KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 10. TOPEKA, KANSAS, MARCH 9, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

K S A C Library

THE farmer toils in the braided dusks, of the corn rows that shimmer in June, for their length is fatigue but he would face, the vast sweet vistas of emerald space, and keep his soul in tune.

Down every valley a world of corn borders and crowds a sea of grass; inward and out are beach lines worn by the struggle through which they pass.

In the fall, when his work is done and the sun glows in the golden west, its slant yellow beam down the corn aisle would seem like a lane into heaven that leads from a dream, and he knows he has done his best.

—*I. D. G.*

Kansas' Fame Rests Upon Her Wheat; Her Prosperity Upon Her Corn

Copyright, 1912, by Kansas Farmer Co.

Cyclone Fence from Coast to Coast

Wherever you go, from one end of the country to the other, you will find

Cyclone Ornamental Lawn Fences and Farm Gates

They are the badge of prosperity. Found around the homes of the farmers who are successful, who really do things—from the man on a ten acre truck farm to the rancher with ten thousand acres.

There are in use many times more Cyclone Fences and Gates than other makes, and no other brand gives such universal satisfaction. *Merit is the reason.*

We are Fence and Gate Specialists, devoting the biggest, best equipped fence factory in the country to this work alone. We build strength and durability into our fences and gates.

Cyclone Fences are easily put up, on wooden or iron posts, and are self-adjusting to uneven ground. The fabric is made of big, strong, heavily galvanized wires.

Cyclone Farm Gates are light, strong, indestructible. Frames are high-carbon tubular steel, with brazed seams.

Read our Fence and Gate books. The books are free—write for them today.

CYCLONE FENCE CO., Dept. 30 Waukegan, Illinois.

SPLENDID CROPS

in Saskatchewan (Western Canada)

800 Bushels from 20 Acres

of wheat was the thresher's return from a Lloydminster farm during one season. Many fields in that as well as other districts yielded from 25 to 35 bushels of wheat to the acre. Other grains in proportion.

Large Profits are thus derived from the FREE HOMESTEAD LANDS of Western Canada.

This excellent showing causes prices to advance. Land values should double in two years' time.

Grain growing, mixed farming, cattle raising and dairying are all profitable. Free Homesteads of 160 acres are to be had in the very best districts; 160-acre pre-emption at $3.00 per acre within certain areas. Schools and churches in every settlement, climate unexcelled, soil the richest; wood, water and building material plentiful.

For settlers' low railway rates and illustrated pamphlet, "Last Best West," and other information, write to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or Can. Gov. Agt.

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

Fine Automobile at Sacrifice

Owing to sickness I will sell my fine new **HALLADAY 50-h. p. five-passenger touring car** at a sacrifice. It cost me $2,750, but I will sell for a great deal less.

This car has 129-in. wheel base, 36x4½ Diamond tires, 4-cyl., 4¾-in. bore by 5-in. stroke; water cooled, pump circulation; double ignition; three speeds forward and reverse. Car is finely equipped over all, and has been run less than 200 miles.

If interested in owning a **specially fine and reliable car, at a specially low price, write me by return mail. I will send full detailed description, answer any questions you may ask, and give you the price I will take for a quick sale. Address 215, care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.**

THE HINGE-DOOR SILO

BUILT OF FIR

ONE-PIECE STAVES—

half-inch tongues and grooves—heavy all-steel door-frame—hinges form ladder—billet steel hoops—a silo with every convenience and built to last a lifetime. Write for catalog.

NEBRASKA SILO COMPANY
Box 2, LINCOLN, NEBR.
Kansas Branch: Continental Creameries, Co., Box 2, Topeka, Kan.
Missouri Branch: Bellows Bros., Box 2, Maryville, Mo.

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

BOWSHER **SWEEP MILLS**

Different from all others. **Grind Corn with shucks, Kaffir in the head** *and all kinds of small grain.* 4 and 2 horse sizes. (Also make 10 sizes of belt mills)
FREE—Booklet on "Feeds and Manures"
C-N-P Bowsher Co., South Bend, Ind.

BROWN FENCE

MOST durable fence made. Heaviest wires. Double galvanized. Stock strong. Chicken tight. 13 to 35c per rod. Sample free. We pay freight
The Brown Fence & Wire Co. Dept. 29 Cleveland, O.

Over the Editor's Table

Just a Bit Personal By The Editor For KANSAS FARMER Folks

Next week's KANSAS FARMER will contain my opinion regarding many things in connection with the various kinds of silos. The past few weeks my office has been flooded with letters from people who want to know what kind of a silo they should build—one or two piece stave of pine or fir, the concrete galvanized iron, steel or the cribbed 2x4 structure. I shall not be able to give a definite answer to all questions—so to do would be quite impossible for any editor. But, I will give my opinion, and, by the way, that is what most inquirers ask for.

* * *

I have for years been accumulating what I call a "working library." This library is made up of the best and latest publications on every phase of agriculture and is composed largely of bulletins from experiment stations, the reports of Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and a large number of valuable publications printed and distributed by KANSAS FARMER advertisers. Now, every farmer needs and can have at the expense of postage only, a large number of up-to-date publications on almost every phase of his work. The reports of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture are his for the asking; likewise the bulletins of the Kansas Experiment Station, and also those publications distributed by advertisers of farm implements, gasoline engines, tractors, silos, seeds, etc. The advertiser, in these, does not fail to boost the thing he is selling, but almost without exception every publication contains a large amount of valuable general information along the line of activity in which the advertised article is used. For example, one, a silo book I have in hand, devoted five pages to a certain make of silo and 20 pages to the subject of silage in general, answering hundreds of questions asked by the prospective silo purchaser. The Rock Island Plow Company distributes a valuable book on good plowing methods, the John Deere Plow Company has a fine book, besides many others, describing better farm implements and how to use them. The Santa Fe railroad is distributing a bulletin written by authorities on crop production. There are many others free to the farmer for the asking. These few specific instances are mentioned to show what you can get from KANSAS FARMER advertisers, and demonstrates one of the services KANSAS FARMER performs for its readers. This paper carries the advertisements of a larger number of the best and most responsible firms than most other farm papers carry. These advertisers are building up their business by helping you to build up yours, and that is the reason they have put into print so much good material, some of which will be of value to you every day in the year. When you write these advertisers tell them you saw their ads in KANSAS FARMER and you will get every favor they have to extend.

* * *

The advertiser is the fellow who makes it possible for you to get the "Old Reliable" at $1 per year. Our bread and butter comes from the space we are able to sell the man who has some reliable article to sell. If you feel like doing a good turn for KANSAS FARMER, patronize its advertisers. At least when you make inquiry say that you saw the advertisement in KANSAS FARMER. To do so will help us and help yourself. I can recommend KANSAS FARMER advertisers to you with every confidence that they are worthy. They are known to me as responsible and reliable. They deliver the goods as advertised. We aim to know that they will do business right with our readers or we will not accept the advertising. Every once in a while, however, we have to make good on some fellow whose advertisement we took and he did not deal squarely with our readers. Our investigation was at fault in some respect in some instances, but we guarantee our subscribers against loss, so we have to dig into our pockets now and then and reimburse some reader who has lost his money. It costs us money to print and make good on the little guarantee at the top of page 3. Since November 1 of last year we have refused more than $5,000 worth of advertising we classed as unreliable, yet most of that same advertising was considered good enough to be accepted and printed by other papers circulating in this field. You see what we are doing to live up to our policy. I feel that one good turn deserves another—the "another" in this instance is the good turn you can do me by patronizing KANSAS FARMER advertisers.

* * *

A few weeks ago I had occasion to remark that one of our subscribers stopped his paper because we printed a tobacco advertisement. A few days ago another stopped for the same reason. Many good people think tobacco is not such a bad thing—in fact some think it is a necessity. Do you not think these two subscribers were drawing a pretty fine line on the Old Reliable? I do not object to the drawing of the line in that place if these same readers will draw the same line on other papers. I do hope that these two subscribers will carefully scrutinize the advertising columns of other papers coming into their homes and see if they do not contain fake medical and mining ads, the ads of quack nostrums and medicines, many of which are sensuous, immoral and vicious and which should cause any publisher to blush with shame when he takes the money. KANSAS FARMER could have $25,000 worth of this kind of advertising a year. It requires a sacrifice to keep these columns clean—it is a sacrifice for you, your boys and your girls—and if you appreciate a clean paper is it not fair that you reciprocate by doing everything you can for KANSAS FARMER, and in doing what you can you are not out one cent of money.

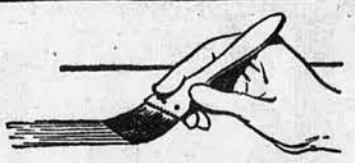
* * *

Subscribers tell me that KANSAS FARMER is the biggest dollar's worth of good reading and helpful information they can buy. I think they are right. I have worn the overalls, cleaned out the cow stables, slopped the hogs and done every other thing that any farmer ever did, and I believe I know how to write a farm paper of real value to the farmer. With your help I am sure that KANSAS FARMER will in the future be a more valuable paper than ever before. But, about that dollar's worth. Can't you name one article in one paper which alone has been worth a year's subscription? Was the silo issue alone not worth that—or the poultry number—or the seed corn articles—or Mr. Graham's hog cholera articles? I could use a column in naming single articles and issues worth many times a year's subscription. These are named just to remind you.

* * *

Speaking further about advertisers, KANSAS FARMER representatives meet many manufacturers and salesmen of many lines of goods. Every once in a while these men find an advertiser who says "Kansas farmers do not use my goods." An instance of this kind was the case of a firm building portable elevators—the kind of elevator into which a load of corn or wheat is dumped and the machine elevates it into the crib or bin. The advertiser said Kansas farmers hauled their corn to market from the field, or piled it on the ground; that they did not store it in cribs for higher prices like the farmers of Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri. This same man was talking to a seed corn man in Iowa who said Kansas farmers did not use tested seed corn, and said in this respect that Kansas was behind all other states in the corn belt, and he pulled the figures to back up his statement. I know that Kansas is behind in up-to-the-minute corn culture. I know that many Kansas farmers are using portable elevators. It has been my observation that Kansas farmers generally crib their corn. An eastern man one day asked me, "What is the matter with farming in Kansas?" I am wondering if the instances mentioned do not indicate that something is wrong with our farming methods. I am chagrined when a man tells me that Kansas is behind in anything. Kansas can't afford to be behind in anything. In many respects Kansas leads the world. Are there some tag ends we could bring up to our own profit? Let us have a few letters from readers along this line.

T. A. Borman



Draw a Brush through Campbell's Varnish Stain

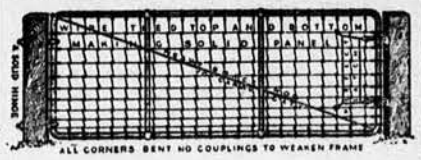
See how smoothly it spreads. Note the lack of streaks or caking. When it is dry note the hard finish which is like a "piano." **Transparent, permanent** and phenomenal, in the way it brings out the natural grain of the wood. Make your furniture, floors, window frames, etc., happy. Start today by using

CAMPBELL'S VARNISH STAIN
"There's nothing like it."

Made since 1885. Made in all colors.
Put up in ½ Pints to Gallons.

NOTICE If your dealer has not yet put in our line, send us his name and we will send you (post paid) a sample can of CAMPBELL'S VARNISH STAIN (enough to finish one large chair) including a good brush for 25c. State plainly color wanted.
(Made in Light and Dark Oak, Mahogany, Green, Cherry, Rosewood, Natural, Ground Color, Walnut, Gloss Black, White Enamel, Flat Black, etc., etc.)

(Department I)
CARPENTER-MORTON CO., BOSTON



Farm Gates Save agents profits, all-steel gate, with perfect latch, 10 ft.... **$4.65**
Other standard sizes at equally low prices. Thousands in use, giving best of satisfaction. **Three months' trial given,** under money-back guarantee. Write for catalog. Adams Gate Co., N. Topeka, Kan.

A PAINT THAT PRESERVES. **10c Gallon**

A paint that gives better service, at less cost, for barns, silos, etc., and for dipping posts and poles.

Petrosote

is an all-purpose farm ***paint, preservative*** and ***disinfectant.*** It kills lice, mites and vermin. Hundreds of farmers find it worth many times its cost. Our free booklets give complete uses, directions and testimonials. Write for them today. Trial can, five gallons $1.00.

50 Gal. $5.00 — PETROSOTE MFG. CO. Dept. C LINCOLN, NEB.

STOP HIGH HARD LIFTS

Electric Low Down Handy Wagons, Complete
Make hauling easy. Carry any loads and are best suited to all farm work. Broad tires make good roads, avoid rutting and greatly reduce draft for horses.

Electric Steel Wheels for Your Old Wagon
Best way to make your wagon over, good as new. We send wheels to fit any size axle and make an end of tire setting and repairs. Send for free catalog.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 34, Quincy, Ill.

11½ CTS. A ROD UP

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.
OTTAWA MFG CO. 603 King St. Ottawa, Ks.

KITSELMAN FENCE

Sold direct to you at factory prices on **30 days trial.** Save the dealers profit. Farm, Hog and Poultry Fence at from **11½ CENTS A ROD UP.** All wires are heavily galvanized 80 rod spool of Ideal galvanized **Barbed Wire $1.40.** Write to-day for large free Catalog showing 100 different styles and heights of fencing
Box 61 KITSELMAN BROS. MUNCIE, IND.

Cheap as Wood.

We manufacture **Lawn and Farm Fence. Sell direct** shipping to users only, at **manufacturers' prices.** No agents. **Our catalog is Free. Write for it today.**
UP-TO-DATE MFG. CO. 808 10th St., Terre Haute, Ind.

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

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.

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

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

CHICAGO OFFICE—First National Bank Bldg., Geo. W. Herbert, Inc., Manager.
NEW YORK OFFICE—41 Park Row, Wallace C. Richardson, Inc., Manager.

Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second class matter.
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

FARM INVESTMENTS.

The other day the editor met a party of city bankers. One of these was a Shawnee County banker. He said that the past year he had sold to Shawnee County farmers many thousands of dollars' worth of bonds—these being county, township and city bonds issued as far east as Massachusetts. Incidentally, the west is buying the bonds of the east, and Kansas is buying her share. A decade ago the reverse situation existed. These bonds Shawnee County farmers are buying will not pay more than 4 to 4½ per cent on the investment. If a fellow has a lot of money the income at this rate will amount to something, but a thousand dollar investment will return only $40 to $45 per year. We ascertained that these bonds were bought in small blocks only. We were convinced that the investor was not looking for income so much as a safe place for his money.

Now, many Kansas farmers have a little idle money and are seeking investments which in many instances end disastrously. What investment can a farmer make that will be safer and give a larger return in dollars and satisfaction than in the farm—the home? If the farm buildings are inadequate or run down, why not repair or build new? May be the farm residence could be improved—modernized, if you please, with a lighting, heating and water plant. Possibly the farm fences are in bad shape—build new fences with hog wire below and a barbed wire on top, making every field of the farm fenced hog and bull tight. The farm may be short on implements—may not be equipped with a gasoline engine, portable elevator, manure spreader, good plows, planters, drills, mowers, hay stackers and loaders, etc. While farm implements will not cause a farm to sell for more money, they will assist materially in reducing the cost of production, and in this way enable you to get more out of the farm.

Possibly the farm's fertility is low by constant cropping and the failure to get manure back onto the farm. Go to making more manure and get it onto the fields. Change the farm crops around into a rotation and equip the farm with live stock to fit the rotation of grain and grass crops. Improve the live stock by the purchase of a good bull, a few pure-bred mares, and some good hogs. Other methods of improvement will suggest themselves.

We notice that the factory manager strives to keep his factory at the highest degree of improvement and efficiency. This is the correct principle for the farmer. A well improved and fertile and productive farm will in the days to come sell for more money than the poorly improved, mistreated farm. In these respects buyers are now discriminating and will become so more and more. Farm improvements will pay for themselves when selling time comes, and will yield an annual revenue in excess of 4 or 4½ per cent in cash, and more than that in comfort and satisfaction. We do not believe any investment will pay so well as in bringing the home farm up to the highest possible working standard of improvement, fertility and production. After this is done, buy more Kansas land. It will never be cheaper, and is sure to be higher.

Bids are asked for 600,000 pounds of best creamery butter for the United States navy. If oleomargarine is as "good as butter and sells for a lot less money," as is stated in an advertisement we recently read, it is surprising that Uncle Sam does not advertise for bids on oleo. Our army and navy is supplied with the best butter money will buy. The state of Kansas furnishes oleomargarine to those unfortunates confined in its penal and charitable institutions. Does it not appear to you that Kansas could afford to buy good Kansas creamery butter for these institutions?

SILO EXPERIENCE.

An exchange gives the experience of a Wisconsin farmer who has fed corn ensilage to beef cattle and other farm animals for 16 years and who has found that there is no particular time when corn must be cut for ensilage, provided it is not cut too green. There has been a current belief for many years that corn should be cut when it has begun to glaze or when the kernels are in the dough stage. The experience of this farmer, however, covered a period last fall extending from October 1 until December 9, during which he used his machinery in filling the silos of his neighbors as well as his own. He states that silage from the different silos, which was put up between December 6 and 9, was compared with that made earlier in the season and the members of the farmers' institute decided that the December silage was the best. He also stated that he fed 80 head of steers from November 20 to May 1 on no other feed but silage. He further reports that he has never seen corn too dry to make good silage, but has seen abundance of it that was too green. The right time to put corn into the silo is when you can do it. Corn cut and shocked can be put in the silo any time between September 15 and February 15 in that state. Thawing and freezing in the spring injures fodder corn for silage purposes and he believes that any time before the thaws begin is a good time to make silage. He goes further and states that matured corn, when well shocked and put into the silo in winter, will make better silage than will corn cut when it is green. Whether this Wisconsin experience would apply entirely in Kansas is not known, as there is no experience to guide and our cornstalks may have a harder shell than do those of more northern growth. There can be no doubt, however, that much of partial failure, if not complete failure, with ensilage is due to cutting the corn too green.

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR 1912.

Kansas has a right to expect a good crop season in 1912. Much of the substance of Kansas crops is produced, or at least assured, if the ground goes wet into the winter. This is especially true of the wheat belt and westward. If the subsoil in that section of the state is thoroughly wetted, as it now appears to be, there will be moisture enough to insure the maturity of the wheat crop and the growth of the spring small grain. Reports of various sections of the middle and western parts of Kansas are to the effect that there is much more moisture in the soil at this time than there has been at corresponding periods for two or three years. This, with the rainfall which is sure to come between now and harvest, makes prospects very bright. Some long conducted experiments made at Hothemstead, England, in the oldest agricultural experiment station on earth, have seemed to give a scientific explanation for the generally accepted belief that a dry and hot season is always followed by one of bumper crops. This explanation is to the effect that the baking of the earth kills the protozoa, which are the enemies of the useful bacteria and which serve to keep them reduced in numbers under normal conditions. In an experiment in which the earth was artifically heated it was found that the bacteria had been reduced from 7,000,000 to the gram to 400 to the gram. When this heated earth was again moistened the bacteria showed a development to 6,000,000 to the gram inside of 48 hours and to 40,000,000 to the gram a little later in the season. This shows that by killing the protozoan enemies of the bacteria by heat, the number of useful bacteria is increased about six times. While this would not be true in nature to the same extent that it was in the laboratory it seems, as before stated, to give a scientific explanation for a current belief.

MACADAM VS. OILED ROADS.

The good roads question will always be with us, because they are so generally desired and are seemingly so impossible of attainment. By good roads is generally understood the macadam or some other form of rock roads, and these are expensive to build and threaten an increase of taxation which communities are reluctant to burden themselves with. Kansas is a limestone state to a very large extent and limestone is generally a very poor material of which to build roads. Its soft texture permits of its being worn down rapidly by heavy traffic, and the dust which is so produced is washed from the roadbed or thrown into the air by automobile tires and blown away. Limestone is a great deal better material for road purposes than mud, and if the road can be properly built and kept oiled so that there is no accumulation of dust, it is a good material. The road drag comes most nearly to solving the good roads problem economically of anything that has yet been suggested. Leading out of Topeka to the westward are two very heavily traveled roads only a half mile apart and built on the same kind of soil. One of these is built of limestone macadam and the other was built with a road drag and on which was applied a special road oil. Teamsters, automobilists and pleasure drivers all unite in saying that the oiled dirt road is superior in every way to the stone built road. The earth road retains its shape and turns moisture as readily as the other, it is never seriously affected by rain, has no dust, does not wear away materially, is not liable to have chuck holes or rough places, is very much pleasanter to drive over and costs a great deal less money. Except for extremely heavy traffic, which approximates that of the city streets, the road drag and road oil have solved the good roads problem.

On another page in KANSAS FARMER is given the names of farm experts of the Kansas Agricultural College who are available by the farmers of Kansas for advice regarding practically every matter that deals with farming. It will cost you nothing to have the advice of these men. It may be you think you need no advice or that the advice they give will be of little value. Get the advice, draw out of the man who gives it his reason for so advising you. If he can't give good reason for everything recommended, do not take the advice. There is a good and sufficient reason which will appeal to you for every change suggested in your methods. If the reason can be given and it is plain to you, then you will see your way clear to accept the recommendation.

A Kansas seedsman is reported as shipping to his warehouse a carload of sunflower seed directly from Europe. This would seem like carrying "coals to Newcastle"—inasmuch as Kansas probably grows enough sunflower seed to supply all the chickens, pigeons and canaries in the state. The seedsman says that 20 years ago he supplied his trade with seed from the Kansas sunflower, but in later years Kansas people do not harvest the sunflower crop.

An Illinois professor contends that the farmer boy of today is not so well equipped for life as the boy of a generation or two ago. He points out that the farm boy of years ago could shoe a horse, make an axe handle, and even repair the family footwear. He is correct. But, what did the boy of a generation ago know of crop rotation, the relative value of feeds, of the improvement of plants and grains, of dry farming, of stock judging, etc.? The making of axe handles and the repairing of shoes is today more cheaply done at the factory. The boy of today can turn his time to greater account. All of which illustrates that each age has its own problems to solve in its own way.

ADVERTISING FOR THE FARMER.

The farm sale should be well advertised. It is our belief that not more than one-third of the farm sales are well advertised. The practice is to get out bills and post these throughout the country and nearby towns, and the paper printing the bills usually runs a notice of the sale. The bill idea is all right, but the bills should be printed on heavier paper—paper that will not tear off and blow down. The sale notice with a list of implements and live stock to be sold should be printed in every paper within a radius of 25 miles of the sale. It is not unusual for buyers to travel that distance to a large public sale. Not more than $50 to $75 will be required to advertise in this way. Keep in mind that there is a buyer for everything you have to sell, for all it's worth, if you can reach that buyer.

If you are selling some pure-bred stock—cattle, hogs or horses—use space advertising these in your farm paper. That paper goes weekly into the homes of 50,000 or 60,000 farmers, most of whom are seeking to improve their live stock. You may have a bunch of pure-bred stock which is just what some man is looking for and whom you cannot reach through your local papers. Twelve years ago this editor held a public sale, offering a bunch of grade and pure-bred Holsteins—there are hundreds of cows as good sold every spring at farm sales. My method of advertising brought buyers as far distant as 250 miles, and these men made the sale. I have heard other occasional farmers make the same remark with reference to a bunch of pure-bred hogs, beef cattle or horses.

In advertising this class of stock the farmer should not neglect to describe the quality of the stock, its breeding, its producing ability, etc. This is the only way you have of telling the prospective purchaser what you have to sell. This would apply to seed corn, wheat or oats, or anything else you have just a little different from the kind or quality usually offered at a sale.

If you are not holding a public sale but have a few pure-bred hogs, a bull calf or two, a few good cows, or a few bushels of good seed, these can be advertised to good advantage. The "Readers' Market Place" in KANSAS FARMER is selling these daily for its readers. Glance over these columns and you will see what our readers are advertising and what it costs so to do. If you have something out of the ordinary to sell, there is a buyer at a good price. All you have to do is to reach the buyer through advertising.

Competition and strife for commercial supremacy every moment spurs on and on the man engaged in business and which men make up the life of the cities. These days this competition is so fierce that only the mentally strong and otherwise well equipped can succeed. In this life the farm reared boy is an important factor, but where one succeeded thousands failed. Agriculture in general has not developed or kept pace with the times as has the factory or mill. The keenest of the keen know that agriculture must develop—that the superstructure cannot be more substantial than the foundation, and the foundation must be strengthened. This is the reason greater interest is centered in upbuilding agriculture than ever before in the history of the world. Great advance will be made in farm methods during the next few years, and the young blood of the farms of today will be responsible for it. Fewer farm boys will seek the cities during the next ten years than during the past decade.

To give Kansas farmers the best farm paper adapted to their needs is our aim. We hope to assist in the building of better homes, better farms and better men and women. We pledge ourselves to earnestly endeavor to do these things.

SMALL FARM SUCCESS

Comfortable Homes—Even Wealth—From Small Beginnings

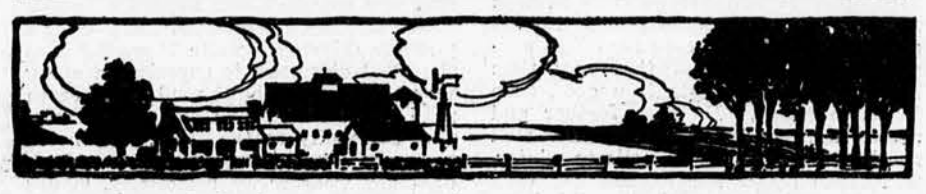
ON page 10 of KANSAS FARMER, January 20, I advised how a young man, who wrote for information, could begin farming with a cash capital of $2,500. I printed his letter. He had just sold a 40-acre farm in eastern Kansas. He was teaching school at $75 per month, but wanted to farm. He did not see how he could make a beginning with chances for success on $2,500. I told him one way to begin. He could begin a dozen other ways, equally successful, I am sure.

His letter and my advice have resulted in many KANSAS FARMER readers writing me. For the most part my correspondents think the advice good—they agree that he can make the beginning with good chances for success, if he has the right kind of stuff in him. Some said that if he could make $75 per month teaching, he would be a fool to consider farming. This gives you an idea of the diversity of opinion—even among farmers.

The letters on this page are only a few of the many received. I have made this selection as the most striking examples of success under the different conditions, and in selecting these I have kept in mind the presentation of as many different ideas as possible.

I am certain that these letters prove that the small farm can be made profitable—40 acres farmed will not make a man a millionaire—far from it—but it will make a living for himself and family and some money besides, and the most pleasant and comfortable home it is possible to have. These letters show that with a very small beginning a man can, if he will, accumulate a small fortune, beginning even as a renter. They substantiate my claim that a young man of energy and stick-to-it-iveness can do much better at farming than to take his chances as a city laborer. They support my contention that the young man who would leave the farm for the city because he sees no opportunity on the farm is mistaken. There are hundreds of such young men and it is your duty and mine to point to them the way of success through the farm. The Kansas young man need not leave Kansas unless he so desires. There are ample opportunities in this state. The young man who is familiar with Kansas farm conditions will do better here than under conditions elsewhere with which he is not familiar.

S. A. Bottman



I bought a forty-acre farm seven years ago this spring. During four years of that time I had 25 acres of farm land rented. The other three have been 40 acres alone. During that time I have paid the mortgage of $500, built one good room on the house, put barn up for eight head of horses with hay loft, cow barn 16x20, besides some other small buildings. I erected a windmill and paid a doctor's bill of $75 besides. I had one team and one cow to start with. The second year I lost one horse and had to buy without money. Have changed the land in rotation. I farm the land usually about one-half to corn. I have ten acres of pasture, three acres alfalfa, a good orchard. I had 16 acres wheat three years. First year wheat made 25 bushels per acre; second, 17½; third year, 16 bushels, and fourth year killed out.

I have two to four good cows, a nice bunch of chickens, three good sows and three mares. We have a good truck patch for potatoes, sweet potatoes, cabbage, tomatoes, cucumbers, onions, beans—in short nearly all garden vegetables, of which we have more or less to sell. Putting the cows and chickens in with this we have our clothing and living easy. The colts, calves and hogs make good.

There are five of us in the family. We have made good. It is coming our way, so I know by experience that one can make good on 40 acres. Of course I could make more on 80 acres, but too much land is just as bad as too little—worse, in my mind. It is true that I have worked out some, when harvest came and days that I could spare, but I look at home first. As to the 40, it is all upland, but not the best. I put lots of manure out. Live two miles from town and haul manure from there. My land is better now than when I bought it.

Twenty acres to me would beat being tied up by the month. The freedom of the farm is worth something.

This is my experience on 40 acres the last seven years.—OSCAR O. HOUSER, Green, Kan., Route 3.

In March, 1900, I bought 80 acres of unimproved land. Thirty-eight acres was plow land, 42 acres prairie land. I built a small house, cost $135 for lumber, and paid $250 down on place, leaving $500 to be paid. I had four very common horses, one cow, one yearling heifer, one spring calf, sixteen head of hogs.

I dug a well, cellar, fenced part of the prairie for pasture, broke about five acres more and put out an orchard, peach, grapes, apples and cherries, using part of knoll for the peach orchard and grapes. I planted a good windbreak on north side of farm yard, using two rows of mulberries and one of hedge, planted one foot apart. I used a little bottom land in the ravine for garden and potatoes, always putting in one-half to one acre in potatoes, tending them just a little better than I would the corn. My potatoes failed but one year, and that year it was too wet. I dug over 80 bushels in 1911 from little over one-half acre.

I always planted from two to ten acres of Kafir in rows, quite thick, and some years making as much as six tons of feed to the acre, and getting some years as much as 30 bushels of seed per acre. Kafir should be cut when seed is just about white. Then the cattle and horses will eat it all. I always sow some turnips after harvest, and last fall got over 90 bushels on about one acre.

After the first year I kept getting more cows until I had twelve, and by that time I had all the prairie land in pasture.

I rotate crops as much as possible: Oats, corn, wheat, Kafir, and quit on cane. I get all the manure onto the land, also leaving the cattle and horses out in the fields as much as possible.

I also keep from 100 to 150 hens. They help a whole lot. I keep about 10 head of hogs, and good ones, too. Also good cattle and horses. Good stock pays big. I plant the best seed possible. That pays also, and you do not have to work any harder to raise more bushels to the acre.

I have since bought about 80 acres more land, and have it reasonably well improved, with nine head of good horses, 28 head of cattle, and 23 head of hogs, and all paid for. Have a good family of eight children. The oldest are girls, so you know we have some family expenses.

I worked out quite a good part of the time, as the original 80-acre farm did not take all of my time. This is a very common upland farm, nothing extra, but I tried to make everything count. We did not stint ourselves, and have enjoyed life quite well, as I am sure our neighbors can testify.

Now, some men could not make a living on a section of good land, and some others can beat what I have done on 80 acres, with a good margin to spare.—E. J. REGNIER, Clyde, Kan., Route 2.

This is the way I manage my 80 acres: I have 35 acres in pasture, 30 acres in pure-bred seed corn, 10 acres of small grain I use for roughage, such as Kafir, millet, oats, etc., five acres for potatoes and truck garden. I always sort my corn and pick out the seed and always have a good sale for seed. I keep enough stock to eat the rest of my grain. I buy small pigs that weigh from 25 to 50 pounds, and about 20 small calves each year. I keep six to ten cows, one team, 250 chickens, and 20 ducks. I generally make $2,500 per year.

As for giving the young man advice, there is so much I would like to say I am afraid my letter would be too long. But if I was that young man with $2,500 cash, I would go to some of these good places in eastern Kansas where I could buy a nice 40 acres at $50 per acre. Buy direct of owner. You may have to spend some money running around, but you will save land agent's commission and be better satisfied. I should use my money this way: Pay down on my land, $1,500; team of horses, $250; cows, $140; implements, $250; hogs, $100; chickens, $20; balance, $240. Total, $2,500.

It would depend upon my own good judgment the kind of stock I should select and what implements to buy to be the best to begin with. Then as our capital increased I would make conditions better. The $240 I should put in the bank as working capital.

I should farm every foot of this 40 acres, in a scientific way. I can get any amount of help and advice by writing to the Kansas Agricultural College. I would not get discouraged the first year. There will be some hardships, but I would look forward to the little paradise I am going to make of this little 40-acre farm.

It is always amusing to me to hear these big farmers talk. This thought always comes to me: How did they get their homes; how much capital did they have to start with? You will find the majority of them had their homes left to them by their parents or other relations. Those that did not surely could give the young man splendid advice as to how to buy a quarter section farm with $2,500, and what portion to use to stock it with and work on.

I am sure I could make a good home out of 40 acres, or even 20 acres. Of course I would not expect my financial account to run up to thousands, nor expect to become a millionaire in a few years, but I have nothing but respect and encouragement for the young man with $2,500 to make it his life work to make a home of 40 acres. I only wish there were more young men that had the same determination.

I would rather have 40 acres if it is small and the improvements small—well farmed and improvements good—than to try to have a quarter section, half farm it and only half stock it. There is no money in doing business that way, and no satisfaction in living.—MRS. C. H. DANNER, McPherson, Kan.

I wish to say a few words to the young man who wanted to know about starting farming on $2,500 capital.

I should advise this young man to look around and find a small farm that he could handle with about $1,500 to $1,800 of his capital. Anything will do from a 40 to an 80, but he could do fine on a 40 if properly managed. I would buy a moderately improved 40 that I could at least half pay for. Reserve $700 or $800 with which to stock up. Buy one span of good brood mares in foal and harness at from $250 to $300; six good milch cows would cost about the same; four brood sows, about $50 to $60. Buy a few two-horse tools and some feed, and then he is ready for business.

I should advise getting time on part of the purchase price of the land, but paying cash for the equipment, for the reason that he can get a long time and low rate of interest on the farm. Could get five years at 5 or 6 per cent, whereas on the equipment he could not get more than one year at not less than 8 per cent.

I should arrange the farm about as follows: Fifteen acres good tame grass pasture fenced hog tight; 18 acres corn; two acres for yards and orchards, and five acres alfalfa hay, which, with the 18 acres of corn and fodder, would make all the winter feed needed.

At the end of the year if he does not wish to keep the increase he can sell the following: Two $80 colts, $160; six $20 calves, $120; about 28 head of hogs, $15 each, or for the lot $420; total, $700, with which he can pay interest and taxes and about $500 on his debt. For the "land's" sake don't advise every young man to rent, as we have too many renters now.—C. A. JONES, Bancroft, Kan.

KANSAS FARMER asks its readers to speak up on the 40-acre farm subject. I know something of the condition in eastern Kansas, for I spent eight years there as a farm hand. I liked farm work, and done with my might what my hands found to do, but could see no encouragement ahead, for there were no farms to rent, and besides, how was I to ever get equipped for farming on farm wages and a family to support?

I finally went west into the wheat belt, and there I found land for rent and friends that gave me encouragement and some help. I managed to get hold of a team of old mares and a team of bronchos. With these four and a lister and a drill I succeeded in getting out 160 acres of wheat the first year. My share out of this first crop, after saving out plenty of seed wheat for the next year, brought me over $1,700. This put me on my feet, and after raising three crops of wheat and two of corn, one of which was a failure, mother and I came to Colorado and filed on a section of land.

We are commencing now on the third year, and we are in a fair way to get a deed to our land. I am yet under 25 years of age. If someone ten years ago, or even five years ago, had told me I would have in my possession a section of land, I would have told him the days of miracles were past. I do not believe that the young men of Kansas could be held down on 40 acres of land if they know the opportunities that surround them outside of their own neighborhood and counties. A young man with $2,500 could come here and buy a cheap relinquishment and improve it comfortably and put a dairy herd on it that would make him an independent living from the beginning. There are, indeed, many angles through which to look at the 40-acre farm question, and this is mine.—L. J. BURNS, Aroya, Colo.

I am a young married man, and was reared on a farm. I never owned a "forty," and have not taught school. If I had $2,500 I'd buy a farm, but not in Kansas, because land is too high.

We came from Cloud County, Kansas, six years ago. We did not have cash enough to buy four head of horses. We haven't raised a "bumper crop" yet, but have accumulated 13 head of horses, five milch cows, two calves, 14 hogs, 75 Barred Plymouth Rock hens, and farm machinery to farm three-fourths of a section.

We have the best of soil, and landlords are glad to rent for three to five years at reasonable rates. I get half and the owner furnishes seed and pays his share of the threshing and twine bill. I put his share in granary. He pays me three cents a bushel to deliver his share to the elevator, three miles.

We have a telephone, large six-room house with water in the house. We have a 36x40 basement barn, 14x26 granary, with a 12-foot addition on north side of barn for cow shed and granary, and store room enough in barn for 2,000 bushels. We also have a hen house and hog house. A man with $2,500 could make a nice payment on a half section in North Dakota. Now, if I had $2,500 and lived in Kansas, I'd go north. If I was the young man, and his "little sunflower" is as willing and helpful as the one I have, we'd go to North Dakota and make good, too. Chances are good and opportunities open everywhere for sober, industrious young men who want to farm.—G. F. GRAHAM, Edmore, N. Dak.

SELECTION OF BREEDING STOCK

Breed for Utility, Not for Fad, the Only Way to Success

By PROF. W. J. KENNEDY

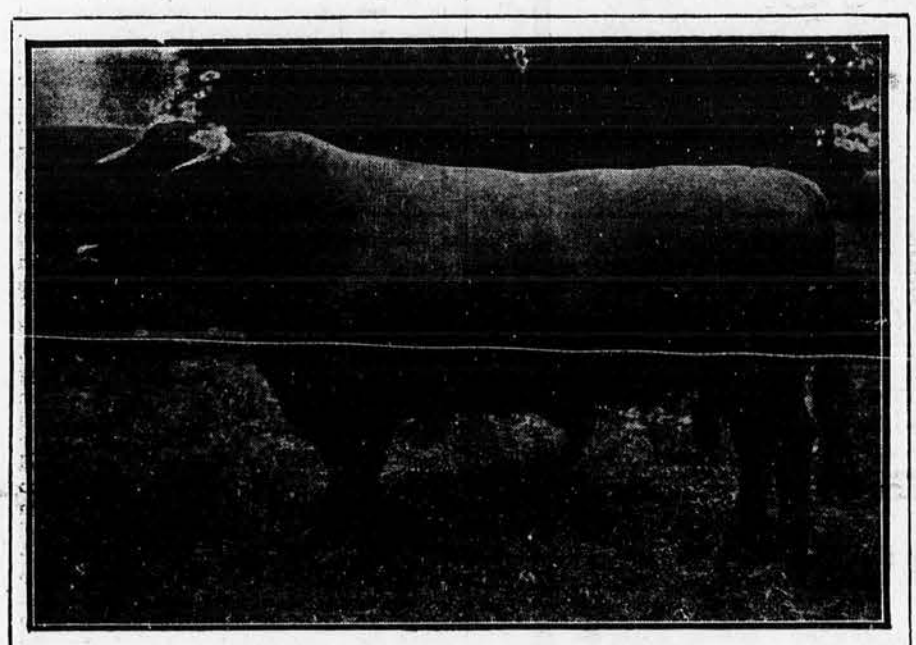
This is the day and age of agricultural development. People, in all vocations of life, are manifesting an unusual interest in the farm and its products. This is as it should be. Every human being is more or less dependent upon the farm. We can never give too much attention to the study of agriculture. From a humane standpoint it is necessary. Before the middle of the twentieth century the farmers of this country will be called upon to feed at least 150,000,000 people. This problem can only be solved by a more intensified form of agriculture.

As an American people we are a nation of meat eaters, not vegetarians. This being true we must not neglect our live stock industry. It is up to us to produce the beef, pork and mutton products demanded by our people. In the past this has not been a difficult problem. In the future it is going to require business methods on the part of the producer. Both the land and feeding stuffs used are sure to be higher in price. The finished product cannot go much higher. This means either more pounds of edible meat from a given amount of food fed the animal, or a loss to the producer. This can only be secured through a more careful and intelligent system of breeding and selecting domestic animals. The "scrub" animal, whether pedigreed or not, must be obliterated.

There always has been and I believe there always will be in our agriculture a place for each and every class of live stock. We must have horses, beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep and swine. The man who breeds the right kind of animals of any one of the above mentioned classes will always find his work both useful to the community and profitable from his own standpoint. We need them all in our farming operations. Some men will succeed with one class of stock and make a failure with another, and vice versa. The real secret of success in any line of work depends a great deal upon the amount of individual attention given it. The amount of enthusiasm and interest which any particular individual will give to any line of work will always be governed very largely by his own likes or dislikes for the same. This being true, each man had best select and breed the class of stock which appeals to him most strongly. Where such a system is adopted success usually follows.

For over twenty years I have studied carefully the methods pursued by breeders of live stock, both the successful and the unsuccessful. The former are comparatively few in number compared with the latter. It has been my good fortune to have had the opportunity of observing the methods pursued on the best farms in the United States, Canada, and eleven different European countries. I am frank to say that in no other line of work is a well-defined purpose so necessary as in the successful breeding of live stock. Each and every one of our present day breeds of live stock was brought up to its very highest degree of excellence by the sheer determination to carry out a well defined purpose on the part of some two or three men. It is true that hundreds and thousands of men were breeding, but only two or three in each instance really succeeded. Why did the others fail? Simply because they were like the man walking slowly along the public highway and when stopped by a stranger who asked him "Where are you going?" and his reply was, "I don't know, but I'm on my way." It is just so with a great many breeders of stock—they don't know where they are going, but they are on the way, too often on the road to failure.

No man ever has succeeded and no man ever will succeed for any length of time in breeding live stock who does not have as his slogan that one word, Utility. Almost a century ago Amos Cruickshank, "the herdsman of Aberdeenshire," said that "the real test of value in beef cattle is their ability to turn straw, turnips and cake into pounds, shillings and pence at a profit." When ridiculed by his fellow breeders because he overlooked fashionable pedigrees and color markings, he replied that the only question in his mind was, "What is best for our country, our agriculture and our people?" It would be a Godsend to our American live stock interests if we had today a thousand Amos Cruickshanks, so that we might put one in each of the thousand counties which constitute our corn belt states. The useful animal has always been a money maker and will continue to be so in the future.



BREED FOR UTILITY. NO MAN CAN SUCCEED THROUGH "FADISM."

No man ever has succeeded and no man ever will succeed for any length of time in breeding live stock who attaches his kite to "fadism." We do not need to mention any one particular individual to demonstrate the folly of such work. There is hardly a county in any live stock section of this country or any other country which has not anywhere from one to twenty men who have clearly demonstrated that "fadism" is always a forerunner of failure. By "fadism" I refer to the tendency on the part of many men to disregard the really useful features on an animal and go to the extreme on certain blood lines, color markings, shape of ear, head, etc. I do not wish to be understood as being opposed to beauty of form, color or general appearance. I am not. In fact I always like to see the same when combined with the utility points. But if I had to sacrifice something in selecting a breeding animal it would be the fancy points and not those which indicate utility.

The longer I study and handle live stock the more I am convinced that the first and most important point to be observed in all meat and milk producing animals is a good middle. The signs of constitution and digestive capacity present their most visible manifestations in the body, and not in the extremities. The animal is simply a machine to convert feed into more edible products, such as meat and milk. Its capacity is governed almost solely by the size of the middle.

These are points which mean dollars and cents to every man who handles live stock.

We must pay more attention to the question of size and vigor in our animals. Size always has and always will be a vital point. It is usually associated with heavy and economical gains. Vigor is absolutely essential. It is associated with heavy gains and also helps to safeguard the animals in time of disease outbreaks. One of the chief causes for deterioration in both size and vigor of our animals is the use of immature sires and dams for breeding purposes. While both sire and dam exert an influence, it has been clearly proven that the immature dam is the most detrimental to progeny. The continued use of immature sires and dams, especially where corn rations are fed, will seriously reduce both the size and vigor of any breed or class of live stock. Anything which lessens the size and vigor of the animal renders it less profitable on high priced land. Too much attention cannot be given to the importance of selecting breeding stock from mature parents. In this way, and only in this way, can we retain size and vigor in our herds and flocks.

The man who succeeds in breeding draft horses must ever keep in mind size, quality, feet, legs and action. These are all utility points. The markets demand horses weighing 1,700 pounds and upwards that have good body conformation, large feet of good texture, strong, clean bone, large, sound joints, heavy muscular development, combined with good, straight, snappy action. Such horses command high prices and are very scarce. The statistics for the year 1911 show that only one horse out of every twenty sold at our leading horse markets filled the bill. This is surely a good line of work to pursue for many years to come. The vast majority of our farmers make a serious mistake when they sell their good draft mares to go to the cities. A good draft mare is worth twice as much on any farm, if she is used for work and breeding purposes, as she will sell for in any horse market. Only mares of good weight, body conformation and absolutely sound should be retained for breeding purposes. It is very important that the stallion used should be sound, drafty, stand well on his feet and legs, short and straight in his back, heavily muscled and show good disposition as indicated by width and flatness of head between the eyes. Avoid unsound, small-footed, light-boned, crooked-legged or shallow-bodied stallions.

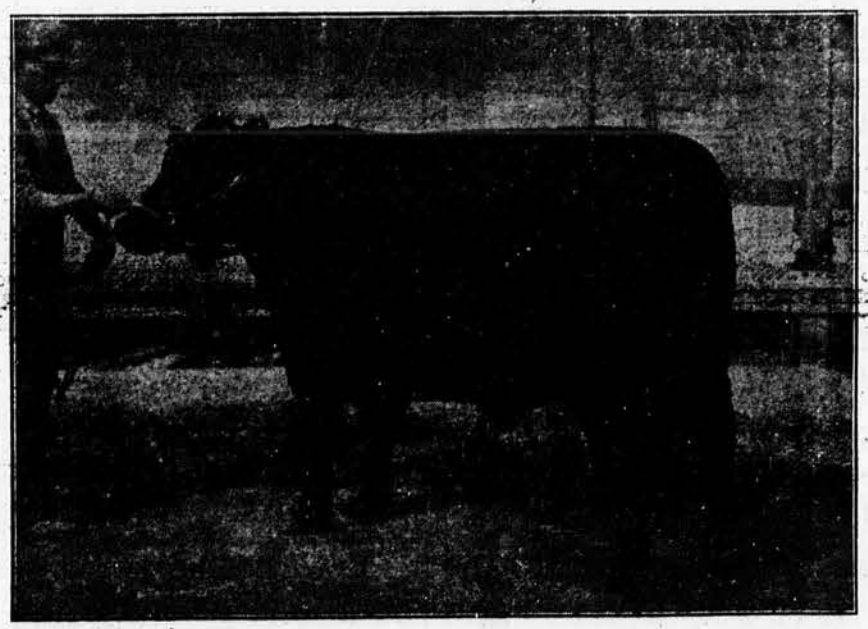
The profitable beef animal of the future must have size, large heart girth and middle, giving him constitution and capacity. He must also be low set, straight in his lines, heavy in the quarters, wide in the back and loin, and carry a good covering of natural flesh over these parts. The head must be short and wide between the eyes, the neck short, and shoulders smooth on the sides and wide on top. Width on the top of the shoulders goes with good fleshing properties throughout. The hide should be soft and pliable. These are all utility points. We must ever keep the block type in mind, because the block is the ultimate end of all beef cattle.

In selecting dairy cattle it is always difficult to judge accurately with the eye. The real test must be the weigh scales and the Babcock tester. The cow is a machine to convert food into milk, thus she must have a large middle and a strong constitution to insure best results. She must also have a large udder, large milk wells, large crooked milk veins and good sized teats. Her head should be lean and angular in appearance, with the eyes standing out prominently. The neck should be rather long and lean in appearance, the shoulders pointed and the backbone rather prominent. The skin should be loose and soft to the touch. In selecting herd bulls, either mature animals which have already demonstrated their worth as sires or younger animals from high-testing dams and sires only should be used. Remember that the best and surest results will always follow the use of a mature sire which has sired heifers with good records. A good dairy bull should be kept until he is 12 or 15 years old—in fact as long as he is a sure sire. Real good sires are so rare that when we do find one he should die only of old age. All breeders of dairy cattle should secure yearly tests on each and every cow in the herd. Shorter tests do not really mean very much. It is the cow that stays by her job that is really valuable.

Few lines of work offer greater financial returns for the capital invested than a good flock of breeding sheep. This is especially true when good mutton conformation is combined with a long, dense, fine fleece. The question of constitution is very important in sheep. In selecting rams, blockiness, low-setness, wide backs, loins, and heavy well-filled hind quarters should always be demanded. The head should be broad and masculine in appearance, the neck short and the shoulder broad and compact. The legs should be short and straight, especially at the hocks. The skin should be pink in color and the fleece long, dense, fine and uniform on all parts of the body. Too much attention cannot be given the importance of density of fleece. It insures a heavier clip of wool, protects the sheep from rain, snow and cold weather, and also sheds chaff and other foreign materials so detrimental to the wool.

In selecting breeding swine attention must be given to size, quality, strength of bone, evenness of fleshing and the use of more mature boars and sows. All pigs intended for breeding purposes should be selected from well developed, mature sows. If the sires are mature animals, so much the better. These pigs should be fed on rations calculated to produce bone and muscle, not fat alone.

(Continued on page eleven.)



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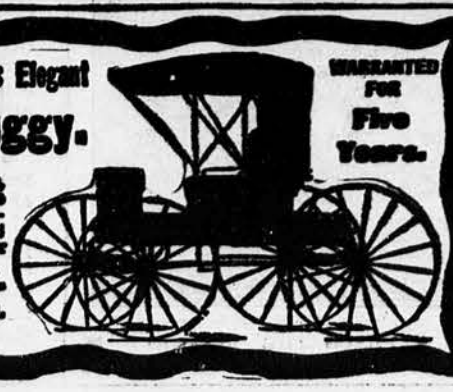

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Preservative Treatment for Fence Posts

Few farmers appreciate the great saving there is in treating fence posts with creosote, writes Prof. C. H. Shattuck, of the Idaho Forestry Department. This saving is realized in three ways. First, by means of the added years of usefulness which the treated post has, for it is known that the properly treated post will last from two to four times as long as the untreated one; second, there is a saving in the labor necessary to keep up fences, since they do not require resetting so often; and third, cheaper species of wood can be used for posts. These are often more easily treated and will last fully as long after treatment as the harder and more expensive species.

The methods of treatment are simple and, compared with the advantage gained, inexpensive.

Three methods of treatment are in general use, known respectively as the brush, dipping, and tank methods.

THE BRUSH METHOD.—This is the cheapest and also the least effective. In using this as well as the dipping method the posts should be dry. The creosote should be applied with a large paint brush or a whitewash brush. After the first coat has "dried in," a second should be applied, care being taken to fill all checks and knots during each application. The objection to this method is that the quantity of creosote absorbed by the post is not sufficient to give it its greatest usefulness. The cost of such treatment is from one to two cents per post and will add from two to five years to its life.

THE DIPPING METHOD.—This is more effective than the brush method and is somewhat more expensive. In applying this method tight barrels or tanks are necessary in which sufficient creosote is placed to immerse from one to two hours the butt ends of the posts. This treatment, like the first, should be made to cover from four to six inches of that part of the post exposed at the surface of the ground as well as the part below the surface. This method more completely fills the checks and knots, uses more of the preservative, and will add from three to six years to the life of the post. It is more effective on soft, porous woods than on hard, close-grain woods, and costs from two to four cents per post.

THE TANK METHOD.—This is the most expensive, but is by far the most effective. At least one metal tank is necessary under which a fire may be built for the purpose of heating the creosote to about 212 degrees Fahrenheit. If steam is available a wooden tank may be used. An additional tank or barrel for cold creosote is also indispensable.

In applying this treatment the creosote is placed in both tanks in sufficient quantity to immerse the posts as in the dipping process. The contents of one tank is then heated to 212 degrees Fahrenheit. The posts are placed on end in this and allowed to remain until thoroughly hot. This requires from 30 to 60 minues. The water in the lower end of the post is transformed into steam and much of it escapes, driving the air out of the cells at the same time. The hot creosote permeates the wood to a considerable depth during this process. Then the post is taken out of the hot bath and quickly plunged into the cold bath. This condenses the steam and tends to form a vacuum in the cells and air spaces in the submerged part of the post. Atmospheric pressure at once forces the creosote into these spaces, producing a deep and very thorough impregnation. After the posts are entirely cool they should be removed and allowed to drain by standing them in a trough where the excess creosote may be recovered. This process costs from five to eight cents per post, and more than doubles the life of the posts made from all the softer and more porous woods. Posts from the common cottonwood, quaking asp, Lombardy poplar, balm of Gilead or white fir will, if treated by this method, last as long as the best untreated hardwood post.

The hardwoods do not absorb so much creosote as the softer woods, but are nevertheless much more resistant to decay after treatment than before.

Creosote can be purchased in quantity from any large paint and oil company, and the expense for tanks, barrels or vats is not prohibitive. Where many posts is to be used this is soon offset by the great saving in labor, time and material made possible by the use of the process. Every farm should be equipped with the necessary outfit for treating fence posts and other timbers exposed to soil and moisture.

Maligned and Misrepresented

We often say a man is as brave as a lion. But lions, in proportion to their size and strength and weight and natural fighting abilities, are by no means so brave as, say, pigs or foxes, or even the humble sheep. A good ram of the common domestic species will give battle to any living thing he meets. He will attack a full grown bull without the slightest hesitation, sometimes charging the bull off its feet at the first onslaught, and not uncommonly killing it outright, says a writer in the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The ram is always ready to defend not only himself, but the flock of which he is in charge, against the largest and most ferocious dog, or even against human beings. A fight between two well-matched rams is one of the most terrifying sights in the world, and, as a rule, only ends in the death of one of the combatants.

It is common knowledge that the wild pig is the only animal that dares to drink at the same pool with a tiger.

Pigs are, perhaps, the most maligned of all animals. We say "as greedy as a pig"; but a pig is not nearly so greedy as a canary, that has been known to consume its own weight in food in a single day, or even as a seal, that will gorge itself on fish until it cannot move fast enough to escape from an enemy.

To say to anyone that he is "as stupid as a pig" is merely to slander in the most gross way an animal whose intelligence is only a very little inferior to that of the ape or the dog. Whilst to talk of pigs being superlatively lazy is to ignore the fact that in various countries of Europe pigs are trained to do the most arduous work, for eight or nine hours a day, truffle hunting. "As lazy as a cat" would be far more appropriate, for cats really are lazy.

Donkeys, also, are supposed to be stupid, whereas, in fact, they are usually a good deal more intelligent than horses. When a horse is attacked by wild beasts it takes to the open plain and runs at full speed until it drops down dead. But when a donkey is attacked it makes for the nearest cover, thrusts its head and body into a bush or a bed of nettles or thorns or brambles, or some dense undergrowth, and there stands its ground, presenting only a pair of formidable heels to its assailant. And most animals find this means of defense more than they bargained for.

We say "as surly as a bear with a sore head," but it is fairly well known that all bears, except the polar bear, are the most good-humored, even-tempered and playful of the larger brutes. There is no animal more friendly to man, or more easily tamed, if it is treated with kindness.

"Blind as a bat" is another common expression. But a bat has such unusually acute powers of vision that it may almost be said to see with its skin. Even when it is deprived of its sight and placed in total darkness, it can find its way about unerringly among the most complicated arrangements of obstacles that scientific experts have been able to devise, without faltering or blundering an instant in its flight. And on the blackest night it can espy and follow and seize the most minute insects—insects invisible to the naked eye of man—with the most absolute certainty and precision and with a truly amazing swiftness.

I just received a check in full for a bull, from Kanopolis, Kan. Kansas Farmer is the best advertising medium I have. I have lived on this farm for 46 years, and have seen the Indians and buffalo right on the place. I have been breeding O. I. C. hogs for 30 years without any disease. Can anyone beat this record? With the Red Polled cattle, combined with the high price of corn and land, it don't pay to breed scrub stock.—MILTON PENNOCK, Breeder of O. I. C. Swine and Red Polled Cattle, Delphos, Kan.

Children of the Retired Farmer

The towns and villages of the corn belt are reasonably well filled with retired farmers. Some, past the period of active work and even of choring, are living in comfort on a well earned income. Others were driven to town because of the impossibility of securing help in the home. There are others whose main object is to give their children an education which will give them a better chance in life than their parents had, says Wallace's Farmer.

In nearly all sections of the corn belt these retired farmers are men who came to the country with little but their bare hands and stout hearts. Some of them were immigrants from northern Europe and the British Isles, some farmers' sons from the more eastern states, and others sons of the first settlers, who had acquired satisfactory fortunes. From whatever section they came, the outside world thought their lives hard and regarded them as "only farmers." While their work was hard and their leisure small and luxuries few, they had nevertheless opportunities which seldom fall to mortals, and such as will not be given to any generation in the corn belt for the next thousand or ten thousand years; in fact, while the world stands. They had the opportunity to secure at a nominal price a piece of land in the most fertile portion of the world. Having for the most part had but few educational advantages, they aim to give their children an education that will make them masters of any situation in which they may be placed, or at least give them a better chance than ever fell to the lot of their parents.

Will they be disappointed in this? Will the children of these retired farmers be any better fitted for the work of life than if they had stayed on the farm and done their part to secure a better school system in the country?

To begin with, these children of the retired farmer have lost the chance to continue the education which the farm itself gives. The opportunity of work suitable to their age, the habit of economy, the "saving grace," the close contact with nature, the incentive and opportunity for close and accurate observation, these in themselves are no small part of a liberal education. Nothing that they will ever earn in town will altogether make up for this lack.

Does the education in the ordinary high school in the town fit them for life? That depends on the life they expect to lead. If these boys and girls intend to be preachers, doctors, lawyers, teachers, the town high school fits them to enter college and there prepare for their future life work; but if they do not intend to enter any of these professions, the value of the education of the town high school is open to very serious question.

Nearly 95 per cent of the children of these retired farmers must earn their living with their hands. There is seldom anything in the teaching of these high schools that will fit them for the life of the farm, the factory or the shop. As a result, many of them drift to town, become street car conductors or motormen, or work in livery stables, happy if they can make both ends meet, and often wishing they had never left the farm. The girls, too, drift to town, work in department stores and in restaurants, exposed to fearful temptations.

The farmer who thinks of moving to town to give his children a better education than he had would do well to investigate the matter pretty thoroughly, and while doing so ask himself: Is there not a better way? He will probably reply: Would you have my children depend on the education they would receive in a six or ten-pupil school taught by an inexperienced teacher? Not by any means; but with live stock and grain and land at present prices, there is no need whatever for the existence of a school of this kind.

The country can afford a first-class high school in the township better than the town can. When land is worth $100 an acre, the farmer can very well afford to pay taxes for a school in the country that will fit his boys for farmers and his daughters for home makers, or, in fact, anything else. These will give their sons and daughters a better education for farm life than either city or town can furnish, and make the farm the best of all places to rear a family.

Expert Soil Study.

A subscriber says he has heard that the Kansas Experiment Station would make a soil survey of each Kansas county. He wants particulars regarding this work. This article, printed in the Industrialist, will answer:

"A soil survey recently was made of Reno and Shawnee counties. A soil expert from the Kansas Agricultural College and another from the United States Department of Agriculture went over every section in these counties. They bored holes in the ground and found what type of soil was there and how deep this type was. They kept notes on their work. Then they made maps of many colors. These colors represent the different kinds of soil that were found. The colors also show what kind of soil may be found on any particular farm in these counties, which has been surveyed by these soil experts. All of these colors are numbered, and an explanation of every number will be published in a bulletin later. One of the colored maps will be enclosed in every bulletin. By looking at the bulletin the owner of a farm can see what sort of soil he has, and what kind his neighbor, or someone who has a farm for sale, may have.

"By referring to the explanation in the bulletin the farmer can determine a great deal about the productiveness of his farm. He can see, also, what crops would be best adapted to particular portions of it.

"But there is still another benefit of the soil survey. A chemist from the Kansas Agricultural College will visit the places where the different types of soil are found and take samples of them. He will make an analysis of these samples and thus determine the amount of plant food present in the soil. It will be possible to tell, then, what kind of fertilizers are needed.

"In the soil survey the land that needs draining also is shown. The productiveness of much land in the state may be improved by draining. The different types of soil will be tested by the Kansas Agricultural College by growing different crops on these soils. These plot tests will show just what crops are best for every farm. In other words, it will put the experiment station in touch with the soils on every man's farm.

"Similar maps of other counties will be made later, as fast as appropriations are made. Reno and Shawnee counties were chosen first because of their many types of soils."

Dairy Herd for Every Farm.

KANSAS FARMER has for years urged that a profitable dairy herd can and should be conducted on every Kansas farm of a half section or less. The smaller the farm, the greater is the necessity for a herd of dairy cows. Every farm in Kansas grows the feed required for a good and economically produced milk flow. This feed is now grown on the farm in the shape of corn, and the stalks, which make the bulk of the silage and represent nearly half of the feeding value of the crop, are now permitted to go to waste. The dairy fits in with other farm operations in a way that it is not necessary to neglect a single other industry. The size of the dairy herd can be limited to the milking ability of the farm family. But all the cows should be milked that the family can milk. The boss of the farm can milk alone five cows night and morning and make a dollar a day clear money for the farm. For the time expended he cannot make more money doing anything else. In the winter, by milking, he can convert his time into cash—a thing he can not do in any other line of farm industry. The better the cows the larger the income. Five first-class cows milked by the head of the family will make other lines on any farm take notice.

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.

No-Rim-Cut Tires—10% Oversize

Adopted by 127 Car Makers And by Some 200,000 Users

The claims made by tire makers can never settle the tire question.

The makers of cars and the users of cars—*the men who buy tires*—form the final tribunal.

These men, in overwhelming numbers, have decided on *Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.* They have done this after years of experience.

No-Rim-Cut tires now far outsell any other tire, and the demand is fast increasing.

Last year's sale exceeded the previous 12 years put together. This year's sale, up to this writing, is running *three times last.*

Over 900,000 have been used to date, on perhaps 200,000 cars.

And *127 leading motor car makers* have this year contracted for Goodyear tires.

When 200,000 motorists reach a certain decision, don't you know they can't be wrong?

23 Per Cent Here

Statistics show that 23 per cent of all ruined clincher tires are rim-cut.

Clincher tires are the old-type tires—the hooked-base tires—which No-Rim-Cut tires are displacing.

All that ruin—all that worry when a tire runs flat—is saved by No-Rim-Cut tires.

25 Per Cent Here

No-Rim-Cut tires, because of extra flare, are 10 per cent over the rated size.

They actually average 16.7 per cent oversize, in cubic capacity, compared with the five leading makes of clinchers.

But say only 10 per cent.

That means 10 per cent more air—10 per cent added carrying capacity. It saves the blowouts due to overloading.

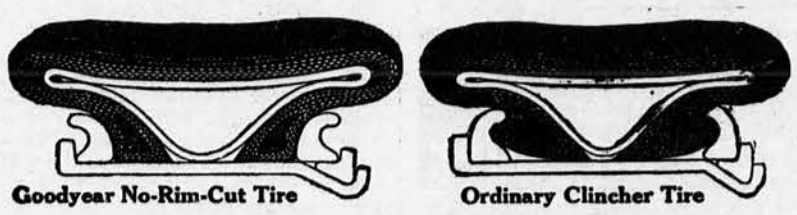
And 10 per cent oversize, under average conditions, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

No Extra Cost

When we had smaller factory capacity, these patented tires cost one-fifth more than other standard tires. Now, with a capacity of 3,800 tires daily, they cost but an equal price.

Tires that can't rim-cut cost the same as tires that do. Oversize tires cost the same as skimpy tires.

You are offered that choice at an equal price. Which tire will you take?



Goodyear No-Rim-Cut Tire — Ordinary Clincher Tire

Both tires are fitted to the same rim—the standard rim for quick-detachable tires. The removable rim flanges are simply reversed in changing from one to the other.

GOODYEAR

No-Rim Cut Tires

With or Without Non-Skid Treads

The 13-Year Tire

We have built automobile tires for 13 years, every year better and better.

To make actual comparisons, we have tire testing machines, where four tires at a time are worn out under all road conditions.

There we compare formulas, fabrics and methods. There we compare rival tires with our own. We have done that for 13 years. And the final result is the Goodyear tire of today.

These final tires, made so they can't rim-cut—made 10 per cent oversize—are what you get in Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

We Control Them

There are imitations of No-Rim-Cut tires, made to avoid our patents. Our Tire Book explains why they can't serve the purpose.

Don't judge this new-type tire by experiments. When you abandon the clincher, get the tried-out tire. Get Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

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

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

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

Main Canadian Office, Toronto, Ont. — Canadian Factory, Bowmanville, Ont. (563)

Buy the One Plow That Will Serve Your Every Need

Why spend your good money for a plow that only answers one purpose, when for about the same price you can get a *real,* ALL-PURPOSE *plow?* An implement that will do perfect work in *any* field on your *farm.*

What a vast saving and convenience to be able to plow (*at any depth up to 8 inches*) tame sod, heavy clay, sandy loam, mixed soil, stubble fields, old cornfields, etc.—all with one plow!

The Rock Island Universal Plow does *all* those "stunts," a fact to which *thousands* of farmers gladly testify.

Moreover, this remarkable plow turns over each slice *flat* and *smooth.* Leaves no *kinks*—no *air spaces* between top soil and subsoil to let in air and dry up precious moisture. And even though hot, dry weather sets in, your crop goes on growing, because top soil lying flat on *subsoil* allows moisture to be taken up from below, just like a lamp wick takes kerosene out of a lamp bowl.

The Rock Island (C.T.X.) Universal Plow

has been in use for three years. Under the most difficult tests ever given a farming implement it has proven its right to the title, *"The World's Only Universal Plow."* Take for instance:

Down at Pickering, Missouri, 55 farmers gathered on a neighbor's farm to see the new plow perform. Fifty-five pairs of eyes watched it keenly as their neighbor put it through the "paces." They rendered the following unanimous verdict:

"We, the undersigned, have today witnessed a demonstration with the Rock Island Liberty Gang Plow on Mr. Swinford's farm, and express our unqualified approval of its light draft and perfect work in difficult condition of soil; turning a smooth, flat furrow and covering all trash. It handles sod as perfect as a breaking plow and fully deserves the title of a 'Universal' plow. The C. T. X. Bottom is a wonder." **Signed by 55 Farmers.**

The names and addresses of these fifty-five men can be had for the asking.

Note peculiar corkscrew, auger-like twist of mouldboard. A slice of any thickness spreads out evenly without crimping and turns clear over, burying all trash. No spilling into furrow or slopping forward onto land. Lightest draft and easiest on horses of any plow. We own the patents on these mouldboards and they cannot be had on any other plow. [44]

Write! Don't tie up your money in several plows when you can get *one* plow that does the work of three or four, and at *reasonable cost.* Send for *complete story* of the "Universal" and letters from farmers who use "Universals." We gladly send this information free. Merely say on postal, "Tell me more about the new plow." Then put your name and address below and send postal to

ROCK ISLAND PLOW CO.
244 Second Ave. Rock Island, Ill.

LAST MONTH FOR PRUNING!

TREES bear better — gain strength and health through proper pruning. The most complete and efficient line of pruning saws is DISSTON.

"The Orchard"—The new Disston Pruning Hook and Saw—with curved blade having long, slender teeth that *draw* the saw into light branches. No other like it!

DISSTON

SAWS TOOLS FILES

made of DISSTON Steel, in the greatest saw and tool works in existence, set the standard for farm use, as they do for every varied requirement throughout the world.

Sold by All Progressive Dealers

Write today for this "DISSTON Farm Tool Book." Especially published by DISSTON for farm reference. Contains valuable information and suggestions on saw and tool equipment for the farm, and how to keep same in efficient working order. Write for it now.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS
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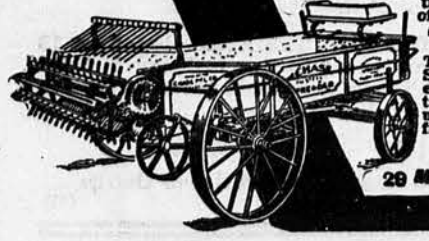
KEYSTONE SAW, TOOL, STEEL AND FILE WORKS
P. O. Box 1537-O Philadelphia, Pa.

Get This Free Spreader Catalog Now
Which Tells All About The Wonderful
CHASE "All Steel" Manure Spreader

Built entirely of steel—no rotted sills, broken slats or warped sides. No repair bills. No delays in busy season. Built the way the farmer wants it. The Chase "All-Steel" spreader does perfect work. Outlasts any three wooden spreaders. Lighter and better in every way than the cumbersome wooden spreader it is destined to replace.

Rust Proof, Rot Proof, Wear Proof Acid Proof, Will Last a Lifetime

Regulate feed from driver's seat. Saves manure and labor because you can spread lightly where little fertilizer is required. Need not fill spreader so often. Light draft—2 horses easily pull it. Spreader mechanism can be removed and wagon box put on trucks. Use year round instead of only a few weeks as with an ordinary spreader.



Get My Direct From Factory Price 30-Day Free Trial and Co-operative offer.

The squarest spreader offer ever made. Try this "All-Steel" spreader on your farm 30 days. If it isn't in every way superior to any spreader you ever saw I'll take it back at my expense. Order right from this ad under these liberal terms or send at once for my big free spreader catalog.

Chas. F. Chase, Pres., Chase Manufacturing Co.,
29 Main St. Mason City, Iowa

THE FARM

Kansas has been blessed by abundant snows this winter—the last and most valuable falling last week and covering the state from 8 to 15 inches deep. The winter's snows have caused some loss among stockmen and farmers in the western third of Kansas—this due to poor preparation for the winter on account of feed scarcity. Our advices, however, would indicate that the live stock losses have not been so great as reported by the daily press. The snow has been called the "poor man's fertilizer"—so because it gives to the soil abundant moisture, and without moisture crops cannot grow. With a normal rainfall from this time on the spring planting stands a good chance to produce abundantly. The rainfall as needed or in quantity required is a thing we cannot bank on, but we can make the moisture now contained in the ground go farther and do more good than the same moisture in other years. Plow deep for spring crops. Put the seed bed in the best possible physical condition. Keep down the weeds and cultivate not only to destroy weeds, but to conserve moisture. Let every farmer so handle his fields that the subsoil will be a reservoir well filled with water. We talk about the acre below the one we farm. There can be a reservoir below the soil's surface, as well as one on the surface, if we will build it. Back up good cultivation and deep plowing by good seed and good stands and it is possible to make amends for short rainfall.

Go into the spring planting season determined to do a little better farming than last year. Improvement in farm methods a little year by year will accomplish wonders in satisfaction and profit. Make a plan before beginning the spring work, and stick to that plan the season through. One thing to figure on is a rotation of crops. Much has been written on the subject, but too little practiced by western farmers. In the older farming sections rotation of crops is as prayerfully followed as is the fertilizing of the soil. Crop rotation means nothing more or less than a plan by which the land is not planted to the same crop many years in succession. Science has taught that each crop requires special substances in quantities peculiar to itself, or special substances in a certain state of combination. This being true, it necessarily follows that the soil will be more able to meet the demands of any particular crop whenever the intervals at which that crop is grown are longest. Suppose a soil contains abundant mineral matter, and that soil is sown to wheat year after year. The wheat will use all the available nitrogen and soon the field will no longer produce wheat—although the field is as rich in mineral as at the beginning. Other crops grown in this same soil would draw upon the mineral or upon a different set of plant food elements which would exhaust the soil of these elements and after years profitable production of such crops would be out of the question. If, on the other hand, crops are grown alternately, each would draw especially upon its particular set of plant foods, and the result would be increased crops for a greater length of time. Two other important considerations should be given to any system of rotation. Crops have a marked difference not only in the amount of food materials that are taken from the soil, but also in the capacity which they possess for absorbing their food from different classes of soils. They also differ in the amount of crop residue that is left on the field. Root crops leave the least amount and clover and grasses most. This latter point is important because the crop residue is one source of soil humus. Consequently, for maintaining the proper physical condition of a soil and to keep all its sets of mineral plant food elements well balanced so as to obtain the largest crops for the greatest length of time, crop rotation is quite necessary.

Our correspondence with subscribers indicates a feeling that there is very little chance in Kansas for the renter to make good—to make a living for himself and family and at the same time forge ahead to the extent that he may become the owner of a farm. This editor has notions regarding the relations of landlord and tenant which he will some day present at greater length than these notes will permit. Suffice it now to say that the tenant has as good a chance in Kansas as anywhere else. We know of dozens of renters who have made money and are now owners, and we know of dozens now renting who are making money who could, if they so desired, buy good farms. The real evil of the renting system as existing in Kansas at this time results very largely through the renter's own disposition. There are too many renters who are poor farmers, just as there are too many land owners who are poor farmers. Many land owners are not prosperous, for the same reason that the renter is not prosperous. It is our observation that tenants as a class are today much better farmers than ten years ago. The difficulty of a poor renter to obtain a farm is responsible for this improvement. We believe that land owners are looking for good and permanent tenants. That such tenants can get favorable terms. That the renter must improve his farming methods or within a few years he will not be able to get a farm. A large and respectable and prosperous class of farmers are renters, and the numbers of that class will increase. It is within the hands of the renter himself to improve his surroundings and make possible more favorable terms with the landlord. The overbearing and miserly landlord will always be with us, but he is in the minority and his kind will become fewer, if the tenant stands for his rights and in return gives good service to the owner of the land. It may be interesting to know that one of every three Kansas farmers is a renter. During the last ten years the number of Kansas farms have increased 4,743, and of this increased number 4,472 are operated by tenants. The land owner must study the tenant problem and the tenant the landlord's problem.

The prices paid the farmer for his products during the past ten years have increased, and during the decade he has received higher prices than ever before during a similar period. It is not the price the farmer has received which has increased the cost of the city man's living to the point of prohibition. The city man himself is to be blamed. He has pitched his living on a higher plane than ever before and on a plane higher—much higher—than his class in any other country has done or can do. The extravagances resulting from a meal to meal existence has permitted the multiplication of small grocers, butchers and provisioners, the like of which in numbers this nor any other country has ever seen, and these men with their families, rents, horseshoeing, delivery boys, telephones, insurance, etc., must be supported by the man who consumes the commodities so distributed. The high cost of living problem—or rather the cost of high living—is not a thing which needs cause the farmer to worry—when the city resident gets tired of paying high prices he will cut out the unnecessary cost of distribution.

If possible to avoid it, do not rake and burn the corn stalks or other rubbish which may be on the field when preparing for the spring planting. The soil needs all this rubbish that the humus required may be supplied. Cut the corn stalks and plow them under. They will rot, and going back into the soil their decay will cause the soil to take up and hold more moisture, cause it to work better, and produce more prolifically. Besides, the available plant food will be increased. A large part of our soils are sick through lack of humus. Get back into the soil every possible vestige that grew thereon.

Are the farm implements in condition to begin the spring work without causing delay when work time comes? If not, this is the last call for their repair. Planting time will be on before you realize it. When you are ready to plow

you can't afford to spend a day scouring the plow. When the first crop of alfalfa is ready to cut you can't afford to spend a day or two getting repairs for the mower. The winter season affords the golden opportunity to make ready for the busy season. Do you so use it?

Clover and Timothy in Wheat.

C. A. J., Bancroft, Kan., writes: "What is the advisability of sowing a mixture of timothy and clover in wheat this spring, the wheat being on plowed land, but poor stand? Also have about eight acres of wheat, less than one-half stand. Would it do to drill oats on this land, leaving as much of the wheat as possible by drilling crosswise? Land was well plowed last spring and listed to corn and well cultivated. Would like the opinion of readers on the foregoing."

The subscriber can in his locality do the things he desires with successful results if seasonal conditions are favorable.

Employing the Hired Man.

One of the most successful farmers and handlers of men in the northwest has for years followed the somewhat novel plan outlined below by Farm Stock and Home, of Minneapolis:

"When hiring a man he engages him for the entire season, say for eight months, at a total of $240. Assuming the time of beginning work to be April 1st, the hired man is credited for April and May with $18 per month. In June a credit of $20 is placed to his account. July he receives a credit of $22. During August this amount is raised to $30, and in September, when harvest wages begin to appeal to the man hired on the ordinary flat schedule, his month's credit is $35. There remains due him for the entire period $93, which is distributed over the remaining two months.

"This secures the farmer from loss by the hand's quitting without warning and without cause. It also is to the advantage of the man who hires out. He knows just what he is to have each month of the period, and if he leaves before his time is out there can be no dispute as to the amount due him. This plan eliminates lost time for rainy days, and it assures to the man who 'totes fair' a fair rate for the entire season, and in addition to that holds out to him the inducement of excellent wages during the late fall. On the other hand by this method the farmer is protected against the common practice of quitting at the beginning of harvest. Altogether the plan commends itself to the careful attention of the business farmer."

Need of Growing More Spuds.

Too many of the farmers of today are buying the things they should grow. It is not an unusual thing in Topeka to see farmers buying cabbage, potatoes, salt meat, canned goods, etc., from the stores. In line with this observation this is a good suggestion from J. H. Miller, director of college extension of Kansas Agricultural College:

"The produce dealers of one county in north central Kansas shipped into that county since July, 1911, over 25 cars of potatoes, not counting any smaller shipments. It was a bad potato season, of course, and yet I happen to know of one farmer in that county who raised over 100 bushels of potatoes from an acre. People grumble about hard times and yet pay out thousands of dollars for food that they should raise. I was in a town in western Kansas in December when a car of potatoes was being unloaded and the entire lot was sold to farmers. I spent the night with one farmer who grew enough potatoes on one acre, without irrigation, for his family of five, for the whole season, up to the time of new potatoes. Six rows 30 feet long in a town lot in central Kansas produced enough potatoes for a small family from August to January. In 1910, however, this same plot produced 24 bushels of good potatoes.

"Why not a statewide movement for 'potatoes for the family'? Why should not every farmer give more attention to the matter of growing this staple food? Why not set aside a good half acre on every farm on which there should be grown from 50 to 100 bushels of potatoes? Down in old Maine farmers often grow 500 bushels of potatoes from a single acre. In Denmark yields of 1,000 bushels are not uncommon. I wish every farmers' institute and Grange in Kansas would announce an 'honor roll' for men and boys who would grow from a half acre over the average yield in bushels. Fix the minimum limit for each county for upland and lowland.

"Let's talk about the 'Potato Half Acre' and its possibilities until there will be a hundred men in every county who will see what can be grown from that small amount of ground."

SELECTION OF BREEDING STOCK.

(Continued from page 5.)

In this way we could materially improve our swine herds without changing breeds.

Breeders of hogs will do well to pay more attention to the utility end of the business and much less to the fad end, as illustrated by the pedigree craze, shape of head, ear, nose, dish of face, etc. The one great need today in the hog business is a hog with size, quality and prolificacy, combined with early maturity. Such a hog is best described as the kind that never lies to the assessor; that is, he is born after the assessor is around this year, and marketed weighing 300 pounds before tne assessor comes back next year. Some such hogs may be found in almost any of the well known breeds. With careful selection and judicious mating it is surprising how rapidly this type can be revived. In addition to the evil results of "fadism," the exclusive use of a corn diet and the policy of breeding from immature sires and dams have been detrimental both from the standpoint of size and prolificacy. It is safe to say that over 75 per cent of all the sires and dams used in the state of Kansas are under one year of age. It has been clearly proven by experimental work that pigs from young sows are inferior in every way to those from mature sows. The continued use of young sires and dams, especially when associated with corn feeding, will cause marked deterioration in any breed of swine.

In conclusion I wish to once more emphasize the importance of utility in all classes of stock. Beware of "fadism" in any of its various forms. Demand masculinity in the sires and femininity in the dams. Also remember that the best results can only be obtained where careful selection is combined with intelligent mating and the proper feeding and management of the animals.

Silage At the Stations.

Here is the meat of experiments conducted by our various stations:

Missouri found in a steer feeding experiment where corn silage was compared with hay, $1.07 for every 100 pounds of beef was saved by the use of silage.

Illinois station in bulletin 73 found corn ensilage worth 31 per cent more than corn fodder when all costs were considered.

Ohio station found they could produce butter fat 9 cents cheaper per pound by using silage than they could when using hay. A like difference was found in milk production.

The Indiana station found the silo the most economic means of producing both beef and mutton in three well conducted experiments. They also found corn ensilage to be worth from $5.50 to $6.50 per ton when fed to fattening steers and sheep. This in the light of the fact that corn ensilage will not cost the farmer more than $2 a ton should be convincing argument.

The Mississippi station found corn ensilage in the South the most economic means of producing both milk and butter.

Pennsylvania station found good results in feeding steers silage and realized a value of $6.20 a ton when used in this way. They also found silage superior to hay and much more economic in the raising of young stock.

Massachusetts found in a steer feeding test corn silage to produce meat cheaper than where hay was used.

Ontarian Experiment Station found they could save $63 on every $200 invested in feed if they used corn ensilage in preference to hay in feeding cattle.

Kansas Experiment Station not only produced beef cheaper with silage in the ration, but also the silage-fed steers sold at a higher price on the market than did the dry fodder steers. They found corn ensilage when put in the silo would keep for five or six years and retain its feeding value.

Michigan Experiment Station has been using silos since 1881 and has found in several experiments ensilage to be the most economic form of feeding the corn plant to live stock.

This is the critical time of year in the hog business. A little care is worth dollars about farrowing time. Kill the lice, stop drafts of cold air, and build fenders in the cots so the sow will not overlay the pigs.

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If you are about to buy a new car, insist that it be equipped with Diamond Tires before you place the order. The car will cost no more with Diamonds than with cheap tires.

Remember—the car maker does not guarantee the tires on the car he sells you; his responsibility ends there but yours begins.

*There are Diamond dealers everywhere—there's one near you. And **Fifty-Four** Diamond Service Stations that take care of Diamond tire users. If you don't know who is your nearest Diamond dealer, write*

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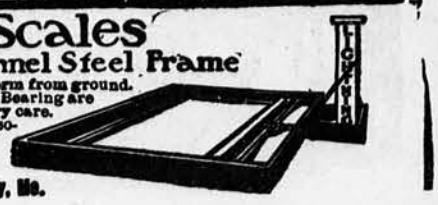

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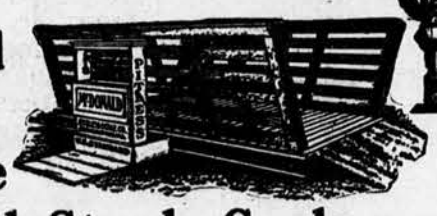

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LIVE STOCK

Keep corn away from brood sows about to farrow. Corn has killed many a fine litter and many a good sow. Corn is good, but all corn is bad.

The quickest money is in the growth of the young pigs. They should be pushed as rapidly as possible without interfering with their digestion. Keep the pig fat and keep the pigs growing.

Give the brood sow a variety of feed so that she may keep up both her condition and her appetite. The demands on her are heavy and must be met in the feed.

The colt crop really does not cost much, and, as prices go, it will bring in a considerable revenue. Colts or mules can be made a strong side line.

If the sow eats chickens or pigs there is something lacking in her feed, something which her system needs and her appetite craves. More often than not the addition of meat meal or tankage to her ration will cure the bad habit and, at the same time, add to her health and vigor of growth.

Letters coming from farmers in different sections of the state all speak of the bright outlook for the pure-bred swine business. The cholera got some hogs, and the cholera scare got many more, so that there is now a scarcity of hogs which must be supplied, and now is the time to buy.

If foot-rot should get into the flock it may be handled by thoroughly cleaning the feet, paring them if necessary, and then applying a weak solution of copper sulphate. After this treatment the whole of the hoof should be thoroughly coated with coal tar that has been warmed to the temperature of fresh milk.

The record price for cattle placed on the Chicago market at this season of the year was taken down the other day by a Montana man. The lot consisted of 34 beef steers which averaged 1,586 pounds and which sold at $8.15. The cattle were fattened on a ration of alfalfa and beet pulp. They were placed on feed October 27 and showed a gain of 2½ pounds daily.

Professor Mumford says: "Hogs pay $18 to $38 per acre for pasture. In Missouri a hog-feeding contest with corn at 60 cents and no account of labor or fertilizer, an acre of bluegrass pastured with 14 hogs, 140 days, was worth $18.80; an acre of clover, 12 hogs, 90 days, $37.59; an acre of rape, oats and clover, 10 hogs, 78 days, $22.02; cow peas, 12 hogs, 32 days, $17.71; corn and cow peas, 10 hogs, 32 days, $35.40 an acre."

The amount of grain required to produce a given amount of gain in pigs varies in proportion with the age and weight of the pig, but will range from 350 to 500 pounds of grain for 100 pounds of gain. The forage crop which would give the best results during the season would be a mixture of oats and rape, since this could be pastured earlier than the oats and peas, although if other grass is available for earlier feed the oats and peas would make a more valuable feed late in the season, since the grain produced helps out materially in finishing the pigs for market.

A little pig loves sunshine and needs it almost as much as he needs food. Dryness, sunshine, warmth, fresh air, freedom from drafts, and exercise are of primary importance in raising pigs. These secured, the battle is half won. In putting up buildings the six requirements just mentioned must be kept constantly in mind; not one can be neglected. These houses, however, need not be expensive. A good single-walled house need not cost over $10 to $20 a pen, and double-walled $20 to $30 a pen. Very good sheds are sometimes made for less than $10 a pen.

Hog Conditions.

Concerning the hog buniess, will say that if the conditions everywhere are like they are here, there will be a scarcity of hogs when another corn crop is in sight. People here have sold and gotten rid of all the hogs they could.

It is my opinion that if we should have a good corn crop here this fall, hogs will be very high, especially stock hogs, in this community.—W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kan.

Cough Remedy for Hogs.

I am a reader of KANSAS FARMER, which, I think, is the leading farm paper. I note you have asked for a remedy for a bad cough in hogs. I have one of my own that is easy to get without cost. If you have eight or ten head of hogs, dig about 3 or 4 pounds of poke root, of which every farmer has plenty. Build a fire in the yard, put the root in the wash boiler and cook until tender and very strong in solution. After it is cool, give a half pint to each hog in slop or milk. Do this twice a day for a week, then stop for a weak and repeat. This has never failed for me in two years of use. The cough will cease in three or four days. The hogs don't mind drinking it in slop and they will acquire a ravenous appetite. I had a sow two years ago that had a very bad cough. She would cough until she had the thumps. I gave her this poke root tea and in four days she was all right and has been right ever since. I told some of my neighbors about it, but they seem to prefer to go to a drug store and buy a remedy rather than to dig one. Nearly all of my neighbors lost hogs last fall and this winter, but I have not lost a hog, although they developed a cough. It disappeared as soon as I made up and gave them some poke root tea. They have such appetites that they are just wild when I go to feed them.—MEIVIN WILLIAMSON, Columbus, Kan.

Hog Conditions.

I have not been away from home lately, so I know but very little of conditions existing elsewhere, but, in my opinion, there will be no very great demand for hogs in this locality until there is another crop in sight. On the divides, or away from the streams, where there is no alfalfa, if you ask a farmer how he is fixed for hogs, almost invariably he will tell you that he has all he can use until there are prospects for another crop. The hog business is rather dull in this part of the country, just as the horse business was a few years ago, but just as sure as there is another corn crop raised, the man with the hogs will surely wear diamonds. I had occasion to buy a hog last week to butcher, and went to a buyer who had 125 head, ranging from 10-pound pigs to old, slab-sided sows, but none of them were fat enough to butcher. Along the streams there are a few herds averaging about 100 head to the herd, but they are fewer than the herds of smaller numbers. In regard to the cholera situation, it is almost unknown here, and as to the pure-bred hog business, I see nothing discouraging about it. Although it is true that we do not get the big, hot-air prices we did a few years ago when a man would rather show his check book than the hog he purchased, the price is so that no farmer can afford to be without a pure-bred sire at least, and the farmer is the backbone of the pure-bred business.—L. B. BONER, Lenora, Kan.

The Hog Situation.

In regard to the present situation in the pure-bred swine business, I will say that I think it is very good.

Men are beginning to learn that it does not pay to feed high priced corn and alfalfa to inferior stock. They are also learning that it takes as much time to feed and care for scrub stock as it does for pure-bred stock.

When we sell a bushel of corn we all want the highest available price. Why not sell the corn through pure-bred hogs, as they will make the most pounds of gain and command the highest market

price when sent to our packing centers? As the hog cholera has swept many thousands of hogs from the farms, as well as driven thousands upon thousands of immature hogs and brood sows to market, I cannot help but think that the demand for breeding hogs is going to be heavy for some time to come.

Corn at the present price and of such low quality that the farmers cannot afford to shell and keep it through the summer months is, of course, an obstacle to the swine business. My experience along this line is to raise all the hogs I can feed and take good care of. Nothing pays such good interest on the investment.

I raise Duroc Jerseys exclusively, but am willing for any man to raise the kind he prefers, though I always encourage him to raise pure-bred hogs.

Last, but not least, comes the fostering of our farm papers. Our farm papers prosper as the farmers prosper, and the reverse of this is also true. Without our farm papers, farming would be a burden.

I think letters from our friends and neighbors, giving each others ideas and experiences, are a good thing. If the farmers could raise more stock and sell their grain through them our agricultural states would be better producing states. I also advocate the use of pure-bred sires, the selection of better seed, deep tilling, crop rotation, etc. I could write a great deal more, but as you did not ask for an extended reply, I will leave room for some one else to fill this page.—R. C. BEACHLER, Mahaska, Kan.

NOTE—Come again. We want to hear more from such men.—EDITOR.

Hog Conditions.

The future situation of the pure-bred swine business is, in my opinon, on the sandy side, at least for a short time. The cholera or swine plague has so discouraged many young breeders and farmers that many of them have almost quit the hog business owing to their heavy losses and high price of feed and shortage of crops. Those who are abundantly supplied with alfalfa on their farms will forge ahead with as much vim and vigor as heretofore. Here in the southern part of the state, in what is termed the wheat belt, the high prices of grain and mill feeds have deteriorated the swine business to a certain degree, but as soon as the harvest has come and gone and the shoots on the corn begin to show, then Mr. Farmer and hog man and also Mr. Breeder will realize that he has missed a good opportunity by not buying his necessary brood stock this spring.

I feel that as soon as the corn begins to heave in sight, everyone will awaken from his trance and the future prosperity of the hog business will at once show a marked improvement, and a healthy growth of the industry will be materially on the sunny side. I would urge every one who is short on brood stock to purchase his necessary supply. We have a bright prospect for fair prices for pork for at least another year, therefore it is just the proper time to get a few good pure-breds on the farm. I will leave it to the editor of KANSAS FARMER to explain in detail the difference in the cost of producing the pure-bred and the scrub—it is from 25 to 30 per cent in favor of the pure-bred.—A. BLANK, Breeder of Duroc Jerseys, Oxford, Kan.

Warning to Kansas Horsemen.

My attention has been directed to the fact that attempts are being made in the south and southeastern part of Kansas by certain stallion "peddlers" to sell to prospective stallion purchasers a number of stallions claimed to be pure-breds, but whose pedigrees are absolutely worthless. The most of these so-called pedigrees are large, profusely decorated affairs bearing the name of the American Draft Horse Association, of Des Moines, Iowa. Stallions with these worthless pedigrees must stand for public service in Kansas under their true colors—grades.

Over a hundred stallions registered with this so-called American Horse Registry Association have been sold to unsuspecting Kansas purchasers in the past few years, many at very high prices. They have proven to be simply grades and scrubs having at most two or three top crosses, and in many cases the breeding is entirely unknown. When such injury and injustice is done, not only to stallions are sold as pure-breds a great the purchaser but also to the mare owners who patronize such a stallion thinking he is a pure-bred. This is one reason why a stallion license law is an absolute necessity. Under its provisions the state inspects the pedigree of every stallion standing for public service, and provides a means whereby the mare owner may know just exactly the breeding of every stallion standing for public service in every community in the state. To obtain this information the mare owner has but to read the state license issued for the stallion he may wish to patronize. In case this license is not posted, as required by law, the mare owner should send a card to the State Live Stock Registry Board at Manhattan, and the desired information will be furnished.

Contrasted with these conditions under the present stallion law, investigation has shown that in 1909, a year before we had a stallion law, 41 per cent of all the stallions in the state which were claimed to be and advertised as "pure-bred," "registered," and "full blood," etc., were simply grades and scrubs. This shows the absolute necessity of a state stallion law, not only for protection against "peddlers" who are trying to foist upon unsuspecting purchasers stallions with fake pedigrees and those barred from public service in other states, but also against any stallion owner who might be deceiving his patrons in regard to the breeding of his stallion.

Purchasers of stallions claimed to be pure-bred should insist that such stallions pass as pure-bred and sound by the State Live Stock Registry Board before settlement is made for the same.—C. W. MCCAMPBELL, Secretary State Live Stock Registry Board.

More Milk Without Increasing Ration

Man, asserting his dominion over all creatures, has converted the cow into a machine to transform her feed into milk. In her natural state the cow gave milk only for a brief period to nourish her offspring, but in her domesticated condition, she must yield milk in abundance nearly the year round. As a big milk supply can be obtained only by giving its equivalent in feed, the tendency has been toward overfeeding, and consequent impaired digestion, etc. Furthermore, the healthy animal wastes a lot of feed through non-digestion—in fact, you can fatten your hogs on the grain that passes through your cows and other stock undigested.

Now, considering the tendency to impaired digestion and the natural waste of nutrition, why not avail yourself of "The Dr. Hess Idea" which strengthens digestion. Given in a small dose twice a day.

DR. HESS STOCK TONIC

saves a part of the wasted feed, expels the worms and relieves minor stock ailments. Eighteen years' test has firmly established Dr. Hess Stock Tonic as a necessity to profitable feeding. Every ingredient is recommended by our ablest medical writers. Dr. Hess is himself a graduate of both human and veterinary medicine. An extra quart of milk each week covers the cost.

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DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A. A digestive tonic that helps the hen use more ration for egg production—strengthens and advances young chicks to early maturity—prevents fowl ailments. Costs but a trifle—a penny's worth is enough for thirty fowl per day.

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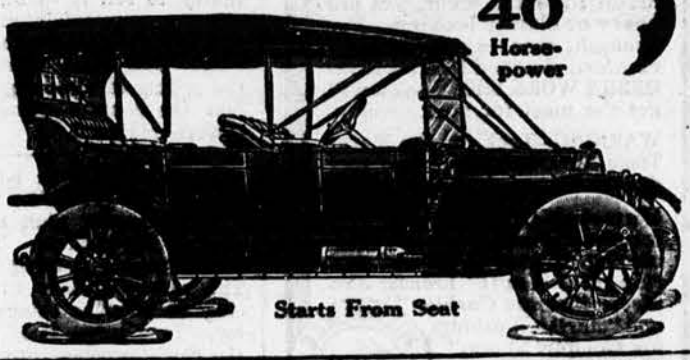

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Your horse cannot work with a sore shoulder caused by an ill-fitting collar, any more than you could with a sore foot caused by a badly fitted shoe.

Ventiplex Pads remedy all this, because they prevent sore neck, rubs or galls. The fabric out of which they are made is ventilated and allows a free circulation of air under the collar which keeps the neck dry, cool and comfortable.

Ask your dealer for Ventiplex and insist on getting it. It is the best, but costs no more. If your dealer cannot supply you, send us his name and we will ship a sample immediately.

Patented Sept. 20, 1910. Our folder sent on request. We also make the famous "Stay-on" Blanket.

BURLINGTON BLANKET CO. Dept. 30 Burlington, Wis.

15.95 AND UPWARD AMERICAN SEPARATOR

THIS OFFER IS NO CATCH. It is a solid proposition to send, on trial, fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running separator for $15.95. Skims hot or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. Designed especially for small dairies, hotels and private families. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Gears thoroughly protected. Western orders filled from Western points. Whether your dairy is large or small, write us and obtain our handsome free catalog. Address:

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 1091 BAINBRIDGE, N.Y.

DAIRY

Answering L. E. K., Emporia: A silo 14 by 28 feet will hold enough silage to supply 20 cows with about 30 pounds silage per day for eight months.

Once for all we will again answer a question which, in spite of all we have written this winter, but regarding which every week someone asks. Good silage is in no way injurious to the milch cow or the quality of milk or cream. The last letter we have is one asking whether or not silage will cause tuberculosis. No! No!

There is no way by which the producing ability of dairy cows can be so quickly and economically increased as by the use of a pure-bred sire from a large producing dam of a heavy producing strain. If you would have better milkers you cannot avoid using a dairy-bred bull.

It is amusing to hear a dairyman say that his cow gives so many pounds of milk or fat a day "on pasture alone." If a cow has all the good pasture she can consume she will yield all she is capable of giving. The thing we continually strive for is to secure a combination of feeds as good as pasture.

"When oleomargarine is permitted to be colored in semblance or imitation of butter, it gives the dealers an opportunity to sell it as butter. It then becomes a counterfeit, and where counterfeiting is possible, competition is impossible. The dairy interests do not fear the selling of oleomargarine, but they do fear the counterfeiting of butter," says Governor Hoard.

Dairy farming in Kansas is easy. It is easy to grow the right feed. The hand separator plan makes it easy to market the product. The cash plan for cream makes getting the money easy. The money is easy to spend—but it is easy to buy the things the money pays for. In Kansas it is easier to convert the cow's product into cash than in any other state.

J. W. R., Missouri, asks if dehorning an aged bull will injure his breeding qualities. Is ensilage a good feed for a bull? No permanent harm will result from dehorning an aged bull. Do the dehorning, if possible, out of the breeding season, giving bull time to recover from the shock before breeding season is on. Ensilage is a good feed for a bull. Feed to bull as you would to other stock.

L. C. H., Garnett, Kan., wants to know what we would think of crossing Aberdeen-Angus on Holsteins. His idea is to get a cow that will produce a lot of milk and a calf that will make first-class beef. Our advice is not to do it. We know the results will be disappointing. The worst feature of the scheme is that no one can foretell the results. It does not pay to mix breeds in this manner.

A subscriber asks how much space we will devote in our annual dairy number to a discussion of the dual purpose cow versus the dairy-bred cow. We had arranged for no discussion. However, if KANSAS FARMER readers will place their ideas in writing we will print some of the best letters. In fact, for the best letter on the subject we will give a standard work on dairying. This is a good opportunity to express yourself. Have the letters reach us not later than March 10.

A farmer a few days ago told me that the cream check was the handiest thing about the farm. I asked him what about the egg check. Said he did not get a check for eggs. The eggs his wife exchanged at the store for the family living, but the cream check was to the farm what the eggs were to the house. He said the cream check was a "pick up," like the eggs. Why not a larger cream check from the same number of cows? It is easy to get it. Many farmers have learned the way to increase the cream check, and each year more are learning.

New York dairymen are wide awake to the value of alfalfa as a milk feed, and every effort is being made by the dairy farmers of that state to get a "set" of alfalfa. These men are wise. Circumstances force them to dairy. They must have protein feeds to produce milk, and they know it. Is it not strange that one-half the dairy farmers of Kansas are without alfalfa, while most of them have land adapted to its growing and need not worry about getting the soil in shape to grow profitable crops?

From this time until grass the milch cow will experience trying times. She will have tired of the sorghum and Kafir roughage and of the prairie hay. When the sun begins to shine warm in the early spring the cow does not eat well unless supplied with feed more appetizing than usual. It is a good plan to hold in reserve some choice feed for this time of year. Sheaf oats, alfalfa hay or bright millet fed late in the spring will be relished by the cows. If you do not have these, provide them for next year. Variety is one essential in the feeding of milch cows for best results.

Do you know in dollars and cents what was the income from the dairy herd last year? Do you know how near that income came to meeting the actual cash outlay for living and farm expenses? If the amount received in the shape of cream checks did not offset the cash outlay for these two items you are not producing for sale as much butter-fat as you should. This income should at least measure the extent of your dairy operations. Hundreds of Kansas farmers have done that much, and many more.

The dairy cow will smile, the milk pail will be filled to overflowing, and the cream check will be larger if those of you who have silos will fill the silo with oats for summer feeding. If you have not yet bought a silo, buy in time to fill with oats and feed out before time to fill again with corn. You will never know until you have tried it how much money a silo will make for you as a means of supplementing dry and short pastures. If you are located in the eastern third of Kansas, sow cow peas with the oats. This combination makes silage par excellence, and the cow peas will do the land good.

A writer who says he is a good judge of dairy cows sets forth in an exchange how his judgment stood him well at a public sale. He bought two grade cows for $11.50 and $12 each. The $12 cow produced in three milking periods of nine months each an average of 7,000 pounds of milk and 320 pounds of butter, that sold at an average of 30 cents, and the skim milk added at 20 cents per cwt. makes an average income of $105.40, at a cost of $43.40 for feed, or an average profit of $62. The $11.50 cow produced in the same time an average of 5,700 pounds of milk, and 325 pounds of butter that sold for 30 cents per pound, which made an average income of $104.50 at a cost of $47.50, making a net profit of $57 per year. It is too bad other good judges of cows were not present to push the price up a bit. This shows what a man who knows his business can do.

Holstein Official Records.

The Holstein-Freisian Association reports official seven-days' test on 265 cows. This herd of 265 animals, of which over one-half were heifers with first or second calves, produced in seven consecutive days, 105,087.1 pounds of milk containing 3,702.656 pounds of butter fat; thus showing an average of 3.52 per cent fat. The average production for each animal was 396.6 pounds of milk containing 13.972 pounds of butter fat; equivalent to over 56.6 pounds, or nearly 27 quarts of milk per day; and 16.3 pounds of the best commercial butter per week. While the averages for this issue are not quite as large as those for the last; yet considering that the herd is somewhat younger, they are nearly as large, and the milk again shows a fat content of above 3.5 per cent.

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THE WINNERS

NETHERHALL BROWNIE IX
World's Record Ayrshire
Owner Uses a Tubular

DAIRYMEN making most money use high producing cows and the highest producing cream separator, Mr. J. W. Clise, successful business dairyman of Redmond, Wash., owns Netherhall Brownie IX, world's record Ayrshire cow shown above. He uses and recommends the

SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separator

Others, too numerous to mention, likewise use Tubulars exclusively. Tubulars are winners. Twice the skimming force. Skim faster and twice as clean. Dairy Tubulars contain no disks. Tubulars produce best and most cream—make a profit no other separator can get. Other separators taken in part payment for Tubulars. Ask for free trial.

BOTH FREE

Ask for catalog No. 165 and "Business Dairying." Both are free, postpaid.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. West Chester, Pa.

Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Ore.; Dallas, Tex.; Toronto, Can.; Winnipeg, Man.

Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; $50 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.

Big Check for a Side Line.

George Denison, of Altamont, during January sold to his cream buyer $83.35 worth of butter fat from 13 cows. The Altamont Journal says: "Dairying is only a side line for Mr. Denison. He is one of our leading farmers and stock buyers. He raises his own feed and is not out money in keeping the stock he has on hand. The above sum of money for January butter fat does not represent the value of the milk Mr. Denison has left to feed his hogs. The income that Mr. Denison gets from his milk cows makes a nice business within itself, say nothing of the money made from other lines."

Co-operative Breeding in Wisconsin.

In a recent issue of Prairie Farmer is described the results of co-operative breeding in Holstein herds in Dodge county, Wis. The first Holstein cattle were brought into that section more than 40 years ago, and soon won favor. E. E. Randall was a pioneer breeder, S. B. Jones another. The Randall herd bull, Duke of Wild Rose, left some fine daughters to which much of the dairy stock in the community now trace. The owners of some half dozen herds of pure-breds, co-operated in the early 90's, tested their animals, weeded out poor ones, banished the scrub bull from that section, built modern stables and silos and made other improvements. Pure-bred bulls have been used exclusively for many years, the average price paid for herd headers being about $100. All good calves are raised. Heifers are bred to freshen at 2 years or a little older. Cows are kept healthy and vigorous by means of sanitary surroundings. Herds are regularly tested for tuberculosis, but reactions are rare. A selling association conducts public sales to which members may consign their animals. Last year's sale averaged $230 on 175 head of cattle.

Proper Use of Feed Required.

The Pacific Dairy Review, commenting upon the performance of a California cows which in 12 months produced 998 pounds of butter fat, says the cow ate $120.40 worth of feed. That paper says the feed consisted of silage, green corn, green peas and oats, clover hay and mixed hay as roughage at different periods throughout the year. She consumed daily a mixture composed of 24 pounds of bran, ajax flakes, gluten meal and corn meal.

That is eating some. Indeed we see the so-called practical dairyman throw up his hands and declare that it is extravagance and that such results are worth nothing in the cause of dairy advancement. But, wait a bit; let's reason the thing out. What are cows kept for? To give milk; yes, but in a broader sense we keep them to convert foodstuffs into milk. This being the case, what has the amount that a cow eats to do with the matter? Is it a question whether she eats $129 worth of food in a year or $25 worth? No; it is a question as to what kind of returns she makes on the food, whether she lets it pass through herself unassimilated, puts it into flesh or whether she simply refuses to eat it through a lack of capacity to handle it.

You have a given amount of foodstuffs that you raise on your farm or buy, and the object of your being in the dairy business is to convert it into milk. If one cow can manufacture it all into milk, why use two, three or possibly six, which number of average cows it would require to produce what this cow alone accomplished? She produced as much as six average cows do, but she did not eat the food that six average cows would consume. Here is where you gain by the cow that has dairy capacity, which is nothing more nor less than a capacity to convert food into milk with a minimum waste. A manufacturer, who needs 100 horse-power to operate his plant, does not install 10 boilers and 10 engines to accomplish the result. Why? Because it is wasteful. Every boiler and every engine consumes a part of the fuel before any of it becomes available for power. The aggregate of this loss, the wear-and-tear, the friction, the escaping heat and so on in the 10 engines and boilers is many times greater than it is in an efficient 100-horse-power boiler and engine. So you never see 10 small boilers and engines doing the work that one big one can do. It is the same with cows. If they are efficient, of big capacity and rightly cared for one can do the work of three, four and even six ordinary ones and save money by doing it. There are too many low-power, inefficient cows taxing the dairymen. The trouble with too many dairymen is that they figure they have a certain number of cows that they must feed. If they would reason in the opposite direction, that is, that they have feed that they want to convert into milk as economically as possible, their reasoning would lead to better results. You don't keep cows to feed; you have feed and must have cows to convert it into something that you can sell to best advantage. Some dairymen keep cows as though they liked to see them eat, just as you see people enjoying a feast.

Prize Pony Winners.

This is a picture of Master Emil Osburn, Chapman, Kan., Route No. 2, and his Shetland pony, "Don," which was given to him last December by KANSAS

"DON."
Given to Emil Osburn, Chapman, Kan., Rural Route No. 2.

FARMER. Emil writes that he is well pleased with his pony, saddle, bridle and blanket. Emil is a live, wide-awake boy and will make a successful business man. He proved himself a hustler in working for "Don."

We herewith quote in part a letter we received from the mother of little Floyd Ramsey:

"Am sending Floyd's and 'Tom Thumb's' picture. Floyd is too small to write for himself. 'Tom Thumb' is certainly a fine little pony, and Floyd is very proud of him, and so grateful to his grandmother, Mrs. Coggeshall, who

"TOM THUMB."
Given to Floyd Ramsey, El Dorado, Kan., Rural Route No. 4.

helped him to win it. KANSAS FARMER gave him a beautiful pony."—HIS MAMA.

KANSAS FARMER will give away four more pure-bred Shetland ponies with outfits March 30. Any boy or girl living in Kansas has an opportunity of becoming the happy winner of one of these beautiful little fellows. Write for particulars to the Pony Boy, care of KANSAS FARMER, 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

A JERSEY CREAM RECORD.

"I have just shipped to Mr. W. S. Mitchell, a Jersey breeder at Garden City, Kan., the 11-months-old Jersey bull which I advertised in KANSAS FARMER. He is out of Rowena and weighed 640 pounds, and is an outstanding calf from every angle. Here is the record of the herd of 15 cows for January—31 days: Sold thirteen 10-gallon cans of cream, 354.4 pounds butter fat, for $114.40, after supplying family on farm and feeding whole milk to a few small calves. One-third of the herd, or five head, were 2-year-old heifers with first calf."—CHESTER THOMAS, Waterville, Kan.

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CREAM SEPARATORS

No Excuse for any Cow Owner Being Without One

There is no reason why any cow owner who sells cream or makes butter should be without a cream separator and there is no excuse why he should not have the best separator.

Any creameryman or experienced dairyman will tell you that a good cream separator will give you a great deal more and a great deal better butter than you can make with any gravity setting system, and equally, of course, more and better cream, if you are selling cream.

The DE LAVAL is acknowledged by creamerymen and the best posted dairymen the world over to be the *"World's Standard"* and the one and only separator that always accomplishes the best results possible and always gives satisfaction.

You cannot make the excuse that you can't afford to buy a De Laval, because it will not only save its cost over any gravity setting in six months and any other separator in a year, but is sold either for cash or on such liberal terms that it will actually pay for itself.

A little investigation will prove to you that the truth of the matter is that you really can't afford to make cream or butter *without* the use of a DE LAVAL cream separator.

The nearest De Laval local agent will be glad to demonstrate this to your own satisfaction, or you may write to us direct.

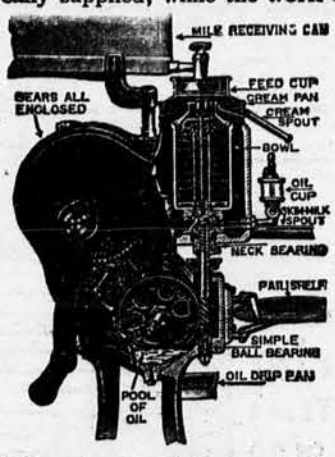
THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE

Our Competitors Recognize the Superiority of the INTERLOCKING

United States Cream Separator

by their recent attempted imitation of its long used oiling system.

The automatic lubricating system of the Interlocking U. S. Cream Separator represents the **most advanced ideas** in separator lubrication. Its gears and spindle bearings are **constantly bathed** in a **spray of fresh, clean oil,** automatically supplied; while the **worn out, dirty oil in turn is drained off** through the overflow tube. There is no danger of the bearings running dry. There is no necessity of using the dirty oil over and over after its lubricating qualities are all used up. **All the possible oil value is automatically secured in the most thorough yet economical manner.**



This extraordinary oiling system which is superior to all others—plus **strong accurately made gears** of the very best material and design—**explains why the U. S. Interlocking Cream Separator runs easier and has longer wearing qualities** than any other cream separator made.

If these are the qualities **you would like to have in your cream separator** ask us to give you a free, practical demonstration so that you can see for yourself that our claims are fulfilled in every particular.

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Distributing Warehouses in every dairy section of the country.

The Easy Louden Way

The harder you work the Louden Hay Carrier and the heavier you load it, the better it shows up. You can't break it down—years of hard service won't send the

LOUDEN HAY CARRIER

to the repair shop. It lasts a lifetime. Its lock has a square catch and cannot possibly wedge or fail to work. The powerful wheel arms will never spread. All twist and kink are let out of the rope by our simple patented rope swivel, the only successful swivel on the market. Won't bind on the track, has adjustable stops.

The Louden Balance Grapple Fork is the best fork ever built. Will handle dry clover, alfalfa or thrashed straw where all others fail. The Louden Hay Carrier and Louden Grapple Fork will work in any barn and handle all kinds of hay with more satisfaction than any others. See them at your dealer's—if he does not have them, write us.

Send for catalog of complete barn and cow stable fixtures—Hay Carriers, Door Hangers, Litter and Feed Carriers, Cow Stalls, Cow Stanchions etc.—also our FREE BOOK on the value of manure and how to care for it.

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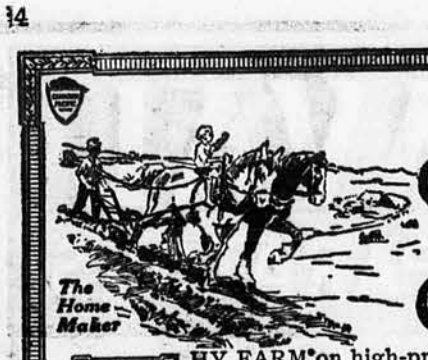

WHY FARM on high-priced, worn-out lands when the richest virgin soil is waiting for you in *Manitoba, Saskatchewan* and *Alberta*, the great Prairie Provinces of Western Canada? In many parts of the United States you have to spend as much money to fertilize an acre of your farm, as a fresh, rich, virgin acre will cost you in Western Canada. The first prize of $1000 for the best wheat in the world was awarded to a Western Canada farmer at the New York Land Show—farmers on our low-priced lands won first, second and third prizes for wheat in competition with the world.

Go where you too can prosper, where you will find perfect health, where you can earn a farm and a home in a few years' time at most—many farmers have paid for their farms with one crop—where it does not take a lifetime of drudgery to make a competence and where energetic efforts bring riches quickly.

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The Canadian Pacific Railway Company offers you the finest irrigated and non-irrigated land along its lines at low figures, and on long terms of payment—lands adapted to grain growing, to poultry raising, dairying, mixed farming, and to cattle, hog, sheep and horse raising—in the Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Select your own land. Decide what kind of farming you want to follow, and let the Canadian Pacific Railway put you on the road to fortune. Magnificent soil, good climate, good markets, excellent schools, good government, all are awaiting you in Western Canada; and a great Railway Company whose interest it is to help you to succeed, is offering you the pick of the best. *The best land is being taken first.* Don't wait. Ask for our handsome illustrated books and maps, with full information, free. Write and investigate this great proposition today. Address

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Spreading is generally done when ground is rough; large and heavy loads are usually hauled. Success spreaders are built to withstand severest tests. Firmly mortised, trussed and bolted frame, is made of second growth ash.

the Success reduce the draft at least one horse and add years of life. They insure all shafts running in line and retaining oil. Success Spreaders are the lightest draft spreaders on the market.

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Seven complete sets of roller bearings on

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Throwing machine in gear slides beater back out of load. When the machine starts, the beater is free. It is revolving when load comes in contact with it. Thus strain is off the beater as well as the pull necessary to start the load greatly reduced.

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Freight Paid to any station east of the Rocky Mountains on all orders of six gallons or more, except to N. D., S. D., Colo., N. M., Tex., Okla., Miss., Ala., La., Ga. and Fla. Delivered price to these States 5c. per gallon additional.

Write for FREE Color Card, catalogue and prices, or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to the Southern Illinois National Bank.

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At Bargain Prices

$4.95 for 12-foot gate as illustrated. Other sizes in proportion. Never before has anyone offered you our quality at any price.

Big illustrated folder giving complete details and full description of guaranteed gates sent free on request.

No longer necessary to worry and fuss with wooden gates. Trojan adjustable steel gates are just as cheap, wear, better, look better, easier to handle than the best wood gate ever made.

Sold on 2 Years' Guarantee

No fix and ends. Test them. Try them for 2 years. If they break or fail to satisfy you get your money back. $5,000 bond protects you. You take no chance. Trojan gates are steel gates. Made of special heavy high carbon steel tubing. Have patent latch, special hinges. Cannot sag. Absolutely hog tight and bull proof.

W. K. Voorhees, Mgr., Standard Mfg. Co., 310 State St., Cedar Falls, Ia.

1 Gate Free

That's my special offer open to only 1 farmer in each community who will help me introduce Trojan gates. Write today for literature and full particulars. W. K. Voorhees.

POULTRY

Cold weather, snowy weather, sloppy weather, which we are now experiencing, are all bad for early chickens.

If you have not the proper buildings and equipment to raise early chicks after they are hatched, you had better wait for fairer weather before hatching them.

Remember it is the number of chickens you raise to maturity that augments the contents of your pocketbook, and not the number that you may happen to hatch.

When snow covers the ground the hens cannot find the grit necessary to grind their food. This must be supplied to them or there will be a scarcity of eggs, and maybe some soft-shelled ones.

Some poultry breeders will not guarantee the eggs for hatching they sell, if they are to be put in an incubator. This is because so many people do not know how to run an incubator properly, whereas it is supposed that everybody knows how to set a hen.

As roup is so prevalent these days, too many remedies cannot be given, though we have printed quite a number lately. We hear of a new one: Give the sick fowl an ordinary quinine capsule once a day for a week, and a tablespoonful of castor oil twice a week. It is said to be a sure cure.

In Ohio last fall a special agricultural train was sent out over the Ohio & Western Railroad. As the farmers boarded the train to inspect the exhibits, the poultry professors asked 1,483 of them if they kept pure-bred poultry. Only 142 of them answered in the affirmative, showing that the proportion was less than 10 per cent. We have no means of knowing what percentage of Kansas farmers breed pure-bred poultry, but inasmuch as Ohio is a denser and earlier settled state than Kansas, the presumption is that the percentage of pure-bred poultry raisers among the farmers is much less in this state than in Ohio. The percentage in Ohio of less than 10 per cent was considered very low, especially when it is considered that pure-bred poultry is so much more profitable than scrub stock. One of the professors on the train said that pure-bred poultry consume less feed, produce more eggs, and are worth at least one-fourth more to the farmer than mongrel stock.

A correspondent wishes to know how long after mating his pens before the eggs are fertile. Also whether a pure-bred hen once contaminated by a scrub rooster is not thereafter incapacitated from producing pure-bred fowls, even when mated to a pure-bred male of the same breed as herself. Eggs should be fertile within a week after mating of pens, though if the hens were accompanied by another male bird before the mating of the pens, it takes from 10 to 14 days before the influence of the previous male is eliminated. As for the other question of the contamination of a pure-bred hen by a scrub male: Expert embryologists tell us that there is no foundation for the old belief that the hen will never thereafter produce pure-bred chickens. They claim that there can be community of blood in oviparous creatures, like fowls, because the egg is excluded from the body of the hen and warms into life before the fetus-circulation exists. However, this is too fine a science to be discussed in KANSAS FARMER, but it can be taken for granted that after a pure-bred hen has been taken away from one male bird and then mated to a pure-bred male of her own breed, that in three weeks' time the eggs laid will be sure to produce pure-bred chickens of her own breed.

Oberlin, Kan., February 24, 1912.

Dear Sirs:—Have had some cases of crooked tails among my chickens, they carrying their tail feathers on one side. Would like to know the cause of it, and also the remedy. What is the cause of spurs on hens? Please answer through the columns of your paper.—A READER.

ANS.—(1) A crooked tail is caused by some inherent weakness of the part that supports the tail feathers. "Wry tail," as it is technically called, is a disqualification according to the Standard of Perfection, and are thrown out of competition at poultry shows. The defect is supposed to be hereditary, and birds having it should not be used for breeding purposes. Overcrowding when very young is apt to increase the number of wry-tailed chickens. (2) Every chicken that is hatched has the nucleus of spurs, and will grow large on hens when several years old. Hens should be killed before their spurs get large.

Hens' Nests.

The Department of Agriculture gives some good hints about hens' nests. It says that in constructing nest boxes three points should be kept constantly in mind: (1) The box should be of such a nature that it can be readily cleaned and thoroughly disinfected; if it is removable so that it can be taken out of doors, so much the better. (2) It should be placed in the dark, or where there is only just sumcient light for the fowl to distinguish the nest and nest egg. (3) There should be plenty of room on two or three sides of the nest. It is a well-known fact that some hens in seeking a nest will always drive off other hens, no matter how many vacant nests may be available. If the nest is so arranged that it can be approached only from one side, when one hen is driving another from the nest there is likely to be more or less of a combat, the result of which is often a broken egg. This, perhaps, more than any other one thing, leads to the vice of egg-eating. The habit of egg-eating is not contracted where the nests are arranged in the dark and open on two or three sides. Nests for Leghorns or Hamburgs may be made of 6-inch fence boards nailed together so as to form boxes 8x10 inches and 6 inches deep. Where perches are arranged with a platform underneath to catch the droppings the nests may be placed on the floor underneath this platform, the opening in front closed with a door which either lets down from the top or lifts from the bottom. Where nests are placed side by side it is necessary to have the partitions between them of sufficient height so that it will be impossible for a hen to draw eggs from one nest to another. Whenever the nest boxes are filled so full with nest material that a hen can draw an egg from one nest to another, some of the eggs are likely to be broken.

Do Poultry Figures Lie?

The profit in, and the excellence of the poultry business, as a source of easy money have been exploited by adepts with pencils so often, and to such extent, that it has become a standing joke with many people, to say that lead pencils are the greater part of the bigness of the poultry industry. Many writers of good judgment on many subjects seem to lose all sense of proportion when they tackle the poultry business which permits some writers and statisticians to credit any figures of which they may hear or see, as indisputable facts.

The Nebraska Farmer published some statistics, in its issue of February 7, 1912, to show the comparative greatness of the "Record of the Humble Hen" of Nebraska for 1911. A scrutiny of these figures, in comparison with figures in the United States census reports and with those in the report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for 1911, seems to lend color to the suspicion that lead pencils figured largely in casting up the totals.

These figures give Nebraska's egg production as 268,531,014 dozen last year, valued at $40,279,651, at the rate of 15 cents a dozen. The unit price per dozen probably is not open to question. But the quantity production looks a bit stretched. The United States census reports for 1910 place Kansas ahead of Nebraska in number of head of poultry in these states. For the sake of comparison and proportion, it may be admitted that Nebraska had as many

egg producing fowls last year as Kansas. The number in Kansas, according to the census in 1910, was, in round numbers, 15,600,000, including chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese and peafowls. Of these, 15,266,000 were chickens. The figures are of hens and roosters together.

To produce 268,531,014 dozen eggs in a year 15,600,000 fowls would have to lay 204 eggs each, or 17 dozen per fowl. Now, admitting for the moment that roosters lay eggs, it has never happened, and likely will not happen for a good many years to come, that 15,600,000 fowls will average 204 eggs per fowl per year. As roosters don't lay eggs the figures mean that the hens had to lay more than an average of 204 eggs each to prove that the figures given don't lie. It is, of course, impossible to say how many of Nebraska's fowls, last year, were roosters. An estimate of one-third is very likely a conservative one. But to give the benefit of the doubt, it may be figured that one-fourth the total number were male birds. On the basis of the estimate used for the total, this would give Nebraska a total of 11,625,000 laying hens to produce 268,531,014 dozen eggs, or over 23 dozen per year per hen—276 eggs—a unit production not made by a dozen hens in the whole state, if, indeed, in the whole world.

As the average egg production per year per hen, taking as many as 10,000,000 hens into consideration, is less than 100 it seem evident that there is something wrong with the system used by those who gathered the statistics upon whichare based the figures in question. Either that or a mistaken value has been placed on the reliability of information furnished, or errors have occurred in the classifying of the information or in the casting up of the totals.

The Kansas hen does not yet yield to the Nebraska hen, either in size or productiveness, and the Kansas hen claims less than $10,000,000 for her 1911 egg crop. The unit price used in calculating the year's total was the same in both states. So it would appear that the figures given out for the 1911 Nebraska egg crop are about four times more than what was, in all probability, the actual production. But even so discounted, the figures still are impressive in their bigness, when compared with the figures in other lines of production, taking into account relative investments and cost of labor.—HENRY GREEN, Marion County, Kan.

Farm Drainage and Good Roads

Several million acres of rich agricultural land in Kansas are unprofitably cultivated every year because they are too wet. If this land—the most fertile in the state—was drained, crop yields might be increased 100 per cent easily. Proper reclamation would mean from 15 to 30 million dollars annually in increased crops. Farmers in wet sections have, by the use of tile, achieved marvelous results. Drainage in this state needs boosting; the possibilities of it need a hearing, the Agricultural Collage has decided. That is why the Drainage and Good Roads Special, carrying engineers from the Agricultural College this week, made a stop at every point on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad from Junction City to Paola.

On file in the office of Mr. Walker are many reports from Kansas farmers who have made money by draining their land. There is Oscar Rhodes, of Cherokee county, who tried tile drainage on five acres of land that had been yuilding only 25 bushels of corn to the acre. Results came quickly for him. The very next year after putting in the tile he raised 300 bushels of corn on that piece of land—60 bushels an acre. Putting in the system cost about $20 an acre.

Another Rhoades, W. H., of Manhattan, put in 20 acres of drains last spring. It was upland, too. On this land no crop worth mentioning had been grown for years. Willows had grown upon it. But last summer—the first season after drainage—Mr. Rhoades raised 50 bushels of corn to the acre on that land. Samples of the corn shown at the Riley County Institute last fall won first prize.

In both of these instances Mr. Walker visited the land, surveyed it and give instructions for laying the tile. These services are furnished free by the college.

Likes it "Fine."

I like Kansas Farmer fine. The articles you have on hog cholera are alone worth the price of the paper. Also I like the class of men you have as live stock advertisers. Your editorials cannot be beaten.—C. C. COATS, Breeder of Duroc Jerseys, Palmyra, Ill.

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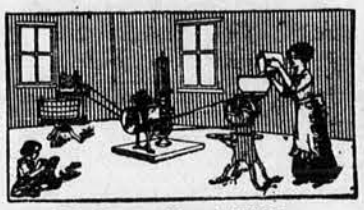
The engine clamps *direct to the pump*, without bothersome belts or pump jacks. No anchor posts, no special platform required. Just hitch it to the pump and *let 'er go!*



Helps the Wife and Daughters

This picture shows how the engine helps the women folks run cream separators, washing machines, etc. It is just as willing to help the *boys* by turning the *grindstone*, the *fanning mill* or similar machines.

Fits Any Pump and Makes It Hump!

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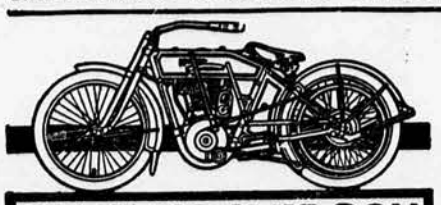

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"They used to have a farming rule
Of forty acres and a mule.

Results were won by later men
With forty square feet and a hen.

And nowadays success we see
With forty inches and a bee."

"New occasions teach new duties;
Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward,
Who would keep abreast of truth."
—Lowell.

"If the Grange is going to prosper, it must do the things the farmers want done; it must be active in solving the economic problems that are vital to the state," said State Master Judson of Iowa.

Secretary Freeman of the National Grange says: "History will, I am sure, recognize the Grange movement as the fundamental as well as the pioneer movement to make country life equal to city life, and to develop the country folks along the same standards set for others."

The Grange in New York state now numbers a full 100,000 members, and it is a power for good. Legislators know that the Grange in New York is a strong, aggressive and determined body of farmers.

Iowa has doubled her Grange membership in the last year and is now at work to do the same thing this year. Kansas is growing all right, but she could grow faster. It is up to each member to do his part, and the growth of the membership in the state will take care of itself.

"How dear to my heart are the flapjacks and bacon that mother constructed in days long ago. And how I would eat 'till my food shop was achin' and swallow each jack 'till the flap didn't show. The coffee and rolls and fritters that sizzled, the cat that sat meouwing for scraps now and then. Oh, you may have breakfast served up in three courses, but give me the flapjacks and bacon again."

"Sonny, you can always be a sportsman. A sportsman does things because he likes them, Bobby, for no other reason—not for money, nor to become famous, nor even to win—and a right man does not get pleasure in doing a thing if in any way he takes an unfair advantage—if you—not the thinking you, nor even the conscious you, but the 'way-down-deep-in-your-heart you that you can't fool nor trick nor lie to—if that you is satisfied, it's all right."

Prosperity comes from diligence, but diligence undirected may be worse than slothfulness, said J. B. Ellis. The slower one travels in the wrong direction the easier it is to get back to the right road, but the swifter he goes in the right direction the sooner he reaches the goal. Prosperity comes from doing the right thing at the right time and in the right way. Science teaches us how to do a thing in the right way, but of ourselves we must learn to do the right thing at the right time.

One of the greatest troubles with the farmers of the west has been that they attempt to cultivate too much land. If it is possible to convince tenant farmers that they can make a living on a small amount of land, which they can now buy cheaply and on almost any terms, I am confident that thousands of such men will become small land owners and that the methods and tendencies of their lives will thus be permanently changed for the better.

"There are now 50,000 doses of the serum at the State Agricultural College, where it is made," said Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner J. H. Mercer. "That is enough to immunize 50,000 hogs. When the epidemic started the plant at the college was hampered by lack of funds, and had no serum on hand worth mentioning. It secured assistance and serum was put out as rapidly as possible. In this manner thousands of hogs were saved over the state. Hereafter, when an epidemic of cholera is imminent, the diseased herds will be quarantined, they will be vaccinated, and the owner will be compelled to keep his pens in a sanitary condition."

Several resolutions were introduced at the New York State Grange bearing on the good of the order. Among the more important of these were the following: Instructing the executive committee to co-operate with the National Dairy Union in its effort to defeat any and all bills introduced in Congress having in view the reduction of the present tax on oleomargarine or permitting the sale of same or any other substance colored in imitation of butter and to use so much of the funds of the Grange as may be necessary to accomplish such purpose. Another resolution that provided for the election of one delegate to the State Grange for each 600 members in each county was defeated, and a resolution asking the State Master to use his best endeavors at the National Grange meeting for a proportional representation plan was approved.

The New Hampshire State Grange is offering a prize for the best degree work that is done in each of the 27 deputies' districts before September 30. This is a step in the right direction. Surely nothing could add more to the value and effectiveness of subordinate Grange meetings than to require every officer to memorize the degree work. It is hard to conceive of the great increase of interest that would be sure to follow if the work were all memorized and the officers trained so as to confer the degrees properly. On the other hand, nothing so detracts from interest in Grange meetings as to have the degree work poorly or improperly done. Everybody believes that the Grange degree work is beautiful, instructive and impressive, but where the work is poorly done it is left to the imagination to find this out.

Good Roads.

The committee on good roads of the New York State Grange advised careful experimentation with the different forms of road construction on limited mileage and then applying results with careful consideration to topographical conditions in the traffic demands of the different sections. The committee also recommended that the hard and slippery finishes used on some of our state highways be eliminated and a suitable substitute be used. The committee further stated: "While the paved roads are receiving the attention of the general public today we are frequently led to realize they are not the whole thing and the expense for their construction precludes their ever being thus. We realize much has been and is being done in the way of improving our dirt roads, but urgently recommend that experiments be made along different methods of road drainage with a view to its adoption into a general system of farm drainage on the land adjoining. With the advent of new ditching machinery it is a question of only a few years when this demand will be strongly made and much expense will be saved by its previous solution."

Hon. J. H. Mercer, live stock sanitary commissioner of Kansas, states that the hog cholera situation has cleared up in Kansas so that there only remain two small districts in the state that are yet afflicted to any great extent. Mr. Mercer does not believe another such outbreak of cholera will ever be possible in Kansas.

The great defect of life in the ordinary small town is the lack of opportunity for young folks to work. The work there is in the stores, butcher shop, bakery, and is generally secured by the sons of native townsmen, the proprietors of the business. There is work on nearby farms in harvest time; but these boys are out of touch with the spirit of the farm and unaccustomed to the heat and the work.

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You can have a big crop ready in four years if you plant

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Catalpa Speciosa makes the best posts. Longest lasting in the ground, so bring highest prices. No other good wood grows so fast. But you must get genuine Catalpa—not the common "scrub" kind.

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Nursery Stock—Fruit, Ornamental, Shade and Forest trees, Small Fruits, Shrubs, Vines, etc. All stock this year especially hardy, thrifty, and vigorous. Fine condition for spring planting. Full satisfaction to all customers. Send for fruit book and prices today.

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FRUIT BOOK FREE TO YOU

TRENT'S Seed Corn First prize six consecutive years at Manhattan—State Corn Show—proves I have best strains Seed Corn in the West. Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone Co. White, fire dried, tested and guaranteed. Pure Red Texas Oats, Clover, Timothy and Alfalfa Seed. Write for free catalog. Every farmer will find it of interest.

S. G. TRENT, Box K, Hiawatha, Kansas.

ZILLER'S PURE-BRED SEED CORN LEADS.

I have found out by years of work and experience the best varieties for this country and the best methods of producing and taking care of seed corn properly. Five leading varieties—Hiawatha Yellow Dent, Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone County White, Legal Tender and Farmer's Interest. Also full line of garden and field seeds, raised and gathered under my personal supervision. Write for illustrated catalog.

John D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kansas.

Greenwood County Nursery.

We have for spring delivery a general line of nursery stock. Apple, crab apple, pear, cherry, plum, peach, apricot and quince trees, grape vines, berry plants, rhubarb, asparagus, roses, flowering shrubs, Catalpa Speciosa and Black Locust. Certificate of nursery inspection with each shipment. J. W. HINSHAW, Prop., Eureka, Kan.

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This is good stuff. We guarantee it to please you. Our supply is limited. Price, shelled and graded, per bushel, $2; in the ear, crated, per bushel, $2.50.

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Low prices on choice, dependable Fruit Trees and Evergreens, and special low prices on Early Richmond and Montmorency Cherry Trees.

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to invent improvements on everything in daily use. Your invention may make a fortune. Get it patented. Send for my free booklet, "Inventors' Guide." This booklet contains valuable information and it costs you absolutely nothing. Don't delay. Frederick G. Fischer, Pat. Atty., 307 Junction Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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SEED CORN Hildreth Yellow Dent / Commercial White

Two best varieties, yielding 10 to 20 bushels more per acre. Write for prices, and place orders early.
C. D. RESLER,
R. D. 4, Chanute, Kan.

Orchard Heating vs Jack Frost

A few years ago the idea of "heating all out of doors" would have been thought by many as ridiculous and out of reason. Orchard heating is new to the Colorado orchardist, but the practice is not new, although some of the methods used and improvements made are.

Careful observance of the weather conditions and study of the United States weather forecast should be made before and during the period when spring frosts are expected. There should be well tested thermometers in the orchard as well as on the outside, and notes should be made of the readings.

There is no doubt but that the earth stores up a certain amount of heat during a warm day and that this heat is given off in some quantity during the night, and that a cloud of smoke over any given area will act as a blanket and cause the heat to be radiated more slowly. But when a cold spell is preceded by several rather cold, cloudy days, there is much less heat stored in the soil as the soil, during all these days, has been slowly giving up its heat, therefore the blanket of smoke does little good in this instance. Smoke, however, does much to retain the heat from the heaters and also helps to prevent the frozen fruit from thawing out too rapidly after sunrise in the morning.

If the temperature on the outside of the orchard falls to much below 19 degrees Fahrenheit, there is little use to maintain the fires unless one has a large number of heaters, for it will take a large number to keep the temperature at about 30 degrees Fahrenheit. In a few instances the temperature of protected trees has been raised about 14 degrees, but as a rule it takes very good equipment, using plenty of fuel, to raise the temperature 10 degrees Fahrenheit. The degree of temperature damaging to fruit will depend largely upon the stage of growth of the fruit buds. The amount of damage done to the fruit will depend a great deal upon the amount or number of thrifty fruit buds.

The theory of holding back the fruit buds by keeping the soil around the roots frozen is very misleading, because the commencement of bud growth is independent of root action. If the soil could be so treated as to affect the surrounding temperature to such an extent as to keep the sun from warming the atmosphere around the fruit buds, then it would be well to treat the soil, but, so far, nothing of this kind has been found worthy of recommendation.

Sweet cherry buds, which have started to swell, will not stand a zero temperature for any length of time. Dormant peach buds will not stand 15 degrees below zero for any length of time. Dormant apple, sour cherry, and native plum will stand the lowest temperature likely to occur in the fruit sections of Colorado. A strong, vigorous peach tree, well filled with bloom, ought to go through a temperature of 28 or 29 degrees with a good crop if the frost is of short duration and does not freeze the tissues solid. When set, peaches have been known to withstand a temperature of 27 or 28 degrees for a short time. Apples, when in full bloom, will not stand a temperature lower than 28 degrees, and this will do a great deal of thinning of the fruit. After they are set they will not stand much below 29 degrees without a great loss to the crop.

One great advantage in fighting frost is to have the trees bear plenty of bloom. The more flower or fruit buds the better, as this gives a larger number for frost elimination. When an apple tree bears full bloom, if one can save one flower out of ten or twelve, he ought to harvest a full crop of apples. Properly pruning a tree for a number of years will have much to do with making it bear a full bloom every year. When a tree is allowed to over-bear one year, there is a tendency for it to become a shy bloomer the next spring. Thinning will do away with the use of props and will help the trees to form more fruit buds for next year's bloom.

There are several good orchard heaters on the market, although it is probable that none of them have reached the highest state of perfection. Be sure that the kind bought will meet the individual requirements, and then do a little experimenting in regard to lighting and extinguishing them. The number of heaters needed will vary somewhat with conditions, but one will not miss it very far if there is one heater to the tree. It is better to have too many than too few. Heaters that will burn from six to eight hours will not, as a rule, require refilling in the night.

It is well to be sure when the right period has been reached for the fighting of frost, and then be prepared to do it thoroughly. If, in orchard management the word "thorough" were the watchword and guide of every orchardist, there would be better results obtained in all lines of work in the orchard.—R. S. HERRICK, Field Horticulturist, Grand Junction, Col.

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Recent test by Prof. Rogers, Lewis Institute, Chicago, on leading oil-burning lamps show the Aladdin Mantle Lamp is the most economical and gives over twice as much light as the Rayo and other lamps tested. It is odorless, safe, clean, noiseless. Better light than gas or electric. Fully guaranteed. Our burners fit your old lamps. Ask for Catalogue M and learn how to get

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HOME CIRCLE

Afterward.

I'm glad I was always so good to her!
I was just up there in the nursery
Picking up things—you know—that were
Left strewn about as carelessly
As a child will do when she's called from play;
I picked them up with a mist and blur
In my eyes, and I laid them all away—
I'm glad I was always so good to her.

And many's the picture that came to me,
That came to me over a Teddy-bear,
Or a doll, or a whole tin infantry
Arrayed in a battle-column there;
Picture on picture of girls and girls
(One year and two years and three) that were
Of pinafores and blue frocks and cirls—
I'm glad I was always so good to her.

Dreams on dreams, and they ride me down,
Column and phalanx and voices call;
And grasses grow green and come sere and brown,
And leaves bud, blossom and blow and fall;
She had been six now—and seven—and ten—
So tall—and so tall—how fair they were;
How fair they were and would have been,
Those lost ones—I'm glad I was good to her!

—J. W. Foley.

It is said if doughnuts are dipped into boiling water as soon as they are taken from the frying kettle, they will not be greasy.

If it is necessary to add water to boiling soup, be sure it is hot, as it is said to spoil the flavor of the soup to add cold water when it is boiling.

It isn't a bad plan to have the folks eat at the restaurant in town once in a while, so that they can appreciate how good the meals are at home.

When milk is set out for the cream to raise on it, put a cover over it and the hard skin, which makes flakes when poured into coffee, will not form on it.

Plain fagoting makes a good substitute for beading on underwear. Face the garment of the right side with a bias strip and over this work a row of fagoting with embroidery-cotton the width of the ribbon to be used. The ribbon is run under the fagoting easily and the work will last longer than cheap beading.

A quick and easy way of joining strips of embroidery for yokes, collars and cuffs is as follows: Lay a piece of blotting paper between the edges to be joined and stitch by machine close to the edge of the embroidery. Tear out the blotting paper, turn back the raw edges and stitch close to the edges, then cut away the remaining free edge and an open stitch, which closely resembles hemstitching, is the result. The same method may be employed in setting on a hem to a dress which needs lengthening or in joining shoulder seams in thin waists.

How many of us are guilty of asking if anyone will "have some more" of anything? This question we have all heard asked at the table, and it can scarcely be considered good manners to ask it. We realize in a moment that the word "more" is the irritating one, as it implies that we have already had "some," and that "some" was presumably an adequate helping, but that if we wanted "more" the question in his or her hospitality was eager to satisfy craving. But now we are awake to the simplest of remedies—the elimination of the word "more." It is no concern of ours, as hosts, whether anyone has had one or more preceding helpings, as long as there is some on the dish in question left to offer. Our business is to find out whether anyone will have some or all of it.

How to Try Out Suet.

Cut the suet in small pieces, place in top of double boiler, cover, and cook over hot water until all the fat is tried out; strain through a cheese cloth. This can be done in the oven if the top of the range is crowded.

How to Clarify Fat.

When through frying, add a pared potato, cut in slices, to the fat, and let stand on the back of the range until the potato has browned. Remove the potato and strain the fat through a cheese cloth. Fat clafified in this way may be used indefinitely.

Spider Corn Cake.

One-half cup corn meal, ½ cup flour, ¼ cup sugar, ½ cup sour cream, 1 teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon soda, 2 eggs, ¾ cup sweet milk. Mix and sift dry ingredients twice; add well beaten egg and cream; beat well. Butter an agate pan; heat very hot; pour in mixtures; pour milk on top. Bake 30 minutes.

Sweet Milk Griddle Cakes.

One and one-half cups flour or entire wheat, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 cup milk, 1 egg, 2 tablespoons melted butter. Mix and sift dry ingredients, add yolks well beaten, milk, white well beaten, and melted butter. Cook as griddle cakes.

How to Avoid the Burning of Fat.

When fat is put on the range to heat for frying, put in a cube of bread. If the fat is forgotten, the bread will burn first and the odor of the burned crumb will attract the attention. The burned flavor cannot be removed from burned fat.

How to Test Fat for Frying.

Heat the fat. When a blue smoke begins to appear, drop in a cube of bread; if the bread turns a golden brown in 40 seconds, the fat is hot enough for any food which has been previously cooked. Uncooked food requires a longer, slower frying; the cube of bread should brown in 60 seconds for such food. Food cooked in fat tested in this way should never soak fat if one is careful to put a small enough quantity of food in at a time—not enough to cool the fat.

1838-1839—Tilip Design for a Simple Costume.

Number 1838—Design for Waist: Stamped on 2½ yards of pure imported white linen, price, $2.10; stamped on 2½ yards pure ecru linen, $1.85; stamped on 2 yards of 39-inch fine lawn or nainsook, $1.10; stamped on 2 yards of 39-inch voile, $1.35; perforated pattern, 25 cents; transfer pattern, 10 cents.

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

WILLIAM SCOTT,
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FARM ADVISORS

Ready to Assist Any Kansas Farmer Needing Help

KANSAS FARMER has commented on the "county farmer" idea—a plan which is in operation in several states with good results to the agricultural welfare. The farmers of Kansas have not yet elected to avail themselves of the "county farmer" idea, but those farmers who desire help can obtain it from the Kansas Agricultural College after March 1. After that date several experts will be relieved of farmers' institute duty and are at liberty to serve as farm advisors. Engagements are now being arranged for the spring, summer and early fall for these men.

C. V. Holsinger will be investigating orchard conditions wherever needed. Many orchards are worthless and the owners do not know why. Meetings will be called of orchardists in many communities, and in these trimming and pruning of trees will be discussed. Orchard owners should file requests for spraying advice and assistance. Mr. Holsinger will be giving demonstrations wherever needed and deemed best. He will give advice about truck gardening, calling meetings of truck growers around any cities or towns in the state and organizing them for improvement in growing methods and selling systems. The same help will be given, of course, in organizing fruit growers' associations.

George S. Hine will be at liberty to supervise the building of cement silos and to hold silo meetings throughout the state. He will inspect dairy herds also, and will give special attention to advice about dairy records and the building up of dairy herds. Preference will be given this season to western Kansas in the silo work.

P. E. Crabtree is a specialist in farm management. There are many calls waiting his attention, however, for Mr. Crabtree is much in demand in Kansas constantly. He is a successful farmer, and every man heeding his advice has found it valuable. Apparently, they like to talk with him. Particularly in the eastern part of Kansas is he popular. On many of the farms in that section his annual visit has been looked forward to eagerly for years. Usually there are 50 to 75 calls in the college for Mr. Crabtree from men who have five or 10 acres which they desire to use in some sort of contest and about which they need special advice. In Anderson county there are five farms over which Mr. Crabtree has exercised almost constant direction. In several counties there are three or four whose owners depend very largely upon his help.

George C. Wheeler will assist in silo work this summer, but most of his time will be used in visiting counties where live stock interests are organizing cooperation with county superintendents. sociations. He will visit many of the leading feeders and advise with them as to rations.

G. W. Conn, superintendent of farmers' institutes, is to have boys' corn institutes or meetings this summer in cooperations with county superintendents. Mr. Conn has been especially successful in boys' work in the East, and probably will try out some ideas in this connection that have proved satisfactory in the past.

THE FARMER'S LIFE

We hear much of the drudgery of the farmer's life, his long hours of labor and the discontent that life on the farm occasions. Well, what of it? Every man who amounts to anything in any calling has to work like a slave at times, says a writer in an eastern paper.

There is drudgery everywhere. Every trade and profession has it, only it is not the same drudgery; that is all. Everybody is discontented, more or less, with his own fate. He thinks the other fellow's life comes easier. The farmer is surrounded by the crops he has planted and the animals he has raised. They talk to him pretty loudly and demand attention. And so in their season they call for active, constant labor. But it does not last the year through, as do the demands of the mechanic or tradesman, or the professional man.

Take the year as a whole, the farmer has as much leisure as any man that attends to his business. Besides, the farmer is the only man who retires from business. Every village and small city is full of retired farmers. We do not see retired mechanics, or tradesmen, or merchants, or manufacturers very often, until old age has compelled them to quit.

This talk about the hard drudgery of the farmer's work and his long hours of labor needs to be considered in a comparative light with the lines of other men. Hard, constant work is the edict of nature in everything, if we win more than a bare living.

Thousands of farmers have won a good farm worth from $10,000 to $25,000 and their living in a few years. Had they been set at that task in any other calling they would have failed. Farmers live longer and live better than men in villages and cities.

It is time every farmer appreciated the advantages of his calling. It is both a subsistence and a business. No other calling has this double advantage. Let every farmer take courage and consider his blessings. If he will but make a friend of Nature by becoming a student of her ways, through the light of science, she will favor him generously. She turns her back on those only who refuse to study her laws.

Go to the nearest Keen Kutter dealer and see some of these forks. You'll enjoy handling them—there's fine "heft" to them—they've got the right hang and balance—enabling you to heave a big load with ease and quickness. This can be truly said of every Keen Kutter tool. because they are adjusted perfectly. Note the quality and flexibility of the tines—how thorough the workmanship and finish.

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311

Breeding Polled Herefords

By J. T. SMITH, Marion, Kansas

After securing a number of second cross poll and scurred calves and desiring to establish the poll character as rapidly as possible, we may now proceed to select the pure polls from the hybrids. As most of the hybrids will have no scurs we cannot tell them from the pure polls by inspection. We can tell them apart, however, by breeding them to horned animals. In the beginning of breeding off the horns it is practicable to breed the best polled bulls to horned cows and thus find which are pure polls. It is hardly practicable, even in the early stages, to distinguish between hybrid and pure polled cows for we cannot get enough progeny from them. However, if a polled cow, bred to a horned bull, produces a calf with perfect horns she is a hybrid. If she produces a polled calf or one with scurs she may be either pure or hybrid. The best that can be done is to make sure of the males. A polled hybrid bull produces equal numbers of germ cells (called gametes) of two kinds. One kind inherits horns; the other does not. If now he is bred to a horned cow, the calf inherits horns from the dam, but it is an even chance whether it inherits horns or the polled character from the sire. Therefore, the chances are even that it will be a pure horned or a polled hybrid. Here we may apply the law of even chances. The simplest case of even chances, and one anyone can try for himself until he becomes convinced of the fact that there is an actual law governing chance, is that of flipping a penny. Flip a penny four times and keep a record of the heads and tails as they occur. Begin again and flip four more times, recording results. Continue the flipping and recording until sixteen records of four flips eaeh have been made. The result will be approximately as shown in the following table:

4 heads and no tails.....	1 time
3 heads and 1 tail.....	4 times
2 heads and 2 tails.....	6 times
1 head and 3 tails.....	4 times
0 heads and 4 tails.....	1 time

Supposing, now, that sixteen breeders produce four calves each in the foregoing manner, the chances are that of the sixteen cases, 1 will result in 4 polled and no horned calf; 4 will result in 3 polled and 1 horned calf; 6 will result in 2 polled and 2 horned calves; 4 will result in 1 polled and 3 horned calves; 1 will result in 0 polled and 4 horned calves.

From this it is seen that two of each kind will occur quite frequently, three of one and one of the other less frequently, while four of a kind occurs only once in a while. In the case supposed, of the total numbers of calves produced (64) the chances are that half will be polled and half horned. The expected result is stated as follows: When a hybrid polled bull is bred to horned cows, half the progeny will be polled hybrids and half pure horned. The table shows that the chances of a polled hybrid getting four polled calves in succession is one in sixteen, six in one, six, one in sixty-four, and so on. The chances that he would get ten polled calves consecutively when bred to horned cows is only one in 1,024. We have already stated that if a bull is pure polled all his calves, from horned cows, will be polled, or at least have only scurs. We have here a method of distinguishing pure polls from hybrids. Breed the bull to ten horned cows. If he gets ten polled and scurred calves, the chances are 1,024 to one that he is a pure poll. It will be noticed how different character breeding is from breeding to concentrate blood. If we breed half-breeds together, we will get half-breeds, but from hybrids bred together we will get two classes of pure characters and a third of mixed character again. For this reason we state that the larger the numbers of polled ancestors in an animal's pedigree is not conclusive evidence of his purity of character as a polled animal and his propotency to get polled calves. But we should test out the most desirable individuals, as a bull proven to be of pure poll character will be worth vastly more than one bought on chance, from the mere fact that he had a polled dam does not prove that he will get any more polled calves than one from a horned dam. But you do have a chance of one in four that he is a pure polled character.

Another Acre Below

By JONH MASSEY, Wichita, Kansas

In one of the front page editorials of KANSAS FARMER you pointed to a bow of promise resting on a western acre, and below that western acre there lay another acre.

I have several times promised myself that I would write you a thought or two from my boyish observations on the effects of drainage on the peat bogs of Scotland in the District of Buchan. This is the home of the muley black cattle now so popular and known as Aberdeen-Angus.

The chemical combination that produced the peat had the power to assimilate everything that came in contact with it—mineral, vegetable or animal. It was similar to lime in solution. In the years around 1845 money was cheap and capitalists sent their agents to the farmers, who were mostly renters, with an outfit of competent surveyors. They laid out the peat bogs, put in a system of drainage, and the farmers paid for it on the installment plan. Many of them paid out their loans in two years. The drains were mostly from 3½ to 5 feet deep. The leaders measured from one inch up to eight inches in diameter. The size mostly used in the field was about two inches in diameter.

These statements bring me back to my subject, which is the influence of the atmosphere upon soil and vegetation. In about two years after the drains were put in the chemical combination lost its hold on its former victims—the plants, animals, dead birds, etc., and the crops which this land produced were enormous. The soil never got too dry or too wet. Instead of the constant use of the cultivator the farmer used the roller more to conserve the moisture in the dry season. In wet seasons the constant currents toward the drains kept the surface right, and the crops kept growing. How can this subject of drainage be brought before our teachers, manufacturers and land owners? The Arkansas Valley from Hutchinson to Wichita needs such a course of treatment, and it would pay. Our mineral obstruction is an excess of salt. We have plenty of water from 10 to 20 feet below the surface. If this subject of drainage were readily understood and practiced it would be worth as much as another tract of land as large and as rich as Kansas.

My attention was again directed to this subject by the letter of L. S. Edwards, manager of the Deming ranch, Oswego, Kan., in KANSAS FARMER issue of February 17. Mr. Edwards is on the right track.

KANSAS FARMER THE BEST EVER.

Enclosed find check in payment for our advertising. We have used just two papers this season, and the Old Reliable Kansas Farmer has brought us more than twice the number of inquiries which came from the paper that boasts of "more than twice the circulation of any farm paper in Kansas and covers Kansas like a sheet of snow." We were about out of boars and stopped our ad, but we cannot stop the inquiries that say "I saw your ad in Kansas Farmer." Will notify you when to start our ad again.

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Silos are an assured success. The question for you to settle now is what kind of Silo to get.

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Thousands built last season. Recommended by Agricultural Colleges. Denison's Hollow Clay Silo blocks are perfect blocks. Made in 3 styles. Angle cut or curved.

SAMPLE BLOCKS FREE

Go to your dealer and see these blocks. If he has none tell him to write us and we will send sample blocks free.

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Valuable SILO BOOK FREE. Tells all about Everlasting Silos, cost of construction, number of blocks needed. Shows the 3 styles of Denison's Hollow Clay Silo Blocks. Explains why they are best. Write for book today

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Buy from us and save money—from 35% to 50%. We ship quick, C. O. D., privilege examination, and return if not satisfactory. All known brands: Diamond, Fisk, Ajax, Hartford, Para-Imperial. Here are some prices—others on request:

28x3	$ 9.85	32x4	$21.85
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The Great Hog Cholera Cure and Preventative which can be used without one penny's cost. It never fails. Printed and copyrighted instructions by mail for $1. Live agents wanted all over the U. S. and foreign countries. Exclusive territory given. Write for full particulars. U. S. Musick, Varney, W. Va.

TRUTH IS GOLDEN

That is more than a proverb, Friend. It is a fact to be reckoned with *in every act of business*—right down to the point of buying each machine and implement for your farm.

When you know the truth—the real facts about *what* you buy and *how* you buy, it means dollars and cents in *your* pocket—actual gold of the realm.

You know that. I just wanted to remind you of it in connection with that Gasoline Engine you think of buying. Or that Manure Spreader or Cream Separator—or any other farm necessity.

Now then—take engines for instance.

Galloway's ENGINE FACTS

are like gold dollars to the man who gets them. Galloway runs his business on the basis that makes *Truth his strongest argument.*

So you want to get these arguments of Galloway's before you consider buying *any* engine, *anywhere* from *anybody.*

Save $50 to $300

That's one of Galloway's Golden Truths. He is $50 to $300 below your dealer, quality considered, because Galloway's is a *factory* price, based on tens of thousands of sales every year.

That's why jobbers and retail dealers rap Galloway so hard when they get a chance. But when a dealer says, "Galloway has no factory"—"Galloway is on his last legs"—or "Galloway stuff is poor quality"—just laugh and remember that he is either ignorant or he is wilfully and maliciously trying to mislead you for his own gain.

Galloway's direct dealing methods are *hard* on the middlemen—*yes.* But they are *easy* on the *farmer.* And where there is *one* dealer there are a *hundred* farmers. Galloway's idea is "the greatest good to the greatest number."

If Galloway wants to save you $50 to $300 on an engine, according to size, is it the dealer's business to prevent you saving that money?

If Galloway offers you 30, 60 or 90 days' trial, no money risked if you are not pleased, is it the dealer's business to keep you from that *sure* satisfaction?

If Galloway gives the longest, strongest, most binding guarantee, is it the dealer's business to keep you from this complete protection?

This is the situation, Friend, and it's all up to you.

CAUTION. Look out.

There are three kinds of engines: *the too cheap kind,* which you don't want at any price—they won't and can't last—such as are offered by merchants and jobbers, some of whom go under the name of manufacturers who have no factories at all; *the too high priced kind* which have got to come down, because the value simply isn't there; *the just right kind,* like the Galloway, which have all the quality of the too high priced kind, but on account of being sold direct all sizes are sold at a very low price.

John Kiem, Portland, Ore., writes: Referring to the 5 h. p. Galloway Engine, will say that I am well satisfied with it. I gave one of my neighbors the privilege to try it. The neighbor concluded to order a Galloway at once—and why? Because he was pleased with the engine and can save $75 to $100. You have treated me fair and square always.

Write Galloway today. Get his big catalog with hundreds more letters of proof. Also without any further effort on your part he will send you his new five color general line catalog—new, different and original. Simply address a postal to

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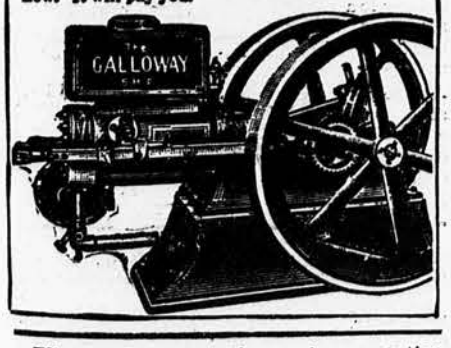

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Mail Order Hog Business

"I have so many inquiries from ambitious young farmers asking if I would advise them to go into the business of selling hogs by mail, that I have decided to answer all of them through the columns of The Farmer. Advice is the most free thing in the world. People are so generous with it that they will thrust it upon you. Somehow, from your lack of appreciation you reject what may be best suited for you and take that which may prove most detrimental," writes E. J. Reed of Illinois.

"These features which accompany the giving and the taking of advice dissuades me from being too free in giving good advice. I'd rather make a few statements and allow you to draw your own conclusions.

"Before undertaking anything a man must know that his heart is in the work. There are four reasons, most common, which prompt men to undertake an enterprise. First, a man may take up a line of work in an indifferent way for the simple hope of making a living. Second, he may have the exaggerated hope of quickly amassing a fortune. Third, he may hope that this certain vocation will bring him fame and renown. Fourth, he pursues a work because his heart is in it and the above named reasons are quite in the background with him.

"Now, ask yourself to which of these four classes you belong and answer as honestly as it is possible for you to do. I imagine that almost half of these questioners are seeking fame. About an equal number are seeking fortune. A very few think of undertaking the breeding business simply for a livelihood, while also a small number seem enough wrapped up in the work to make the proper sacrifices.

"The man who takes up the business merely for a livelihood is not apt to succeed any higher than his ambition goes. Such men may make a living from the business, but they are never known as breeders.

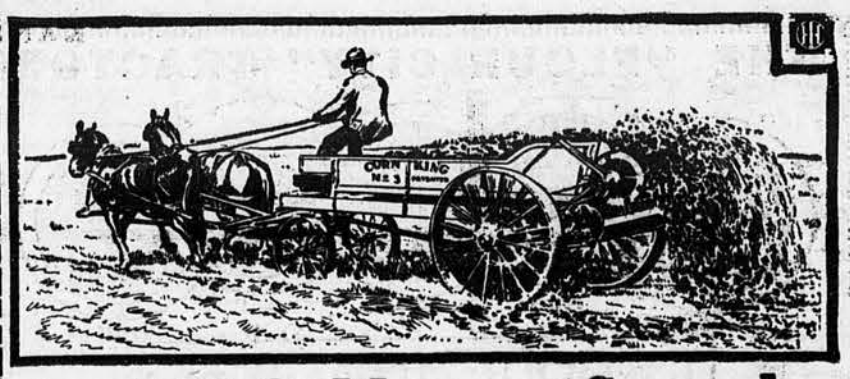
"If a man expects to make a fortune he is almost sure to sink one. He will be over-optimistic in his ventures and everything is sure to turn out the opposite way from the way he had it planned. The closer run he is the more he will venture. He is not a breeder, he is a speculator. Some have even called him a grafter. He seeks a fortune from the business, but expects to give nothing to the cause. In his attempt to get something for nothing he plays on the losing number and neither the breed nor the man are benefited by the venture.

"When a man is in the business merely for the sake of gain he often has but little regard for truth. He makes pedigrees to suit, changes ages and puts out animals that are not what they are guaranted. A number of these fellows have been disqualified, but we haven't got all of them yet.

"A man may spread his name with printer's ink if he has the money, and he may buy some noted animals, but his reputation is based upon his money and animals that have been bred by somebody else. This is publicity, but that's all. Men are not apt to honor you merely because you wish them to. If a man's heart is in his work he is more apt to make a success of it than if he follows it indifferently. The business of breeding hogs and selling on mail orders is something that is not successfully stepped into without preparation. The men whose names have figured in the history of breeds gave their work more study than does the average country doctor study his cases. The breeder studies his individuals as the physician studies his patients. The breeder has to consider what will be the probable outcome from a mating of a dozen generations hence and what is apt to crop out from a generation 20 degrees up the scale. He must keep in mind every portion of the hog's makeup, from his toes to his back, from his head to his tail, and everything between. If you can keep track of all these things you may succeed as a breeder and shipper. But if you are so enamored with the work that this is all play, you are more apt to succeed. Your heart must be in the work. You must take to it as a duck takes to water."

Flour City Tractor at Wichita.

On another page in this issue is the advertisement of the Kinnard-Haines Co., 846 Forty-fourth Avenue No., Minneapolis, Minn. The Flour City was one of the very first successful gas tractors in this country, and is today still a leader. This engine can be seen at Wichita, March 19, 20 and 21, during the threshermen's convention. Demonstrations will be given, and everything explained in detail to every one who may be interested.



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THE whole future of American farming depends upon the farmers' attitude toward fertilizing. Already Middle Western farm lands are issuing a warning to their owners by producing smaller and smaller average crops. If the warning is not heeded, and fertility immediately restored to them, the lands of the West will soon be in the same list as some of those of the East—worn-out farms.

Immediate action is imperative. If your farm has not yet shown signs of reduced production you are fortunate; you can save it without a long, tedious system of upbuilding. Whether your farm is "as good as new" or not, your duty to the soil and to your children—the farmers who will follow you is: Practice rotation of crops, begin using an I H C Manure Spreader and spread enough fresh manure each year to replace the plant food drawn from the soil by the previous crop.

I H C Manure Spreaders

Kemp 20th Century, Corn King, Cloverleaf

are best for the work because they get 100 per cent efficiency out of the manure. When spread by an I H C Spreader, one ton of manure will produce more and better results than two tons spread by hand.

I H C Spreaders are constructed to completely pulverize manure and to spread it in an even coat, light or heavy as may be needed, over all the soil, at the same time requiring the least effort on the part of driver and horses. They are simple but effective, strong, but not too heavy; and exceedingly durable.

The beater gears are held by a single casting which keeps them in line under every strain. The beater teeth are long, strong and chisel pointed. They pulverize the manure and do it thoroughly. The beater is long enough to prevent winding. The teeth do not rim the bars. These are only a few of the mechanical advantages of I H C Spreaders; every one a reason why you should buy.

The I H C local dealer will show you the I H C Spreader and help you select the machine best adapted to your needs. Made in many styles and sizes. Get catalogues from the local dealer, or, write

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The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U. S. A.

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Forceps Closed—16 inches long.

Forceps Open—25 inches long

A NECESSITY ON EVERY HOG FARM.

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

DAY BROS. FORCEPS CO., Parker, Kan.

IOWA GATES NEW GALVANIZED GATES

Let me ship the gates you need for **60 days free inspection and trial.** Save from $50 to $250 on your gate purchase. Iowa Gates are made of high carbon steel tubing and large stiff No. 9 wires. **Rust proof—wear proof.** Write for my special proposition today. Complete galvanized frame, also painted gates cheaper than ever before. Jos. B. Clay, Manager., IOWA GATE CO., 48 Clay Street, Cedar Falls, Iowa

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The GOLD•MEDAL Winner

In the WORLD'S TRACTOR CONTEST at WINNIPEG the **"FLOUR CITY"** was entered in the Kerosene Class and was awarded the Gold Medal. It won its laurels with this fuel with the same ease that it swept the field with Gasoline.

These honors do not represent the accidental happenings, but are the hard-earned CONTINUOUS WINNINGS of the BEST in the FIELD.

The **"FLOUR CITY"** is equipped with a four cylinder vertical motor, which has many advantages. It gives more impulses to the revolution of the crank; it does not require the heavy fly-wheels to store power; it can be built of less weight; it gives a steadier motion and can be condensed into a small space.

Is built in three sizes—20, 30 and 40 H. P. If interested, send for Catalog No. 18.

KINNARD-HAINES CO.
846 44th Ave. No., Minneapolis, Minn.

HERE'S $20

To $45 From Galloway

Victor Sitts, of Holt, Mich., writes: "For quality you certainly make a price on your separator that is right, and I will say that I saved from $25 to $30 by ordering from you. I will always have words of praise for the Galloway." Let me show you how much I can save for you. I just want a chance to show *you* a cold cash saving of $20 to $45 on the cream separator you need. And I want to *prove* that you'll get a *better* separator at this big saving than if you pay agent or dealer the high prices they ask.

No separator made can beat Galloway's Bath-in-Oil Cream Separator for easy turning, close skimming, quick cleaning—long service.

WANTED You and 9 or more others in your township to write for my special offer—based on placing 10 or more separators in every community. My prices are such as to make sure of the business. Answer quick.

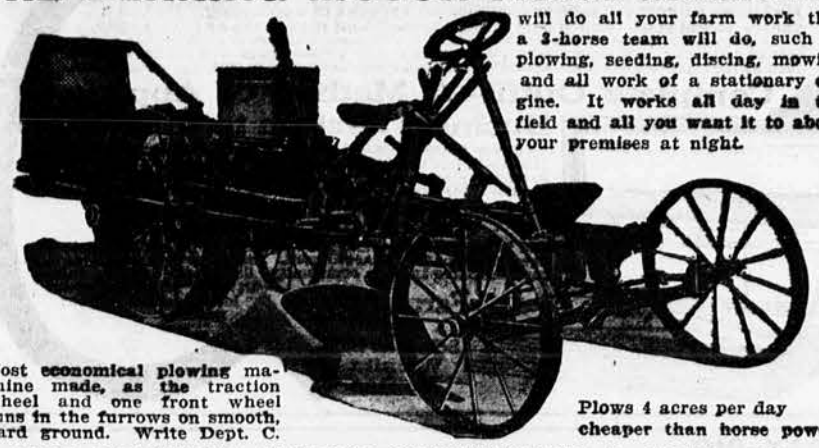
WRITE! and get the proof—the low price—30 to 90 days free trial—long guarantee, and you return it if not satisfactory, all backed by my $25,000 Bank Bond.

My Free Catalog will open your eyes to the money-making advantages of a Galloway separator and give you valuable Dairy Information not found anywhere else. Also my new catalog on Galloway's general line.

Get My Price And Long Free Trial NOW

Wm. Galloway, Pres., THE WM. GALLOWAY COMPANY
283AK Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa

THE DENNING MOTOR FARM MACHINE



will do all your farm work that a 3-horse team will do, such as plowing, seeding, discing, mowing and all work of a stationary engine. It works all day in the field and all you want it to about your premises at night.

Most **economical plowing** machine made, as the traction wheel and one front wheel runs in the furrows on smooth, hard ground. Write Dept. C.

Plows 4 acres per day cheaper than horse power.

THE DENNING MOTOR IMPLEMENT & MFG. CO.,
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

THE STRAY LIST.

IN THE MATTER OF A CERTAIN stray mare, taken up by C. E. Thompson, of Greenfield Township, State of Kansas, Elk County. To E. L. Barbour, County Clerk: I, John Stockdale, a Justice of the Peace of Greenfield Township, said County, do hereby certify that on the 16th day of February, 1912, one C. E. Thompson filed before me his affidavit of the taking up of a certain stray mare, as required by law, and that the following is a true copy of the description and value of such stray towit: One bay mare 2 years old, star in forehead, and the said C. E. Thompson, the taker up, resides in Greenfield Township, said County. His postoffice address is Grenola, Elk County, Kan. Witness my hand, at Grenola, in said County, this 16th day of February, 1912.—JOHN STOCKDALE, Justice of the Peace.

ARKANSAS

We have opened an office in Little Rock for the convenience of our customers wanting land for homes or for investment in Arkansas. Land here as fine as lays out doors sells at a half to a fourth what it does in Kansas. Arkansas has not been in the path of the land boomer and land values are within the reach of any industrious man who desires to own a farm of his own. Reliable information about land anywhere in Arkansas will be given free to anyone who is interested. Fredonia office will remain unchanged.

G. A. LONG, 325-6-7 Southern Trust Bldg., Little Rock, Arkansas.
C. A. LONG, Fredonia, Kansas.

FIELD NOTES

Out of the Bull Business.

Please stop my advertisement in Kansas Farmer. It has put me out of the bull business, and the inquiries are still coming in. If anyone has anything to sell, just put an advertisement in Kansas Farmer and it will turn the trick for you.—HENRY WYATT, Breeder of Jersey Cattle, Falls City, Neb.

New Self-Raising Farm Gate.

The Brown Fence and Wire Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, are now making and selling direct to users, a new self-raising farm gate. This gate is made of high carbon galvanized steel tubing about 2 inches in diameter for the frames, and heavy No. 9 galvanized wire for the filling, making the gate rust and wear-proof. This company also makes all kinds of farm fencing, lawn and poultry fencing—in fact a fence for every farm purpose. Catalog of gates and fencing sent free to anyone on request. Address as above and kindly mention this paper when writing.

Curry Sells in September.

John T. Curry, owner of Maple Ridge herd of big-type Poland Chinas at Winchester, Kan., has sold all of his surplus stock, but is making extra preparations for a splendid sale in September. He lately bought Milligan's big sow, "Budget," and took sow No. 1 in the Thompson Bros. sale at Marysville, as well as a splendid 300-pound gilt from Singford's sale. Drop him a card and he will send you a catalog later. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

Stodder's Durocs.

J. F. Stodder, the well known breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Duroc Jersey swine at Burden, Cowley County, Kansas, is advertising a fine lot of bred sows and gilts that were sired by Helen's Wonder, S. D.'s Investor and Crimson Model. They are all right and priced worth the money. Now is the time to buy, and if you like good Durocs just write to Mr. Stodder and mention Kansas Farmer.

Arkansas.

Land of corn and cotton,
The best you ever saw—
Never to be forgotten—
Grand old Arkansas.

Land of mellow peaches,
Land of golden wheat,
'Tis experience teaches
It's mighty hard to beat.

Land of reddest cherries,
Apples, pears and plums;
Land of endless berries,
To the front she comes.

Blessings rise upon us,
Love for all the girls;
Hail the land of promise,
Hail the land of pearls.

Land of peace and plenty,
Love, liberty and law;
There isn't a state in twenty
That beats old Arkansas.

For particulars and prices of land and investments in Arkansas, call on or write G. A. Long, 325-6-7 Southern Trust Bldg., Little Rock, Ark.

Purchase by Moline Plow Co.

A deal was recently consummated whereby the entire business, including the two factories, of the McDonald Bros. Pitless Scale Co., of Pleasant Hill, Mo., and Newcastle, Ind., was purchased by the Moline Plow Co., Moline, Ill., and Mr. McDonald now becomes connected with the Moline Plow Co. The factories of the McDonald company at Pleasant Hill, Mo., and Newcastle, Ind., will be discontinued and the manufacturing done in one of the extensive plants of the Moline Plow Co. The McDonald is the original pitless scale, and stands in a class by itself as to simplicity of construction and durability, and the fact that it is now being greatly used for weighing the United States mails is all that need be said of its perfect accuracy. Twenty-one years ago the McDonald Brothers secured their first patent on the McDonald Pitless Scales and commenced manufacturing them in a small way in Pleasant Hill, Mo. It did not take long for the farmer, the elevator man, and other scale users, to see the many advantages that this pitless scale had over the old style construction where a pit was necessary, and as a result upward of 21,000 McDonald Pitless Scales are now in use. The Moline Plow Co. will handle the McDonald Pitless Scale through its branch houses and thousands of dealers and representatives throughout the country, all of which will be authorized to sell it with its liberal 10-year guarantee. It is predicted by many farmers that it will be a question of a comparatively few years when practically every well equipped farm will have a pitless scale, and it is an unquestioned fact that the McDonald Pitless Scale will be the one chosen by those who appreciate the best. Farmers who have not asked for a McDonald Pitless catalog should write the Moline Plow Co., Moline, Ill., for one; also get a free copy of the "Flying Dutchman" almanac.

Bred Sow Sale at Clay Center.

One of the last bred sow sales of the season will be the sale of big-type Poland Chinas to be sold by Herbert J. Griffiths at Clay Center, Kan. The sale will be held at Beck's barn on Saturday, March 16. The offering of 30 head will comprise 26 bred gilts, the herd boar Boy's Chief, and three fall boars. The gilts are bred for the first of April farrow, mostly to Boy's Chief. The gilts are mostly daughters of Mr. Griffith's great young boar Colossus Pan, perhaps the best boar ever sired by the noted big prize winning boar Colossus, the boar that sold as an aged boar for $500. The dam of Colossus Pan was one of the best sows ever sired by Old Expansion. The litter to which Colossus Pan belonged was a litter of note, the six pigs selling for about $500. Other gilts in the sale were sired by the big boar Clay Jumbo, by Nebraska Jumbo, Billy U. S., and A. L.'s Hadley, a grandson of the noted Big Hadley. The offering taken as a whole is a good one individually, and the blood lines are as good as can be found anywhere. Mr. Griffiths has always bought the best. The bred stuff will not be highly fitted, but will be in good form for breeding stock. This will be about the last chance of the season to buy bred sows, and the farmers and breeders of Mr. Griffiths' locality should see that a goodly share of this offering stays in the county. Parties interested should write at once for catalog and either attend or send bids to the auctioneer or fieldman in Mr. Griffiths' care at Clay Center, Kan.

(Continued on page thirty-one)

Money Saving Silo Propositions

The greatest silo offer ever made on the Champion Silo, the best, most modern, the most successful silo in the world.

Every Farmer Can Afford a Champion Silo

It's the silo that's made in the West for Western farmers. It's the silo you need. Has interlocking steel frame, redwood. Non-shrinking, non-swelling doors. One piece latch. Round steel anchors. Read special propositions below.

Proposition No. 1 is for those who want just one silo, who are ready to talk business and save money.
Proposition No. 2 for those who have a silo and want an ensilage cutter. We have the western agency for the World's best cutter and will right now make the best offer you ever had.
Proposition No. 3 is for those who want a silo and a cutter and are ready to talk business now.
Proposition No. 4 is for a club of 2 to 4 farmers in one community who each want a silo and are ready now to save big money.
Proposition No. 5 is for a club of 2 to 5 farmers in one community who want a silo each and a cutter between them.
Just write and tell me which proposition you are interested in. I will do the rest.

Write For Free Catalog Now It tells all about the famous Champion Silo, how you can make Champion profits every year and how to save money by buying a Champion now.

Keller J. Bell, Mgr.
Western Silo Co., 185 11th St., Des Moines, Iowa
Successors to Silo Dept. Farmers Co-operative Produce Co.

Do You Want To Know What Lightning Protection Really Is?

Then write for my new illustrated descriptive catalog which I send Free.
It's interesting and instructive—explains about Lightning Rods—shows the difference between the good and poor kind.
It gives valuable information and facts, why

Shinn Lightning Rods

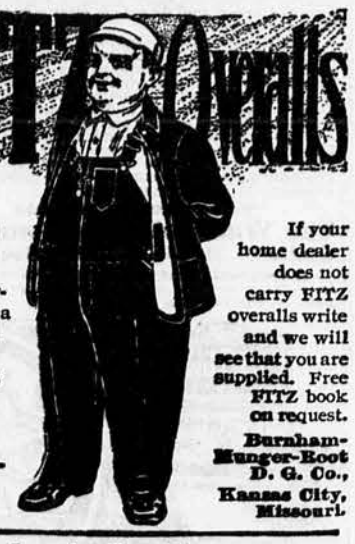
are not just ordinary Rods—but the best, most improved, most reliable lightning protection in the world.

Ask Your Dealer

To tell you of my $75,000 bond which protects you. Ask about the special bond we give you when you buy. Ask about our method of inspecting your property to insure perfect rodding. Ask him to show you the new improvements on Shinn Rods, the special twisted copper cable, the patent 4-legged brace, the special coupler and the other improvements not found on ordinary rods.
If there is no Shinn Dealer in your town write me and get full facts before you buy any other kind. Address

W. C. Shinn,
109 16th St. Lincoln, Neb.

FITZ Overalls



Are made to fit all from a three-year-old boy to a 500-pound man. The FITZ reserve stock is always complete—insist on FITZ

If your home dealer does not carry FITZ overalls write and we will see that you are supplied. Free FITZ book on request.

Burnham-Munger-Root D. G. Co., Kansas City, Missouri.

Sows for June Farrow.

Mr. J. L. Griffiths, the big-type Poland China breeder of Riley, Kan., changes his advertisement this week and offers tried sows bred for June farrow to his big Iowa bred boar, Big Bone Pete. He also has for sale fall boars and gilts sired by Big Bone Pete and out of as good sows as can be found in any herd in the state.

BARGAINS IN LANDS

Jewell County—320 acres, 5½ miles from bon; good improvements. Must sell quick. dress J. A. Cole, Esbon, Kan.

ONE OF MY BARGAINS.
1553 acres, 400 cult., fenced, cross-fenced, good houses, water plentiful, black and ndy soil, $12. McMAHON, Conroe, Texas.

FINE 80-ACRE FARM, 20 mi. from Toka. Equity for good western quarter. O. Elliott, 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

IMPROVED WESTERN QUARTER for ock of merchandise. O. M. Elliott, 435 ansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

TRADES WANTED—We want to list your operty, and to mail you list of trades. y us. Owners' Exchange, Salina, Kan.

WANTED—Farm in northeast Kansas in change for well improved 320 in Washingn Co. Write Lock Box 71, Morrowville, an.

EASTERN KANSAS BARGAINS—Imoved stock, grain farms; $30 to $65 per re. Write; list free. J. E. Calvert, rnett, Kan.

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

80 ACRES—$4,200, IMPD., WELL atered, phone, rural route, 4 mi. from county at, school close. D. G. Campbell, Burlingn, Kan.

SOME ONE has just what you want. OME ONE wants just what you have. For ick action and satisfaction address I. A. arper Co-Operative Realty Co., Holsingn, Kan.

WE HAVE a nicely-improved 285-acre rm 3 miles from Garfield, Kan., that we n sell you, worth the money, or trade for good stock farm in east part of state. Kimmel & Garth, Larned, Kansas.

NO. 65—280 ACRES, adjoining Coldwater, 0 in wheat, ⅓ goes, second bottom land ne for alfalfa, full set improvements. For ick sale $45 per acre. Easy terms on half. AYLOR & BRATCHER, Coldwater, Kan.

FARMS AND RANCHES for sale or trade. orn, wheat, alfalfa and pasture land at om $10 to $40 per acre. You should buy w. Let us tell you why. Sperry & Olson, ill City, Kansas.

CHOICE DAIRY OR STOCK FARM—320 res. Small payment. A dozen other botm and upland farms, $45 to $90. All near opeka. J. F. True, 1620 Boswell, Topeka, an.

TRADE?
200 acres, reasonable distance from two ood towns; considerable level, some slightly lling but very little rough, well grassed. rice, $10.50 per acre, $800 cash; anything orth the money for balance.
MARRS & DAY, Meade, Kansas.

160-ACRE FARM, four miles of county at, well improved, 100 a. in cultivation, 7,500; $1,000 cash, $500 yearly payments. lso well improved 160-a. farm, $6,000, on asy terms.
. H. FUSS (The Land Man), Medford, Okla.

RIGHT FARM AT RIGHT PRICE—Imroved Dickinson county, Kan., 160, cheap. erms. Exceptional condition. Nearby rms selling $100 acre. Consider 80 acres, quitable exchange. Possession. Get deails now. E. L. Perring, Abilene, Kan.

A KANSAS BARGAIN—160 a. fine land, evel; 100 acres fine wheat goes; large 6oom house, barn 32x60, granary, etc.; $2,-00 to $3,500 will handle, balance 9 years me; near town. I. R. Krehbiel, Geneseo, an.

FOR EXCHANGE.
For Trade—80 a. valley land, 2 miles of Vheaton, in Pottawatomie Co.; 60 acres in ultivation; good improvements. Price, 4,800. Mtg. $1,800 due in 10 years. Want ncome or western land. Cave Realty Co., alina, Kan.

GREENWOOD COUNTY FARMS
nd well-grassed stock ranches, in the corn, lover and bluegrass county, for sale at low rices on liberal terms. Write for full inormation.
J. G. SMITH,
Hamilton, Kansas.

SUBURBAN, NEAR HIGH SCHOOL, $1800.
For Sale—25 acres, nice land, 2 blocks rom county high school building, at Altamont, Kan. A fine place to build a home nd be in town without being crowded or aying city taxes. Write for full descripion. DONAHUE & WALLINGFORD, Mound Valley, Kan.

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

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

FOR SALE
1,700 acres of my 4,400-acre ranch in Kearney County, Kansas, on the Arkansas River and Santa Fe R. R.; 700 acres alfalfa land, 100 acres in alfalfa; all fenced with three and four wires; 5-room frame house, stone basement; barn 25x50 feet, part stone basement; stock sheds with iron roof, all well built and 300 yards south of Sutton Flag Station; wells at house, barn and in pasture. Reason for selling: Too big for my foreman to look after. John Shinkle will show place. Price, $20 per acre net to me. Can be in payments.
H. H. SMALLEY, Springfield, Mo.

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

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

80 ACRES—Four miles from Muskogee, Okla. (30,000;) house, barn, land good. A. H. Harshaw, Junction City, Kan.

Come to Comanche County. In the great wheat belt. Write for free list of choice bargains. P. H. Thornton, Coldwater, Kan.

LAND of the beef steer and his sister, corn, hogs wheat and alfalfa. List Free. F. C. Brackney, Burlingame, Osage Co., Kan.

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

OLD VIRGINIA FARMS!. 700 bargains. Send for catalogue. Low priced lands. Mild climate. CASSELMAN & CO., (Established 20 years), 1018 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.

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

FOR SALE—6000 a. of improved farm lands in Jefferson and Stephens counties, Okla., in tracts from 50 to 640 a., one-fourth cash, balance 1 to 10 years, title perfect. L. W. TARKENTON, Waurika, Okla.

2,000 A. RANCH—In Central Kansas, 300 a. under cultivation, fine pasture, good buildings, well located, $16; good terms. Write us. TOMSON & COOVER, Topeka, Kan.

A BIG BARGAIN!
160 acres rich creek bottom farm, all fine alfalfa land, 130 a. cult., 20 a. in alfalfa, 7-room house, large barn, 60x42, other improvements. Must sell quick. A big snap. Will carry $4,700. Price, $45 per a. M. T. SPONG, Fredonia, Kan.

100—FARMS—100
improved and unimproved, at bargains. Desirably located.
THOS. DARCEY,
Real Estate and Insurance, Offerle, Kan.

NOTICE!
I have the exclusive agency of some of the best farms in Anderson county, Kan., at the owners' price on a straight commission. Free lists. Address, W. L. MORRIS, Owners' Agency, Garnett, Kan.

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

FARMS AND RANCHES
for sale or exchange. Wheat, corn, alfalfa and pasture lands from $3 to $150 per acre. Small tracts close to Wichita. The best time to buy Wichita property. $2,000,000 union depot and elevated tracks this year. Tell us what you want to buy or exchange.
PUTNEY & DUNN,
Over 318 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kan.

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

WANT A LOCATION?
I can sell or exchange your farm for you for another farm, city property or business of any kind. If you wish to change location give me a full description of what you have to offer, what you want and where you want it. Owners only. CARL M. COOK, Limon, Colo.

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

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

OREGON HOMES.
In Famous Willamette Valley, Near Portland. (Population, 225,000.)
Are here for you. Five and 10-acre tracts, all improvements. High class, within reach of industrious people with little money. Ideal climate, no irrigation, no frost, no hail, no wind. No crop failure in history of Willamette Valley. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, cherries, walnuts, etc., all kinds of berries, grain of all kinds, (alfalfa, four crops each season), roses bloom in winter, right now. How is your weather?
Wonderful profits from Lambert cherries—a little care, big profits, one crop pays entire cost of St. Joe Orchard homes.
Three railroads. Surrounded three sides by beautiful Yamhill river. Short distance to Portland, 3 miles to McKinnville. St. Joe Orchard Homes soil favorably reported by Prof. Rees of Oregon Agricultural College. Full information to those interested.
GERMAN REALTY TRUST CO.,
264 Stark Street, Portland, Oregon.

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.

80 ACRES—1 mile from town, on main line of R. R., all level and the best of soil, 5-room house, barn, corn crib, granary, 2 chicken houses, fine orchard, grape arbor, 5 acres growing alfalfa, 20 acres in pasture and meadow, balance in cultivation. Price only $5,000; easy terms. Just over the line of Shawnee County, in Osage. R. H. BURNS, Successor to the Strauss Agency, 718 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

WESTERN KANSAS LANDS—In all size tracts, improved or unimproved, close to railroads, level country, good water, rich soil and plenty moisture. One crop will pay for the land. Write or call and make me prove it. Literature free. I. J. HOSTETLER, Syracuse, Kansas.

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.

WRITE W. D. STEMMONS, GOLDEN City, Barton County, Mo., for prices on good farms.

QUICK SALES, EXCHANGES—LARGE property list. Write John L. Maurer, Omaha, Neb.

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

ALFALFA SEED — EXTRA QUALITY, $9.50 per bushel. Mrs. John Campbell, R. F. D. No. 1, Smith Center, Kan.

OKANAGAN VALLEY FRUIT LAND FOR sale by owner. C. M. Bottomley, Oroville, Wash.

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

FOR SALE BY OWNER—800 ACRE stock and alfalfa farm, Sumner Co., Kan.; improvements first class. No commission. For terms, address Box 55, Milan, Kan.

FOR RENT—A WELL IMPROVED FARM of 460 acres, about 300 acres in cultivation, balance in hay and pasture. Write to the owner. A. C. Krape, Garnett, Kan.

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.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—160 ACRES, irrigated from government canal; 3½ miles from good town, Scotts Bluff Co.; one 80 deeded, one homesteaded 80; well improved; all fenced hogh-tight; 65 acres in alfalfa, 18 acres fall wheat. Address, Lock Box 145, Mitchell, Scotts Bluff Co., Neb.

FIELD NOTES.

Last Call for Clary & Sons' Sale.

This will be the last call for J. E. Clary & Sons' big combination sale, to be held at Sheridan, Mo., March 19. Don't forget the offering of 15 high-class jacks and 10 jennets selected from the tops of their big jennet herd. They are all in foal to the great herd jack, Ben Hur, which adds greatly to the value of the offering. The pure-bred and grade Jerseys offered in this sale are a good lot, and the buyer wanting extra good mules will find an offering of mules in this sale that will interest him.

Alfred's Duroc Sale.

S. W. Alfred, formerly of Sharon, Kan., but now located at Enid, Okla., is advertising a Duroc bred sow sale to be held at Enid, Okla., March 23. This is a rich offering. Ohio Chief, Top Notcher and Top Commodore is strongly represented. The entire offering has been successfully treated with the double treatment and is guaranteed immune from disease. Please read ad and write for catalog. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

Getting Best Use from Saws.

About every farmer has some saws on the place—at least one. But few people know how to file or set saws to get them to work to best advantage. Different folks have different ideas on the subject, but few of them have correct ideas. The new booklet published by the Henry Disston & Sons, of Philadelphia, Pa., the world-famous saw and tool makers, gives correct and full information on the use of saws of all kinds. Seventy-two years of saw making have taught what can be done with all kinds of saws, as well as what cannot be done with them. Every man who owns a saw or expects to own one should write for one of the Disston books. They are sent out free, but every man who gets one realizes upon reading it that it is easily worth the price of a fine saw. To get one simply write the company at above address, asking for it, and say you saw this mention in Kansas Farmer.

LOOK FOR THIS TRADE MARK ON WATERPROOF CLOTHING
TOWER'S FISH BRAND
TRADE MARK
ASK YOUR DEALER TO SHOW YOU THE
FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKER
THE COAT THAT KEEPS OUT ALL THE RAIN
$3.00 EVERYWHERE
A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON
TOWER CANADIAN LIMITED TORONTO
412

MONEY!
Get More Of It—Read
"A Streak of Gold"
FREE
Galloway's Latest and Greatest Book
LET me send you "A Streak of Gold." It's the greatest book ever written about Manure, its care, its value, how to get the most money out of it. It's a book that will put *Golden dollars* in your pocket if you'll *let* it. It will prove that you have a veritable *gold mine* on your farm—if you will only *take advantage* of it. It tells what our most eminent soil experts have found out—what our experiment stations have discovered and what thousands of farmers have *proved* on thousands of farms, everywhere. It gives you these facts and figures in simple, every-day language that you, your boy, your hired man, your wife—can all read, understand and appreciate and *use* to boost your profits. If after you get the book you don't find its teachings of real value to you, I will redeem the book and pay you one dollar for it if you are a farmer with manure to haul. Send me your name and let me send you your copy of "A Streak of Gold," absolutely free.
A Streak of Gold
BIG MONEY IN MANURE
By Wm. Galloway
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Two cars cows 2½ to 8 years old. All A. R. O. or A. R. O. breeding. Heavy milkers, nearly all freshened since December 1. Entire herd tuberculin tested annually. Federal bill of health furnished with each animal.
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From 1 month to 2 years old. All from these cows or others equally as well bred. Farm just in edge of town. Barns in city limits, one-half mile from station, 34 miles east of St. Joseph, on Rock Island.
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J. W. Elliott's Shropshires.
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FIELD NOTES.

The Record Sale of Hampshire Hogs.

The sale of Hampshire hogs held by W. F. Davis at the sale pavilion in South St. Joseph, Mo., February 14, was one of the sale events of the season, and was attended by the prominent Hampshire breeders of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Kentucky and other states. The 120 head offered sold at an average of $52.50 per head. Silvia 1st, No. 16316, a two-year-old sow, topped the sale at $190. C. A. Brook, of Washington, Iowa, was the purchaser. Charles E. Bradley, of Hamilton, Mo., purchased Agnes 4th, 12822, at $100. The bidding was spirited from the start, and the entire offering was sold in less than four hours, and the average was a remarkably good one when the number sold is considered. Col. Thomas E. Deem and Col. D. D. Deem were the auctioneers.

Kyle & Son Make a Very Good Sale.

The annual sale of big type Poland China bred sows by Ira Kyle & Son at Mankato, Kan., February 15, was well attended, and the 52 head sold made the very fair average of $30 per head. Doctor Spencer, of Mankato, and Frank Grimes, of Jewell City, were the heaviest buyers, each buying seven head. J. Morgan, of Republic, topped the sale at $40, buying No. 10 in catalog. Other good buyers were W. C. Topliff, Esbon; V. E. Carlson, Formoso; Jesse Lamb, Burr Oak; James Rollins and Mr. Green, of Mahaska, and others. The offering was a decidedly good one and sold in nice breeding form.

Matt Alton's Blue Ribbon Kind.

We call our readers' attention to Matt Alton's coming sale May 15, 1912, at Erie, Kan. At that time he will sell 50 head of large type Poland Chinas, consisting of 34 spring and summer, 1911, gilts, 8 tried sows and 8 young males. Most of these grand sows will be bred for June and July farrow to Grandeur 60549, the hog Mr. Alton bought from H. C. Dawson & Sons at a big long price. After winning first as senior yearling at Topeka last fall, Mr. Alton showed him at the four county fairs at Chanute, Kan., and won grand champion and sweepstakes over everything. He weighed 865 pounds in his yearling form, and stands on 11¾ inches bone. The rest of these sows will be bred to Blain's Wonder's son No. 59903, the grandest living son of old Blain's Wonder, the hog that made Mr. Johnston, of South Mound, Kan., famous as a Poland China breeder. This young hog won first and sweepstakes over everything under a year at the four county fairs at Chanute, Kan., last fall. As this is Mr. Alton's first annual sale, and he is not very extensively advertised, here will be the place to buy the blue ribbon kind at reasonabl prices. We know he has the good kind, as he has paid as high as $125 each for some of his herd sows.

Tell our advertisers you saw their ad in KANSAS FARMER.

Al. E. Smith's Jacks.

Al E. Smith, Lawrence, Kan., has a large selection of big boned, high class mammoth black jacks, with well shaped heads, long tapering ears, great length and depth of body. He can show all the height, finish, weight, bone and breeding required in a good jack. Smith does not have one or two good ones—his entire herd are large high class fellows, the kind that get the large mules. He has jacks that sired mules from small mares weighing 600 pounds that sold for $125 and $130 at weaning. His prices are reasonable. He pleases his buyers, and is able to sell to the same man year after year. He says he has sold one man two jacks every year for five years, the man selling them after the season, and coming back to buy again. It will please lovers of good stock to see Smith's jacks, jennets and horses, and to see how nicely he has barns arranged to take care of so much stock, he and his boy doing nearly all of the work. Being at little expense for high-priced labor is one reason why he can sell this class of animals at prices he is asking. Mr. Smith is always ready and willing to show his stock. His buyers say they feel at home, and are well entertained when at his farm. He has the jacks and jennets, if you want good ones priced right. Phone him when you reach Lawrence and he will meet you.

Linscott Jerseys.

R. J. Linscott, Holton, Kan., writes: "I have just received a letter from Mr. T. C. Woffenden, of Sedgwick, Kan., saying that a heifer that I sold him in the fall of 1910 would freshen soon, and asking about requirements for Register of Merit. He says that she will easily make the requirements—is milking three gallons per day and will freshen within a month. He also speaks of two daughters of my great herd bull—Oakland's Sultan—saying they are the handsomest heifers he ever saw. He bought two bred cows of me and they dropped heifer calves. He bought his first Jersey of me by telegraph, never having seen him, and has since made several purchases, every one being very satisfactory. Another old customer of mine was around again the other day for four head of cows—E. C. Wiley, of Arkansas City, Kan. He has been a regular customer of mine for years, and thinks that there are no better Jerseys than we put out. In this, his fourth purchase, he took four splendid producers, three of them bred to my great Register of Merit son of Golden Fern's Lad, the bull who sired Eminent 2nd, sold for $10,000, and sire of 67 tested cows, also sire of Flying Fox, who sold for $7,500, and hosts of other of the greatest Jerseys. The fourth cow was bred to Oakland's Sultan, my imported bull which won first prize on Island of Jersey and whose first daughter in milk gave 512 pounds 12 ounces of butter in one year under official test, started at 23 months of age. According to the last published report of the Register of Merit this is the world's record for authenticated test for this age. I also sent another cow to Colorado this week—the second mail order cow to the same purchaser. Linscott Jerseys must have quality and breeding when two cows sell for over $500 on a mail order and give perfect satisfaction, and bring more orders. Last week we sent a bull and a heifer to Nevada—the first we have sent to that state. This makes 23 states to take Linscott Jerseys. A few weeks ago we had an inquiry from the Sandwich Islands. Kansas Farmer certainly has a large field of readers."

Kitselman Brothers, fence manufacturers, of Muncie, Ind., have just completed their large catalog of fencing. Their prices are extremely low when you consider the high quality of their fencing. Prices range from 11½ cents a rod up. See their ad in this issue and write them for free catalog.

WHERE TO BUY PURE-BRED POULTRY

ORPINGTONS.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS COCKERELS, $1.50. Mrs. T. N. Beckey, Linwood, Kan.

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

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, $1 to $3. Eggs, $1.50 to $3. Pekin ducks, $1 and $1.50. W. D. Franklin, Horton, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—S. C. R. I. Reds. EGGS for hatching. Get our prices. C. W. Murphy, 24 S. Mass., Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE—S. C. WHITE ORP. PULlets. Cockerels, $2.50; eggs, $2 for 15. Emma Stocking, Audubon, Iowa.

KELLERSTRASS STRAIN WHITE ORPington. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $7 per 100. Ed Leclere, Central City, Iowa.

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

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.

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

PRIZE WINNING REDS, BOTH COMBS. Fine cockerels, cheap for quick sale. Eggs for hatching. Robert Steele, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS (COOK strain). Eggs from special mated pens, $2.50 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Hauck, Box 409, Carthage, Mo.

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS— Eggs for sale; good layers; $2.50 for 15. Also, a few cockerels. Clara Selfridge, Sterling, Kan.

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FARRAR'S BUFF ORPINGTONS ARE winners at Des Moines, St. Joseph, Kansas City and Topeka. Send for special sale sheet. My prices are reasonable. Eggs for hatching, $1, $2.50 and $5 per 15 eggs. I am a member of the National Single Comb Buff Orpington Club and life member of the American Poultry Association. H. F. Farrar, Axtell, Kan.

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BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS — PRIZE winners wherever shown. Eggs for hatching in season. Prices reasonable. Write F. P. Boomer, Box 39, Holton, Kan.

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

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR sale, from good farm stock. $1.00 for 15 eggs; $5.00 per 100. Mary L. Newell, Route 1, Box 55, Wichita, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUsively; choice stock; selected eggs; 100, $4; 50, $2.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Adam A. Weir, Clay Center, Neb.

WHITE ROCKS—EGGS FROM LARGE, vigorous, prize winning, farm raised stock, $1.50 per setting of 15; $8 per 100. Gus Aaron, Leavenworth, Kan., Route 5.

WHITE IVORY PLYMOUTH Rocks—The winning strain at leading shows. Two grand pens, including winners at El Dorado and Great Topeka Show, 1911. Eggs, $3 and $5 per 15. Write me your wants. F. W. Robison, Towanda, Kan.

"FREMONT'S FAMOUS STRAIN"—THE Barred to the Skin Plymouth Rock, bred first to lay and premiums afterwards. One laid 297 eggs in a year and another 255. Over 25 years' breeding. Eggs for sale, $2 for 15. Incubators a matter of correspondence. G. W. D. Reynolds, Box 324, Fremont, 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.

SEVERAL BREEDS.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—FROM FIRST premium fowls; Rose C. R. I. Reds, 13 for $1.00; Mottled Anconas, 13 for $2.00. P. B. Sprague, Lincoln, 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.

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

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

EGGS.

EGGS R. C. Reds, B. P. Rock, White Orpington, S. C. Leghorn, White Langshan, Houdans. Circulars free. Elie Lefebure, Route 2, Havensville, Kan.

EGGS—EGGS
From standard poultry at $6 per hundred. Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Orpingtons and Leghorns. We breed all the paying varieties of poultry. Send for guarantee and descriptive circular. Address
W. F. HOLCOMB,
Manager Nebraska Poultry Co., Clay Center, Nebraska.

LEGHORNS.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Every egg tested on day of shipment. Delta, Route 37, Kenosha, Wis.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—EGG circular free. Chas. M. Childs, Route 3, Pittsburg, Kan.

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

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

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

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. Exhibition and laying strain. Write for circular. Also cockerels for sale. Mrs. John Holzhey, Bendena, Kan.

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

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

TURKEYS.

FOR CHOICE W.H. TURKEYS, T. GEESE and White Guineas, write L. J. Wentz, Burlington, Kan.

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

PURE BRED POULTRY

ORPINGTONS.

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.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—COOK strain. We hace quality, good color, good shape, good layers. Order early, $3 per 15 eggs. L. E. Hall, Bushton Kan.

KELLERSTRASS CRYSTAL WHITE Orpington cockerels, $2 to $5; pullets, $1.50 to $4. All birds scored. Eggs from pens scoring 93 to 94, $2 per 15, and 94 to 95 points, $3 per 15. W. E. Deemer, Carthage, Mo.

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.

FIFTEEN FINE KELLERSTRASS ORPington cockerels for sale at $1.00 each. Eggs for hatching from good and choice matings at $1.50 and $2.00 per fifteen. Eggs from prize winning 2-year-old Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, also eggs from utility stock. Prices very reasonable. Maud E. Lundin, Columbus, Kan.

FARRAR'S BUFF ORPINGTONS HAVE won at Kansas City, Des Moines, St. Joseph and Topeka. I offer eggs from this high-class stock. Send for mating list and prices. I am a member of the National S. C. Buff Orpington Club, and life member of the American Poultry Association. H. F. Farrar, Axtell, Kan.

ANCONAS.

MOTTLED ANCONAS—EGGS, $1.50 FOR 15. Mrs. H. M. Buchele, Cedar Vale, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE WYandotte cockerels. Mrs. C. E. Nyman, Courtland, Kan.

"PIX" BUFF WYANDOTTES — EGGS and chicks for sale. Standard bred prize winners. Write for mating list. Geo. B. Pickering, Olathe, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES WITH A national reputation. Their show record is hard to beat. Eggs from a dandy flock in a large orchard, $1.50 for 15, $2.50 for 30. Write for mating list. Page's Wyandotte Farm, Salina, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

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

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

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

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs for sale. Pens, $2.50; flock, $1.00 per 15. Write us quick. Ralph Seymour, Humboldt, Kan.

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

LANGSHANS.

BROOK DALE FARM BLACK LANGshans from show birds. Cockerels, pullets, eggs. Good, vigorous birds, priced to sell. D. C. Poole, Oberlin, Kan.

DUCKS.

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

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

CORNISH FOWLS.

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

POULTRY WANTED.

WANTED—BABY CHICKS AND DUCKlings. Any quantity. Minorcas wanted. Shelton & Co., Alcott Station, Denver, Colo.

SILVER STAR POULTRY FARM PAYS $1 each for poultry 8 weeks old; 2 years' contract; wonderful paying proposition. Write quick. 10c silver for full information. Derry Church, Pa.

Denning Motor Plow.

The motor plow advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer was invented by Mr. J. M. Denning, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and is being placed on the market by the Denning Motor Implement & Manufacturing Co. Mr. Denning gained a practical knowledge of farming on his father's farm, and now operates a farm of his own. Several years ago he conceived the idea of making a round corn crib from slats and wire. They were sold and used throughout the corn belt. Back in the late nineties they were a boon to settlers in the northwest who were raising large crops of corn but hadn't cribs to store it. These inexpensive cribs kept millions of bushels of corn from being piled on the ground. Soon after introducing the corn crib Mr. Denning began making wire fencing. His patents for weaving fencing have become so valuable that he has sold them to other large steel and wire concerns at a handsome figure, and is now devoting his entire factory to building the motor plow. This new invention, like the cribs and fencing, is a forerunner of new conditions and is a most practical invention for relieving the burdens from the horse and producing crops at the minimum cost. When writing ask for the new booklet, which describes the other uses, such as seeding, disking, mowing, running the feed grinder, corn sheller, pumping, sawing, electric lighting, etc.

Readers Market Place

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

HELP WANTED.

ONE SCHOOL TEACHER IN NORTHern Oklahoma last winter made nearly as much on the side working for us as by teaching. We have a special proposition for teachers in the small towns and rural districts. Address Box 368, Topeka, Kan.

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.

FARMERS — BECOME GOVERNMENT railway mail clerks. $90 month. Easy work. Short hours. Steady work. Examination everywhere May 4th. Common education sufficient. Send postal at once for sample questions and list of examination places. Coaching free. Franklin Institute, Dept. W88, Rochester, N. Y.

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

MALE HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED—Examination April 10. $60 monthly; many needed. Write, Ozment, 44F, St. Louis.

WANTED—1,000 RAILWAY MAIL STUdents immediately. Examination May 4. $1,600 yearly. Write today for free trial lesson. Ozment, 44R, St. Louis.

YOUNG MEN—18 TO 45, FOR RAILWAY mail clerk and other civil service positions. 43,000 appointments annually. Latest manual and questions free. Room 110, Gibraltar Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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.

500 MEN 20 TO 40 YEARS OLD WANTED at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike. Write immediately for application blank. Address Box A. O., care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION BY ALL-ROUND stallion man, with importer or breeder; 15 years' experience with McLaughlin Bros., Columbus, O. Married and steady. Robert Potts, Wamego, Kan.

CATTLE.

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

FOR SALE — REGISTERED JERSEY bull calf. Price, $35. Harry Schmidt, Route 2, Tescott, Kan.

FOR SALE — NINE HEAD CHOICE Shorthorn bulls, 3 pure Scotch, 6 Scotch topped, 12 to 18 months old. Harry T. Forbes, Route 8, Topeka, 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.

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

HOGS.

O. I. C. REGISTERED SPRING AND fall boars, $20 and $12 each; two for $21. Evan Griffith, Route 5, Emporia, Kan.

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

CHOICE BERKSHIRES FOR SALE—ONE boar, two sows, all good breeders, and two gilts, very strong in Black Robin Hood blood. Cheap if sold at once. A. D. Willems, Minneola, Kan.

FOR SALE—MULE FOOT HOGS. GUARanteed immune from cholera. Eligible to record. Male and sow pigs, bred gilts, tried sows. Anything in Mule Foot line. D. B. Gushwa, Route 9, Lafayette, Ind.

HEDGE POSTS.

FOR SALE—ONE CARLOAD OF HEDGE posts. All over 7 feet long, and from 4 to 8 inches diameter. One-third of them will make two or more good posts. Prices quoted F. O. B. or delivered destination. E. T. McFadden, Hall's Summit, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES.

SHETLAND PONIES — WRITE FOR price list. Chas. Clemmons, Coffeyville, Kan.

TWO IMPORTED STALLIONS — SHIRE and Percheron, 6 and 7; one home-bred shire, 3. All sound, high quality. James Auld, Wakefield, Clay County, Kan.

BELGIAN, PERCHERON STALLIONS and Mares—The best. Come or write. Blue Valley Stock Farm, Blue Mound, Linn Co., Kan.

FOR SALE—A FINE BLACK GRADE Percheron stallion, 6 years old; also three good 14½-hand jacks, very cheap. Call on or address J. M. Davis, Bronson, Kan., R. F. D. No. 2.

BEELANDER 38525, PACING STALLION, Standard bred, 8 years old; fine condition. Wt. 1200. Certified sound by State authorities. Also, Mammoth Black Jack; white points; 5-year-old. Wt. 850. Moving away. Will sell cheap for quick deal. Write C. W. Leighton, Rt. 15, Tecumseh, Kan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

PURE-BRED SEED CORN—SELECTED, graded, tested. Harry Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

YOU NEED A BERMUDA PASTURE. Free booklet. Write F. A. Mitchell & Son, Route 5, Chandler, Okla.

SEED CORN — HILDRETH'S YELLOW Dent. Write originator, breeder. C. E. H. Hildreth, Altamont, Kan.

250 STRAWBERRY PLANTS, $1. BEST three varieties. Fruit trees at wholesale. Free list. John F. Dayton, Waukon, Iowa.

CLOVER SEED FREE FROM BUCKhorn, and a full line of field seeds. D. O. Coe, 119 E. 6th st., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE — SEVERAL THOUSAND hedge posts, extra fine. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kan.

FLOWERING PLANTS AND BULBS—100 gladiolus bulbs, $1, postpaid. Send for price list. Orongo Flower Gardens, Carthage, Mo.

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

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

1,000 BUSHELS PURE KANSAS SUNflower seed corn. This corn is pronounced O. K. by corn experts and is as good as the best. Price, $1.75 per bu. Write for circulars. A. L. Brooke, Grantville, Kan.

FOR SALE—RED TEXAS SEED OATS—First prize at Brown County and Hutchinson State fairs, 1911. Seed speltz and Boone County White corn. Plymouth Rock cockerels. I refund your money if dissatisfied. E. E. Hazen, Hiawatha, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

SOMETHING NEW—CLEAN YOUR OWN wall paper. For $1 I will send you a recipe that will remove all dirt. Lock Box 35, Delphos, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—4 CYL., 28 H. P. GAS ENgine; new condition. A bargain at $200. Machinists Electric Co., 108 W. 8th St., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—SIX 30 H. P., 4 CYLINDER gasoline auto engines, brand new, suitable for running farm machines, auto or motor boats. Write or call and see them. Will sell very cheap. Equipped complete. Topeka Motor Car Co., 104-6-8 E. Tenth St., City.

DOGS.

SCOTCH COLLIES FOR SALE—BRED and open bitches by Ch. Parbold, Piccolo, Ch. Squire of Tytton, Ch. Ormskirk Artit, Ch. Wishaw Clinker, Imp. Bellfield Wonder and other leading sires. Stud dogs by Ch. Brandane Alton Monty, Imp. Ormskirk Sample. This is the very best blood in the Collie kingdom. Also puppies, prices very low. Write for bargains. W. J. Honeyman, Route 1, Madison, Kan.

Standard Varieties of Seed Potatoes.

Ratekin's Seed House, Shenandoah, Iowa, has a seed potato advertisement elsewhere in this issue which will be of interest to Kansas farmers generally. Last year's failure of the potato crop in many sections of the state makes it necessary to ship in seed potatoes. Ratekin's Seed House is noted for the quality of its goods and its reasonable prices. If you are going to need seed potatoes this spring, look up the ad and write the firm at above address.

HIDES and FURS

Ship your hides and furs as fast as accumulated. The market is still high on furs. You should ship now, as prices will soon go lower. If you have cow or horse hides ship them to us Watch the daily papers for our quotations. We will give you a square deal and prompt returns.
JAS. C. SMITH HIDE CO., Topeka, Kansas
St. Joe, Mo., Wichita, Kan., Grand Island, Neb., Joplin, Mo.

Shorthorn Cattle Dispersion Sale

At Hutchinson, Ks., Wednesday, March 27, 1912

SIXTY HEAD OF COWS AND HEIFERS, 20 CHOICE COWS WITH CALVES, BY VICTOR ARCHER, AND MOST OF THEM BRED BACK AGAIN; 15 CHOICE HEIFERS, ALL BRED TO EITHER VICTOR ARCHER OR PROTECTOR.

VICTOR ARCHER 264156

I am selling my two herd bulls, Victor Archer and Protector, and a number of young VICTOR ARCHER BULLS of SERVICEABLE AGE. On account of other business I am practically dispersing my entire herd, and am offering an exceptional lot of useful cattle, which will give farmers and breeders an opportunity to buy at a time when they are sure to go on and make them money. The leading attraction in this sale will be my valuable HERD BULL, VICTOR ARCHER, by ARCHER, dam ELDER LAWN VICTORIA. This sale will be largely a Victor Archer offering, including a number by Forest Knight, Gallant Knight's Heir, and Royal Archer. All of the calves are by Victor Archer. All of the cows and heifers with calf are bred to either Victor Archer, Protector, or Royal Archer.

Please write for catalogue, and arrange to attend my sale.

R. A. STEWART, Hutchinson, Kansas

Auctioneers—R. L. Harriman, Lafe Burger. O. W. Devine will represent Kansas Farmer.

Remember the date—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27—Hutchinson, Kansas.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

DUROC JERSEY BRED SOW SALE

On March 15, 1912

THE GOLDEN RULE STOCK FARM AT ASHERVILLE, KANS.

will offer 40 head of bred sows and gilts and six spring boars of good quality and well grown out. The tried sows are sired by eight of the leading boars of the west, and the gilts are sired by as many different boars of good quality, and all are bred to my four great herd boars, as follows: Dreamland Col. No. 106175 by the great International Champion Defender, Col. Kant, a grandson of Muncie Chief, and Col. Campbell by Dreamland Col. If you are in the market for a sow or gilt, you can certainly find something to suit you here. Among the young boars is one sired by Dreamland Col. and out of a G. C.'s Kansas Col. dam that is a show prospect and good enough to head any herd in the state. Catalogs now ready; send for one, and plan to attend this sale. If you cannot attend, send bids to J. R. Johnson, fieldman for KANSAS FARMER, in my care, and they will be properly handled. Free entertainment for those from a distance. The ladies of the Christian Church will serve dinner at my expense, and sale will begin promptly at 1 o'clock p. m. Terms: Cash or bankable note, at 8 per cent interest. Come and spend the day with us. Your presence will be appreciated whether you buy or not.

LEON CARTER, Prop.

AUCTIONEERS—COLS. JOHN BREMAN, WILL MYERS. CLERK—F. O. WELLS.

Percheron Sale

SALINA, KANSAS

Thursday, March 21, 1912

I will sell, at **SALINA, KAN., THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1912,** 43 head of Imported and Home-grown, Registered Percheron and French Draft Mares and Stallions, consisting of eight stallions from 3 to 5 years old, two stallions coming 2 years old, six stallions coming 1 year old, sixteen mares from 2 to 5 years old, one Belgian mare, seven fillies coming 1 year old, one Bilgian stallion 3 years old, weight 2000 pounds, one French coach horse, one jack.

The above stock is large and growthy, with plenty of conformation and weight. If you are in the market for a first-class stallion or mare, the kind to start the foundation for a family of horses, don't miss this sale. These horses are all thoroughly acclimated and ready for service. Several of these horses that will be sold on above named date were first prize winners at the American Royal at Kansas City, and Topeka and Hutchinson State Fairs. Come one or two days before the sale and look this stock over. Sale starts at 12 o'clock, noon, March 21. Write for catalog.

C. W. LAMER, Salina, Kansas

J. E. CLARY & SONS'

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL SALE

AT SHERIDAN, MO.

Tuesday, March 19, 1912

Our offering this year will include fifteen high-class jacks and ten jennets. The jacks are the kind that will appeal to the buyer wanting a strictly high-class jack—right in size, color and style. The jennets are among the very best of our large herd, and are in foal to our great herd jack, Ben Hur, one of the best jacks and best breeders in the state. We will also sell a lot of pure-bred and grade Jersey cows, a few bred sows and several teams of strictly first-class mules. This offering of jacks and jennets is the best we have had in our twenty-two years' experience in breeding. Jacks and jennets will not be sold until after arrival of noon trains and buyers can attend sale and return home same day. We will be pleased to have you spend the day with us, whether you buy or not.

J. E. CLARY & SONS

SHERIDAN, MISSOURI.

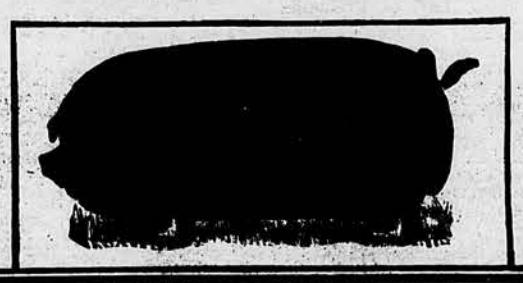
W. J. Cody will represent Kansas Farmer at this sale.

POLAND CHINA BRED SOW SALE

—AT BECK'S BARN IN—

Clay Center, Kan.

SAT., MARCH 16, 1912



THIRTY HEAD IN ALL!

Twenty-six choice gilts sired by Colossuspan, Clay Jumbo, Exalter by Expansive, and A. L.'s Hadley, a grandson of the noted Big Hadley. The gilts are out of as choice a lot of sows as can be found in any herd. They are strong in the blood of old Mogul, Expansion and other boars of note The gilts are all safe in pig for early April farrow to my great boar, Boy's Chief 62718 by Fulton's Chief, he by Best Metal. I am putting Boy's Chief in the sale. Also three nice fall boars, two of them out of a Clay Jumbo dam. For further information, write for catalog. Bids may be sent to auctioneer or fieldman, in my care, at Clay Center, Kan.

HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS,
Clay Center, Kansas

AUCTIONEER—JAMES T. McCULLOCH.
FIELDMAN—JESSE JOHNSON.

STALLIONS

Yes, "Stallion Price Cutter"—that's what they call me, and I am proud of the title. I want to place one or more of my stallions or mares in every township, and I have 60 head now on hand and another importation to arrive this month, and I am going to slice prices on a grand scale. Will give you the best of terms and a cash guarantee. All my horses are registered in books approved by the government. I want you to look at other horses before coming, and then it is up to me to make good to you that I am selling them worth the money. Remember, I pay your expenses if you don't say my prices are right, considering quality. Write or come and see me and I will assure you a bargain.

L. R. WILEY, EMPORIA, KANSAS

JOSEPH M. NOLAN'S PUBLIC SALE OF 50 - Registered Percherons - 50

WILL BE HELD AT PAOLA, KAN.,

TUESDAY, MARCH 12th, 1912

in John Williamson's Sale Pavilion, commencing promptly at 1 o'clock p. m., rain or shine. This consignment consists of the following:

20 REGISTERED PERCHERON MARES, from 3 to 6 years old. These mares are of suitable age and safe in foal.

10 REGISTERED FILLIES, FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS OLD.

20 STALLIONS, FROM 2 TO 6 YEARS OLD.

All the above horses will be sold under a guarantee. Time will be given on bankable paper. Parties desiring time should bring bank references.

Paola is situated 45 miles southwest of Kansas City, on the following railroads: St. Louis & San Francisco, Missouri Pacific, and Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

JOSEPH M. NOLAN

There will be some horses in this sale consigned by two other breeders.

Auctioneer—Col. Al. Hudson. This sale will be annual.

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

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

Alfred's Eleventh Duroc Sale

MARCH 23rd, 1912

FIFTY HEAD, BY TOP COMMODORE, B. F.'S OHIO CHIEF AND ALFRED'S COL.

Thirty head of line bred Cols., bred to a line bred Ohio Chief boar. This is a show offering, and immune for life by the double treatment. Send for catalog, and come to sale.

J. W. ALFRED & SONS, R. F. D. No. 6, Enid, Okla

Our barns are full of good ones. Imported and American-bred Percherons, Belgians and Shires, from 2 to 5 years old, that weigh from 1500 pounds to 2400 pounds.

A fine bunch of 2 to 4-year-olds, pasture raised. The kind that give satisfaction.

We have some bargains in Mares. If you want your money's worth, come and see us. Large calendar sent free.

NORTH-ROBINSON & DEAN CO.,
Grand Island and Bridgeport, Neb.

LEE BROTHERS' PERCHERONS FOR SALE.

Imported and Home-bred Stallions and Mares, Blacks and Grays.

80—HEAD OF MARES AND STALLIONS—80

From weanlings up. The kind that we sell such men as W. S. Corsa. Every one a good one. Among them is the prize winner from France. She is the best mare in the United States today, barring none. Come or write. All we want is a chance to show them. The price is right.

LEE BROS. Blue Ribbon Stock Farm, Harveyville, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Aberdeen-Angus.

April 9—W. W. Andrews and C. D. and E. F. Caldwell, at Maryville, Mo.

Jacks and Jennets.

March 19—J. E. Clary & Sons, Sheridan, Mo.

Jersey Cattle.

April 25.—Sale at Hiawatha, Kan., Western Jersey Cattle Breeders' Henry E. Wyatt, Falls City, Neb., Manager.

Shorthorns.

April 10—H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, and S. C. Hanna, Howard, Kan. Sale at Fredonia, Kan.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle.

April 30—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association sale at Omaha, Neb. Chas. Gray, secretary, Chicago.
May 2—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association sale at Chicago. Chas. Gray, secretary, Chicago.

Poland Chinas.

March 7—W. H. Emens, Elmdale, Kan.
March 16—Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center.
March 23—S. W. Alfred, Enid, Okla.
May 15—Matt Alton, Erie, Kan.
Oct. 15—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 16—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 17—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.

March 12—Sam Drybread, Elk City, Kan.
March 15—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.
July 26.—E. W. Davis & Co., Glenwood, Mo.

Thirty-five Years Successful Business.

The advertisement of Vaughan's Seed Store, 31-33 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill., appears in Kansas Farmer from time to time. This is the oldest seed business in the West. It maintains a thriving branch in New York City, and has for the last 20 years. This shows that a Western business can successfully serve the extreme East. Vaughan's Seed Store has close connections with all parts of America, Europe and the Orient. It is thus able to select and gather together, for the benefit of its customers, the finest and best in the seed line that the world produces. Not only in seeds, but in bulbs, plants and shrubs. It is able to serve fully every need of every planter of these lines, whether farmer, market gardener, florist or nurseryman. Those who have not yet received the new Vaughan seed book are heartily requested to write for it to the addres sat the top of this item. Kindly mention this paper when writing.

Where Lubricating Oil Should Not Be Used.

It is not the object of this brief article to assail the use of lubricating oil on general principles. The purpose of oil is to lessen the friction between objects that rub each other. Its use extends from the application of a bacon rind on the buck-saw without enough "set," to the lubrication of the engine on an airship. One might say oil was the correction for an error. In other words, the boxings on your windmill or gas engine should be so constructed and of such material that there would be no friction, and, therefore, no oil would be required to counteract it. For many reasons the use of oil is a great disadvantage, inconvenience and expense. Its application is dangerous. To do away with its use has for a long time been recognized by mechanics and engineers as a great object to be sought. In spite of the desire for something to displace lubrication, many men were of the honest conviction that the thing was impossible. When instances were cited where oil was no longer needed, the general criticism was offered that it might work in that case, but not in others. However, graphite bearings are now used on engines which have a speed of 25,000 revolutions per minute. Their use has extended from the woodsman's block and tackle to the equipment of our great battleships. The farmer needs engines, windmills, etc., equipped with these graphite and bronze bushing and bearings. Why climb a high tower every day or so to oil a windmill when there is no need for it? Every user of such machines should demand these graphite and bronze bushings and bearings. The cost is no greater and the advantage is immeasurable. Everything is to gain and nothing to lose. Write today to the Graphite Lubricating Company, Box E, Bound Brook, N. J., for its book on "Graphite and Bronze Bushing and Bearings." They have nothing to sell you. The book is for your information, solely. You will find it valuable and interesting.

L. V. Okeefe Sale Averages $42.60.

The Poland China sale advertised by L. V. Okeefe, at Stilwell, Kan., was pulled off as advertised, and under very unfavorable weather conditions, and, other social functions being held in the neighborhood, only an average of $42.60 was recorded. The offering was in fine condition and should have brought more money. Many comments were heard in favor of Big Logan Ex, and sows bred to him seemed to be in demand. Following is a report of the representative sales:

No.	Purchaser.	Price.
1.	W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.	$90.00
2.	C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.	71.00
3.	J. T. Lewis, Stilwell, Kan.	50.00
4.	M. Brookshaw, Dewey, Mo.	44.00
5.	Mrs. A. M. Okeefe, Stilwell, Kan.	51.00
6.	A. J. Erhart & Son, Adrian, Mo.	57.00
7.	J. T. Lewis	55.00
8.	J. T. Lewis	52.00
9.	Mrs. A. M. Okeefe	50.00
10.	J. S. Nicholson, Stilwell, Kan.	62.00
11.	Ed Okeefe	40.00
12.	J. T. Lewis	65.00
13.	J. T. Lewis	69.00
14.	J. R. Berkey, Louisburg, Kan.	54.00
16.	R. C. Brickman, Stillwell	41.00
17.	C. S. Nevius	50.00
19.	Sullivan Bros., Cleveland, Mo.	37.00
20.	Mrs. A. M. Okeefe	40.00
21.	Sullivan Bros	35.00
22.	Ed Okeefe	35.00
24.	R. C. Brickman	37.00
25.	A. J. Leach, Stilwell, Kan.	45.00
26.	Andy James, Lenexa, Kan.	32.00
27.	Joe Buckley, Lenexa, Kan.	41.00
28.	Fred Bright, Belton, Mo.	36.00
29.	J. S. Nicholson	40.00
30.	M. J. Kelley, Stilwell, Kan.	30.00
32.	E. T. Bohls, Bucyrus, Kan.	46.00
33.	F. E. Morris, Belton, Mo.	41.00
35.	A. J. Erhart	28.00
42.	Andy James	50.00
43.	C. S Nevius	26.00
44.	B. F. Nall, Lewiston, Mo.	39.00
1.	Doug Moore, Lionville, Ia.	86.00
3.	Harry Burge, Lock Springs, Mo.	82.00
4.	J. O. Johnson, Milligrove, Mo.	51.00
5.	Berry Hudson, Armstrong, Mo.	57.00
6.	G. W. Harris, Winston, Mo.	67.00
7.	Ira C. Griswell, Jamesport, Mo.	51.00
8.	G. C. Goodbar, Gallatin, Mo.	31.00
9.	C. W. Dickinson, Jamesport, Mo.	47.00
10.	E. T. Cope, Kingston, Ma.	42.00
11.	A. W. Allen, Jamesport, Mo.	50.00
12.	Andrews Stock Farm, Lawson Mo	60.00
13.	E. T. Cope, Kingston, Mo.	43.00
15.	J. T. Mooney, Rulo, Neb.	47.00
16.	J. B. Hummel, Wellington, Kan.	40.00
17.	Ed Dooley, Etterville, Mo.	51.00
18.	Berry Hudson, Armstrong, Mo.	60.00
19.	Berry Hudson	54.00
20.	Andrews Stock Farm	51.00
21.	J. D. Gates & Sons, Ravenwood, Mo.	50.00
22.	Ed Dooley	52.00
23.	Ed Dooley	52.00
24.	Ed Dooley	52.00
25.	Alfred Carlson, Cleburn, Kan.	31.00
26.	Alfred Carlson	35.00
27.	Fred Evarts, Courtland, Kan.	26.00
27½.	Wm. Wildy, Saulsbury, Mo.	46.00
31.	Ed Dooley	36.00
42.	J. R. Maloney, Jett, Okla.	50.00
1.	J. A. Windhurst, Glasco, Kan.	38.00
29.	C. C. Haybecker, Danvers, Ill.	39.00
29.	H. P. Burge, Jamesport, Mo.	67.00
35.	C. C. Huston, Allerton, Ia.	31.00
36.	Fred Evarts, Courtland, Kan.	30.00
37.	B. F. Nall, Lewiston, Mo.	28.00
45.	Nick Martin, Mt. Hope, Kan.	45.00
46.	C. O. Nelson, Windom, Kan.	45.00
47.	R. L. Mont, Polo, Mo.	34.00
49.	B. F. Nall, Lewiston, Mo.	45.00
50.	T. W. Craven, Macon, Mo.	30.00

Better Hoisting Methods.

For some years people who have had much hoisting to do have realized the need of some kind of a block or pulley device that would hold the load in midair and at any desired height. The farmer has felt this need perhaps more than anyone else. He has his wagon bodies to shift—his hogs to scald—his gasoline engines to truck around, and scores of other uses for such a hoisting device. The common method has been to secure the help of another man to hang onto the pull rope if the load wasn't too hefty; or to use as a temporary anchor the nearest beam, ring, spike, or anything else that was handy and holdable. Then with the load held up, he could shift his gearing, attend to his butchering, or back his wagon under his engine. But this was a troublesome, expensive, tiresome method. Sometimes the extra man wasn't there to help and sometimes there was no anchoring place handy. Then the farmer had to make the best of it. For several years manufacturers have been stirring themselves to perfect a hoist that would save all this trouble and inconvenience—a hoist that could be depended upon to hold the load in mid-air with neither anchor nor other outside means of securing the pull rope. We understand that such a hoist has been perfected; the patents belonging to the Hall Manufacturing Co., Monticello, Iowa, originators and makers of the Jumbo combination hoist and wire stretcher and other farm tools. The distinguishing feature of this combined hoist and wire stretcher is a ringed lever with dull teeth through which and under which the pull rope passes to the pulley. When the load has been drawn up to the desired height to lock it, the operator merely pulls the rope slightly toward him and releases it. The outward movement engages the rope in the teeth under the lever where it is held stationery by the weight of the load itself. The lock, which is practically automatic in action, is very simple. It unlocks with the utmost ease. There is no wedging in of the rope. The force required to release the pull rope is only such as would be required to lift the load. So constructed is the lock that it won't wear out the rope, and it works on ropes of all conditions, no matter whether the rope is wet, frazzled or half worn out. For sake of convenience these labor-saving hoists are made in nine different sizes, with lifting and hoisting capacities ranging from 400 pounds to five tons. Their cost is said to be quite insignificant when compared to the daily services they render on the farm.

A. J. Erhart Has Good Sale, 61 Head Averaging $48.76.

One of the best sales of the season was pulled off by A. J. Erhart & Son at Adrian, Mo., February 22. The offering was one of the best sold this winter, and the prices received were very satisfactory to Mr. Erhart. Four spring gilts, the get of Major B. Hadley, sold for an average of $49.50. This was a creditable showing for the grand champion boar. Sows bred to Major B. Hadley seemed to be in good demand, and sold right at the top of the sale. Erhart & Son are deserving of much credit for the splendid offering they presented to the breeders and farmers. Following is report in full:

1	Ed Argenbright, Adrian, Mo.	$112.50
2	P. I. Hadden, Garden City, Mo.	67.50
3	A. G. Banks, Lawrence, Kan.	53.00
4	R. L. Whitsett, Holden, Mo.	57.00
5	C. G. Mills, Pleasant Hill, Mo.	48.00
6	John Hays, Ballard, Mo.	40.00
7	E. A. Porter, Adrian, Mo.	35.00
8	J. T. Griggs, Appleton City, Mo.	42.00
9	G. P. Wilson, Green City, Mo.	61.00
10	G. P. Wilson, Green City, Mo.	45.00
12	Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.	76.00
14	Abby & Owen El Dorado Springs.	42.00
15	Tabby Bros.	30.00
16	P. I. Hodden	46.00
17	A. G. Banks	43.00
18	W. H. Lacy, Fairfax, Okla.	33.00
19	J. R. Cline, Iola, Kan.	33.00
20	Sam George, Calhoun, Mo.	52.00
21	William Stromb, Green City, Mo.	57.00
22	J. H. Baker, Butler, Mo.	41.00
23	W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.	57.00
24	L. V. O'Keefe, Stilwell, Kan.	40.00
25	William Stromb.	57.00
26	C. C. Hendus, Neely Landing, Mo.	41.00
27	W. H. Charters, Butler, Mo.	62.00
28	M. B. Parsons, Lawson, Mo.	45.00
29	W. A. Baker	80.00
30	J. C. Bean, Adrian, Mo.	36.00
31	J. C. Bean, Adrian, Mo.	26.00
32	O. S. Snow, Altoona, Mo.	63.00
33	R. M. Dobson, Independence, Kan.	56.00
34	G. P. Wilson	47.00
35	A. G. Banks	50.00
36	P. I. Hodden	68.00
37	A. G. Banks	46.00
38	J. D. Gates, Ravenwood, Mo.	29.00
39	A. A. Ebert, Sikeston, Mo.	67.00
40	A. G. Banks	66.00
41	A. G. Mouse, Altoona, Mo.	45.00
42	G. P. Wilson	40.00
43	William Strode, Green City, Mo.	39.00
44	R. C. Shubert, Adrian, Mo.	50.00
45	Avery & Owens	41.00
46	J. R. Cline, Iola, Kan.	87.50
47	J. R. Cline	52.50
48	J. R. Cline	50.00
49	Frank Brammett, Carthage, Mo.	48.00
50	W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.	39.00
51	F. M. King, Jasper, Mo.	42.50
52	A. G. Banks	30.00
53	Ed Frazer, Drexell, Mo.	35.00
54	J. C. Bean	34.00
56	R. M. Dobson	46.00
57	P. I. Hodden	52.00
58	A. M. Frazier, Adrian, Mo.	33.00
59	W. A. Baker	40.00
60	E. A. Porter	31.00
61	R. M. Dobson	50.00
62	C. A. Fulk, Butler, Mo.	40.00
64	Ed Frazier, Drexell, Mo.	37.00
65	Avery & Wilson, Adrian, Mo.	36.00

Halderman Makes Good Sale.

The J. C. Halderman sale of Poland Chinas, held at Melbourne Farm, Burchard, Neb., on February 14, was well attended and was very successful in view of the fact that a large share of the offering went to farmers. The breeders were well represented, but the chief success lay in the interest shown by farmers, one of whom topped the sale at $85. The farmers are the backbone of the pure-bred live stock business, and it is a satisfaction to see so many of them in attendance upon a sale of good hogs. The sale was as follows:

57	Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.	$50
16	Price Bros., Centerville, Iowa	80
18	Charles Kamen, Burchard, Neb.	35
30	Ben Wischmeier, Lewiston, Neb.	45
1	O. A. Peacock, Burchard	70
32	James Young, Burchard	26
10	C. M. Young, Burchard	26
12	William Ulrich, Lewiston, Neb.	85
4	C. H. Beethy, Elk Creek, Neb.	37
17	J. A. Shellecker, Grafton, Neb.	37
19	Charles Kamen, Burchard	33
11	William Busch, Lewiston	39
13	Frank Herald, Armour	39
6	Walter Hildwein	60
7	T. J. Meisner, Sabetha, Kan.	47
9	Charles Kamen	37
21	Mr. McGuire, Burchard	30
20	C. L. Branic, Hiawatha, Kan.	33
29	C. H. Busch	34
2	Henry Frazier, Lewiston	39
31	H. E. Sisco, Burchard	33
23	A. J. Cope, Pawnee City, Neb.	34
25	Lawrence Williams, Burchard	31
33	Mr. McGuire.	30
14	Frank Doering, Burchard	37
3	Mike Byrne, Burchard	40
29	Frank Doering	34
5	William Busch, Lewiston	33
24	F. P. Smythe, Burchard	29
34	Lewis Pepperil, Burchard	30
22	Lewis Pepperil	26
35	Lewis Borden, Burchard	26
36	Charles McClary, Burchard	28
37	Frank Herald, Armour	26
15	Charles McClary	26

Walter and Graner Make Good Sale.

The joint sale of H. B. Walter, of Effingham, and H. C. Graner, of Lancaster, Kan., held February 13, was well attended and the offering well appreciated, although the heavy snow of the night before kept away a large number of buyers and cost Walter & Graner several hundred dollars. Mr. Walter's consignment averaged $48.50, and Mr. Graner's, $34, with a general average of the entire offering of $40. A partial list of buyers follows:

1	O. P. Davis, Ohio	$ 78.00
2	G. A. Wise, Reserve	41.00
3	H. C. Graner, Lancaster	63.00
4	Herman Gronninger & Sons, Bendena.	105.00
5	N. E. Copeland, Waterville	53.00
7	Robert Thomas, Effingham	31.00
8	Walter Hildwein, Fairview	59.00
9	C. E. Moore, Muscotah	35.00
10	Joe Schneider, Nortonville	47.00
11	William Acker, Vermillion	55.00
12	Walter Hildwein	50.00
13	Mr. Coleman, Winchester	71.00
14	C. E. Moore	50.00
16	E. H. Sinclair, Effingham	38.00
17	F. Daffnacht	35.00
19	George Felton, Effingham	36.00
23	W. E. Long, Meriden	65.00
24	Walter Hildwein	40.00
25	Charles Overhauser	60.00
26	Frank Michael, Erie	50.00
27	W. R. Webb, Bendena	81.00
28	F. W. Coleman, Winchester	31.00
29	George Felton, Effingham	32.00
31	Herman Gronninger & Sons	45.00
32	Robert Foster, Effingham	31.00
34	Joe Schneider	32.50
35	Frank Wohelty, Effingham	31.00
36	E. C. Moore	33.00
41	E. C. Moore	36.00

Comfort's Jerseys in Demand.

Although the roads were almost impassable and the location and day of the week very unfavorable for the holding of a public sale, one of the largest crowds of the sale season assembled to see the Comfort Jersey herd dispersed. A big local crowd and a large number of scattering visitors from different parts of the state. Mr. Comfort received 214 inquiries for catalogs, indicating the great demand for this popular breed of dairy cattle. The 34 head sold, including bulls and little calves, brought $2,469. The cows and heifers, not counting small calves, averaged $100, lacking a few dollars. Mr. L. C. Hipp, of Laflin, Kan., bought the top female—No. 1 in catalog—for $135. Herman Schuette, of Washington, Kan., was the heaviest buyer, taking eight head. R. O. McGee, of Marysville, Kan., was also a heavy buyer, paying next to the top price, $132.50, for No. 20. The bull bargain of the day was when E. L. M. Benfer, of Leona, Kan., bought No. 22 for $60 on a $125 bid. This bull is a son of Imp. Oakland's Sultan, and his dam is a cow sired by Hood Farm Pogis 35th. This calf is an outstanding individual and would have brought $200 in almost any well known breeder's sale. Following is a list of leading sales:

1	L. C. Hipp, Laflin, Kan.	$135.00
2	Herman Schuette, Washington, Kan.	100.00
3	H. J. Floersch, Flush, Kan.	87.50
3½	Calf—Louis Bothe, Westmoreland, Kan.	30.00
4	Frank Gaff, Westmoreland	105.00
5	G. B. Aera, Flush	82.50
6	Frank Gaff	95.00
7	Herman Schuette	87.50
8	Lee Tibbitts, Westmoreland	87.50
9	R. O. McGee, Marysville, Kan.	195.00
9½	Calf—R. W. Hutchinson, Bellaire, Kan.	40.00
11	A. E. Aera	100.00
12	Herman Schuette	102.50
13	Frank Gaff.	100.00
14	Miles Kelly, Irving, Kan.	102.50
16	Miles Kelly	120.00
17	William Johnson, Irving	110.00
18	Lee Tibbitts.	95.00
19	Herman Schuette.	102.50
20	R. P. McGee	132.50
22	E. L. M. Benfer, Leona	60.00
23	G. T. Codding, Westmoreland	35.00
24	Herman Schuette	32.00
25	Frank Gaff	50.00
26	Henry Allen, Blain	48.00

H. L. Faulkner Has Good Sale.

H. L. Faulkner's sale of old, original, big boned, spotted Poland Chinas, held at Jamesport, Mo., Wednesday, February 14, attracted the usual big crowd of buyers that attend Mr. Faulkner's annual bred sow sales. Breeders were present from Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, the Dakotas, Oklahoma, Illinois, Indiana, and other states, with a big representation of Missouri breeders that always attend these sales. Although conditions could not be classed as favorable, the offering of 50 head sold for an average of $51.67. More of the hogs were sold into Kansas than any other state except Missouri. The following is a list of the buyers:

No.	Purchaser.	Price.
39.	B. F. Nall, Lewiston, Mo.	$32.50
36.	R. W. Burge, Lock Springs, Mo.	37.00
41.	Edgar Dooley, Etterville, Mo.	38.00
33.	Robt. McCann, Langford, Kan.	81.00

Big Bloomington Sale.

The three days' auction of draft horses held at Bloomington, Ill., on January 23-25, under the management of C. W. Hurt, Arrowsmith, Ill., resulted in an average of $360. Bidding was spirited on all the good horses, and all of them sold for full value. The crowd was good throughout. A smaller number of horses and a larger number of buyers who came from all over the country characterized this sale. This sale was the best that has been held by this association. There were sold, of all classes, 426 horses and ponies, and these brought $122,822. The sale of draft horses was as follows:

PERCHERON STALLIONS.

Black King, 7 years—Henry Blondy, Bloomfield, Ill.	$ 570
Verrazona 82081, 1 year—W. H. Patterson, Chebanse, Ill.	600
Victor 65166, 2 years—C. E. Moots, Le Roy, Ill.	805
Reuil 47374, 5 years—M. H. Dilworth, Table Grove, Ill.	700
Bob Aaron 68647, 4 years—E. L. Nuss, Arlington, Ia.	580
Marcus 50893, 6 years—A. C. Landor	560
Rowe's Pride 61795, 3 years—J. I. Moffatt, Paw Paw, Ill.	1,530
Rowe's Black Bird 56656, 3 years—C. G. Summers, Snowville, Va.	1,030
Imp. Joyeux 78582, 2 years—J. H. Brenning, Easton, Ill.	1,575
Imp. Juif 78581, 2 years—Lawrence P. Funk, Bloomington, Ill.	1,200
Imp. Hippiatre 61400, 4 years—P. Rouse, Farmer City, Ill.	900
Imp. Farceur 52726, 6 years—Andy Roger, Mount Pulaski, Ill.	605
Buster 69957, 2 years—F. Stream	500
Bloom 73583, 2 years—J. Jones	505
Billy C. 71052, 1 year—Robt. Truit, Mahomet, Ill.	640

PERCHERON MARES.

Imp. Jacqueline 70008, 2 years—C. M. Sutter, Minier, Ill.	575
Imp. Halifax 63685, 4 years—H. W. Bowman, Mount Carroll, Ill.	510
Blossom 58108, 5 years—H. W. Bowman.	660
Imp. Historie 57586, 7 years—A. C. Wagemon.	510
Imp. Josette 78580, 2 years—Dr. Sigler, Elwood, Ill.	655
Imp. Jonque 78579, 2 years—Dr. Sigler.	610
Imp. Jartelle 78578, 2 years—J. R. Grace, Sidell, Ill.	600
Imp. Igulada 78567, 3 years—Grigsby & Barber, Skidmore, Mo.	720
Imp. Iton 63688, 3 years—O. R. Thomson, Paxton, Ill.	630
Imp. Instruite 63687, 3 years—George Zimmerman, Gibson City, Ill.	660
Carada 57855, 7 years—A. C. Wagemon	600
Berjine 58982, 5 years—C. E. Kelly, Paxton, Ill.	550
Mae 57113, 4 years—G. S. Walfersburger, Princeton, Ill.	630
Eunice 57107, 7 years—Philip Rouse	645
Cleora 58731, 6 years—Grigsby & Barber.	550
Colema 59333, 6 years—P. Rouse	590

BELGIAN MARES.

Imp. Zolia de Steen 2206, 2 years—F. Ballinger, Chenoa, Ill.	550
Imp. Dorette 2029, 2 years—C. Sheridan, Sumner, Ill.	500

SHIRE STALLIONS.

Rowe's Prime Lad 10727, 2 years—H. J. Campbell, Roberts, Ill.	575
Kinsell Marter 12222, 2 years—T. Kirten, Kinsman, Ill.	320

FRENCH DRAFT STALLION.

Coco 2d 18457, 4 years—E. L. Nuss	700

"Ways and Means" for Farm Profit.

Perhaps the greatest achievement in recent "Farm Science" is what is known among cattle feeders as "the tonic idea"—the giving, in daily ration, of a simple, harmless preparation which aids and strengthens the digestive functions in stallfed steers and milk cows. Dr. Hess, the originator of the tonic idea, is a man of wide experience in both human and veterinary medicine. His study of foods and their effect on different animals led him irresistibly to the conclusion that a method of feeding was possible which would reduce food-waste to an amount so slight as to be hardly worth considering. Working with this idea in mind, he finally formulated a preparation containing iron, nitrates and bitter tonics in right proportion to produce the result aimed at, and put it on the market under the name of Dr. Hess Stock Food. Dr. Hess stock tonic won a large patronage from the start and has steadily increased in sales until today there are few feeders for either beef, mutton, pork or milk who do not use it—a fact which conclusively proves its value. Do not be misled, at this point, by the name, and think of Dr. Hess stock tonic as a ration intended to take the place of grain or fodder. It is not a ration, and in itself possesses no fattening or nourishing properties whatsoever. Its sole purpose is to make food available—to further the digestive process so that less nutrition passes off as waste and more is converted into flesh and milk. It would be a serious impeachment of the farmer's intelligence to spend time and space here in attempting to show the advantages of such a feeding system. It is all too evident to require further explanation, because the more grain, hay and fodder a cow or steer eats—and uses—the fuller the milk pail and the fatter the beef.

HIDES AND FUR MARKET.

(Furnished by Jas. C. Smith Hide Co., 108 East Third Street.)

HIDES—Salt cured, No. 1, 12 c; No. 2, 11 c; side brands, over 40 lbs., per lb., 10c flat; side brands, under 40 lbs., 9½c flat; bulls and stags, No. 1, 9c; No. 2, 8c; glue hides, 6c flat; horse hides, No. 1, $3@3.50; No. 2, $2@2.50; tallow, No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; sheep pelts, 35@85c. Green uncured hides, 1½c less than same grade cured. Green half cured, ¾c less than cured. Green frozen hides grade as No. 2.

FURS—Mink, Central: No. 1 large, $4.50@6.50; No. 1, medium, $4.25@3.50; No. 1, small, $3.00@2.00. Raccoon, Central—No. 1, large, $2.00@1.25; No. 1 medium, $1.25@1.00; No. 1, small, 90c@65c. Skunk—Prime, black, $3.00@4.00; short stripe, $2.00@2.50; narrow stripe, $1.35@1.50; broad stripe, 75c; best unprime, 75c@$1.25. Muskrat, Central—No. 1, large, 50c@35c; No. 1 medium, 38c@30c; No. 1, small, 25c@20c. Fox, Red and Gray—No. 1 red, $5.00@1.25; No. 1, gray, 75c@2.00. Wolf, Prairie and Timber—No. 1, prairie, $4.00@75c; No. 1, timber, $6.00@1.00. Cat, Wild and House—No. 1, wild, $1.10@25c; No. 1, house, large, black, 20c@10c; No. 1, house, medium, colors, 10c@5c. Civet, Central—No. 1, 45c. Badger—No. 1, $1.00@30c. Early caught furs at value.

Auldridge & Son's Duroc Sale.

Jasper Auldridge & Son, Pattonsburg, Mo., ld their second annual Duroc Jersey bred w sale at the farm near that city Februy 22. They had a fine offering again is year, but owing to unfavorable condions the average was not as high as it ould have been when the breeding and ality of the offering are considered. The erage of the 66 head sold was $23.20. l. T. E. Deem of Cameron, Mo., was the ctioneer. The following is a list of buys at $20 and over:

illiam Meadows, Pattonsburg, Mo.	$26
A. Jarrett, Pattonsburg, Mo.	23
A. Oxford, Pattonsburg, Mo.	20
thur Eads, Pattonsburg, Mo.	25
T. Lee, Pattonsburg, Mo.	26
B. Dilley, Pattonsburg, Mo.	23
arry Nance, Pattonsburg, Mo.	26
Graham, Pattonsburg, Mo.	25
P. Hill, Plattsburg, Mo.	27
D. Graham, Pattonsburg, Mo.	22
eorge Williams, Jamison, Mo.	21
C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.	27
homas Sweany, Pattonsburg, Mo.	23
P. Hill	31
W. Williams, Jamison, Mo.	22
O. Shriver, Pattonsburg, Mo.	22
P. Hill	24
H. Meadows, Pattonsburg, Mo.	27
H. Meadows	23
m Jarrett, Pattonsburg, Mo.	26
m Jarrett.	23
W. Williams, Jamison, Mo.	22
illiam Meadows.	29
T. Lee	33
J. Herald, Pattonsburg, Mo.	24
ton Smith, Pattonsburg, Mo.	20
T. Lee	40
T. Lee	29
J. Herald	22
T. Lee	29
W. Williams	23
arry Nance.	27
cPersinger, Pattonsburg, Mo.	22
P. Hill	30
en Youtsey.	27
T. Lee	40
a Shaw.	24
T. Lee	40
P. Hill	28
illiam Meadows.	27
illiam Meadows.	22
W. Williams	25
cPersinger.	21
illiam Meadows.	24

Glissman's Holsteins Sell Well.

The big two days' Holstein sale held at uth Omaha last week, again emphasizes e fact that the Glissman Holsteins are in mand all over the central west. The mand was good and prices received from yers living in a half dozen different ates were very satisfactory, notwithanding the unusual shortage of feed. venty-seven females, including unbred ifers and calves, sold for $8,720, an avere of $113.29. Thirty-four bulls sold for ,497, an average of $72.17 per head. Folwing is a list of representative sales:

Bulls.

o.	Purchaser.	Price.
7.	Mr. Lieh, Avoca, Ia.	$ 75.00
8.	J. K. Searle	85.00
3.	Eugene Colbert, Wabash, Neb.	55.00
7.	G. P. Christenson	65.00
9.	C. E. Cram, Craig, Neb.	85.00
7.	Wallace Anderson, Herman, Neb.	50.00
3.	F. W. Wosa, Pisgah, Ia.	50.00
8.	Frank Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.	50.00
3.	Frank Searle	75.00
4.	H. G. Tillennarth	85.00
7.	R. W. Lewis	85.00
5.	O. B. Toolson	67.00
9.	J. Shybolt, Wilcox, Neb.	55.00
5.	John Kucera, Milligan, Neb.	50.00
6.	C. C. Coffee	55.00
8.	Edward Christenson, Walnut, Iowa	95.00
8.	Rudolph Witt, Scribner, Neb.	75.00
9.	Henry Schneekloth, Remington, Neb.	75.00
2.	George Melone, Daw City, Ia.	80.00
4.	Frank Buzard	110.00
6.	D. E. Mother	55.00
0.	Frank Buzard	50.00
2.	C. W. West, Shenandoah, Ia.	60.00
4.	N. A. Thompson, Florence, Neb.	60.00
7.	Peter Langes	160.00
9.	Mr. Christenson	155.00
1.	Frank Buzard	400.00

Females.

o.	Purchaser.	Price.
1.	J. K. Searle, Effingham, Kan.	$195.00
3.	C. A. Smedley, Agra, Kan.	125.00
4.	Clyde Girod, Towanda, Kan.	95.00
5.	D. H. Robinson, Enid, Okla.	160.00
6.	Frank Buzard, St. Joseph, Mo.	90.00
9.	J. E. Friel, York, Neb.	135.00
10.	Frank Buzard	95.00
11.	Frank Buzard	90.00
12.	Frank Buzard	90.00
14.	F. R. Hesley, Minden, Ia.	85.00
16.	E. P. Miller, Voking, Neb.	120.00
20.	D. H. Robinson	170.00
22.	Frank Buzard	80.00
24.	T. R. Engle, Fremont, Neb.	65.00
25.	Frank Buzard	90.00
29.	Frank Buzard	65.00
30.	H. G. Fillingsworth, Rockwell City, Ia.	115.00
31.	D. W. Robinson	180.00
31½.	Mr. Stranarbon, Glenwood, Ia.	65.00
32.	Frank Buzard	70.00
36.	Hunter Bros., Neola, Ia.	170.00
40.	Frank Buzard	105.00
42.	Frank Buzard	95.00
43.	Frank Buzard	80.00
45.	D. E. C. Brown, Fullerton, Neb.	155.00
46.	D. E. C. Brown	155.00
51.	G. P. Christenson, Sharonsville, Neb.	160.00
52.	O. B. Toolson, Bartlettsville, Okla.	170.00
55.	Elmer Arnold, Rulo, Neb.	150.00
59.	C. C. Coffee, Humeston, Ia.	90.00
60.	C. E. Cram, Craig, Neb.	155.00
60½.	Peter Frick, Nebraska	60.00
61.	Clyde Girod, Towanda, Kan.	110.00
64.	J. H. Dan, Minden, Ia.	115.00
70.	J. K. Searle, Effingham, Kan.	170.00
71.	Andy Zoz, Murdock, Neb.	165.00
72.	J. K. Searle	115.00
74.	L. C. Jenkenson, Gaylord, Kan.	115.00
77.	O. B. Toolson, Bartlettsville, Okla.	170.00
79.	G. P. Christenson, Sharonsville, Neb.	170.00
79½.	G. P. Christenson	95.00
80.	Hunter Bros.	145.00
84.	C. C. Coffee	100.00
85.	C. C. Coffee	145.00
85½.	Peter Frick, Scotland, S. D.	50.00
90.	Albert Holm, Colon, Neb.	105.00
96.	F. J. R. Hesley, Minden, Ia.	220.00
97.	F. J. R. Hesley	135.00
98.	F. J. R. Hesley	245.00
112.	Frank Buzard	65.00
113.	Peter Lange, Minden, Ia.	165.00
114.	R. A. Anderson, Balm, Neb.	130.00
115.	R. W. Lewis, Oskaloosa, Ia.	80.00
116.	Clyde Girod, Towanda, Kan.	80.00
117.	D. H. Robinson	120.00
118.	Mr. Brown	115.00
121.	J. E. Friel	130.00
123.	D. E. Mother, Arcadia, Neb.	85.00
124.	Peter Parkref, Hooper, Neb.	140.00
125.	O. W. Toolson	140.00
127.	D. E. Mothers	85.00
128.	Frank Buzard	70.00
129.	D. E. Mother	140.00
130.	C. C. Coffee	140.00
131.	D. H. Robinson	205.00
132.	O. W. Toolson	130.00
135.	Chas. A. Smelley, Agra, Kan.	145.00
137.	G. P. Christenson	340.00
137½.	C. C. Cram	95.00
138.	G. P. Christenson	255.00
139.	Peter Langes	170.00
141.	Elmer Arnold, Ardo, Neb.	140.00
143.	G. P. Christenson	160.00
148.	P. M. Lewis, Oskaloosa, Ia.	65.00

Hamaker Had Fine Offering.

One of the best offerings of big-type Poland China bred sows of the winter was that of G. S. Hamaker, of Pawnee City, Neb. The gilts sired by Growthy King were exceptionally choice and much in demand by the small crowd caused by the almost impassable roads. The offering was well conditioned and most of it showing pig to the Mouw bred boars that head Mr. Hamaker's herd. But the crowd wasn't large enough for the number of hogs, and low prices prevailed. The average of under $30 seemed a sacrifice for the kind that Mr. Hamaker breeds. Following is a list of representative sales:

1—J. Sloan, Lewiston, Neb.	$29
2—Henry Hunzker, Dubois, Neb.	28
5—J. Morgan, Hardy, Neb.	29
3—J. Morgan.	40
6—Frank Snyder, Pawnee City, Neb.	31
7—Scott Stewart.	26
8—Charles Gabby, Table Rock, Neb.	32
10—W. S. Blatz, Lewiston	26
11—John Petred, Pawnee City	27
12—M. L. Ayers, Shenandoah, Iowa	31
14—Herb Gordon, Pawnee City	30
15—Ben Wishmeyer, Lewiston	37
16—C. W. Dingman, Clay Center, Kan.	31
22—Charles Kamen, Burchard, Neb.	27
29—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.	31
Extra—Abe Farney, Pawnee City	29
40—J. Morgan	28

McKinnie Percheron Sale.

R. G. McKinnie and H. G. McMillan & Sons, Rock Rapids, Iowa, pulled off their big dispersion sale at the fair grounds, Beloit, Kan., last Thursday, as advertised. The conditions were very bad, the railroads being blocked with snow for several days preceding the sale. Word had gone out that in all probability the sale would have to be postponed. Wednesday night word came to Beloit that trains on the Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific would get through some time during the night, and it was decided to go on with the sale. Prospective customers who had started and got part way and phoned in were advised that the sale would take place. The result was a fairly good attendance, especially from Mitchell and adjoining counties. Thirty-one head sold for an average of $460. R. G. McKinnie's great stallion, Hardi, sold for $1,595, going to John Strothers, Kiowa, Kan. The McKinnie champion mares that have been talked about so much and whose pictures were featured in the sale advertising, sold for $1,610 as a team, going to C. J. Johnson, Solomon Rapids. Mr. Johnson is a pioneer in Mitchell County, and is said to be the wealthiest farmer and stock raiser in the county. H. G. McMillan & Sons are not strangers in Mitchell County, and their offering on last Thursday was well received. This is their second sale in this county in two years. Practically everything, with the exception of the big stallion and one or two others were taken by Mitchell County breeders and farmers. Among the prominent people who attended the sale was Mr. Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Percheron Society of America. Also Col. Cary M. Jones of Chicago, who conducted the sale. The banquet was postponed until the evening of the sale. P. H. Pagett was toastmaster, and it was a big success. The attendance was so large that the banquet tables were deserted after the feast and an adjournment was taken to the court house. Wayne Dinsmore and others entertained with fitting speeches, which were greatly enjoyed. Below is a list of the buyers in the sale:

Consigned by R. G. McKinnie:

Stallions—

1—B. H. Bunny, Bassano, Canada	$1,595
2—M. Vetter, Beloit, Kan.	825
3—J. W. Hicks, Beloit, Kan.	300

Mares—

4—C. J. Johnson, Solomon Rapids	805
5—C. J. Johnson, Solomon Rapids	805
6—R. C. Birt, Beloit	375
7—J. A. Gifford, Beloit	440
8—J. A. Gifford, Beloit	440
9—W. E. Hockett, Jewell City	360
10—R. C. Birt, Beloit	375
11—L. A. Billings, Simpson	300
12—L. A. Billings, Simpson	300
Total.	$6,920

McKinnie's average, $576.66.

Consigned by H. G. McMillan & Sons:

Stallions—

13—D. C. Peden, Beloit	$ 320
14—W. H. Finney, Beloit	495
15—Anton Ruud, Jamestown	455
16—L. A. Billings, Simpson	475

Mares—

18—A. E. Noah, Beloit	400
19—William F. Solbach, Beloit	350
20—William F. Solbach, Beloit	350
21—William F. Solbach, Beloit	360
22—W. B. & J. M. Rodgers, Beloit	360
23—W. B. & J. M. Rodgers, Beloit	320
24—W. B. & J. M. Rodgers, Beloit	320
25—Earl Williams, Beloit	310
25½—J. E. Squire, Scottsville	635
26—J. A. Pickett, Glen Elder	240
26½—A. E. Noah, Beloit	295
27—W. J. Douglass, Beloit	400
28—W. J. Douglass, Beloit	400
Total.	$6,485

McMillan & Sons' averaged $381.47.

Consigned by J. A. Gifford:

Mares—

29—J. B. McMillan, Rock Rapids, Ia.	$ 325
30—J. B. McMillan, Rock Rapids, Ia.	325
31—D. N. Freeman, Beloit	195

Total sale, $14,250; average, $445.

S. M. Patterson, of Belleville, Republic County, Kan., has 50 farms for sale at prices ranging from $40 to $100 per acre. Write him, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

ROAN JACK SALE POSTPONED.

The Clover Leaf Valley Jack Farm sale of 25 jacks and 50 jennets advertised for February 26-27 at La Plata, Mo., has been postponed until March 14-15. Every animal in the catalog will be offered on these dates, and no sales will be made beforehand. Bring catalog with you.

IRRIGATED LANDS

$60 Per Acre, With Perpetual Water Right.

Only $6.67 Cash. Balance Long Time.

Will sell you small or large tract. Reservoirs completed, laterals built to your land, ready to plow, ready to plant crop this year. Near Las Vegas, N. M., main line Santa Fe railroad. Under the

TEN LAKES IRRIGATION SYSTEM

I recently purchased 1400 acres of land under the irrigation system of the Ten Lake Land Company and have been appointed agent for the State of Kansas for the sale of 30,000 acres of their land, which has just been put under irrigation and is now ready for settlement.

There are already 5000 acres owned by this company under a high state of cultivation, producing alfalfa, oats, barley, and wheat equal to any irrigated lands in the United States.

Our terms for the purchase of the first 5000 acres, with perpetual water right, are $60.00 per acre, $6.67 cash, $6.66 in one year, $6.66 in two years, and $40.00 due in ten years, deferred payments to draw 6 per cent interest.

This is a proposition of unusual merit, and we stand ready to make good our assertion, that is, if location of the land, fertility of soil and abundant water is what you want in an ideal climate.

We want you to examine our numerous storage reservoirs, the soil, compare our prices with those of less favored districts, and be your own judge. After you have personally inspected this property and do not find everything as represented we will refund your expenses incurred in making the examination.

Special railroad rates any day. For further information, address

S. B. ROHRER

504 New England Building

Topeka, Kansas

Frank Iams' "Top-notchers"

are *"up-to-the-minute"* and 10 years in advance. They are the *"Drafty, big-boned tops"*—*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 drafty *"top-notchers."* Iams' 1912 *importation* of *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"* (*and good for 50 years more*). *Iams* is *"pushing"* his horses to the front. The big *"Peaches and Cream"* "Boys and Girls" are *attractions* that can't be *overlooked.* Iams *mesmerizes* buyers with *"real drafters,"* at *"bargain prices,"* and having the *"horses as advertised."* Iams' *"competitors"* and "hammer knockers" are *"boosting* Iams" by their "knocks," until *now* he is *known* as the *"Millionaire Horseman,"* and on *"Easy Street,"* and growing fast. *Ikey, "Come on along, come on along," and sing Iams' song.* He is selling these *"aristocratic," fancy "Black Boys" cheaper* than ever—or *better* horses *for less money—$1,000 and $1,400* (few little higher).

120 Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares--120

They are *"Models"*—*"Humdingers."* They are two to five years old, weigh 1,700 to 2,500 lbs.; 80 per cent blacks, 50 per cent ton horses. All *"approved* and *stamped"* by *European government.* Registered in popular stud books of U. S. Many *"prize-winners"* and *"gold medal horses."* Big, *Drafty, "top-notchers,"* with big bone, quality, style, finish and *action to burn.* They are *"Eye-openers."* Larger and better horses than seen *elsewhere.* Big *"business propositions"* that make *"the wheels work fast"* under a *"Buyer's hat."* *"Georgie, dear," Iams* made a *"big killing* by buying his horses in Europe in *October, 1911.* *"Dry weather,"* "bad crops," *"close money,"* and *"Iams' cash"* caused the *"prizewinners"* and *"tops"* to be thrown on the *market* for a *"good selling."* *Iams' "cut the melon"* and bought the *"rippers"* at *"knockout prices."* *Iams* will give his customers the benefit of his *"good buy."* *"Ikey, boy,"* come on down town.

Get into Iams' "Get Rich Wagon" and save $1,000

on a *"top stallion,"* (and you wear the diamonds). Iams is a *"big fly in the ointment"* in the horse world. "He keeps the gang guessing." *Iams* sells *"imported horses only"*—(They win 90 per cent of prizes at big horse shows). *No "American-bred full bloods"*—No *"auction stuff"* or *"peddlers' horses"*—only *"choice drafters"* of big size, bone, quality and finish.

Iams' Imported horses are "approved" "branded," "inspected" and "Certificates 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.* 1911 was Iams' best business year. 1912 *promises* to be a *bumper year* to *Iams* and *his customers.* He saved *$300,000 to stallion buyers* in 1911. Watch *"Iams' smoke" in 1912.* Iams' 20 years of *successfull business* makes 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"* the *"book of books,"* to stallion and mare buyers. It is full of *"wide-as-a-wagon drafters"*—the real *"peaches and cream"* stallions. It shows *largest imported* stallions and mares in the United States, *"true to life,"* and *truths, facts, "business propositions,"* and 100 illustrations of *"topnotchers"* and the *"tricks of stallion peddlers"* and *"auction block"* salesmen. It is the *finest, most elaborate,* and *original up-to-date book* in the *world.* Iams, the *"Square Deal" horseman,* makes every statement in *ad. or catalogue good*—or you get the $500 he *hangs up.* *Iams* guarantees to sell you a

Better Imported Stallion at $1,000 and $1,400

(few higher) than is sold to *stock companies* for $2,500 to $5,000. Imported mares, $700 to $1,000. Iams gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee; pays freight on horse and fare of one buyer. He can furnish $1,000 insurance. *IAMS buys* and *sells every stallion himself.* Saves buyers $1,000 in *commissions* and *middlemen's profits.* He buys stallions by *"trainload."* He speaks the languages—saving 20 per cent). He is *not* in the *"Stallion Trust."* He pays no *"Slick Salesman"* a commission to *help "do you."* He has no *2* to *10 partners*—to share profits. He *"pays cash"* for his horses—and sells *"topnotchers"* 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 National and Omaha National Banks, Omaha; Packers' National Bank, So. Omaha; Citizen ' State, 1st State and St. Paul State Banks, *St. Paul, Neb.* Iams buys big ad space because it is cheaper than flannel-mouthed horse salesmen.

ST. PAUL, - - - NEBRASKA