

Library

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

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TOPEKA, KANSAS, MAY 18, 1912.

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

NATURE has the will, but not the power, to realize perfection.

Something was left for man to do, and in the doing he has changed the face of nature, made squared stones of earth, glowing colors of the rocks, flying chariots of the ores, and developed newer and more perfect horses and hens and herbs.

As a man cannot see the shape of his own land unless he sees the boundaries of his neighbors, so are his ideas influenced, and his incentive is too often that mighty thing, the love of which is the root of all evil. Money is an exacting god, not satisfied with lip service.

Man strives for wealth that he may have more, and trains his son in his footsteps. He dwarfs his nature to get it and then gives largesse to ease his soul. He denies the world-cry for men and offers the money-maker instead, when his first duty is to his son.

Business lies in building the man first and then the money-maker—I. D. G.



Preferring The Money-Maker Before the Man Causes All Industrial Unrest

DAIN

SIDE DELIVERY RAKE



This Machine Makes Hay WORTH MORE To Feed—To Sell

Let hay lie in the swath and the sun scorches it robbing it of its color and much of its nourishment. In the ordinary close-packed windrow, the air is shut out. But throw it up in a loose fluffy windrow with the

DAIN
(Steel Frame)

Side Delivery Rake

And the hay is evenly dried by the warm air. All the rich colors and natural color are preserved. If you sell hay, get the higher price that hay of good uniform color always commands. If you feed your hay, get the benefit of the increased feeding value to your stock.

Handles the Hay Gently

The rake bars have a slow, steady motion. The spring fingers lift the hay softly. The lower finger parts, high in landing value, are not shattered off and wasted.

Cuts the Hay Quickly

Hay runs slowly in the swath. Tied hay falls back on the damp ground. The Dain Side Rake makes loose open windrows and exposes the damp stubble so that it dries out and weathers up. This reflected heat helps cure the hay more quickly. In "sticky" weather, quick curing is of greatest importance.

Special Features

- Teeth may be raised or lowered.
- Teeth turn with gentle motion.
- Handles to tender produce.
- Rake chain, lower limit and dirt.
- All jars absorbed by cushion springs.
- Easy regulation of barrel gears.
- Easily adjusted to handle light or heavy hay.

All Dain Hay Tools Are Money Makers

They're made by hay tool specialists, 20 years of experience back of every machine. They're the most durable and dependable. Ask your John Deere dealer to show you the Dain line of mowers, rakes, stackers, loads, presses, etc. Write us for our booklet of the tools in which you are interested. We'll also send you free "Victory Farm" magazine and how to use them, the most practical and valuable booklet ever published for farmers.

Be sure to ask for package No. 13

John Deere Plow Company
Moline, Illinois
"Old Dredge and Service, John Deere Dealer Sign Right"

Free To Boys

I Have a Glove, Mitt, Mask, Ball, Bat, Cap and Belt for Every Boy Who Will Write to Me.



There are seven splendid pieces in this great outfit. The ash bat is a good one. The mask is made of heavy wire, full size. The catcher's mitt is thickly padded, very heavy and has patented fastener. The glove is of tanned leather and has patent clasp. The ball is strongly stitched and will last. A neat, adjustable belt and a dandy cap complete this great outfit. Remember you get the whole outfit of seven pieces for a little easy work. Write me today and I will tell you just how to get it.

A. M. PIPER.
302 Popular Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

Ask your dealers for brands of goods advertised in KANSAS FARMER.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

Written For KANSAS FARMER by S. C. HANNA, Howard, Kan.

To appreciate the needs of the average Kansas farmer from a dairy standpoint we must take into consideration his location and surroundings. Outside the strictly grazing sections, where the lands are held in large tracts, the average farms of Kansas range in area from a quarter section to a half section, and, aside from the dairies that cluster around a few of the larger cities, the dairy business of Kansas is strictly a farm proposition. The average farmer milks from six to twenty cows. A dozen cows will nearly mark the limit for the average quarter section farmer, and it is safe to say that this class of farmers furnish nine-tenths of the total dairy products of the state. In addition to selling cream or butter these farmers raise a great variety of crops, and a surplus of coarse feed that must be sold or fed in some manner on the farm. The dairy interest is to some extent a side line, and rarely the preponderating interest on the average Kansas farm.

There is no denying the fact that the development of the dairy business has been of immense advantage to the average farmer, and in short crop sections has sustained the general prosperity to a remarkable degree. But the habits and customs of Kansas farmers are such that the dairy interests of the average Kansas farm will not far exceed its present limits for the next generation. The exacting demands of the dairy soon reaches its limit with the average farmer, and it is safe to say that the dairy will never become the preponderating interest in Kansas agriculture. It will continue to be an important branch, inseparably intertwined with other agricultural interests, but not the exclusive feature.

The conditions which will prevail on the average Kansas farm for many years will be more like those conditions which have prevailed for generations in the best agricultural districts of Great Britain. Therefore, the cow that has best met the needs of the British farmer will undoubtedly be the best type of cow for the Kansas farmer, and this cow is unmistakably the milking Shorthorn.

Professor Plumb, in his "Types and Breeds of Farm Animals," says that "in England a great percentage of the dairy herds are of Shorthorn blood," and, from my own observation, I can say that the same is true of Scotland and Ireland. They far outnumber all other dairy breeds combined.

Through careless breeding, or a lack of appreciation of the value of milking quality in the Shorthorn, the remarkable tendency of the breed in this direction may, in some lines, appear to have been lost, but experience has shown that it is everywhere latent in the breed, and only needs care in selection and moderate cultivation to develop its ancient and hereditary strength.

Shorthorn blood is more widely diffused throughout the herds of Kansas

than all other breeds combined. Its useful qualities have to some extent been lost by the unsatisfactory system of breeding that has been practiced on the average Kansas farm, but the latent qualities of the breed are so strong that they can be quickly restored by the selection of Shorthorn sires from good milking dams. Thoughtful breeders of pure-bred cattle appreciate this fact, and select their sires with this useful quality in view.

In 1894 Col. Harris had on his farm at Linwood a beautiful roan cow of true Shorthorn type, that had been a prize winner in a dairy test. She produced a roan bull named Robin by Spartan Hero, that I used for several years on a herd of high-grade Shorthorns. This bull completely transformed the milking qualities of this herd. Nearly all the cows by Robin were famous milkers, and I have no doubt a very high class dairy herd could have been selected from his get.

With the foundation material at hand, by careful selection, and the use of pure-bred Shorthorn bulls from strong milking dams, our Kansas farmers can quickly produce a herd of milking Shorthorns with inherited fleshing tendencies. The produce of such cattle will be valuable for beef and milk, and far more profitable than the cat-hamed, yew-necked dairy types now found on so many Kansas farms.

Such cows as Nora, Kitty Clay and Jewell II have proven that it is not necessary that a cow should be an unsightly rack of bones to be a highly profitable producer of milk and butter fat.

Grade Shorthorn cows with this dual quality will be extremely profitable milkers, and should fatten quickly when dry. When fleshy enough to be disposed of for beef they will weigh from 1,300 to 1,500 pounds, and net the owner from \$60 to \$75. Their produce can be grown on the coarser products of the farm, and fed off at a handsome profit before they are 2 years old. High-grade steers of this class, properly developed and fed, will now sell for 8 cents per pound, and net the grower from \$75 to \$100.

The location of the Kansas farmer, with his varied agricultural interests; the present healthful condition of the beef cattle market, with the certainty that we will see continued high prices for beef cattle of good quality for many years to come; all these conditions point unmistakably to the dual purpose Shorthorn as the cattle of the future for the Kansas farmer.

By careful testing, by eliminating the undesirable, and by intelligent care in breeding to the best strains of milking Shorthorns, he can soon develop herds of dual purpose cattle that will be a pleasure to look upon, and a greater source of profit than any cattle that have yet been seen on Kansas farms.

Big Western Experimental Farm

The Fort Hays Experiment Station is proving of tremendous value to Kansas farmers. Located as it is—its soil, climate and all conditions being identical with that of at least one-third of the state's area—it can furnish the farmers of that area with experimental data which will apply specifically to the conditions under which they farm. KANSAS FARMER is for the development of the Hays Station and for the expenditure of as much money as is necessary to make that Station of greatest value to those whom it would serve.

This year 300 acres of drouth-resistant crops will be planted on this big farm, besides 200 acres of grain and 150 acres of alfalfa. The drouth-resistant crops are Kafir, cane and dwarf milo. The varieties of these crops and the best methods of preparing the seed bed have already been tested on the Station farm. Superintendent Ten Eyck's belief in diversified farming for western Kansas and in the production of forage crops for live stock, is guiding him in his operations.

KANSAS FARMER readers have been advised of the methods of successful alfalfa growers in the western one-third of the state which growers have seeded alfalfa in rows two or three feet apart and the fields cultivated, resulting in good hay crops for that section of the state and in abundant seed crops for any section of Kansas. Ft. Hays Station will thoroughly test this method.

So important is the work of the Fort Hays station regarded by those who are interested and who are endeavoring to work out the problems of dry land farming, that the United States Department of Agriculture is co-operating in the growing and experimentation with these drouth-resistant crops. The federal department pays the salary of A. L. Hallsted, assistant, in charge of the work. In connection with the cultivation of these drouth-resistant crops, the conservation of moisture in connection with dry land farming is being extensively investigated, and moisture conditions to a depth of eight feet are being studied.

KANSAS FARMER proposes to keep closely in touch with the Fort Hays Station for the benefit of its western readers. The western one-third of Kansas is a vast empire which is capable—when proper methods of cultivation and planting and when crops adapted to the soil and climatic conditions have been discovered and thoroughly tried—of producing a tremendous quantity of grains and forage. No more important work can be done than that of solving the problems confronting the western farmer, and this paper proposes to take an active interest in the solution of those problems.

The best farmer is not he who gets rich and retires to the city but, rather, he who retires to his farm.



The Aermotor with the automatic regulator stops when the tank is full and starts when the water is lowered 4 inches. You oil it once a week. A gasoline engine has to be started and stopped and oiled and attended almost constantly, and you have large expense for gasoline and oil. The wind is free.

We make gasoline engines (exceedingly good ones) but, for the average water supply for the home and 150 head of stock, an 8-foot Aermotor with a storage tank, which is a necessity with any kind of water supply—is all that is needed and is by far the more economical. The supply of wind for the Aermotor is more to be relied upon than the supply of gasoline, batteries and repairs for the gasoline engine.

The cost of gasoline, oil, batteries and repairs in pumping for 150 head of stock with a gasoline engine, will buy an 8-foot Aermotor every year, and you are still to the bad the amount of time you spend over the gasoline engine.

But the gasoline engine has its place on the farm notwithstanding the fact that 100 people are maimed or killed with gasoline where one is injured by a windmill, and that 100 farm buildings are burned with gasoline where none is injured by a windmill. For the water supply, the windmill is the thing. Thousands of farmers who have done their first power pumping by a gasoline engine have become tired of it and are buying windmills. That is one reason why our windmill business increases from year to year. We can furnish you much testimony like the following:

Devine, Tex., Dec. 16, 1911.
I am sending you a photograph of one of the oldest windmills in this country—it being the first Aermotor put up in Medina County—and is used to furnish water for hundreds of head of cattle. It was put up in the year 1889 and is owned by Mr. Murdo Monroe. The only repairs this mill has ever needed are one small gear and a rocker arm, the total cost of which was \$2.50. This Aermotor is still running and doing good service, furnishing water for cattle and family.

LOUIS GACONET.

Find, if you can, a statement like this regarding gasoline engines.



Of course, there are places where a windmill cannot be used. There you will have to use a gasoline engine, with all its disadvantages. We will furnish for that place a small engine which costs but \$37.50 complete, so it can be set to pumping in 30 minutes. Or we will furnish you a pump jack—the best made—for \$6.00, to do pumping with a larger gasoline engine. Send for catalogue giving full information about water supply. Aermotor Co., Chicago, Branch Houses: Oakland, Cal.; Kansas City, Mo.; Minneapolis, Minn.

SILOS

Built of Concrete are the Best value for the money

No Repair Bills. No Insurance

WRITE FOR PRICES

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Manhattan, Kansas

The Only Windmill that is never out of fix

CLIPPER
Windmills are Guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. Simple, strong, durable. Write today for prices on windmills, pumps and supplies. THE CLIPPER WINDMILL AND PUMP CO., Topeka, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

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Artistic, Practical, Durable. Gives your place a distinctively prosperous appearance and increased value. We also make tubular steel Farm Gates. Free books. Cyclone Fence Co., Dept. 30 Waukegan, Ill.

BROWN FENCE
MOST durable fence made. Heaviest wire. Double galvanized. Stock strong. Chicken tight. 12 to 35¢ per rod. Sample free. We pay freight. The Brown Fence & Wire Co., Dept. 29 Cleveland, O.

GOING TO BUY A HAY STACKER?
If so we want your name. Let us tell you about the "Sunflower," the strongest, most practical Stacker on the market. Combination for Grain, Bundles or Hay. We can save you money. WRITE US NOW. SUNFLOWER MFG. CO., Box K, Manhattan, Kans.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

\$1.00 per year; \$1.50 for two years; \$2.00 for three years. Special clubbing rates furnished upon application.

ADVERTISING RATES

30 cents per agate line—14 lines to the inch. No medical nor questionably worded advertising accepted. Last forms are closed Monday noon. Changes in advertising copy and stop orders must be received by Thursday noon the week preceding publication.



KANSAS FARMER

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

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GUARANTEED CIRCULATION OVER 60,000

OUR GUARANTEE

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.



LIVE STOCK'S REPUTATION.

A man's reputation is his face value. It is that which fixes his standing in the community. It is the only thing by which he is judged in the business and social world. What he has and is valued according to his reputation.

This reputation may be built up on fraud or it may be honest. In either case it fixes the value of the man in his community until he is found out. A reputation built on fraud does not last long and is sure to react disastrously upon the man.

Reputation comes only through being known. A man's words, his acts and his character give him his reputation, and this is good or bad, as they are good or bad. His reputation is built through advertising. Each word, each act is an advertisement of the man, and the reputation he builds has a commercial value.

What is true of the man is also true of pure-bred live stock. Breeding stock sells on its reputation, and this is made up of quality, growth and record of performance. All these may be present and the animal remain of little value if himself and his reputation are not known. Such reputation can come only through advertising.

A few years ago there was shown a Shorthorn bull at the American Royal of wonderful quality. He proved a surprise to visitors, breeders and judges, and was awarded a blue ribbon in that show. He was sold and the buyer fitted him and took him to the International, where he won championship honors. A wonderful record for a previously unknown bull.

When the owner sold him at the Royal he was satisfied with a price which was more than three times what he had asked for him at private sale, and yet his value doubled and doubled again as the bull became advertised, and his price reached into the thousands of dollars.

The owner who raised this bull refused to advertise him, and his merit was unknown, and this owner lost thousands of dollars. He offered the bull at private sale for \$300 and did not sell him. He took him to the Royal and sold him without any trouble for \$1,050, just because of the advertising made possible by showing him to many interested people.

A good sale for the owner? Yes. But within a month the bull sold for \$5,000, which the owner might have had if he had only advertised him. Besides this, he had been selling this bull's calves for years for a few dollars, when he could have received hundreds of dollars for them had he advertised.

One of the best known Berkshire boars in the world, the founder of a dynasty and whose descendants are everywhere sought at high prices, won his reputation solely through advertising, while his brother, a better hog and a better producer, remains practically unknown, or is known only because of the relationship. The first produced many thousands of dollars for his owners and was valued at many when he died. The second had no particular value while living, because he was unknown.

Advertising live stock consists in having the merits of the animals known by a large number of possible buyers who at once become competitive bidders. A herd not advertised may be excellent in quality, but without value, because the local community may not want that particular breed or because their numbers are few and the market quickly glutted by small demand and lack of competition.

A breeder sells his pigs locally and without advertising for \$10 per head at weaning time, and does well. He advertises and sells them at \$25 per head at weaning time, and does better. The money spent in advertising is a profitable investment and never an expense.

Advertising, in the pure breeding business, is just as profitable as feeding, and just as necessary.

HAVE WELL DEFINED PURPOSE.

It is necessary that every move on the farm be made with a certain specific purpose in view. This idea is best exemplified in the most successful manufacturing enterprises of the country. The farm is to all intents and purposes a manufactory. A man who has a quarter section of land worth \$10,000, and live stock and implements worth \$2,000 to \$3,000 more, has an investment in excess of the average factory investment. Whether the money is in factory or farm it is invested for the same purpose, namely, that of making the investor a living for himself and family, a reasonable interest on the investment and the development of the property to a point where its valuation increases.

We should not plow because for centuries it has been the custom to stir the surface of the soil before planting the seed. We plow and cultivate with a view to the preparation of the best possible seed bed, that the seed when planted may grow and yield the best return. When preparing for the seed it is well to remember that we are building a home for the plant. The growth and the development and the profit of the plant will depend upon the kind of home in which it has to live and in the attention it receives while occupying that home. The home should be roomy, which will be provided for in deep cultivation, that the roots may go down to the moisture and extending freely in every direction develop large root growth and take up plant food from a considerable area and depending upon the roominess of its home. The home should be supplied with the food necessary for the proper development of the plant. Plant food is obtained by providing the soil with the elements of plant food and with plenty of humus that the soil may take up water and the water dissolve the elements of plant food, that the same may be available for the plant. We might go on and enumerate still further as to why it is necessary to properly construct this home for the best and most favorable growth of the plant. This is sufficient to illustrate our point, namely, that in the preparation of our fields for seed we should not perform certain parts of the work simply because it has been the custom, but because of a certain specific need for doing well the thing we have set out to do.

It is no more the part of wisdom, therefore, to provide a good seed bed, expecting a good crop, than it is for the manufacturer to build a farm implement of good material and expect his orders for the same to repeat. Successful farming cannot be carried on by slipshod methods any more than successful manufacturing of implements can be done by slighting the material and workmanship in such implements. Have a certain specific and well defined purpose in everything done. Have a high standard in crop production and work to its accomplishment.

The National Gas Engine Association will hold its first annual exhibition in Milwaukee, June 17 to 22, inclusive. This association includes the majority of gas and gasoline engine manufacturers in America, and the exhibit will include the product of practically every manufacturer in this country. The indications are that the show will be a great success. This exhibition will accomplish much good for everybody connected with the gasoline engine industry. Gas and gasoline engines have met with a hearty reception at the hands of all users of power. They have so simplified the power question that they are now practicable for anyone having need of power, to avail himself of it.

Kansas must come to the neighborhood breeding club. The stallion club is a step toward this end, but there is more need for the bull club. Other states are leading Kansas in the improvement of live stock by developing the community breeding idea.

AGRICULTURAL TEACHERS.

At present there are two thousand high schools in the United States teaching agriculture to some thirty-seven thousand pupils. Many more high schools would be attempting instruction along agricultural lines were it possible to secure instructors. The demand for instructors cannot be supplied, although the salaries paid such instructors are from 50 to 100 per cent higher than those paid for instructors in other subjects in these schools. Men and women who instruct in agricultural work require education in general along these subjects. Physical and natural sciences, and particularly in their relation to the science of art and agriculture; technical and practical agriculture and farm practice, in rural sociology and agricultural economics. The opportunity for such preparation is offered by practically every state agricultural school. A valuable bulletin entitled "Agricultural Education in Secondary Schools" will be sent free upon request to the Commissioner of Education, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. This bulletin is well worth while to everyone interested in agricultural education.

In connection with the federal prison at Leavenworth is a prison farm on which, so far as is possible, vegetables for prison use are grown, and on which farm is kept a fine herd of Holsteins for the prison milk. During a recent visit of Professor Crabtree, farm expert of the Agricultural College extension service, he remarked that this farm should be converted into an experimental farm that its operations might be of value to farmers for several counties around. This idea is in line with KANSAS FARMER's contention that every county farm in Kansas, to reach the fullest use to which it could be put, should be a demonstration farm for the farmers of its county. Several county farms in Kansas have been made demonstration farms. We cannot have too much farm demonstration if that demonstration is practical, as it can be when properly conducted.

An occasional dry season has a depressing effect upon our agriculture. However, by dry weather we lose feed and crops only for a season. Even then we are able to get through in good shape, saving our live stock, our buildings, fences, farm machinery, etc. The dry year does not cause the property loss and the blasted hopes to the extent of the frequent floods along our great rivers. These floods destroy everything in their path. They wipe out live stock, farm equipment, barns and homes, and often render valueless the farms over which the waters pass. It occurs to us that we would rather take our chances with a dry year in Kansas than with floods in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys.

While we have the mower out cutting the weeds in the fence corners and around the fields, do not forget to run it through the orchard and the windbreaks and around the dooryard. It improves the appearance of the farmyard very much to have it free from tall weeds and the more free circulation of air through and around the house will many times over pay in comfort for the cost of time expended in mowing. It may be necessary to use the scythe to get some of these weeds, and while mowing with the scythe is by no means a pleasant job, its use is often well worth while.

Superintendent J. H. Miller of the Department of Agricultural College Extension, has, since October, 1905, organized 380 farmers' institutes. Each of these institutes is manned with live officers, and meetings are being held regularly. It is expected that 120 more will be organized the next institute season, giving 500 working institutes for Kansas.

SOY BEANS AGAIN.

Ten years ago there was a great deal of talk in this state about the soy bean, and recently KANSAS FARMER has received several inquiries regarding the plant. Professor Cottrell, of Kansas Experiment Station, was 10 years ago the chief soy bean booster. Like any new idea, the soy bean argument did not soak in deep enough to get a good hold. The fact was that before it had a chance to soak in, an era of good crops and bounteous forage came along, with the result that the soy bean was lost sight of. The editor, however, gave a small quantity of soy beans a trial—in fact, just enough to produce several bushels of seed. At just this time the editor was persuaded to leave the farm, but distributed his soy bean seed into some four or five localities in the western third of Kansas. This seed was planted in every instance, but the crop was just large enough to be conveniently eaten by the jack rabbits, and we believe not in a single instance did the farmer who planted get his seed back. One of the difficulties in our experimental work in farm crops is that we experiment on a scale too small. When we are experimenting with any new crop we should plant enough of the crop to give a fair idea of its probable success.

We are, nevertheless, confident that the soy bean is a plant worthy of cultivation west of the 98th meridian in Kansas. The soy bean should produce a couple of tons of hay per acre and will mature in 80 to 90 days. The quality of the hay is not quite equal to alfalfa, but so nearly so that for all practical purposes it may be considered its equal. Stock at first will not eat soy bean hay as readily as alfalfa, but if cut at the proper time and carefully cured, the stock will soon learn to relish it. Its value lies in its high digestible protein content, and will balance a ration of Kafir or milo grain or roughage satisfactorily.

Soy beans require a well-drained, sweet soil of average fertility. From three pecks to a bushel of seed per acre is sown when grain is desired. The beans are high in protein and are the equivalent of the commercial oil meal or cottonseed meal. The beans are obtained by threshing. When the crop is grown for hay a heavier seeding is advisable. The crop is then not threshed. When grown for grain, the beans are planted in rows like corn and the crop cultivated. When grown for hay, the rows may be planted closer than for corn and the beans are planted thicker in the row.

The high protein content of the bean, of course, makes its feeding similar to that of oil meal or cottonseed meal, and a small quantity goes a long way. For instance, a quart of soy bean meal per day with corn or Kafir grain is about what would be required by a cow on a full flow of milk. The soy beans, like cowpeas, make a good catch crop. They can be planted immediately after harvest and will mature before frost.

The fly pest will soon be upon us to make life miserable for man and beast. The State Board of Health is urging an active campaign against flies. The "swat the fly" slogan inaugurated a couple of years ago will this year be enacted into a tragedy if Dr. Crumrine can have his way. To make the flies scarce is a simple job according to his literature. Don't allow the manure to accumulate about the barns. Manure is the principal breeding place for flies. Flies do not travel great distances. Most of their life is spent close to where they are hatched, and where they get their food. Keep the garbage can closed. Screen the doors and the windows of the farm house. Do not pour slop, skim milk or other hog feed on the ground. Filth and flies have no place in modern standards of living. These facts were taken from the literature of the Kansas fly-killing campaign.

THE POLLED HEREFORDS

The Polled Hereford Becoming Most Popular Breed of General Purpose Cattle

By J. T. SMITH, Marion, Kansas

That the Hereford is the most popular breed of cattle for the range, feed lot and small farm is beyond dispute, the only objection to them being in their horns. That no breed of horned cattle should be tolerated on a small farm or in the feed lot is strongly emphasized when it comes to selling feeders or finished beef cattle. The discrimination in price is too great a loss and one that can be easily avoided by the use of Polled bulls.

Many breeders seem to think that the Polled Hereford of today is not a pure-bred animal and is an inferior Hereford. As a matter of fact, the Polled Hereford, if recorded in the American Hereford Record at Kansas City, is of the same breeding and purity as are his horned brothers and sisters. The confusion existing among the uninformed as to the various means used by breeders of Polled Herefords arises from the following circumstances:

A club, organized at Des Moines, Ia., about 1898, and styled the American Polled Hereford Cattle Club, commenced by breeding Polled bulls of other breeds to Hereford cows, the produce being Polled cross-bred white faces. Having thus originated a Polled white face under the name of a Polled Hereford, though cross-bred or grades, they were of no use to breeders of pure-bred Hereford cattle. This idea still exists among many breeders of Hereford cattle who might otherwise use the Polled Hereford of the present day.

The later discovery of the existence of 14 head of pure-bred Polled Hereford sports and the securing of a majority of these as a foundation of the present Polled Hereford, while still posing as the originators of this strain of Herefords, has caused a vast amount of confusion and doubt as to the purity of the present-day Polled Hereford. The fact that they originated as a cross-breed of white faces sticks like tar.

The double standard Polled Hereford is simply a pure-bred Hereford registered in the American Hereford Cattle Record of Kansas City, in which are also recorded all of his ancestors. He is also recorded in a second herd book at Des Moines, Ia., called the American Polled Hereford Record.

Now, this name, Polled Hereford, does not suggest any reference as to polled ancestors. He may have only one or a dozen in his pedigree. It does not denote that they are from a polled sire and a polled dam, as many seem to think. The first essential point is to

ascertain if the stock is recorded in the American Hereford Cattle Record of Kansas City.

Now, just a few reasons for the supremacy of the Polled Hereford. As a breed, they have all of the good qualities of their horned brothers and sisters, without the great disadvantage of dangerous horns. They are more free

from disease than any other breed of domestic cattle in existence today. They will do better under unfavorable conditions and respond more readily to good feed and treatment than any other breed. As a grazing breed of cattle they are the peers of all other breeds and the most economical producers of first-class beef in existence today. They will

fatten at any age, in less time and on less feed per hundred pounds of gain to produce the ideal baby beef as well as the heavy prime beef steers.

As an illustration, I will quote the results from the short-fed special classes at the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago last December, when the Herefords beat their nearest competitors in economy of gain per hundred pounds to the tune of \$2.99.

Herefords, 2-Year-Old—Average cost per hundred pounds of gain, \$9.18; selling price on the open market, \$9.00.

Angus-Shorthorn, 2-Year-old: Average cost per hundred pounds of gain, \$11.90; selling price on the open market, \$7.80.

Angus Yearlings—Average cost per hundred pounds gain, \$19.79; selling price on open market, \$7.90.

It is of little interest to beef feeders which particular breed of cattle can win grand championship honors at a few shows under the nursing and doping of some agricultural college, at state expense and usually at an actual loss. One of the black grand champions of recent years made an actual loss of \$96. This sort of thing may do for a college stunt, but is of little benefit to the farmer who must pay the mortgage and keep his family on the profits of the feed lot.

The day of cheap feeds, cheap land and cheap labor is past. Now is the time to start a herd of good beef cattle to consume the wastes and rough feeds of the farm and maintain its fertility.

It is often said that the farmer has grown rich by the increase in value of his land. In reality he has grown poorer year by year, as not one farm in a hundred will produce what it would ten years ago. Every imaginable sort of expense has increased much more rapidly than the price of farm products. The everlasting whooping about the rich farmer is causing more and more discontent among the consumer, more greed and greed by middlemen and sharks than any other single cause. I venture the assertion that there are not 10 per cent of the farms of Kansas that will pay a net revenue equal to a United States 4 per cent government bond. My idea of the remedy is to try to produce more of the living at home. Buy less dope in highly illustrated packages at 12 ounces to the pound, where we get 5 cents' worth of food and 10 cents' worth of advertising and pictures.

Raise better stock, take better care of it, eat more of it and buy less from the packer and middleman.



POLLED HEREFORD BULL KING EDWARD SIXTH.

Silage For Horses

Silage may be fed to work horses and brood mares with good results providing some judgment is used in the quantity fed and in the condition of the horse at the time of feeding.

In the winter of 1910 and '11 an experiment was conducted at the Michigan Agricultural College to ascertain, if possible, something as to the amount of silage that could be fed to work horses, brood mares and growing colts.

Seven matched teams of horses ranging in weight from 1,230 to 1,750 pounds per head were chosen for the work. This lot consisted of geldings and mares in foal and all doing moderate work. One horse of each team was fed a ration of hay and grain, the other horse received silage in addition. The idea was to feed them as much silage as they would eat.

We found that some of these horses would take as high as 25 pounds daily during the early part of the feeding period, but because of the difficulty in keeping their appetites keen and strong we were compelled to reduce the feed to 15 pounds.

With but one exception they took kindly to silage at the start, most of them in fact manifesting a greediness for it. We were careful in starting them to feed only in limited quantities, gradually increasing them to what they wanted daily. After two weeks of heavy feeding they began to tire of it and it was with difficulty that we kept them eating it at all. Actual weighing of these groups at the beginning and at the close of the period, which lasted twelve weeks, showed that the horses which received the silage had an average gain per head of 23 pounds, while those without the silage showed an average of

five pounds. These horses were all mature and were not fed quantities of grain and hay with an idea of producing gains. Not only was there a difference in weight, but the horse which received the silage showed sleeker, more oily, glossy coats than did the others, and an examination of the droppings from time to time revealed the fact that those which received silage were digesting their food more completely than the others.

Four colts were also fed silage. Two of them received all they would clean up throughout the winter, the other two only moderate quantities. Four others were wintered on a ration of hay and grain only. The colts ranged in age from yearlings to three-year-olds. During the day all of them ran together in stubblefields over the farm. The colts receiving silage gained an average of 36 pounds per head for the period, and the

hay and grain bunch only 14 pounds per head.

These gains in weights are small, yet they show that, in spite of a setback at the start from overeating, silage is a beneficial factor in the horse's ration.

We also found that great care must be used in the quality of silage fed, and also the condition of the animal when eating it, particularly when fed in large quantities. Over-feeding with silage causes digestive troubles. Put a horse suddenly on a silage ration when he isn't used to it and don't be surprised if you have a case of colic. Start them gradually, giving not more than three pounds per day, and take ten days or two weeks to get them up to the ten-pound mark. Then, too, do not let a horse come in warm from work and jam his nose into a box of silage. If you do, look out for another case of colic. Another caution: Do not feed

silage which comes from too near the bottom of the silo. Better let them go without silage rather than to feed it when it is too sour.

Silage is a bulky feed, but when fed in limited quantities with good judgment makes an excellent factor for supplying succulency to the winter ration. Think of the hundreds of horses that go through the winter without the taste of anything juicy. Perhaps they are fed ear corn and timothy hay in the morning and turned to the straw stack for the rest of the day. Perhaps they may get a good liberal feed of hay and grain, either corn or oats, three times daily. Spring comes and their hair is long, some way they do not begin to shed, their coat appears dull and dead. Turn them out on a green pasture and what happens? The eye begins to brighten, the old hair rolls off, and a bright, shiny coat comes in and lays sleek and smooth over the body instead of pointing toward the ears. What did this? A succulent ration quite largely. Is it not reasonable to suppose that green grass in the winter time, in the form of silage, carrots, beets, or even dried beet pulp, would have an effect somewhat similar? Horses are like people, they demand a variety. Give a man bread and butter every meal for just two months, and nothing more, and what would happen to his temper, let alone saying anything about his stomach? Yet we throw our horses hay or straw, corn or oats, twice or three times daily, day after day, and year after year. Like the rest of us, they appreciate an apple or an orange once in a while, so why not give it by putting before them a feed of silage or a few juicy carrots once a day during the winter months at least?

Butter Lost in Skim Milk from One Cow in One Year when Speed of Separator Varies.



Separator running at full speed. Loss of Butter 1.75 lbs.



Reducing speed ten crank revolutions. Loss of Butter 7.28 lbs.



Reducing speed twenty crank revolutions. Loss of Butter 12.74 lbs.

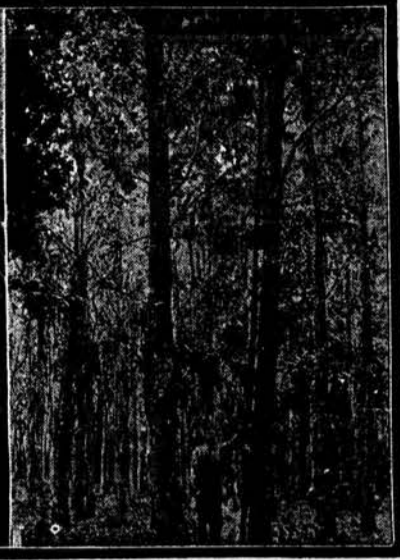
THE HARDY CATALPA



SECOND GROWTH CATALPAS EIGHT YEARS OLD FROM 21-YEAR-OLD STUMPS, FARLINGTON PLANTATION, CRAWFORD COUNTY, KANSAS.



PARTIAL VIEW OF YARD CONTAINING 60,000 POSTS AND 650 BICKS OF STOVE WOOD CUT FROM 20 ACRES OF 16-YEAR-OLD CATALPAS.



HARDY CATALPA PLANTATION TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS OLD ON GEORGE NEWCOMB'S FARM, WASHINGTON COUNTY, KANSAS.

No other tree is so generally recommended for planting throughout Kansas as the hardy catalpa, the proper species being the catalpa speciosa. This is the only species worth planting, and care should be exercised in obtaining stock true to this name. Many Kansas catalpa plantations 15 years of age or older have made good financial returns; many such plantations have barely returned the cost of planting and maintenance, and others have been complete failures. Many failures are to be accounted for by planting the wrong kind of catalpas, but in most instances failures have been due to unfavorable climatic and soil conditions and lack of cultivation.

PLANTING STOCK.

Seedlings one year old are the most satisfactory for extensive planting. At this age seedlings are sufficiently strong to thoroughly establish themselves and make a good growth the first season. Then can be planted at less expense at this age than if older. The catalpa is readily transplanted and with proper care a full stand is easily secured. In obtaining such seedlings be sure to get grade No. 1, which is the best grade selected by the nurseries and which range in height from 18 to 30 inches and upwards. This grade is by far the most desirable and most satisfactory. Grade No. 2 is acceptable for extensive planting, but grade No. 3—which is the nursery culls—should never be purchased. Many failures are due to the planting of cull seedlings.

PLANTING SITE.

The hardy catalpa can safely be planted on any soil that will produce a good crop of corn. The richer and deeper the soil, of course, the better the tree will grow. It reaches its best development in rich, well drained soils. The catalpa will not make a satisfactory growth in gumbo, poorly drained or high, dry soils, and such soils should be avoided. The catalpa is well adapted to planting on lands that are subject to overflow, occasional floodings not injuring the trees unless the tops are submerged and remain under water several days. An impression has prevailed to the effect that the catalpa requires a sandy soil to attain its best development. This impression is erroneous. The catalpa does make a good growth on sandy loam or on coarse, sandy soil with loam or clay subsoil, but sandy soils with coarse, sandy or gravel subsoil are not at all suitable. Occasionally throughout the state catalpas have been found growing on soils too sandy for the growing of agricultural crops. Catalpas on such land have attained a height of from 18 to 24 feet, but seldom afford two lengths of posts. The returns from catalpas on such soil are probably equal to the returns of any cultivated crops on the same soil.

Land on which the catalpa is planted should have been under cultivation long enough for all grass sod and bush growth to have been killed. The ground should be in the best possible physical condition. The catalpa cannot succeed under adverse conditions. When planted in a mellow soil and given good cultivation the first summer's growth will be from three to six feet.

Adapted to Kansas—Valuable for Posts, Firewood and Windbrakes

The proper time to set out catalpas is from April 1 to May 15, varying same with the season. The trees may be set as soon as the ground is in good working condition. Don't delay planting until the buds begin to develop. Fall planting may be satisfactorily done in the eastern part of the state, but when planted in the fall the young trees require one year more of protection from the rabbits.

Six by six feet is spacing generally recommended, although the character of the soil, the annual rainfall and care and cultivation are factors that largely govern the spacing. Too wide spacing allows heavy limbs to develop near the ground, and the best form for post or pole production is thus not secured. Where intensive methods are practiced the trees may be spaced 3½x7 feet. By the time the trees are eight or ten years old they will be crowding each other, and then every other tree should be cut out.

The forcing of the trees by good cultivation in their early period of growth is beneficial, as it causes the trees to develop clean, straight trunks, free from heavy limbs. Trees that have grown well and cut at the age of eight to ten years are large enough to make one post and considerable stove wood. The value of the fuel will more than pay for the cost of production.

CULTIVATION AND CARE.

Whatever spacing is decided upon should be such as to permit clean cultivation with the implements used in cultivating farm crops. It is common to grow a row of corn between the rows of trees the first year. A grass sod is as injurious as the growth of weeds, or even worse. The cultivation should be such as to prevent sod and weeds, and should continue until the trees shade the ground completely. Such growth will be attained during the third or fourth year.

After this the trees require no cultivation, but should be protected from injury by fire or live stock, the latter being harmful if stock is given the freedom of plantation. The principal damage done by cattle, horses and sheep is on account of trampling and packing the soil about the trees. The trees in general demand a loose soil, and any treatment that packs the soil is detrimental to growth and development.

Rabbits are destructive enemies to young catalpas, the bark of one and two-year-old trees being particularly palatable to these pests. The common methods of protecting trees from rabbits may be employed in protecting catalpas.

RANGE OF SUCCESSFUL GROWTH.

The range for growing the catalpa on a commercial scale in Kansas is confined to the eastern half of the state. The line between Smith and Jewell counties and extending across the state is a safe division for commercial catalpa growing. West of this line the catalpa is grown successfully only in favored sites on low ground along water courses. Under no consideration should the catalpa be planted on the high prairie lands west of the 98th meridian.

In southeastern Kansas, especially, is the catalpa on a commercial scale receiving considerable attention. Plantations in this section which have received proper treatment have proven good financial investments. The product of such plantations is posts and poles. The market for these is good and will continue good, as the demand is increasing and the supply of natural timber suitable for such uses is diminishing. The catalpa post, it is claimed, is the most desirable post on the market.

LONG TIME INVESTMENT.

Before setting out catalpas on a commercial scale, the grower should clearly

understand that the investment is a long time investment. It will be at least ten years before there are any returns from the planting, and at least 14 or 16 years before the entire crop can be cut and marketed. The compound interest rule must be applied to such investments. Five per cent compound interest is a reasonable rate to require on such investment, and on such basis one dollar invested will in sixteen years amount to \$2.18. To determine the future worth of the investment, multiply the cost per acre by \$2.18. The result will be the value of the investment at the end of 16 years at 5 per cent interest.

At a reasonable price for planting, stock catalpas can be grown at a profit, but if the price exceeds \$10 per thousand, it is doubtful if they can be grown profitably.

Every farm is in need of posts and poles. Whether the growing of catalpas from a commercial standpoint is considered or not, it is safe for every farmer to plant on such scale as will furnish the farm with posts, poles and firewood and engage in catalpa culture to this extent with satisfactory results.

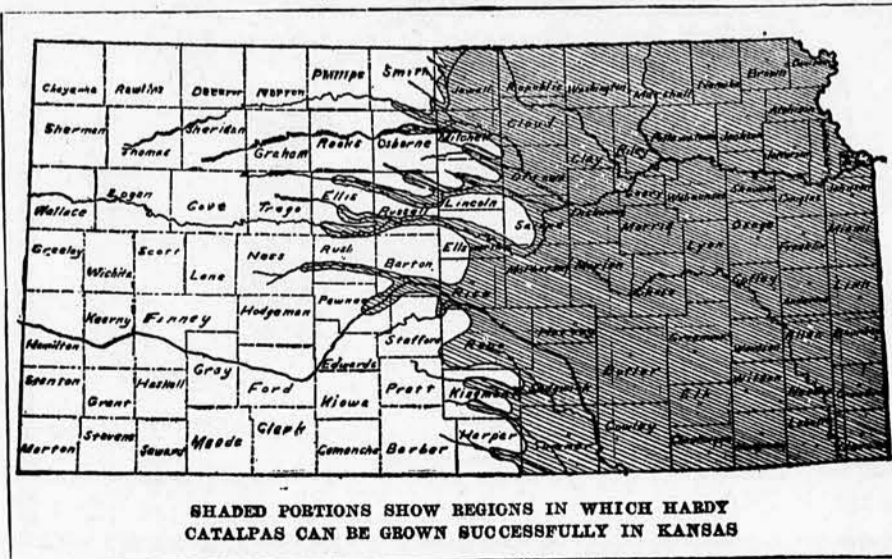
The above data is taken from circular No. 20 of the Department of Forestry, Charles A. Scott, State Forester, of the Kansas Experiment Station. The circular is instructive to the minutest detail in connection with catalpa culture as applied to Kansas. It should be carefully read and reread if you have any idea of planting catalpas. The above circular is free for the asking.

Farmers to Canada.

The exodus of American farmers to Canada continues. It is claimed that 125,000 Americans located in Canada during 1911, and it is claimed that the year 1912 will show an increase over this number. Nothing is said in the article presenting the above facts regarding the number of Americans who have given Canadian farming a trial and have returned to the United States—poorer but wiser.

American farmers are attracted to Canada because of the three-year homestead law which grants six months leave of absence each year, and other lenient homestead regulations. There is no doubt but that many American farmers have improved their condition by moving to Canada. It is equally true that probably as many have failed to do any good for themselves financially and most of those who have so failed are much worse off than formerly. It costs money to move.

It is KANSAS FARMER's idea that no Kansan is justified in moving to Canada or, for that matter, to any other section, the peculiarities of which are not to them known. Kansas affords as great opportunity to the farmer of today as it has ever afforded, except that the kind of opportunity and manner in which success is to be obtained has considerably changed. The opportunities are open to the wide-awake, energetic fellow who has kept abreast of the times and who is able to adapt himself to the present day way of doing things agriculturally.



SHADED PORTIONS SHOW REGIONS IN WHICH HARDY CATALPAS CAN BE GROWN SUCCESSFULLY IN KANSAS

Let Me Get Hold of Your Pump!

I'll Show You a Trick or Two That Will Make You "Sit Up and Take Notice"

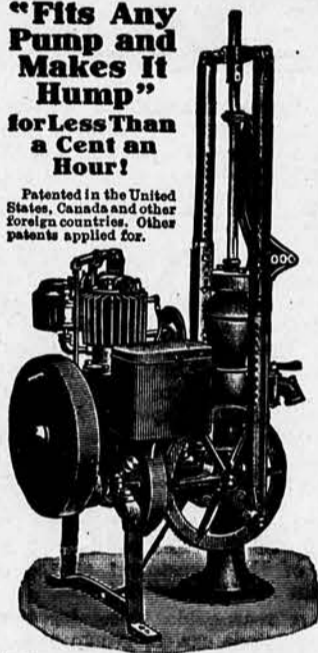
I'm the tried and true—the experienced Fuller & Johnson Farm Pump Engine—"The Wizard of the Wells." I fit all pumps and I make 'em hump—you bet your life I do! I'm a midget in size but so full of power that pumping is play for me. I pump 270 to 2,450 gallons per hour and I always run like a top. I'm aching right now to show you how I can make your pump perform.

I've Been Used for Years on 38,000 Farms

I've proved my worth both summer and winter on farms all over civilized world. My owners will tell you so.

"Fits Any Pump and Makes It Hump" for Less Than a Cent an Hour!

Patented in the United States, Canada and other foreign countries. Other patents applied for.



I'm no experiment. I'll deliver all the water you want, where you want it and when you want it, for less than a cent an hour. Water for horses,

cattle and hogs. Water for house, lawn and garden. Water for Fire Protection, if ever the need should come. I've already saved several homes from destruction, and I'm on the job every minute.

Fuller & Johnson Farm Pump Engine

Ready for Work on the Instant—No Delay No Botherome Belts or Jacks and Any Old Platform

I'm the most complete Power Pumping Plant that ever came down the pike. Bolt me to pump, fill my gasoline tank and I'm ready to start. Just give the fly-wheel a whirl—I'll do the rest. I'll pump till the last drop of gasoline is

gone, and nobody needs to watch me. No belts or pump jack to bother with, no anchor posts, no special platform needed. I'm an air-cooled engine, completely equipped, and as high grade as the best automobile engine.

I'll Run the Separator, Washing Machine, Etc., While Pumping Like a Cyclone

I like to help the wife and daughters as well as the men and boys. You never see a woman running a Cream Separator, Washing Machine or Churn when I'm around. I do all that kind of work while pumping to full capacity. I carry a special pulley and belt for running light machines.

How I Help the Windmill Owner

Maybe you have a windmill. You need me just the same, for think of the days and weeks when the wind doesn't blow and the mill is standing still. I'd like to see the wind or weather that could put ME out of business!

Get Me for Your Spring and Summer Pumping

Some day you are going to be my boss—why not right away, quick? You need me now—and when hot weather comes think what a help I will be! Instead of toiling and sweating at the pump, you can "put it up to me." I've "made good" for 38,000 owners and I'll do the same for you.

Send the Coupon for My Free Book

I'm so famous that they've written a fine book that tells about me. Fuller & Johnson are mighty proud of the wonderful record I've made. I'm the best-known and fastest-selling little gasoline engine on earth.

Keeps the factory running day and night to meet the demands for my help. Better send the coupon or a postal today for the book and name of the nearest dealer who has me on exhibition.

THE FARM PUMP ENGINE.
Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co. (Estab. 1840) 5 Knight St., Madison, Wis.

FREE BOOK "Story of the Little F.P.E."

FULLER & JOHNSON MFG. CO.
5 Knight St., Madison Wis.

Please send above book to

Name

Town

R. F. D. State

Occupation

The Beatrice Centrifugal Disc Washer—Free With Each Separator

550 to 600 lbs. capacity
\$55.00
750 to 800 lbs.
\$65.00
950 to 1000 lbs.
\$75.00



It solves the disc-washing problem—cleans and dries all the discs in less than 2 minutes—gives you a sweet, spotless separator. The pressed steel pail is also free.



Bigger Capacity—lower prices—better service. Any dealer who handles the BEATRICE can prove these points to your complete satisfaction. And our guarantee is back of every separator.

The BEATRICE is the most durable, most efficient and most economical separator ever made. Other machines of equal capacity cost from \$25 to \$40 more.

Write us now for booklet and full information about the BEATRICE. If your dealer hasn't it in stock, please send us his name.

THE CONTINENTAL CREAMERY CO.,
Dept. C., Topeka, Kan.



Importance of Dairy Sire

The idea of grading up the dairy herd by the use of a sire from large dairy producing ancestry is as old as the hills. It has for centuries been recognized that the grading up method intelligently pursued, is the most practical means by which the farmer can develop increased dairy production in his herd. Figures showing the effect of the dairy sire in increasing the dairy product of the herd have in the past been difficult to obtain. It remained for Prof. Eckles of the Missouri Experiment Station to for many years keep tab on each animal in the Missouri Agricultural College herd. He has made a comparison of the records of the cows and their daughters to show the influence each sire used on the herd has exerted in increasing or decreasing the dairy product. The first sire used was Missouri Rieter, of which little was known as to his ancestry, and the effect of this sire is shown in this table, which is sufficient evidence that such an animal would not improve any herd:

| | Dams | Daughters |
|----------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Average lbs. milk yield... | 5,380 | 4,381 |
| Average per cent fat... | 4.35 | 4.93 |
| Average lbs. butter fat... | 234 | 216 |

The next sire used was an animal with no high records of dairy performance in his pedigree. This animal was the sire of 11 daughters, the average production of which and the average production of their dams is shown as follows:

| | Dams | Daughters |
|---------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Average lbs. milk... | 4,969 | 4,576 |
| Per cent butter fat... | 4.68 | 5.49 |
| Amount butter fat, lbs... | 231 | 215 |

This is an instance in which the 11 daughters fell below their dams in production. Six of these daughters were decidedly inferior.

The next sire used was Lorne of Meridale, with many high records made by his ancestry, and his 12 daughters, as shown by the table below, produced an average of 68 pounds of butter fat per year each more than their dams. The record is:

| | Dams | Daughters |
|---------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Average lbs. milk... | 4,559 | 5,376 |
| Per cent butter fat... | 4.85 | 4.81 |
| Amount butter fat, lbs... | 221 | 287 |

In five of these daughters the increase was over 2,000 pounds of milk per year. By figuring the butter fat at 30 cents a pound, including the value of the skim milk for feeding, each of these five daughters would return annually \$49.80 above the return of their dams.

The next sire was Missouri Rieter 3d, a son of the first sire used, and of his get only three daughters are of record, as follows:

| | Dams | Daughters |
|---------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Average lbs. milk... | 4,775 | 8,005 |
| Per cent butter fat... | 4.97 | 4.89 |
| Amount butter fat, lbs... | 238 | 384 |

It is not given in the statement of Professor Eckles as to why this animal was used, inasmuch as his sire had proven a failure. One of the unexplainable things in dairy breeding is that this son of an inferior sire should prove superior. To show that little confidence was placed in Missouri Rieter 3d he was disposed of before his daughters became producers and before his worth was known.

The sire following was Minette's Pedro, who has 20 daughters with averages compared with dams' as shown below:

| | Dams | Daughters |
|---------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Average lbs. milk... | 5,321 | 5,376 |
| Per cent butter fat... | 5.04 | 5.04 |
| Amount butter fat, lbs... | 268 | 271 |

One-half of these heifers fell below the product of their dams and the other half showed increased product, with the result that the herd just about held its own and which results would not be satisfactory to any dairyman.

Brown Bessie's Registrar is the sire now in use. Of the five daughters compared with their dams, the results are as follows:

| | Dams | Daughters |
|---------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Average lbs. milk... | 6,029 | 4,295 |
| Per cent butter fat... | 4.86 | 5.05 |
| Amount butter fat, lbs... | 293 | 217 |

The indications are that this is a decidedly inferior animal and that as a result of his use the production of the herd will be greatly decreased.

The figures above show how important it is that the right kind of a sire be placed at the head of the dairy herd. When considered from the viewpoint of increasing or decreasing the output of the herd, the sire is more than half of the herd.

The evidence above also is to the effect that a sire should be retained in the herd until such time as his daughters may be given a trial at the milk pail, and that in case he is a producer of desirable progeny he should be retained in the herd as long as it is possible to use him.

A Study in Soil Culture

Little Experiment Showing How Mulch Conserves Moisture

The whole secret of conservation of moisture is demonstrated by the little experiment shown in the picture. If you disk and harrow the soil so that it has a surface mulch, this mulch will act like the powdered sugar on the lump. Soil ordinarily is compact and contains many passageways through which the water rapidly rises to the surface. The water will pass off and be lost forever to the crop unless its evaporation is prevented.

In working out the experiment use a

a blanket and keeps the water from evaporating.

The finer the surface mulch the more effective it is in conserving moisture. KANSAS FARMER realizes that in many parts of Kansas a dust mulch is not practicable on account of the light soil and the prevailing winds. In such localities the dust mulch should not be attempted, particularly so on fields not protected by vegetation.

The corn field, after it is laid by, will permit the dust mulch regardless of the

As before stated, however, the finer the ground the more perfectly this is accomplished, but to a considerable degree the same results are accomplished if the surface is not finely pulverized, but is



instead composed of small clods—a condition brought about by the use of the packer on plowed land and the disk on unplowed land.

Soils which are most susceptible to movement and damage by winds are invariably those which contain little humus and are consequently light and dry. Humus is vegetable matter worked into the soil and which has the faculty of absorbing and holding water and making the soil heavy and less susceptible either to winds or to washing by dashing rains. Humus is gotten into the soil by the plowing under of weeds, corn stalks, stubble and trash of various kinds, and, of course, by the use of manure. An important suggestion to all sections where soil is susceptible to blowing or washing and where the soils are naturally dry, is to get as much of this humus into the soil as possible.

In the western sections of Kansas, and in fact more or less through all sections, our soils are desperately sick on account of lack of humus. Being

so, they blow and wash and dry out rapidly. Get humus into the soil. This is one of the cures for the condition of the soil in many localities, and the application of this cure will permit a more effective dust mulch than would otherwise be permitted.

An effort is often made to protect the field from the winds by planting on the windward side corn, sorghum, Kafir or hedges of quick-growing plants, also the planting of crops in rows in a direction diametrically opposed to the prevailing winds. While such methods may be more or less successful, they are, of course, only temporary. The planting of a summer fallow field to oats or barley with a view to getting a covering of the soil is often practiced. The permanent remedy is as above described, namely, the improvement in the physical condition of the soil and the use of the proper implements in surface cultivation.

Pleased With Kansas Farmer.

Our long-time subscriber, Martin C. Kelue, Geneseo, Kan., writes, asking where he can obtain Spanish peanuts for seed. We have given him the information. He encloses with his letter a check for the renewal of his subscription and, speaking of KANSAS FARMER, says: "I could not keep house without it."

The cellar should at all times be kept clean and sweet smelling. This is particularly true during the summer time. Decayed vegetables should be removed and the cellar walls and ceiling white-washed and the floor swept clean. The cellar is an important adjunct to the kitchen, and a clean kitchen should be served by a clean cellar.

California is making more rapid progress in the development of its dairy business than any other state at just this time. The tillable land of California is high priced, and to make money good dairy cows must be kept. The Holstein has met with greatest favor there. In fact the Holstein invasion has taken California dairying.

lump of loaf sugar. On it place a layer of powdered sugar one-eighth or one-fourth inch thick. Hold the lump so that the bottom of it touches the tea, coffee or water. Note how quickly the liquid will rise to the top of the lump. Note that the instant it reaches the powdered sugar, the liquid stops rising. The powdered sugar, it will be observed, does not take up the liquid as rapidly as did the lump. If you will let the soaked lump stand you will find that it takes some time for the liquid to soak through the powdered sugar, thus showing why the soil surface mulch acts as

conditions of soil or wind. The mulch on the seed bed, as in the case of corn just planted, alfalfa, oats or wheat just sown, present quite another problem, and the dust mulch in such instances is quite out of the question. The mulch then should be such as causes the surface ground to lie up loosely but not finely pulverized. The disk and the sub-packer furnish the best and most effective and most safe means of providing such mulch. The idea of the mulch is to break up the solidity of the ground and destroy capillary attraction and so need not necessarily be a dust mulch.

No-Rim-Cut Tires—10% Oversize

Ten Years Spent Getting Ready for This Sensational Success

No-Rim-Cut tires have seemed to come like a meteor into the leading place in Tiredom. In two years the sales have increased 500 per cent. They have trebled in the past 12 months.

Now these new-type tires by far outsell any other

tire in existence. But this, remember, is our 13th year. Some of those years were spent in darkest obscurity. Ten of those years were spent perfecting this tire.

So this amazing success has big reason behind it. It has come through slow progression.

Testing 240 Materials

We started tire making 13 years ago by bringing to our plant the best experts we knew. And we kept on bringing them. For nobody knew in those days how to meet automobile conditions.

To prove ideas quickly, we built testing machines, where four tires at a time are worn out under every road condition.

There we have tested some 200 fabrics—some 40 formulas for treads.

There we have tested every method of making, of wrapping, of vulcanizing.

Every material and method was compared by actual mileage, on this metered machine of ours. Thus year after year we increased tire mileage, and lessened tire troubles. Thus we finally brought the Goodyear tire about as close to perfection as men ever will get it.

Cutting Tire Bills in Two

Then we started on other savings. Records on thousands of ruined tires showed 23 per cent had been rim-cut.

This led to the invention of No-Rim-Cut tires. This patent type has made rim-cutting impossible. It saves tire users that 23 per cent, by a method which we control.

10% Oversize

Next we dealt with blow-outs, due

to overloading tires. 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, under average conditions, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

These two features together, with tens of thousands of motorists, have cut tire bills right in two.

8½% Profit

Then we aimed to sell these perfect tires for the least price possible.

Our multiplied output aided in this. So did our modern equipment.

No-Rim-Cut tires used to cost one-fifth more than other standard tires. We have brought them to an almost equal price. And our profit last year, despite all our facilities, was but 8½ per cent.

200,000 Users

It was ten years from the start before men woke to these tires. Then one told another, and the tide of demand developed like a flood.

Now over one million have gone into use. Sales have doubled three times in two years. Now some 200,000 motor car owners insist on these premier tires. You will also insist when you know them.

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.

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I Ask Every Hog Raiser To Read These Letters About Curing Sick Hogs

You know I might talk about MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE until I was blue in the face and still not be able to convince you that MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE really is the greatest hog remedy, conditioner and fattener the world has ever known. But I want you to be convinced that I know whereof I speak because I have spent more than 20 years making test after test, saving hundreds of thousands of dollars of hog profits that otherwise would have been lost. I want YOU to feel some day that I have done the greatest favor that any one man can do for another. You will be convinced if you will but do as I request. First, read these letters—hundreds of such letters are received every week. Learn what MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE is doing for other hog raisers. These people have tried MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE—they use it every day—they know what it will do and I'm going to let them do the talking.

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President,
E. Myers Lye
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Read This Convincing Evidence

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

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Profit by the experience of these progressive Hog Raisers. Get a few cans of MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE of any dealer. Feed night and morning every day. Your hogs will improve from the very first feed. It makes them immune to disease—fattens them surer and quicker than anything else—tones the system—assists in perfect assimilation of food and prevents scouring. It saves feed, because every pound of the food they eat goes into flesh; none of it is wasted. MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE is not only the best hog remedy, conditioner and fattener the world has known—it is also cheapest.

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Infected, 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 dealers handle MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE. If yours cannot supply you, write us, giving your dealers' 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."

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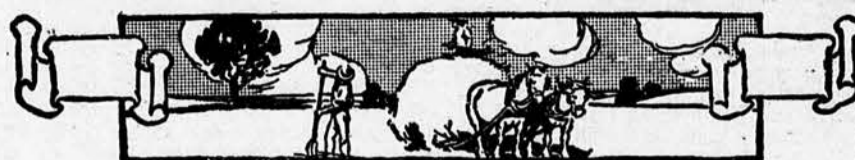
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THE FARM



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It is claimed that tuberculosis has been eliminated from every pure-bred herd of cattle in the state of Minnesota. The breeders of Minnesota have been everlastingly after tuberculosis. It will be necessary for them to keep after it. Where close housing of cattle prevails, as it does in the northern country, we doubt if it can be said truthfully that tuberculosis does not exist to some degree.

It is said that a million miles of road in all parts of the United States will this year receive more or less attention with a view to making these roads better. Much of the energy toward improvement will be misapplied and will result in little or no good. Our work on roads, the same as in many other directions, should be improved. Better use should be made of the time and labor. Select road overseers with regard to their ability and knowledge of good road work, and after such men have been found, continue them in office.

J. M. Westgate of the United States Department of Agriculture, who is detailed to look up the value of sweet clover, was in KANSAS FARMER office recently. He is enthusiastic regarding the possibilities of sweet clover for the western country. We believe that sweet clover has a place in the agriculture of a considerable part of Kansas, and KANSAS FARMER will, as it has done in the past, give its readers the best information obtainable regarding the use of this plant.

As a surety against feed shortage the catch crop will pay well almost any year. Crops will be harvested by the first of July from land which will not be used again until the following spring. It is just as well to have this land grow a crop of rape, cowpeas, millet, sorghum or Kafir for feed or pasture or for plowing under for green manuring. Should you grow too much feed, a stack of old millet or sorghum or cowpeas will come in mighty handy for sale or for feed a year or two later.

It is well worth while to have a perfect-fitting collar for each work horse. Collars should not be changed from one horse to another unless the collar is fitted to the second horse. A good method for fitting collars is to wet them until they become soft and pliable, then put the collar on the horse that is to wear it. After the collar is fitted, allow it to dry. The time to fit collars, of course, is before the busy season opens. This will avoid delay and possibly sore shoulders and necks after the work begins.

The writer in an exchange says it is a common but pernicious practice to manure young trees of an orchard heavily. His claim is that this form of fertilizer is heavy in nitrogen and forces the tree rapidly in growth. The roots having plenty of food readily available are not encouraged to spread in proportion to the tree growth, with the result that the tree develops a small root system, and when the tree is no longer manured the root system is too small to properly nourish the tree and mature a crop of fruit. The manure should not be placed close to the trunk of the tree, but on the outer edge of the root development, where the small fibrous roots exist, and which roots are those only that can make use of plant food.

We have had much to say the last few weeks regarding the preparation of the seed bed and the cultivating and handling of the seed bed with the view to conservation of moisture. There are two other objects in cultivation, that of killing weeds and that of getting air into the soil. The oxygen of the air is

necessary for the support of certain bacteria which work upon nitrogen in the soil and prepare it for the use of the plant. Cultivation has the effect, therefore, of aerating the soil, and this aeration results in liberating plant food. To set free the plant food and make it available for the roots of the plant is one of the important objects of cultivation, and it is this which causes cultivation to aid in the growth and development of the plant.

The latter part of February KANSAS FARMER spoke of the necessity for taking care of our wild grass pasture and gave the best known methods of rejuvenating and improving these pastures. One of the principal things in this connection is that of keeping down the weeds. On many pastures it is not too early to now start the mower and the scythe. Cut the weeds before they get so large that they sap the soil of moisture which the grass should have and before the weeds get so large as to shade the grass and, excluding the sun, prevent the grass from growing. In these two respects the weeds are especially damaging to our grass pastures.

The editor believes that the best time to plow corn is before it is planted. This means the preparation of a good seed bed, both in so far as the conservation of moisture is concerned and in the destruction of weeds and the cleaning up of the field before planting. The disking and cross-disking and disking again of the field as soon as the ground is in condition to work, completes the big step in the preparation and cultivation of the field. The harrowing of the corn after planting in a field so prepared is good and effective cultivation. We do not believe in deep cultivation of corn. If the corn has been planted in a good seed bed, we believe surface cultivation will give the best results.

This is a good time to devote an hour or two to the tightening up of silo hoops and making taut the anchorings. The probabilities are that most of the silage is fed out and the silo will stand empty until time to refill. The winds and sun will dry out the staves, and unless the hoops are kept tight and the anchorings are secured, there is danger from wind. If the staves are pulled well together the danger of damage to the silo from blowing down or rocking in the wind is very slight. We know of silos which have stood twenty years which have never blown down, but it has required some care and foresight in keeping them erect. It does not pay to spend good money for anything and then neglect it. The old adage, "a stitch in time saves nine," works well in practically every farm operation.

Cracks in the soil indicate the evaporation of moisture. It is a sure sign that much moisture has evaporated. A good illustration of this is shown by the flower pot or can that has been set away with moist soil in it. When the soil has dried, it shrinks away from the side of the pot, leaving a space surrounding the outer edge. This is due to the shrinking of the soil as a result of the moisture having passed from it. It is apparent, therefore, that when cracks are seen in the soil a big loss of moisture is going on and the soil should by all means be stirred to prevent further evaporation. In good care of the soil the surface would have been loosened up before the cracks formed, and the forming of no cracks and the prevention of the forming of same is an indication of good soil care. Cracks will appear, as sure as the world moves, after the soil has dried out.

We are confident that farmers in general are paying a little more attention to pasture improvement than heretofore, but this matter of rejuvenating prairie grass pastures is taking hold slowly. Letters to KANSAS FARMER indicate that in the case of most worn-out pastures the farmer is entertaining the idea of breaking up the pasture and seeding to some combination of pasture grasses. In the eastern one-third of Kansas tame pasture can be grown with

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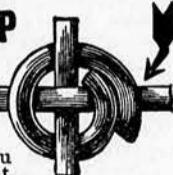
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Big, bright, close-woven SOLD DIRECT ON 30 days free trial. 78 styles of Fence and 54 styles of Gates. Send for our big, handsome four-color Catalogue. It will save you Money, Time and Freight.



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The CLIPPER

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

CLIPPER LAWN MOWER CO., Dixon, Ill.

CLIPPER LAWN MOWER CO., Dixon, Ill.

reasonable success, and in some parts of this section with greater success, probably, than the wild grass will afford, but in the western two-thirds of the state no grass has as yet been found which will resist dry weather and furnish the farmer with as much feed as will the wild grasses. Consequently this grass should be taken care of and the rejuvenating of wild grass pastures should be seriously studied. Keep the weeds down all summer and do not pasture closer than necessary. If the weeds are kept down this summer and the pasture is early next spring, and the stock not turned out too soon, a wonderful difference will be noted in the amount of grass produced and in the general healthfulness of the pasture.

Metal roofing and galvanized iron and tin which may enter into the construction of gutter and rain spouts, and otherwise used on the farm, should be painted. Paint does not adhere well to these metals. This is probably due, when the metal is new, to a thin film of grease left on the surface from the process of manufacture. To paint these metals when new it is necessary to clean the same, either by scrubbing with soap and water—which is extremely laborious—or by wiping the same well with cloths wet with benzine. If cleaned in either of the above manners the metal should be dried before applying the paint. Exposure to the weather for a few weeks will remove the grease and make painting more easy. The paint which is generally supposed to protect metals from rust better than any other is red lead. This is expensive and rather hard to apply, and the color is objectionable. A paint made of basic chromate of lead is better than red lead as a material for protecting iron, but is more expensive than red lead. The application of poor paint to iron rarely pays. It will pay, however, to paint iron with any good oil paint.

The editor last week was talking with the owner of a good farm. This owner lives in the city and the farm is located two or three miles from Topeka. Present was Dean Webster, director of the Kansas Experiment Station. The farm owner asked Director Webster to send him a good farmer from the Kansas Agricultural College. Webster replied that farm boys looking for jobs were mighty scarce. He says these boys are going back on the home farm; that one of them recently told him that he did not want a job working for someone else, that he could make two dollars on the home farm where he could make one in professional work, and he was going back to his old home where he could be his own "boss." We admire the position taken by the college man as reported by Director Webster. It is deplorable, however, that there is not a sufficient supply of these young men educated along agricultural lines to man those farms which need trained farmers. If the boys who are studying for the ministry, the law, for medicine, or who are figuring on going to town for a job, could be induced to see things in the same way, how much better their own situation would be and how much better off the country would be agriculturally.

Hedge Posts Valuable.

There are thousands upon thousands of good hedge posts in the hedge rows surrounding the farms of Kansas. Good hedge posts are worth money, and the big hedge, standing as most of them do, are a detriment and a damage to the farm on which they are located and to the fields which they surround. It is well worth while during times when work is slack or when the fields cannot be worked, to get out the posts. There is a market for them. It has just come to our notice that Roy Haney, a Belleville farmer, has shipped a carload of hedge posts to Smith county and received therefor 30 cents apiece, or \$330 for the carload.

Four-Horse Eveners.

In reply to a subscriber's inquiry for a plan for home-made four-horse evener which would work three horses on the land, subscriber, J. M. D., Clay Center, Kan., writes: "I have used a four-horse evener that is much more simple and easier to handle than the one described in KANSAS FARMER. I took the three-horse evener furnished by the plow company—and, by the way, all plows are at present furnished with the same style of evener—and used it on the long evener in the same way as I use the two-horse evener on the home-made three-horse evener. I gave the fourth horse three to one instead of two to one as in the three-horse evener. I

lengthened the clevis hitch on the plow to throw the hitch on the four-horse evener as far to the land as necessary and setting tongue over for two-horse use.

Market for Farmer's Seed Grain.

Large quantities of Kansas seeds are shipped to Australia, demonstrating that Kansas-grown seeds are as good as can be obtained. Barteldes & Co., of Lawrence, Kan., are large shippers of seeds to the above far-off country. This firm could and would buy many more seeds grown in Kansas if such seeds could be depended upon as being true to name and not mixed. This mention is in support of KANSAS FARMER's contention that it will pay the farmer to grow pure varieties of the different field crops, and take chance on selling the crop for seed at seed prices instead of feed prices. It costs no more to grow this kind of grain and seeds than it does to grow the mixed crop which has no value other than as feed.

Why Not Patronize Creamery?

The Osage City Free Press prints a column of creamery notes furnished by the buttermaker for the Farmers' Co-Operative Creamery at that point. The notes in a recent issue gave causes for the variation of per cent of butter fat in cream from the hand separator. The causes given were sound. The buttermaker says that many farmers within a stone's throw of the Co-Operative Creamery are selling their butter to the groceryman for less money than the creamery has been paying. The buttermaker says it would be far more profitable to the producer to sell cream and save labor of churning and the loss of butter fat in the buttermilk. The question is: Why don't the farmers so handily situated to a creamery owned by their brother farmers patronize that creamery?

Kearny County Farmers Talk.

At a meeting of the farmers' institute, Lakin, Kan., a few weeks ago, President Brunner of the institute told his brother farmers that they plant too many acres of crop, and fail to properly take care of the crop. He advised thorough preparation of the seed bed and careful and clean and thorough cultivation. He said the farmers of Kearny county plant their crops too early. He stated that in case it takes two weeks to plant the crop he thought that the latter half of May would be proper planting time; if it requires four weeks to do the spring planting, he would take the whole month of May. His point was that he would not plant the seed until the ground was warm, so that it might grow from the start.

Tom West, a Lakin farmer, told the institute that broomcorn was good forage for milk cows, and thought it better than sorghum. He believed in growing several kinds of forage, that the cows might have variety in their feed.

Calf Troubles.

Our subscriber, S. L. M., Paonia, Colo., writes that the calves of his locality are affected as follows: Jaw swells, a lump forms under the skin on the jaw, after four or six days scours badly and dies. While standing, the calf's head hangs low and the animal seeks cold, damp ground on which to lie.

The following is the reply of F. S. Schoenleber, Professor of Veterinary Medicine of the Kansas Agricultural College: "The trouble with the calves mentioned, as near as I can tell from the description given, is in all probability an infection of the lymphatic glands of the throat, which, of course, gradually extends to all parts of the animal as shown by the diarrhea which followed.

"The same trouble has shown up in this state among calves that have been kept either too closely housed or exposed to all kinds of weather. This reduces their vitality and gives the infection a chance to develop.

"We have noticed that where the roughage is more or less moldy or very dusty that the cases are worse than they are where the feed is of the best.

"So far as treatment is concerned after the swelling shows up, there can be very little done for it, as there is considerable fever present.

"I would suggest that in these cases the calves be given about one-half teaspoonful of salt which has been thoroughly moistened with pure carbolic acid and this thoroughly mixed with some feed that they will eat, especially those which are old enough to eat ground feed. This should be given about twice per day for about a week. If this should interfere with the appetite, would suggest withholding it for a day or two."

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Same dependable quality in our Devoe Arsenate of Lead, Devoe Lime and Sulphur Solution—and in all Devoe paints and kindred products.

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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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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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WATER WORKS \$37.80

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EVERYTHING KNOWN IN PLUMBING GOODS
PUMPS, WINDMILLS, ETC., DIRECT AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES
SEND FOR BIG LOW-PRICED CATALOGUE—FREE

MISSOURI WATER & STEAM SUPPLY COMPANY
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influence of these associations is spreading far and wide. Stock shows and sales are held by each, and these have a powerful influence and a great educational value. They point out the way, and the best way, to improve the live stock of the state. Nothing in Kansas agriculture is so badly needed as better live stock and more of it.

Silage for Beef.

The Illinois Experiment Station has just completed a cattle feeding experiment to determine the value of silage in beef production. In this experiment the lot which was fed on shelled corn, cotton seed meal and silage proved the best and returned a net profit of \$150.57. The next best lot was fed a one-third ration of silage with broken ear corn and alfalfa, and brought a net return of \$127.10, while the poorest showing was made by the lot fed broken ear corn and alfalfa, which only netted \$78.65 profit.

These steers were long yearling Hereford grades, bred in Wyoming and pastured in Kansas. There were ten steers in each lot, and they were fed seven different rations. It was found that as many as seven hogs were necessary to clean up after the cattle which were fed broken ear corn, while only three were needed for the lots having corn meal. All the lots showed profits.

There are two things which stand out in this experiment. First, that silage is the most economical feed available in the corn belt. Second, that silage will have an increasingly large place in cat-

Buyers Heifers Across Water.

Our subscriber, R. C. Krueger, Burlington, Kan., writes that he has purchased two registered Guernsey heifers and will import the same direct from the Guernsey Isles. These heifers will be shipped to Rosendale, Wis., where they will be bred to one of the famous sires of the breed. From Rosendale the heifers will be shipped by express to Burlington. Mr. Krueger is one of the first breeders of Guernseys in Kansas, and is sparing no pains in securing foundation stock which will result in the building up, we hope, of a famous herd.

Red Polled Cattle.

Red Polled bulls at maturity weigh from 1,800 to 2,500 pounds, and the calves can easily be made to weigh from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds at 24 months old; they mature early and fatten at any age and cut well at the block.

Red Polled cows weigh from 1,100 to 1,700 pounds when in milk, and have won many premiums over the strictly milk breeds at public tests. No. 2962, Mayflower, gave in four years, 43,118 pounds of milk, testing at times 4.35 per cent butter fat. Wild Rose of Kilburn averaged 9 pounds of butter per week for 12 months and took first prize at the Essex show in 1882. No. 2774, Duchess of Iowa, gave in seven days 444 pounds of milk, which made 14 pounds 6 ounces of butter. No. 5540, Highland Mary, at a public test in 1893 gave 151 pounds of milk in three days. No. 4589, Hemethia, with first calf, gave in 8 months and 10 days 6,101 pounds of

GOOD DAIRY HERD START



This picture shows four animals of the dairy herd of Ralph W. Cone, Lawrence. The Kansas University buildings are in the background. Mr. Cone writes: "In spite of the unfavorable winter, the two cows are now giving 30 pounds of milk per day. They are 11 and 12 years old. The two heifers in the background will give good account of themselves in another year or two. I have always bred to a registered Jersey bull, but, preferring the Guernsey breed, I have recently bought a young Guernsey bull from one of the leading herds of the country. I have also a heifer of the Glenwood family. I have endeavored to get a little stock of the best breeding, rather than to have a larger herd of mixed and inferior breeding."

tle feeding operations of the future.

As necessity compels that the future beef supply must come from the farm, and as land is constantly advancing in price, there must be more economical methods adopted. The best of these, so far, is in the use of silage.

Morgans in Kansas.

One of the greatest small studs of Morgan horses formerly had its home in Kansas and interest in this breed is still strong. This bunch of Morgans was so good that the United States government bought most of them for use in the government horse breeding stations in Colorado and Vermont.

Our advertiser, Mr. J. E. Bailey of Iowa Falls, Iowa, reports that he has just sold a splendid young Morgan stallion, Comet B, to a Kansas man, Mr. Charles W. Shaw of Arkalon being the lucky purchaser.

The Morgan is the only American breed of horses and he numbers his admirers by thousands. There has never been a horse brought to America which so exactly suited American conditions as did the Morgan. Efforts are now being put forth by the government and by individuals in many states to so increase his numbers that his real merits may become better known to a greater number of people.

The young stallion which Mr. Shaw purchased is very close akin to Hale's Morgan, perhaps the most famous sire of the breed. Such breeding is very hard to get, especially that which shows descent from this horse on both sides as does this young stallion bought by Mr. Shaw. What the automobile is in vehicles the Morgan is in horses.

milk, and tested by the Wisconsin Station 4.24 per cent butter fat.

Red Polled cattle are of a uniform red color; the tip of the tail and the udder may be white. When crossed on other breeds the color is generally transmitted.

They are hornless. When crossed with horned cattle they impart this quality so strongly that 90 per cent of their progeny are hornless.

They are easy keepers, being smooth and fine in bone and muscle, hardy and thrifty, mature early, fatten kindly and make beef of the very best quality.

They are gentle and docile. It is very rare that a bull ever gets cross.

They are superior milkers. They give a good quantity of very rich milk, and many of them never go dry. The cows have good udders, with teats of good size.

Horns are generally admitted to be a dangerous nuisance. Breeding them off is the humane way of getting rid of them. Then why not do so when you can at the same time improve your stock by increasing the size and introducing the beautiful red color, docile disposition and other desirable qualities for which the Red Polls are noted?—E. B. YOUTSEY, Pattonsburg, Mo.

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.

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 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.



The Quaker is on Every Can

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



Satisfies

There never was a thirst that Coca-Cola couldn't satisfy. It goes, straight as an arrow, to the dry spot. And besides this,

Coca-Cola

satisfies to a T the call for something purely delicious and deliciously pure—and wholesome.

Free Our new booklet, telling of Coca-Cola's vindication at Chattanooga, for the asking. Demand the Genuine as made by **THE COCA-COLA CO.** ATLANTA, GA. Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola.

No Silo Too High for the "POWERFUL SMALLEY"

Save Hours and Dollars Feeding Smalley-Cut Silage

"POWERFUL SMALLEY" Ensilage Cutters are doing cash for 8-10 of the ensilage cutter owners in America. For 8 out of 10 cutters at work on the Nation's farms are "POWERFUL SMALLEYS." Many of these are the old-fashioned flat-apron type of cutter, manufactured by us for 33 years. These are all giving excellent service for this type of machine.

But the Flat-Apron Cutter Had to Go!

The last two years, since we discarded the old-fashioned flat-apron type of cutter, for the new labor-saving invention which has proven such a boon to our farmer friends, our business has practically doubled. This proves the new invention's popularity. No other cutter has the force-feed chain grip-books.

"POWERFUL SMALLEY"
Force-Feed Ensilage Cutter—"Efficient Appetite"

Gigantic Saving to Silo Owners
This force-feed machine, because it does faster work and cuts the silage so perfectly, saves its owners piles of good, hard dollars. The silo is now filled in almost half the time taken by the slower, flat-apron machine.

Special Chain-Drive, Low-Speed Blower
shoots silage to the top of highest silo. Spacious 10-inch blower pipe.

Perfect Cutting Arrangement of Knives
produces silage that is eaten to the last scrap. No waste.

25% heavier and stronger. Specially strengthened where most needed. 10% steel in all parts. Lifetime of service.

Hard-Oil Cups give perfect and automatic lubrication where most needed. This prolongs life of machine.

Free Book on Silage
and catalog combined. Tells amazing story of silage profits. Tells valuable secrets—all about the great time and labor saving "POWERFUL SMALLEY." One book free to one address. Write today to be sure you get one of these valuable books.

SMALLEY MFG. CO., 5 Kent St., Manitowoc, Wis.
Manufacturers of Ensilage, Alfalfa and Hand Feed Cutters, Combination Ensilage and Snapping Machines, Drag and Circular Saw Machines, Champion Flows, Cob Grinders and Feed Mills.

55 Years of Honors: Manufacture

"The Hooks do the Trick"

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE

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 development.

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.

Four Big Factories Make the SAGINAW!



It takes four big factories, equipped with special modern Silo machinery, to make the Saginaw—the most scientific Silo—and to turn out enough Silos to meet the demand. It takes this big equipment to make a Silo right. Scientific manufacture enables the makers of Saginaw Silos to offer you the only Silo with **BASE ANCHOR AND INNER ANCHORING HOOP**—greatest improvements yet made on a Silo. The Saginaw Base Anchor firmly roots Silo like giant oak. With Saginaw Inner Anchoring Hoop at top and Base Anchor at bottom, you need never fear that staves will ever loosen or fall in, or that Silo will ever collapse or blow down. Free Book of Pictures, for you, shows Saginaw factories inside and out. Ask for Circular A H **FARMERS HANDY WAGON COMPANY**

Saginaw, Mich. Minneapolis, Minn. Des Moines, Iowa Cairo, Ill.



Farm women have enough to do without the butter-making job. Let the creamery butter-maker do that.

The best of dairy products can be made only from clean milk. The first step in the production of good cream and cream which will keep well, is clean milking, then clean milk pails, then a clean separator, then a clean cream can, then the animal heat removed and the cream held at the temperature of well water until delivery.

In just the proportion that the cow is better is the so-called drudgery of dairying removed. If the farm boy could milk a cow giving 30 to 40 pounds of 3.8 to 4 per cent milk per day, he would not be slow in realizing the profit of that cow, and would at once become an interested dairyman. Satisfaction is usually measured by profit, and dairying is no exception.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 487 is a thorough discussion of the economical uses of cheese in the family diet. This bulletin is free for the asking and is worth sending for. In its nutritive value, cheese is one of the most important human foods. The bulletin gives much information with reference to the making of home-made cheese and gives 41 recipes for cheese dishes and sauces. Contrary to the general belief, cheese is easily digestible.

Under natural conditions the cow gives just enough milk to support her calf. As a result of increased feed, care and attention and by selection in breeding we have evolved the large producing dairy cow of the present day. The dairy cow of today lives and produces butter fat under conditions not supplied by nature. Obviously the successful dairyman must supply such conditions that will bring out the best there is in the individual.

The dairyman who milks a dozen cows with an average production of 100 pounds of butter fat per year does not have the incentive or the satisfaction obtained by the man who milks three cows with an average production of 350 to 400 pounds of butter fat per year. Apply the same reasoning to dairying that you would to the work horse. You would not think of keeping five or six horses to draw a plow which three good horses would draw.

In making the purchase of a cream separator, buy a machine of large capacity. Separators which will skim 800 to 1,000 pounds of milk per hour will turn easily by hand. The larger the capacity the less time required in separation and the less the wear on the machine. In case you should hold a public sale or should otherwise want to dispose of the cream separator, a large capacity machine will sell more readily than one of small capacity.

Professor Rudnick, of the Kansas Agricultural College, gives these as the most essential points to be considered in the purchase of a cream separator: (1) The amount of milk to be separated; (2) the efficiency of the machine; (3) the life or durability of the machine; (4) the ease of cleaning the parts coming in contact with the milk; (5) the simple construction of and rigidity of the gears and pinions; (6) the oiling device; (7) the construction of casing or frame. He says a good separator, given reasonable care and attention, should last 10 to 15 years, with few repairs.

The National Dairy Show will this year be held in Chicago, October 24 to November 2. This date has been set as the date for all future expositions. The International amphitheatre has been leased and becomes the permanent home of the Dairy Show. W. E. Skinner, who is vice president of the International Live Stock Exposition, has been made president of the show. Dairy men will be glad to know that the home of National Dairy Show has been permanently fixed.

The editor recently visited a Kansas dairy farm from which last year \$5,700 worth of milk was sold. This was produced on a 40-acre farm. The entire farm, except that part devoted to small orchard, farm buildings and cow yard, is in alfalfa. The cows do not pasture. During the summer green alfalfa is fed and in the winter alfalfa hay is fed. From this farm this winter some alfalfa hay has been sold, meaning that this farm last year, during a dry season, produced more alfalfa hay than the cows would eat. The grain feed used with the alfalfa, is bought. This dairyman claims he can buy grain feed cheaper than he can grow it. The operations of this farm will be described in detail in an early issue of KANSAS FARMER.

A farm butter-maker asks how she can test the accuracy of a thermometer. For all practical purposes a thermometer can be tested in this way: Crush a small quantity of ice which should be placed in a vessel having holes in the bottom so that the water will drain away. Immerse the thermometer in the ice and if the mercury registers at freezing point the thermometer is correct at this temperature. Then test at the boiling temperature by holding the thermometer in boiling water. If the thermometer registers 212 under this test it is correct at the boiling point, and is most likely to be correct between freezing and boiling temperatures. These are the only tests that can be applied on the farm. The most satisfactory way for accurately testing thermometers is to obtain a standard thermometer and compare the thermometers used for the various farm purposes with it.

A dairy farmer who has been "taken in" by the purchase of a recipe for making an unusually large quantity of butter from a given quantity of milk, asks why KANSAS FARMER does not expose the schemes of people who are selling this recipe. The writer does not state who sold him the recipe, but KANSAS FARMER has repeatedly refused to advertise these recipes and has called attention to the fact that such recipes are a fraud. The recipes may do what is claimed for them, but the butter so made is not marketable. We can assure our subscriber, too, that the farmer does not suffer more than other people from fakes. The farmer probably suffers less. The fake game is more successfully worked in the city than in the country. There is a hundred times more money taken from city people by misrepresentation than is taken from the farmer. The city man is worked more frequently and is more easily worked.

A subscriber asks the question—why cold milk is hard to skim. This is because as milk gets cold the casein coagulates and the small particles of butter fat do not separate readily. Butter fat globules are not all the same size, and in the milk of different cows the globules exist in different sizes. In hand skimming large globules rise to the surface more easily than do the smaller ones. The large globules rise because they are more buoyant. There is not so much difference between the weight of the smaller globules of fat and the same volume of skim milk, as there is between the larger globules and the corresponding volume of skim milk. The smaller globules, therefore, have a tendency to remain in the milk, while the larger push to the surface. Milk which has once been cold and then heated will not skim as easily nor as clean as milk separated immediately after milking and before the milk gets cold. The best separators do much better work on cold milk than do poor separators, but there is no economy in skimming cold milk on any separator and for that reason milk should be separated, if possible, while warm.

Dairymen living outside the range of city markets for whole milk for domestic consumption often think that dairying would pay much better if they could avail themselves of the market

for whole milk. The consumption of milk and cream in the cities has increased tremendously the last eight or 10 years. Prices, too, have advanced. The dairyman near the city, and who is selling whole milk, has his problems to solve, and the big question is how to grow the young stock for keeping up or increasing the dairy herd. By selling the whole milk he has no feed for calves or pigs. Such dairymen are for the most part entirely out of the hog business and the hog is probably the most profitable animal possible to grow on the farm. We would prefer to sell butter fat for butter-making purposes, leaving the skim milk on the farm for the pigs and calves. We believe that we could make more money selling butter fat and growing the calves and pigs than we could by selling the whole milk. The demand, however, for whole milk must be supplied and there must be farmers who will supply it, but from a strictly money making standpoint we believe the sale of butter fat with the skim milk remaining on the farm, will in the long run pay best.

More About Milking Machines.

Regarding the use of the milking machine, O. E. Reed, professor of Dairy Husbandry, Kansas State Agricultural College, writes: "We are not using the milking machine that was installed here at the College some years ago, and it is my belief that this machine we have is not a practical success. While this machine will do as good or better work than a poor milker, it will not do as good work as a good milker, and it is absolutely essential that each cow be stripped after the machine is taken off."

Milking Machine vs. Hand Milking.

Answering a subscriber who several weeks ago asked what had become of the milking machine, we submitted the inquiry to several parties and have received this reply from A. L. Haecker, who, as professor of dairying at the Nebraska Agricultural College, installed and used the milking machine: "Since we carried on experiments with the milking machine there have been several improvements in its construction, and I would hardly feel competent to make statements regarding its practical use without more information than I now have at hand. I do not believe that we are quite ready for the milking machine, or at least that there are very few dairies where the milking machine could be made practical. There is no difficulty in milking by machine, but the financial difference of hand and machine milking does not warrant the use of the machine. We found our cows did not make the records by machine milking that they did by hand milking. We also found that the expense was actually greater when the machine was used. I believe the agricultural press would be wise in refraining from recommending the milking machine until we have more reliable data than is now at hand."

To Dry or Not Dry Cow.

J. F. F., Humboldt, Kan., writes: "If a cow is well fed, watered and housed and otherwise has good care, why is it desirable that she have a rest between lactation periods? I keep but one cow and I am up against that proposition. To dry or not to dry, is the question." It is desirable that the cow be dry a few weeks each year for the rest it gives her.

Such is the cow's vacation and she should take it if she will. At least she should be given such chance. This is considered the best practice among the best dairymen. Dairy cattle breeders are in favor of a rest period in order that the unborn calf may be better nourished and consequently better developed and more vigorous at birth.

The forcing of the cow for milk and the support of a foetus the last few weeks is a tremendous strain on the cow's system. From the breeder's viewpoint a rest is desirable because it gives the cow a chance to store body fat which in the next milking period will increase the milk flow and if a record is being sought this is a good reason for a dry period. It is generally the case that a cow will give more milk if the milking period is preceded by a rest. There are cows which refuse to dry. It is often dangerous to force such cows dry and we would not do it. But, such an animal we would not stimulate to milk production during the months previous to freshening.

In the case of our subscriber, he wants milk for the family. The best interest of the cow is secondary to the production of the family milk. If the subscriber does not want a dry period during each 12 months we recommend that he do not breed the cow, but keep her milking two years, or even longer, without a calf—a practice common among keepers of city cows.

Charge for Silo Filling.

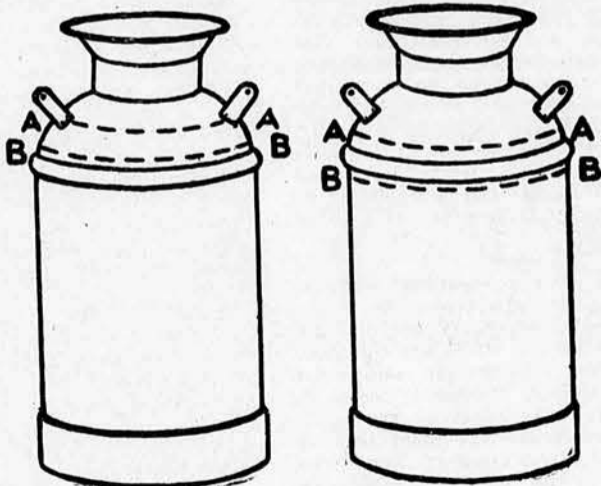
Our subscriber, C. A. R., Columbus, Kan., in reply to the inquiry of M. T. M., Pawhuska, Okla., in regard to charges for filling silo, writes: "A charge of \$7.50 per day for engine would be excessive, as I have been getting engine with water tank, also separator belt to run cutter, and owner to run engine, for \$4 to \$5 per day, cutting about 40 tons of ensilage per day. I think that 30 cents a ton, as M. T. M. proposes, would be about the proper charge."

"We have had some trouble with our ensilage the last three weeks, the weather being warm and the air humid; the silage seemed to mold faster than we could use it, although we were feeding the usual amount. We promptly applied several barrels of water, and are still feeding at this writing (May 5) with very little trouble."

Filling Cream Cans.

The question is often asked how full should a cream can be filled when preparing for delivering to market. The accompanying cut gives the idea of State Dairy Commissioner Burch in answer to this question. The reason he directs that a can containing second-grade cream be not filled so full as a can containing first-grade cream is because the second-grade cream contains more acid than first-grade, and consequently is yeasty and has the effect of foaming as the cream becomes heated in transit. This foaming causes the cream to "boil" over and results in loss of cream and butter fat if the can is filled too full. On the other hand, first-grade cream is sweet and does not possess the acid which will cause foaming cream.

If the dairy commissioner's direction is followed in the matter of filling cans, patrons and cream station operators will have no trouble from loss of cream by foaming and running over the outside of can.



First Grade Cream.
AA. Height in Cool Weather.
BB. Height in Warm Weather.

Second Grade Cream.
AA. Height in Cool Weather.
BB. Height in Warm Weather.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

MAKE THE BEST BUTTER

The Cream Separator does not actually make the butter, of course, but the quality of butter that can be made depends largely on the condition of the cream, and the condition of the cream depends on the cream separator.

The De Laval Cream Separators are undeniably and indisputably capable of producing a better quality of cream than any other separator or skimming system, thus enabling the production of a better quality of butter.

HIGHEST AWARDS ALWAYS

Year after year, for more than twenty years, all highest butter awards of importance have been made to De Laval exhibits, as was the case at the Paris and St. Louis World's Expositions and has been the case in every annual contest of the National Buttermakers' Association since its organization in 1892.

At the last great National Dairy Show in Chicago, October-November 1911, all highest cream and butter awards were again made to De Laval separator produced exhibits.

The production of the best cream and butter is as important as the use of a cream separator at all, and any De Laval agent will be glad to explain WHY the De Laval separator excels in this as in other respects, which a De Laval catalog will likewise help to do and will be gladly sent to anyone for the asking.

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



SHOE INSURANCE

There is a way for you to know whether you are getting an honest shoe before you part with your money. The "Star" on the heel and our name on the sole insures that it is a "Star Brand" shoe, honestly made of GOOD leather. No substitutes for leather are ever used.

"Star Brand" shoes are made in over 700 different styles in all leathers—a shoe for every need. It is the largest selling brand of shoes in the world. Fourteen million feet were fitted with "Star Brand" shoes last year.

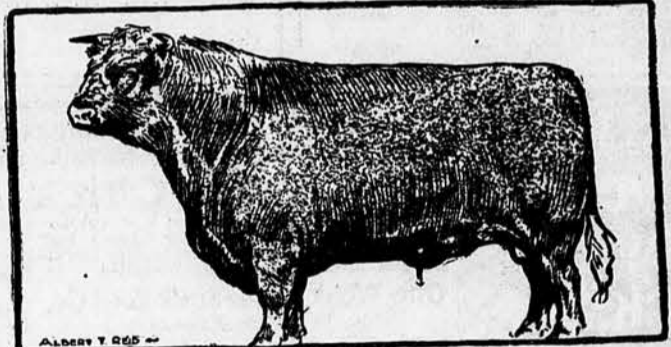
You can get "Star Brand" shoes for every member of your family and you will find them better than any other shoes you have ever bought at the same price. Nearly 20,000 merchants sell them.

If your regular dealer does not sell "Star Brand" shoes it will pay you to change dealers. You should insist on having them, because—

"STAR BRAND SHOES ARE BETTER"

Write for Free Style Book, Addressing Dept. C 17

ROBERTS, JOHNSON & RAND
MANUFACTURERS Branch of International Shoe Co. ST. LOUIS



THE BEST LIVE STOCK CUTS

WE HAVE THE BEST STAFF OF ARTISTS TO BE FOUND ANYWHERE IN THE WEST AND ARE THEREFORE PREPARED TO FURNISH YOU WITH THE BEST CUTS OF YOUR STOCK

KANSAS FARMER - TOPEKA

When writing our advertisers, say you saw the advertisement in KANSAS FARMER. That insures to you the full benefit of the publishers' guarantee. See top of editorial page.

When the Crown Piano Comes

There is joy in the home. Now there will be music—you may depend upon it.

Father and mother may sit in the evening and listen to the children play beautiful waltzes and the old-time songs that never grow old—"Home, Sweet Home," "Annie Laurie," and a dozen others—as well as the hymns they sing at church. Why, one of the girls will soon be playing for Sunday school and at every party in the neighborhood. But you must have a *real piano*—one built for music and not built just to sell, for there's a greater difference in pianos than you ever dreamed. For nearly forty years the



Crown Piano

has typified the highest achievement in piano manufacture. This is a strong statement, but it is no exaggeration.

One woman recently said: "When I buy a piano, I want a Crown. In our town there are several Crowns, and whenever I hear one of them played I can instantly discern the difference between the Crown and other pianos." Built to please and to endure and they do. We will sell on time, take your old organ or piano in exchange, and guarantee you same satisfaction as if you bought at our factory personally.

Write to-day for beautiful piano book, free.

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

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.

E. T. Cartledge, Tax Commissioner, 2343
Santa Fe Land Improvement Co.
Topeka, Kansas.

Please send me your Southwest Kansas booklet.

Name

Address

Best feed for your baby chicks

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

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

Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co.
Wichita, Kansas

PLANT GOOD SEED CORN Don't make a mistake. I have the Improved Hildreth's Yellow Dent—the best large yellow corn grown—all my own growing. Early gathered; all tested and graded. Price, \$2.00 per bushel, sacked, f. o. b., Topeka, as long as it lasts. If not perfectly satisfactory, any shipment is to be sent back at my expense, and your money will be returned without question. Sample free by return mail. Write me now, while you have it in mind.
M. T. KELSEY, Proprietor Northwood Farm.
106 Arter Avenue Topeka, Kansas.

STETTLER'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.

POULTRY



It is not yet too late to send for that sitting of pure-bred eggs.

The hatching season is a month late this year, and chicks hatched in May or early June will be profitable.

As soon as the weather warms up, the lice and mites seem to wake up from their long winter sleep.

The best way to get ahead of the lice is to attack them early in the season. One dead louse now is equivalent to a million later in the season.

Paint the roosts and nest boxes with liquid lice killer. Or you can make an efficient lice killer by mixing 1 quart kerosene with ½ pint of crude carbolic acid.

The hens should be dusted with a good insect powder. Many of the powders that are sold are no better than dry earth, having lost most of their efficiency. You can make a good lice powder by taking 3 parts gasoline and 1 part crude carbolic and mixing it with plaster of paris. Put a little of the liquid onto the plaster of paris and mix thoroughly till it is dry. Then apply to the feathers of the hen.

The business of raising and selling baby chicks is growing larger every year. We notice one breeder sells baby chicks by the pound, 59 cents per pound; though the ordinary price is from 10 to 20 cents each. Chicks from fancy bred stock are advertised at from 50 cents to \$1.50 each. One breeder advertises baby ducks for sale, which is a novelty in this line.

Why don't farmers raise more ducks than they do? They are a profitable product to raise, free from disease incident to chickens and quite hardy after a few days old. There are a large number of varieties to choose from, the Pekins, which are very large and white in plumage; the Rouens, a brown and white variety and of fair size. The Muscovy duck is a large duck with red head, and is fine eating. The Indian Runner, fawn and white in color, said to be the Leghorn of the duck family because they lay more eggs than any other variety. They are advertising a white Indian Runner duck now, though why they should wish a change in color it is hard to tell, for the fawn and white color of the original Indian Runner duck is very beautiful.

The same question could be asked regarding turkeys. Why do not the farmers pay more attention to turkey raising than they now do? There is always a good demand for fat turkeys at very remunerative prices. After the first few weeks of their lives they are very hardy and can secure their own living by foraging over the alfalfa fields and meadows, destroying thousands of grasshoppers and other insects that are injurious to the crop. There are quite a large number of varieties to choose from, though the most popular are the Mammoth Bronze turkey and White Holland. The latter are much smaller than the Bronze, and are more desirable as a market fowl, because their size is not too large for the ordinary householder's family. The Bourbon Reds are an intermediate size, between the Mammoth Bronze and the White Holland, and are getting to be very popular. They are said to be extra hardy.

In looking over the poultry journals and counting the advertisements of the different breeds of poultry one can get a pretty fair idea of which are the most popular breeds. The present ratio seems to be: Orpingtons, Plymouth Rocks, R. I. Reds and Wyandottes, in the order named. This means the most popular among the poultry breeders, those who have poultry for sale. It does not mean that these are the most popular throughout the country, for we are satisfied that the Barred Plymouth Rock is the most popular variety among the farmers, as it is the most popular at the poultry shows. Persistent advertising and booming have given the Orpingtons a great boost during the last few

years. Merit alone will show if they can retain their standing. A few years before the Orpington boom the Rhode Island Reds were forging ahead in great shape. The Orpingtons have now checked their gait for awhile. In some papers we notice the Rhode Island Whites are being pushed ahead as "the greatest layers of the 20th century," but whether they will ever be as popular as the Reds is a matter that time only can fathom. It is surprising to note the great changes that have taken place in the popularity of certain breeds within the last 15 years. Light Brahmans, Cochins, Black Langshans and Black Spanish at that time were at the head of the list; now they are near the tail end. Houdans, Dorkings, Black Minorcas, all good breeds, were very popular at one time, but now almost discredited. Anconas, Buckeyes, Buttercups, Campines and Lakenvelders were at one time heralded as the coming breed, but they are still a-coming, for their time is not yet come. Whether the failure to keep at the head of the column of the old popular varieties is to be attributed to their lack of merit or to the lack of energy and tact of their owners in booming them, we leave for others to decide, though our private opinion is that those grand old breeds never lacked merit.

Remarkable Success With Incubator Chicks.

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

Chick Feeding.

While hopper-feeding of chicks is practiced much more than it used to be, and its advocates claim there is nothing to be compared to it, we are under the impression that a combination of the direct feeding and the hopper-feeding is the better plan to follow. Such a plan has been practiced at the Cornell University with good results and we here-with subjoin a few of their formulas. Whatever system you follow we are satisfied, by actual test, that a hopper of wheat bran kept before the chicks at all times, will be of great benefit to them. In addition to the bran you might also keep a hopper full of one of the following formulas before them:

Mixture No. 1—Eight pounds rolled oats, 8 pounds bread crumbs, 3 pounds sifted beef scrap, 1 pound bone meal; moisten with skim milk and feed in a shallow dish five times a day.

Mixture No. 2—Three pounds wheat (finely cracked), 2 pounds corn (finely cracked), 1 pound pinhead oatmeal.

Mixture No. 3—Eight pounds wheat bran, 3 pounds wheat middlings, 4 pounds sifted beef scraps, 1 pound bone meal.

Mixture No. 4—Three pounds wheat bran, 3 pounds corn meal, 3 pounds wheat middlings, 4 pounds beef scrap, 1 pound bone meal.

Mixture No. 5—Three pounds wheat (whole), 2 pounds corn (large cracked), 1 pound hulled oats.

Mixture No. 6—Three pounds corn (large cracked), 2 pounds wheat (whole).

In feeding the above it is recommended that the first mixture be used for the first three days and that in addition a dish of No. 2 be kept before the chicks all the time. You should see that they are well supplied with fine charcoal, grit and plenty of water with tender young stuff.

From three days to five weeks leave off No. 1 and feed No. 2 twice a day in dry litter. No. 3 should be left before them in trays all the while, while No. 3 moistened should be fed them three times a day. They should have charcoal, grit and granulated bone before them all the time in separate vessels. Don't forget the green stuff. During the

third week gradually make change from No. 3 to No. 4 and reverse the number of times in feeding the mash and grain.

From three to six weeks feed moist food and the grain, each twice a day; then one of moist food to two of grain. Change from No. 2 to No. 5 as soon as the chicks will eat the larger grains. The dry mash and the moist food is to be fed in trays and the grain in litter. Grit, charcoal and granulated bone fed in hoppers. Green food all the time.

Now from six to twelve weeks the pullets should be given more range and the moist mash fed only once a day or discontinued. No. 4 should be fed dry and No. 5 kept in hoppers, where it is available all the time.

From twelve weeks to maturity feed Nos. 4 and 6. Feed in hoppers and keep before them all the time.

It should be remembered that these foods are for growing chicks to maturity and an abundance of grit, charcoal and fresh, pure water should be kept before them all the time.

Raising Indian Runner Ducks.

"What shall I feed the ducklings?" This question having been asked me many times this spring, I take this method of giving my experience with them. Without going into the question as to whether there is more money to be made in raising ducks than any other kind of fowls, I will merely state a few facts, based on personal experience; which, after all, is the best if sometimes the most expensive teacher.

Beginning with the supposition that you have decided as to the strain you wish to raise, whether fawn and white, or white, or the English, or the American, or the New Standard, I would advise the beginner to buy not more than two settings of eggs. Set them under hens on the ground, or with very little straw, as it is conceded that duck eggs require more moisture than do hen eggs.

When the ducklings are from 24 to 48 hours old, I would take them away from the hen and place them in some small enclosed place near the house, where they will have ample room and still can be fed several times each day without too much trouble. By having them near the house, there is also less liability of the hawks and other varmints bothering them. Have a box of sufficient size that they will not be crowded, and which will turn water, so that they will not get wet when it rains. I advise taking them away from the hens for this reason: The hen, in her desire to furnish food for them is continually scratching, and she will give one of them a kick and it lands on its back, and it is almost impossible for it to regain its feet, and in a very few minutes you have a dead duckling.

Now, as to the feed. DO NOT FEED DUCKS AND CHICKENS TOGETHER. Give the ducklings a little clabber milk, or dutch cheese, or uncooked oatmeal, with sand mixed with them, or where they can get at it freely, and keep plenty of water always in front of them. PLENTY OF WATER AND SAND, OR CHARCOAL, ALWAYS. Green foods, such as sprouted oats, rye, or alfalfa, or grass, in abundance is very essential, also.

They are very easy to raise if you give them the proper attention, and they require less attention than chicks and will grow to maturity quicker and weigh more, and are very nearly always a better price on the market and cost less to raise—but, I am drifting into the question which, at the beginning of this article, I said I would not discuss at this time. Perhaps another time I may tell why I breed Indian Runner ducks.—HARRY E. DUNCAN, Humboldt, Kan.

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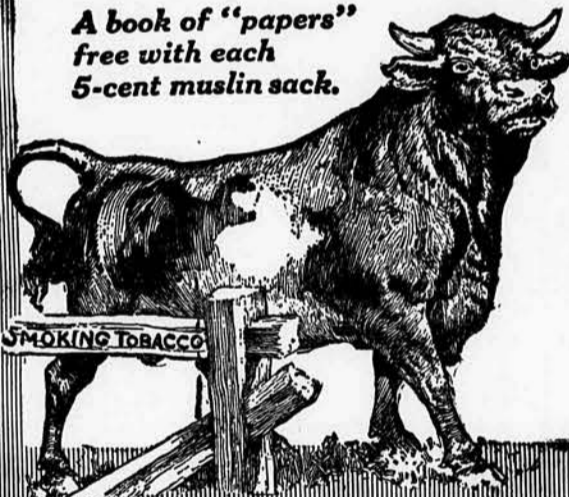
—whether rolled in cigarettes or tucked away comfortably in your pipe?

Just look at it in plain figures.

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|---|----------|
| 10 ordinary ready-made cigarettes | 5 cents |
| 10 better ready-made cigarettes | 10 cents |
| 10 more expensive ready-made cigarettes | 25 cents |

40 of the very best possible cigarettes rolled from one 5-cent sack of "Bull" Durham . . . **5 cents**

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

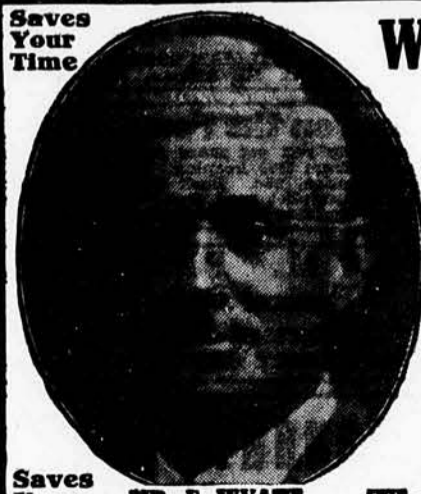


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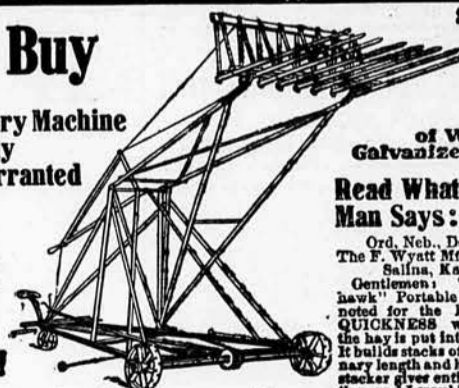
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HOME CIRCLE



Poland Is Not Yet Lost.

(The most celebrated Polish historical song extant.)

While we live she is existing,
Poland is not fallen;
We'll win with swords resisting,
What the foe has stolen.

Chorus.

March, march, Dombrowski,
From Italy's plain;
Our brethren shall meet us
In Poland again!

We'll cross where the Warta's surging
Gloomily its waters,
With each blade from sheath emerging
Poland's foes to slaughter!

Hence unto the field of glory,
Where the life blood's streaming;
Where, with talons red and gory,
Poland's eagle's screaming!

Poland! Shall the foe enslave thee
Sadly and forever?
And we hesitate to save thee?
Never, Poland, never!

March, march, Dombrowski,
From Italy's plain;
Our brethren shall meet us
In Poland again!

—Joseph Wybricki.

Peas and beans should never be swimming in water. They should be cooked with as little liquid as possible, to retain the flavor of the vegetables.

Fish cakes made from the smoked Finnan haddies, slightly freshened, are delicious. They should be mixed with mashed potatoes, the same as codfish.

We have an order for pattern No. 2508, size 32, from Lyndon, Kan. No name given on envelope or letter. Please send same at once.

A Case for Vaccination.

They were having tableaux across the road at Willie Brown's and Willie's mama came over to ask Jack Snow if he would not like to come also. Jack's mama was not at home, and Jack, with a very sober face, declined the invitation.

"Why, Jack," said the lady, "why don't you want to come over?"

"I 'xpect mama wouldn't let me," answered the little fellow politely, "'cause I's never had taxleaux, and I might catch 'em!"



4830, Ladies' Kitchen Apron—This one-piece apron is fitted a little by a short dart under each arm. Except for this it is seamless, unless the material used for it be so narrow that piecing is necessary. The apron is very low in the neck and cut out considerably under the arms. It fastens by a single button in the back. The pattern is cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3 yards of 36-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper. 4850, Ladies' House Dress—This charming house dress closes at the left side of the front, a convenient point which no woman will overlook. It is a popular Gibson design, with a joined-on seven-gored skirt. Percale, chambray, madras, lawn or flannelette may be used. The pattern, 4850, is cut in size 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium sizes requires 5 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

they appeared, with description of pattern, number and size wanted. Important—In ordering patterns, be sure to give date of issue in which

To Hem Table Linen.

When hemming table linen by hand, especially the heavy double damask, it is much easier to work rapidly and obtain a neat, fine stitch if the edges of the hem are slightly dampened.

This softens the linen, so that when the hem is turned up you can make a tiny over-and-over stitch.

Keep the emery bag close by, for the dampened linen will rust your needle if it is not frequently cleaned.

If the edges of fine linen for handkerchiefs or lingerie are slightly dampened before rolling to whip on a lace edge it will be easier to roll neatly.

Strawberry Salad.

Cut fresh strawberries in halves, lengthwise, sprinkle with powdered sugar; cover and keep in icebox until very cold. Arrange in individual nests of white lettuce leaves and garnish with halves of strawberries and chopped blanched almonds. Serve with cream mayonnaise made as follows: Whip one-half pint heavy cream and add one-half cup mayonnaise dressing made from olive oil, then season highly with salt and paprika.

Rice Muffins.

One cupful of boiled rice, 1 cupful of sweet milk, 2 eggs well beaten, 5 tablespoonfuls of melted butter, 1/2 tablespoonful of salt, 1 tablespoonful of sugar, 3 teaspoonfuls of baking powder and 1 1/2 cupfuls of flour mixed into a soft batter which will drop from a spoon. Stir, after all the ingredients are in, lightly but thoroughly, and drop the batter into hot muffin rings.

Strawberry Syllabus.

Two cups cream, 1 1/2 cups strawberry juice, 1 cup sugar, 1/2 cup lemon juice, whites of 2 eggs. Mix sugar and fruit juice. Add beaten whites and cream. Continue beating until stiff. Arrange sliced strawberries in the bottom of frappe glasses, add cream mixture, and garnish with slices of strawberries on top.

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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.

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BUFF ROCKS THE STRAIN

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

WILLIAM SCOTT, Box K, Abilene, Kan.

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.

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Concerning Scissors.

For many uses in fine needlework, the best scissors are not embroidery scissors at all, but long, slender ones, with curving ends, sold for manicuring purposes. With them one can cut smoothly the fine threads, and yet run no risk of going beyond a certain line of threads and ruining a bit of work on which you have put hours of careful attention. While for cutting the linen away from worked scallops, there is nothing equal to them. Oddly enough, the proper way to use them is with the outer curve toward the embroidery, not with the curve following that of the scallop. The latter is far too much of a risk, as the keen little tips will easily cut further than one expects. A little practice will make the other way the natural one, and when held thus they are under control and will cut only the threads at which one aims. This applies to the drawnwork as well, where it is imperative to cut not one tiniest thread beyond the ones measured or counted.

Resourcefulness.

It was Tim's first trip to town (he was a Georgia Cracker, and from the backside of backwoods). Nevertheless, Tim strolled along the streets with an assumed swagger of having "been there before." A bunch of bananas hanging in a show window claimed Tim's attention presently. He paused, studying it in wonderment; but he couldn't quite place it somehow, so to a town youth, also standing in front of the window, Tim said:

"Yuh all raise sweet taters down here in them big bunches?"

The town product tittered.

Tim's mind worked quickly.

"Now, yuh all needn't git smart," he grinned; "I knowed all dar time it were okra."

Vegetables as Medicines.

Watercress is an excellent blood purifier.

Lettuce has a soothing effect on the nerves and is excellent for sufferers from insomnia.

Tomatoes are good for a torpid liver, but should be avoided by gouty people.

Spinach has great aperient qualities and is far better than medicine for sufferers from constipation. It is also excellent for kidney troubles.

Beet root is fattening and good for people who want to put on flesh. So are potatoes.

Parsnips possess the same virtues as sarsaparilla.

Apples, carrots and Brazil nuts are excellent for sufferers from constipation.

Raw carrots cure indigestion. When cooked they will cure asthma.

Celery contains sulphur and helps to ward off rheumatism. It is also a nerve tonic.

Dates are exceedingly nourishing and also prevent constipation.

The juice of grapes is laxative but the skin and seeds are likely to cause constipation.

Bananas are beneficial to sufferers from chest complaints.

Onions furnish the most substantial cure for nervous prostration and all other nerve disorders; they have a soothing effect on consumptives, and are excellent for colds, coughs and scurvy. They have been known to cure la grippe and pneumonia. Onions also are preventatives of insomnia.

Cranberries serve as a cure for malaria and erysipelas.

Parsley is an excellent aid to digestion; when eaten with a hearty meal it will prevent dyspepsia.

Strawberries and onions produce a creamy whiteness to the complexion.

Meat Cutlets.

Half a pound of cold chopped meat, half a pound of mashed potatoes, one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of flour, one teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce, half a teaspoonful of white pepper, one teaspoonful of salt, half a cupful of stock or gravy, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley. Put the butter and flour into a saucepan, and when blended, stir in the stock or gravy; beat until quite smooth, and boil for five minutes, stirring all the time; then add the Worcestershire sauce, pepper, salt, parsley, potatoes, and chopped meat; mix thoroughly; set on one side until the mixture is cool and set. Form into meat cutlets. Beat one egg on a plate, brush over the cutlets with the egg, then roll them in breadcrumbs and fry in smoking hot fat a light brown. Drain on soft paper. Have ready cooked Brussels sprouts on a hot plate, then arrange the cutlets around as a border. Serve hot.

SUMMER CATCH CROPS

Written for Kansas Farmer by A. H. Leidigh, Assistant in Farm Crops, Kansas Experiment Station.

Summer catch crops are usually understood to mean those crops which may be sown at almost any time during the early summer because of their short growing season and suitability to summer heat and rainfall conditions. Formerly the millets were generally regarded as the most suitable Kansas catch crop, but since the cowpeas have been found to be so successful throughout our state, the millets are rapidly taking second place in this regard. Other crops which may be of use for these purposes are the sorghums, corn, rape and soy beans.

Millets may be planted at almost any time from the middle of May until the first of August. German millet will mature sufficiently for hay in about 80 days with favorable weather, while Siberian will frequently mature for hay in 60 to 70 days. Millets are planted where corn has failed and also following potatoes or small grain.

Cowpeas have been found to make their best yields when planted early in June here at the Experiment Station, and are not apt to mature much seed when planted later than June. With favorable weather, cowpea hay is frequently ready for cutting in about 80 days. The crop rarely makes less than one and one-half tons of hay per acre and as the hay is equal to alfalfa in feeding value it is much to be preferred when compared with millet hay. Cowpeas are also soil improvers, being legumes, and benefit the soil, even when cut for hay, although one of their most valuable uses will be where planted after potatoes or small grain and plowed under for green manure. Where this is done the fields will usually not be planted to small grain that fall.

Kafir or the saccharine sorghums may be sown broadcast or planted in rows for fodder production as late as July 15. Amber, which is an early maturing sweet sorghum, and milo, which is not a forage sorghum at all, may be planted even later than that under exceptional conditions with the idea of cutting them before fully mature for forage. Both the saccharine and non-saccharine sorghums as well as Indian corn will mature sufficiently for fodder production in about 90 days after planting.

To produce quick summer pasture, when the season is too far advanced for the sowing of rape, millet, or millet in combination with spring small grains may be sown, using one peck of millet to a bushel and a half of grain per acre. Rape may be planted for pasture as late as July 1, and where fall pasture is desired, winter rye, winter wheat or combinations of these may be sown late in August or in the early part of September. Ordinarily, five to six pounds of rape are seeded alone or half that amount, with almost a full seeding of grain, is used in combination with the grains.

For thick planting for forage production about the following number of pecks of seed are used per acre: Cowpeas, 3 to 4; millet, 2 to 3; soy beans, 3 to 4; saccharine sorghums or Kafir, 5 to 8; corn, 2 to 3; corn and cowpeas, 2 to corn and 3 to cowpeas, and the same applying to the sorghums with cowpeas.

Where the crops are planted in rows to be cultivated for forage production—the method which is by far the most successful in a dry summer climate—the following number of quarts is advised: Corn, 8; Kafir, sweet sorghums or corn with cowpeas, 4 of grain and 8 of cowpeas, respectively; Kafir or sweet sorghums, 8 to 16; cowpeas or soy beans, 8 to 10.

When planted in rows for seed production, of course, a much thinner seeding than the above is necessary. As a general rule, four quarts of corn are used per acre; from two to four quarts of any of the sorghums and about eight or ten quarts per acre of the soy beans or cowpeas.

Shortcake.

Two cups flour, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 3 teaspoons baking powder, 3 tablespoons butter, 3 tablespoons lard, 1 cup milk. Mix and sift dry ingredients. Add butter and lard and chop until thoroughly blended. Add milk. When thoroughly mixed, divide in halves; put each half into a round, buttered tin. Flour hands and pat to fit the tin. Bake 10 to 12 minutes in hot oven. Separate the upper portions from the lower portions of each cake with a fork—never cut with a knife. Spread with butter, fill with filling and arrange in layers, with filling between.

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 800,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week; 3 cents a word for two weeks; 13 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks. Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 2 1/2 cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set 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 free of charge for two weeks, for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

FREE TUITION TO ONE STUDENT IN each county. Mail Courses, Expert Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Banking, Books, etc., only expense. Success guaranteed. Write quick, Southern Correspondence Institute, 8759, New Orleans.

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.

MALE HELP WANTED.

YOU ARE WANTED FOR GOVERNMENT positions, \$80 month. Send postal for list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. B. 88, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—POSTOFFICE CLERKS, CITY and rural carriers. Thousands needed. Examinations soon. Trial examination free. Write today. Ozment, 44R, St. Louis.

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.

MEN WANTED—AGE 18-35, AS FIREMEN and brakemen on railroad in Topeka vicinity to prepare immediately for positions continually opening; 682 men sent to positions this year. Experience unnecessary; \$80-100 monthly. Promotion—engineer or conductor, \$150-200 monthly. Good life careers. State age; send stamp. Railway Association, Dept. 514, 227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—TWO PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN bulls, calves from good milkers. J. B. Franklin, R. F. D. 3, Melvern, Kan.

WANTED—FOUR TO SIX HOLSTEIN milk cows. Give price and particulars first letter. H. C. Bryant, Wakeeney, Kan.

FOR SALE—FOUR GOOD DOUBLE-standard Polled Durham bulls. C. M. Albright, Overbrook, 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.

GUERNSEYS—YEARLING BULLS; Excellent conformation and quality. Advanced registry dams and ancestry. Tuberculin tested. Never had a reaction. Price reasonable. H. T. Borden, Mickleton, N. J.

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.

HOGS.

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

PURE-BRED, REGISTERED BERKshires, Durocs, and trotting stallions, cheap. Arthur Bennett, Topeka, Kan.

DOGS.

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

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES READY TO ship. Catalog free. Lawndale Kennels, Hiawatha, Kan.

FOR SALE—LITTER OF FOX HOUND puppies. Also, two old dogs. B. T. Rice, Route No. 2, Garnett, Kan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

NEW ERA COWPEAS, \$2.25 BUSHEL. Charles Kubik, Route 3, Caldwell, Kan.

SPANISH PEANUT SEED—CAREFULLY selected, cleaned, fanned, and hand picked at our own factory. Get next to this splendid feed crop. Write today. Williams-Hubbard Peanut Co., Texarkana, Texas.

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.

PLANTS—EARLY AND LATE CABBAGE, 25c per 100; \$2 per M. Tomato: Early Tree, Dwarf Champion, Kansas Standard, Dwarf Beauty, Matchless, Stone, 30c per 100; \$2.50 per M. Sweet Potato: Yellow Jersey and Yellow Nansemond, 25c per 100; \$2 per M. Red Jersey, Red Bermuda, Southern Queen and Yellow Golden, 30c per 100; \$2.25 per M. Mango Pepper, Hot Pepper, Egg Plant, 10c doz.; 60c per 100. Chas. P. Rude, North Topeka. Both phones.

REAL ESTATE.

WYOMING FREE—FOR LIMITED period we will pay excursion round trip rates from Chicago for each 80-acre purchaser. Write Wyoming Development Co., Cheyenne, Wyo.

REAL ESTATE.

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

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

FOR SALE—AN IDEAL HOME, 120 A., with all conveniences, well improved, buildings new. A bargain if sold soon. Address owner, H. Kinderfater, R. 1, Hallowell, Kan.

CENTRAL MISSOURI—GOOD 200-ACRE farm. Must be sold to settle estate. Bargain at \$52.50 per acre. Hamilton & Crenshaw, Fulton, Mo.

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.

WESTERN CANADA FARM LANDS—Choice selected parcels in best districts in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. We retail large or small quantities at wholesale prices. Write Lands & Homes of Canada, Limited, Head Office 826-828 Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Canada.

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

LAND AGENTS—IMPORTANT—LEARN the truth about Florida lands. Get the facts about the greatest land proposition ever put up to enterprising land agents. We control 180,000 acres of the richest, choicest virgin land in Florida, now being divided into 20-acre tracts. Prices low, terms easy. Let us show you how you can make big money—become independent—representing us. Our interesting educational book gives all the facts; explains why Florida is today attracting larger numbers of desirable settlers than any other state in the Union. Gives accurate information regarding soil and climatic conditions. Proves that Florida soil is the most productive and adapted to wider diversity of crops than other in U. S. From \$100 to \$1,000 yearly net profit per acre from grape fruit, oranges, pineapples and other fruits and garden truck. Write today for your free copy of this most instructive book and full particulars of our selling plan. Address Martin-Borders Land Co., Midland Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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

TOBACCO.

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

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FOR SALE—25,000 hedge posts. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

VIOLINS.

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

AUTO TIRES.

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.

GASOLINE ENGINES.

SIX, 11 AND 20-H. P. GASOLINE ENGINES for sale at second hand price. Correll Mfg. Co., Manhattan, Kan.

Head Animal Husbandry.

Prof. W. A. Cochel, of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, has been elected Professor of Animal Husbandry of the Kansas Agricultural College.

Prof. Cochel is western-bred and thoroughly familiar with western live stock conditions. He has made a fine reputation, and ranks among the first in his profession. He will succeed Prof. R. J. Kinzer, who resigned some time ago to accept the Secretaryship of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association.

It has been the policy of President H. J. Waters, of the Kansas College, to hold this place open until just the right man could be found and, in order to do this, he has performed its duties himself since Prof. Kinzer left. With the prestige of successful work which Prof. Cochel brings to his new position, Kansas live stock interests should forge ahead. Nothing is so important to Kansas' agriculture as her live stock, and the state is to be congratulated upon securing the services of a man with the reputation possessed by the new head of this most important department.

WHERE TO BUY PURE-BRED POULTRY

ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, PULLETS, \$1.15. Harry Cure, Atchison, Kan.

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

PRIZE WINNING S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, 10 cents, from \$17 Cook cockerel. Goldie Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—FARM RANGE, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Mrs. S. T. White, Rose, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON ROOSTERS, \$9.50; 15 eggs, \$1.50; thoroughbred. Mrs. Henry Forke, Raymond, Neb.

KELLERSTRASS STRAIN WHITE ORPINGTONS. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$7 per 100. Ed Leclerc, Central City, Iowa.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$4 per 100, \$2.50 per 50; chicks, 10c. Mrs. J. A. Young, Wakefield, Kan.

GUARANTEED CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS; reasonable. Jas. Conrow, Burlington, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—15 EGGS, 75c. Hen hatched chicks. M. Spooner, Wakefield, Kan.

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

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—\$1.50 PER 15. Pen headed by son of second cock at Madison Square Garden. Hawkeye Poultry Farm, Osceola, Ia.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS—EGGS from prize winners, \$5 and \$3 per 15; range stock, \$7 per 100. Ed Schmidt, Ottawa, Kan.

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

WHITE ORPINGTONS—BEST STRAINS. Eggs at utility prices. Mating list and photo free. C. E. Reed, Box 422, Norton, Kan.

EGGS FROM MY CHOICE PENS OF SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS for balance of season, \$2.50 per 15; \$4 per 30. Arthur Dilley, Beattie, Kan.

"HAURY'S INVINCIBLE" WHITE ORPINGTONS. Stock and eggs for sale. Reasonable. Send for mating list. Dr. Arthur O. Haury, Newton, Kan.

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

KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTONS—EGGS, \$1.50 per 15; baby chicks, \$2 per 15, \$12 per 100. Harry Burgess, Route 15, Osceola, Iowa.

BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTONS, Rose Comb Reds. No more stock for sale until May 1, but lots of eggs and baby chicks. Write me for prices. Roy Sanner, Newton, Kan.

OUR WHITE ORPINGTONS ARE THE best we could get, regardless of price. Will spare a few eggs. My circular fully explains. It is free. Mention Kansas Farmer. F. H. Shellabarger, West Liberty, Iowa.

ORPINGTONS—CRYSTAL WHITE—From Kellerstrass' \$30.00 matings. Eggs at \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30, \$4.00 per 50, \$7.00 per 100. Guarantee 80% fertile or replace free. Shipped on date to suit buyer. Order from this ad or write for mating list. Stock for sale. L. C. Smith, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—15 EGGS, \$1. Fred White, Greenleaf, Kan.

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

PURE-BRED BUFF ROCKS—EGGS, \$1.50 per 15; \$5 per 100. Miss Mary E. Hennessey, R. 2, Easton, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—PEN "A", \$2; "B", \$1 per 15; "Flock", 75c; \$3.50 per 100. Harry E. Duncan, Humboldt, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—CHOICE MATINGS, carefully selected. Henry Molyneux, Palmer, Kan.

EGGS—GENUINE WHITE PLYMOUTH Rocks, strong fisher strain; 15, \$1.50; 50, \$5; 100, \$5. Miss Annie Hoes, St. Libory, Neb.

BARRED ROCKS—EGGS, \$2 FOR 15; \$3.50 for 30; Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, \$5 for 10. Geo. O. Anderson, Rushville, Ind.

EGGS FROM MY BARRED ROCK YARDS will give you new blood. Send for double matings. M. L. Meek, Ellsworth, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY FOR 20 years. Excellent birds. Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Mrs. Morrison Hughes, Fayette, Mo.

BUFF ROCKS—FARM-RAISED PRIZE winners. Eggs, express prepaid. Special prices rest of the season. Circular free. Ferris & Ferris, Box 411, Edinham, Kan.

EGGS—FAVORITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs from prize winning White, Buff, Partridge and Columbian Plymouth Rocks. Catalog free. Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—HAVE BOUGHT EN-tire stock of Reynolds, Fremont, Neb. 25 years continuous breeding. 15 eggs, \$2. Thos. Dooley, Jr., Papillion, Neb.

THE BLUE JACKET STRAIN OF Barred Rocks not only produce winners, but great layers. For full particulars send for circular, which is free. Mention Kansas Farmer. F. H. Shellabarger, West Liberty, Iowa.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS EX-clusively. Place your orders now for eggs and baby chicks from birds noted for whiteness. Write for prices now to J. A. Kaufman, Abilene, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

PRIZE WINNING BARRED ROCKS—Eggs, \$2, 15; \$5, 50. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

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

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, WITH yellow legs. Baby chicks, 12 cents each. Eggs, 15, \$1.25; 30, \$2; 100, \$5. Mrs. John Yowell, McPherson, Kan.

BARRED ROCK AND BRONZE TUR-key eggs, from Topeka and Kansas City prize winner. Write Mrs. E. C. Wagner, Holton, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EX-clusively—Ringlet Strain; good layers, rich color, fine, narrow, regular barring to the skin and good size. \$2 per 15 eggs. L. F. Coblentz, La Harpe, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—FLOCK HEAD-ed by cockerels scoring 90 and better, by Helmlich. Eggs, \$5 per 50. I prepay expressage. Mrs. Wm. Bumphrey, Corning, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—44 PREMIUMS, 10 firsts. Winners Topeka, Manhattan, Clay Center. Eggs, 15, \$2.50; 30, \$4.50; 15, \$1; 60, \$3.25; 100, \$5. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

SHELLEY BROTHERS' BARRED ROCKS won 70 premiums—34 firsts, specials and sweepstakes—at Kansas' largest shows. Eggs, \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30; guaranteed. Circular free. Box 7, Elmdale, Kan.

WILKINSON'S WHITE ROCKS—BRED for utility and beauty. Eggs for hatching. Prices right. Illustrated mating list free. Write me your wants. W. T. Wilkinson, Box 15-K, East Des Moines, Ia.

THIRTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE with Onward and Upward Barred Rocks has placed them on the very front ranks in breeding and individuality. 15 eggs for \$3. Pullet mating only. G. E. Dyksterhuis, Holly, Colo.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. Large, vigorous, heavy laying strains. Best of blood, properly mated. Eggs: 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50; 45, \$3.50; per 100, \$7. Males: One, \$3.50; two, \$5. Females: One, \$2.50; each additional, \$2. Enterprise Poultry Farm, Box 7, Northtown Road, Jonesdale, Wis.

Value Received

Last week Nora Luthye of Route 6, North Topeka, Kan., inserted a remarkable poultry ad in these columns. She found it advisable to advertise that she had no more eggs for hatching for sale. Earlier in the season she placed a small ad in these same columns, advertising eggs for sale. Concerning this ad she wrote:

"I have had great results through my ad in KANSAS FARMER. I am more than pleased, as you can plainly see by the ad I have to insert now, because I get so many orders I can't fill them all."

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

TWENTIETH CENTURY YARDS—WHITE Rocks are Kansas State Show winners. Prices reasonable. Write your wants. R. C. Lane, Newton, Kan.

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

SETTING EGGS, HALF PRICE—DING-ley Dell Barred Rocks. Cut this advertisement out and return to me with your order on or after May 10, and I will let you have my best eggs for half the regular price, from yards that contain our Kansas State Show and National Show winners. Regular price of eggs from above yards, \$3 per setting; two settings, for \$5. Order now and get this good stock at half price. George Beuoy, R. F. D. No. 3, Box K. F., Cedarvale, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

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

ROSE COMB REDS EXCLUSIVELY—Range eggs, 100, \$4; from prize winning pens, 15, \$2. Mrs. B. F. Weigle, Winfield, Kan.

CHOICE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red chickens: fine shape, splendid size, good color. Eggs for sale, \$1 for 15. Miss Jessie B. Starr, Vinita, Okla.

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB R. I. REDS—Eggs from Tomkins, De Graff and Tuttle strains. Best in the country—15 for \$1; \$4 per 100. Prize winning pens, \$2 and \$3 for 15. Col. Warren Russell, Odessa Farm, Winfield, 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.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED Eggs—From pens headed by cock birds costing from \$10 to \$25. Eggs at sacrifice prices after May 1—\$1 per setting, \$5 per 100. Address, Grandview Stock Farm, Americus, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING REDS—ACCORDING to Secy. Borders, won 45 premiums at Kansas State Show. Over twice as many as any other exhibitor in 8 years. Both combs. Fine cockerels, cheap for quick sale. Eggs for hatching. Robt. Steele, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

THOROUGHBREED R. C. REDS, SCOR-ing 93. Eggs, \$3.00 per 15; second pen, \$2.00. Mrs. H. F. Martindale, Madison, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—Winter layers. Eggs, \$1 for 15; \$6 per 100. Olive M. Dale, Dixon, Ill.

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

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

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

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

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

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs, 15 for \$1; 100 for \$5. Send for mating list. Frank Borchers, German Valley, Ill.

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

PRIZE WINNING ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds. Eggs, 6 cents; babies, 12 cents; stock, \$2 to \$25 each. C. R. Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

MINORCAS.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—"Hilldorfer's Jumbo Strain." Winners wherever shown. Eggs, \$1 and \$2 per 15. Dan Oberhellmann, Holstein, Mo.

BUFF COCHINS.

BUFF COCHIN EGGS—FROM FIRST pen, \$8 per 15; second pen, \$2. Housel, Smith Center, Kan.

BRAHMAS.

LIGHT BRAHMAS, EGGS AND CHICKS at reduced prices. Mrs. F. O. Daniel, Westmoreland, Kan.

BABY CHICKS.

CHICKS—S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—45 per 50. Pure bred. Winter laying strain. Carl L. Haug, Rt. 1, Galena, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks, \$1.75 per dozen; S. C. White Leghorns, \$2 per dozen; S. C. Rhode Island Reds, \$1.75 per dozen; Silver Spangled Hamburgs, \$3 per dozen; White Plymouth Rocks, \$2 per dozen. 2,400 chicks coming off in next five days. These chicks are purebred and guaranteed. Express charges paid on all orders over \$5. Electric Poultry Yards, Joseph B. Moyers, 111 Cherokee St., Topeka, Kan. Bell phone, 3193.

LANGSHANS.

BLACK LANGSHANS—EGGS, BABY chicks. Mrs. D. A. Swank, Blue Mound, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHANS EXCLUSIVELY—Eggs for hatching. Rosie L. M. Tull, Walker, Mo.

EXTRA BIG BONED, GREENISH glossy Black Langshans. Black eyes. Score 92 to 95½. Good hatch, good stock guaranteed. Circular. H. Osterfoss, Hedrick, Ia.

DUCKS AND GEESE.

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

INDIAN RUNNER EGGS—15 CENTS each. Harry E. Duncan, Humboldt, Kan.

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

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS; WHITE ORP-ingtons; White Wyandottes; \$1 and \$2 per 15 eggs. Myrtle Casteel, Anthony, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS—INDIAN-apolis winners. Eggs, \$2 12. Ringlet Rocks and Buff Cochins Bantams, \$1 13. Charles Cus, Frankfort, Ind.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, NEW Standard, fawn and white. State Fair winners. Score 94 to 96. Eggs, \$1.50 and \$2 per 15. 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.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY. Eggs 30, \$1.50; 100, \$4. Mrs. Will Beightel, Holton, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—100, \$4; 200, \$7. Special price on 1,000 lots. Mrs. H. G. Stewart, Tampa, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES—FIRST PRIZE mating; 15 eggs, \$2. Pure Silvers, 100, \$4. Mrs. J. W. Gause, Emporia, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—GOOD STOCK. Eggs, \$1 15; \$4.50 100. Mrs. Elme Acheson, R. D. 2, Palco, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1 PER 15. Bourbon Red Turkey eggs, \$3 per 11. Mrs. Cecile McGuire, Pratt, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES—EXTRA QUAL-ity, farm raised. Eggs, \$1 and \$2 for 15, \$5 for 100; baby chicks, reasonable. Julia Haynes, Baileyville, Kan.

SILVER AND WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels for sale. Separate farms, \$1 up. Eggs, setting, \$1; 100, \$5. Mrs. Alvin Tennyson, Lamar, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES, WHITE Wyandottes and Rose Comb White Leghorns. Eggs from extra fine penned stock. Prices right. In settings or by the 100. Mrs. Emil Asp, Galva, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES. Large, vigorous birds of good color, bred for winter laying. Eggs from specially mated pens, \$1 per 15. A few fine utility birds for sale. F. E. Wells, 5900 Harrison, Kansas City, Mo.

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—WON 11 premiums, 1911. Eggs: First pen, \$2.50 15; 3 settings, \$5; second, \$1.50 15; \$5 100; third, \$1.50 for 80; \$4 100. J. K. Hammond, Wakefield, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS—Baby chicks. Royal W. Yeoman, Lawrence, 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 UTIL-ity cockerels, \$1 each; eggs, \$5 per 100. (Mrs.) J. C. Weiss, Holton, Kan.

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

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

FARM RAISED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs, \$3 per 100; 30 for \$1. Mrs. D. A. Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs. Best winter layers, 15, \$1; 30, \$1.50; 100, \$4. Mrs. Frank Seaman, Cedarvale, Kan.

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

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Eggs, 5 cents; babies, 10 cents; from \$5 and \$8 birds. Stock, one-third price May 1st. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, 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.

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.

EGGS.

BUFF ROCKS—EGGS, \$2.25, 50; \$3.50, 100. W. A. Hildans, Culver, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS—\$1 FOR 15; \$5 FOR 100. Mary L. Newell, R. 1, Wichita, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS, INDIAN RUNNER Ducks—Settings, \$1. Excellent stock. Geo. Wasson, Anness, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM HIGH scoring Sile Comb White Leghorns, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

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

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.

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.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1.50 PER setting. Pens headed by Kellerstrass cockerel and 5th Kansas State cockerel at Wichita. Bernard Steinkirchner, Box 108, Newton, Kan.

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; \$6.50 and \$8 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.

BARGAINS IN LAND

Soldier Creek Park Ranch For Sale

LOCATED IN KIOWA COUNTY, KANSAS, NEAR BELVIDERE. Offered 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 250 head of the most fashionably bred Hereford cattle, (95% Females), and about 300 head Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn cattle, and various other live stock improvements, and implements.

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

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—BY THE OWNER.
400 acres in one body, 240 acres of it farmed, balance in pasture. All good farm land, 1/4 mile to station, no buildings, in Harvey county. Terms. **C. B. HANSTINE, Whitewater, 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. **E. E. GOOD, Newkirk, Okla.**

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.

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.**

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.**

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.
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. DELCAMPRE, Carrizo Springs, Texas.**

160 ACRES Irrigable land, Garden City district, to exchange for automobile. Only 4 miles from good town. 15 feet to abundance of water for irrigation. Rare bargain. What have you to offer? **L. B. 165, Deerfield, Kan.**

GREENWOOD CO. FARMS.
and well-grassed stock ranches, in the corn, clover and bluegrass country, for sale at low prices on liberal terms. Write for full information.

J. G. SMITH, Hamilton, Kansas.
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.**

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.

FOR QUICK SALE.
Choice 40 of excellent soil, smooth, and only 1 1/4 miles from good railroad town. Fine roads, good gas prospect. Has 25 acres of good apple orchard 12 years old, just right to bear, 10 acres for alfalfa or grain, 5 acres prairie hay meadow. Good values and will sell quick at \$55 per acre. Reasonable terms.
M. T. SPONG, Fredonia, Kan.

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.**

CHEAP HOMES in the Beautiful Ozarks. Finest springs, healthiest climate, and the cheapest good lands on earth. No drouths, no hot winds, nor cyclones. Raise anything that grows out of the earth, except tropical plants. Look at these bargains: 160 acres, 8 miles from railroad, 3-room house, barn, two fine springs, 70 acres cultivation, for \$1,500. 40 acres, some improvements, \$300. 80 acres, 30 cultivation, 3-room house, fine spring, \$800. Write for list of bargains. **Globe Realty Co., Ava, Mo.**

1,200 Acres
38 miles N. W. of Houston, Texas, 400 yards from railroad station. Soil runs from black sandy to a chocolate loam. Enough cross-ties and cordwood can easily be taken off of this land to pay the price we are asking for same. Price, \$8.00 per acre. Owner needs and must have all cash. Write us for a description.
D. F. BOYLES & COMPANY, 803 Union Nat'l Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas.

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

WE MATCH TRADES FOR OWNERS—List your property with us and let us match it. **OWNERS' EXCHANGE, Salina, Kan.**

Farm Bargains, sales, trades. Want Texas land. Don't trifle. **Buckeye Agency, Agri-cola, Kan.**

BARGAINS in Ness County land, large and small tracts. Write now for lists and literature. **C. H. Braesfield, Ness City, Kan.**

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE
Wheat, corn, alfalfa land, and city property. Write for price list. **SOUTHWEST LAND CO., Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.**

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

160 ACRES, \$8,000, to exchange for merchandise or hardware. Other exchanges. Write what you have. **N. F. HORN, Morrowville, Kan.**

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

RUSH COUNTY FARMS.
160. Imp., adjoining town.....\$4,000
320. Half in cul., good.....4,800
640. Ranch, 1/4 smooth.....12,800
200. Imp., alfalfa farm, smooth.....9,000
Write what you want.
W. A. REINECKE, Heizer, Kan.

I HAVE the exclusive agency of some of the best farms in Anderson Co., Kan., at the owner's price. Free lists.

W. L. MORRIS, Garnett, Kan.

BUY OF OWNER.
295 a., in Callaway Co., Mo., the best blue grass Co. in state; 225 a. in cult., 70 timber, house of 9 rooms, barn 40x50; school, store, churches 1/2 mi. Price, \$60 per a.
HILL BROS., Route 9, Fulton, Mo.

IMPROVED DICKINSON CO. KAN.
quarter—School, church, market close, black soil, all tillable, 7 rooms, cellar, barn, granaries, well, alfalfa. 1/2 cash. Possession. Take in smaller farm. Get details. **E. L. FERRING, Real Estate, Abilene, Kan.**

BIGGEST SNAP IN EASTERN KANSAS.
520 acres of fine laying land, about half creek bottom, fine for alfalfa, corn, wheat or any crop adapted to this country, improvements fair; 1/4 mile to school, 65 miles to Kansas City, Frisco R. R.; only \$40 per acre. Write for full particulars. **Eby Cady Realty Co., Pleasanton, Kan.**

600 A. RANCH IN NORTON CO., fair improvements, close to school and store, 8 miles from railroad town, 150 a. alfalfa ground, 50 a. set, balance pasture and farm land. The Solomon river runs through the ranch, thus making it ideal for stock. Will exchange this for good income property or eastern Kansas land. **O. M. ELLIOT, 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

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

ARKANSAS FARM CHEAP.
160 acres 12 miles southeast of Waldron, 2 miles from good inland town; 12 acres in cultivation, 50 acres more can be tilled, small house and barn, 1 acre in orchard, fine spring on the place and in a very healthy locality; fine hunting and fishing. Price only \$600. Terms. I have other bargains. Write or call at once.
John D. Baker, Waldron, Scott Co., Ark.

RANCH BARGAIN.
2,720 acres, 1,000 of which is bottom land well adapted for the growing of alfalfa. Running water and lots of it. The best stock ranch proposition in the west for the man wanting to handle live stock. Cheap as dirt at \$12.50 per acre, on easy terms. Write,
S. J. BAKER, Grainfield, Kan.

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. **John D. Baker & Thompson, 319 Barnes Bldg., Wichita, Kan.**

Three Good Farms At Auction

500 ACRES

Sale will be held in the hall above the Wetmore State Bank, Wetmore, Kan., at 1 o'clock p. m. on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1912

Desiring to get my land in a body, I will sell the following described farms:

No. 1 100 acres, 2 1/2 miles N. and 2 miles E. of Wetmore. The south 1/2 of the N. W. 1/4—29, 4, 15, Brown Co., Kan. Rented for one-half. Will easily rent for \$400 cash. Chas. McRoberts farms it. Rich, loamy soil, 14 acres clover, 26 pasture, rest in corn. No waste land. Lays nice. Never-failing spring rises on place. Two good wells. Four-acre orchard. Five-room house, hay barn for 12 horses, hen house, crib, cow and hog sheds, and other buildings. On R. F. D.; 1/4 mile to school. Sold subject to a \$4,000 mortgage at 5 1/2% for four years from March 1st, 1912.

No. 2 160 acres. N. E. 1/4—36, 5, 14, Nemaha Co., Kan. Twenty acres hog pasture (woven wire), 30 clover, 15 native meadow, rest in corn and oats. No waste, lays well. One-half mile rows of corn on west 80. Five-room house, stable for 10 horses, new granary, hen house, good well of water near house. On R. F. D., 4 miles S. and 1/2 E. of Wetmore. Occupied by Frank Tatman at a cash rental of \$500. When rented for grain, will produce \$800 to \$1,200 annually. Sold subject to \$4,500 mortgage at 5 and 1 per cent, for five years, from October 1, 1911.

No. 3 240 acres. Six miles N. W. of Wetmore, 3 1/2 miles N. E. of Goff. Occupied by Newton Henry. This is a splendid stock, dairy or grain farm. The N. W. 1/4 and the W. 1/2 of the N. E. 1/4—20, 4, 14, Nemaha Co., Kan. Seventy-five acres meadow and blue grass pasture, 60 oats, some alfalfa, 4 orchard, rest in corn. On R. F. D., 1/2 mi. to school. Five-room house, stable for 8 horses, cattle shed 20x100 ft. Good cellar; crib room for 4000 bu. corn; other buildings; 2 good wells, 1 windmill, running water. All kinds of fruit. Sold subject to a \$5000 mortgage at 6 per cent, due Oct. 1, 1913. Will rent for \$800 cash, annually, or \$1200 to \$1500 when rented for grain rent under ordinary circumstances.

These farms are in a high state of cultivation. They are served by R. F. D. and are on telephone lines. Land near these farms is priced at from \$80 to \$100 per acre. The titles are approved by loan companies and are strictly first class. If for any reason you cannot be present, leave bids and draft at the Wetmore State Bank, who will attend to it for you.

Terms One-fourth of purchase price on day of sale; balance, due Jan. 1, 1913, without interest on my equity, purchaser paying all accrued interest on mortgage or mortgages from March 1, 1912, and taxes, and getting all rents for 1912. Warranty deed turned over on day of settlement, Jan. 1, 1913.

Should you desire any different terms, please submit your proposition before day of sale. I can grant you any reasonable terms.

Come, bring your friends, look this land over; ask the neighbors how it produces. Satisfy yourself as to its value. Seldom do you get a chance to get a good farm on these terms at your own price. **CROP FAILURES ARE NOT KNOWN HERE.** Alfalfa, corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, clover and all kinds of stock do splendidly here. **SALE TO TAKE PLACE, RAIN OR SHINE.**

JAMES WILTSE, Owner, Wetmore, Kansas

J. G. WHITAKER, Auctioneer, Falls City, Neb.
JAMES T. McCULLOCH, Auctioneer, Clay Center, Kan.
THIS AD WILL NOT APPEAR AGAIN.

FOR EXCHANGE

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

WILL TRADE 160 acres of fine bottom land, splendid improvements, one-half mile to Niles, Kan., for cheaper land in eastern Kansas. Price, \$90 per acre. **M. W. CAVE, Salina, Kan.**

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

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

TRADE IT; YOU CAN'T SELL IT, so let us know what you have, full details first letter, and what you are willing to pay for a deal. Let us know what you want and where you want it. We do the rest. **BUXTON BROS., Utica, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE—320 acres in eastern Colorado; good soil, fine water, fenced, 85 acres in cultivation, other improvements. Clear. Price, \$15 per acre; terms. Also a good relinquishment, priced right. For particulars, write **A. J. York, Route 1, Berthoud, Colo.**

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

FOR TRADE.

Quarter section, 5 mi. from good town, 1 mi. from church, close to school, no waste land, half in good stand prairie grass and half in cultivation. Every foot of it good land. Price, \$6,400. Would accept a good auto car as part pay.
ED ADAMS (Co. Supt.), Howard, Kansas.

Pastures Filling Up.

A dispatch from Cottonwood Falls is to the effect that the big pastures about Bazaar, Hymer, Clements and Tindale and other points in this section along the Santa Fe will this year be grazed

PURE BRED POULTRY

TURKEYS.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, 11, \$1.75. **C. F. Thompson, Orland, Okla.**

FOR SALE—BOURBON RED TURKEYS eggs, 9 for \$2.50. **Mrs. J. E. Bundy, Goodrich, Kan.**

BOURBON RED EGGS, 10, \$2.25; **LIGHT Brahmas**, \$3.75 100. Watermelon seed, free. **Emma Ashstead, Roxbury, Kan.**

ANCONAS.

PRIZE WINNING MOTTLED ANCONAS. The famous winter layers. Eggs and baby chicks. Write for circular. **W. H. Hardman, Frankfort, Kan.**

SEVERAL BREEDS.

FOR SALE—PIGEONS. **WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK HOMERS.** **F. R. Huntoon, 219 Huntoon St., Topeka, Kan.**

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

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.**

SNOW-WHITE ROCKS AND SILVER-Spangled Hamburgs. Paid \$50 for the cock and five pullets from which I secured my start in White Rocks. They are great layers. Orders for eggs booked now. My Hamburgs are beautifully marked—none better in the west. Write for prices. References, German-American Bank, Topeka. Address, **J. E. Spalding, Potwin Station, Topeka, Kan.**

by 60,000 to 70,000 head of western cattle. Two hundred carloads have already been received, although the pastures are still short. **KANSAS FARMER** has already stated that these pastures are leased at \$4.50 to \$6 per head for the season.

The farmer has a steady job all the year round. Sometimes it gets too steady. Plan a vacation.

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

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 16½ 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.

PERCHERON HORSES, HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.

Up-to-date Poland China hogs. Write your wants.
H. 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.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

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.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

A few Guernsey bulls for sale; butterfat record 668 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

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

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS.

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

M. E. Moore & Co. Cameron, Mo., are offering Holstein bull and heifer calves. Also a few bred heifers and choice cows for a limited time. Sired by Orchard Hill Kengerveld DeKol 55108. All tuberculin tested.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

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.



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

JERSEY CATTLE

LINSKOTT 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. LINSKOTT, Holton, Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE

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's 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.

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.

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORDS FOR SALE

Ten choice, richly bred bulls, from 8 to 18 months of age. Also, few young cows and heifers. Plenty of size, extra good heads, with horns to match, and elegant coats.

WILLIAM ACKER

Vermillion, Marshall County, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Amcoats' SHORTHORNS

Seven young bulls, Scotch and Scotch topped, ready for service. Also a few cows and heifers, bred or open. Write for prices and descriptions.
S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

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.

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.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE—High-grade, Guernsey bull and heifer calves. "Materna" strain.
MRS. HELEN DONNELLY, Manitowoc, Wis.

High-Class Shorthorns 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.

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS—Pure Scotch and Scotch topped Bates families. Bulls in service, Royal Gloster and Col. Hampton. A few young bulls of extra quality on hand; also, some females. Prices low for early sale. E. S. MYERS, Chanute, Kan.

STOCK CATTLE.

186 Long Yearling Steers.

Good grade. Will sell from 20 head up. Carload long yearling heifers, 100 head hogs, including ponies and good draft mare. Good bunch of mules. Will sell worth the money. Alkin Station on farm. Maryville branch U. P. AINS RANCH, F. T. GRIMES, Manager; P. O., Emmett, Kan.; Station, Alkins, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE



RED POLLED CATTLE
A few choice bulls, ready for service, priced reasonable.
I. W. FOULTON,
Medora, Kan.

RED POLLED HERD BULLS.

High-class herd headers, sired by 2300-pound bulls; also, a number of choice cows and heifers, priced to sell quick.
E. B. YOUTSEY, Pattonsburg, 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, Footville, Wis.

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 HERD BULLS

From 8 to 18 months old. A number of them herd headers. They are bred right and are right as individuals. Write us for description and prices.
C. D. & E. F. CALDWELL, Burlington Junction, Mo.

RED POLLED CATTLE

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.

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 1. C. boars for sale. MILTON PENNOCK, Route 4, Delphos, Kan.

FOSTER'S RED POLLS.
Choice bulls and heifers priced reasonable.
C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE

ANGUS CATTLE Allendale Farm Herd. Bulls sired by Even Eric 111592. High-class, ready for service, priced worth the money.
W. A. HOLT, Savannah, Mo.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

Roan Hero the International Champion and BELVEDERE X2712-195058
Son of the \$1,500 Grand Victor X1633 160365 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.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.



HAMPSHIRE HOGS.
Bred sows, spring pigs, in pairs or trios, not akin. Pat Malony, General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable.
F. C. WITTOFF, Medora, Kan.



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.

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. LINSKOTT, Holton, Kan.

MULE FOOT HOGS.



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

MULE FOOT HOGS—Pigs in pairs and bred sows for sale. Pedigrees furnished.
ZENE G. HADLEY, Wilmington, Ohio.

AUCTIONEERS

Missouri Auction School.

(Largest in the World.)
The school that gives you practice in actual sales in their own auction rooms. Next term August 5, at Trenton, Mo. Address
W. B. CARPENTER,
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Live stock auctioneer. Graduate American Auction School. Write, phone or wire for dates.

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Live Stock Auctioneer.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
FRIEND, NEBRASKA.

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

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.

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.

JOHN D. SNYDER

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

W. B. CARPENTER

Live Stock and Real Estate Auctioneer
14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

J. R. Trigg LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER
Valley Falls, Kansas.

Farmers' Institute Prizes.

A secretary of a farmers' institute has written asking for a suitable list of prizes to be given in the boys' corn contest and in the girls' bread-baking contest which it is proposed to hold in connection with the fall meeting of his institute. We have found the following schedule of prizes in the Yates Center News, offered by the farmers' institute in that county and which schedule, it seems to us, would serve our inquirer's purpose. We think, however, that the cash prizes are smaller than is consistent with the importance of the undertaking. The Yates Center schedule is:

Best Ten Ears of Corn; Class A; Boys Between the Age of 15 and 20 Years—First prize, \$5 cash or a trip to the State Agricultural College Christmas week; second prize, \$2.50; third prize, \$1.00. Class B; Boys Under 15 Years—First prize, \$2.00; second prize, \$1; third prize, 75 cents.

Girls' Bread Baking Contest—First prize, \$5 cash or a trip to the State Agricultural College; second prize, \$2; third prize, \$1; fourth prize, 75 cents.

POLAND CHINAS**POLAND CHINAS****SAY! Mr. FARMER**

Have you ever raised any of the OLD, ORIGINAL, BIG BONED SPOTTED POLANDS? Faulkner has for ten years. They have made good for him and hundreds of American farmers. Write for prices, etc. Pairs or trios, no kin.

H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, Jamesport, Missouri

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.

Dean's Mastodon Polands. Breeding stock sired by such boars as Mastodon Gritter's Longfellow, all in the big class. Can supply stock most any age. Priced to sell.

CLARENCE DEAN, Weston, Mo. Phone, Dearborn, Mo. E. R. Sta., New Market, Mo.

WALLACE'S MAMMOTH POLAND-CHINAS

A splendid offering of big-type young boars for sale, from the strongest collection of big-type brood sows, and by the **GRAND CHAMPION BOAR EXPANSION WONDER** and **GRAND LEADER**. Size with quality is my policy.

W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

20-BRED SOWS—20.

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

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.**

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. Will trade a few Missouri farms for Kansas wheat land.

A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

BIG TYPE POLANDS.

Thirteen yearling boars of best big type breeding and close kin to some of the most noted big type hogs. Have had the cholera and are immune. Big, growthy fellows and priced right. For prices and particulars, address:

JOE A. KERR, Ashley, 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.**

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.

EUREKA HERDS

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

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.

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.**

Poland Chinas With Quality For Sale Ten Choice Fall Boars—15 Choice Gilts—a few bred for May litters, priced reasonable and guaranteed right. **F. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kan.**

STRAUSS POLAND CHINAS. Big, smooth kind, headed by Model Bill 54634, and Model Wonder, descended from A. Wonder. Sows of equal merit. Stock for sale. **O. R. STRAUSS, Milford, Kan.**

WIGSTONE BROS. BIG POLANDS.

Fall boars sired by Big Jones 3rd and W.'s Wonder. Also, spring boars, sired by Big Jones 3rd. Prospects for herd headers, and priced right.

WIGSTONE BROS. Stanton, Iowa

LANGFORD'S Big Type Polands

An extra good lot of fall gilts for sale, sired by Spotted King, C. Wonder and Pastime King 2nd. Out of high-class, big-type sows. The ideal brood sow type. Priced to sell.

T. T. LANGFORD, Jamesport, Mo.

M'S GIANT WONDER

heads my Poland China herd. He is in the 1000-pound class and mated with big sows. Stock for sale. **JOHN T. CURRY, Winchester, Kan.**

POLAND CHINAS.

Durbin's Old Trusty Poland Chinas. Fall boars by Blue Valley Ex at prices that are right. They are strictly big and good. Come or write, mentioning Kansas Farmer. **T. E. DURBIN, King City, Mo.**

LARGE POLAND CHINAS

Choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale. Sired by King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2d. Prices right. **W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, 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.**

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.

For sale, 12 young boars, will make herd headers; 30 choice gilts; 100 spring pigs. Prices reasonable. **W. A. BAKER & SON, Butler, Mo.**

FALL BOARS.

A few choice ones sired by First Quality 60266 and out of Expansion dams, at \$25 each. **JAS. ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.**

MADISON CREEK POLANDS

Choice fall boars for sale, sired by Big Bone Pete. Will also book orders for spring pigs. **J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.**

DURBIN'S OLD TRUSTY POLAND CHINAS Fall boars by Blue Valley Ex at prices that are right. They are strictly big and good. Come or write, mentioning Kansas Farmer. **T. E. DURBIN, King City, Mo.**

DUROC JERSEYS**DUROC SPRING PIGS.**

Both sexes, sired by L. & C.'s Ohio Chief, refused \$2,000; son of immortal Ohio Chief, sold for \$6,000; world's champion and foundation head of all best herds in U. S.; out of Prince of Cols., Red Wonder, Top Notcher and Orion Chief sows. I will sell you these grandsons and daughters of Ohio Chief for \$25. Only man in U. S. doing it. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send in your check. Got 60 head ready. **J. B. Thompson, Columbia Station, Lorain Co., Ohio.**

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 line-bred Cols. and one a son of Neb. Wonder. Also, some choice fall boars. **Grant Chapin, Green, Clay County, Kan.**

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS**MAPLE LEAF O. I. C.s.**

Am booking orders now for spring pigs of the very best breeding. Also a few choice gilts for sale, bred or open. Prices reasonable. Write today. **R. W. GAGE, Route 5, Garnett, Kan.**

O. I. C. SOWS, BRED, \$25; pigs, 2 months, \$10. **Harry Haynes, Meriden, Kan.**

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

ROBISON and AXTELL Percheron Sale

OF BRED MARES AND FILLIES AT THE WHITEWATER FALLS STOCK FARM TOWANDA, KAN., WED. MAY 29

Sale will consist of FORTY head—20 head from the stud of J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kansas, and 20 head from the stud of Dr. J. T. Axtell, Newton, Kan., who is dispersing his stud, as his time is occupied with other business.

This will be the greatest opportunity ever offered in the west to secure brood mares and fillies. Mares are all bred. Many will have colts by their sides. There will also be 10 yearling and 2-year-old stud colts included in the sale.

Many matched pairs, well broken to harness. They are not fitted for show, but have been raising colts and corn.

Sale at the **ROBISON FARM, near Towanda, Kan.**

For catalogue write,

J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KAN.

Auctioneers—**J. D. Snyder, W. M. Arnold, J. P. Oliver, Fieldman—O. W. Devine.**

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**

**Crystal Herd O. I. C. Swine**

Herd headed by Frost's Buster. A number of extra good boars, ready for service, for sale. Also a number of choice gilts. This stock is priced to sell. **DAN WILCOX, Cameron, Mo.**

Plow Must Be Adapted to Work.

Most tillable land in every section was at some time covered with sod. This sod varied from the blue grass turf to the tough, bumpy prairie sod. Experiments soon showed that a plow of special design was necessary to easily and best work this sod. This brought about the building of the prairie breaking plow.

After the breaking of the sod and as cultivation of the fields progressed, it was found that certain plow designs did not work well in certain soils, necessitating the construction of plows adapted to the peculiar soil. This condition has resulted in what is known among plow men as general purpose stirring plows, black land plows, mixed and sandy land plows, the difference in the plows being variation in design and in the material used, the latter to facilitate scouring and ease of draft. The plowing under of thousands upon thousands of acres of wheat stubble resulted in the construction of a suitable plow, the principal feature of which, of course, is that of turning the stubble under.

Most up-to-date plow manufacturers build each of the types of plow above named, and distribute each type through dealers into the territory where it is known to comply with the soil condition. However, in counties and in townships—and even in sections—there are different varieties of soil requiring different con-

structions of plows. It is wise for the farmer, if he can, to determine upon and select the plow best adapted to the use to which he will put such plow and also to the soil he will plow. The idea of indiscriminately selecting a plow is not productive of the best results, either from the standpoint of good plowing or light draft. These facts are presented to call the farmer's attention to the different kinds of plow bottoms made with the idea of his making observation and as an aid to the selection of the plow best adapted for his land and use.

Good Mules Valuable.

Mule buyers recently purchased from Clyde Vale, of Courtland, Kan., a span of 3-year-old mules for the sum of \$500—the highest price paid for mules in that section. It pays to grow good mules. A reader of KANSAS FARMER with whom the editor recently talked, said that it cost less than \$50 to grow a 3-year-old mule. He claimed the mule was like a sheep, that he would eat most anything and would do well on the roughage which the horses and cattle of the farm had refused.

It requires large crops of wheat or corn to buy meat and pay running expenses. If we would grow our meat-producing animals we would have larger grain crops.

FRANK IAM'S CLOSING OUT PRICES



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

(few higher) than are sold to stock companies for \$4,000. Imported mares, \$600 and \$700. 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 "train-loads." He speaks the languages—(saving 20 per cent). He is not in the "Stallion Trust." No partners—to share profits. He "pays cash" for his horses—and sells "top notchers" by "hot advertising" and having "the goods." "Big Ikey," leave your "happy" home and buy a "top" stallion or pair of imported mares (of Iams) that bring colts that sell at \$500 each. "Papa," don't let those "auction men" "hand you a lemon" in one of those "so-called" "American full-bloods" of questionable breeding. Buy an imported horse of Iams, the "reliable horseman." (Then we will "all wear diamonds.") Iams' "selling clothes" fit all buyers. Write for Iams' million-dollar horse 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. Money to loan on improved farms—(no commission.)

S T . P A U L , - - - - - N E B R A S K A

Postponed Sale GREAT TWO DAYS' Holstein Dispersion AT GREAT BEND, KANSAS Tues. and Wed., May 21-22, 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, Col. J. D. Snyder, Auctioneers.

are the "big talk" of "horse buyers"—Iams has "cut prices" "to cost"—to close out his stallions and mares at from \$200 to \$700 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 "top notchers." 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 "selling horses." The big "Peaches and Cream" "Boys and Girls" are attractions that can't be overlooked. Iams mesmerizes buyers with "real drafters," at "bargain prices," and having the "horses as advertised." Iams' "competitors" and "hammer knockers" are "boosting Iams" by their "knocks," until now he is known as the "Millionaire Horseman," and on "Easy Street," and growing fast. Ikey, "Come on along," and sing Iams' song. He is selling these "aristocratic" fancy "Black Boys" cheaper than ever—or better horses for less money—\$900 and \$1,200 (few little higher). Iams has

50 — PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS AND MARES — 50

They are "Models"—"Humdingers." They are 2 to 5 years old, weigh 1,700 to 2,500 lbs., 80 per cent blacks, 60 per cent ton horses. All 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. Owing to "bad crops," "close money," Iams is making "closing out prices" at about cost. Buy now, "cut the melon" and buy "rippers" at "knockout prices." Iams will divide the "Peaches and Cream." "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 horse world. He keeps the "gang guessing." Iams sells "Imported horses only"—(They win 90% of prizes at 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. 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.

BETTER IMPORTED STALLION AT \$900 AND \$1,200

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

Wayne Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Percheron Brood Mares.
May 29—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan., and Dr. J. T. Axtell, Newton, Kan. Sale at Towanda, Kan.

Poland Chinas.
Aug. 6—J. B. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa.
Aug. 7—J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Ia.
Aug. 8—L. R. McLarnon and J. O. James, Braddyville, Ia.
August 9—J. O. James, Braddyville, Ia.
Aug. 28—J. R. Sparks, Hunter, Okla.
Sept. 27—John T. Curry, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 1—John C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb.

Oct. 3—Williams Bros., Villisca, Ia.
Oct. 3—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Oct. 9—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 18—W. E. Long, Meriden, Kan.
Oct. 15—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 16—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 17—J. H. Baker, Butler, Mo. Sale at Appleton City, Mo.
Oct. 17—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.
Oct. 17—Wayne Hudson, Hemple, Mo. Sale at Stewartville, Mo.
Oct. 18—W. E. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
October 22—Jacob Sparks, Pattonburg, Mo.
Oct. 22—John W. Noll, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 31—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Nov. 1—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
Nov. 2—Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.
Nov. 2—D. M. Gregg, Harrisonville, Mo.
Nov. 13—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Nov. 15—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
Oct. 25—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Jan. 28, 1913—James G. Long, Harlan, Ia.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Nov. 9—W. A. Baker & Son, Butler, Mo.
Feb. 8—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 12—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.
July 26—E. W. Davis & Co., Glenwood, Mo.
Sept. 4—W. E. Huston, Americus, Kan.
Oct. 18—Jeff Constant & Son, Denver, Mo.
Oct. 19—E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.

O. I. C.
Oct. 24—R. W. Gage, Garnett, Kan.

A. Latimer Wilson, importer of draft horses, Creston, Iowa, will sail for Europe for his annual importation of horses on the Mauretania, which sails from New York City on May 22, 1912.

Harvard, Neb., June 16, 1906.
CURRIE WIND MILL CO., Topeka, Kan.
Gentlemen.—Am much pleased with the mill. It has the best gear of any.
Yours truly,
A. B. CARPENTER.

C. E. Conover's Big Polands.
C. E. Conover of Stanberry, Mo., is the owner of one of Missouri's extra good herds of big-type Poland Chinas. This herd is

headed by Long King Hadley, sired by M's Hadley by Big Hadley. His dam was King's Lady 1st. She was sired by the great Long King. Long King Hadley is a great young boar, very large for his age. Extra large bone, good side line, well hammed down, good feet, fine head and ear, he is an out and out prospect for an immense boar with lots of quality, and he is showing as a good breeder. Mr. Conover has a very fine lot of strictly big-type high-quality sows and a lot of fine spring pigs sired by Long King Hadley.

E. R. Wilson's Delaine Merinos.
Mr. E. R. Wilson, proprietor of Clear Springs Farm, Stanberry, Mo., and one of the noted sheep breeders of that state owns one of the best flocks of American and Delaine Merino sheep in the west. The foundation stock of this flock was from the noted Shattuck flock, and in adding breeding stock from year to year Mr. Wilson has purchased only the best to be had and his flock has produced many prize winners. This is the flock which won such a large number of prizes at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Watch for the announcement of his 1912 offering.

Registered Percheron Mares at Public Sale.
Dr. J. T. Axtell announces that he will hold a dispersion sale of all his pure-bred mares and fillies and some of his young stallions. This sale will be on Wednesday, May 23, with J. C. Robison of Towanda, Kan. Dr. Axtell is quitting the horse business not because it is not profitable, but because he is going to devote all of his time to his new hospital, which has just been completed. This consignment consists of 20 head of registered Percheron mares and fillies and a few young colts, and it represents years of selection and breeding. Dr. Axtell's herd is headed by the fine stallion, Paragon, weighing 2,200 pounds, who has proved an excellent breeder. This will be a rare opportunity to buy registered Percheron mares with colts by their sides and bred again.

Two Hundred Spring Pigs For Sale.
C. W. Jones, breeder of strictly big type Poland Chinas, and regular advertiser in Kansas Farmer, offers for sale 200 spring pigs. Mr. Jones is located 1 mile from Solomon, Kan., and has one of the great herds of Kansas. His principal herd boar, Captain Hutch, helped to make at least two herds noted before he was purchased by Mr. Jones. He is still a great sire, and a big per cent of the spring crop are by him. He is a boar of wonderful size and great vitality. He is a strong breeder and it is easy to pick out the pigs sired by him. Mr. Jones also has in the herd Hutch, Jr., by Big Hutch and out of an Expansion dam. Hutch, Jr., although not as large as Captain Hutch, looks like a drafter, and stamps his get with more quality than most big hogs do. The boars mentioned are assisted by the magnificent yearling, King Hadley, by the noted Big Hadley, with a dam by King Blain. Mr. Jones has one of the greatest lines of big sows to be found in any herd in the west. Some of them were shown successfully at the leading fairs last year. Their pedigrees contain the names of the noted big boars of the last decade and the kind of pigs farrowed and raised by them prove Mr. Jones to be a genius when it comes to making the proper matings. Mr. Jones has issued a very attractive private sale catalog, which gives all necessary information, together with prices of the different animals. Write for this catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Merritt's Sale Postponed.
The great dispersion sale of 135 Holsteins advertised by W. G. Merritt, Great Bend, Kan., to be held at that place on May 7-8, has been postponed to Tuesday and Wednesday, May 21-22. No such sale as this was ever made in Kansas, and parties who have seen these cattle state that they are of very high quality. Remember, there are two pure-bred and registered Holstein herd bulls for sale, and the females are very high class. Milk records for each cow for 20 months will be furnished so that each buyer will know just what he is getting. All females calves at foot. This will be the best opportunity ever offered to Kansas people to buy high class, working, milk cattle that were selected by experts from the best Wisconsin herds. Don't forget that the sale will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 21-22, at Great Bend, Kan.

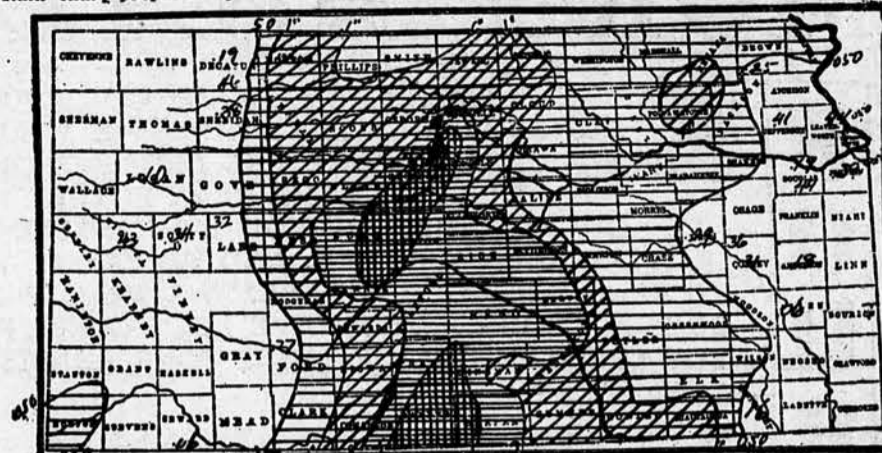
Hartman's Inning.
J. J. Hartman, of Elmo, Kan., was rather unfortunate last fall, the cholera scare making it necessary for him to cancel his sale dates and in other ways interfering with his private sales. But with that good judgment which all successful breeders must display, he kept over an extra number of bred sows. With almost superhuman energy he battled the winter snow and spent the long March nights in saving new born pigs. Now, he has about 100 mighty fine spring pigs, with 14 sows yet to farrow. They are by the boars, Hartman's Hadley and Blue Valley, Jr. The last named has developed wonderfully the past season and now, in his yearling form, is as large as most aged boars, and perfectly smooth. Hartman's Hadley is a sire of proved worth. He is a son of the great Nox All Hadley. A few litters are by Mr. Eno's great young boar, A Wonder's Equal. Mr. Hartman's sows are of the big, correct type, tracing to a lot of the noted big boars. In the advertisement, which can be found in this issue, Mr. Hartman offers some choice fall boars of November and December farrow at the low price of \$20 for choice. Some of them are out of Highland Chief, Jr., sows. Better write Mr. Hartman while these boars last. Mention Kansas Farmer.

and is lots bigger than most so-called big type boars. His pigs are very long and have the wide, short kind of heads. He is a real herd header. Mated to sows with good quality and size he has certainly made good. There is on hand for sale right now one of the very best bunches of November boars to be found in the west. There are an even dozen of them, all by Giant Chief Price, and most of them out of J.'s Wonder dams. They have been well cared for and are just right for service. They are very cheap at the price asked, and any farmer or breeder who wants a boar this fall will show his good judgment by buying one of these now. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Pearl Shorthorns.
For nearly 20 years Pearl Shorthorns have been advertised in Kansas Farmer. This good herd and its owner, C. W. Taylor, have done much toward the improvement of the cattle of Kansas. Scattered here and there the bulls have graded up the different herds all over the central and western half of the state, and every year or so Mr. Taylor has been in the market for a new bull, always striving to secure a better one than the one preceding him. In this way Mr. Taylor has built up, step by step, one of the greatest business Shorthorn herds in the west. One of the first bulls purchased was the great sire, Golden Knight, bred by Col. Harris, and used at the Kansas Agricultural College for several years. Golden Knight sired some of the best cows the writer ever saw. Descendants from this bull are still in the herd. In more recent years other bulls of about equal merit have had a place in the herd. The present pure Scotch bulls now heading the herd are Vallant, bred by Thompson Bros., and Highland Chief by Headlight 2nd. During a recent visit the writer's attention was directed to an outstanding good bull calf, a nice roan, out of a straight Scotch cow tracing to Imp. Splenwort. He was sired by Silver Knight, and promises to develop into something extra good. The herd numbers about 200 head at this time, which includes about 25 extra good young bulls, roans and reds. A carload of nice bred heifers will be for sale this fall. When writing Mr. Taylor,

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.

Allen—Good week for farming and growing vegetation.

Anderson—Farmers planting corn. Wheat looking good. Fruit prospects good.

Barber—Heavy rains have delayed corn planting.

Barton—Corn planting delayed on account of rain. Wheat improving. Alfalfa and oats growing nicely.

Bourbon—All vegetation making nice growth. Fruit doing well.

Brown—Corn being planted. Fruit prospects good except peaches. Needing rain.

Butler—Corn coming up nicely. Fruit in good condition.

Coffey—Cutting first crop of alfalfa. Wheat looking fine.

Decatur—Farmers planting corn. Wheat coming nicely.

Douglas—Corn coming up. Alfalfa ready to cut. Needing rain.

Doniphan—Conditions favorable. Needing rain.

Elk—Rains have delayed corn planting. Fine prospect for fruit.

Ellis—Wheat that was not winter killed in good condition. Corn being planted.

Ellsworth—Wheat and alfalfa in good shape.

Greenwood—Farm work progressing. Corn coming up nicely.

Jefferson—Farmers planting corn. Alfalfa fine. Oats growing slowly.

Jewell—Ground in fine condition. Corn being planted.

Johnson—Vegetation growing nicely. Excellent prospect for fruit.

Kingman—Wheat looking fine. Some corn up. Cut worms doing damage.

Leavenworth—Crops doing nicely. Alfalfa will be harvested next week.

Linn—Farmers planting corn. Wheat growing slowly. Needing rain.

Logan—Conditions favorable. Fifty per cent of wheat will be plowed up.

Lyon—Alfalfa growing fast. Wheat doing well. Corn being planted.

McPherson—Alfalfa ready to cut. Corn about all planted. Oats good.

Marion—Corn coming up nicely. Worms damaging fruit trees.

Marshall—Fruit prospects good. Farmers planting corn.

Montgomery—Wheat prospect improving. Corn being replanted on account of heavy rains.

Morris—Some corn planted. Fruit prospects good.

Morton—Stock doing well. Grass good. Norton—Wheat and oats doing nicely.

Corn about all planted.

Ottawa—Wheat fine. Fruit prospects good. Oats uneven. Corn being planted.

Phillips—Ground in fine condition. Farmers planting corn.

Pratt—Wheat in good condition. Corn all planted.

Republic—Ground in good condition. Vegetation doing nicely.

Russell—Heavy rains. Ground too wet to work. Corn planting slow.

Scott—Ground in fine condition. Crops doing nicely.

Sedgewick—Corn coming up. Wheat shows improvement. Fruit prospects good.

Sumner—One-third of corn planted. Oats doing fine. Wheat poor.

Wichita—Crops in good condition. Wheat fair.

Woodson—Corn and Kafir being planted. Oats good. Alfalfa ready to cut.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

BIG-BONED SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS.

The old original kind—not related to Falkner herd. One outstanding yearling; a number of high-class fall and spring boars for sale. They are the real spotted kind that grow big and have quality. For 20 years breeders of big ones.

J. D. GATES & SONS, Ravenwood, Mo.

FOR SALE—Magic Saddlewood No. 56329.

A handsome bay yearling trotting stud, a line-bred double grandson of Nutwood 600. Colt has white star, snip and feet—a fine individual. A choice Poland China boar pig, and some registered Jersey bulls, cows and heifers. Address CLARENCE RAGSDALE, Moberly, Mo.

PEARL SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE—25 choice young bulls in age from 6 to 20 months. A few straight Scotch and all Scotch topped. Good individuals, both reds and roans. Can ship over Rock Island, Santa Fe or Missouri Pacific. Inspection invited.

C. W. TAYLOR,
R. F. D. 2, Enterprise, Kan.

HARTMAN TYPE POLANDS.

Choice November and December boars, sired by Blue Valley, Jr., and Hartman's Hadley; \$20 for choice and quick sale. J. J. HARTMAN, Elmo, Kan.

BIG ONES, WITH QUALITY.

12 Poland China boars of November farrow. Extra good individuals. Sired by Giant Chief Price and out of J.'s Wonder dams; \$20 to \$25 each.

IRA C. KYLE & SON, Mankato, Kan.

HOME OF CAPTAIN HUTCH.

200 Spring Pigs for immediate sale or orders booked. Pairs and trios not related. The blood of the biggest Poland; new blood for these parts. Write for private sale catalog and prices.

C. W. JONES, Solomon, Kan.

Herd Boar, Owned by W. J. Constant, Denver, Missouri.

Gates & Sons' Big Spotted Polands.
J. D. Gates & Sons of Ravenwood, Mo., breeders of big-type Polands for the past 20 years, have one of the best original herds of big-boned, spotted Polands in the country. Their herd is headed by Spotted Giant 62466, a massive spotted boar with a good, clean bone that measured 9 inches at a year old, a fine back, splendid underline, good head and ear, extra good feet and fine quarters. He is a boar that will weigh 1,900 pounds at maturity, is the mellow, easy feeding kind, and an extra good breeder. Their herd of big-boned, spotted sows is an ideal lot. Among them Spotted Wonder 149636, Spotted Harkrader 149637, Spotted Harkrader 2nd 149638, Comet 134178, Big Belle 36924 and other good ones of the big-boned spotted kind. They have a lot of outstanding good spring pigs. A number of high-quality fall boars and big Spot 63197, a big, massive, high-quality yearling boar that they are now offering for sale. This boar is a big spotted individual that is right in every way and is showing fine as a breeder. The fall and early spring boars are big-boned, they have size and quality, and are the real spotted Polands. See their card in Kansas Farmer and write them for description and prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Wayne Hudson's Big Polands.

Wayne Hudson of Hemple, Mo., one of the progressive young breeders, owns an excellent herd of big-type Polands, the kind that grow big and have lots of quality. His herd is headed by Hadley's Special 583250, sired by Big Hadley's Likeness by Big Hadley. His dam was Mollie B. 2nd. Hadley's Special is a fine individual. He is a big boar, has heavy bone, good head and ear, good back, fine quarters and has lots of quality. The extra lot of fall and spring pigs sired by this boar are a feature of the herd, showing Hadley's Special as a breeder of more than ordinary merit. He is one of the good ones. The following are among the many fine sows of this herd: Bessie Bell 125463, by Whats Ex by Expansion; Bell's Colossus 148025, sired by Colossus; Lady Bell 141551, by Bell Metal; Gold Dust Queen 14856, by Gold Dust Hadley, by B's Gold Dust; Mo. Capitol 148029, by Capitol; by Colossus; Goldy 140028, by Gold Metal; Expansion Lady, by Expansion's Son; Mo. Jumbo 141553, by Nebraska Jumbo, and other good ones. An extra lot of fine spring pigs and fall boars and gilts are features of the herd that will interest breeders this fall.

Lucky In Jewell County.

Out in Jewell county, Kan., where it is estimated that there is not one-fourth of an average pig crop this season, there is at least one firm living under a lucky star. Ira Kyle & Son, of Mankato, have about 125 registered Poland Chinas on hand. Of these about 50 are extra choice spring pigs, most of them of quite early farrow. The Kyles are real hog men and have learned by an experience lasting over a period of many years the art of feeding breeding stock. The hogs show the results of a master hand, both in feeding and selecting. The principal herd boar in service is the great sire, Giant Chief Price, owned jointly by Kyle & Son and Janeson & Son, of Belleville. Here is one of the greatest sons of old Long King, with the breed improving dam, Lady Glantess, for a mother. He has more quality than most big hogs,

address him at Enterprise, Kan., and mention Kansas Farmer.

Three Farms At Auction.

On Wednesday, May 29, at Wetmore, Kan., Mr. James Wiltse will sell three farms at auction. These farms are described in the quarter page advertisement on another page in this issue, and a splendid opportunity to secure one of them will be afforded at this public sale. Remember, Wednesday, May 29.

Partnership Farm Deal.

A Douglas county subscriber writes: "I have a farm of 160 acres that I am renting for \$325 per year, cash. Hereafter my terms of rental have been for cash at from \$325 to \$400 per year, or for from two-fifths to one-half the crop. I have in mind a man to whom I can rent on shares. I want to furnish him with stock to start with and free gas to burn. I have large fruit orchards of all kinds, with fruit for the family and some to spare, but stock and crops must be depended upon for profits. My idea is equal division of everything. I will furnish horses, hogs and cows to stock the farm, tenant to do all the work. If the farm does not furnish sufficient feed for the stock, I will pay for half of that which it is necessary to buy. I will also pay one-half of the cost of concentrates if such are needed for hogs or other stock. I want the tenant to feel that he has an equal interest with me. Shall I re-take the foundation stock when the increase is sufficient to move the farm without it? Of course, I pay taxes and furnish everything the farm needs in buildings and equipment. Already I have good barns and buildings. Please advise me as to your judgment in the matter."

We consider your terms equitable and profitable to tenant and yourself. We believe that any competent and energetic tenant would be glad to rent on the basis you outline. We know of tenants who are making money under such an arrangement and know landlords who are well satisfied with the results.

It should be a part of the agreement that the foundation stock he removed so soon as the increase is sufficient to stock and operate the farm. The landlord, of course, in the sale of such foundation stock, realizes to his own account the full amount of such sale. The tenant should agree with the landlord that in

case a horse, or cow, or hog, of the foundation stock should die, the same will be replaced to the landlord from the stock increase.

We believe that such a partnership arrangement is highly advantageous to both parties. Such an arrangement naturally precludes a short-term contract. The arrangement should cover a considerable period, of not less than five years, and preferably ten years.

This partnership arrangement will be more profitable to the owner of land than the rental of the same at the sum mentioned. If the tenant had the stock, implements, etc., necessary to operate this farm to best advantage, it would be more profitable for him, we think, to rent on the cash terms. It is not usual that a tenant has the stock, the equipment, etc., needed to operate a 160-acre farm to the limit of its capacity, and for that reason we believe the partnership proposed makes the matter of renting more easy.

One important feature in connection with the partnership is the farm owner will be able to exercise to a considerable degree his ideas of farm management, particularly with reference to the most suitable crops, the amount and kind of feed to be planted for the stock, the distribution of the manure, the changing of crops, etc., resulting in maintaining

the farm largely according to his ideas. The farm buildings should be kept in repair by the owner of the land, and any additional buildings required on account of increase in stock, etc., should be erected by the owner.

Dry Farming Exhibits.

Our subscriber, C. E. L., McPherson, Kan., asks what territory is eligible to exhibits of grains at the dry farming exhibition. Agricultural exhibits will be accepted in the International Dry Farming Products Exposition for competition from that territory in the United States including and west of the ninety-eighth meridian and up to and including the hundred twenty-first meridian, and from sections and communities outside of these limits where the annual precipitation, including rain and snow, averages 20 inches or under.

There is an exception to this rule, however, which is to the effect that 20 inches of precipitation in Montana and North Dakota equals 28 inches of precipitation in the Panhandle of Texas and in Oklahoma and in western Kansas. Intending exhibitors can obtain information at greater length than this by addressing John T. Burns, Secretary of the International Dry Farming Congress, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada, at which point the next exposition will be held.

MORE SHETLAND PONIES

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KANSAS FARMER HAS ALREADY GIVEN AWAY NINETEEN SHETLAND PONIES TO KANSAS BOYS AND GIRLS, AND WE WILL SOON GIVE FOUR MORE. WE ARE SHOWING ON THIS PAGE THE PICTURES OF SOME OF THEM AND THEIR OWNERS. WE WILL PUBLISH IN THE NEAR FUTURE PICTURES OF OTHERS WHO WERE RECENTLY GIVEN PONIES. IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO HAVE ONE OF THESE FOUR PONIES AND OUTFITS FOR YOUR OWN, AND TO GET IT WITHOUT COSTING YOU ONE CENT, BE SURE TO READ ALL ON THIS PAGE. WE SHALL BE PLEASED TO TELL YOU THE NAMES OF THE BOYS AND GIRLS WHO HAVE BEEN GIVEN PONIES BY KANSAS FARMER AND JUST HOW YOU CAN GET ONE OF THESE FOUR PONIES AND OUTFITS WHICH WE ARE GOING TO GIVE AWAY

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To Boys and Girls Living in Kansas

THE PRIZE PONIES

All are young, but gentle and well broken, and are just the right age to teach many interesting tricks. They are just as pretty and intelligent as any circus pony you ever saw. A boy or girl has no better friend in the animal kingdom than a Shetland pony, and that is the reason why every child wants one. A pony is not only a good playmate and useful pet, but also a faithful friend. Just think how proud and happy you would be to have a pony of your own, and of the many good times you could have with one. You now have an opportunity to get a pony and outfit without costing you a cent of your own money. We bought these ponies and are positively going to give them away to the four boys and girls who prove that they want them most. If you want to be the happy owner of one of the four which we will soon give away to Kansas boys and girls, be sure to fill in the coupon below and mail it today.



"FRECKLES" Given to Willie Johnson, Larned, Kan.

THEIR OUTFITS.

With the pony, which we will give as Grand Prize in this contest, goes one of the nicest outfits that you ever saw, consisting of a cart and pretty tan harness that are just dandy. All are made from the best material, and we have spared no time or money in getting this outfit so that it will be bound to please the boy or girl who gets it.

The second and third prize ponies have each a saddle, saddle blanket and bridle, so nice that you will never get tired of using them. They will last a long time, and the boy or girl who wins one of them will spend many happy hours in riding one of the finest ponies any child ever owned.

The fourth prize pony has a saddle and bridle just as good as the second and third, only they are just a little smaller, because this pony is not so big as the other ponies, but just as good and gentle. Some boys and girls might like a smaller pony better. All of the outfits are new, and we will send each with the pony to the winner without one cent of cost.

TO BOOST KANSAS FARMER

We are going to give away these ponies, outfits and numerous other prizes, in this contest. KANSAS FARMER is one of the best weekly farm and home papers in the United States. Each week it is full of good reading of especial interest to those living in the country and on the farm. Every farm home should have this paper, and we want a number of hustling boys and girls to help us boost KANSAS FARMER. We are going to give every hustler a prize. The work will not be hard, and all of your friends will help you, for everyone likes to help boys and girls who are ambitious to do something for themselves. The contest is limited to the boys and girls of Kansas only, so you will not have to compete with those in other states. You can be one of the four who are going to get these ponies. Don't say you can't get one of them; just "pitch in" and try. It will be easier than you think. GET AN EARLY START BY CUTTING OUT THE COUPON BELOW AND SENDING IT IN TODAY.



"BEAUTY" Given to Elmer Lunz, Belpre, Kan.



"CHECKERS" Given to Emma Kinkel, Willsey, Kan.

GET AN EARLY START

by sending in the coupon today. Our contest will be short, and it will not be long until the four beautiful Shetland ponies and outfits will be sent to their winners, with all express charges paid. You have just as good an opportunity as any other boy or girl. It does not make any difference in what part of Kansas you live, or how busy you are in school or with your work at home. We want busy boys and girls to help us boost KANSAS FARMER, and the busier you are the better it will be for you. Be sure to send in the coupon right away, so you can get an early start.

COUPON

THE PONY BOY, Care KANSAS FARMER,
625 Jackson Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

I would like to become a contestant for one of the four ponies and outfits and other prizes you are offering to boys and girls living in Kansas. Please tell me how I can help you boost for KANSAS FARMER.

My Name _____ Age _____

P. O. _____, Kan., R. R. _____

Parents' Name _____

You Can Get One of
Our Ponies
T R Y



"CRICKET" Given to Helen Crane, Horton, Kan.

NO EFFORTS WILL BE LOST.

Every contestant will be given a prize which will not only please, but be useful. Besides the four ponies and their outfits, we will give two pure-bred Collie dogs, watches, rifles, cameras, bracelets, fountain pens, knives, post cards and numerous other prizes which every boy and girl would be delighted to get. We will do this so that all of the contestants will receive something nice for their time and efforts. You can't lose. Try your best to win the Grand Prize and have a beautiful pony, cart and harness all for your own. You can do it. Send in your name at once. You never can tell what you can do until you try.

BEGIN NOW

by clipping out the coupon opposite this, fill in the blanks plainly, and mail it today to the address below. We will then send you full particulars and help you to get started. Be sure to mail us the coupon right away, so you will have an early start. You can send it in a letter or write on a post card.

Address all Letters
and Cards to

THE PONY BOY

Care KANSAS FARMER
Topeka, Kan.