

PERCHERON HORSES, HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.

Up-to-date Poland China hogs. Write your wants.
T. N. HOLDEMAN, Meade, Kans.

Best Imported Horses One thousand each. Home-bred registered draft stallions—$250 to $650 at my stable doors. **A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Ia.**

Home-bred Draft Stallions $250 to $600 imported stallions—your choice, $1,000. **F. L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.**

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.

Twenty-five Mammoth jacks, all ages; Pharaoh 2491, grand champion, Tennessee at head. Largest herd in west.
H. T. HINEMAN, Dighton, Lane County, Kan.

SIX - JACKS - SIX

From 3 to 7 years old, for sale very low. We raise them.
W. H. Bayless, Blue Mound, Linn Co., Kan.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

FORT LARNED HERD.

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

Capital View Herd of Registered Galloways.

A choice lot of young bulls for sale in numbers to suit. Write or call for further information. **G. E. CLARK, 2301 Van Buren St., Topeka, Kan.**

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.
H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

M. E. MOORE & CO.,

Cameron, Mo., are offering four fine yearling bulls for sale. They are largely white in color, handsomely marked, all sired by Orchard Hill Hengerveld De Kol No. 55108. Also, a few heifers, not related. Come and see. Herd tuberculin tested.

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS.

Have sold all my females that I can spare. Have a few young bulls sired by Prince Ermsby De Kol, now at head of Nebraska College herd. Prices reasonable.
J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.

Forty (40) head of heifers and cows; to freshen inside 30 days. Several cows heavy milkers; fresh now. Bulls from 1 to 15 months of age. **Ira Romig, Station B. Topeka, Kan.**

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. **F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.**

Young Holstein Bulls

Sired by Petertje Hengerveld Nannette and out of heavy producing dams, for sale. From young calves to yearlings. Won first at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma State fairs on young herd, 1911. Herd bull was junior champion.
W. C. JONES & SONS, Route 2. Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

CHENANGO VALLEY GRADE HOLSTEINS

Can furnish in carload lots or less, large, young, good business dairy cows, tuberculin tested, fresh or near-by springers. My cows are selected from the best milking dairies of Central New York. You will make no mistake in buying this kind.
F. J. HOWARD, Bouckville, N. Y.

Purebred Registered **HOLSTEIN CATTLE** The Greatest Dairy Breed *Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.*
Holstein-Friesian Asso., Box 114, Brattleboro. Vt.

JERSEY CATTLE

.JERSEY BULLS.

Young grandsons of Golden Ferns Lad P 2160 H. C.; grandsons of the show cow, Boom Nigretta 116131; sons of The Owl's Champion 85990, and richly bred Tormentors. You need one of these and we need the money, so come over and let us trade. Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens.
WILLIAM H. BRUNS & SONS, Concordia, Mo.

WYATT'S JERSEY CATTLE.

Headed by a son of Sultanna's Jersey Lad. Sale at Hiawatha, Kan., April 25. Write early for catalog.
HENRY E. WYATT, Fall City, Neb.

LINSCOTT JERSEYS

Only Register of Merit Herd in Kansas. Offers at moderate prices a few heifers, open and bred; a few tested cows; bulls of serviceable age out of tested cows and H. C. imported sire.
R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

OOMERIS'S EMINENT is offered for sale. A Jersey sire of rare merit, sired by Eminent Rosette, he by Rosetta's Golden Lad. The granddam of Oomeris Eminent, "Financial Queen," was an imported cow of great merit, and the dam of the noted Financial Countess. We have a choice lot of heifers by him, and must change bulls. **Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan.**

I AM OFFERING a few young bulls, some of Oxford's Masterpiece, a son of Oxford Lad; Oxford's Brigadier, a son of Gamboge Knight; Merry Maiden's Golden Lad, a son of Merry Maiden's third son; and Eurybia's Exile. I have but a few of these calves that are ready for service. Will sell them reasonably while they last. Write for prices and particulars. **W. N. Banks, Independence, Kan.**

Four Jersey Bulls 4 to 12 weeks old, two that will be recorded, two out of full-blood cows, but can't be recorded, by "Kansas Stockwell," son of a $2,100 grandson of a $11,500 bull. Price, $15 to $60 now. Females, all ages. **S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.**

SHORTHORN CATTLE

GREENDALE SHORTHORNS

A few choice bull calves for sale, sired by my noted herd bull, Double Champion, by Choice Goods, and out of Ruberta. Write for prices and full particulars.
ED GREEN, Howard, Kansas.

SHORTHORN HERD BULL

Pure Scotch Bull, **"Whirlwind,"** for sale. Solid red with lots of scale. Also, **10 young bulls;** Scotch and Scotch topped. Ready for service. And a few **cows** and **heifers,** bred or open. Write for prices and descriptions.
S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

C. S. NEVIUS' HERDS.

Shorthorns and large type Polands. The home of the great bull, Searchlight, and herd boars, Designer and Major Look. Young bulls and young boars for sale. Remember our sale dates. Bred sows, May 14; Shorthorns, June 6, 1912. Forty miles out of Kansas City.
C. S. NEVIUS, Miami Co., Chiles, Kan.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

Three choice bulls by Good News by New Goods by Choice Goods and out of my best Shorthorn cows. Also a number of good yearling heifers, reds and roans. Come and see my herd.
JOHN REGIER, Whitewater, Kansas.

MAPLE GROVE HERD SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Herd headed by Lord Mutineer 279228. A number of high class bulls for sale, herd headers, and will be priced right for quick sale. Write for description and prices.
PERRY O. BROWN, Lamoni, Iowa.

GLEN HALL SHORT HORN HERD

Headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebo Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. **Herd header, Prospects.**
JOHN O'KANE, Blue Rapids, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE

ALLENDALE FARM BULLS.

Am offering a choice lot of young Angus bulls, sired by Even Eric 111592, ranging in age from 8 to 10 months, weighing from 600 to 800 pounds; one good 20-months-old bull. **W. A. HOLT, Savannah, Mo.**

Oakland Jersey Herd. American and Imported Herd.

The present herd of dairy and breeding stock, while not large, is composed of individuals of great quality and breeding.

The herd usually is able to offer a cow, a bred heifer; bull and heifer calves of rare quality at reasonable prices.

The herd management is associated with an importer of Jersey cattle of 30 years successful experience as an importer, and is in a position to handle commissions for all wishing imported cattle (both Jerseys and Guernseys) at lowest cost possible consistent with high-class service.
OREN S. DAY, Box 64, Fo otville, Wis.

50—PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES—50

Bishop Brothers have 25 big boned stallions that weight 1,700 to 2,100 pounds that they can and will sell for less money than any firm in the business, quality considered. Write us what you want. **BISHOP BROS., TOWANDA, KAN.**

DUAL - PURPOSE - SHORTHORN - CATTLE

Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. **J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.**

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE. To move them quickly we will, quality considered, price them right. We must reduce our herd. We also have a few extra choice quality bull calves for sale, sired by that premier sire, Pietje Count. Several of his sons from large producing dams at prices very cheap. CASPAR A. GANTZ, King City, Mo.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

C. D. and E. F. Caldwell, Burlington Junction, Mo., breeders of high class Angus cattle. Herd headed by Undulata Blackcap Ito II. Young bulls for sale ranging in age from 8 to 18 months. A number of them are herd headers. If you want a high-class individual that is bred right, we have them. Write us for description of what we have.
C. D. and E. F. CALDWELL, BURLINGTON JUNCTION, MO.

HEREFORD CATTLE

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butter-fat record 668 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. **Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.**

GUERNSEYS.

For Sale—High-grade Guernsey bull and heifer calves. "Materna" strain. **MRS. HELEN DONNELLY, Manitowoc, Wis.**

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

Roan Hero the International Champion and BELVEDERE X2712-195058

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

Woods' Polled Durhams

A few extra good bulls and heifers by Champion Roan Hero, for sale. Prices reasonable for quick sale.
C. J. Woods, Chiles, Kan.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

875 Breeding Shropshires

High grade black faced breeding ewes. All young, from yearlings up. A number of good young mares, draft breed and some good young work mules. 185 head good stock cows. Can furnish car lots of any class of stock. Maryville branch U. P., station on farm. **Aikin Ranche, F. T. Grimes, Manager; Railway Station, Aikin, Kan.; P. O., Emmett, Kan.**

SHROPSHIRE EWES.

I have a choice lot of Shropshire ewes, registered, for sale. They are from yearlings to five years old. These ewes are all bred to imported rams. Prices reasonable. Write **J. W. ELLIOTT, Polo, Mo.**

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLLED CATTLE

Baby bulls and heifers. A specialty of Red Polled baby calves. Buy a baby calf that is taught to drink and save express charges. You can raise on cow or by hand and train as you wish. Also, have bulls old enough for service. Write your wants. I can please you.
H. L. PELLET, Eudora, Kansas

RED POLLED BULLS FOR SALE.

Three yearlings, weighing 800 to 1000, get recorded. During January $75 each. Chance of a lifetime. Beef and milk qualities combined. Herd bull weighs a ton. Bulls ready for service. September O. I. C. boars for sales. **MILTON PENNOCK, Route 4, Delphos, Kan.**

RED POLLED CATTLE.

The only dual purpose cattle and the most profitable for the farmer. Choice bulls for sale.
U. E. HUBBLE, Stockton, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

The champion beef and milk producer of the age; bred and for sale by the undersigned. Write for prices or come and see the red beauties.
J. B. RESER, BIGELOW, KAN.

RED POLL BULLS FOR SALE.

Ten choice young bulls, of serviceable age. The best breeding; registered; herd numbers fifty.
AULD BROTHERS, Frankfort, Kan.

FOSTER'S RED POLLS.

Choice bulls and heifers priced reasonable. **C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kan.**

THE STRAY LIST

TAKEN UP, BY A. D. MICHENER, Syracuse, Kan., on the 26th day of March, 1912—One red motley faced steer, coming 2 years old, crop in left ear and underbit, and crop in right ear. Branded F on left side. Value, $15.

TAKEN UP, BY G. T. ROBSON, OF Kendall, Kan., on the 8th day of February, 1912—One white pony, weighing 600 or 700 pounds, and 10 or 12 years old. No marks or brands. Value, $20.

TAKEN UP, BY S. V. HIXSON, OF Kendall, Kan., on the 10th day of February, 1912—One black cow and one red bull calf. Cow is 2 years old and calf about 6 months. Blotch brand on left hip of cow but no brand on calf. Both animals' ears marked with crop off right ear. Value, $30.

OFFICIAL statement of the financial condition of the Bank of Richland (Private Bank), Albert Neese, Owner, at Richland, State of Kansas, at the close of business on the 2nd day of April, 1912—Resources: Loans and discounts, $110,745.23; overdrafts, $59.73; expense account, $766.06; cash and sight exchange, legal reserve, $16,410.35. Total, $127,981.37. Liabilities: Capital stock paid in, $10,000.00; undivided profits, $10,000.00; interest, $1,833.89; exchange, $39.05; individual deposits, $43,438.62; certificates of deposit, $62,669.81. Total, $127,981.37. State of Kansas, County of Shawnee. I, Albert Neese, owner of said bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true; that said bank has no liabilities, and is not indorser on any note or obligation, other than shown on the above statement, to the best of my knowledge and belief. So help me God. Albert Neese, Owner. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 4th day of April, 1912. Carl Thurber, Notary Public. (Commission expires on the 24th day of April, 1915.)

Field Notes.

Wood River, Neb., March 27, 1906.
Currie Wind-Mill Co., Topeka, Kan.
Gentlemen.—Find enclosed draft to pay for Wind-Mill and Grinder. Would simply sal the Wind-Mill is a Hummer, and saved me at least $12.00 by sending to you, and the Grinder is equally as good. Yours truly,
J. A. MORGAN.

Merritt's Holstein Dispersion.

W. G. Merritt, Great Bend, Kan., is going to offer some big bargains in his dispersion sale of high-grade Holstein milch cows on Thursday and Friday, May 7 and 8. The herd numbers 133 head, including two pedigreed herd bulls of fine butter breeding and 42 mature cows from which Mr. Merritt has received a monthly income of $600. Also 34 bred heifers from long yearlings to coming three-year-olds. The balance are calves and young bulls up to coming two years. With all these cows will be given a record of production which will cover 20 months' time, and from this the buyer will know exactly what each cow has done and will do. Remember that this is a money-making herd that has been kept for the profit it returned. They are sold only because of a change of plans, and this fact will give Kansas farmers an opportunity such as they have never before enjoyed. A large herd of producing cows and heifers, with two pure-bred bulls of the best lines of breeding, with the records of the cows complete and the younk stuff of this breeding will combine to make the Merritt sale a notable one. Write Mr. Merritt for the record of performance of these cows, and mention Kansas Farmer.

Hiawatha Jersey Sale.

We take this opportunity of reminding our readers who are interested in Jersey cattle that in all probability the best chance of the season to buy Jersey cattle will be at the Hiawatha sale, April 25. This offering is made up from the very best of four good herds—in fact two of the consignors are dispersing, and the sale includes two of the greatest bulls ever sold at public auction in Kansas. Noble Nameless Lad, Mr. Wyatt's bull, is one of the largest and handsomest bulls the writer ever saw. His pedigree is as good as can be written, and the choice line of heifers in the sale sired by him is the best evidence of his greatness as a sire. The other bull referred to belongs to Mr. Greenwalt, and is a grandson of Noble of Oakland, and his pedigree contains the names of some of the most noted of all Jersey bulls and cows of both this country and the Island. The cows and heifers consigned by Mr. Greenwalt will be bred to this bull. Mr. Fisher consigns his entire herd, containing a very choice lot of individuals. Mr. Benfer also puts in animals worthy of a place in the best herds. Remember this date and plan to attend, or send bids to Jesse Johnson, representing this paper.

E. B. Youtsey, Pattonsburg, Mo., is offering Red Polled bulls, cows and heifers for sale.

POLAND CHINAS

DEAN'S MASTODON POLAND CHINAS.
Fifty Mastodon Poland China bred sows sired by such boars as Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder, Surprise Wonder 5th and Gritter's Longfellow—all in the big class. Sows bred to Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder 5th and sons of Gritter's Longfellow. Bred to farrow early March to May. Also have a few choice boars and some choice Herefords, males and females.
CLARENCE DEAN, Weston, Mo. Phone, Dearborn, Mo. R. R. Sta., New Market, Mo.

Jesse Edwards, Edgerton, Mo., Breeder of Big-Type Polands. A number of Expansion bred yearling boars for sale, sired by Panorama by Expansion. All are high-class, big-boned boars, the kind that make great herd headers. They are immune from cholera and show well as breeders.
MAPLE LEAF FARM, JESSE EDWARDS, Edgerton, Mo.

LONGVIEW POLANDS.
Herd boar young Mastiff. The first and grand champion at Topeka, Kansas, State Fair, 1910. A few choice spring boars and gilts for sale, all large type. Priced reasonable and guaranteed. D. M. GREGG, Harrisonville, Mo.

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM
A choice lot of fall boars. Also two herd boars—Young Hadley by Big Hadley, and Big Spot by Pawnee Blain. Am booking orders for spring pigs for June shipment. I will trade a few Missouri farms for Kansas wheat land.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

HOPPE'S BIG TYPE
Polands. The best of the big type quality breeding; fed for best results. Bred sows and gilts for sale. Write me.
W. V. HOPPE, Stella, Neb.

Thirty Bred Gilts for Sale.
A. L. Albright, of Waterville, Kan., the breeder of the big, smooth kind of Poland Chinas, is offering that number for sale at $25 to $40. Write him.

THE LARGE, SMOOTH POLANDS.
Fifty head of fall boars and gilts that have size and quality; also, a few bred gilts. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

20—BRED SOWS—20.
Big, smooth Polands. Ten ribbons at State Fair last year. For sale at reasonable prices. JOSIAS LAMBERT, Smith Center, Kan.

EUREKA HERDS
Pure-bred Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys. Sold out but still in the business.
W. H. SALES, Simpson, Kan.

DISPERSION SALE.
I offer at private treaty my entire herd of Poland Chinas, young boars, tried sows and gilts, open or bred to Giant Monarch, the king of big type boars. Some great ones at a bargain. Write.
W. C. Milligan, Clay Center, Kansas.

L. C. WALBRIDGE,
Russell - - - - Kansas.
Offer for your inspection choice sows, both medium and big type, backed up by six boars hard to beat. Let me fill your wants.

BIG TYPE POLANDS.
Limestone Farm, Clarksdale, Mo., for big type Polands, Shropshire sheep. A few high-class, bred gilts, and choice fall boars for sale. The big, mellow kind. Buff Orpington and S. C. Brown Leghorn eggs. Prices right. M. Gottswiler, Clarksdale, Mo.

POLANDS.
Fuller Brothers' prize Polands. Grand champion sow, Sedalia, 1911, and other prize winners in herd. Storm Center, sire of champion sow, and Big Tecumseh, at head of herd. We also breed Hereford cattle and Scotch Collies. FULLER BROS., Humphreys, Mo.

POLAND CHINA BOARS.
Twenty fall boars ready for service. Twenty-five fall gilts, priced to sell. All large-type breeding, sired by Highball Look by Grand Look Jr. Write today. I mean business. J. H. BAKER, Butler, Mo.

Harter's Big Kind Polands Headed by Mogul's Monarch, Prince Hadley, and other good sires. Choice breeding stock always for sale.
J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kan.

VINECROFT POLAND CHINAS
Bred for quality and size. Address,
ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kan.

MAMMOTH HADLEY POLAND CHINAS.
60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires as can be found in the west; dams of pigs carry the blood of nearly all big sires.
GEO. W. SMITH, Burchard, Neb.

WALNUT GROVE FARM
still has a few choice fall boars for sale. Sired by First Quality 60266 and out of Expansion and C's Perfection dams.
JAMES ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

MADISON CREEK POLANDS.
Few tried sows bred to Big Bone Pete for June farrow. Also, fall boars and gilts sired by Big Bone Pete. Write your wants.
J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

W. Z. BAKER, LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS
A few choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale, bred to King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2nd. Prices right.
W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.
Guaranteed choice breeding stock of very fashionable lines. Either sex. Pigs, $15; of breeding age, $25; very extra choice, best quality, $35. Registered. Crated f. o. b.
R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

HAMPSHIRE SWINE.
Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.
T. S. BURDICK, Route 3, Inman, Kansas.

HILLWOOD STOCK FARM
High class Hampshires. Immune young boars for sale. Also fall pigs of both sexes.
J. Q. EDWARDS, Smithville, Mo.

100 HAMPSHIRE SOWS,
spring gilts, fall gilts and mature sows. Sired by sons of champions; some of them bred to a winner of the blue at the Ohio State Fair this year, the rest bred to sons of champions. Best of breeding and best of individuals, and priced right down to bedrock. Write us.
WOODLAWN FARM CO., Sterling, Ill.

DUROC JERSEYS

GRANDVIEW STOCK FARM—DUROC JERSEYS—Choice males ready now, priced for quick sale. Sired by two great boars, Golden Goods 70513 and Belle's Chief 2d 71777. 150 head in herd. Write me. W. R. Huston, Americus, Lyon County, Kansas.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS.
Choice fall boars and gilts for sale, sired by Dreamland Col. and J. C.'s Defender, by the noted Defender. Also, R. I. Red chickens. LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY BOARS—We are all sold out on sows, but have three very choice yearling herd boar prospects. Two are linebred Cols. and one a son of Neb. Wonder. Also, some choice fall boars. Grant Chapin, Green, Clay County, Kan.

MULE FOOT HOGS.

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

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

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

AUCTIONEERS

COL. OSCAR H. BOATMAN
Irving, Kansas.
Live stock auctioneer. Graduate American Auction School. Write, phone or wire for dates.

COL. RAY PAGE.
Live Stock Auctioneer.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
FRIEND, NEBRASKA.

EMPLOY ZAUN
for the best results. He works for the best breeders in America. Best of reference furnished. Write for dates.
FRANK J. ZAUN, Independence, Mo.

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

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

J. E. BUMPAS, Live Stock Auctioneer—15 years' experience. Terms reasonable. I breed Poland Chinas and Jerseys. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for dates. J. E. BUMPAS, Windsor, Mo.

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

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

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

Jas. T. McCulloch Live Stock Auctioneer.
Clay Center, Kansas.
Write Early
For Choice of Dates.

JOHN D. SNYDER
Kansas Live Stock Auctioneer.
Write or wire for date. Hutchinson, Kan.

GREAT TWO DAYS
Holstein Dispersion
AT
GREAT BEND, KANSAS
Tues. and Wed., May 7, - 8, 1912

135 Head of Working Dairy Animals 135

Consisting of the two registered herd bulls, Sir Mechthilde Dieuwertje 45426 and Woodcroft Hartog 70421, of high producing families, and 42 mature cows, 14 coming 3-year-old heifers, 20 coming 2-year-old heifers, 29 bulls from calves to coming 2 years, and 30 heifers up to yearlings.

All females old enough have been bred and will show in calf or have calves at foot.

All well wintered on grain, alfalfa and silage and are ready to go onto grass and make good.

This is Kansas' greatest opportunity to buy high-grade, specially selected milk cattle of Wisconsin breeding.

Milk record of each cow for 20 months, will be furnished on application. Address,

W. G. MERRITT,
Great Bend, Kansas

O. W. Devine, Fieldman. Col. Jas T. McCulloch, Auct.

DR. W. H. RICHARDS
IMPORTER OF DRAFT HORSES

Importation arrived September 10, 1911. I have selected them personally, and have the pick of Belgium and France's 2- and 3-year-olds. All were selected for good breeding, soundness, bone and individuality. All good colors and will make ton horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. Anyone looking for a first-class STALLION at very reasonable price should come and see them before buying. Barns four blocks from Santa Fe Depot. EMPORIA, KANSAS

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

Mammoth Jacks For sale

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

20—GOOD BIG AND BIG-BONED MAMMOTH JACKS—20
Jacks from 2 to 5 years old, from 15 to 16 hands high, and a few imported and American-bred Percheron stallions and mares for sale. Prices and terms to suit. Farm and sale barn on Twenty-first street, one mile east of the Wichita Union Stock Yards. City office, 136 N. Market Street.
J. C. KERR & CO., Wichita, Kansas

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

COL. MOSS B. PARSONS
LAWSON, MO.
Pure-bred Stock Auctioneer and General Salesman. A number of years experience. Terms reasonable. Write me for dates for fall sales.

FOR SALE—60,000 STOCK CATTLE AND FEEDERS. WICHITA LIVE STOCK COM. CO., ROOM 5, STOCK EXCHANGE, WICHITA, KAN. BRANCH OFFICE, LUBBOCK, TEXAS.

FRANK IAMS' REDUCED PRICES

Are the "big talk" of "horse buyers"—Iams has "cut prices"—To close out his stallions and mares at from $100 to $500 each on "Business" and "Show horses"—"Iams and the Pink Lady" are "up to the minute" as "salesmen" and his horses will positively be sold. They are the "Drafty, big-boned type"—"Nifty big Black Boys"—the real "medal winners"—sensational "show and business horses" of note, "ripe peaches" from the "select 400." Big, classy "Peaches and Cream"—"Black Boys." The "Iams Brand" of "topnotchers." Iams "Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares are in the "Pink of Condition" and ready for a "good selling." "Ikey, boy," smile sweetly, and hundreds of Iams' satisfied customers "will sit up and take notice" that "Iams, the King Pin" horse importer is still "doing business" at the "old stand." Iams is "pushing" his horses to the front. The big "Peaches and Cream" "Boys and Girls" are attractions that can't be overlooked. Iams mesmerizes buyers with "real drafters" at "bargain prices," and having the "horses as advertised." Iams' "competitors" and "hammer knockers" are "boosting Iams" by their "knocks," until new he is known as the "Millionaire Horseman," and on "Easy Street," and growing fast. Ikey, "Come on along," and sing Iams' song. He is selling these "aristocratic," fancy "Black Boys" cheaper than ever—or better horses for less money—$1000 and $1200 (few little higher). Iams has

60—PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS AND MARES—60

They are "Models"—"Humdingers." They are 2 to 5 years old, weigh 1,700 to 2,500 lbs., 80 per cent blacks, 50 per cent ton horses. All "approved and stamped" by "European government." Registered in popular stud books of U. S. Many "prize winners" and "gold medal horses." Big, Drafty, "top notchers," with big bone, quality, style, finish and action to burn. They are "Eye-openers"—large and better horses than seen elsewhere. Big "business propositions" that make "the wheels work fast" under a "Buyer's hat." "Georgie, dear," Iams made a "big killing" by buying his horses in Europe in October, 1911. "Dry weather," "bad crops," "close money" and "Iams' cash" caused the "prize winners" and "tops" to be thrown on the market for a "good selling." Iams "cut the melon" and bought the "rippers" at "knockout prices." Iams will give his customers the benefit of his "good buy." "Ikey, boy," "come on down town"—get into Iams' "get rich wagon" and save $1,000 on a "top stallion" (and you wear the diamonds). Iams is a "big fly in the jelly" in the horse world. He keeps the "gang guessing." Iams sells "Imported horses only"—(They win 90% of prizes at big horse shows). No "American bred full bloods"—no "Auction stuff" or "Peddlers' horses"—only "choice drafters" of big size, bone, quality and finish.

Iams' imported horses are "approved"—"branded"—"Inspected," and "Certificate stamped O. K."

by governments of "France and U. S. A." Iams has the "crack stallions and mares" you "read about." Buy horses of Iams and you won't "get stung" in horse or price. "Dolly D.," waltz me around once again, "Ikey;" land me at Iams' box office and importing barns. Full to "the roof" with "Black Boys" (and all must be sold). Reduced prices. All the world knows Iams and his "Peaches and Cream" horses. 1912 promises to be a bumper year to Iams and his customers. He saved $300,000 to stallion buyers in 1911. Watch "Iams' smoke" in 1912. Iams' 30 years of successful business make him a safe man to do business with Iams' sells horses "on honor." A boy or a lady can buy as cheap as a man. Iams' 1912 Horse

CATALOGUE IS AN "EYE-OPENER." IT HAS "A LAUGH" AND A $1,000 bargain in every line. A "bunch of gold," to stallion and mare buyers. It is full of the real "peaches and cream" stallions. It is the finest, most elaborate and original up-to-date horse book in the world. Iams, the "square deal" horseman, makes every statement in ad or catalogue good—or you get the $500 he hangs up. Iams guarantees to sell you a better imported stallion at $1000 and $1200 (few higher) than are sold to stock companies for $4,000. Imported mares, $600 and $800 Iams gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee; pays freight on horse and fare of one buyer. He can furnish $1,500 insurance. Iams buys and sells every stallion himself. Saves buyers $1,000 in middlemen's profits. He buys stallions by "trainloads." He speaks the languages—(saving 20 per cent). He is not in the "Stallion Trust." No partners—to share profits. He "pays cash" for his horses—and sells "top notchers" by "hot advertising" and having "the goods." "Big Ikey," leave your "happy home and buy a "top" stallion or pair of imported mares (of Iams) that bring colts that sell at $500 each. "Papa," don't let those "auction men" "hand you a lemon" in one of these "so-called" "American full-bloods" of questionable breeding. Buy an imported horse of Iams, the "reliable horseman." (Then we will "all wear diamonds.") Iams' "selling clothes" fit all buyers. Write for Iams' million-dollar horse catalogue. Iams won't let you go without a Peaches and Cream stallion or mare. "He sells the tails off them." Iams' guarantees are backed by "half-million dollars." References—1st Nat'l and Omaha Nat'l Banks, Omaha; Packers Nat'l Bank, So. Omaha; Citizens State, 1st State and St. Paul State Banks, St. Paul, Neb. Iams buys big ad space because it is cheaper than flannel-mouthed horse salesmen.

ST. PAUL, - - - - - NEBRASKA

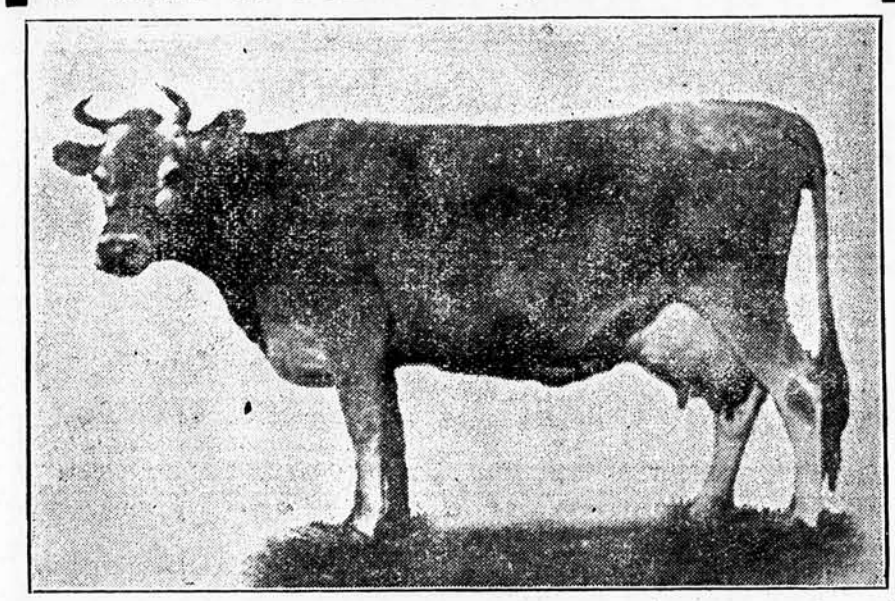
DISPERSION JERSEY CATTLE SALE

FRIDAY, APRIL 26th 1912

At Farm, One and One-half Mile South of

MANHATTAN, KANSAS

22—HEAD OF PURE-BRED JERSEY COWS—22



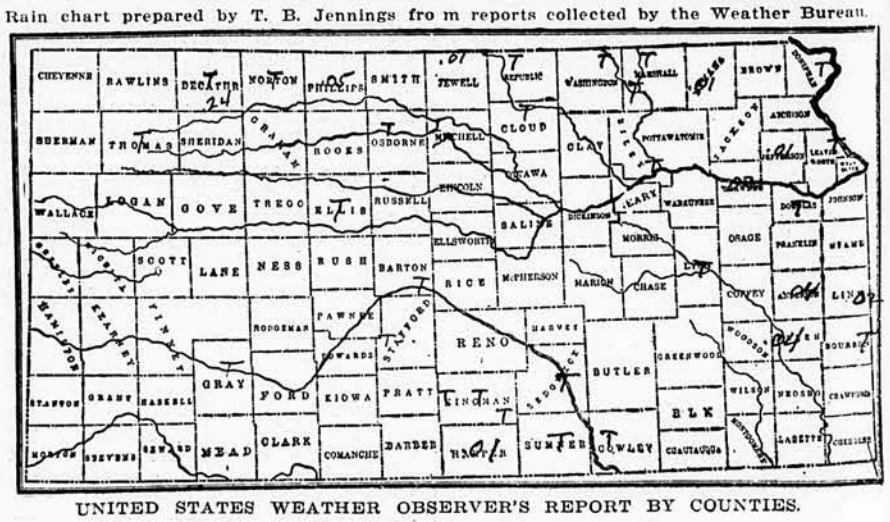
Not eligible to register. Eighteen extra choice young cows, bred to freshen soon or already fresh. The others were fresh in December and January, and are also just in their prime. Four bred heifers and one 2-year-old bull. All but two head of these cattle were sired by Chester Thomas' noted bull, King of St. Lambert, perhaps the greatest bull ever owned in this part of the state. These cows were nearly all bred by Chester Thomas and are three and four gallon cows that will average 5 per cent butter fat. All of them have good udders and teats, nice fawn colors, and all have been tuberculin tested. The bull was bred at Kansas Agricultural College. I will also sell six pure-bred Duroc Jersey sows, bred for June farrow.

FRED DIAL, Manhattan, Kansas

Jesse Johnson will represent KANSAS FARMER. Send him bids, in my care. AUCTIONEER—L. R. BRADY.

KANSAS CROP REPORT

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



UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORT BY COUNTIES.

SCALE IN INCHES: Less than .50. .50 to 1. 1 to 2. 2 to 3. Over 3. T. trace.

WEATHER REPORT .. .. ttZT ..

Allen—Weather favorable for growing vegetation. Light showers.

Anderson—Wheat looking fine. Ground wet in places.

Barber—Alfalfa and wheat looking fine. Apricot trees in bloom.

Barton—Wheat in poor condition. About 60 per cent unfavorable. Corn and oats being planted.

Bourbon—Warm, with showers. Potatoes and gardens being planted.

Butler—Good growing weather during past week.

Chautauqua—Spring very late. Most of wheat killed.

Decatur—Wheat growing slowly. Need rain to soften crust. Through sowing oats. Seventy-five per cent of early wheat killed.

Douglas—Not much oats being sown; 1910 corn being planted.

Ellis—Need rain for surface. Some wheat winter killed.

Ellsworth—Wheat looking good.

Gray—Wheat looking fair. Some oats and barley sown.

Greenwood—Wheat and alfalfa looking fine. Plowing in dry places.

Harper—Conditions favorable for wheat and fruit.

Jefferson—Planting potatoes and gardens. Peaches not all killed. Wheat looking good.

Jewell—Oats being sown. Roads fine.

Johnson—Ground wet and cold. Conditions unfavorable.

Kearney—Season backward. Plenty of moisture. All vegetation growing.

Kingman—Ground in fine condition. Crops growing nicely.

Linn—Ground generally dry. Stock on pasture. Feed all gone.

Lyons—Pasture starting nicely. Ground in fine condition.

Marion—Oats all sown. Will begin planting corn next week.

Marshall—Trees budding. Wheat badly damaged. Farm work just starting.

Morton—Farmers disking. Season backward.

Norton—Oats all sown. Wheat looking good.

Osborne—Spring work late. Feed scarce. Wheat dying. Some alfalfa killed.

Ottawa—Fifteen to 20 per cent of wheat killed. Rain needed on account of crust.

Pawnee—Rain needed to soften crust. Wheat is spotted. Late wheat best.

Phillips—Ground crusted; need rain.

Pratt—Crops in fine condition.

Rawlins—Ground badly crusted. Barley and oats being sown.

Republic—Wheat needing rain. Oats being sown.

Rice—Planting not begun. Alfalfa growing. Needing rain.

Russell—Ground crusted. Need rain. Grass growing.

Sedgwick—Farmers plowing. Alfalfa growing.

Sumner—Oats being planted. Wheat growing nicely.

Thomas—Oats and barley being sown. Ground badly crusted. Need rain.

Wallace—Crop conditions fine. Plenty of moisture.

Washington—Trees budding. Farmers sowing oats. Some wheat killed. In need of rain.

FIELD NOTES

Stockers and Feeders.

Sixty thousand stockers and feeders for sale by the Wichita Live Stock Commission Co. See advertisement.

Harter Sells on May 2.

J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan., one of the best known big-type Poland China breeders of Kansas, will hold a bred sow sale Thursday, May 2. Mr. Harter will offer an outstanding good bunch on that date. Write now for catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

W. R. Huston's Durocs.

With this issue W. R. Huston starts a card offering a few choice Duroc boars for sale at very reasonable prices. The herd boars used in this herd are Golden Goods 70513 by Hogate's Model; Bell's Chief 2d 71777, a grandson of Red Chief I Am, and Nebraska Bell. Mr. Huston has a number of fall boars now ready for sale. He has about 75 spring pigs and about 150 head in the herd. They all have the very best pedigrees. Please write today for prices, and mention Kansas Farmer.

Hill-Hanna Sale Low.

The Hill & Hanna sale of Shorthorns was disappointing to the consigners. The cattle were presented in excellent condition and several extra good cows and heifers with pure Scotch pedigrees sold for less than they would have sold on the Kansas City market. All the cattle sold were worth more money, but the buyers were not there to buy them. Several more bulls could have been sold at the average price. In fact, the crowd of buyers seemed to have come to buy bulls, and the female offering was not appreciated. Thirteen bulls averaged $105.20; 24 cows averaged $80.20; the 37 head averaged $89.00. Following is report in full:

1.	W. A. McMechan, Walnut Grove, Mo.	$285.00
2.	J. C. Darling, Cherryvale, Kan.	70.00
3.	C. D. Forbes, Derby, Kan.	150.00
4.	H. M. Wible, Hazelton, Kan.	70.00
5.	A. A. Baldwin, Reece, Kan.	75.00
6.	E. T. Parker, Fredonia, Kan.	137.50
7.	M. S. Vogan	150.00
8.	W. O. Ewing, Parker, Kan.	75.00
9.	M. S. Cusick, Wayside, Kan.	70.00
10.	S. P. Savnier, Neodesha, Kan.	50.00
11.	H. E. Betts, Basil, Kan.	110.00
12.	S. P. Savnier	75.00
14.	J. W. Sterett, Fredonia, Kan.	50.00
15.	J. E. Barr, Fredonia, Kan.	75.00
16.	M. S. Vogan, Coffeyville, Kan.	115.00
17.	S. C. Hanna, Howard, Kan.	75.00
18.	G. T. Martin, Madison, Kan.	67.50
19.	G. T. Martin, Madison, Kan.	57.50
20.	J. E. Thompson, Fredonia, Kan.	65.00
21.	W. A. McMecham	75.00
22.	J. T. Martin	77.50
23.	J. T. Martin	87.50
24.	G. A. Laude & Son, Rose, Kan.	62.50
25.	J. E. Barr	87.50
26.	J. A. Burns, Nowata, Okla.	85.00
27.	W. H. M. Wible	82.50
28.	J. E. Thompson	75.00
29.	G. A. Laude & Son	112.50
30.	George McFadden, Benedict, Kan.	90.00
32.	J. A. Burnes	85.00
33.	T. J. Hudson, Fredonia, Kan.	92.50
34.	J. T. Martin	52.50
35.	W. F. Cowley, Hollowell, Kan.	65.00
36.	J. T. Martin	80.00
39.	J. W. Hyde, Altoona, Kan.	87.50
40.	J. A. Burnes	102.50
44.	M. S. Vogan, Coffeyville, Kan.	70.00

Summary:

24 cows sold for	$1,925.00
13 bulls sold for	1,367.50
37 head sold for	3,292.50

Ikey Stallion Buyer:

—At "Iams' horse town" there is "something doing" daily. Iams' big "ton," superb, classy, imported stallions and Iams' low cut prices of $100 to $500 each on "show and business stallions and mares" are the "big talk" of "stallion buyers," and Iams' new barn of 80 imported Percherons and Belgians—mostly Paris and Belgian "prize winners"—make all buyers "sit up and take notice," and can't be "driven away" until they own one of "Iams' topnotchers" at his "bargain counter" prices. Iams and the "pink lady saleslady" will not let any buyer with money or good notes get away. "Ikey," "come on along," buy imported horses today. Don't wait, as all Iams' "topnotchers" must be sold in the next 60 days. They are "big snaps"—that is why. Iams and the "pink lady saleslady" and the "peaches and cream" horse importer is reducing prices—$100 to $500 on "show and business" stallions and big mares. He made "a killing" buying these "topnotchers," and to close out and have new faces he has determined to sell and give buyers the benefit of his "good buy" in 1911. Don't wait—buy now, "Ikey boy." "Ikey horseman," Iams' six financial letters of recommendation from six of the best banks in Nebraska (shown in his 1912 catalog)—they tell you why you should buy imported stallions and mares of Iams. His 30 years of successful business, his "one-half million dollars" behind his guarantee—the fact that he is a "live wire" business man and expert horseman, in a "class by himself" and 20 years in advance. He makes all competitors "stammer and stutter" and get "their hammers" out for Iams. But "every knock" is a "boost" for Iams, as when stallion buyers visit "Iams' horse emporium" they find Iams has the horses as represented and that Iams "makes good," and his "old customers" are his best "whole page advertisers." "Ikey boy," "get busy" quick. Buy show horses of Iams—"reduced prices" and "wear diamonds." Iams is sure taking "the curl" out of "high prices" on the best bunch of real "top-notchers" ever offered for sale in the United States; all "show horses" and at the "same prices" and "some less" than for ordinary stallions. He is making buyers "go fast" to get his big, big bargains, and his buyers will be on "Easy street" and 10 blocks in "advance" of their neighbors if they buy stallions and mares now of Iams, the "live wire horseman." "Ikey boys, and girls, too," Iams' 1912 horse catalog is an "eye-opener," with a laugh and a $1,000 bargain in every line, a "bunch of gold," the "book of books" to stallion and mare buyers. It is full of facts, truths, "business propositions" and 100 illustrations of best and largest imported stallions and mares in the United States. It shows the "tricks" of "stallion peddlers" and "auction block" salesmen. It is the finest, most elaborate and original book in the world. Iams sells stallions on honor. A boy or lady can buy as cheap as a man, and get a better horse of Iams, the "square deal horseman." If you visit him and don't find every statement in his advertisement and catalog just as represented, you can get the $500 he hangs up. Sing Iams' money-making song, "Ikey boys." Then when you wish to buy the "largest bone," real "simon pure" drafters, and save $1,000 or more, and get "square treatment" by a "horseman" that makes all competitors do all the wiggles of their own and a "few more" for 30 years, "just smoke" and buy a ticket for "Iams' horse emporium." "Waltz me around again, Ikey," and stay and learn Iams' horse song—it's a hummer. "Ikey boy," buzz around Iams' new barn of "show horses," not seen by the public before. They are all classy, show-yard winners. These top-notchers are two to six years old, weight 1,700 to 2,500 pounds, 80 per cent black, 20 per cent beautiful dapple grays at $200 less than blacks of same size. Iams sells his show horses annually. Iams is an "easy man" to do business with. He buys and sells every stallion himself. He buys stallions by "special train load." He speaks the language, saving 20 per cent. He is not in the "stallion trust," saving you $300. He pays no "slick salesmen" $1,000 to sell you a fourth-rate stallion. He has no two to ten partners to share profits with. Iams' 120 imported stallions and mares are all "approved" and "stamped" by governments of France and Belgium. They have all been "inspected" by the United States government veterinarians and their certificates "stamped" and "approved" by "Chief of Animal Husbandry" of the United States. Buyers won't get "stung" at Iams' barns. He sells you a sure "peaches and cream" horse.

Friendly Warning To Silo Buyers

Facts You Should Know About the Harder Patent Before You Invest in a Silo

In response to the hundreds of inquiries received regarding the Harder Patent, and to remove all doubt and avoid misunderstanding, we make this announcement to give you the plain facts so you can settle the silo problem in a safe legitimate manner and not innocently invest your money in a silo that infringes this patent and makes you liable.

The United States Courts

Namely, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which is the Court of last resort in Patent Cases in the case of Ryders vs. Schlichter;

The United States Circuit Court, Southern District of New York in the case of Ryders vs. Townsend, a user of an Economy Silo;

The United States District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, United States Silo Company vs. Beaver Silo and Box Manufacturing Company;—have held the Harder patent good and valid and enjoined the manufacture of the infringing silo in these suits, thereby establishing our right to the Harder patent, as well as the right to stop by injunction all infringement, by prosecuting the manufacturers as well as the users of infringing silos.

What The Harder Patent Is

To clearly explain this, we herewith quote from the original Harder patent, the claim on which the United States Government granted the patent and which the Courts have upheld in every case which has been brought under this patent.

The Harder patent covers:

4. "A silo or tank having a continuous opening from top to bottom, braces between the edges of the walls forming the opening, door-sections for closing the opening and reinforcing strips for the door sections substantially as described."

The Patent Law Says

That not only the manufacturers of patented articles are liable—but the innocent purchaser as well, and as we shall have to protect our property against infringers, we must prosecute all manufacturers who infringe, and if they are not financially responsible we must exercise the right the law gives us to obtain satisfaction from the owners or users of the infringing silos, as we are giving all silo purchasers fair notice by fully explaining the situation to them.

This Harder License Plate Is For Your Protection

We have licensed under the Harder patent only the best and most reliable silo manufacturers in the country and for the protection of the Harder patent and these manufacturers, as well as to protect silo purchasers, we have supplied all such manufacturers with license plates like that shown herewith. All licensed manufacturers give a license plate to purchasers of their silos, thereby insuring the purchaser absolute safety against any possible infringement proceedings.

Who The Licensed Manufacturers Are

Lack of space prevents us from giving the names of all licensed manufacturers, but in order that you may get this information if you desire it, together with all facts about the Harder patent, including Court decisions, etc., we have published a special **Patent Bulletin** which gives all the facts, and this bulletin you can get free of charge by addressing

United States Silo Company,

Anderson, Indiana, or Lincoln, Nebraska.

Iams and models of eighty of his nifty big imported "peaches and cream" Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares. Prices reduced $100 to $500 on business and show horses. All have been inspected by United States veterinarians and certificates stamped "O. K." by government of the United States. See Iams and save $1,000 and buy a "hummer." He has many Paris and European prize winners.

Harter's Spring Bred Sow Sale

AT FARM NEAR

FOSTORIA and BLAINE, KAN., THURSDAY, MAY 2nd, 1912

45 Extra Choice Individuals. 6 Tried Sows. 30 Spring Gilts and Fall Yearlings. 8 Summer Boars.

FEMALES will all have litters at foot or be bred for May and June farrow to my great boars, Mogul's Monarch, Prince Hadley, King Long by Long King's Equal, and Chief Price by Chief Price Again. The offering contains some of the best sows I have ever owned, among them daughters of Mogul's Monarch, Collossus, Big Hutch, Major Hadley, Graniteer, etc. The boars include some outstanding individuals that carry the blood of the most noted big-type sires. Usual entertainment and transportation to and from farm.

J. H. HARTER, WESTMORLAND, KANSAS

Write early for catalog. Auctioneers—Jas. T. McCulloch, W. C. Curphey.

Jesse Johnson will represent Kansas Farmer. Send him bids.

Overland

Model 60 **$1200** Model 60

Thirty-five Horsepower Five Passenger Touring Car

NO wonder the public is scrambling for this car. Nothing in the history of this business has ever equaled it. Of all the exceptional Overland values, that you have been accustomed to, this one has proven the most conspicuous.

Think of it !

A thirty-five horsepower five-passenger touring car for $1200. *This is the lowest priced thirty-five horsepower touring car in the world.* Part for part—point for point—it is the equal of any $1500 car made. It has the power—the speed—the comfort—the appearance—and the construction. Take the powerful motor—the strong and rugged gear system—the Vanadium steel gears—the fine bearings—the pressed steel frame—the drop forged axles—the big tires—the superb body work—the high grade upholstery; in fact, take every item that goes into the makeup of this automobile *and you will find the duplicate of this car cannot be had below the fifteen hundred dollar mark.*

Here is a car with a powerful, silent, smooth running, thirty-five horse-power motor. Here is a car that seats five large passengers comfortably. The upholstery is of good leather, hand stuffed with fine hair. The body is finished in our famous dark Overland blue and the wheels in battleship gray. The transmission is of selective type, three speeds and reverse—fitted with the fine F. & S. annular bearings which are used on the most expensive cars in the world. The frame is of pressed steel and has a single drop. The crank and gear casings are of aluminum. The front axle is a one piece, drop forged I section fitted with the famous Timken bearings. The tires are 34x4—quick detachable. The handsome massive lamps are finished in solid black with brilliant heavy brass trimmings. Self starter $20 extra.

The Overland center control is the one proven and practical location for both operating levers. The method enables you to operate the levers with the left hand, which gives you free use of your right hand for driving. It gives you the use of the right hand fore door, as well as the left hand fore door, which is impossible if a lever is placed one side or the other. You can get in or out of either side. It is easy to handle—no stretching out or reaching. Any one can manipulate the levers without a particle of effort.

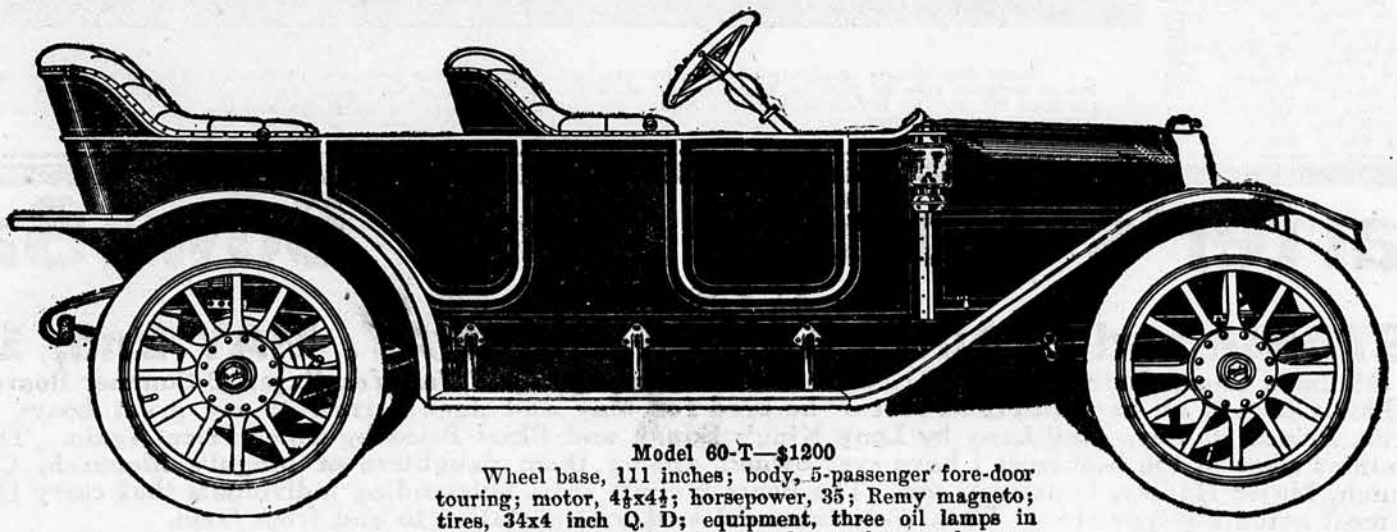
Take the specifications of this $1200 car—compare them with any $1500 car you know of and the only difference you will be able to find is the difference in price.

Why pay an additional $300 for a purely imaginary value?

Any one of our 2000 dealers will be glad to give you a thorough demonstration any time or place you say.

We have a very interesting book which explains our great organization—the biggest in the business. It is free. Write for a copy today. Please ask for book R-34.

The Willys-Overland Campany, Toledo, Ohio



Model 60-T—$1200
Wheel base, 111 inches; body, 5-passenger fore-door touring; motor, 4⅛x4½; horsepower, 35; Remy magneto; tires, 34x4 inch Q. D; equipment, three oil lamps in black and brass finish, two gas lamps, horn and generator. Self-starter, $20 extra. Top and glass front, $55.