

# KANSAS FARMER

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT

OF THE FARM AND HOME



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## *The Modern Atlas*



HE farmer is the modern Atlas. He bears up the weight of the world of agriculture, of commerce, of manufacture, of invention, of home.

By his might he creates wealth, and his labor is man's oldest calling. Because of it inventions are brought forth, implements are made to aid him in multiplying and improving nature's gifts and, when he shares these with his fellow man, the wheels of commerce revolve.

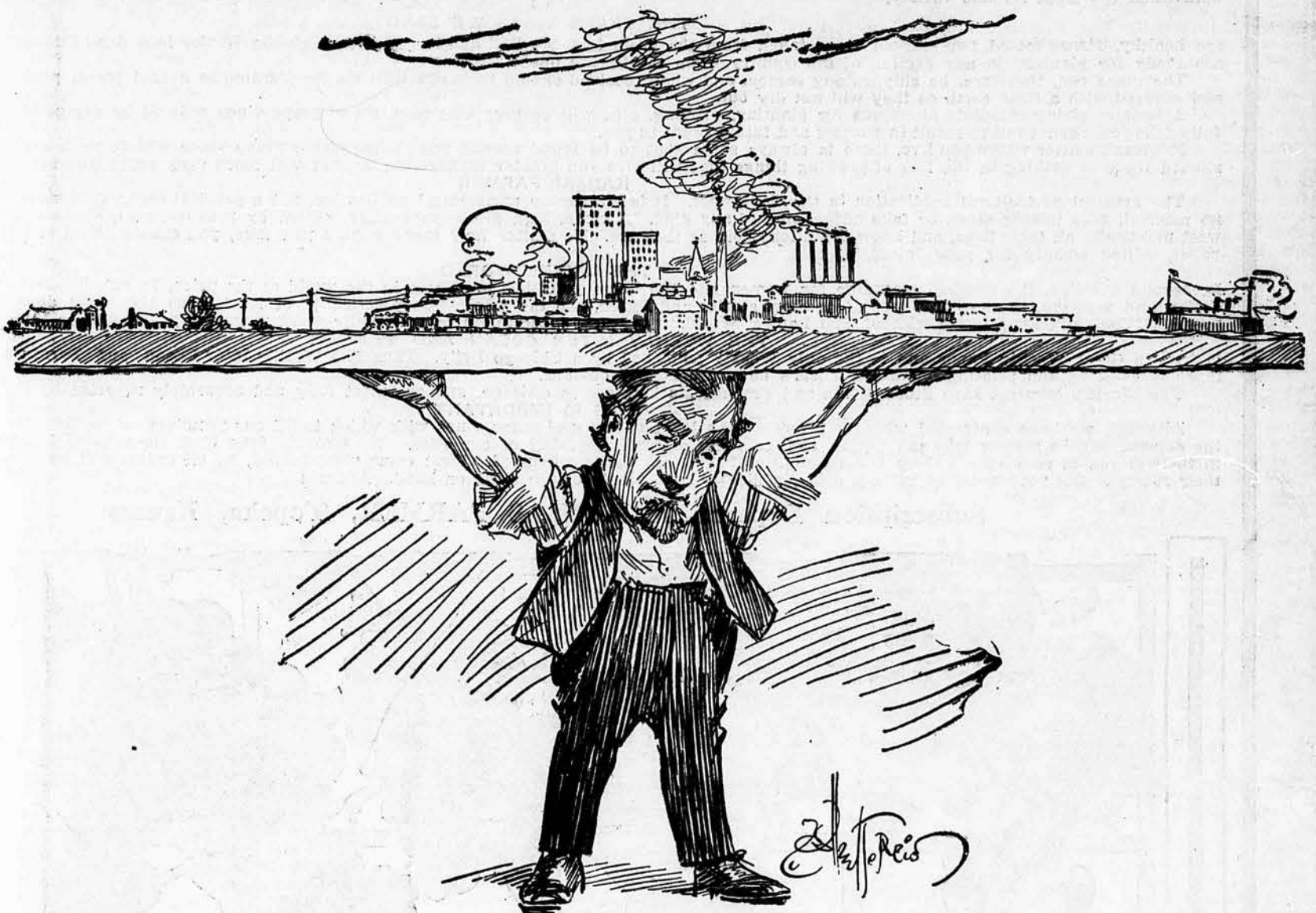
He creates the home of peace, health and plenty, from whose portals go forth sons to become leaders of thought and action in the world's great contests in business, in science, in culture, in art.

Other sons remain to carry on his work with new knowledge, increased skill and greater results, and these, in turn, build homes like that from which they sprung.

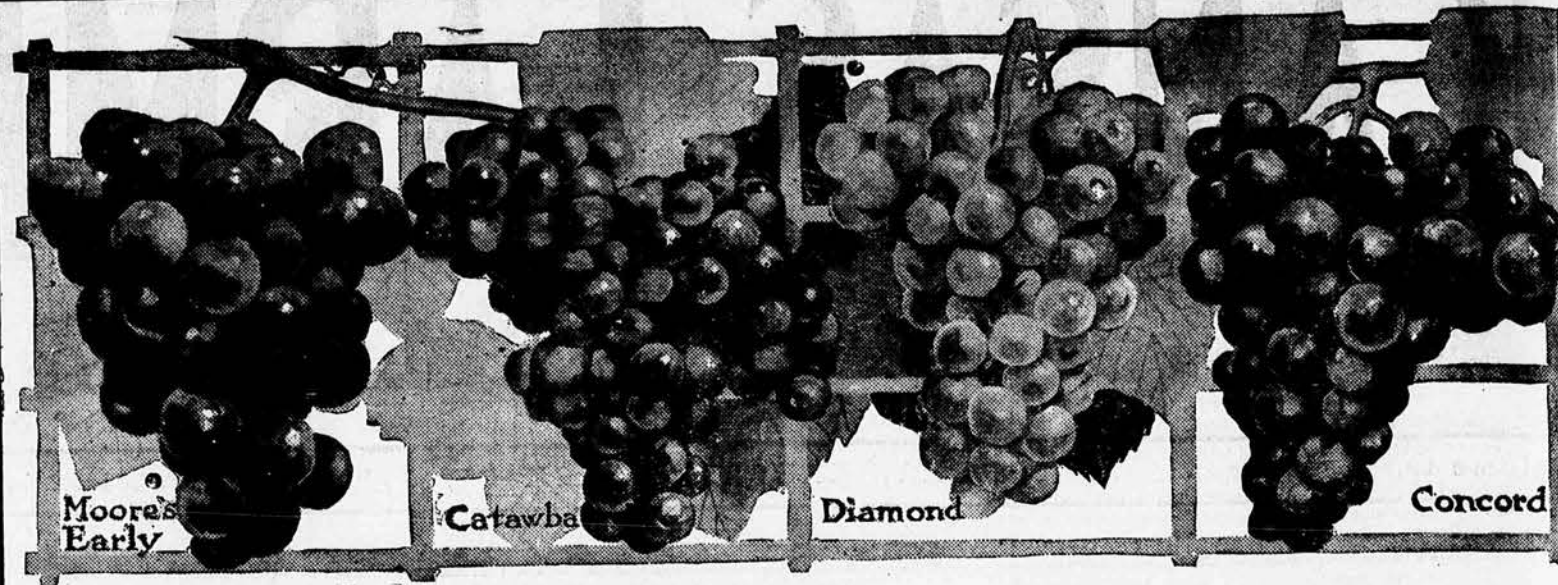
To hold up his hands scientists have given of their knowledge, sages of their wisdom, and business of its wealth, and in return he owes a duty to his fellows; not that they part their wealth for him, but that he share their burdens and work for the common good; save all waste that there may be plenty for each, and live up to the best there is in him.

As he does these things the laws of life will become ordinances; his relations to others sacramental; his work a worship, and his life an inspiration.

I. D. G.







## Another Rare Chance and a Remarkable Offer

EIGHT STANDARD TWO-YEAR-OLD GRAPE VINES  
KANSAS FARMER FOR ONE YEAR  
THE LADIES' WORLD FOR ONE YEAR  
THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN AND FARMER FOR ONE YEAR

This Grand Combination **\$1.75**  
To You For Only

Once in a decade the chance comes to secure for our friends and patrons a really great combination—something that every one wants and at a price that is almost incredibly low. We firmly believe that no such remarkable and unique profit-producing offer has been made you within the last ten years. The eight grape vines illustrated here are standard varieties selected as most suitable for home cultivation. We offer healthy, strongly rooted, 2-year-old vines. They are carefully packed with varieties correctly labeled at the Chautauqua vineyards, where the vines are grown, and shipped directly to our patrons for planting in any section of the country. We guarantee them as represented and described. Think of it—we are offering you a small vineyard together with KANSAS FARMER one year (new or renewal), the Weekly Inter Ocean and Farmer one year and The Ladies' World, the greatest monthly magazine for women for one year at the marvelously low price of \$1.75.

Our proposition enables you to secure sturdy, flourishing grape vines representing eight standard varieties, especially selected as being the most suitable for home cultivation in all localities. You will be able to furnish grapes for your own table, to press your own grape juice, and you should soon have a vineyard yielding fruit not only for your own pleasure, but as a real profit to you. No more delicious, no more beautiful fruit is known none easier of cultivation, none that is better adapted to all varieties of climate and all sections of the country than the grape.

### A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE EIGHT VARIETIES OF GRAPE VINES WE OFFER:

**MOORE'S EARLY**—Black. Bunch not quite as large as Concord; berry larger and very much like it in flavor and quality. Vine a moderate grower. Produces a fair and, with high cultivation, a heavy crop. Ripens early. Succeeds best on rich soil.

**CATAWBA**—Dark red when fully ripe. Bunch large, moderately compact; berries medium to large; skin thick; flesh of rich, vinous flavor. Vine a good grower, hardy, very productive. Ripens late.

**DIAMOND**—White. Bunch large, compact; berries large, round. Vine a good grower, with thick, heavy foliage; hardy and productive; of fine quality. Ripens a little before Concord.

**CONCORD**—Black; early. Decidedly the most popular grape in America, and deservedly so. Bunch large, compact; berries large, covered with a rich bloom; flesh juicy, sweet, tender; vine a strong grower. For general cultivation the most reliable variety.

**AGAWAM**—Red or maroon. Bunch loose, berries large; flesh juicy, a rich, peculiar, aromatic flavor; ripens about with Concord; vine strong, hardy and productive.

**NIAGARA**—White. Bunch very large and handsome; berries large, round; skin thin, tough, does not crack; melting, sweet, with a flavor and aroma peculiarly its own; ripens with Concord, sometimes a little earlier. Vine productive.

**DELAWARE**—Red. Bunch small, compact, berries small; skin thin, firm; flesh very sweet and refreshing; ripens with Concord or a little before. Vine hardy, productive; requires rich soil and good culture.

**WORDEN**—Black. Bunch large, compact; berries very large, skin thin. Superior to the Concord in the following points: It is better in quality, has a larger berry, a more compact and handsome cluster and ripens ten or ten days earlier. It fully equals Concord in vigor and productiveness.

### THE GRAPE VINES WE SEND

are healthy, strong-rooted two-year-old vines taken from the ground in the Fall and are kept through the Winter in a dry or dormant condition, and are ready for planting in any section of the country when the Spring opens.

The vines can, therefore, be shipped any season, and when received should be kept until time for planting in a cool place, preferably in a cellar and covered with a little earth so they will not dry out.

A booklet giving complete directions for planting, pruning, etc., will be sent with each set of grape vines ordered by our patrons, which, if carefully followed, cannot fail to result in success and future profit to you.

It doesn't matter where you live, there is always some spot to be found around your home where grape vines will do well, and when once planted there is nothing in the line of growing things that will give you greater satisfaction or that will more fully repay you for their cultivation.

### KANSAS FARMER

The greatest agricultural publication in the Southwest. It is strictly an agricultural publication, not a political organ or a story paper. It contains no medical, fake mining stock or fake advertising of any kind. A clean, high grade publication, edited by practical men, who have lived in the Southwest practically all their lives, and know conditions here as they are. No matter how many papers you take, you cannot afford to be without this paper, edited strictly for your interests.

### THE LADIES' WORLD

Is, beyond question, the greatest magazine for women and the home published anywhere in the world at the price. In art, illustration and beauty of design and make-up, in the excellence of its short stories and fiction, and the wholesome practicality of its famous household departments, it is preeminent. "You can't keep house without The Ladies' World." A year's subscription to this really great magazine is included in this offer.

### THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN AND FARMER

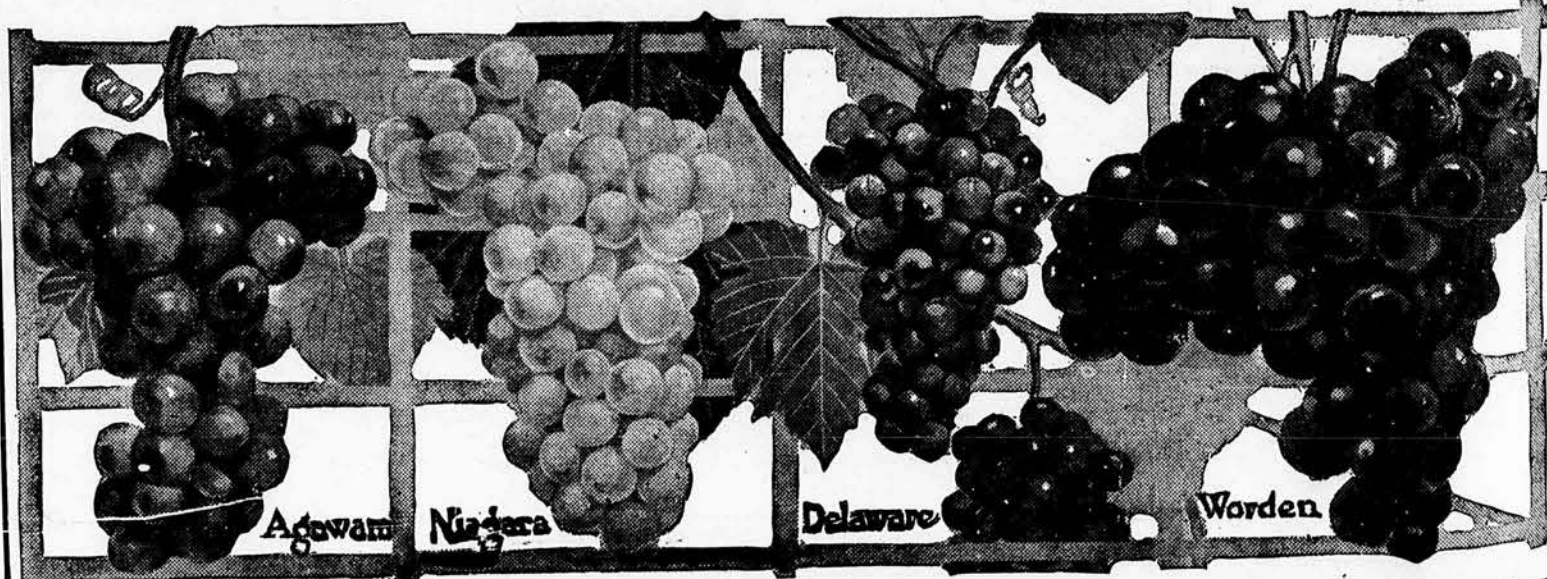
is truly a Great Weekly Paper and is the only Weekly published by a Chicago Daily. Thus The Weekly Inter Ocean and Farmer's special advantages in securing and printing important world's news are clearly obvious.

The World's greatest Live Stock, Grain and Produce Markets are in Chicago, and are most fully and accurately reported by the Inter Ocean.

### THIS IS IMPORTANT

Although we have contracted with the growers for a large quantity of grape vines with which to fill our premium orders, there is a possibility that the demand will be greater than the supply, owing to the extreme liberality of our offer. We strongly urge upon our patrons the necessity of getting in their orders at once before there is a possibility of the stock being exhausted. First come, first served, as all orders will be filled in the order of their receipt. Get your order in without delay, while we have plenty of the stock on hand. Address

Subscription Department KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas





# KANSAS FARMER

## EDITORIAL

### ORCHARDS ON THE HILLSIDES.

Kansas orchards are said to be short lived. If this is true, and it does seem to be partially so, it may be due to two principal reasons. Lack of care in pruning, cultivating, manuring and spraying for one thing and location for another. About the first there can be no doubt in very many cases though this is being corrected as our knowledge increases. Kansas climate is especially favorable for all kinds of growth and among these may be included certain insect and fungus pests which prey upon our orchards as their food supply is increased and their depredations unmolested. For the other, it may be said that a majority of Kansas orchards, perhaps, are planted upon rich, undrained land and this contributes to the short lives of the trees.

Too many farmers have seemed to think that the richest section of their best corn land is the proper site for the orchard trees when the facts are that such trees do not need rich land in this sense so much as they need well drained land.

Our forests should teach us a lesson in this respect. The biggest cottonwoods, sycamores and walnuts grow on rich land it is true but always on that which is well drained. They grow near the creeks and rivers but where the drainage is good. At the same time, some of our best timber is found on the hillsides where the land is not thought to be so rich from a crop standpoint and yet where there is plenty of fertility and excellent drainage.

Fruit trees grown on rich bottom lands go too much to wood and not enough to fruit and therein lies the best possible argument for considering the hillsides as sites for orchard planting.

There are thousands of acres of river bluffs and other hill land in Kansas that might be utilized for orchards and small fruit culture which are now practically waste places. This is done with conspicuous success in Doniphan county, which is one of the "roughest" counties in the state, and one of its fruit growing associations shipped out about three-quarters of a million dollars worth of small fruits alone last year. Bluff land orchards would apparently be well worth a trial in other parts of the state.

Added to the peculiarities of last season which served to make the quality of seed corn for this season more than doubtful, there is another very strong reason why the farmer should be especially careful in selecting and testing his seed grain this spring. This is to be found in the large quantity of grain now unsold in the hands of the farmers. This grain reserve held by the farmers is thought to be at least one-fourth larger than that of last year and signifies that there are high prices in sight for the immediate future. Such being the case the man who makes money on this crop this year will be he who produces quality and not quantity. Good, heavy seed which has been thoroughly tested just before planting is a strong element in success. This should always be followed by good methods of preparation and of cultivation. More than any other man the farmer must depend upon his own efforts for success and these efforts may be largely wasted unless they are backed up by that wisdom which takes advantage of every condition preliminary to this success. A grain grader, a seed tester and a manure spreader rank next in importance to the team in the operations of the grain growing farmer.

A bill has been introduced in the Nebraska Legislature to require the State University to maintain an extension department after the pattern set by the Kansas Agricultural College. It should be stated perhaps that the Nebraska Agricultural College is a department of the State University and this explains why an agricultural extension course is required of its university. Kansas is a leader along this line and no effort put forth by her Agricultural College to bring its benefits direct to all the people has been more successful or more highly appreciated than that which has come through the extension department. In the best sense this department is the advertising agent of the college.

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.  
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ADVERTISING RATES—25 cents per agate line—14 lines to the inch. No medical nor questionably worded advertising accepted. Forms close Monday noon.

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

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

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

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

### AGRICULTURE IN SCHOOLS.

The bill which passed the Kansas House of Representatives requiring third grade teachers to pass examinations in elementary agriculture has stirred up some antagonism among teachers themselves. It is plain to many thinking minds that the solution of the future problems in agriculture will not be solved by any "back to the land movement." City people who incline towards the farm are not generally qualified to win success there. Training is necessary and, as a general rule, these city people cannot get it. Scientific methods are necessary and these are partially, if not wholly, beyond the mature farmer of today. The hope of the future then lies in the training of the boys and girls.

As the farmers constitute the largest, wealthiest and most important class of citizens there can be no good reason urged why their children should not have a little of special training for the future business.

Perhaps the only fault which could be found in the law as worded lies in the meager requirements of the teachers themselves. The framers of this law seemed to think that the third grade teacher who may not have had any previous experience in farming, can gain all necessary knowledge from the few text books available. This is hardly possible but the effort will be in the right direction and will do good to both teachers and pupils. The tendency will be to train the boys and girls towards the farm instead of away from it as now.

One of the most important of the recent efforts to bring the greatest good to the greatest number that is being made by the State Agricultural College is that of arousing renewed interest in the country church and school. Conditions in late years have seemed to cause both these means of social uplift to fall into neglect. All will agree as to the absolute necessity of the rural school, but is the rural church any less necessary?

At the institute and in the grange the farmer is called upon to tell of his experience and his success. This he does and the telling benefits him and helps others. Yet his fields and his stock tell it all and more eloquently.

### RAISE THE CALVES.

Of one thing the farmer of the corn belt may be assured. That thing is the fact that the beef supply of the future must come from the farms.

This does not mean simply that the beef cattle must be fed out on the farms. It means that they must be produced there as well. The beef demand must continue to grow as the population grows. The days of cheap beef on the open ranges or the great ranches is practically gone and the remarkable prices commanded by the thinnest of stockers and feeders during the winter markets all point to the fact that the cattle supply must be produced as well as fattened on the corn belt farms.

In meeting this condition Kansas is especially favored. With her boundless fields of corn and alfalfa she has the cheapest of balanced rations with which to produce the best of baby beef.

Cattle are needed on every farm in Kansas, not only because of the money they will make when sent to market but because they are manufacturing machines to which the farmer can sell his corn and alfalfa at a greater profit than upon any other market and also because they are manufacturers of the best known general fertilizer and this is needed in quantities upon every farm. The Kansas farmer can raise better cattle than he can buy and these are what will bring the money. The day is not distant when the main supply of beef will come from the farms and the Kansas farmer who raises his own cattle instead of merely finishing them will not only have the advantage of breeding the best, feeding upon the best known feeds, marketing his corn and alfalfa in his own feed lots and producing quick maturing baby beef but he will have established at home the best possible fertilizer plant which he so badly needs.

The last legislative budget for our educational institutions appears large to some perhaps but it is really meager as compared with the needs. Political and industrial conditions indicate a period of unusual unrest among the people and the "back to the farm" slogan is one of its manifestations. The purpose behind this slogan is good but it must fail of results because of lack of proper training on the part of those who most need to benefit by it.

I have just read your epigrammatic front page article appreciative of and complimentary to the cow. This is one of the best things that has ever been said of this useful animal in the same number of words. I am clipping it to republish in our trade paper which circulates generally throughout the southwest, and in doing so I trust I am doing no violence to the old reliable KANSAS FARMER, which by the way I see is growing beautifully.—A. L. Sponsler, Sec'y, Hutchinson, Kan.

### QUALITY NOT QUANTITY.

According to the report of State Superintendent Fairchild the school population of the state is decreasing though there has been an increase in total population of 15 per cent in the last decade. Supt. Fairchild's report shows that in 1888 the population of Kansas was 1,518,552 with a school population of 532,010. In 1909 the total population was 1,707,481 with a school population of 510,217. During these 11 years the total population of the state increased 200,000 while the school population decreased 21,783. In commenting upon this report a Minnesota paper says

"Kansas has been a land of big crops and high prices, improvement work on the farms, new building construction and general acquisition of the piano, automobile and the farm telephone. These things have been heard of every year in the tales of Kansas. Can it be that with the increase of wealth, the change of conditions which have brought affluence to the farmer and comparative ease to the farmer's wife, the birth rate has decreased as it has been found to decrease in the world's history wherever the people have grown in wealth and the standard of living, from the standpoint of material comforts, has risen?"

The facts are that the new states of the southwest have drawn heavily upon Kansas for their settlers. The men who made money on land in Kansas, and their sons with them, have gone to the new states to secure more land and this has been a heavy drain upon our native population. The increase in population which has come to this state has had to overcome this drain and has been of a class which seeks the towns and cities for their homes.

Rural population in Kansas has not decreased but its cities have grown and this by immigration. This is favorable to the farmer in that it increases his home market.

### ADVANTAGES OF LEGUMES.

One reason why the farmers of Kansas and other states to the south need to look after the conservation of soil fertility more than do those of the northern states is found in the action of frost. At the north the soil is frozen to a great depth and for long periods and this prevents the leeching out and washing away of the elements of plant food.

Our soils may never have been so rich as theirs but our longer growing seasons and lack of frost serves to encourage a more luxuriant plant growth and thus deplete the soil more rapidly. The result is that soils in the south are more deficient in both humus and plant food than northern soils show from the same length of cultivation. On the other hand, while our almost sub-tropical growth of plants consumes fertility at a more rapid rate our climate enables us to recover it more quickly through the growth of the legumes.

What the northern farmer is obliged to do with commercial fertilizers the Kansas farmer can do with alfalfa. Not only this but he can do it more rapidly and more permanently. Of course any of the legumes will accomplish this but they vary in degree and they must be plowed under for the humus.

### THE GOVERNMENT PAPER MILL.

Some time since the Department of Agriculture equipped a wood pulp and paper mill at Wausau, Wis. The purpose in view is to determine what kinds of wood can be used for the manufacture of paper pulp and also to aid in the conservation of the forest supply by use of what would be otherwise waste products. In order to have the forests produce timber heavily they must be cut, but if there is a market only for timber from the most valuable kinds of trees the result of cutting is likely to be the disappearance of these trees and their replacement in the forest growth by species which are not in demand. Since these pulp mills take material too small for the lumber mills, species suitable for paper making can be cut to a low timber diameter, and thus the balance may be turned in favor of the reproduction of the more valuable kinds of trees.



# Heavy Horses and Farm Work

I am, I think, what may be termed an average Kansas farmer, not physically or mentally, but in the kind and variety of farm work that I perform in a year.

There are a great many who farm more acres than I do and a great many who farm less, but cutting out the larger ranches where large breeding operations are being carried on as well as large farming operations, the kind and variety of work performed on my 320 acres is about that of the average stock and grain farmer.

In addition to raising wheat, corn, oats and alfalfa, I also raise hogs and horses and in the winter feed cattle. I generally have on hand during the winter months about 100 head of cattle in the feed lots, from 100 to 200 head of hogs and my horses range in number from 15 to 25 stallions, mares and colts. Whenever I take a retrospective view of what I have been doing for a year I see that the routine of work that the horses have gone through has included about everything that could be found on a Kansas stock and grain farm. There has been plowing, disking, harrowing, listing, drilling, harvesting, corn cutting, corn husking, hauling manure, hauling grain to market, cutting and stacking hay, hauling feed and the numerous other jobs that are found on every farm in this state such as mine is.

Several years ago when I began farming operations for myself I had a rather mixed lot of work animals. It included mules, drivers, some rather light draft or what I suppose would be classed on the horse market as wagon horses and a few heavier horses, these latter mostly geldings, weighing from 1,600 to 1,750 pounds. It was about this time that the demand for horses was insistent. Horse buyers swarmed into the county and it wasn't long until my stock of horses and mules, small to begin with anyway, was pretty well depleted. What I had left, I observed was either light drivers or light draft horses. These the buyers left me but bought all the heavy stuff readily enough.

As my work must be done by myself and my hired help I soon found that anything on the driving order failed to fill the bill. In the first place this kind of a horse was generally too spirited to be handled by any but the most trustworthy men else it would soon be ruined. In the second place it required too many horses of this kind to pull the machinery used nowadays. I couldn't get help up early enough to properly care for so many horses and get ready in time to do a day's work in the field, and in the third place either the hired help or myself had this kind of a horse on the road too much after a day's work, for the good of the horse, the help or myself.

I soon found it was no easy matter to replace the horses I had sold with younger ones as desirable as I had expected and I concluded that I might as well raise some of my own work stock, especially as it seemed the time had again arrived when any surplus would find a welcome market.

But it was the heavy stuff, other things being equal, that the market demanded and I wanted to raise what I could sell. Could I do the work as profitably with the heavy mares as with lighter draft mares or would the lighter mares earn more than enough extra to pay the difference in the market value of their colts and the colts from the heavy mares? I believed that I could do all the work necessary and do it well with heavy mares and have colts to sell that would bring the higher price and I now feel, after several years' experience, that my reasoning was sound. I would, I believe, make a serious mistake if I were to go back from heavy mares to lighter ones for my own work.

My mares, with one or two exceptions, range from two-year-olds weighing from 1,450 to 1,000 pounds to aged mares that weigh from 1,800 pounds to a little better than a ton. They have raised spring colts, now coming yearlings that weigh better than 1,000 pounds and yearlings colts, now coming two-year-olds that weigh

## Size, Weight, Quality and Breeding Demanded In This Farm Engine

R. G. McKINNIE, Glen Elder, Kansas



RESIDENTS OF KANSAS.

nearly 1,400 pounds, and in a short time I will have another crop of foals, I hope, the same proportions. While raising these colts the mares have done all my farm work, having parted over a year ago with the last gelding or mule I owned.

As work horses there are a good many reasons why I prefer them to lighter horses for my kind of work aside from the fact that they produce foals that grow into larger horses and bring more money in the horse markets.

In the first place owing to their weight three of them will do easier in the field what four lighter horses will do. I can run the lister with three horses when it will require four lighter horses to do the same amount of work, three on the binder instead of four, one on the hay stacker instead of two, and two will pull a six foot cut mower easier than a lighter team will handle a five foot cut. I haven't so far run across the manure spreader that one team of good heavy Percheron mares can't swing along easily when the ground isn't so soft that the wheels of the spreader slip. In the feed lot nothing has been found so satisfactory to me as a pair of these big, docile, easy moving, almost human creatures. All this means economy in time, labor and equipment.

The help can get a 3 horse team ready for work quicker and handle it more easily in the field than it can a four horse team and the saving of half a set of harness equipment is something nowadays. Owing to the weight of the heavy mare she will not be subjected so frequently to the heavy strains in doing the ordinary farm work that the lighter one will be subjected to, thereby making less liable the loss of a foetus.

The heavy mare is by her very nature docile and teachable, steady and true and will not subject her worker to the irritation so frequently the case with the light, high strung mare, not of the strictly draft breed. She will not therefore be abused by any help that has a spark of love for a horse in him. Being of a quiet and somewhat sluggish disposition she will naturally give a more abundant flow of milk for her young and keep in shape on less food for her size than a lighter, more nervous one.

One of the principal objections urged against this class of work mares is that they are too slow, can't be trotted out on the road, won't turn corners quick enough or do other things principally charged against their action. We all know the fable of the hare and tortoise and which one of the two won out. We do too much rabbit farming in this state and sometimes I think too much lung farming also. However, you will be

surprised after working heavy mares a while at how much work they can turn out and how quick they can move around if bred for action as well as for size and properly broken and handled. We must remember that it isn't weight alone that counts, we must get conformation and action. The big horse, if properly bred and properly broken, will surprise you with his long business stride. He doesn't lift his feet as often as a shorter, smaller horse but he doesn't need to for as a rule one of his steps equals about one and a half of some of the smaller variety and if necessary he can be put into a pretty comfortable trot without any damage being done.

Another objection sometimes raised against the heavy brood mare is that she will not stand the heat as well as lighter ones. My experience is that this is largely a matter of care and proper feeding. Of course I would not be so foolish as to argue that any mare can carry a colt, suckle a foal and do as much work as a mule or gelding. The worth of the colt will more than recompense for any difference there may be between the two classes so far as the value of the work performed is concerned, but if during the summer's work a little extra care is taken it is surprising what an amount of heat a heavy, sound mare can stand.

Take a barrel of water along to the field for the horses as well as a jug of water for yourself and after turning their heads to the wind you give them a drink every time you take one yourself or every time you oil the machine. You will be surprised what an effect it will have on the team. In addition to keeping them fresher in the field the horses will not gorge themselves at the tank when they come in and be in much better shape internally to handle their feed. This is an old practice and of course not original with me. Plenty of good water, in my opinion, never hurt a horse if it could have it whenever it wanted it and before it became half famished. The time consumed in putting the water on the wagon in the morning and giving it to the team in the field will not exceed a half hour a day and this will more than be made up in the extra amount of work the team will perform and the lessened number of calls from the veterinary for treatment for colic and kindred forms of indigestion.

Being of a quiet disposition these big mares are easily put into shape for market whenever one is ready to cash them in. They have an immense reserve power that is seldom entirely called into use in doing the ordinary farm work such as I have described and so their work is really little more than good exercise. This makes them

susceptible to feed and when the cooler fall weather comes they can readily be fattened for sale anywhere on a surprisingly small amount of grain if given regularly and in proper proportion.

One reason given by many farmers who refuse to attempt to raise colts is that they are dependent on hired help for the greater part of their work. They say the loss from the abuse of their mares would be greater than their revenues from colts. On exceptionally large farms and ranches where the sole object is to do all the work possible and push everything and everybody to the limit this argument may be well founded. But it is not true at all on the diversified farm of from 80 to 640 acres.

My own experience, and I hire considerable help in a year, has been that the better my horses have been and their equipment, the better help I have had. In fact it is no unusual thing for a man who has worked for me to stop me in town or when he meets me on the road after our contract has expired and inquire particularly about every horse and colt on the place and even at intervals come back for the express purpose of seeing the mares and colts. Several times when I have sold teams, former help or the help then working for me would ask how I could part with their favorite team or express the wish that they could have been the purchasers.

Put the matter right up to the hired man. Give him a big, good looking, well matched team, equipped with the right kind of harness, well fitted, let him understand that he is assuming a responsibility, that while you expect him to do a day's work, you will appreciate his care of the team and if he is made of the stuff that good help is made of your only worry need be that he will, if such a thing is possible, take too good care of them.

Good teams and good equipment have an advertising value for a farmer and for the community in which he lives that cannot be estimated. If business corporations will look at everything from the dollar standpoint can afford to spend money for good teams, not only for their work but for their advertising ability as well, why can't we, who raise them, afford to keep some of the best at least. And it is really surprising how much interest your friends not directly concerned about stock farming, will take in your horses if you try to have good ones. They will be elated at your successes and sympathize with you when you have failures. I have had more heartfelt regrets expressed at the loss of a colt from a well known brood mare than at the loss of a whole crop of feed grain.

However, I would not advise anyone who has not had considerable experience to plunge at once into the business of using heavy mares for farm work and raising colts from them. My suggestion would be to first buy one pair of heavy mares, pure bred are my choice, work them a year and raise their colts. He who knows by that time how he likes them and if satisfactory he can purchase more of the same kind later. If it is pure bred he buys it will pay him well to see that he not only gets a pedigree with every horse but that he gets a horse with every pedigree. A bunch of papers with good horses is a sorry combination. Having grades are far preferable. Having purchased a good pair of mares let him look well to the care of them and their colts. No one ever made much of a success of raising pigs or calves unless he gave the sows and their litters or the cows and their products some time, attention and thought.

We farmers need to study the art of horse raising and handling more thoroughly, give more attention to their care and comfort, watch their quarters and above all keep their quarters clean and sanitary. Helpful hints from farm and stock journals, veterinary bulletins and bulletins from agricultural colleges—some of the best of these latter come from our own colleges and the University of Wisconsin—some good books and experiences of neighbors will all be found useful. The acquaintance of the local veterinarian should also be cultivated. It is usually a willing adviser.



# Principles of Ventilation for Farm Buildings

## Animals Thrive Better, Produce Better and Suffer Less From Disease in Fresh Air

By F. H. KING, Madison, Wis.

We define ventilation for the purposes of this paper as the act of changing the air in any compartment of space.

The purposes of ventilation may be (1) the control of temperature; (2) the control of humidity; (3) the supply of normal air, and (4) the removal of objectionable products. The process of ventilation consists (1) forcing air into the space to be ventilated; (2) in securing the proper distribution of the air throughout the space or compartment ventilated; (3) the removal of air and any objectionable products from the space or compartment.

The ventilation of a space or compartment requires single or multiple inlets and outtakes, with natural or artificial motive power capable of maintaining continuous inflow of air from the outside and a corresponding outflow of air from inside, establishing what Shaw has called an "air circuit" or continuity of flow.

Within narrow limits except for large spaces the same amount of air which enters a compartment or space in a given time will leave it, vice versa. If the temperature or pressure or both change relatively inside or outside the compartment or space ventilated, some more air may enter than leaves or the reverse, but such variations are relatively unimportant except in cave, mine and soil ventilation.

The continuity of air flow in ventilation is maintained by difference of pressure. This may be maintained (1) by wind impact; (2) by wind suction; (3) by heat; and (4) by mechanical appliances, or by two or more of these in combination.

Diffusion is far too slow ever to be an effective factor in ventilation. It is a mistake to look upon muslin walls, windows or screens as in any important sense effecting ventilation by diffusion. Rapid combustion of the most inflammable substances in an open field would be a physical and chemical impossibility if it were not for wind movement and the convection currents set up by the heat generated, or by differences in density of products of combustion.

There is scarcely an animal of visible size, either aquatic or aerial, but provided with some means for mechanically or thermally securing ventilation. The bellows-action so extensively used by animals for securing ventilation individually in the open air and the warming of the air within the body are vitally effective in determining the quality of air taken in each inspiration. Even fish at rest swimming in the water maintain a constant rhythmical gill movement which changes the water in contact with the gills and thus secure ventilation.

That ventilation is secured through muslin walls and windows is practically wholly due to current movement through the meshes induced by wind pressure, wind suction and by difference in temperature; but the resistance of the fine meshes to the flow of air is so great as to make it impracticable except where relatively small amounts of air are required, as in poultry houses. Ample proof of this is given in the temperature records given by A. G. Gilbert's report on cotton front poultry house at the Experiment Farms, Ottawa, for 1908, where, on cold nights, the cotton front was put down in front of the roosting places.

These are the records:

	Tem. of room, Deg.	Tem. of roost. place, Deg.	Diff.
January .....	Max. 24	Max. 22	2
	Min. 22	Min. 4	18
February .....	Max. 24	Max. 22	2
	Min. 22	Min. 6	16
March .....	Max. 54	Max. 50	4
	Min. 6	Min. 16	22

It will be noted that on the warm days the roosting place was 2 to 4 degrees colder than the house, while on the extremely cold nights the roosting place was 18 to 22 degrees warmer than the room. This could have resulted from a lack of change of air in the roosting place, thus the same air to be breathed sufficiently to maintain the high temperature recorded. If the front was down on the warm nights there is no question of fact, the explanation we can suggest for the lower temperature in the roosting place is the evaporation of moisture condensed on the cloth, causing it to

act as in the case of the wet bulb thermometer, to cool the air on the inside more than on the outside. The statement of the author is:

"The egg laying record, as well as that of the lowest and highest temperatures of the room and of the roosting pen during the night with the cotton frame down, for January, February and March are given as follows:"

In the extremely cold weather the moisture probably froze on the cotton cloth, giving up its latent heat to the air of the roosting place, helping to maintain the higher air temperature.

The need of the animal body for air is continuous and nature has evolved a mechanical system which automatically maintains both a qualitative and a quantitative continuity of it under outdoor conditions. The horse normally breathes 141.7 cubic feet per hour; the cow, 116.8; the pig, 46; the sheep, 30.2; man, 17.7, and the hen 1.2 cubic feet per hour. It is safe to assume that this amount is necessary and that it should be essentially undiluted and pure. The problem of ventilation for farm buildings is how to secure these amounts continuously and of the essential purity.

What is the essential degree of air purity for man and for our domestic animals is a matter of the highest economic and sanitary importance, and it is high time that most rigid research methods should be applied to the problem, both for man and for domestic animals, which shall establish beyond all reasonable doubt what is an entirely sufficient degree of air purity for dwellings and for stables, as well as for schools, assembly halls and public conveyances.

If great advantage is secured through the open air treatment of patients for tuberculosis, if open air schools are desirable under any conditions, and if the advantage secured therefrom results from the higher degree of air purity, it ought to be of immensely greater importance to maintain the needful air purity wherever well people and animals are assembled. Until the needful degree of air purity is known there is no basis upon which to construct and install adequate ventilating appliances. The relatively small amount of heat required to warm air when its temperature is too low for comfort, and the readiness with which large volumes of it may be moved, should leave not the slightest excuse for not ensuring the proper rate of air change which shall maintain the desired purity.

A cubic foot of air once respired may contain from 91 to 96 cubic inches less oxygen than pure air; it may have acquired 71 to 73 cubic inches more carbonic acid gas and 60 to 90 cubic inches of water vapor, besides some other deleterious or of fensive products. Such air will not support combustion in an ordinary candle.

De Chaumont's standard of one cubic foot of air per second for an adult man in repose, or 3,600 cubic feet per hour gives such a degree of purity that the air of a room would

contain only about .5 per cent of air once breathed. It is also held to be the limit of contamination at which a sensitive person fail to detect the "odor of closeness."

We have assumed for stables a degree of purity of 3.3 per cent of air once breathed, this being about the highest limit of breathed air which is associated with the absence of condensation of moisture on the walls. Whether or not this is an adequate degree of purity we do not know. It is certain, however, that comparatively few stables in this country maintain as high a degree of purity. To do so would require an hourly movement through the stable, for each adult horse, of 4,296 cubic feet; for each cow, 3,542; for the pig, 1,392, for the sheep, 917, and for the hen, 85 cubic feet.

The impact effect of a two-mile wind, plus the suction effect of a three-mile wind, added to the heat effect of a temperature difference of 10 degrees, gives a theoretical velocity in an outtake flue one square foot in section and 40 feet high, of some 45,000 feet per hour. Allowing that one half of this effect is lost in overcoming friction, the 22,500 cubic feet of air per hour are sufficient to supply air of 3.3 per cent purity to something more than 6 cows. We think it prudent, however, to allow a cross section at the rate of 4 square feet of outtake and intake flues for each 20 adult cows. On this basis about 36 square inches of cross section of flue should be allowed per horse; 30 per cow; 12 per pig, and 8 per sheep.

There are times when the impact effect of the wind is nil and when the suction effect may be as low as that due to a movement of one mile per hour, or even less, but when these relations hold there is likely to be a large heat effect due to difference of temperature if in mid winter of cold climates. The flow due to a temperature difference alone of 30 degrees, allowing 50 per cent loss through friction, would be about 20,000 feet per hour, for a 1 foot by 1 foot flue 30 feet high; 22,500 feet for the same size of flue 40 feet high; 25,000 for one 50 feet, and 27,000 feet for one 60 feet high. In this series an outtake 30 feet high and 2 feet by 2 feet in section has just barely the capacity for 20 cows.

The high outtake flue is especially desirable because both the heat effect and the suction effect increase with the height, the latter for the reason that the wind velocity increases with the distance above the surface.

Anything which constricts or obstructs the outlet of an outtake, or tends to a down draft, diminishes its efficiency. There should be incorporated in and associated with the outtake every feature which belongs to a good chimney except it need not be fire-proof. Its walls must be impermeable to air, and this is more important than non-conduction of heat, although insulation in a cold climate is helpful. The walls are best made of galvanized iron, which may or may not be insulated. It is practically im-

possible to make permanently airtight walls with wood, even where the best paper is used in combination. The wood shrinks too much and the paper is perishable through decay from the continuous condensation of moisture.

The outtakes should be as few and as large as practicable. They should raise straight through the roof and above the ridge. They should occupy the interior of the barn, away from outside walls wherever convenience will permit, even if they take the place of one or two cows, if the highest efficiency is expected. If less desirable location is imperative there should be compensation in size and perfection in construction.

One of the very frequent mistakes in the installation of several or many small outtakes and these against outside walls which may be wood and a part of them. Even the Ottawa Report, to which reference has been made, says: "Both inlets and outlets occur on each side and should be at intervals of about 10 feet, say three on each side." And yet such advice we have never given. We think if a census were taken there would be found many more "King Systems" of ventilation than there are Kings, and the writer quoted justly says regarding this one of the many: "The chief objection to this system is the large number of long pipes and boxes necessary to admit pure air and discharge foul, as the case may be."

Another common mistake is to cell over a space between rafters in one-story stables and use the space as extension for outtakes, but leaving all the spaces between pairs of roof boards open to admit air from the attic, thus filling the flue through the shortest circuit, making it useless for the stable below.

While outtakes should be as few and as large as possible, the intakes should be many and small. Whenever studding is used in construction the intakes may be simply the space between pairs of studding, with a screened opening above the sill outside and a corresponding opening beneath the ceiling inside to admit air at this level and serve as an air trap against the loss of warm air from the stable. Where practicable intakes should be provided on all sides to take full advantage of the wind impact for forcing air into the stable from whatever direction the wind may be blowing. The intakes may be placed at intervals of 10 to 15 feet and should have an aggregate cross-section of opening equal to that of the outtake flue or flues.

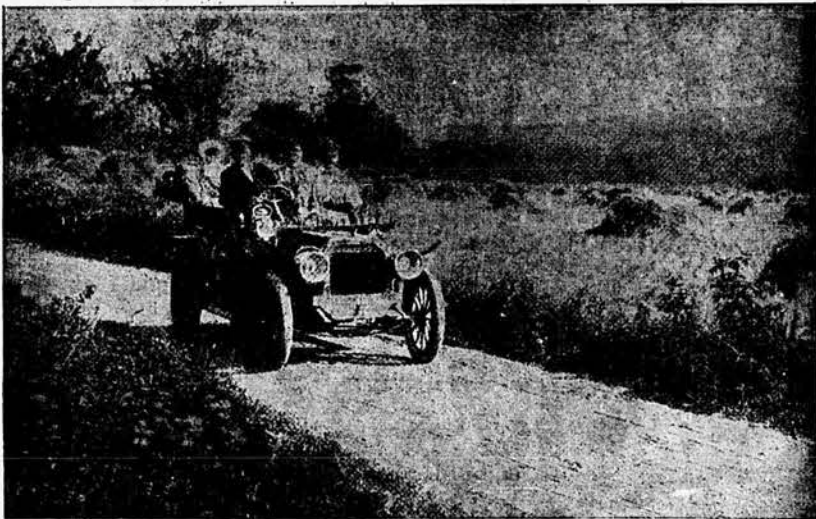
The outtake should exhaust continuously from the floor level and be provided with outlets at the ceiling for use only when the stable is too warm or the ventilation inadequate.

Stable ceilings should be especially air tight and well insulated to conserve the waste heat of the animals for warming the air introduced at the ceiling, so that the largest volume possible may pass through the stable in the coldest weather without undue lowering of stable temperature. As the air is fouled, deprived of its oxygen, and breathed toward the floor; as the coldest air is at the floor; and as all air must be inspired from near the floor and at it when the animals are lying down, the exhaust should be continuously and as fully as possible from the floor, because then, not only will the fouled air be mechanically withdrawn from this level, but the warmed and pure air will be forced to the floor where it is used.

In the removal of air from the ceiling level there is the greatest tendency to establish short circuit currents, allowing the fresh air to pass directly out above the animals.

Dampers should be provided for outtakes and intakes, to control the flow, which, like the power of an engine, should be normally greater than the demand. When it is understood that it requires something like five pounds of air to burn in the animal body one pound of hay or grain; that air is the one article of maintenance used in much the largest absolute weight; that it is indispensable there being no substitute, and that it costs only the appliance for admitting it to the animals, the unwisdom of failing to provide adequate ventilation should be self-evident.

In our own case life may be sus- (Continued on page 7.)



SOME KANSAS FARMERS IN THE KANSAS VALLEY.



## DAVID BRADLEY

A COMBINATION everybody is talking about. *David Bradley Quality*—for eighty years the standard, and *Sears, Roebuck and Co. Prices*—one profit, factory to consumer. The skill of eighty years' experience in farm implement manufacture united with the most economical distributing methods known.

Your interest in our purchase of the oldest and largest farm implement factory in the world selling direct to the consumer lies in the remarkable price reductions we have made on the famous David Bradley tools.



No. 1 David Bradley Flat Drop Force Drop Corn Planter.

**\$2285** Without Check Row.  
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Tried out and perfected through thirty years of severe tests. The planter can be used day in and day out and always depend upon its doing accurate work. Handles any size or shape of kernel, graded or ungraded, butts or tips, with unfailing accuracy, insuring a greater percentage of full hills than any other planter made.

The David Bradley patent **FORCE DROP** alone is a feature which places Bradley planters ahead of all others; but there are other features, such as extreme simplicity, which contribute to ease of operation; stanch, honest construction, and the use of high quality materials throughout, eliminating breakage and delays. These features all combine to make the Bradley an unfailing, everlasting planter and the one for any farmer to buy.

The No. 15 Edge Drop Planter, the latest David Bradley product, is designed for the farmer who sorts and grades his seed, determined to make every kernel count. It has the famous Bradley force drop combined with more up to date and desirable features than you find in any edge drop planter of other make.

Refer to our big General Catalog for pictures, complete descriptions and prices of David Bradley plows, harrows, planters, cultivators, etc., the farm tools backed by eighty years of knowing how; or send today for our Book of David Bradley Farm Implements.

We can always supply promptly any repair part for any Bradley implement, no matter when or where bought.

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High-Bred Nitrogen Gathering Bacteria Increases Crops and Makes Poor Soil Good Soil

You will surely plant some of the crops known as legumes, such as garden and field peas and beans, alfalfa, all the clovers, alsike, vetch, etc. With all these crops you may use Farmogerm. And that will mean not only a bumper crop this year, but soil so rich in nitrates that it will produce several big yields of any crop without more nitrogen fertilizer being needed. Because Farmogerm inoculates the soil with nitrogen-gathering bacteria of strong vitality, especially bred up to a high state of nitrogen-fixing power. They increase rapidly in the soil and plant roots, by the millions, and draw nitrogen from the air, feeding it to the growing crop and storing it in the soil for future crops.



Farmogerm will cut your fertilizer bills in half. A trial will prove our claims. It is no experiment. Let us send you letters from those who have used it and know. High authorities recommend it. It is guaranteed to be right. It is Ready For Use. Just mix with water and moisten seed or spray over soil or young plants. It insures larger yield, greater food value, earlier maturity. When ordering, state what crop you want to test.

Acre Size, \$2.00—Garden Size, 50c. Why spend money for expensive nitrate fertilizers and for spreading when you can put more nitrates in your soil than crops can use in several seasons at the low cost of \$2.00 an acre and practically no extra work.

WRITE TODAY FOR BOOK. If you have nothing to lose and perhaps hundreds of dollars to gain through a better and more economical method of fertilizing. This is the most wonderful development of modern scientific farming. Investigate—that's all we ask.

EARP-THOMAS FARMOGERM CO. Bloomfield, N. J.

### Better Than Nitrate of Soda

at fraction of cost and labor. According to government figures, a crop well inoculated with nitrogen-gathering bacteria will leave in the soil, for future crops, an amount of available nitrogen equal to from 800 to 1,000 lbs. of nitrate of soda. Yet the soda would cost you \$20.00. The Bacteria will cost you \$2.00. Which for you?

## Shear Your Sheep with this Machine

It makes the job infinitely easier than with the old hand shears. It takes the wool off evenly all over the body. It never injures or maims sheep like hand shears and the evenness of work done by this machine nets you from 15c to 40c worth more wool per head.

**This Stewart Ball Bearing Machine No. 9** is the only sheep shearing machine ever made with ball bearings throughout and with a ball bearing shearing head. It has all gears cut from the solid steel and made file hard. They are all enclosed in a dust and dirt proof gear case where they run constantly in oil. It turns easiest of all shearing machines and anyone can operate it and do good work. Any of your help can operate it well from the very start.

The price, all complete with four combs and four cutters is only **\$11.50**. Get one from your dealer or send \$2 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance. Write today for copy of our free copyrighted book, "Instructions on Shearing Sheep," by the leading American expert. DO IT NOW.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO. 206 Ontario St. Chicago



# THE FARM



No one is so rich that he can afford to use poor seed and no one is too poor to use the best.

Have you tried a seed grader, and if so with what benefits? We should like to have the experience of our readers.

A good fanning mill or grain grader is a good investment. If you think you can not afford one yourself you can combine with the neighbors and buy one jointly. It will pay for itself.

Springtime is clip time, both in the city and on the farm. Horses that are clipped dry off fast at night, which is to be preferred to standing in a heavy wet coat of hair.

If you market the best every year and plant seed from that which is left of course the crop will "run out." The best seed is that which has been grown under your own conditions and not that which is imported from a far distant country.

The Germans are credited with having invented a process by which rubber is made from the oil of soy beans. This oil is treated with nitric acid followed by alkaline solutions and heating. The product is very tough and elastic and can be vulcanized.

The crop killers are already at work on the Kansas wheat crop. Funny how many times each year our wheat crop gets killed and yet we go right along making a living. When you see a statement in some eastern paper that the Kansas wheat crop is killed, or the corn crop is a failure, just say nothing and remember that the fear of ills is worse than the ills we "enjoy."

A farmer who lives in Shawnee county put in some drain tile on his place some time ago so that he could make the whole farm work for him. He now reports that the cost of the tiling was repaid by increased yield in two years and he now has the enlarged capacity of his farm to draw upon without further cost. He says he is making 10 per cent each year on a valuation of \$300 per acre.

Seedsmen of reputation do not guarantee their seeds. This would be well nigh impossible. They do exercise great care in the selection of their seeds and they frequently test them. When seeds sold by such men fail to germinate the cause may be entirely beyond their control and yet they are very generally willing to replace seeds which did not grow well. The safest way is to always buy from reputable dealers.

I am thinking of putting in some cow-peas this spring and would like your advice. How will they do on heavy soil and when and how is the best way to plant them. Please send me bulletin on this subject.—Robt. Editt, Plymouth, Kan.

I am mailing you bulletin No. 160 on cow-peas. The growing of cow-peas in your heavy soil should improve the soil texture and increase its fertility. You may grow the crop for forage or for seed, or you may use it for a catch crop after wheat or other small grains and pasture it or plow it under for green manure.

You will find your questions answered in the bulletin, which has been sent you.—A. M. TenEyck.

I have a piece of land that was at one time an old river bed, but is now filled up quite a bit and the soil is a heavy gumbo. I would like to seed this to some kind of grass for pasture as it overflows very easily and it does not pay to put it into a grain crop. How would *Bromus inermis* do here in Mitchell county?—Al. Hicks, Beloit, Kan.

You may try seeding *Bromus inermis* on the land which you describe

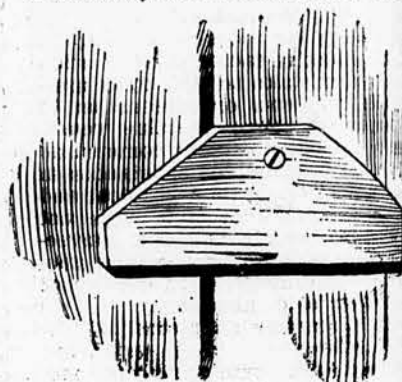
but if the land floods often and remains wet and is poorly drained, *Bromus inermis* may not prove very successful. I am mailing you a circular giving further information regarding the seeding of *Bromus inermis*.

If the land is wet and poorly drained it ought to grow some of the grasses which are better adapted to the more humid climate. In eastern Kansas on such land, I would recommend to seed a combination of timothy and red top and Alsike clover at the rate of about six pounds of each per acre. However, while such a combination of grasses will make a good pasture, I would advise to include some Kentucky blue grass and a little white clover, sow five or six pounds of blue grass with a pound of clover seed per acre, in combination with the grasses named above.—A. M. TenEyck.

### Barn Door Button.

In a recent number of the Kansas Farmer one of your contributors described a door button with an attachment to keep it from being shaken open. I think I can give your readers a better or simpler one such as I have used for many years. From what I could judge from the diagram and description you give I would not exchange.

I make my door button nearly simi-



lar to the common button as it is usually made except that I make one side more slanting like the cut shown herewith. If the hole is made in the middle or a little above, it will never shake open. If it works loose it will adjust itself the same as the one with the weight that was described in KANSAS FARMER.—A. M. Engle, Detroit, Kan.

Our thanks are due for this suggestion. If made of suitable wood this button will do the work. If the wood is too brittle or the top is sloped off too much it might split when the door slams or when stock pushes against it. This is a trick worth knowing.

### Red Barn Paint 85 Cents per Gallon

It is economy to use plenty of good paint, but it is poor economy to pay too much for it. Our Red Barn Paint at 85 cents per gallon, delivered, in 5 gallon cans, will give full value for your money. Guaranteed for spreading and lasting qualities, and is a strong, live, bright, rich red. You could not buy a better Red Barn Paint if you paid \$2.00 per gallon. Our price of 85 cents per gallon in 5 gallon cans, freight prepaid, gives you the best paint and saves the money for your pocket that others ask you to pay retail dealers', wholesalers' profits and traveling men's heavy expenses. This company is in no trust and sells direct to consumer at factory prices, freight prepaid on shipments of 5 gallons or more. This is paint season. Send order now to Sunflower Paint & Varnish Co., Fort Scott, Kansas.

The spraying machine or spray pump can be utilized in whitewashing or painting farm buildings as well as in spraying the orchards, rose bushes, the potato patch and in disinfecting the poultry house and the pig pen. These pumps don't cost much and they are worth a lot.



our friends states that a farmer, who recently went to buy some cheap land, wrote the effect that he could see less and less milk, more rivers and water, and can see further than in any country I was

### Storage Charges.

dependent from western Kansas an interesting case as follows: March 4 I received a postal note from the railway agent at the depot. The post was stamped 2:30 p. m., March 4, but it was dated the railroad station. When the freight agent charged day's storage, which I paid. Does the date which puts on the notice or that upon it by the postmaster the rules that the railway will charge storage after 48

absence of any knowledge of ruling on such a case, the would apply. This is to that the time when storage could begin should be reckoned from the time the notice is in the hands of the postal agent, the railroad agent, and when he indicates in his notice, nor yet the one on it by the postmaster. The latter is the time of its receipt in his office. If one were to pay by correspondence, and offer of a price through the offer would be binding unaccepted or rejected by the railway. Such acceptance would be the time the letter containing the notice is placed in the hands of the postal officials and not from the time the letter might receive the letter.

### Kafir Corn Runs Out.

complaints are registered in various sections of the state to the effect that their Kafir is running out. It is failing to mature as it formerly did. The reason is largely due to the fact that farmers try to grow the grain for their seed and forage—wish to feed the fodder during the seed, and hence before the Kafir has matured thoroughly. Consequently the seed used in the mature and does not produce crops.

absolutely no reason why not even be made to mature than they now do by simultaneous selection to the selection we are selecting seed of other reason why the surviving unsatisfactory yields are because of the fact that the careless in the growing of Kafir is to say, they often in fields adjoining other crops of sorghums, broomcorn, which cross readily during the season, and hence a mixture is that matures at different times also that grows very unsatisfactory this past season produced from black hulled upwards of sixty bushels of splendid grain, and we produced from same for \$2 a bushel. From our other variety, the acre, with fodder equal produced from black hulled, and which sold at \$2 a bushel.

from farmers over the state obtained seed from the state especially from down in the Morris, Lyon, Chase, Marshall, and Osage, indicate that have been highly satisfactory that it pays to plant good seed. J. S. A. C.

### The Renter.

who rents should by all means a farm for the period of a year. It will be better for the owner of the land and also the man who rents. The man who rents should take more interest in the farm and try to make it better each year; having a better state of cultivation producing better the last year. The renter, knowing it is to his advantage to do so, in most cases endeavor to do

the farms that are to rent by men who speculate and almost always sell if they can get a nice profit. Then the

renter has to move and sometimes when the mud is knee deep. This is not encouraging to the renter and is very trying on the nerves of his wife. This is why it is the best policy to rent if possible for a longer period than one year. And it is always the best to have a written contract drawn up between the land owner and renter. It might save a lot of trouble in some cases, especially where one of the contracting parties might claim a misunderstanding in a verbal contract. I have in mind now an instance that came under my observation in which the land owner had the renter to move out in midwinter when the mud was hub deep claiming a misunderstanding in the contract. However the good wife being a little obstinate, declared that she would not move in such weather and declaring that they were to stay on the farm until spring, even if the owner would sell. But the buyer wanted immediate possession. The owner of the land stormed and raved but the wife remained obdurate. The husband was sick in bed at the time. Finally the land owner offered to pay them the pitiful sum of twenty dollars to move out, which the renter accepted rather than have any more trouble and they loaded up, putting the sick man on a bed in the wagon, and started on a five mile trip through mud, snow and ice. So much for not having a written contract.—J. T. McCoy, Tunnel Hill, Ill.

### Principles of Ventilation for Farm Buildings.

(Continued from page 5.)

tained under favorable conditions possibly five weeks without solid food, five days without water, but scarcely more than five minutes without air. We require daily scarcely 1.5 pounds of solid food, about 6 pounds of water, but not less than 34 pounds of air must be breathed. Of the 41 pounds of sustenance taken daily, 5 ounces leave the body by the alimentary canal; 35 ounces by the kidneys, but 38 pounds are thrown into the air we breathe. All but the ashes of fuel pass out the chimney with the used air, but all of the carbon dioxide, much of the moisture and all of the breathed air are discharged into the room and the stable, too often with no definite provision for their removal.

It may appear that the movement of such large volumes of air through stables and dwellings is incompatible with comfort and economy as regards warmth. It is estimated that a cow gives off from her body daily 76,133 British heat units, sufficient to raise the temperature of 79,603 cubic feet of dry air through 50 degrees, or at the rate of 3,316 cubic feet per hour. This is only 226 cubic feet of air less than has been taken as possible sufficient for dairy stables. Only occasionally is the outside air in the United States as low as zero in temperature, the mean for January in Wisconsin being about 15 degrees and a rise in temperature of 50 degrees above this would give a stable temperature of 65 degrees. Taking Jordan's estimate of the heat given off by the cow daily, and 3,543 cubic feet of air as the amount needful hourly for each cow, and supposing that the whole heat so generated is lost through the air, this heat is capable of warming the unit volume of air through 47.5 degrees, so that air entering the stable at 10 degrees below zero might have its temperature raised above freezing, or to 37.5 degrees.

In the dairy barn of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, whose walls and ceiling are sheathed with galvanized iron and therefore impervious to air except through leaks about windows and doors, when the outside temperatures were -2 degrees, -18 degrees, -16 degrees and -11 degrees, the average stable temperature was 47 degrees, 43 degrees, 44 degrees and 44 degrees respectively, and the mean air movement through the stable was 2,775 cubic feet per hour per cow, but this is 767 cubic feet below the standard we have assumed. Had the standard amount of air passed through the stable, entering at the average outside temperature, or -11.75 degrees, its temperature would have been raised to a little above 32 degrees. It is generally desirable, at least for dairy stables, that the temperature should not drop below freezing. There can, however, be no doubt, when it becomes a question of choosing between low temperature and pure air, that the pure air should be taken.

## What Does It Cost To Operate An Automobile?

THAT depends almost entirely on the make of car you buy. The first cost of some cars is little, and the operating, or second cost, is big.

¶ The logical and safe thing is to consider the second cost first and the first cost last.

¶ In designing, in selecting material, in manufacturing Overland cars, we have spared no effort or expense to produce cars that will give utmost service at the least possible expense.

¶ That our policy is correct is amply proven by the unparalleled success of the Overland—the most economical car in the world both in first cost and second cost.

¶ There are now about one thousand Overland dealers. One of them wants the opportunity to prove to you by actual comparison and demonstration the full significance of the strong statement just made.

¶ Twenty-five thousand enthusiastic

*Overland*

owners will vouch for the statement in no uncertain terms. Below we reproduce one typical, unsolicited expression. We have purposely selected from the mass the letter of a physician, because, of all men, he is the one who must have an absolutely dependable, economical car for continuous service—summer and winter, day and night.

Indianapolis, Ind.

OVERLAND AUTO CO., Toledo, Ohio

Gentlemen—When I talked of buying an automobile more than a year ago there was some many very important questions that no one was prepared to answer: They were concerning the upkeep of the machine. I have kept a careful tabulated account of my year's expense, and am glad to furnish you with this information.

With the exception of ten days sickness last winter, my machine has been run as a physician runs a machine in his practice scattered all over the city, besides taking many pleasure rides of evenings and some Sunday rides to adjoining country towns.

My gasoline cost me for the year	\$59.67
Lubricating oil	8.65
Transmission grease	2.63
Anti-freeze fluid	3.25
Battery cells	4.25

This makes for the year an average of 21 1/2¢ per day for actual running expenses. Other expenses, including all supplies and mending tubes, tires, patches, etc., as well as licenses and all expenses connected with owning a machine, cost an additional 23 1/2¢ per day making a total of 45¢ per day. I have not heard of any car that compares with the Overland in economy for upkeep.

Yours for the Overland,  
W. R. STEWART, M. D.

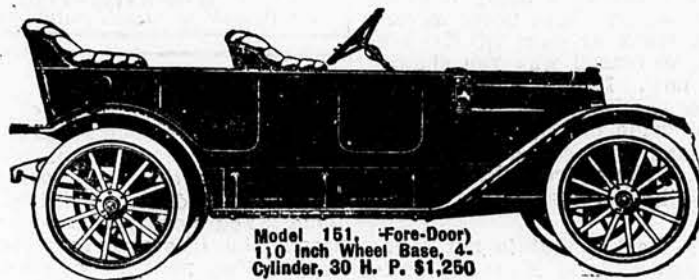
¶ It is, of course, impossible for any manufacturer to say how much it will cost an owner to operate his car. There is a wide range of difference in conditions and in drivers. The very nature of Overland manufacturing methods insures a car that must perform as efficient, reliable and economical. We know from our own experiments and from the actual experiments of Overland owners that it offers the greatest automobile value when purchase price is considered and that it can be operated and maintained at less cost than any car of similar rating. We make five models, all with high duty, quiet, four cylinder motors, from 20 to 40 horse power. There are twenty-two body styles, priced from \$775 to \$1675. This car shown below is Model 51, with fore-doors and center control, that is to say, the shifting lever and emergency brake lever are inside the car in the center at the left of the driver. Notice on other fore-door makes the levers are outside, proving that the body is patched up with the fore-doors to meet the latest ideas. Model 51 has a thirty horse-power, four cylinder motor that is a marvel of efficiency, quietness and reliability. Dual ignition, magneto and battery, 110 in. wheel base, seats five people, tires 34x3 1/2 in., three speeds reverse and selective. Brakes internal expanding, external contracting.

Get in touch with the OVERLAND dealer nearest you and compare this car with others above this price. Write For Catalog.

## The Willys-Overland Company

171 Central Avenue

TOLEDO, OHIO



Model 51, Fore-Door  
110 inch Wheel Base, 4-  
Cylinder, 30 H. P. \$1,250



## Confidence Accounts for the Great Demand for the HUDSON "33"

It is remarkable that the majority of those who have bought the HUDSON "33" knew a great deal about automobile values and yet they placed their orders without investigating the car.

They made their selection just as they would choose a doctor, a lawyer or an architect.

With all their knowledge of automobile values, they were more willing to place their confidence in the skill and experience of the man who designed the car and the company that built it than they were to trust their own judgment.

It is not remarkable that they have done this. They knew from previous experience the character of cars that Howard E. Coffin has designed. Many of these persons knew, from having driven his earlier cars, the character of workmanship his associates put into his automobiles.

Confidence guides your decision in choosing any article you buy. You must buy an automobile, therefore just as an inexperienced person chooses a diamond or entrusts his life to a physician or a surgeon whom he knows only by reputation.

Howard E. Coffin is known by the work he has done, to practically every man in the automobile trade. Men in the garages speak his name in connection with some device on an automobile, just as an electrician refers to the name of Thomas A. Edison, or as surgeons refer to the Mayo Brothers.

The HUDSON "33" is built under Mr. Coffin's direct supervision by the same associates who have been with him ever since

the industry began. They have always built good cars. They are doing the same today. They carry out Mr. Coffin's ideas. So in selecting the HUDSON "33" you are selecting not merely the car that you see and drive, but a machine which expresses the training, skill and integrity of an organization that is known wherever automobiles are used.

### Simplicity The Keynote

Simplicity is evident in every detail of the HUDSON "33." The number of parts used is 900 less than in the average car. Oiling places can be reached without inconvenience or soiling the clothing.

Moving parts are all enclosed and dust-proof. This includes the valve mechanism, which is exposed in practically all American cars.

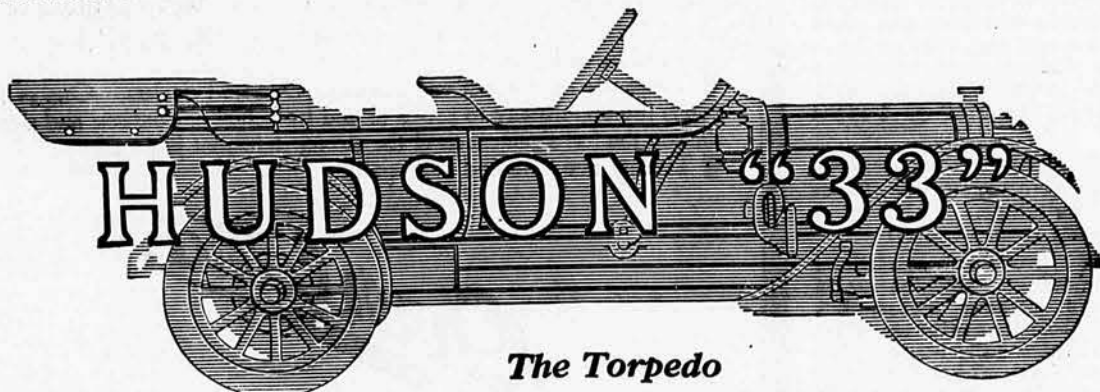
The frame is heavier than is used on any other car of its weight.

Wheels are stronger than are ordinarily used.

Springs are so designed that they are practically unbreakable, yet are easy and flexible.

Don't these facts make you want to see the HUDSON "33"?

Write for complete detailed descriptions and address of your nearest dealer.



The Torpedo

The HUDSON "33" is furnished in three types: a Touring Car at \$1400, a Pony Tonneau at \$1450 and the Torpedo at \$1500. These prices include complete equipment with dual ignition system, including Bosch magneto, mohair top, Prest-O-Lite gas tank, gas and oil lamps, tools, repair kit, etc.

See the Triangle on the Radiator

## HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY

6016 Jefferson Avenue, DETROIT

### Quick Results Selling Poultry and Eggs For Hatching

Read these letters from some advertisers using the columns of KANSAS FARMER this season.

If you are not advertising your surplus stock and eggs for sale in these pages, you are not getting as much NET out of your stuff as you can get and should have.

From my last advertisement in KANSAS FARMER, costing \$1.40, I sold about \$50 worth of R. C. Reds, which I consider very good. Be sure and send me copies of the KANSAS FARMER for the two months. The last time I did not receive a single copy but I knew my advertisement was being printed from the replies that came in.—Mrs. M. A. Rees, Emporia, Kan., March 6, 1911.

#### One Best in 21 Papers.

I have ads in 21 different publications and in checking up find the KANSAS FARMER among the very best; have used the advertising columns of KANSAS FARMER for the last three summers and find it keeps the hens hustling to keep up with orders. My experience has shown me that it pays to advertise what you have got—use a liberal supply of printer's ink.—Fred Kelm, Semea, Kan., March 13, 1911.

#### Never Such Quick Results.

Permit me to say that I recently moved to Kansas and only used an ad for three issues in the KANSAS FARMER. It entirely sold all my stock offered for sale and now most every mail I am obliged to return orders I cannot fill. I have been a breeder of fine stock for 18 years and have advertised in various papers for years. I am obliged to say I have never had such instantaneous results as I had in the poultry ad referred to.—F. E. Wentz, Burlington, Kan., March 14, 1911.

Prejudice sometimes keeps persons from doing themselves many a good turn. Because you have never advertised your stock or eggs in KANSAS FARMER is no reason why you should not begin now. It is a good lead, to follow those advertisers who have proved the value of these columns.

The demand is in excess of a possible supply. There are sales enough to take all the surplus you have and more too.

Sell in a market that is not overstocked. Advertise in KANSAS FARMER. Send for special poultry rates. Start your ad next week. Address KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

### S. C. Buff Orpingtons Exclusively

Remember I won first on pen at Topeka 1911 show against 12 competing pens; also won at the other leading shows of the country. I have the large, heavy-boned kind. Send for my 1911 mating list that will tell you all about them; am now ready to sell you eggs for hatching.

EVERETT HAYES

R. F. D. No. 4,

Hiawatha, Kansas

#### RIST'S REID'S YELLOW DENT SEED CORN.

Write for my Circular giving References, High Yields, Tests, Prizes Won and Guarantee of my Seed.

FRANK J. RIST,

Richardson county, Humboldt, Neb.



#### MAKE HAY EASY

Two boys can with a Kouns Galvanized Steel Rake Loader; Unloader; Stacker; Barn-Filler. It will load your shocks; it will place hay where wanted.

W. KOUNS,  
West North St.,  
Salina, Kansas.

#### SEND 25 CENTS

Will mail you this four plait, round braided Watch Chain, 14 inches long, unbreakable; money returned if not satisfied. Address

C. MARSHALL SMITH,  
723 Homestead Street, Baltimore, Md.

#### Don't Miss It.

Never in the history of KANSAS FARMER have we been able to offer our readers such a wonderful bargain as is offered in our great combination, fully described on page two of this issue. You positively could not buy a collection of grape vines such as we are offering you for a considerable more money than the whole combination costs. Be sure to read every word of this most remarkable offer.

## Tires Tires

We sell Michelin, Morgan & Wright, Continental, Imperial, Fisk, Diamond, Goodyear, Shawmut, Hartford tires at CUT PRICES for SPOT CASH.

Size.	Standard Price.	OUR PRICE.
28x3	\$14.65	\$10.40
30x3	15.75	11.60
30x3 1/2	22.25	16.20
32x3 1/2	24.60	17.35
34x3 1/2	26.20	18.15
36x4	33.05	21.20
38x4	34.25	21.90
32x4	35.50	22.50
33x4	36.80	23.60
34x4	38.00	24.00
34x4 1/2	48.10	30.00
35x4	39.15	28.00
36x3 1/2	20.05	15.50
36x4	40.40	30.00
36x4 1/2	51.00	31.20
36x5	62.55	34.00

### All Guaranteed Fresh 1911 Construction

Terms: Cash with order, or C. O. O. Express. Tires shipped subject to inspection.

### ATLAS TIRE COMPANY

814 Wyandotte, Kansas City.  
Long Distance Phone 4436.

In sowing for permanent pasture we would include the seed of every grass that is known to do well in the locality. One of the best pastures we ever saw was made in this way and, although it was heavily pastured throughout the season, there was always plenty of grass and no weeds. Bromus inermis and English bluegrass do not receive the attention they deserve in some sections.

Alfalfa seed harrowed into wheat in the spring would seem to be a practice which has much to recommend it. When the wheat is harvested the first cutting of alfalfa is also saved in the straw and this greatly increases the feeding value of the straw. In eastern Kansas this method is very successful.

### Make Farms Produce Profitable Fertility.

It is strange at this day with the intelligence we possess to boast of, that such a question should be brought up for discussion at a meeting of farmers.

But when you notice as you travel through the country the waste of the fertility of the soil through improper management of our farms, feel it our duty to introduce the subject for discussion and as possible, why it is we now produce thirty to forty bushels per acre. When we received from the Indians we raised eighty bushels.

When the land was new 250 to 300 bushels of potatoes to 100, there certainly is a difference in production on the same land. If so, is there a

Some of our lands have been in corn for twenty years. I will not say farmer, told me raised corn continuously on the ground for twenty-six years. The result that he started with seventy to eighty bushels and closed with twenty-five.

This is an extreme case. In general way we do not begin to produce what we did in previous years. Our yields of grain are decreasing until it is not one-half what it was or forty years ago. We must have our system of farming or the chance we will leave our children be badly worn out farms.

History shows that where fertility exists the land is robust until it becomes worthless.

You may farm a piece of a term of years putting in year the entire product of the land in straw and grain and feed lot. You will have nothing to the fertility of the would be simply holding it. If you will raise clover one time on this land, you will be fertility to the soil, the clovering nitrogen from the atmosphere where there is an abundant supply.

The four elements that plants on are nitrogen, phosphate and lime. The first concern and we are short on it. The supplied by using red clover plowing under the second cutting it.

My way of farming is to clover every five years on ground and leave it two years to mature it the second year then with corn for two years. The kind of small grain and clover, manuring the land with sow small grain and clover.

A safe basis of the best farming is the increase and tion of nitrogen in the soil. tem of mixed farming; when is grown, crops rotated, kept and all the manure plant food is kept in the able condition a maximum be secured. By all means liberally and never miss the seed is fifteen dollars a sow clover just the same. fifth of your cultivated land. Keep all the stock you can are compelled to buy some and then utilize the manure then throw away your lister greatest source of the waste soil that has ever been in.

Stop all the washes woven wire fencing across and rock or straw against form a dam.

In addition to increasing ber of domestic animals on we must pay more attention minous crops and to clo which provide a supply of the soil. Legumes such as falfa, etc., are especially in cause of the fact that with certain soil bacteria they draw their supply of nitrogen the air.

The stubble and roots of mous crop frequently leave sufficient nitrogen for the crop that follows.

The reason these legumes have such a marked effect in many cases on different is in the fact that nitrogen is stituent of the soil proper of the decaying plant and ter in the soil.

When soils are farmed years without any attention fertility this organic matter out and the nitrogen hence nitrogen is nearly



The Same Apples in the Middle of the Barrel That Appear on Top—  
Keeping Faith with the Public, in Short—That's What it Means—

There Would NEVER, COULD Never Have Been Otherwise  
This 12th  
Year of **Diamond**  
TIRES Acknowledged  
Supremacy

But it means MORE than this! CONSIDER! ANALYZE! The One fact that Diamond Tires were the FIRST MOTOR TIRES MADE IN AMERICA would not have kept them in the FOREMOST RANK BEYOND ONE SINGLE SEASON.

If "Diamond" on a Tire or in our statements does not mean to you GOOD APPLES ALL THROUGH THE BARREL—and that TRIFLING WITH OUR CREDULITY has never been a part of the DIAMOND POLICY, why, LOOK UP THE RECORD! Every Automobile tire buyer owes that to HIMSELF.

TWELVE YEARS OF MANUFACTURING to a greatest mileage standard have meant the establishment of the most complete laboratory in the world devoted to the chemistry of rubber.

And these years have DEVELOPED AN AUTOMOBILE TIRE AND A FACTORY which in production and sales EXCEED THOSE OF ANY OTHER IN AMERICA.

KEEPING FAITH WITH THE PUBLIC has also meant giving the benefit of reduced prices when crude rubber markets permitted. Notices advising a 10 per cent reduction on Diamond casings and 15 per cent on tubes Jan 9, 1911, been in the mail 48 HOURS when another company discovered this and wired broadcast a similar notice ALSO CLAIMING THEREIN to be the INITIATIVE IN GIVING THE LOWERED PRICE.

BUT THIS MAY BE IMMATERIAL—IT IS SIMPLY AN EXAMPLE OF METHODS—and what we want to HAMMER HOME are the things THAT COUNT—To persuade you to consider what DETERMINES the service you are going to get FOR YOUR MONEY. IT IS THE QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF MATERIALS USED, THE QUALITY OF WORKMANSHIP AND THE KNOWLEDGE AND CHARACTER OF THE MEN BEHIND THE GUNS.

WE HAVE ALREADY TOLD YOU of the respective merits of the clincher and the straight side or hookless type of tires. WE MAKE BOTH TYPES. Neither of them rim-cuts. This "rim-cutting" talk is putting up a BIG MAN TO FRIGHTEN YOU, NOWADAYS, ANYWAY. It is a thing of the DISTANT PAST, excepting only when tires are used on seriously imperfect rims, when ANY tire will be cut.

(In case you have not seen the advertisement referred to, let us mail newspaper proof.)

Ask your own INTELLIGENCE Whether scientific development with GREATEST MILEAGE, always the thing to be achieved, means more than NOVELTIES in shapes and treads and "sizes," or any so-called talking points that, no matter how much advertised, have no merit of real efficiency which will bear the analysis of even the EXPERIENCED LAYMAN.

The Diamond straight-side tire IS THE BEST OF ITS KIND, AND ALL DIAMOND TIRES ARE SCIENTIFICALLY CORRECT IN SIZE.

DIAMOND TIRE PROPORTIONS as well as Diamond tire construction, have been determined by engineers who understand the PROBLEMS INVOLVED and whose experience is more extensive than is possessed in any other tire factory in America.

POINTS FOR ADVERTISING purposes are not the basis of any part of Diamond tire construction, nor do they enter into ANY OF THE CALCULATIONS OF OUR ENGINEERS. So-called "oversize" tires give you nothing—nothing whatever that cost the manufacturer a penny or is of ANY VALUE TO YOU.

WHAT WE WANT YOU TO KNOW with regard to Diamond tires is that they offer you BETTER rubbered, MORE RUBBER, THICKER TREADS—TIRES THAT WILL LAST LONGER, PUNCTURE LESS EASILY, STONE-BRUISE RARELY—THINGS THAT COUNT! NOT the immaterial, the advertising novelties, the FALSE AND MISLEADING TALKING POINTS THAT CAN DELIVER YOU NOT A THING IN MILEAGE.

SERVICE—THAT IS WHAT WE ARE SELLING. To assist in supplying it quickly to all, we are opening Service Stations in all sections—49 DIFFERENT CITIES—any of which will give you prompt attention on every inquiry, claim or requirement. Your dealer will be able to get you immediately any size or type of Diamond tire—casing or tube—for pleasure cars or commercial cars.

YOU CAN HAVE GOOD TIRE SERVICE. WE VENTURE TO SAY ALSO THAT WITH THE REDUCED PRICES ON DIAMOND TIRES NOW IN EFFECT, THAT EVEN THE MANUFACTURER OF LOW-PRICED CARS WILL NOT NOW RESIST FURNISHING THEM IF YOU SPECIFY DIAMOND AND STAND FIRM.

The Diamond Rubber Co., Arkon, Ohio And All Principal Cities

CHEAP  
IN  
NOTHING  
BUT  
THE  
PRICE



WHEN YOU BUY A  
**BEATRICE**  
Cream Separator You Save From \$25 to \$45  
IN FIRST COST—AND STILL GET THE BEST MACHINE MADE  
REGARDLESS OF PRICE—BEST IN  
Efficiency, Simplicity, Durability

SKIMS CLOSEST—SAVES MOST LABOR—HAS GREATEST CAPACITY—SIZE FOR SIZE—GIVES BEST SATISFACTION OF ALL  
EASY TO RUN—HARD TO WEAR OUT—EASY TO BUY—PAYS FOR ITSELF

Save not only on first cost, but also every day, the hard, disagreeable work you wouldn't do for others for \$1.00 a day. Then there are other advantages that go to make the Beatrice the sensation of the time, in cream separators. Our free illustrated catalog tells the whole story. Write us for it at once.

Guaranteed Capacity and Prices.	
500 lbs. per hour.....	\$50.00
700 lbs. per hour.....	60.00
900 lbs. per hour.....	70.00

Continental Creamery Co.  
Topeka, Kansas

BEATRICE CENTRIFUGAL  
WASHING DEVICE

Greatest labor-saving improvement since hand separators came. Free with every Beatrice Separator.



plant food constituent to become efficient in the soil. Milk all the cows the farm will support as a dairy farm never gets poorer but always better. We will practice what we are preaching, we will have a profit to ourselves and still retain the fertility of soil.—W. H. Coultis, Richland, Kan.

KANSAS FARMER has been published fifty years, and if it is published fifty years longer, we do not believe we will ever be able to again give our readers as much real value for their money as is made in the combination offer on page two of this issue. It positively will not appear again. You make the mistake of the time if you do not give this matter the consideration it merits. Turn page two right now, and read the offer over again if you have read it before, and have not decided.

Examination in Agriculture.

The legislature changed the requirements for teachers' certificates, adding to the present list of subjects the "Elements of Agriculture." This law will take effect on June 1, 1911. The teachers of Kansas are pretty well prepared for this as it has been discussed for five years. It will now be necessary to have the subject taught in every teacher's institute this summer and the Kansas Agricultural College will offer classes in elementary agriculture in its spring term, March 28, and in its summer school June 15. On the suggestion of the Agricultural College nearly all the county high schools and many city high schools will offer classes this spring in elementary agriculture. Then the Kansas Agricultural College is offering a correspondence course in the subject for the small fee of \$2; less than the cost of grading papers. The fee after July 1 will be \$5.

The Right Catalpa.

I notice that in a recent issue of KANSAS FARMER the Catalpa speciosa is recommended for fence posts. Where can I get them and what do they cost?

I have been here in central and western Kansas for seven years and have studied the tree question quite a little. I have observed farm after farm that has been "loaded" with catalpa "worthless" and with others I have made an honest effort to get the right kind only to find in three or four years, that we have been "stung" by some miserable rascal of a nurseryman. I think the pure food and drug law ought to cover the nurseries. Have an expert visit every nursery and make them pull up and burn everything except the genuine and then deal out proper punishment for any outfit that would not only take a man's money but cause the loss of the land for three or four years and put

the farmer back that much with his plantations.—M. L. D., Englewood, Kan.

KANSAS FARMER has frequently cautioned its readers against any variety of catalpa except the speciosa and has been equally active in calling attention to the good qualities of this variety. The information as to where to secure the speciosa is to be found in our advertising columns.

While it is doubtful if nursery frauds could be controlled under the pure food laws there certainly should be some remedy provided for the abuses complained of. If not the pure food authorities then some other board or commission should be given police power in this matter though it is a very difficult one to handle. The only present remedy for the evil seems to be to deal only with reliable nurseries and growers. These are represented in our advertising columns.





Two Models—Touring and Toy  
Tonneau—\$1650 and \$1600  
35 H. P., 36-Inch Wheels  
112-Inch Wheel Base

### This Car Has Proved Itself Best on Country Roads

THE name "Moline" on an automobile, Mr. Farmer, means as much—yes, even more—than it has meant to you on plows, wagons, cultivators, etc. It means more, because the Moline automobile has *proved itself best for your purpose* on country roads long before you buy it. You know from its public records what it will do on hills, in deep sand, ruts, mud, or over rough, rocky, tough roads. Its yearly Glidden Tour performances have *proved* this completely. In the last gruelling tour, in addition to winning the Chicago Trophy, the Moline

#### Made the Best Record of Any Car Entered

in the entire tour, covering 2,852 miles. Not a single extra part was carried. Not a single tool was touched—an example of *dependability* never equaled. That's the kind of a car you want. A "no-trouble" car on which you can rely with absolute confidence.

Write for Booklet No. 33

and read how the Moline out-pointed and out-roaded all others. It's FREE.

Moline Automobile Co., 33 Keokuk St., E. Moline, Ill.

## Guard Lives and Property BEFORE the Storm!

When destructive lightning crashes all around and danger threatens, don't be in the "Wish-I-Had-Protected-Myself" Class—get protection NOW, while there's time to provide for safety!—and protect yourself RIGHT! To the scrap heap with wire rope lightning rods! Equip your buildings with Shinn extra-heavy pure copper cable three-strength lightning rods—solidly backed by a \$75,000.00 bond and also the famous Shinn good-as-a-gold-bond guarantee. Then your buildings are lightning-proof—and INSURED! For the bond and guarantee insure you against loss from lightning to the extent of returning cost of rods, in case of damage. No other lightning rod manufacturer dares to back his rod with the make-good guarantee and \$75,000.00 bond that stand behind.

### Shinn Heavy Pure Copper Cable Lightning Rods!

For Shinn rods possess greatest possible electrical carrying power because of the special process in manufacturing the cable. They are three-cable strength and 99.9% pure copper, proven by analysis by Universities of Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska. Skilled men put them up for you—one of the most important features of owning Shinn rods. AND THE COST IS INSIGNIFICANT!

#### Telephones Safe During Worst Storms!

Shinn's telephone lightning arrester, adjusted to the outer wall of your home, fortifies you against danger when telephoning during the terrific crashes of lightning. Telephone exchanges advise

farmers to equip with the Shinn Lightning Arrester.

#### "Lightning and How to Control It"—FREE!

W. C. Shinn's own book, an encyclopedia on the laws of lightning, is yours for the asking. Every farmer needs a copy of the book; ask the editor of this paper—he'll tell you. Write for the book today. Go to the Shinn dealer in your vicinity—he's an expert on lightning protection—tell him to call on you right away. Then with the rods up, you are SAFE FROM LIGHTNING! (23)

W. C. SHINN

361 N. 16th St. Lincoln, Neb.

PROTECT LIVES AND BUILDINGS  
WITH THE ECONOMICAL ROD!

## TREAT YOUR SEED POTATOES WITH FORMALDEHYDE

Banish "scab," "black-leg" and kindred crop destroyers by the modern, inexpensive method—disinfect with Formaldehyde. No skill or experience necessary in applying—the expense is but slight. Endorsed by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Send today for free booklet which gives full instructions concerning the many uses to which Formaldehyde—this best of all disinfectants—can be put about the house and farm.

PERTH ANBOY CHEMICAL COMPANY  
100 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK

# LIVE STOCK



The prize winning steers which were fed and exhibited by the Missouri Agricultural College had, as a part of their preparatory handling, a large ration of fresh air and exercises. They were placed in an open shed with a good sized yard. They were given access to all the corn stover they wanted and their ration lightened and narrowed until fattening time came. On grass they are brought into their individual stalls twice a day, and each animal fed according to his condition and capacity. On this system they won 71 prizes in 1910.

No matter whether you chose the Berkshire, Poland China, Duroc Jersey or O. I. C. as your favorite breed of hogs when they go upon the block they are practically all the same, the lard type of hog. One is sometimes led to wonder if there is not more room in the corn belt for the bacon type as well. The different breeds of the lard type are splendid and have done more for this country perhaps than any other money making machine but all men are not alike and many prefer some one of the bacon breeds. This fact and the increasing demand for them makes it seem sure that there is a profitable field of usefulness right here in Kansas for the man who best likes the Yorkshire, Hampshire or Tamworth.

#### Cross Breeding.

L. M. Metlen, Brownell, Kan., asks for some one's experience, and I will give mine. Ten years ago I had a bunch of grade Holstein cows sired by a bull out of Empress Josephine, the ancestress of the crack cow, Missouri Chief's Josephine. I bred the cows to a registered Galloway bull with the result that not a calf had horns, and none had any white except the tip of the tail or hind feet. I have followed up this line of breeding ever since. Another result showed in the fact that the feed it took for two of the Holstein cows would keep three of the Galloways in better shape. In ten years I have only lost one calf in a herd of from 35 to 73 head. I think Mr. Metlen is on the right track and if at any time after he has the first crop of black calves he is not satisfied, I will take them at a better price than he could ever have been able to get for the Holstein grade steers and heifers of the same age. Not one calf in 100 will have any white on the body, and not one in 1,000 will have horns if sired by a registered Galloway bull.—W. H. Warrick, R. 5, Yates Center, Kan.

#### In the Cotton Country.

This is not a corn country for a man who lived 20 years to the north of Topeka about 100 miles but to a Texas man it is good.

Cotton is grown here like corn in the north. Very soon the cotton land will be worn out and then the people will settle down to Bermuda grass and alfalfa, cattle and hogs. This is an ideal hog country as the alfalfa is good for ten months' pasture in the year. Alfalfa only does well on the bottoms and slope land. Bermuda and Japanese clover for the upland.

I can see the future of this country and am working my 160 acres into a Bermuda and alfalfa hog pasture.

I am now feeding Nebraska corn for which I paid 56 cents per bushel. I can get native corn for 50 cents but the northern corn is the cheapest. In a few days will turn my hogs out to pasture. Others have done so weeks ago. This will make my corn stretch out.

My neighbors turn their hogs out on Bermuda and alfalfa pasture and don't feed any grain. It is generally considered that alfalfa is the best hog pasture though some sturdily maintain that the Bermuda is better. If this is so, and our experiment station man says he has proved it, then we will have the banner state in the Union for cattle, hogs and mules but not a grain state.—W. E. Surran, Payson, Okla.

As long as there is a ghost chance don't give up till you give the ghost.

#### Hogs in Hodgeman County.

I think the man who has made success at anything he has undertaken is the man that may make a suggestion to others. The man who has a failure can only tell you how to I have been growing hogs for two five years and have made success money with the exception of one when my hogs died of cholera.

I do not know of anything better give you than my experience in Hodgeman county. That has been success up to date and has made money.

I came to Hodgeman county years ago. Among my possessions was a crate of five fine little pigs four females and one male. I put them the best I could, had no pasture for them, let them run out where there were no crops to destroy, bred the gilts for fall pigs and late the fall there were twenty-two pigs on the farm. We were milking a number of cows, the calves were weaned, and we had the skins mixed with shorts to feed the pigs when weaned and some corn to this ration and they did fine. Ten days after the pigs were weaned, sows were bred for spring pigs, early in the spring after pigging there were twenty-five more, making seven pigs in one year from the young sows, to grow and get ready market.

I had sown six acres to alfalfa spring before that made fine pasture on which they ran until I began to bother the planted crops. I did not have the alfalfa fence then I cut green alfalfa twice a week and fed them in a small lot. I had a patch of green cane grow close to the hog lot and in the summer cut the green cane and fed it until corn was hard enough to eat. By this time I had a fine bunch of shoats. I started them on new corn and in a short time was feeding them they would eat. October 25 I sold load for \$8 per hundred. The average 191 pounds and brought \$15.28 a head. The remainder sold \$6.85 per hundred, averaged 160 pounds, brought \$16.05 a head, a total of over \$700 in one year from the pigs of four young sows.

My suggestion would be that a farm have a few hogs on it, for you can find no pleasure in caring for hogs, do not go at it on a large scale as hogs need attention and care. It is only with the best of care work one can make a success at raising hogs. The better you are prepared, the better pens, hog houses, pastures you have, the easier cheaper it is to make a success growing hogs. The hog is as cheap as any other animal if you give him plenty of sunshine is what pigs want.

I would advise to start with a bred sow, but if that is impossible, ways breed to a pure male, for with hogs as all other animals, begets like. Do not cross your hogs such as breeding to a Poland or once and that cross to a Duroc—they will breed to the extreme and will be extra fine and part very mostly poor, and if kept up will breed you would like best.

I find Hodgeman county a place to grow hogs—mild weather, plenty of sunshine, and free from swine plague. With alfalfa and two ears of corn twice a week each pig, one can grow a pig or 150 pounds in one summer. It will take about four bushels of alfalfa and ten bushels more of corn each pig. Then put them in a pen that will weigh 250 or 300 pounds that will feed about 15 bushels of corn to each hog. In all you will feed about \$15 of alfalfa pasture and have a \$15 hog.—C. Schinnerer, Jetmore, Kan.



The demand for American mules in South Africa has been good ever since the Boer war when they were first introduced in numbers. They are said to be much superior to those obtainable in the Argentine or other countries and large numbers are now being shipped from the United States to Cape Town. They net about \$250 per head delivered. This unusual demand is explained by the decimation of work oxen by disease.

About eight pigs to the litter and two litters per year is the motto adopted by one of the most famous hog breeders of the corn belt. He never breeds a gilt under one year and then only for one litter the first year. Eight pigs to the litter is ideal as each will be stronger and will mature sooner than if the litter were larger. Smaller litters are not so profitable of course. Sows well cared for will produce until they are 10 or even 12 years old.

The pure food authorities of other states are up against what they call the cereal sausage fraud. Sausages are supposed to be made of meat but the kind referred to contains corn meal, bran or some other grain used as a filler which makes them much cheaper to manufacture. No question as to palatability or wholesomeness of the cereal sausage is raised but it does not comply with the pure food law and hence the trouble. People have a right to know what they are buying.

#### Corn Market Depends on Live Stock.

Live stock is the most important factor in the corn market. About 80 per cent of all the corn raised is fed to stock. There are large areas where only live stock farming will be profitable and live stock systems are profitable on land especially suited to grain growing.

More and better live stock adds interest to farm life and attracts our brightest young men and women. A general abandonment of live stock would greatly increase the tendency of young people to leave the farm. Agriculture without live stock tends towards a relatively ignorant class who are not farmers from choice but for pay.

It is for the public good to encourage live stock production. This calls for greater intelligence and skill on the part of the farm laborer and serves to distribute the work more evenly throughout the year.

Intensive forms of stock farming, like dairying, furnish more work. If we are to have the highest intelligence in citizenship the farmers must develop standards of living that require the highest type of agriculture and this is not possible without live stock.

#### Baled or Stacked Alfalfa.

This feeding test was made by me on second cutting alfalfa hay, exclusively, during a period of 90 days, viz: Hay baled from the windrow in round bales and hay stacked in the usual way from the same field and of same quality with

Lot No. 1—stacked hay—Six head of dry cows, weighed in December 4, 1910. Average weight 974 pounds. Fed exclusively on second cutting alfalfa hay stacked. Weighed out, March 3, 1911, average weight 1,061 pounds. Net gain, 532 pounds, or an average of 87 pounds per head gain in 90 days.

Lot 2—Hay baled from windrow—Six head dry cows, weighed in December 4, 1910. Average weight 956 pounds. Fed exclusively on second cutting alfalfa baled from the windrow in round bales. Weighed out March 3, 1911. Average weight 1,094 pounds. Net gain 828 pounds or an average of 138 pounds per head gain in 90 days.

These cows were allowed to run in a field on pasture during the day; placed in separate lots at night and fed all the hay they would consume during the night, both lots being fed in the open on the ground. Bales were fed unbroken.

This test was made to further determine whether or not it would pay me to bale my hay for general feeding purposes on the ranch. I have also been making tests feeding milk cows, colts, calves and hogs. The results are so plainly in favor of the baled hay that it leaves no room for doubt.

I have baled this hay very green, as an experiment only giving it 24 hours

Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires—10% over-size—are the final result of 12 years spent in tire making.

These patented tires are new, yet 500,000 have been used—enough to equip over 100,000 cars. Last year our tire sales

trebled—jumped to \$8,500,000. This year 64 leading motor car makers have contracted for these tires.

It is time you knew them. Ask us for the book. It tells how to cut tire bills in two.



Goodyear No-Rim-Cut Tire



Ordinary Clincher Tire

Compare these two tires. The pictures show them fitted on the same rim—the standard rim for quick-detachable tires. Also for demountable rims.

The only difference is that the removable rim flanges are reversed—that is, slipped to opposite sides.

With No-Rim-Cut tires the removable rim flanges are set to curve outward. The tire comes against a rounded edge. That's why it can't rim-cut. We have run these tires flat in a hundred tests—as far as 20 miles—without rim-cutting in the least.

With the ordinary tire—the clincher tire—these removable rim flanges are set to curve inward—just as they were on bicycle tires. There are hooks on these tires' bases, and the rim flanges must grasp them. That is how the tires are held on.

Note how the thin edge of the flange then digs into the tire. That is what causes rim cutting. That's why you dare not run a road with a punctured tire. That's why a partly

deflated tire is often ruined beyond repair.

To save this ruin means to save, on the average, 25 per cent on one's tire bills.

#### How We Avoid It

Vulcanized into the base of No-Rim-Cut tires are 126 braided piano wires. That makes the tire base unstretchable. Nothing can force it off the rim until you unlock and remove the flange.

When the tire is inflated these braided wires contract. The tire is then held to the rim by a pressure of 134 pounds to the inch.

So the hooks are not necessary. Not even the tire bolts are needed. The rim flanges don't need to hook into the tire.

**GOODYEAR**  
No-Rim-Cut Tires

### THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY

Forty-Second St., AKRON, OHIO

Branches and Agencies in All the Principal Cities

(252)

We Make All Sorts of Rubber Tires



Unclipped



Clipped

## Which is Yours?

Every progressive owner of horses recognizes the fact that horses clipped in the spring dry off quick after sweating, rest well and get more good out of their feed. They not only look better, but they feel better and do better work. No way of clipping has ever been devised that takes off the hair as easily, so quickly and so smoothly as with the

**Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine** Price, all complete as shown **\$7.50**

This machine weighs only 36 pounds, boxed. You can carry it about anywhere. It has 6 feet of new style, easy-running flexible shaft, so all parts of the horse are reached easily. It has the famous Stewart One-Nut Tension Kwik—highest grade. The gears are all cut from the solid steel bar and made file hard. Then all are enclosed and protected from dust and dirt, where they run in constant oil bath. **IT IS GUARANTEED FOR 25 YEARS** and anyone can run it and do perfect clipping with it. Get one now at your dealer's, or send \$2.00 and we will ship C.O.D. for balance. Write for new 1911 Catalogue. **DO IT TODAY**

Chicago Flexible Shaft Co. 206 Ontario St. Chicago

### KENDALL'S SPAIN CURE

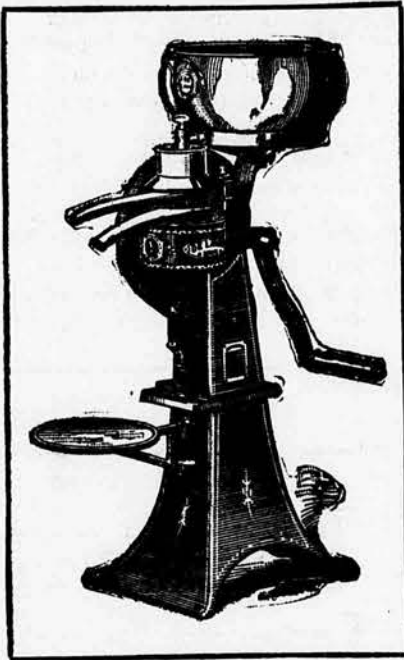
The one remedy you can always depend on to cure Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone or any lameness. Thousands have proved it invaluable. Get a bottle from your druggist. Price per bottle \$1.00 for \$5.00. "Trust me on the Horse!" Free at drug list or from Dr. J. J. KENDALL CO., Keosauqua Falls, Vt., U. S. A.



# 98% of the World's Creameries Use DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

Ten years ago there were a dozen different makes of creamery or factory separators in use. Today over 98 per cent of the world's creameries use DE LAVAL separators exclusively.

It means a difference of several thousand dollars a year



whether a DE LAVAL or some other make of separator is used in a creamery.

Exactly the same differences exist, on a smaller scale, in the use of farm separators. Owing to the fact, however, that most farm users do not keep as accurate records as the creameryman, they do not appreciate just what the difference between a good and a poor separator means to them in dollars and cents. Nine times out of ten the farmer can't tell whether or not he is wasting \$50 to \$100 a year in quantity and quality of product through the use of an inferior cream separator.

If you were in need of legal advice, you would go to a lawyer. If you were sick you would consult a doctor. If you had the toothache you would see a dentist. Why? Because these men are all specialists in their line, and you rely upon their judgment and skill. When it comes to buying a separator why not profit by the experience of the creameryman? His experience qualifies him to advise you correctly. He knows which separator will give you the best service and be the most economical for you to buy. That's why 98 per cent of the world's creameries use the DE LAVAL exclusively.

There can be no better recommendation for the DE LAVAL cream separator than the fact that the men who make the separation of milk a business use the DE LAVAL to the practical exclusion of all other makes.

## THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

105-167 Broadway NEW YORK 42 N. Madison Street CHICAGO Drumm and Sacramento Sts. SAN FRANCISCO  
173-177 William Street MONTREAL 14 and 16 Princess Street WINNIPEG 1016 Western Avenue SEATTLE

## DEMPSTER'S CULTIVATOR BOOK—FREE

Gives a lot of valuable information about corn cultivation—particularly about the sure, easy and productive cultivation that DEMPSTER CULTIVATORS make possible. There are many reasons why DEMPSTER CULTIVATORS are best for you and your horses. Our two-row shovel, two-row disc, one-row riding and one-row walking cultivators are built to suit any conditions and meet the wishes of different farmers.

### THE BOOK TELLS

Why DEMPSTER machines solve all vexing problems of cultivation. These cultivators for 1911 are up to the minute in improvements and workmanship—simple, strong, made of the best steel, built for service, with a view to easy operation and a minimum of strain on your horses. Have your dealer show you the DEMPSTER; and be sure to write now for the free Cultivator Book. Use the coupon.

DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO.

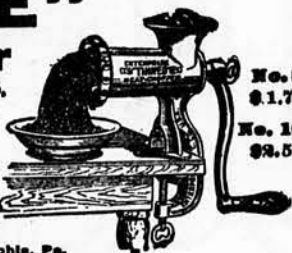
BEATRICE, C. L. Dempster NEBR.

Please send me your Cultivator Book.

Name .....  
Postoffice .....  
State .....

## The "ENTERPRISE" Meat and Food Chopper

The only true Meat and Food Chopper. Cuts by means of a sharp, four-bladed steel knife and perforated plate. Useful in the kitchen every day. Indispensable at butchering time. Easily cleaned. Cannot rust. Strong, simple, reliable.  
The "ENTERPRISE" CHOPPER is used by the U. S. ARMY AND NAVY. Made in 45 sizes and styles for hand, steam or electric power. We also make the "Enterprise" Coffee Mills, Sausage Stuffers and Lard Presses, Bone, Shell and Corn Mills, Raisin Seeders, etc. Catalogue free. Sold by Hardware and General Stores Everywhere.  
Send 4c in stamps for "The Enterprising Housekeeper"—a book of over 200 valuable recipes and kitchen helps.  
THE ENTERPRISE MFG. CO. OF PA. Dept. 66 Philadelphia, Pa.



No. 8 \$1.75  
No. 10 \$2.50

# DAIRY



Bread and butter can both grow on the same farm. If you go into the dairy business it does not mean that you should give up wheat but it does mean that you will have more wheat to the acre.

The dairy cow should have about 24 pounds of dry matter for each 1,000 pounds of weight and this ration should be so balanced that it will contain 2.4 pounds of digestible protein and 13.4 pounds of digestible carbohydrates and fat.

### National Dairy Show.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Dairy Show Association, held in Chicago, some very important business was transacted. Finding that the association was hampered by lack of working capital the officers were authorized to increase the capital stock from \$10,000 to \$25,000 and a special committee was appointed to dispose of the increase. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, H. E. Van Norman, State College, Pa.; vice president, J. D. Nichols, Cleveland, Ohio; secretary, Wm. Hill, Chicago, Ill.; treasurer, J. A. Walker, Chicago. Mr. Walker is one of the founders of this association and is re-elected to his present office.

### Sorghum for Cows.

Among the other excellent qualities possessed by the dairy cow, that of adapting herself to the conditions by which she is surrounded is one of the best. If her home be in the corn belt she thrives on the products of the farms about her. If she lives in the semi-arid region she does equally well and returns her full flow of milk on the crops which thrive in that region.

Among the latter may be classed the sorghums, and these are especially valuable if they can be combined into a ration with alfalfa. Sorghum in some one or more of its many forms is an excellent feed for dairy cows, and this is true whether it is broadcasted and cured as hay or planted and matured as a grain crop. The farmers in extreme western Kansas and in Colorado have shown a partiality for milo maize, and this form of sorghum seems to be growing in popularity, though Kafir corn and sweet sorghum are not only holding their own but extending their territory.

Owing to its drouth resisting qualities sorghum is a very desirable crop in any section of Kansas where cattle are fed, but its value for such purpose will depend to a very considerable extent upon the way it is handled. If grown in drills or hills and cut as fodder, it is best to preserve it by standing it upright under a cover. In this way it does not lose its sugar content, which is a valuable feature when fed to milk cows. As a rule, a ration of sorghum well cured will increase the flow of milk or at least maintain it through the season, and it has no bad effects though it should be fed with the heads remaining on the stalk. Of course it can be cut up with the silage cutter and made into ensilage, but it keeps so well in either hay or fodder that this does not seem to be necessary and there is risk of having it sour in the silo unless it is well ripened before being made into ensilage. Second growth sorghum or that which has been stunted in growth is dangerous as a feed. This is also true of sorghum that has been frosted while it is yet young.

The Kansas Experiment Station some time ago found that the toxic principle in second growth sorghum was prussic acid which is one of the deadliest poisons known. Many people prefer the Kafir corn to sweet sorghum because it can be safely cured with somewhat less trouble and with no danger of souring.

One great difficulty experienced by farmers who are raising sorghum, Kafir corn or milo maize is that they do not recognize the fact that these

crops must be raised either for grain or for hay. If cut too early, before the grain ripens they can not save the seed without sure deterioration. If cut late, so that the seed is ripened and useful for planting, then the stalk is so hard that the animals reject it unless it is made into ensilage. Some definite purpose ought to be determined before the crop is planted, and this purpose should be kept in view during all the subsequent operations. If the crop is to be used for hay it may be broadcasted and then cut earlier than it would otherwise be and stacked for safe keeping. If it is to be raised as a grain crop it may be planted as corn, either in hills or drills and then harvested as corn fodder is harvested.

Sorghum is a very important crop in Kansas and we would like the experience of our readers in handling it in any of its forms, especially Kafir corn, milo maize or sweet sorghum.

### Ensilage and the Manure Crop.

When a farmer builds a silo you can rest assured that there will be stock farming instead of grain farming. The grain farmer loses sight of first principles as he surely must know that the feeding of corn to stock is what gives us the good prices for it and if all should do as he does the price would fall below the cost of production. But when one builds a silo, he not only helps create a market for corn but with the aid of a manure spreader he lays the foundation for a system of increased fertility that can not at present be measured—we do not yet know where or when we can reach the point where we can say—enough—farther than this it will not pay; as yet no one has ever reached that point.

By actual trial we find that where cattle and stock enough to consume 100 tons, or more, of silage are kept on the farm and a liberal use of bedding is practiced the manure amounts from 400 to 600 tons of good ordinary farm manure. Fifteen loads per acre will restore the land to its former fertility, if 100 bushels of corn per acre has been removed. So we find we have 40 acres covered each year by using plenty of bedding and keeping it hauled out closely. What money value that will produce depends on the crop and the weather and the kind of tillage. But we are safe in saying that the land that has been so treated year after year is usually worth \$50 more per acre than that that has not.

A great many people will deny this so I will phrase it another way: On land so treated one can raise \$50 more per acre of any kind of ordinary farm crops during the time it takes to rebuild the other farm, which amounts to the same thing. But one man says, "I can keep up my farm with clover." We acknowledge that clover is the greatest rejuvenator of land known and for the sake of the argument grant the contention; with the help of clover he can raise 60 bushels of corn per acre. Suppose he applies the 15 loads of manure and raises 80 bushels per acre a gain of 20 bushels the first year. Then applying his own rule, with the aid of clover he maintains the 80 bushel crop, say for 12 years 4 crops of corn would equal a net gain of 80 bushels, besides gains in wheat and clover. But it won't do to figure the gain in fertility for only one year at a time, for the sum of 20 years of manure farming over the grain farming would mean more than the grain farmer would credit to the silo.

The grain farmer is frequently up against the weather man and if any man pulls through it will be he who is feeding his soil while feeding his stock ensilage. One can drive around over the country and look at the wheat crops in this section and generally select the good farmers by the appearance of their farms. And eventually the grain farmer will call upon a long suffering soil in vain; and eventually also, instead of bequeath-





## Dr. HESS DIP and Disinfectant

—one part dip to 70 of water—meets the United States Government requirement as an official dip for sheep scab. It has proved invaluable to American sheep raisers as a preventive and cure for this costly disease.

You can use it with little trouble and absolute certainty of good results. Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant destroys the germs of hog cholera, infectious pneumonia, foot rot in sheep, and all forms of parasitic diseases on cattle, poultry, sheep and swine.

One gallon makes 50 to 100 gallons of solution ready for use.

Write for Dip Book.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio.

## I Say, NO!

That's what Mr. Veach wrote us. Read his letter.

South Dakota, June 29, 1910.  
D. Rankin Mfg. Co., Tarkio, Mo.

Dear Sir: You sold me a two-row cultivator a short time ago on trial. You said you would send my money back if not satisfied. Do you ever expect to get the plow back? I say no! It is the best plow I ever hitched to. It saves me \$3.00 every day that I use it. I think it is the best two-row cultivator made. I would not take \$70.00 for my cultivator today. I have 160 acres of corn, 700 acres of land. Wishing you the best of success with your cultivator, I am, Yours truly,  
COLLINS VEACH.

WHY DONT YOU TRY ONE?  
WRITE IT WILL  
TODAY PAY



WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG  
David Rankin Mfg. Co.  
Box 51, Tarkio, Mo., U. S. A.

DAIRYMEN, TAKE A LOOK AT THE  
STRITE GOVERNOR PULLEY. It's the original and "only thing" for driving cream separators with gasoline engines. Once tried, always used. TRY ONE. Ask your dealer for a "Strite" or write us direct. Don't take an imitation. STRITE GOVERNOR PULLEY CO., 326 So. Third St., Minneapolis, Minn.

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

AGENTS \$3 a Day  
NEW PATENTED LOCKSTITCH  
AWL

Sows Shoes, Harness, Buggy Tops, Canvas, Grain Bags, Anything. Sells at sight. Astonishing low price to agents. Big profits. To show it means a sale. We want a few good live hustlers in each county. Splendid opportunity to make big money. No experience needed. Write quick—now—for terms. A postal will do. Send no money.  
A. MATTHEWS, 6003 Wayne Street, DAYTON, OHIO

EASTER POST CARDS FREE  
Send me two 2c stamps and I'll send you 10 beautiful Easter Post cards and tell you about my big SURPRISE.  
E. T. HENRETH, 63 Success Building, Des Moines Iowa.

ing a farm full of fertility to his children, he bequeaths them a world of trouble to restore it.

Not long ago we heard an eminent divine speak from the text where David in showing Solomon his own preparations for the temple said: "Thou mayest add there to," and while he applied it to things spiritual yet to apply it to the fertility of the farm would not be a sacrilege. A farmer in the declining years of his life, realizing as did David that the Lord would not allow him to see the completion of the works he had planned, could walk abroad in the fields with his son and say to him something like this: "This field I have had under my care for 60 years; I have conserved its treasures, I have added thereto, I have gathered its treasures into silos, fed out the contents and returned the manure to the fields. By looking at my books I learn that I found the field with so much nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid. I have covered it with manure so many times adding so much available plant food. This field has produced so many banner crops, with so much profit, and by calculating I find it has made ten times first cost in profit and now contains double the plant food it did 60 years ago and, son, 'thou mayest add thereto.' Wouldn't such a field be a strong magnet to keep the boys and girls on the farm? With its 60 years of history before them as an open book, would not that field be better tilled, and add to the future greatness of the farm?"

The farmer of tomorrow is facing the problem of better farming, more fertility and a better education for his children. And the silo is the first step in that direction, a step he hesitates to take because in many places the land has been so good and nature so bountiful that he has not yet been forced to take it. Some of the northern and western wheat land has been drained of its fertility and there you will find the silo restoring the worn out land. On land of short seasons and long winters you will find it conserving what little they do raise. Always a friend in need to the worn out soil the question today is to get the farmers to see their need before its price is taken many times from their pocket books. Why not investigate the problem at once?

We know of one field where the owner is camping on the 100 bushel to the acre trail, using a silo, covering the land with manure, and using good tillage. The first result to be seen was a perfect stand of corn, growing furiously. Do you think this would have been possible without a silo? Cattle have always been kept on this farm but since the coming of the silo there has been manure for the low land and the upland corn almost equals the low lands. Take a day off and visit a few silos and their owners and you will return home convinced and will begin operations at once on the foundation of a silo.—Maurice Douglas.

### A Governor on Good Roads.

If people spent more time developing their own systems of transportation and less in attempting to regulate the public service of corporations we would be better developed today. I refer to the country roads. It costs more to haul a ton of freight over five miles of country road than it does to haul a ton of freight from St. Louis to Jefferson City, a distance of 125 miles. My farm, five miles from Jefferson City, on a poor country road, would be as remote from Jefferson City, measured in the cost of transportation, as is the state capital from the city of St. Louis. But a good rock road leads from Jefferson City to my farm, and it reduces the cost of hauling just 50 per cent.—Gov. Herbert S. Hadley, Missouri.

If "an apple a day will keep the doctor away" would not the onion be useful with some other classes as well?

How would a few more farmers look in the legislature or congress? As they constitute the largest and wealthiest class of citizens they are surely entitled to a trial at law making.

Some people have a mistaken idea that they place themselves under an obligation to an advertiser when they write for his catalogue. This is all wrong. He is glad to give you any information about his business.

## Trade In Your Old Separator

This year we shall continue to make an allowance in trade for old separators in exchange for the

## United States Cream Separator

Thousands upon thousands of dairymen have taken advantage of our offer during the past year, and this year will probably see a great increase in the number of "exchanges."

The old separators are of no use to us. They are sold for old metal to junkmen. But every United States which supplants an inferior, worn-out machine is another "silent" advertiser of the merits of the United States. That is why we shall be glad to make you a liberal allowance, so that you may know what the best separator is like—and tell your neighbors.

To owners of old models of the United States Cream Separator we make the same liberal offer. The old models, perfect skimmers, durable and still desirable in most respects, have been greatly improved upon in later models, especially in respect to easy running.

It will be money in your pocket to consult a U. S. agent immediately. If there is none near you, write to our home office, asking for Catalogue 91 and we shall attend to your wants.

The United States holds the World's Record for skimming made in 50 consecutive tests, extending through 30 days, with the milk of 10 different breeds of cows. Also won the only Grand Prize at Seattle, 1909.

Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vermont, U. S. A.

## "Old Hickory" and "Tennessee" Farm Wagons Sold Through Dealers Manufacturers find Difficulties In Direct-From-Factory Selling

The KENTUCKY WAGON MFG. CO. of Louisville, Ky., after offering its famous wagons to users direct from factory for the past three months, has now decided to return to the usual way of marketing its product through Dealers. It has ceased sending out its catalogue and price list and will promptly close up all of its mail order business.

The trial of the Direct-from-factory plan of selling proved that way not to be the best for all concerned.

The high freight on a single wagon ate up most of the saving the factory could offer, because the dealer pays only car load freight which is very much lower than single wagon rate and because the honorable, fair dealers selected to handle "OLD HICKORY" and "TENNESSEE" wagons, do business on a small margin of profit.

The farmer will now be able to examine these justly famous wagons on the floors of dealers and be convinced of their unapproachable quality from a careful inspection of the actual wagons instead of making his selection from catalogue pictures.

## Thousands of Customers Heard From—All Praising "OLD HICKORY" and "TENNESSEE" Quality

As soon as "OLD HICKORY" and "TENNESSEE" wagons were advertised in this and other farm papers, the Manufacturers began to hear from thousands of their 900,000 users. Some wanted a new wagon; some wanted repairs for wagons that had been used for a generation—all wanted to express their satisfaction and appreciation of "OLD HICKORY" and "TENNESSEE" service, durability and EASY RUNNING qualities.

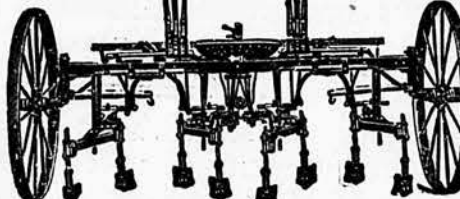
For over forty years, the "TENNESSEE" has lived up to the highest record a wagon can make. For over thirty two years, the "OLD HICKORY" has done the same. If you don't know why YOU should choose one of these in preference to ANY other wagon—just write the makers and they will tell you. So will their dealer in your section. Write the factory, and you will be put into communication with a fair, honorable dealer, handling its wagons and a copy of the factory booklet, will be mailed you showing why "OLD HICKORY" and "TENNESSEE" wagons last several times longer in service than the best of other wagons. Remember that these wagons are manufactured only by the

KENTUCKY WAGON MFG. CO.  
(Incorporated)  
242 West "K" Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.



## RANKIN TWO ROW CULTIVATORS

15 DAYS' TRIAL RIGHT ON YOUR FARM. SAVES A HAND. SPECIAL LOW PRICES TO INTRODUCE



SEND FOR FREE CATALOGUE  
DAVID RANKIN MFG CO., BOX 51 TARKIO, MO.

## WRITE US TODAY

for the very special low price offer on this,

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A "Twist of the Wrist" Fills Watering Troughs if You Own This Farm Pump Engine!

The "Water Problem" ceases to be a "bugbear" to the Farm Pump Engine owner. He gives the fly wheel a whirl or two and the engine does the rest. While his neighbors are "turning handsprings" to get water for stock and house use, he can sit by the fire and read the paper, for the engine *does it all*.

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In half an hour a day engine will pump sufficient water for a family, at an expense of three-fourths of a cent.

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**Water Troughs Always Full**  
No Tank Heater Needed in Zero Weather

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Is What J. M. Grant

### A Big Horn Basin Farmer

received for his 1910 sugar beet crop. This was Mr. Grant's third crop of beets on a farm bought five years ago for \$3000. Here is where the Government is spending

### Six Million Dollars Irrigating Farms That You Can Homestead

The land is free for 5 years' residence and Government water rights cost \$46 an acre in 10 yearly payments. No interest.

162 farms under Government irrigation averaged \$26.80 per acre yield in alfalfa in 1910.

Here you can raise sugar beets, potatoes, alfalfa, oats, winter wheat, barley, apples and all small fruits.

OTHER MILLIONS are being spent to irrigate Carey Act Lands. Only 30 days' residence required. Easy payments. Low rate of interest.

Dairying, poultry raising and bee keeping are profitable. Churches and schools have been established, and the country is being settled by a fine class of people. New districts will soon be opened to entry.

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## HORTICULTURE



### Some Apple Epigrams.

The apple is an asset, financially, morally and politically.

The apple is the aristocrat of foods and the best medicine.

The climate and conditions that are best for apples are best for man.

Anarchy never gathered fruit from its own apple tree.

Apple orchards are better nurseries of citizenship than the deck of battleships or military camps.

The man in the orchard is always a good citizen.

The apple barrel is nature's medicine chest.

I would rather trust a judge that loves apples than one that hankers after bear meat.

Apples are an antidote for drink and tobacco.

Apples carry the pure food stamps of the great physician.

The road that leads to the orchard is the pathway to a simple, happy, prosperous life.—Ex-Governor Adams, Colorado.

A correspondent writes that one way to secure ripe tomatoes early is to start them in the house in March or early in April. Secure several gallon tin cans. Melt the seams open and tie cans together. Fill with garden soil. Transplant one tomato plant into each can. As soon as possible set plants outside either in a place that can be protected during the night or bring them in at night. About June 1 set out in the garden, first removing the can. If the plant has been out in the open air a good deal of the time it will be hardy and will grow right along. Pinch the branches back to force plants to produce fruit instead of leaves.

Scions for Top Grafting.

Are any trees in your apple orchard not bearing satisfactorily? Perhaps they are not the right varieties. You can change varieties and make new trees out of the old ones in three or four years by top-grafting. The younger the trees the better, and they should be vigorous and healthy. It is safer to graft trees that are protected to some extent from the wind. The young branches make a rapid growth and are liable to injury from a heavy wind.

A bundle of well selected scions or shoots to be used in grafting is the first essential. These should always be cut while dormant, that is, before they start growing in the spring. They should be taken only from bearing trees of the variety desirable. Cut them from the ends of the branches, using only last year's wood. The part that has spurs or small branches is more than one year old, and should not be used. Do not use watersprouts. They are the long, straight, smooth shoots and have very weak buds. Pack the shoots with sand, sawdust, leaves or some similar material in a box and place in a cool cellar until time for use. Keep just moist enough to keep scions from shriveling.

Grafting should be done in the early spring just as the tree is starting its growth. It must be done carefully if the scions are to grow. The best sized limb for grafting is one to two inches in diameter. Cut the limbs off square with a sharp saw. Cut off only about one-half of them the first year. Split the stub with a grafting or heavy knife. Split carefully and just deep enough to receive the scion. Drive a wedge into the center of the crack so as to enable you to place scions on either side. The scions should be about five or six inches long and have at least three buds. When shaping the scions you must have a sharp knife. Cut the scion into a wedge shape at the lower end with one side of the wedge a little thicker than the other. Use only two strokes in cutting the wedge so as to leave a smooth surface. Now place the scion in the crack in the stub of the limb so that the cambium layers of the two unite. The cambium layer is the growing part of the tree and is found between the bark and the wood. Unless these

layers of the limb and scion are united the scion will not grow. Place two scions in each limb, one on each side, and take out the wedge.

In order to prevent decay protect the stub and scion with grafting wax. Take four parts resin, two parts beeswax and one part tallow by weight. Break up, melt together and mix thoroughly. Pour the mixture into cold water and when hard enough pull until it is light colored. The hands must be greased before pulling it. Cover the graft thoroughly with the wax and also put a little on the upper end of each scion.

If both scions start to grow you should cut the weaker out. The next spring cut off the remainder of the limbs to let the grafted branches get the full benefit of the growth. It will take three to five years for these new branches to begin bearing.—H. E. Skinner, K. S. A. C.

Shows Profit on Eighty Acres.

I find myself able to state that sales of our fruit crop are between \$11,000 and \$12,000, fruit not yet all sold.

Expense account, \$6,038.25. I say that this expense account covers the expense account of the whole farm of 240 acres, as all labor thereon is paid by checks, makes no account of the product of the other 160 acres, devoted to timber, pasture, alfalfa and nursery stock, but the entire expense of handling the 240 acres of property as a whole is charged in the expense account paid by checks of \$6,038.25.

The showing for the orchard, therefore, should be better than the figures above, in case the expense account for the orchard could be kept by itself. The approximate margin on the season's orchard crop from Dec. 1, 1908, to Dec. 6, 1909, is \$5,500. It should be noticed that this included the expense of hauling in a large amount of manure and straw last winter, the beneficial effects of which will be coming back for six to eight years.

You will note that \$5,500 pays 27 per cent interest on a valuation of \$20,000 or \$250 per acre for 80 acres of orchard. It should also be noted that two of the raspberry and blackberry plantations of perhaps four acres have just been planted and are not yet in bearing, and the entire orchard also not in full bearing the last year. I judge that the crop of apples, grapes and blackberries above mentioned, were raised on perhaps 60 to 65 acres.

This crop has been developed not as an accidental yield but by the use of power spraying machinery for 20 years, free use of stable manure and straw mulching of the rows, persistent annual cultivation of the ground between the rows, regular pruning. The orchard is apparently in condition to give many profitable crops.

The tract as a whole is best suited to use as a fruit and dairy farm. Some day there will be some timber to cut. There is quite a lot of alfalfa on a fair portion of the tract, giving us more than we can use for our farm and nursery teams and serving as a desirable rotation in the growing of nursery stock.—E. F. Stephens, Creta, Neb.

Production of Food.

After the creation of the world, when the planets and smaller bodies had been so arranged in groups and systems that each depended upon the other, and were poised in space performing their intended functions, the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms were also created each dependent upon the other, and all for the use of man, the highest type of creation.

The vegetable kingdom is dependent upon the mineral kingdom for plant food; the animal kingdom subsists upon plants, and other animals, hence the relationship, and also the absolute necessity of a complete knowledge of the soil, because upon it depend all living things for sustenance.

The late census returns indicate a national population of more than



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Paris Green is  
as a Paris  
ought to be; it's  
unadulterated  
produces results.  
all you're inter-  
n; all that's nec-  
Use it when  
me comes.

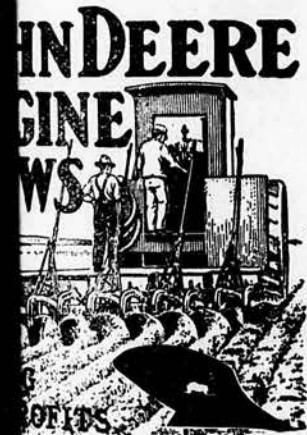
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lime and Sulphur Solution  
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follage plants; they do it  
your dealer supplies you.

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ninety millions of people, which may  
be divided into three general classes,  
producers, the professionals, and the  
merchants. These also have a certain  
relationship which must be mutual in  
order that all may survive. To a con-  
siderable extent, the welfare of any  
one of these classes is dependent upon  
the success of the other; but nowhere  
perhaps do we find the mutual rela-  
tionship of such great necessity as be-  
tween the farmer and teacher. The  
farmer represents the most important  
branch of producers; the teacher  
stands at the head of the professional  
world.

James Wilson, Secretary of Agricul-  
ture, states, "At no time in the world's  
past history has a country produced  
farm products, within one year, with  
a value reaching \$8,926,000,000, the  
value of the agricultural products of  
this country for 1910. The farmers of  
this country have steadily advanced  
in prosperity and wealth, in economic  
independence, in intelligence, and a  
knowledge of agriculture." And yet,  
while these statements seem flattering,  
can you imagine results if all  
farm production should cease for 12  
months, for 5 years? Lamentable suf-  
fering, inevitable starvation would  
face the whole world.

Our population has practically  
doubled in the last 30 years. It will  
probably double in the next three or  
four decades, which means 180,000,000  
of people within our borders. To feed  
these vast numbers is the coming  
problem in agriculture. Our decreas-  
ing exports of food stuffs is sounding  
the advance alarm. The American  
people are rapidly growing a market  
for the farmers' products. The aggre-  
gate of farm products of today  
would not feed double our population.  
Practically all our land is now under  
cultivation. There will never be any  
more acres of land to supply contin-  
uous increases in population.

The question that will confront the  
farmers before a great while is not  
that of making two blades grow where  
one grew, but it will be the problem  
of growing several where one grew be-  
fore. To do that it will be necessary  
to pay the strictest attention to main-  
taining the fertility of the soil. Meth-  
ods of scientific farming must be rec-  
ognized and carefully practiced in the  
future that the world may be fed.

This simple problem of stirring the  
indifferent farmer to activity does  
not as yet appeal to the people as it  
deserves. It is easier to build a  
dreadnaught than an agricultural col-  
lege. We can arouse the interest of  
continents in solving the problem of  
aerial navigation, but it is difficult to  
get the people to support enthusiastically  
the proposition of spending  
money freely in teaching the indiffer-  
ent farmer how to drain his land, why  
he should use only the best seeds, why  
he should test his dairy cows, why he  
should spray his apple trees, and how,  
in short, he can increase his income  
by \$1,000 a year.

There are persons who have an in-  
spiration as to the greatness and  
places where this problem is being  
worked out; but on the whole, the pub-  
lic are more or less indifferent to the  
importance of the work. If the de-  
velopment of our agriculture means  
the greatest wealth creation within  
the nation, and if stirring the indiffer-  
ent farmer to better things is the key  
to the situation, why do not our peo-  
ple—manufacturers, bankers, profes-  
sional men, business men, and intelli-  
gent farmers—rise in a mass and de-  
mand that this work be carried  
through? One reason is, there is a  
too prevalent opinion that work done  
among and for farmers is a charita-  
ble contribution to a class that should  
be able to take care of itself. What  
a woeful misconception of the move-  
ment! Helping the farmer to larger  
production and to larger life is justi-  
fied on the ground that thereby we are  
contributing to the prosperity and up-  
lift of the whole community.

We should take this problem out of  
the country and bring it into the town  
and city. We should, in addition to  
discussing it at farmers' institutes  
and farmers' clubs, put it up to the  
boards of trade, the bankers' associa-  
tions and even the county teachers'  
associations. It has been a local ques-  
tion; we must make it a national ques-  
tion. We must bring people to see  
that it is not charity or local contribu-  
tion, but merely the investment of  
public funds that will bring ample re-  
turns to the whole people.—D. W.  
Marlin, Norris City, Ill.

Horticulture is a science, not a  
guess.

## "I Would Buy a 'NATIONAL' Dress—If I Were You!"

"I have worn 'NATIONAL' Dresses for many years," writes one reader of *Kansas Farmer*, "and I find them delightful. I never miss an opportunity to say to all my friends, 'I would buy a 'NATIONAL' Dress, if I were you.'"

"If I were you, I would buy a 'NATIONAL' Dress." And, Madam, so you would—if you knew the ideal we keep before us—to put all possible prettiness into each creation, to have each gown a model of fashion, and to attain the utmost in becomingness and beauty for YOU.

We never select a design without com-  
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designs—without placing side  
by side the best models of New York and Paris to make  
sure that each "NATIONAL" Dress is finer, more beautiful,  
more satisfactory, as well as incomparably more becoming  
and stylish.

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Children? Of every kind your "NATIONAL" Style Book  
shows you the most desirable and most stylish—  
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derful dress values—four beautiful Lingerie Dresses  
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It's the most complete and interesting book ever written on the  
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ful pictures of Galloway's famous Bath-in-Oil Cream Separators  
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every way to the highest priced separators made. I sell them direct to farmers in  
great quantities at enormous savings. There is absolutely no reason in the world why  
you should pay around \$85 for a separat r that skims no better than the Galloway—  
if as good. That \$85 you are asked doesn't represent separator value. What it does  
represent is what you are asked to contribute to the many-profits system in the old-  
fashioned way of selling. Just compare this with my low-priced system. Then  
again look out for the machines that are way too cheap. You don't want one  
of those at any price.



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We deal on a big scale. We have to, because my whole  
business depends upon the law of volume. By dealing  
with tens of thousands of farmers I am able to sell  
implements direct on a small margin of profit. I am  
able to save you from \$21.25 to \$45 on a Cream  
Separator of higher quality because of this and  
because of my splendid factory organization  
and improved automatic machinery. But  
one thing I don't save on is materials.  
The only way I save on materials is by buy-  
ing in enormous quantities. I don't save at the expense of  
quality. If Galloway's Bath-in-Oil Separators were not  
equal in every way to the highest-priced separators on the  
market, I wouldn't dare to guarantee them as I do. I  
wouldn't dare send them to you freight prepaid on 30 days'  
free trial with the distinct understanding that I'll accept  
them back on your say-so and refund every cent of your  
money, including freight charges both ways. I stand  
all the expense—take all the risk. It is up to me to con-  
vince you—to satisfy you. Now sit down and write for  
my big Separator Book. It's interesting and it's con-  
vincing. Let me make you my personal price proposi-  
tion. Send me a postal NOW.

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The Wm. Galloway Company  
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## The GRANGE

Make your plans early for the summer field meetings, then notify State Master Geo. Black, so that able speakers may be secured and the routes mapped out.

### Grange Builds Community.

The Grange is an educational organization for the upbuilding of the country home and the interests of agriculture. More members have been added and more new granges organized the past year than any year before. The Grange is to develop a better community life. I object to any one going out into the country and talking that the farmers should come to the village for their comforts and pleasures. I want to see this great life of the country above and beyond any village life. Isolation on the farm is a thing of the past; it is not necessary. The country teacher has a great work to do.—Selected.

### Report from Valley Grange No. 736.

After the routine work and business at the regular meeting of February 25 the brothers made it known that they had enjoyed the "talkfest" which they had at the special meeting so much that they wanted another chance at the pleasure. The lecturer's program was set aside, and the brothers continued their talk on cooperation with all the vim and zeal of a tea drinking party. It ended by ordering the purchasing committee to purchase seed oats, feed and flour by car load lots, and their orders were sent out as soon as Marion Grange could be heard from. That grange wanted to join Valley Grange in their buying of these commodities.

The selling committee had not yet succeeded in arranging satisfactory plans for selling farmers' produce.

A large attendance and much interest characterized the meeting.

### Cooperation Is a Success.

The greatest example of successful Grange cooperation is found in our insurance company. The company has been in existence for a period of twenty-one years and the risk carried has increased each year. Every loss has been paid promptly and in full. We are now carrying nearly \$12,000,000 in risks, with a membership of 4,174 live, energetic Kansas farmers. This company being mutual each risk has the support of the entire membership. We can only insure members of our order. Many expenses that old line companies have to pay are unknown to us.

For the year of 1910 it cost \$2.08 to carry \$1,000 in risks. We are not expected to have a large amount of cash on hand, only an estimated sum to pay losses, yet for the year just ended our cash on hand showed an increase of \$7,000. The secret of this great success is due to several facts. We pay no dividends to stock holders. We pay no salaries to junketers in high finance. It is simply an insurance for the Patrons and they derive all of the benefits.

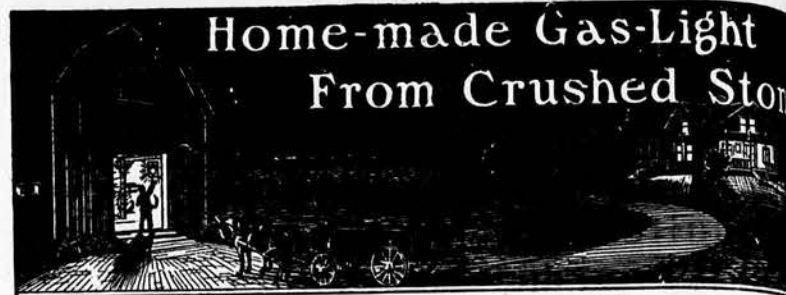
### Notice.

Attention of the members is called to the announcement of the committee on education.

This work will be very acceptable to the Patrons of the Grange in Kansas, and coming as it does from such able men, insures both interest and instruction.

Did it ever occur to you the amount of time and energy that is spent in attending our regular meetings? There are 124 subordinate granges in the state of Kansas. With two meetings each month there will be held 2,976 meetings during the year. A very low estimate is that there will be 30,000 attendances or time to the amount equal to one man's time for ten years. This time, although mostly night time, is valuable and the members expect something more than initiation and a short visit. Here is where the value of a lecturer is shown. A well prepared program will make any grange a success. A successful grange means much to a community and more to the membership.

The assistance rendered to the lecturer by the work of the educational committee will enable each lecturer to have successful sessions at all of the meetings. A grange, to a great extent, is what the membership make it. Are you doing your duty?



## Home-made Gas-Light From Crushed Stone

TAKE a look at the picture above. Notice the prosperous farmer who has just returned from town after dark.

He is in the act of lighting up his barn and the space in front with same light his family is using in the house.

This he does without a match of any kind.

He simply walks up and pulls a little short chain, and presto, he has it—a flood of beautiful, white Acetylene Light.

If you have ever lived on a farm you will appreciate the advantages, the comfort and the satisfaction of a barn light that can be turned on without a match.

You can probably recall many a cold winter night when you came home numb with the cold, and with fingers all thumbs tried to unbutton two coats to find a match, which you tried to scratch on a damp board. After which you probably fought a few rounds with a smoky lightning-bug lantern, and put in an hour doing chores, that you could have done in half the time with such a light as the one shown in the picture.

In many cases farmers have a light put on the back porch where it can be instantly turned on to illuminate the yard, and a light in the cow barn to make milking easy, as well as one inside and one in front of the horse barn.

All these lights come in mighty handy, too, when there is trouble among the stock, or a sick animal to take care of through the night.

These barn and out-building lights are of course enclosed in solid globes, and can be fastened anywhere they are wanted—in front of the stalls, in the harness room, to the barn ceiling, to a post, or the top of any door, inside or outside.

It may surprise you to know that just such lighting plants as the one we have illustrated have been installed in over 185,000 farm and country homes in the United States.

In every case an automatic tank-like machine, called a generator, is set up in one corner of the basement, or in an out-building, and from this machine the

Acetylene which makes the light is carried through common gas pipes to some chandeliers in every room, house and to other lights located over the place.

That's all there is to an Acetylene Light Plant. Just the generator, pipes, and the fixtures.

Such a plant can be set up in two to four days by any man can cut and fit pipe, and without inconveniencing the family, or injuring or carpets.

As a matter of fact, enclosed Acetylene Burners, permanently fixed to walls and posts and equipped to pull the pull of a chain without making the safest lights ever installed on a farm.

Most fires on farms are caused by careless handling of lanterns and by hired help.

Consequently, any scheme of lighting that can be operated without lanterns or lamps reduces the risk to the minimum.

And that is why the engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters have declared Acetylene Light to be safer than the tip-over lights rapidly displacing.

Add to these features of safety the fact that the light, volume costs less than Kerosene.

And the fact that it is made of stone that will not burn and is stored as brick.

And the fact that you, yourself, 20 minutes make all the Acetylene need to light your place one man.

Sum all these facts up and you see that this light is a convenience. WANT and that you should want today for estimate as to the cost.

wonderful light for your farm.

We will give figures and interesting illustrations, booklets, free tell us where place is located us an idea of

and address your letter to Union Carbide Sales Co. Michigan Avenue, Chicago Department I,—16



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It Prevents Hog Cholera

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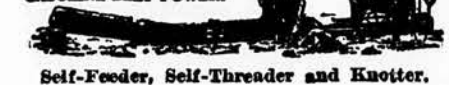
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The reason why UMC .22 Cartridges are the best is, that they are made with precisely the same care, the same tested materials, and undergo the same rigid safeguards as the heavier calibre, big game shooting UMC ammunition.

UMC .22's are also made with the hollow point bullets, which increase their shocking and killing power over the old solid bullet.

Try Our New "Lesmok" .22's.

UMC .22 short, .22 long, .22 long rifle Lesmok, Smokeless and Black Powder—as you wish.

Targets Supplied Free

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## Keep Ideal Overalls Handy



Are you doing your Sunday chores in your good clothes—spoiling a good suit rather than bother to change? You don't need to change. Get a pair of Ideal Overalls and an Ideal Jumper—hang them on a handy hook—slip them on over your suit while at chores. Here are the strongest, best made, most comfortable overalls you ever wore. Just right for all the time. Far ahead of the common baggy, rippy, skimpy kinds. The best that can be made—and sold at the right price.

### IDEAL OVERALLS

Have been made by us right here in Omaha for 25 years, and worn everywhere by men, youths, children.

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Get a pair at the store next time you go to town. If not the most satisfactory you ever wore, take them back and get your money. Write for our interesting booklet on Ideal Work Clothes—overalls, shirts, duck and corduroy coats—and dress shirts, and a scientific novelty for the children. Both mailed to you free for your dealer's name.

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**Kills Prairie Dogs, and Gophers of all kinds. Endorsed by State Experimental Stations. 1,000 tablets prepaid for \$1.25. Warranted. Baited Tablets 25 cents. Ask druggist or send direct. Booklet free.**

**F. D. Chemical Co., Fort Dodge, Ia.**

### Report of Pomona Grange.

A stormy day caused a small attendance at the meeting of Pomona Grange at Hall's Summit. A number of questions of importance to Grange interests in the county were discussed, but action was postponed until there should be more granges represented. As it was evident that all the brothers wanted another "talkfest" on cooperation, the sisters followed the example of the good woman who managed her husband so easily by always letting him have his own way.

A partial report from one of the delegates to the State Grange, the reading of a number of questions for discussion at next meeting, and the setting of the time of next meeting early in April, in time to decide whether the granges of the county want any of the speakers the State Grange is trying to secure for the summer picnics completed the work. The next meeting is the first Friday in April.

### Forward Step in Educational Work.

The State Grange committee on education, in cooperation with the Worthy State Lecturer, plans to assist lecturers of the subordinate granges of Kansas in promoting the interest of both old and young in the educational work of the Grange. For this purpose, the educational committee is arranging with the professors at the University, the Agricultural College and the normal schools to prepare educational addresses to be presented to each grange by the lecturer or by some one to be selected by the lecturer. Mimeograph copies of each of these educational addresses will be sent to every lecturer in Kansas in advance of the date at which it will be presented.

It is expected that this committee on education will be able to provide one address per month. The first lecture of the series, to be used at some meeting in April, will be mailed to the lecturers in a few days.

Should the matters presented in these addresses lead to discussions by members, the advantages to the Grange will be doubled. If they lead to further inquiries that members would like to put to the authors of the addresses, such questions should be forwarded by the lecturer to the chairman of the Grange committee on education, Lawrence, Kan. Such questions will be welcome.

### Cooperation Among Farmers.

During a recent visit to this country Sir Horace Plunkett, an agricultural economist and member of Parliament, had this to say about cooperation:

"Looking over the farming industry as a whole, I think it is quite safe to say that at least 95 per cent of an American farmer's business transactions are conducted individually without any trace of combination with others doing the same business. The failure of farmers to combine in days when those engaged in every other commercial industry and calling combine, when farmers of every progressive country in Europe have recognized in combination the condition of economic survival, is due simply to the fact that farmers have not understood, and no one has thoroughly explained to them the cooperative principle.

"A few men engaged in educational work among the farmers should devote themselves exclusively to trying to get a few rural communities to reorganize every branch of their industry upon cooperative lines. When a few models have been successfully established, the system will spread spontaneously with little further assistance from the government or the Agricultural College.

"Another important reason for promoting agricultural cooperation is that the organization, primarily intended for business purposes, sooner or later is applied for purposes of social enjoyment and intellectual advancement. Country life must be made far more attractive and this must be mainly the work of those in charge of general education. So I say, alike to those who regard agriculture as a science, as a business, or as a life, the reorganization of a farmer's business is at the present moment the one thing needed in order that the rural progress scheme as a whole may proceed upon sound and successful lines.

"I may also say that I regard the upbuilding of the rural community as of first importance to a sane and orderly progress of a nation."

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You not only save one-third to one-half when you buy harness from us, but you get the best harness in the world; made by expert harness makers, in a splendidly equipped shop, from the best materials money can buy. Every harness built on honor and sold direct with but one small profit between maker and user. Get our big Harness Book before you buy. Free—Send today. **E. & M. Harness Shop, 14 E. 11th St., St. Joseph, Mo.**



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## To Farmers and Stockmen:

"Do something for your hogs and you will be doing something for yourself."

**WASSON'S PATENT RUBBING POST FOR HOGS**

Will rid Hogs of Lice, Scratches and Mange, spreads the dip as the hog rubs affected parts. For description and price write

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STATE AGENT,  
Colony, Kansas  
Agents wanted.

## TO AUTO OWNERS

Do you want more mileage from your tires? Our retreads will increase the mileage of your tires two-thirds of a new one, our blow-out repairs last as long as the remainder of the tire.

It pays to have tires repaired; the expense of repairing is comparatively small compared with the cost of new tires. We do vulcanizing and all kinds of tire repairing. Write for prices and shipping tags. All work guaranteed.

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Do not accept one just as good, insist on having the real thing.

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Best feed  
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chicks

It is no trouble to hatch chickens, but it takes the proper feed to raise them: use **Otto Weiss Chick Feed**—a complete balanced ration; it develops bone, flesh and feathers, saves your chicks, and they make a rapid growth. Send for circular and prices on Poultry Supplies.

**Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co.**  
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—**KNUDSON'S GALVANIZED STEEL**—  
At Almost the Cost of Raw Material.  
Greatest Poultry Appliance ever invented—lice will not get near metal nests and they last a lifetime. Each nest has separate door for shutting in setting hens or closing at night to prevent roosting in them. Hangs on three nail heads, and to clean—simply lift off and dump contents out of open back. Can hang other nests—one above the other or endwise. If you use one—you'll want more. Free Illustrated Catalog.

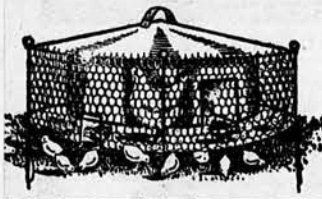
Send \$3.50 For Full Size Set of 6 Nests—Regular Price \$3.90—63  
3 Complete Sets (18 Nests) for \$10. Knudson Mfg. Co. Box 103 St. Joseph, Mo.

## Why Incubator Chicks Die

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

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Has removable poultry netting, large runway for mother and chicks and adjustable ventilator. Affords better protection for chicks, thus enabling you to raise and market a larger percentage of chicks hatched than can be raised by using any other brooder now on the market. Special price for limited time. Ask for free booklet, "Housing the Hen."

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## WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

(EXCLUSIVELY.)

For 13 years I have bred White Rocks, the best of all purpose fowls, and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at a reasonable price. \$2.00 for 15, or \$5.00 for 45, and I prepay expressage to any point in the United States.

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Send Name by big 1911 book has hundreds of photos. Every page a poultry sermon. Write postal to **Mr. W. JOHNSON** Clay Center, Nebraska



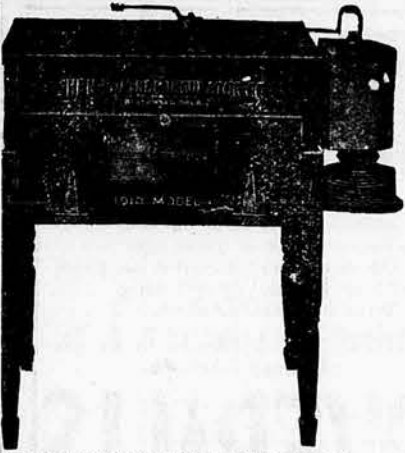
**One Gallon of Oil to a Hatch**  
—and one filling of the lamp—and better hatches. That's because we put lamp underneath and because of our automatic trip which cuts down flame when too hot. The

**X-RAY INCUBATOR**  
opens from top, easiest to ventilate and turn eggs in. See thermometer any time through glass panels at top. Don't buy any incubator or brooder till you get our

**Interesting Book—Free**  
Tells some startling facts that you ought to know about X-Ray Incubators and Brooders. Read what many users say. Then decide. 90 days trial. Fully guaranteed and freight paid. Send postal now and ask for Free Book No. 34. Address

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**THE HEN-FEATHER INCUBATORS & BROODERS.**



The latest Incubators and Brooders. Feathers that hover the eggs and chicks to the mother hen. The best on the market. Write for free catalogue.

**THE HEN-FEATHER INCUBATOR CO.,**  
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## Go In and Make Money

Poultry offers the surest, easiest way of anything that's open to you. Don't waste all your time considering. Go in and make it win.



I have started over 61,000 people the Queen Incubator Way. May I do the same for you? Get my offer on

**The 1911**

**Queen Incubator**

The incubator that makes money for poultry raisers. Take one and try it for 60, 90 or more days and prove for yourself that it is the hatcher I claim it to be. I take all the chances. I pay the freight, too, and give a 10 year guarantee now. It is my way of showing people what they can accomplish with Queens.

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The New Queen Poultry Guide and Catalog is larger and finer this year than ever. It tells how to make money with poultry and how to get a Queen Incubator on the most generous terms ever offered. Let me send you my great book to tell you about Queens and Success. An infallible guide; no other book like it. Free and postpaid. Address

**Wickstrum, The Queen Incubator Man**  
Box 28, Lincoln, Neb.

**Big News For Incubator Buyers**  
Famous Belle City Incubator wins "Tyco's" cup contest over machines costing 2 to 5 times more—making it the Double World's Champion. Order Now—from this ad—to get in champion class quick. See below.



**\$7.55 Buys Best 140-Egg Incubator**

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

**FREE TO CABBAGE GROWERS.** A New and Sure Remedy for Green Worms to all who send 10 cents for a trial pkg. new "Early Snowball" Cabbage. **TILLINGHAST, THE SEEDSMAN,** Scanton, Pa.

# POULTRY



"Cleanliness is next to Godliness!" This is just as true with henkind as with mankind. Clean roosts, clean nests and clean hens are what constitutes cleanliness in chickenhood.

In order to dry up the yards these wet days, scatter coal ashes over them. The hens will like to pick among the ashes and can find charcoal and other matter that will benefit them.

The dry feeding system is now advocated by most of the poultry experts; still any system may be overdone. An occasional moist mash will be a welcome change to the hens and as beneficial as the dry feed.

"Experience is the best teacher." This is just as true as ever. The mistakes you made last year should be avoided this year and lead to something better. There is always room for improvement, and happy is the man who profits by his mistakes.

But even at 19 cents per dozen there is profit in them to the farmer, for the cost of producing a dozen eggs is not over 6 cents per dozen when all the feed is charged for at regular rates. Where the hens pick up the greater portion of their feed, the cost of course is much less.

In setting the hen give her plenty of room or she is apt to break the eggs. A box about fourteen inches square is about right, and eleven or thirteen eggs is enough to set early in the season. After the weather gets warmer more eggs can be put under a hen.

Eggs bought at the grocery this spring have not been as fresh as they ought to be. Whether the blame should be put on the grocer for keeping them too long after buying them, or on the producer for keeping them too long before selling them depends on the saith not; but some one is to blame.

Thoroughly clean out and disinfect the incubator before putting in the eggs, that is, the incubator that has been used one or more seasons. Very often it gets musty and ill-smelling from standing idle after a season's use. A foul incubator will not hatch strong, vigorous chicks, no matter how carefully it is operated.

Crushed charcoal fed once or twice a week is invaluable in warding off indigestion. Hens that have access to the ash pile will pick out the small bits for themselves. Nature tells them that it is good for them. Those that have no ash piles to go to, should be supplied with this necessary corrective. It is also healthful for young chicks.

If the young chicks seem weak and inactive, and droop around in a listless manner, it may be from one or two causes, either they have lice or they need the right kind of food to assist them in the growth of bone and feathers. Mix with their morning feed a little crushed bone and oyster shells. This will assist them in manufacturing feathers, bone and muscle. For lice grease their heads, and under the wings with lard and dust with Persian insect powder.

If set in a reasonably good location, and operated according to directions any of the incubators put out by trustworthy concerns will give satisfactory returns. Don't be hasty in finding fault with the incubator and don't expect it to hatch infertile eggs. It won't do it, neither will a hen. The eggs must be from strong, vigorous stock or they won't hatch, no matter how good a machine you may have.

Don't try to raise early chicks unless you have a place to properly care for them. It is a waste of time and money. A good many people think

if they can hatch the chicks, that brooding them is a small matter. Such is not the case. Brooding the early chicks successfully is a subject that needs more attention than is usually given to it. Hatching early chicks is comparatively easy. To artificially brood the early hatched chicks successfully, warm, comfortable quarters that are not subject to the sudden change of early spring weather must be provided. More people fail in the brooding than in the hatching, and no doubt it is because of the reason stated. Give the brooding part more attention and see if the results are not better.

## How I Made a Brooder.

During the last cold spell my 80 incubator chicks got to crowding too close to the hot water jug so I had to fix another brooder.

I got a box 30 inches long and 24 inches wide; one gallon syrup can, one length of stove pipe and one stove pipe elbow. Then I cut a hole in each end of the box with a compass saw to fit the stove pipe. I cut the top end of the syrup can off so it would fit over the stove pipe, put the elbow on the other end of the stove pipe. I put the stovepipe through the box and set a small lamp under the turned down elbow. The pipe should be about 5 inches above the bottom of the box and there should be a small hole in the bottom of the can for draft. I put a cover on the box at night. The lamp will require only a small blaze and the pipe never gets too hot for the hand but keeps chicks nice and warm. The whole cost was 90 cents.

—W. F. Graham, Great Bend, Kan.

## How to Get Fertile Eggs.

In tests made at the Rhode Island Station the low percentage of efficiency in incubating eggs in winter has been ascribed to the conditions of the winter egg and the hen—that is to say, it is claimed that the winter embryos have less vitality than spring embryos.

The experiments reported, however, showed that while no entire lot of hatches were especially good for any month, there were some in all months that were good, in fact much better than the average for any month, which was an indication that the methods of incubation tested were at greater fault than the eggs and that the observed differences in the proportion of eggs hatched could not be attributed to the season in which the eggs were laid.

A. G. Gilbert, the poultry manager of the Canada Experimental Farm, found that generous and gently stimulating rations given to fowls kept in cold poultry houses did not seem to affect the strength of the germs of the eggs laid by them, though similar rations apparently affected the eggs of hens kept in artificially warmed quarters.

Eggs laid early in December by hens in artificially warmed houses showed a greater percentage of strong germs than was the case with eggs laid later in the season. Eggs laid by the same hens early in spring showed a satisfactory percentage of fertility, but the weakest germs.

"The most striking and gratifying results were obtained from the fowls which, like their parent stock, had never known warm quarters. From 55 eggs laid by these fowls in early spring—after laying well during the winter—48 strong chickens were hatched. In contrast with this are 17 chickens from 52 eggs laid by hens kept in warmed but comparatively limited quarters."

The results as a whole were strongly in favor of the average farm conditions of feeding and housing as regards the production of eggs with strong germs.

The influence of cold and heat and some other conditions were studied with reference to the hatching of eggs in a series of tests published by the French minister of agriculture. It was found that fowls hatch larger



stronger broods during the of February, March and an during the warm months, July and August. It was, und that the eggs of fowls vere at liberty hatched better ose of fowls which were con-

s found, in tests made with ator, that eggs which were ily cooled and warmed hatched etter than those which were a warm temperature all the in one experiment the eggs oled by exposing them to the 1.5 hours daily during the period of incubation. This nt retarded the period of in- for three days. The eggs quite cold, and it required 2 hours to bring them up to rees F., the temperature of on. Of 16 eggs thus treated, hed vigorous chickens. The in- had previously been used with factory results.

a second experiment it was that the gradual heating of s was as essential as the pro- of cooling. Twenty-five eggs had been laid on very warm ere placed in the incubator and to the air as in the preced- e. The temperature was such e eggs were warmed up to 104 in two or three hours. This ture was maintained until the hatched. The chickens pierced ll, but they were so weak that ed before leaving the egg.

as found that the eggs upon a fowl is sitting are not all of me temperature, those upon side being cooler than those ie inside.

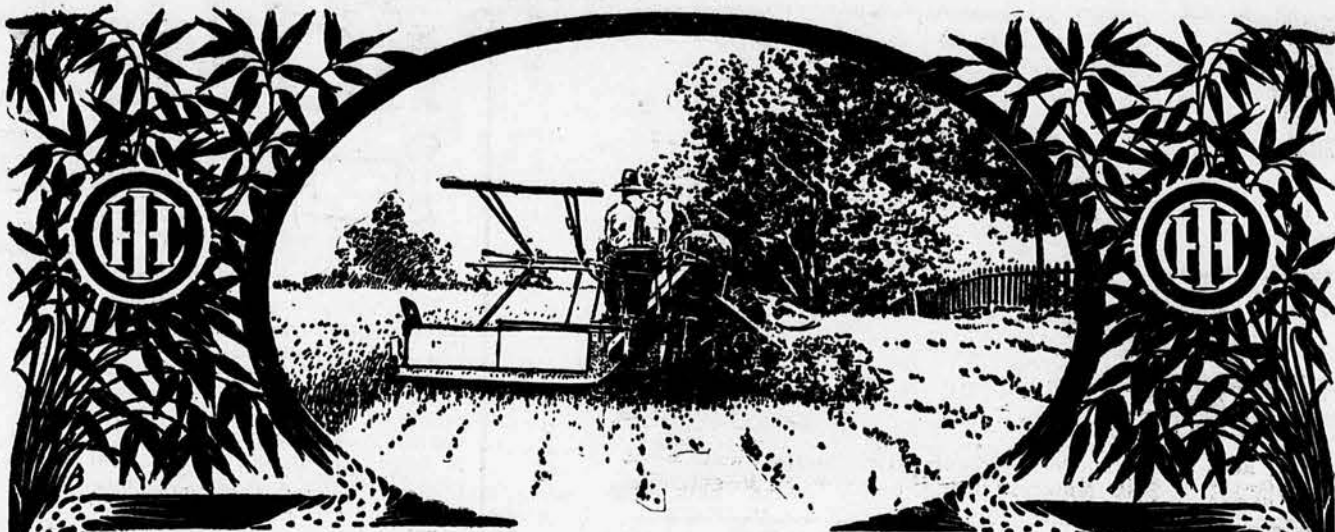
regards the effect of extreme ture, a French investigator udied the influence of freezing development of the embryo in eggs found that low tempera- oduced marked changes in the and that when the eggs d monstrosities were numerous. relative fertility of old, medium resh eggs of chickens with and t exercise was studied by J. of the Utah Station. Exer- apparently reduced the fertility eggs. The observed percentage ility was highest with eggs arly hatched pullets and lowest eggs from old hens, but the re- are not regarded as conclusive. rtility of the eggs averaging 5 old was found to be 300 per cent than that of eggs averaging s.

the various observations, while tirely conclusive, indicate that, er to secure fertile eggs which tch, the laying stock must not t in very warm quarters or d, the males must be kept with ns continuously and only eggs ed after the male has been e hens several days used, only from very vigorous parent and those known to produce a percentage of fertile eggs (hens widey in this respect) must be and hens should be allowed a ter each laying period, the eggs be handled carefully and not ed to extremes of temperature age, and the eggs should be hen comparatively fresh.

experience of practical poultry indicate that an exclusive ration should not be fed, but heat should be given several a week, that the males should d fed and kept healthy and vig- and that a certain amount of e is necessary for both hens ales. general it may be said that the ry conditions prevailing on the as a rule favor the production s of high vitality. keeping quality of eggs is a different matter from fertility. he general belief that infertile keep better than fertile.—Ext- Station Record.

en the farmer suffers the world . Anything that tends to lower ees he receives for his products him and through him the rest

gh grade, guaranteed Red Barn is sold by the Sunflower Paint ish Co., of Fort Scott, Kansas, cents per gallon in 5 gallon freight prepaid. This is a paint ition well worth considering by s.



## INSURE THE HARVEST PROFIT

**T**HE profit from all the work, time, and money you put into your grain fields in the spring and summer depends on the harvest. Preparing the soil, planting good seed, and caring for the fields while the grain is growing—all are important—but the harvest is most important of all.

You must appreciate how much depends on the harvesting machines you will use. You know that you cannot afford to risk using a machine that may break down during the few days in which you must harvest the value and profit of a hundred day's work. Why not take a lesson from the experience of millions of other progressive farmers by choosing one of the six famous I H C harvesting machines?

**Champion Deering    McCormick Milwaukee    Osborne Plano**

Your time cannot be used to better advantage now than in looking over your present equipment and in investigating new machines if you are in the least doubtful of the capacity of your old machines to stand the strain of another season's hard work.

### I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy question concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the I H C Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning these subjects.

Above all, your harvest must be carried on without interruption. The rapidly ripening grain waits for no man. Delays at harvest time are too expensive to risk. Your harvesting machines must be right.

It takes time to consider carefully before deciding on any harvesting machine. You not only want dependability, efficiency, strength, and durability, but you also

want a machine backed by a reputation that insures all these things. You want a machine backed by an organization that insures your getting absolutely interchangeable parts quickly in case of emergency. Don't overlook that vitally important point.

Many years of experience and constant improving has placed I H C harvesting machines in a class by themselves. Whether you choose a Champion, McCormick, Osborne, Milwaukee, Deering, or Plano, you are assured of a machine that is built according to the best principles of construction worked out by I H C experts after years of careful observance of harvesting machines at work, under every condition, in the fields of thousands of farmers throughout the country.

Why not see the I H C local dealer at once? Now, while you are not nearly as busy as you will be later, is the time to give the harvesting machine question careful thought. Before another sunset insure the profit of a hundred days. Let the I H C local dealer tell you which of the six I H C harvesting machines is best for your requirements—Champion, McCormick, Osborne, Deering, Milwaukee, and Plano—all of the highest quality. Do not overlook their efficient lines of haying machines and tools.

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If not convenient for you to call on the I H C local dealer this week, write at once for catalogues and any information you especially desire.

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**Chicago U S A**

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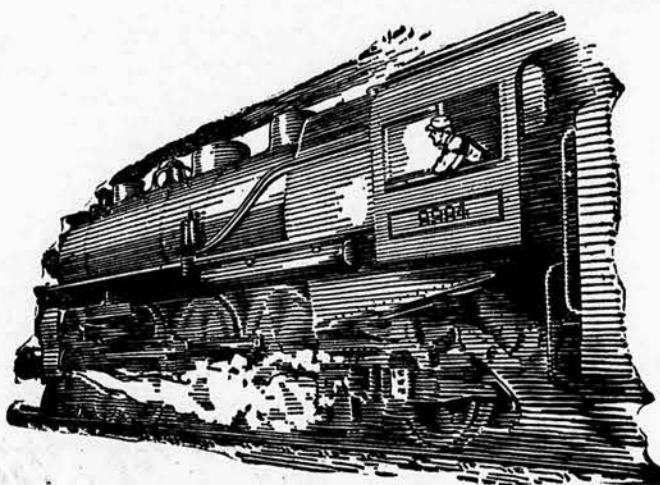
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Rice will absorb about three times its own measure of water in cooking, and a little more of milk.

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### Used the Proper Form.

Out in North Dakota a man was taken suddenly very ill with pains in his abdomen. The doctors hurried him to a hospital and performed an operation for the removal of his appendix, but they found they were too late—the victim's appendix had been cut out in a previous operation. The man died, and the postmaster, who was also coroner, held an inquest. When the verdict was reported the coroner filled in the form with a rubber stamp from the postoffice which read: "Opened by Mistake."

### A Neighborhood House.

BY ANNA B. TAFT.

The little country town of Westogue, Conn., is unique in having in its midst a Neighborhood House so excellent in form and spirit that it may well serve as a model for this form of community service. It is not strictly speaking a parish house. It is connected with no one church and is in no sense dependent upon the churches for financial support, but it is upholding in an admirable work the Christian ideals in a rural community.

This Neighborhood House is a beautiful old colonial residence, the birthplace of Mrs. Charles P. Croft, and given by her for the use of the community. Mr. Croft, her husband, a retired Congregational minister, is the organizer and promoter of the work. Interested friends have aided in the equipment and maintenance of the House, and under its hospitable roof all kinds of religious services and social functions are held. It is beautifully fitted up, having a large central hall with a seating capacity of over two hundred. There is a parlor, dining room, library, kitchen and pantry. A large roomy basement is furnished with a bagatelle table, ping pong, shuffle board and various small games. There is a library open on Saturday evenings, a play room, and usually an entertainment once a week, where home talent is utilized as much as possible. Aside from this a large variety of concerts and stereopticon lectures are held and socials where dancing is allowed, but not advertised. Sunday evening there is always a religious service. No particular form of worship is used. The meetings vary according to subject and occasion, and the aim is to bring something fresh, vital and interesting to the listeners. All subjects that will interest and help community life are used. Strict Protestants, staunch Catholics and people interested in no church mingle together freely in all the meetings, secular and religious. Several nationalities are represented in the gatherings, and one memorable service was held where there were singing and speaking in seven languages.

The House has no organization except committees which are appointed as needed. Every attendant is supposed to be interested in the common good, and nearly every family in the neighborhood is identified in some way, and deeply and happily interested.

Aside from the regular gatherings of the House, it is frequently used by the people for wedding celebrations, young people's parties, family gatherings, "Grand Army" dinners, and many other community affairs. This work has now passed the experimental stage, as the House has been in successful operation nearly six years.

It is an old trite, but true, saying, that "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." Unfortunately we have too many young people in the

country dull and stupid for the very reason that they never had an opportunity to play as they should; there has been no wholesome recreation to counteract the deadly monotony of their daily task. It would be difficult to over-estimate, therefore, the wholesome influence of such a social center in a country town; democratic, constructive and sympathetic, it makes possible the survival of community hospitality and the wholesome development of the boys and girls.

### No. 1619. A Pretty Scarf Design.

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cents; perforated pattern costs 25 cents; the transfer pattern 10 cents.

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ment was shown in blue alpaca, with pipings of red. The pattern is cut in three sizes Small, medium and large. It requires 4 1/4 yards of 36 inch material for the medium size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.



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## A Plea for Better Farm Homes.

MRS. N. E. SCHNEIDER, LOGAN, KAN.

I bring you greetings from the Farmers' Institute of Logan. Down in our part of the county we are striving as best we can to keep the fires burning and the kettles boiling that the good men and their children may be healthy and happy, but we realize that there are too many of us whom proud science has never taught to stray far from our mother's way.

We have learned from observation and experience that agricultural science and domestic science are two very difficult subjects to present in a way that will be interesting to the people who need them because they who most need the things which agricultural science and domestic science teach are ashamed that they are farmers and housekeepers and they rail at fate because of their position. They blame society and the world in general for what really originates within themselves. People seldom think better of us than we think of ourselves.

Look into the question and you will find that the present trend of young people to the city is no more the fault of the young people who go than of the old folks who bring them up to hate farming and housekeeping and who ever hold out to the young people the idea that other occupations are more honorable and ennobling. We have been teaching too long that Adam was not expected to work until after he had sinned and the curse had been pronounced upon him. The second chapter of Genesis tells us that God made man and put him in the garden of Eden to tend it and to dress it and that God caused all the animals to pass before Adam that he might review them and give them names. So Adam must have been quite a stockman too. It always appears to us that God considered work to be the proper thing for Adam even in his perfect state. If the energy of the world that is wasted in wailing because humanity must labor could be used in fitting people for the labor which they are bemoaning, a song of joy would go up from the working millions. It is trying to do something that we do not know how to do that racks the nerves and brings the bitter tear. We love to do the thing that we can do well because we feel that we are masters of the situation. Science itself is the orderly arrangement of the knowledge of the many so that it may be used by the one. So domestic science would allow me to keep and use all that is good in my mother's way but will give me something better where mother's way is not good. But housekeeping is but a means to an end. If the perfect house is the ultimate end of the housekeeper some of the facts of the science have been overlooked. The housekeeping should have for its ultimate aim the making of perfect citizens of the persons for whom the house is kept and to produce a beneficial effect upon the temporary sojournment therein. Anything less than this falls far short of the ideal. What matters it that our house is in perfect order and our table scrupulously correct if our husbands, our children and our friends are made to feel that they are secondary. Some people seem to follow the philosophy of the saloon keeper. He said if drinking interferes with your business, quit business. Some people, if their children and their friends interfere with their perfect housekeeping, turn out the children and grow cold toward their friends. Marion Lawrence, the great worker among boys, says that if your boy is turned out of the parlor because he may scratch the furniture, and sent from the living room to the kitchen because he makes too much noise, and driven from the kitchen to the back yard because the cook won't be bothered by a boy hanging around in her way, you needn't be surprised if he finds a short cut from the back yard to the devil. This applies as well to the girls.

Domestic science and domestic sense are or ought to be synonymous terms. And when we have summed it all up, the vast agriculture of the world, the labor of all the great manufacturing of the world, the labor of the transportation of the whole world, the labor of all the educational institutions, both secular and religious, the labor of the great world of poli-

tics and everything at which people are laboring today—what do they expect to accomplish, for what are the people striving? Only this, to feed, to clothe, to educate and to bring to perfection, if possible, another great army of laborers who shall be called upon the stage when we have been "cashed out." Then why can't we keep in view our ultimate end—the good of that future army, and not be so short sighted that we, especially farmers, fix our eyes on lands and houses and horses and cows and strain every nerve in the acquiring of them. It is not the greedy capitalist alone who profits by child labor and produces the type akin to "The Man With the Hoe," who knows little more than the clod he moves. Ah, no, we have seen children herding cattle, children so young that they carried with them a bottle of milk, their little legs so short that they could hardly walk through the grass, and you know the grass doesn't grow very high most places about here. There are deeds for land recorded in this county that were bought with the blood of children. The children sacrificed health, intellect and moral fiber to gain these deeds. Heaven forbid that they who inherit these farms will sacrifice the next generation to add to their lands. Along with the cry of "back to the farm" let us mingle our plea "give the child of the farmer the same facilities for education and advancement as are thrust upon the foul smelling immigrant landed upon our shores. We dig the wealth from the ground to be piled up in towns and cities to be used to give the newly arrived immigrant the best schools that man can devise while our country children must be boarded away from home if they be in a school having more than one teacher, a blackboard and a dictionary. Give the country child an even show with the town child, that is, as good a school as the city school within reach of his home and the tide moving toward the towns will be so reduced that it will cause no worry. Then will the schools teach the growing generations how blessed it is to work with God in growing food for the millions, and, instead of being ashamed that they are farmers, these coming generations will, like the great astronomer, Herschel, cry out, "O Lord, I thank thee that I am permitted to think Thy thoughts after Thee." So I bring you greeting and assure you that we, too, are striving to do what we can to bring about the day when it shall be accounted more of an honor to have reared a family of children and educated them for the labor of the world than to have piled up the wealth of a multi-millionaire.

If you have a part of a lemon left after preparing some dish, place it on a saucer and invert a tumbler over it. It will keep fresh much longer than if left exposed to the air.

## A Little Mixed.

An Irishman got off a train at a station for refreshments, but the train started before he had finished eating. Running along the platform after the train, he shouted, "Hould on there! Hould on! You've got a passenger aboard that's left behind!"

## A Quaker Girl's "Yes."

A young Quaker had been some time casting diffident glances at a maiden of the same persuasion, while she, true to the tenets of her upbringing, had given him mighty little encouragement.

However, one day the opportunity of placing the matter upon a more stable footing presented itself to Seth, and he shyly inquired:

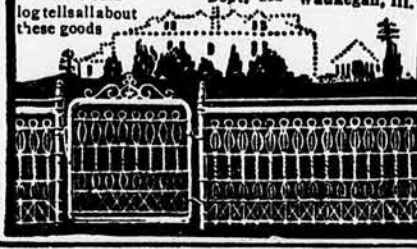
"Martha, dost thou love me?"  
"Why, Seth, we are commanded to love one another," quoth the maiden.  
"Ah, Martha, but dost thou feel what the world calls love?"  
"I hardly know what to tell thee, Seth. I have tried to bestow my love upon all, but I have sometimes thought that thou wast getting more than thy share."

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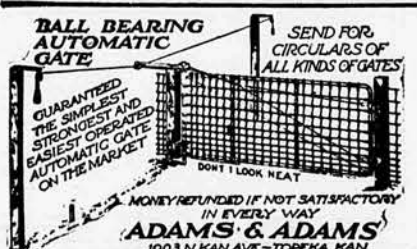
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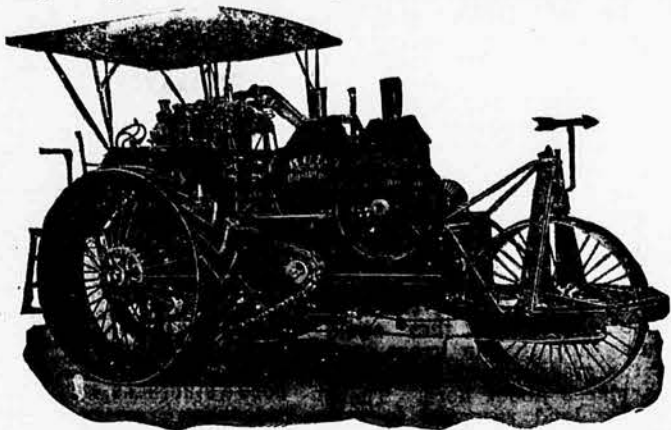
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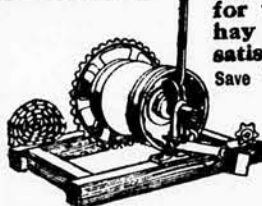
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## EMPIRE BUILDERS

By FRANCIS LYNDE



"THIS TIME HE HEARD WHAT HE WANTED TO HEAR."

### CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO. THE MAN ON HORSEBACK.

SINCE the weather was rather threatening, and the promise of October in the inter-mountain region is not to be lightly trifled with, Mr. Colbrith pressed her for an early start on the seventeenth-mile buckboard jaunt to Copah over the de-tour survey.

It was by his express command that the private car party was called at daybreak, and that breakfast was served in the Nadia at six o'clock. And at seven sharp, which chanced to be the precise time of day when Adair's commandeered Italians were spiking the last of the displaced rails into position at the gap in the track thirty-three miles away, the buckboards were drawn up at the steps of the president's car.

For reasons charitable, as well as practical, Ford had planned to leave Frisbie out of this second dance of attendance upon the president. The track-layers were well up toward the head of the Horse Creek gulch, with Brissac to drive; but during the night the Louisianian had reported in with a touch of mountain fever, and Ford had asked Frisbie to go up and take his place.

This was one of Ford's peg-drivings for the day; and another was timed for the moment of outsetting. For conveyances for the party there were the two double-seated buckboards used on the canyon trip the previous day, and one other with a single seat; but there were only two drivers, the third man, who had brought the single-seated rig from Copah, having been prevailed upon by Ford to disappear.

Ford directed the distribution of the trippers arbitrarily, and was amazed when the president acquiesced without protest. Mr. Colbrith, the doctor's wife, and Penfield, were to go in the leading vehicle; Aunt Hester Adair, Miss Van Bruce, and the doctor, in the second; and Ford drove the single-seated third, with Miss Alicia for his companion.

"I think you must have taken Uncle Sidney unawares," said Alicia, when the caravan was tolling at a slow footpace along the rough wagon road paralleling the Horse Creek grade.

"You mean that he might have objected to your driver? You are a whole lot safer with me than you would be with one of those livery stable helpers up ahead."

"Oh, no; I didn't mean just that. But you know he usually plans all the little details himself, and—"

"And the fact that somebody else plans them is sufficient excuse for a rearrangement. That is one of the penalties he pays for being the big boss," laughed Ford. Since the yesterday was now safely yesterday, and today was his own, there was no room for anything but pure joy.

"You are a 'big boss,' too, aren't you?" she said, matching his light-hearted mood.

"I was, in a way, until your uncle came over and eclipsed me."

"And you will be again when Uncle Sidney moves a little farther along in his orbit."

"That remains to be seen. There is plenty of time for him to abolish me,

permanently, before he goes on his rejoicing."

"But you are not going to tell me that," she reminded him.

"Am I not?" Then he took his cage by the proper grip and went with sudden gravity: "That rests tirely with you."

"Mr. Ford! Aren't you a little fair?" She did not pretend to understand him.

"I am open to conviction," he affirmed.

"It is making me Uncle Sidney's ecutioner, on one hand; on your the other."

He pressed the point relentlessly. "There are only two horns to the lemma: either Mr. Colbrith, or a named Stuart Ford, will have to be the official plank. Because Mr. Colbrith is your relative, I'm willing to be the victim. But you must say that is what you wish. That is my part."

"I say it is unfair," she repeated. "Why should you put the burden of decision upon poor me?"

"Because, if you were not concerned there would be, to put it in good bernian, only one horn to the dilemma—and your uncle would be imp upon that one."

"Mercy!" she shuddered, in dismay. "That sounds almost dismative. Are you vindictive, Mr. Ford?"

"Terribly," he laughed. "The hearted villain of melodrama is patch on me when I'm stirred. Then, more seriously: "But it isn't together a joke. There is another to the thing—what you might call ethical, I suppose. There are a or so of men in the company's —Frisbie and his subordinates— jobs hang upon mine. A worse than I ever aspired to be might loyal to his friends."

"I wouldn't think of questioning your loyalty to your friends," she nitted.

"Also," he went on determinedly, "there is the larger question of and wrong involved. Is it right to step aside and let an organized tem of graft and thievery go unchecked? I know it exists; I have dence enough to go before a jury. I'm not posing as a saint even as a muck-raker; but isn't thing due to the people who are the bills?"

"Now you are involving Uncle ney again; and I can't listen to He is innocent; as innocent as hundreds of other narrow minded, sighted old men whom chance, or duplicity of the real rascals, puts head of corporations."

"Yet you would make him with the guilty."


"Not willingly, you may be sure at all, if he would listen to me. But he won't. He'll stand by the last gun is fired; and while stays, there'll be graft, big or little, the opportunities warrant."

Alicia held her peace while the van was measuring another half of the boulder-strewn road. Then said: "I feel so wretchedly inadequate to help you, Mr. Ford. I wish could wait until you have talked over with brother."

"So do I. But I am afraid that ment doesn't lie with me, now. your uncle's manner and from he said to me yesterday, I can't feeling that the crisis is right For two days Mr. Colbrith has very plainly leading up to some



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of dramatic climax. I can't remotely guess what it is going to be; though I can guess that the plot isn't his."

Again she took time to consider, and when she spoke they were nearing the scene of strenuous activities at the moving track-end.

"You don't think you could postpone it?" she asked, almost wistfully, he thought. "I think—I hope—my brother will become interested again. It is your fault that he lost interest, Mr. Ford."

"My fault?" reproachfully.

"Certainly. You didn't give him enough to do. He was happy and contented while you kept him hard at work. But after the bonds were placed and the money raised—"

"I'm a miserable sinner!" Ford confessed. "And I had promised you, too! But the battle has been so fierce at this end of the line; and I couldn't be in two places at one time. Your brother should have been made first vice president, instead of North. Perhaps we can bring it about yet—if you don't call it all off."

"There it is again," she retorted. "You are dragging me in—and trying to bribe me, too!"

"God forbid!" he said, so earnestly that she forgave him. And then: "I wish your brother were here—now."

"So do I," she admitted. Then she told him of the wire summons sent from Denver, and of the shadowy hope she had based upon it.

"Where was your brother then?" he asked.

"I don't know, positively. I hope he was in New York. He was to come over in the Campana, in time for the shooting at Mount Parmigan."

"You've had no word from him?"

"None."

They were up with the track-layers, now, in a country of huge bare hills and high-lying, waterless valleys; and the president had halted the caravan to give his guests a chance to see a modern railroad in the actual throes of evolution.

In a specialist in the field, Ford's genius might have invoked enthusiasm. Speed was the end to which all of the young engineer's inventive powers had been directed; and the pace was furious. On the leveled grade ahead of the track-laying train an army of sweating laborers marched and counter-marched like trained soldiers, placing the cross-ties in position. On a train of specially constructed flat-cars another army was bolting together a long section of track, clamping the double line of rails at intervals to hold them to gauge. At the word, "Ready!" a hauling chain, passing through an anchored pulley-block far up the grade and back to the freed engine of the construction train, was made fast to the forward end of the bolted section; a second word of command, and the engine backed swiftly, dragging the prepared section off over the rollers of the flat-cars and into place on the ties. With the clanging fall of the final pair of rails, a third army, spike-drivers these, fell upon the newly placed steel, shouting their chantey as they swung the great pointed hammers; and in the midst of this fresh turmoil the train, with its brigade of helpers deftly preparing another section, was slowly pushed to the new front for another advance.

It is like clockwork," was Miss Alicia's enthusiastic comment. "Did you invent it, Mr. Ford?"

Now the combination of flat-car bolting-table, and the shifting and laying by sections, was Ford's invention, but he modestly stood from under.

"Frisbie gets the medal," he said. "It's all in the drill—every man knowing what he has to do, and doing it at the proper moment. I'd give something if I had Dick's knack in detail organizing."

She looked up, laughing. "You have the funniest way of ducking to cover if you think a bit of honest appreciation is coming your way, Mr. Ford. You know you told Mr. Frisbie how to do it."

"Did I? I suppose it wouldn't be polite to contradict you."

"Or any use. Is Mr. Frisbie here now?—Oh, yes; there he is." And then, in a half-awed whisper: "Who is that dreadful, Grand-Opera-villain looking man he is talking to?"

Ford's eyes sought and found Frisbie. He was standing a little apart from the turmoil, talking to a man on horse-back; a man with half-closed, beady, black eyes, drooping mustaches, and a face reptilian in its repulsiveness.

"That is 'Mexican George'; the MacMorrough Brothers' killer," said Ford evenly. "Have you ever heard of a professional man-killer, Miss Adair; a man whose calling is that of a hired assassin?"

She shuddered. "You are jesting, I know. But the word fits his face so accurately. I saw him lounging about the store at the camp yesterday, and it gave me the creeping shivers every time I looked at him. Do you ever have such instantaneous and unreasoning hatreds at first sight?"

"Now and then; yes. But I was not jesting about Mexican George. He is precisely what the word implies; is hired for it and paid for it. Nominally, he guards the commissary and stores, and is the paymaster's armed escort. Really, it is his duty to shoot down any desperate laborer who, in the MacMorroughs' judgment, needs to be killed out of the way."

"Mercy!" Miss Alicia was shuddering again. "What hideously primitive conditions! What is this terrible man doing out here?"

"Oh, he is a free lance; comes and goes as he pleases. No, he's not quarreling with Dick"—almswering her look of anxiety.

"How do you know he isn't?"

Mr. Colbrith was standing up in his

place in the leading buckboard and making signals to the rear guard of two. Ford shook the reins over his bronchos and drove around.

The president was fingering his thin beard and waving a arm toward the track-layers.

"Mr.—ah—Ford," he began critically. "Is it necessary to have such a vast army of men as that to lay the track?"

"I don't think we are over-manned," said Ford good-naturedly. It was comparatively easy to be patient with Alicia looking on and listening.

But it was against Mr. Colbrith's principles to let a man off with a single rebuttal.

"I am not at all convinced of the worth of these new-fangled ideas, Mr. Ford; not at all. We built the Pacific Southwestern main line in the old, approved way—a rail at a time—with less than one-quarter of the men you have over there."

"I don't question it, and you were three years building some six hundred miles in a prairie country. We are today just six weeks out of Saint's Rest with the track gang, and in six more, if the weather holds, we shall be laying the switches in the Green Butte yards. That is the difference between the old way and the new."

The president was turned aside but not stopped.

"I understand," he objected raucously. "But your expense bills are something tremendous; tre-mendous, Mr. Ford! You have spent more money in three months than we spent in a full year on the main line."

"Quite likely," agreed Ford, losing interest in the pointless discussion. "But with us, time is an object; and we have the results to show for the expenditure."

At this, Mr. Colbrith took refuge in innuendo, as seemed to be his lately acquired habit.

"You are ready with your answers, Mr. Ford; very ready, in deed. Let us see if you can continue as you have begun."

It was Miss Alicia who resented this final speech of the president's when the buckboards were once more in motion, following the unrallied grade around the swelling shoulders of the huge hills.

"I think that last remark of Uncle Sidney's was rather uncalled for," she said, after Ford had driven in grim silence at the tail of the procession for a full mile.

"It is one of a good many uncalled-for things he has been saying to me since the day before yesterday," was Ford's rejoinder.

"Yet you can still assure me that you are not vindictive."

"I am not—at the mere actors in the play. But I confess to an unholy desire to get back at the prompter—the stage manager of the little comedy. I am only waiting for your decision."

"Please!" she said; and he saw that the blue eyes were growing wistful again.

"I'm done," he said quickly. "I shan't put it up to you any more. I'll do what I ought to do, on my own responsibility."

But now, woman-like, she crossed quickly to the other side.

No; you mustn't deprive me of my chance," she protested soberly. "After a little while I shall tell you what I think—what I think you ought to do. Only you must give me time."

His smile came from the depths of a lover's heart.

"You shall have all the time there is—and then come, if I can compass it. Now let's talk about something else. I've been boring you with this despicable business affair ever since you gave me leave on that foot-race down Plug Mountain Tuesday afternoon."

"What shall it be?" she inquired gaily. And then: "Oh, I know. One day last summer—just as we were leaving Chicago in the Nadia—you had begun to tell me about a certain young woman who had money, and who was—who was—"

"—who was without her peer in all this world," he finished for her. "Yes; I remember."

"Do you still remember her, as you do the conversation?" she went on casingly.

"I have never lost a day since I first met her."

"Good Sir Galahad!" she mocked. "And is she still worth all those sacrifices you said you would be willing to make for her?"

"All and several more."

Silence for a little time, while the hoof-beats of a horse fox-trotting behind them drew nearer. It was the sinister-faced Mexican who ambled into view, and when he overtook the rearmost of the buckboards he was a long time in passing.

"That dreadful man!" murmured Alicia; and she did not go back to the suspended subject until he had trotted on past the caravan. Then she said slowly, taking her companion's complete understanding for granted: "It must be delicious to be away out over one's depth, like that!"

"It is," said Ford solemnly. "It's like—well, I've never been sick a day in my life since I can remember, but I should think it might be like a—sort of beneficent fever, you know. Haven't you ever had a touch of it?"

"Possibly—without recognizing it. Can you describe the symptoms?"

"Accurately. One day I awoke suddenly to the realization that there was one woman in the world; before that, you know, there had always been a good many, but never just one. Then I began to discover that this one woman was the embodiment of an ideal—my ideal. She said and did and looked all the things I'd been missing in the others. I wanted to drop everything and run after her."

(Continued on page 30.)

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25 head extra good Jennets priced right. Come and see me.

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Five extra fine Jacks for sale, one 5 years old, one 4 years old, two 2 year old and one yearling; also three extra fine jennets. Bargains if taken at once.  
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Offers a few choice cows in milk and some bred heifers. Milk and butter records accurately kept.

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I am offering some very choice bull calves sired by "Tulips Mon Plaisir" 61925, out of richly bred imported cows. Calves range in age from three months to seven months. If you are looking for "Golden Lad" blood you will find these calves close up. Price \$75 delivered to any part of Kansas.

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Headed by Ooner's Eminent by Eminent Rosette, tracing to Golden Lad on sires, and out of the noted cow, Financial Queen. The dam of Ooner's Eminent was the \$1000 cow Ooner 2d by Gueonon's Golden Lad 62168.

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I have ready for service three sons of Merry Maiden's Golden Lad and one son of Susan's Eminent out of cows that will make two pounds of butter per day. I am also offering a few cows and heifers at reasonable prices. These are bred to Oxford Masterpiece.

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Herd Bulls—Bampton Knight and Gallant Knight's Heir. A very choice lot of young bulls and heifers for sale. Several are half brothers or sisters to our grand champion heifer, New Year's Delight. Come and see our herd or write your wants.

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40 BULLS, 6 to 20 months old, straight Scotch and Scotch Topped—mostly red. Can spare a few females, same breeding.

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Shorthorn cattle and Percheron horses. Write for description and prices.  
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A few choice young bulls sired by Imp. Campflower 3d of Stepford 30938 (8407) and Meadow Lawn Medallist 25756.  
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Herd headed by Equipment 5153C by Impudence. For quick sale, 20 summer and fall gilts sired by a son of 2d, bred for August farrow. Also 3 fall boars. All representations guaranteed. THE MORTONS, Tampa, Kansas, Marion County.

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Will give purchaser benefit of sale expense and offer this stock privately at reasonable prices in lots to suit. Also one choice 18 months old Recorder red Shorthorn YOUNG & KIMBERLING, Glasco, Kan.

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Headed by Big Hadley, Long John John Ex. Young stock for sale at a few choice Hadley boars. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

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Prince 50559 heads herd. Bred sale; also some good August pigs. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

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Boars and summer and fall gilts by 1st, and out of Cinderella and Milburn. ALBRIGHT, Waterville, Kansas.

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Headed by Megul's Monarch 45958 and 2d Rock 29968. Bred sow sale Feb. 16. Rock cockerels for sale. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kansas.

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

**'s Great Big Poland Chinas**  
With quality. The big litter sort. Left. Bred sow sale Feb. 9. P. GRANER, Lancaster, Kansas.

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

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BRED SOWS AND GILTS.  
Strike, grand champion at the Okla- Fair, 1908, heads the herd. Spe- es on a few bred sows and gilts. ees furnished when hogs are de- CHAMBERS, Oswego, Kansas.

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Bred sows for sale that are first- ird headers, they are big and and guaranteed. Write at once. W. A. BAKER, Butler, Mo.

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The big-boned spotted Polands. registered herd of original spotted Chinas on earth. Bred sow sale 15, 1911. Ask for catalog. AULKNER, Box K, Jamesport, Mo.

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Darkness by Meddler 2d, assisted Grass Meddler by Meddler 2d head of richly bred Poland China sows, spring gilts by On the Spot for sale. ANDERSCHIED, R. S., St. John, Kan.

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

**SMITH'S BIG POLANDS**—Headed by Smith's Hadley, the best son of Big Sows, daughters of King Do Do, Chief, Gold Metal, First Quality, Gold Dust, 5 litters by Grand Model Chief, 100 choice pigs doing well. W. Smith, Burchard, Neb.

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on Poland China hogs, the big- type that will weigh when matured 600 pounds. Mastodon Price leads. Mastodon Price sired by A. Won- 56, a hog weighing in full flesh- and. If you want the right kind, at Quality Ridge Farm. A num- bered gilts for sale; all choice individ- uals me at Dearborn, Mo. Railroad Newmarket, Mo.

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By Bell Metal 40388 heads my herd of big type Polands. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prices right. JOHN C. HALDERMAN, Burchard, Neb.

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The blood of the biggest and best. A few choice fall boars and gilts ready to ship. Bred sow sale February 23, 1911. HERMAN GRONNIGER & SONS, Bendena, Kansas.

**HICKORY GROVE FARM,** the home of the big boned black and spotted Poland China hogs, the farmers' hog, and the kind that makes the most pork. Choice males for sale. Address GEORGE & OLLIE TAYLOR, Cameron, Mo.

**EXPANSIVE 34723.**  
The 1000-lb. boar assisted by Sampson Chief and Big Victor 2d head my herd of high class, big, smooth Poland Chinas. A few choice bred sows and gilts for sale. Write your wants now. H. B. WALTER, Effingham, Kansas.

**12—VOTER HERD BOARS—12**  
A spring yearling by Voter and out of Queen Wonder; good individual; price \$75. 12 top spring boars by Voter, \$25 to \$40. 20 Voter gilts cheap if sold in bunches. Dams in herd represent best families. A. & F. SCHMITZ, Alma, Kansas.

**WALBRIDGE POLANDS**  
Quality  
L. C. Walbridge, Russell, Kansas

**POLAND CHINA HOGS FOR SALE.**  
Splendid June and July gilts bred for June and July farrow priced for quick sale as I need the room. Special attention to mail orders. Let me back your orders for spring pigs. F. E. MULLER, Hamilton, Mo.

**LAREDO HERD**  
Poland Chinas, headed by Impudence Style 1332378 and F. R.'s Meddler by Meddler for sale. 15 fall gilts bred for fall farrow and 9 other gilts. G. W. McKAY, Laredo, Mo.

**POLAND CHINAS WITH SIZE.**  
Some very choice fall pigs weighing from 100 to 125 pounds, sired by Pawnee Look, the best boar Looks Grand ever sired. The hog that suits the big type breeder and farmer. My motto: "More hog and less hot air." F. F. Oerly, Oregon, Mo.

**STRYKER BROS.' HERD POLAND CHINAS.**  
The greatest show and breeding herd in the West. Write your wants and they will please you. Buy the best and make the most. They breed the kind that win; the kind that you want. Address STRYKER BROS., Fredonia, Kan.

**BIG POLAND CHINAS**  
J. H. Wintermute, breeder of Big Type pure bred Poland China hogs. Herd headed by Surprise Tecumseh 133923, an ideal Big Type boar. A few top fall boars for sale at reasonable prices to go quick—also Thousand Pound Prospect 153557 a three year old herd boar, a good one and a bargain. Address J. H. WINTERMUTE, Blockton, Iowa.

**BERKSHIRES**  
LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES  
Breeding Stock for Sale. H. U. McCURDY & CO., Hutchinson, Kansas.

**BERKSHIRES—OVER 260 HEAD**  
To select from. Choice boars and females of various ages. A nice lot of fall pigs priced reasonable. We guarantee satisfac- tion. LEON A. WAITE, Winfield, Kan.

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

**SPRING BOARS AND GILTS.**  
Choice Duroc Jersey gilts bred for June farrow; also some fall pigs of either sex. The kind that grow big. Write me your wants. W. C. WHITNEY, Agra, Kansas.

**40—DUROC GILTS—40**  
All sired by Helen's Wonder (a son of Red Wonder and Helen Blazes 21st) and E. D.'s Inventor (a son of Inventor). Many of these gilts are out of May Boy sows. They are bred for early March and April farrow to one of the above mentioned boars or Crimson Model, a fancy son of Nebraska Wonder. They combine quality and scale and will please. J. F. STODDER, Burden, Cowley County, Kansas.

**DUROC FALL PIGS, EITHER SEX.**  
Fairs, not related, for sale reasonable. Bred sow sale January 24. Write at once for catalog. FRANK VRTISKE, Pawnee City, Neb.

**50 FALL DUROC JERSEY PIGS 50**  
Descendants of the great Col. family. Both sexes \$25 to \$35 each. CHAPIN & NORDSTROM, Green, Kan.

**WOODLAWN DUROC JERSEYS.**  
Headed by Woodlawn Prince 53343. Sows of Ohio Chief, Orion, Topnotcher and other good families. Choice year- ling gilts for sale bred for March and April farrow. Also a few open gilts. ROY H. OTT & BRO., Concordia, Kan.

**JEWELL COUNTY HERD.**  
Headed by Bonney K. 74075, all promi- nent blood lines represented. Sow sale Feb. 1, 1911. W. E. MONASMITH, Formosa, Kansas.

**L. C. WOOLEN & SON.**  
STANBERRY, MO.  
Breeders of Pure Bred Duroc Jersey Hogs. Breeding Stock for Sale

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

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

When writing advertisers please mention KANSAS FARMER.

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

**OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS**  
MOSSE OF KANSAS  
Kansas Herd of Improved Chester Whites. Grand Champion Sow Kansas State Fair. ARTHUR MOSSE, R. D. 5, Leavenworth, Kansas.

**MAPLE LEAF O. I. C's.**  
The best blood lines represented in this herd. When in need of quality write. R. W. GAGE, R. D. 5, Garnett, Kansas.

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

**THE STRAY LIST**  
George R. Ballard—County Clerk—Wichita County.  
TAKEN UP—By G. P. Jones, Leoti, Kan., one horse, male, 5 feet 3/4 inches high; color gray; no marks or brands; appraised value \$80. Was taken up on the 11th day of July, 1910. Also one horse, female, 5 feet and 2 inches high, brown, white spot in forehead; right hind foot white; no other marks or brands. Appraised value \$40.

**FIELD NOTES.**  
Blue Valley Herefords.  
Fred R. Cottrell, proprietor of the well-known Blue Valley Hereford herd, starts ad- vertising in this issue. Mr. Cottrell has for immediate sale 14 extra choice young bulls ranging from 10 to 14 months. These bulls are in excellent condition for breeders. They have been fed such feed as grow upon the farm, and have in every way been raised under the most natural conditions. They are out of cows carrying a large per cent of

Anxiety blood, and their sires are Constan- tine, a 2,200 pound bull, and Captain, weigh- ing in his 3-year-old form 1,800. The Cot- trell herd is the oldest and largest herd in northern Kansas. None but the very best are reserved for breeding purposes. Mr. Cottrell's plan to include the cost of ship- ment in the purchase price has always been satisfactory, and Mr. Cottrell is pricing the bulls delivered at from \$60 to \$85. Better write him at once while they last. The farm is two and a half miles east of Irving, Kan. Please mention this paper when writing.

**Postponed Sale Averages \$42.36.**  
The Collins & Hanson Poland China post- poned sale at Abilene, Kan., March 15, was very well attended, mostly by farmers, as nearly all the breeders are supplied by this season of the year. The offering was an ex- ceptionally good one and would have brought more money if the sale had been held on the original sale day. But the av- erage of \$42.36 was good, and Messrs. Col- lins & Hanson are well satisfied and prom- ise other good offerings for their fall sale. A partial list of sales follows:

1. John Book, Talmage, Kan.....	\$51.00
2. John Book, Talmage, Kan.....	41.00
3. L. D. Arnold, Enterprise.....	35.00
4. E. W. Thayer, Morris, Ill.....	50.00
5. Sam McCully, Solomon.....	38.00
6. Tom Young, Manchester.....	38.00
7. Sam McCully.....	49.00
8. E. P. Wagoner, Enterprise.....	40.00
9. Howard Cooley, Abilene.....	50.00
10. E. W. Thayer.....	50.00
11. D. P. Wagoner.....	37.00
12. W. P. Harrington, Solomon.....	37.00
13. Tom Young.....	40.00
14. E. W. Thayer.....	40.00
15. L. E. Klein, Zeandale.....	70.00
16. D. German, Solomon.....	39.00
17. Rich Valley Farm, Salina.....	50.00
18. John Book.....	52.00
19. Sam McCully.....	43.00
20. Grant Foster, Talmage.....	37.00
21. L. D. Arnold.....	31.00
22. G. H. Cheney, Abilene.....	50.00
23. Rich Valley Farm.....	40.00
24. G. H. Cheney, Talmage.....	39.00
25. Henry Eckel, Abilene.....	20.00
26. Rich Valley Farm.....	21.00
27. H. H. Keel, Abilene.....	30.00

ANGUS BULLS.  
Six bulls averaged \$103.70. Sales are as follows:  
D. P. Wagoner, Enterprise.....\$115.00  
Ben Stewart, Talmage.....121.50  
D. P. Wagoner.....125.00  
Tom Young, Manchester.....100.00  
G. H. Cheney, Talmage.....75.00  
Sam Boughner, Abilene.....80.00

**Increases Corn Yield.**  
The Kemper Disc Furrow Opener is a revelation to every farmer who puts one on his planter. It consists of two discs clamped to each runner and seed tube of the planter. It removes all clods, young weeds, trash, etc. from the corn row and makes a clean, mellow seed bed in which to drop the corn. It is the best known method of planting corn, broom corn, cotton or sugar cane, and will always be used, if once tried. It will increase the yield of corn from eight to 15 bushels per acre, and will pay for itself in one day's planting. It can be attached to any make of planter, is quickly and easily put on, can be adjusted to make a deep or shallow, wide or narrow furrow and adds very little to the draft of the planter. It is made in three sizes, with 10, 12 and 14 inch disc blades. One farmer in Illinois ordered three sets of these openers for him- self and two neighbors one season, and the next season bought 51 sets for his neighbors. Write Walker Mfg. Co., Council Bluffs, Ia., for full information and prices, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

**Dispersion Jersey Cattle Sale.**  
Col. H. F. Erdley, one of the successful Jersey cattle breeders of Kansas, has sold his farm adjoining the town of Hiawatha, Kan., and will disperse his herd on April 26. The herd numbers 55 head, of which about 30 are cows in milk, 15 heifers and 10 bulls, including two herd bulls. Mr. Erdley has one of the best working herds in Kansas, having built up this herd for the purpose of supplying his home town with milk. A large part of the cows are strongly bred St. Lamberts, upon which have been crossed Island bred bulls. The bulls that have been used lately and that have sired most of the young stuff are Flying Fox Pride by Imp. Flying Fox. Mr. Erdley has used this great sire with splendid results. There are few if any better bred, and his heifers have made good in every instance. Guenon's Gay Lad, grandson of Imp. Guenon's Lad, a bull that has attracted world wide attention. Coomassie Lad, a son of the noted sow sire, Uncle Peter's Gold Mine, tracing directly to Golden Lad. Among the real attractions will be the cows Silverine's Rose and Sil- verine's Love, daughters of the world's champion bull, Silverine, and sisters to the first prize bull calf St. Louis, Silverine's Lad. This is a great pair of cows and their descendants make up quite a share of this sale. Eleven cows and heifers are by Fly- ing Fox Pride, and the young things are by Guenon's Gay Lad. Another cow that would look good in almost any herd is Dorrence Darling, closely related to the cow making the best test at Nebraska Experiment Sta- tion the past year. The cow Silverine Love has two very choice heifers in the sale, and Silverine's Rose is the dam of a 7 months old bull that has a coat as fine as silk and perfect dairy form. He was sired by Flying Fox Pride. It is doubtful if there will be another opportunity as good as this for some time to buy the very best breeding in Jer- seys. Mr. Erdley is making this sale on short notice, and the cattle will lack fitting and are liable to sell below their value on this account. The entire herd has been tu- berculin tested and every animal will be ac- companied by a health certificate. Write at once for catalog.

If fate hands out a bump to you, don't quit the game. There is no soft, upholstered road to wealth or fame.



# BARGAINS IN LANDS

240 ACRES, 9 rm. dwelling, close to town; bargain. Buckeye Agency, Arlicola, Kan.

WHAT have you to trade for lands or city property? Hale, Coffeyville, Kan.

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

SOME splendid bargains in Famous San Luis Valley. Cline Land Co., LaHarpe, Kan.

COME to Butler Co., Kan., for a home, 40 to 720 a., prices right. Benton Land Co., Benton, Kan.

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

IMPROVED FARMS in S. W. Kansas and N. W. Oklahoma, \$10 to \$25 per acre. Write Moore & Falls, Liberal, Kan.

80 ACRES, fair improvements, lays well, good water, young orchard, 7 1/2 mi. Paola, \$4800. 640 a., well improved, \$4250. Floyd Land & Loan Co., Paola, Kan.

IF you want a bargain write for free list of Anderson county farms. You want a trade list with us. Holcomb Realty Co., Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE—General merchandise, small town, excellent opportunity for live man. Address State Bank of Cummings, Cummings, Kan.

MONTGOMERY CO., Kan., best improved farms sell at \$40 to \$60 per acre. For descriptive booklet write BOWMAN REALTY CO., Coffeyville, Kan.

IMPROVED Anderson county corn, wheat, oats and alfalfa farms at \$40 to \$60 per acre. Write for our free list. Also good exchange propositions. Rice-Daniel Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

1120 ACRE COMBINATION RANCH. 25 head horses and colts above average, and one registered Percheron stallion. Write for particulars. 80 acres first-class alfalfa land in famous Arctesian Valley at a great bargain. W. M. MILLER, Meade, Kan.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN CENTRAL KANSAS, WESTERN KANSAS OR COLORADO LAND FOR A HOME OR INVESTMENT, STATE YOUR CHOICE TO C. C. WALLACE, BROOKVILLE, KANSAS.

NEW YORK FARMS. Well improved and for sale now at \$40 to \$60 per acre; grow biggest and best standard crops. For free select list ask McBurney, Stocking & Co., 279 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. No trades.

YOU'LL LIKE LINN COUNTY, KAN. We have abundant coal, wood, natural gas and good water. The land raises magnificent crops of alfalfa, timothy, clover, bluegrass, oats, corn and wheat, R. F. D. and phone at your door. Price \$20 to \$80 per acre. List free. A. E. ROOT, Pleasanton, Kan.

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS. If you want wheat land, if you want alfalfa land, if you want pasture land, if you want improved land, I've got it. If you will write me just what you want, I will find it for you at prices that can't be discounted. J. G. COLLINS, Ness City, Kansas.

LIVE AGENT WANTED In your locality to assist in selling corn, wheat and alfalfa land. We own thousands of acres in Pawnee and adjoining counties. Write for proposition on our own ranches. FRIZZELL & ELY, Larned, Kansas.

EASTERN KANSAS BARGAIN. 77 acre farm 3 1/2 miles out, 6 room house, barn for 6 horses, all kinds of fruit, 20 a. wild mow land, 15 a. clover, 15 a. pasture, balance in cultivation, all nice smooth land; possession any time. Price \$55 per acre, easy terms.

KNIGHT LAND CO., MORAN, KAN.

ANDERSON COUNTY—100 acres, 60 acres in cultivation, balance pasture and mowing land, fine soil, no rock. A new 9-room 2-story house, cement cellar and walks. Good barn and other improvements; half mile to R. R. town, \$65 per acre. A snap. Write for full description. GEORGE W. ILEK & SON, Garnett, Kan.

POULTRY RANCH FOR SALE. One of the best poultry ranches in the state. Two acres adjoining Washburn college campus, 9-room house, cellar, cistern, well water, barn. Best poultry house in county. Fruit and ornamental trees. Price \$4,000, half on time if desired. No trades. POULTRYMAN, Kansas Farmer Office.

100—CHOICE DICKINSON AND CLAY CO. FARMS—100. 80 acres 3 miles from town, 70 a. under plow, alfalfa land, 20 pasture and meadow, 5 room house, good well, barn and other buildings. \$2000 cash; rest to suit; 25 a. wheat included. Write for list. J. J. Bishop, Wakefield, Kan.

SEVERAL good farms to trade for stocks of merchandise and land to exchange for city property. Land in the fertile Gulf Coast of Texas, \$20 per acre, on payments; fine climate and farmers get rich in a few years. We go down twice a month. Write me for particulars. Henry G. Parsons, Lawrence, Kan.

IF YOU MEAN BUSINESS and have real estate and merchandise of any kind for sale and exchange, and are willing to pay a commission should I make you a deal, write me at once of what you have and desire. I have several very attractive propositions to offer you for a home or investment; am doing a general exchange business. Carl G. Anderson, Athol, Smith Co., Kansas.

CAN YOU BEAT THIS? 120 acres, 3 miles to town, 8 miles from Parsons, new 6-room house, new barn, land lays just rolling enough to drain, fenced with hog wire on three sides, nearly all timothy and clover; some native pasture. This is a bargain at \$45 per acre.

P. ROSA, Galesburg, Neosho County, Kansas.

## FOR TRADE

80 acres, 4 miles of Garnett, Kan., 70 acres in cult., 6 room house, barn, cribs Price \$5,000; mortgage \$1,300. Wants grocery or gen. mdse. 315 acres, 5 miles of Bush City Price \$16,000; mortgage \$5,600. Wants small farm in northeast Kansas. SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kansas.

## THE BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

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

## FOR SALE.

825 a. Verdigris bottom, big house, phone, 2 fine wells, 2 big barns, etc., all in cult. and meadow except few acres fine timber; have produced 80 bu. corn, 40 bu. wheat and 8 tons of alfalfa per acre; in oil and gas belt and unleased; 3 miles good town and 9 miles to county seat; an estate; no agent's profit. Price \$65 acre. You can't buy better land at any price; will soon double in value. LOCK BOX 656, Fredonia, Kansas.

## YOU CAN'T BEAT IT.

160 acres, level, sub-irrigated land, fenced, 100 a. in wheat, 1/2 goes; best in county; 60 mow land; all can be farmed; half mile to school; 3 miles to trading point; on R. F. D. and phone line; first class for investment or a home. Price \$6,000; terms. All new land. Write BROWN, GRANT & WALTER, Kingman, Kansas.

## BEST STOCK AND GRAIN FARM IN EASTERN KANSAS.

For Sale—480 acres in Douglas county, 5 miles from Lawrence, 1 1/2 miles Midland, Kan. Price \$75 per acre. CHARLES E. SUTTON, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

S. E. KANSAS improved farm lands \$35 to \$60 per acre. Write for descriptive list; no misrepresentations. Foster Bros., Independence, Kan.

FINE HOME, 48 a., one mile of this city, about 38 a. now in cultivation, bal. pasture, 6 room house, new barn 34x60 and hay loft; two wells and mill and other outbuildings; good orchard and all second bottom land. Priced to sell at \$5,500 cash. E. F. Dewey, Blue Rapids, Kan.

## POSSESSION ANY TIME.

160 acres, all good alfalfa and corn land, 40 acres native pasture, some alfalfa, fenced hog tight, balance of land in a high state of cultivation, large fine orchard, good 7-room house, large bank barn and other outbuildings, located 5 miles from Union Stock Yards in Wichita, Kan.; R. F. D. and phone. This is a fine farm and home. Price \$15,500. Terms. EDWIN TAYLOR REALTY CO., 107 South Main Street, Wichita, Kansas.

## CHEAP ENOUGH

No. 1021—320 acres level land five miles Ness City; 300 acres cultivation, mostly in crop; plenty fine water; no buildings; in good neighborhood and would make ideal home farm. For a short time only \$21 per acre. MINER BROTHERS, Ness City, Kansas.

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

## Best Bargain in S. E. Kansas

240 acres, 6 miles from Coffeyville, fair improvements, 80 acres in cultivation, balance mowland and pasture. Snap at \$26 per acre. No trades. H. H. KAHN, Coffeyville, Kansas.

## Why Rent a Farm

and be compelled to pay to your landlord most of your hard-earned profits? Own your own farm. Secure a Free Homestead in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, or purchase land in one of these districts and bank a profit of \$10.00 or \$12.00 an acre every year. Land purchased three years ago at \$10.00 an acre has recently changed hands at \$25.00 an acre. The crops grown on these lands warrant the advance. You can

## Become Rich

by cattle raising, dairying, mixed farming and grain growing in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in Western Canada. Free homestead and pre-emption areas, as well as land held by railway and land companies, will provide homes for millions. Adaptable soil, healthful climate, splendid schools and churches and good railroads. For settlement rates, descriptive literature "Last Best West," how to reach the country and other particulars, write to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Gov't Agent, J. S. CRAWFORD, 125 West 9th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

## ONE-TENTH - CASH - BALANCE EASY

Business and residence lots in Plains \$12.50 to \$50. Rapidly growing city in southwestern Kansas. Population should double in a year. Modern improvements, electric lights, telephones, cement walks, main line railway, etc. Buy now and get benefit of early spring advance in price. Send for plat today and get early choice.

JOHN W. BAUGHMAN, Plains, Kansas.

## OKLAHOMA LAND.

## GET A HOME.

160 acre farm 2 1/2 miles of R. R. town and 5 miles of county seat, 10 a. in cultivation, 40 a. pasture, 10 a. mow land, 6 a. orchard, 5 a. alfalfa, good 6 room house, small barn and granaries, all fenced, 2 fine wells of water, fine grape vineyard, 1/2 mile to school, farm drains well. Price \$7,000. Immediate possession. One-half cash will handle this. Write for our land list. BATTEN REALTY CO., Medford, Oklahoma.

## For Sale on Crop Payment Plan

WHY PAY RENT? 320 a. all smooth productive land, 3 1/2 miles to Co. seat, 250 a. in cultivation four room house, new barn 56x72 ft., all fenced and cross fenced with American woven wire. Price \$20,000.00, by Homestead relinquishments \$250 up. Folder and copy of the Homestead Laws sent free. A few 160-acre homestead tracts under prospective irrigation yet. THE WESTERN REALTY CO., Eads, Colo.

## COLORADO LAND.

KIOWA COUNTY, COLORADO, corn, wheat and alfalfa lands \$8 to \$15. Homestead relinquishments \$250 up. Folder and copy of the Homestead Laws sent free. A few 160-acre homestead tracts under prospective irrigation yet. THE WESTERN REALTY CO., Eads, Colo.

## TEXAS LAND

## LOWER PECOS VALLEY IRRIGATED LAND

In West Texas is absolutely the best location for safe and profitable investment in America. 40 acres will provide an ideal home and a yearly income of \$3000 to \$5000. Development has only fairly started and present values will double and treble in price within two years. We own or control the sale of the best dependable irrigated lands which we can sell in tracts to suit at from \$50 to \$100 per acre, water rights fully paid, on easy terms, or we can supply sections of artesian or shallow pumping well lands at \$5 to \$10 per acre. For productive-ness and all the year climate the Pecos Valley is unsurpassed. Let us know your wants and we will supply detailed information. Address THE HEATH COMPANY, 100 West Seventh St., Topeka, Kan.

## OZARK ORCHARD BEARING

and Small Fruit Lands on level roads, close to Distributing Station are at their BEST around "Goodman Community," McDonald county, Missouri.

CLIMATE, HEALTH AND WATER the best. Markets at YOUR DOORS. Growers' Association established.

Beautiful Booklet showing scenes and conditions with PRICES and TERMS mailed on request. JAMES B. WELSH REALTY & LOAN CO., Ozark Dept 8, Kansas City, Mo.

## PANHANDLE RANCH.

6400 acres solid body one mile of town on the Santa Fe new house and barn; splendid fences; mostly rough land, but not sandy; all good grass land; plenty of water. Price for quick sale \$6 an acre; one-fourth cash, balance in three equal annual payments at 6 per cent; will not lease; no trades. SIMMONS BROS., Owners, 1002 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## FIELD NOTES.

Dean's Mastodon Poland Chinas. Clarence Dean of Weston, Mo., writes us that his bred sows have all been sold, and that he was unable to fill a number of orders. Mr. Dean breeds the Mastodon Poland and his heavy trade this year is an indication that he has the right kind. While he cannot sell any more bred sows at this time, he has 17 very fine fall boars and an equal number of fall gilts for sale. This offering is a very fine lot, and breeders cannot make a mistake in selecting breeding stock from this herd. If you are on the market for fall boars or gilts write him at Weston, Mo., and your order will receive prompt attention.

## Dorr's Brown Leghorns.

A. G. Dorr, Osage City Kan., who has bred Leghorns for 10 years, announces in this week's paper that he is ready to supply our readers with eggs for hatching. Dorr's Leghorns are better than ever this year. He has one special pen mating, consisting of pullets that come from first prize winning hen at the Chicago show, and a cockerel from Wm. Ellery Bright of Walton, Mass. This cockerel is considered one of the best in the state. The large flock consists of 260 pullets and hens, every one a beauty. They are mated to cocks and cockerels from Judge Warnock's prize winning flock of Illinois. Look up Mr. Dorr's ad in the poultry columns under Leghorn heading and write him your wants, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

## The Sands Shorthorns.

T. J. Sands of Robinson, Brown county, Kansas, starts an advertising card announcing an offering of a lot of choice Scotch bulls that are from 12 to 15 months old, all reds and good individuals. They were bred by Royal Leader 30449 and their dams are Sybils, Orange Blossoms, Violet Budd and Elizas. There is also an 8 months old calf out of Nonpareil 37 by Golden Lad and 4 months calf by Royal Leader out of a Clipper cow. The sires represented in the herd include Clipper Chief, Golden Lad, Best Archers, Barmpton Knight and Pride of the Isles. Better look these up. They are worth while.

## J. O. James' Big Type Polands.

J. O. James of Bradyville, Iowa, is the owner of the famous Nodaway Valley herd, one of Iowa's noted herds of big type Poland China hogs that has attracted the attention of the leading breeders throughout the country. Mr. James breeds the big, clean kind and he has a herd of big hogs, well finished sows that for their number will very hard to equal for size and finish, and his herd is composed almost entirely of representatives of Pawnee Lad, Anna Frank, Big Marie and sows of equally good blood, all of them big, rangy and smooth and the real big ones. His herd is headed by the famous boar, Pawnee Lad, whose fame and reputation is so well known that description and comment is unnecessary. His second herd boar, big Sensation, sired by Colossus 45702, dam Lady Ohava 121875, is in the class with the very best big type Poland boars of the present time, and is destined to be one of the best boars of the breed. Mr. James has a nice lot of pigs of early farrow and expects to offer the best lot of his fall sale ever offered by him at public auction.

## Five Million Gallons of Water Required Daily to Quench the Thirst of the Goodyear Factory.

When the housewife complains of the high water meter rate at your house, tell her that the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company's plant at Akron, Ohio, daily requires 4,600,000 gallons in the manufacture of automobile tires, rubber fabric, etc. said W. C. State of the big Akron plant recently. So enormous is the consumption of water in a rubber plant that the economic problem of supply and cost is the greatest one the executives have to solve. The Goodyear company could not get a guarantee of a well of sufficient capacity to supply the miniature Niagara needed for the hydraulic presses, mould cooling and in the various intricate and particular processes of rubber manufacture. It did what economy and sound reasoning dictated to its engineers—built a portion of the plant over the Little Cuyahoga river. With an almost unlimited supply of water in the river to draw upon, the company pumps these millions of gallons through its machinery, utilizes its cooling and mechanical properties and sends the fluid back into the river course to perform its natural vocation of carrying silt to the river outlet. In many respects the boiler room and power plant of this big tire and rubber company has features paralleling the stupendous water supply facilities in the interest to the student of well equipped plants. Stored at the top of the boiler room are 2,000 tons of coal—a sufficient bunker capacity to last the plant several days. Every pound of this fuel and water used in the boilers is measured as a part of the economical and systematic conduct of the plant to detect any loss of fuel value in the forming the coal and water into power. The boiler capacity is of 7,500 horse power. The engines are of the cross compound, reboiler type, one developing 2,500 horse power, while another develops 2,000 horse power, the balance being used in vacuuming, heating and pumping water. Every working day in the great Goodyear plant means the transformation of energy and the pumping of sufficient water to move all the freight trains on a great trunk line railway many miles.

## Gillespie's Barred Rocks.

Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Barred Plymouth Rock specialist of Clay Center, Kan., reports fine sales on stock this spring and writes as follows: "Stock all sold that we can get. We could easily have sold more, and our customers are delighted with what we have shipped them. Our matings are extra this year; in fact, the best we have ever had. Our male birds are larger, better shaped and better marked than ever before." Mrs. Gillespie is an old timer in the Barred Rock business and her stock as well as business methods have always been highly satisfactory. Write and order eggs early. Mention Kansas Farmer in writing.

You will positively miss the greatest opportunity you will ever have offered you to start a fine vineyard with the greatest variety of grapes growing if you do not accept the combination offer described on page two of this issue. Look it up right now.

## McClelland's Poultry.

Mr. James S. McClelland, poultry breeder of Clay Center, Kan., starts a card in the issue. Mr. McClelland breeds Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Orpingtons and other breeds. He devotes his entire time to the business and understands the science of mating. He has been in the business eight years and for the past seven years has been president of the Clay County Poultry Association. At the last county fair he won 16 firsts and 8 seconds. Mr. McClelland prices eggs very low and is a man to buy from.

## Amcoats Sells Shorthorns.

S. B. Amcoats of Clay Center reports another nice sale of Shorthorns to Alfred Arthur Johnson, two enterprising breeders of Minneapolis, Kan. The sale consisted of five very choice heifers, four topped Scotch, and the heavy topped. The Johnsons were here getting the stock home they looked so good that they wanted more and the result of the sale is the result of the good sale of the public sale. Mr. Amcoats sold a few good females still for sale and a lot of very choice young bulls.



## STALLIONS

2 - Black Percheron Stallions - 2  
2 Chestnut Stallions, Standard bred

No better individuals or surer sires in Kansas. You run no chances. Their colts are here to show. All qualified under the stallion law. We are quitting the stallion business. If you want the very best at reasonable prices come quick.

**SUTTON FARMS**  
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

**Percherons  
Belgians  
and Shires**

My new barn is now ready and filled with a large assortment of imported and Home Bred Percheron, Belgian and Coach Stallions; also mares and colts. I will sell you a registered stallion for \$300. Come to Paola and buy a stallion or mare at their actual value.  
**JOSEPH M. NOLAN, Paola, Kansas.**

**Two Choice Percheron  
Stallions at a bargain.  
Weight 1750 to 2100.**

**John D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kans.**

## Percheron Stallions

I have as fine a bunch of stallions as you will find. I have the ton size, 1,700 to 1,800 pound two year olds, with worlds of bone and great action. My prices are right and my horses are right.

Hours for home grown Percherons,  
**W. BARNHART, Butler, Mo.**

## DUNHAM'S PERCHERONS

For forty-six years renowned as the best of the breed. Six large importations since February 1, 1910 (the last arrived October 12th), insure fine selection, as each animal was individually selected for size, bone quality and excellence. If you want choice stallions or mares, write for catalogue, illustrated from life.

**W. S., J. B. & B. DUNHAM**  
WAYNE, ILL.

## FOR SALE

Arline trotting stallion standard bred. Colt is a handsome mahogany bay, proportioned, with great style and all ready; he will mature into a 1200-lb horse; pedigree sent upon application.  
**NEY S. LINSKOTT, Holton, Kansas.**

### FIELD NOTES.

**Jumbo Farm Hoist Widely Used.**  
The demand for Hall hoists, particularly Jumbo combination hoist and wire, is growing so rapidly that the Hall Mfg. Co. have recently built an additional factory and greatly increased their production throughout the factory. The need for a practical hoist has been felt for a long time and it remained for the Hall Mfg. Co. to perfect and put on the market the very best that is needed. One of the special features of the new Jumbo hoist is the patented eccentric for gripping wire. Because of exceedingly hard steel it grips on any softer metal and makes slipping impossible. There's no doubt but what a farmer needs a practical device of this kind and we suggest that our readers write to Hall Mfg. Co., 448 Main St., Moline, Iowa, for information about their special offer.

**High Grade Bicycles.**  
Bicycles are as useful today as ever. Only a few are cheaper in price now but fully as good in quality as when they used to cost more and four times present prices. In the community the bicycle is very much needed, perhaps more so now than a few years back. No doubt many who do not have "wheels" would have them if they could get them for reasonable prices and be assured of a lastingly possible in these days to get high quality bicycles for less money than ever before. No need to run any risk when buying. The Mead Cycle Co., 2296 So. 11th, is a reliable firm selling high quality wheels direct to users for wholesale and riding a wheel should write for a new, free catalog. The offer can't help proving of interest to prospective purchaser of a bicycle, or cycle supplies of all kinds.



## WE WANT YOU to COME to LINCOLN AND VISIT OUR BIG BARN

### WE WILL NOT DISAPPOINT YOU

We have the largest and best equipped importing establishment in America. We have been importing horses for more than 30 years. We have imported the largest, strongest, and best bred

### Percherons, Shires and Belgians Europe Could Produce



Mr. Watson personally selects every horse we ship from Europe. He buys all of our horses from the six oldest and largest breeding firms across the water—firms which have been breeding the great show ring winners of Europe for more than 200 years.

We stand back of our horses.

Every horse we sell is guaranteed with a guarantee that is a guarantee, backed by \$300,000 capital and 30 years' good faith.

We want you to come to Lincoln and visit our big offering.

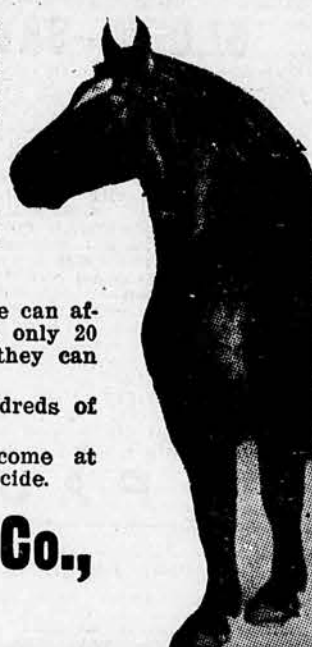
We ship horses from Europe in such large numbers that we can afford to sell them at a small profit in fact dealers who handle only 20 to 30 stallions and mares can buy them cheaper of us than they can import them.

Come to Lincoln and be convinced. We can save you hundreds of dollars on any animal you select from our barns.

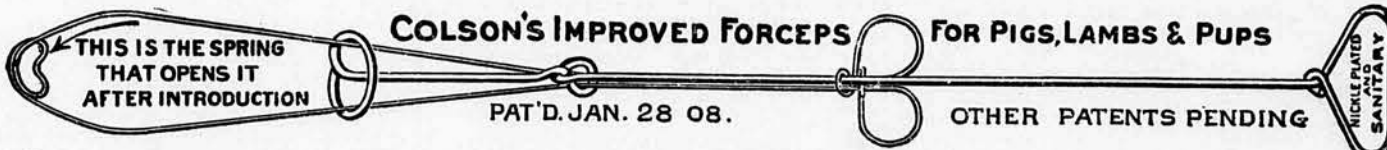
Wire us that you will start in the morning. If you can't come at once, send for our big illustrated catalog. It will help you to decide.

**Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co.,**

Dept. 1, LINCOLN, NEB.



## Save Your Pigs Farrowing Season is Here



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

Colson's Improved Forceps are made of specially tempered steel spring wire heavily nickel plated. Cannot corrode or rust. Size opened 26 inches long. Closed 11 inches. Weight 4 ounces. Simplest instrument of the kind ever made. Any one can use it intelligently.

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

## We Only Have a Few

But while they last we will send one FREE, express paid, to any old or new subscriber to KANSAS FARMER sending us one dollar and fifty cents for a two years' new or renewal subscription to KANSAS FARMER.

Do not wait until your sows begin to farrow. Send your order today.

**KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas**



# FRANK IAMS'

"PEACHES AND CREAM" IMPORTED STALLIONS AND MARES ARE "SWELL SHOW YARD ATTRACTIONS" FULLY ACCLIMATED. THEY ARE THE "CLASSIEST" BUNCH OF BIG "BLACK AND GRAY BOYS"—WITH EXTRA BIG BONE AND MORE 2,000 TO 2,500-POUND STALLIONS THAN ANY IMPORTER IN UNITED STATES.—THAT'S WHY IAMS, THE "KING BEE" HORSE MAN—SOLD DOUBLE THE HORSES IN JANUARY, 1911, AS IN ANY YEAR IN 29 YEARS. THEY ARE "EYEOPENERS"—BUSINESS PROPOSITIONS—THAT MAKE THE WHEELS WORK UNDER A "BUYER'S HAT"—"DOLLY DIMPLES"—IAMS HAS 50 PRIZE WINNERS IN HIS BARN FROM PARIS-BRUSSELS AND EUROPEAN "HORSE SHOWS"—IAMS "HYPNOTIZES" BUYERS WITH "TOPNOTCHERS" AT "BARGAIN COUNTER PRICES"—MAKES HORSEMEN AND WOMEN

## "Sit Up and Smile Sweetly"

AND SING "IAMS SONG"—"IKEY BOY" BUY "BLACK AND GRAY BOYS" OF IAMS—THE "SQUARE DEAL" HORSEMAN.—"WALTU ME AROUND AGAIN, IKEY BOY"—AND BUY A STALLION AND MARE TODAY OF IAMS—AND SAVE \$300.00. IAMS IS A "BIG FLY IN THE OINTMENT"—IN THE HORSE WORLD—HE MAKES BUYERS WEAR A "\$1,000.00 SMILE" AND BUY A "TOP NOTCHER" AT LET "LIVE PRICES." OWING TO BAD CROPS—BIG RAINS—CLOSE MONEY—IAMS' CASH AND 29 YEARS' SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE—HE BOUGHT AND IS SELLING A LARGER AND BETTER HORSES THAN EVER.—"MAMMA"—IAMS IS A "MONEY SAVER"—"A HOT ADVERTISER"—BUT "HE HAS THE GOODS"—SELLS THE HORSES AT HIS HOME BARN ONLY. BUYERS GET "ALL MIDDLEMEN'S PROFITS."

## IAMS' HAS 120---PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS---120

TWO TO SIX YEARS OLD, WEIGHING 1,700 TO 2,500 POUNDS; 90 PER CENT BLACKS, 70 PER CENT TON STALLIONS. ALL REGISTERED AND BRANDED. HE SELLS "TOPPERS" AT \$1,000.00 AND \$1,400.00 (FEW HIGHER). MARES—\$700.00 TO \$1,000.00 SO GOOD THEY NEED NOT BE "PEDDLED" OR PUT ON THE "AUCTION BLOCK" TO BE SOLD. IAMS' "SELLING CLOTHES" FIT ALL BUYERS. NO MAN WITH MONEY OR BANKABLE NOTES GETS AWAY FROM IAMS. HE BUYS OWNS AND SELLS MORE STALLIONS THAN ANY MAN IN THE UNITED STATES. IAMS SAVED \$30,000.00 TO STALLION BUYERS IN 1910. HE IS NOT IN THE STALLION TRUST. IAMS PLACES \$1,500.00 INSURANCE.

## \$1,000---SAVED AT IAMS'---\$1,000

IKEY, WHAT A "GRAFT THESE "STALLION SALESMEN" ARE WORKING ON THE FARMER, SELLING FOURTH-RATE STALLIONS AT \$2,000.00 AND \$5,000.00. MR. BUYER, SEE IAMS' STALLIONS YOURSELF. TAKE NO STALLION SALESMAN'S WORD. "IAMS HAS THE GOODS YOU READ ABOUT." HIS ESTABLISHMENT IS WORTH GOING 200 MILES TO SEE. IAMS' COMPETITORS "HOLLER." HE IS KNOCKING "HIGH PRICES" OUT OF THE XMAS TREE. IAMS SAYS WOOD: "BUTTS IN" SELLS MORE STALLIONS EACH YEAR. HE MAKES EVERY STATEMENT GOOD. "IKEY BOY BUY A STALLION OF IAMS. HIS \$1,200.00 STALLIONS ARE MUCH BETTER THAN OUR NEIGHBORS PAID THOSE OHIO MEN \$4,000.00 FOR. THEN I CAN WEAR DIAMONDS. IAMS SPEAKS THE LANGUAGE. BUYS DIRECT FROM BREEDERS, PAYS NO BUYERS, SALESMEN OR INTERPRETERS; HAS NO TWO TO TEN MEN AS PARTNERS TO SHARE PROFITS WITH. IAMS GUARANTEES TO SELL YOU A BETTER STALLION AT \$1,000.00 TO \$1,500.00 THAN ANY ARE SOLD TO STOCK COMPANIES AT \$2,500.00 TO \$5,000.00 BY SLICK SALESMEN. OR PAY YOU \$500.00 FOR YOUR TROUBLE. YOU TO BE THE JUDGE. IAMS' PAYS THE HORSE'S FREIGHT AND BUYERS FARE; GIVES 60 PER CENT BREEDING GUARANTEE. IAMS' GUARANTEE IS BACKED BY ONE-HALF MILLION DOLLARS.

WRITE FOR MILLION DOLLAR HORSE CATALOG.

References: St. Paul State Bank and Citizens' National Bank, St. Paul, Neb.; First National Bank and Omaha National Bank, Omaha, Neb.; and Packers' National Bank, South Omaha, Neb.

## ST. PAUL, NEBRASKA

### EMPIRE BUILDERS.

(Continued from page 23.)

"How absolutely idyllic!" she murmured. "And then?"

"Then I had to come down to earth with a dull, stunning swat, of course. There was a lot of commonplace, material things waiting to be done, and it was up to me to do them. Before I saw her, I used to think that nothing could divide time with a man's work; that there wouldn't be any time to divide. Afterward, I found out my mistake. Sleeping or waking, every day and all day, she was there; and the work went on just the same, or a whole lot better."

The long drive was in its final third, and the wagon track, which had transferred itself to the top of the level railroad grade, admitted speed. By degrees the caravan became elongated, with the president still in the lead, the man on horseback indifferently ahead or behind, and the other two vehicles wide apart and well to the rear. Their isolation was complete when she said: "Do you want me to say that I don't recognize any of the symptoms, Mr. Ford?"

"Do I—No! Yes!—that is, I—Heavens! That is a terrible way to put it! Of course I hope—I hope you are in love—with the right person. If you're not, I—"

She was weeping silently; weeping because it would have been a sin to laugh.

"You—called it a comedy a little while—ago," she faltered. "In another minute it will be a tragedy. Don't you think we are getting too far behind the others?"

He whipped up obediently, but the horses were in no hurry. At the rounding of the next shouldering hill the railroad grade entered a high, broad valley, the swelling hills on either side dotted with the dumps and tunnel-openings of the Copah gold diggers. Ford had not been through the upper part of the district since the previous summer of pathfindings, and at that time it was like a dozen other outlying and hardly accessible fields, scantily manned and languishing under the dry rot of isolation. But now—

He was looking curiously across at the opposing hillsides. Black dots, dozens of them, were moving from ledge to ledge, pausing here and there to pick and shovel. Now and then from some one of the dry arroyos came the echoes of a surface shot; dynamite cartridges thrust into the earth to clear away the drift to bed-rock. Ford called his companion's attention to the activities.

"See what it does to a mining country when a railroad comes within shouting distance," he said. "The last time I was over here, this valley was

like a graveyard. Now you'd think the entire population of Copah was up here prospecting for gold."

"Is that what they are doing?" she asked. Then suddenly: "Where is your mine—the mine with my name?"

He laughed. "I told you the simple truth. I don't know where it is; though I suppose it is up this way somewhere. Yes, I remember, Grigsby said it was on Cow Mountain."

The hill on their side of the valley threw out a long, low spur and the railroad-grade driving track swept in a long curve around the spur and crossed over to the foot of a slope dotted with digging manikins.

"By Jove!" said Ford, still wondering. "There are twice as many prospectors out here as there were inhabitants in Copah the last time I was over. The camp ought to vote bonds and give the railroad company a bonus."

Farther along, the grade hugged the hillside, skirting the acclivity where the shaft-houses of some of the older mines of the district were perched on little hillocks formed by their own dumps, within easy tramping distance of the railroad. Opposite and directly below the nearest of these shaft-houses the two leading buckboards had stopped; and the president was once more standing up and beckoning vigorously to the laggards in the single-seated vehicle.

Ford spoke to his horses and grimaced as one swallows bitter herbs. "I wonder what I've been doing now—or leaving undone?" he queried.

He was not kept long in suspense. When they drove up, the president was still standing, balancing himself with a hand on the driver's seat in front. His thin face was working nervously and the aggressive chin whiskers moved up and down like an accusing finger.

"Dear me!" said Alicia, under her breath: "Uncle Sidney is really angry, this time! What could have happened? She glanced up at the mine buildings perched above the roadway and smothered a little cry. Ford's eyes followed hers. All across the slant-out shaft-house and the lean-to ore sheds was stretched a huge canvas sign. And in letters of bright blue, freshly painted and two feet high, ran the boastful legend:

THE LITTLE ALICIA MINE  
THE ONLY PAYING PRODUCER IN  
THE DISTRICT.

Stuart Ford & John Grigsby, Props. The white-haired old man standing in the leading buckboard was trembling with righteous indignation. Pointing a shaky finger at the incriminating sign, he broke out in a storm of accusation.

"So, Mr. Ford! This is why you changed the route of the extension and added twelve miles to its length!" he

raved. "This explains why you suddenly found the shorter route impracticable! Answer me, sir; when did you become interested in this mine?"

There was a little stir of consternation among the listeners; and it did not help matters that the man on horseback ambled up at the moment and drew rein behind the doctor's vehicle. Ford's hands were gripping the reins until the stiff leathers were crumpled into strings; but it was Alicia's touch on his arm that enabled him to reply coldly:

"It was something over two months ago, I believe. I can give you the exact date when we reach Copah, though you will permit me to say that it is none of your business."

Mr. Colbrith exploded like a hastily fired bomb.

"I propose to make it some of my business! Was it before or after your purchase here that you decided upon the change of route? Answer me that, Mr. Ford!"

Ford wheeled his bronchos and closed the shouting gap.

"Sit down, Mr. Colbrith," he said half-menacingly. "If it is your purpose to humiliate me before your guests, I shall drive on and leave you."

"You don't answer my question; you can not answer it! You instructed your assistant to change the line of this railroad after you had bought this mine!"

"And if I did?" "You did. And by so doing, Mr. Ford, you diverted the company's money to your own personal ends as wrongfully as if you had put your hands into the treasurer's strong-box. In other words, you became what you have accused others of being—a common grafter!"

Ford's face was very white, and his lips were drawn into thin lines when he opened them to reply. But the restraining hand was on his arm again, and he obeyed it.

"I don't care to talk with you, about this matter or any other, here and now. Later on, perhaps, when you can speak without being abusive, I shall take the liberty of telling you what I think of you." And at that, he gave his horses the rein and drove on, swiftly, abruptly, leaving the president and his guests to follow as they would.

For some minutes neither of the two in the flying buckboard could find words wherewith to bridge the miserable chasm so suddenly opened between them. Miss Alicia's eyes were tear-brightened and unfathomable; Ford's were hard, and there was a steely light in them. It was Alicia who spoke first.

"I know it is not true, of course—what Uncle Sidney accused you of," she offered. "But tell me how it happened?"

"I don't know—unless the devil planned it," said Ford bitterly. "I bought the mine one day last summer when I was in Copah, without premeditation, without seeing it—without knowing where it was situated, just as I have told you. Some little time afterward, Frisbie came to me with the plan for the change of route. I had considered it before, but had made no estimates. Frisbie had made the estimates, and we decided upon it at once. I haven't been over here since: it wasn't necessary, and I had other things to do."

"Did Mr. Frisbie know about your purchase of the mine?"

"No. I don't think he knows of it yet. To tell the truth, I was a little ashamed; it was a touch of the mining fever that everybody gets now and then in a mining country. Dick would have grieved me."

"But Mr. Frisbie must have been over the line a great many times; how could he miss seeing that enormous sign?" she persisted.

Ford shook his head.

"I venture to say that the paint isn't yet dry on that sign. It was put there for a purpose, and your uncle was told to look for it. Grigsby is just the sort of fool to jump at the chance to advertise the mine, and somebody suggested it and gave him the tip that the president of the railroad was coming this way. Mr. North is a very careful man. He doesn't neglect any of the little details."

The high valley was falling away into a broken gulch, and the railway-grade driving-path clung closer to the hillsides. At the next turn the town of Copah came into view, and the road became a shelf on the slope two hundred feet above the main street and paralleling it. Alicia was looking down upon the town when she said:

"What shall you do?"

Ford's laugh was not mirthful. "I have already done it. I shall perhaps be permitted to see you all safely back to the Nadia, and over the rough track to Saint's Rest. More than that I fancy Mr. Colbrith will not allow—and possibly not that much."

Miss Adair was still looking down upon the town, and now Ford locked. Instantly he saw that something unusual was going on. Notwithstanding the number of men afield on the hills, the main street of the camp was restlessly alive. Horsemen were galloping back and forth; in front of the outfitting stores freighters were hastily loading their pack animals; at every gathering place there were knots of excited men talking and gesticulating.

Ford was puzzled. At another time he would quickly have put the obvious two and two together to make the equally obvious four. But now he merely said: "That's curious; mighty curious. Where do you suppose all those people come from?"

Alicia's rejoinder was not an answer to the half-mechanical query.

"Mr. Ford, a little while ago I told you I must have time to consider. I—I have considered. You must fight for your life and your good name. You must make Uncle Sidney see things as they are—that they are not as he

thinks they are."

"I can't," he said stubbornly. "My condition reverses your decision. I am to fight with any hope of winning after what has transpired to-day. Colbrith will have to be eliminated. He had pulled the broncos down to walk. There was a soft thudding hoofs on the yielding earth of the grade behind, but neither of the heard."

"You are disappointing me," she tested, and now the hesitation was gone. "A few minutes ago, before this miserable thing happened, you were telling me of your ideal woman may have an ideal, too, Ford."

"Yes?" he said eagerly.

"My ideal is the knight without fear and without reproach—and also without limitations. He will never say 'can not.' He will say, 'I will,' and for my sake, but because his own sense of justice and mercy and loving-kindness will go hand in hand with his ambition."

"One word," he broke in passionately; and now the soft thudding of hoofs had drawn so near that the presence of the overtaking horseman might have been felt. "My little allegory deceives you; you are the one woman Alicia, dear. I didn't mean to tell you yet, though I think you have known it all along: I had an idea that wanted to do something worth something big enough to be while—before I spoke. But you have given me leave; don't say you have given me leave!"

"You have taken it," she said softly, adding: "And that is what a woman likes, I think. But you mustn't say my ideal, Stuart—indeed, you mustn't. You are young, strong, invincible, my knight should be. But when a strike you must also spare. You there is no way save the one you indicated; you must find a way."

He smiled ruefully. "You give the cup of water only take it away again. I'd rather be ten railroads than to attempt to smother North and his confederates through your uncle. You see, I'm frightened handiapped right at the start—this mine business hanging over me. But if you say it has to be done, shall be. I'll win Mr. Colbrith or in spite of all that has happened, he shall fire North and the Mex rogues first and prosecute them afterward. I've said it."

It was just here that the broncos shied—inward, toward the hill. Frisbie gathered the slack reins, and Adair looked up and gave a little shriek. Noiselessly, and so close to the buckboard that he might have touched either of its occupants with his rawhide quirt, rode the Mexican. When they discovered him he was leaning forward, his half-closed eyes mere slits with pin-points of black to mark them, and his repulsive a stolid mask. Ford's hand went instinctively to the whip: it was the available weapon. But the Mexican merely touched his flapping sombrero and rode on at the shuffling trot.

"That man, again!" shivered Alicia when the portent of evil had passed out of sight around the next curve of the grade.

But Ford's concern was deeper than her passing thrill of repulsion. "Did you notice his horse's hood?" he went by?" he asked soberly.

"No," she said.

"I did. He dismounted somewhat behind us and covered them with a bag."

"What for?" she asked, shivering again with the nameless dread.

"You recall what I was saying when the bronchos shied: his object was to creep up behind us and listen. He done it more than once since we the end-of-track, and this time—"

"Yes?"

"This time he heard what he was to hear."

"Shall we wait for your aunt and others?" he asked.

Her smile was a sufficient reply for the bit of tactful forethought.

"I'm sure we have left the convolutions far enough behind not to be terrified by them. I am not afraid to go in unchaperoned. Besides, I have Uncle Sidney telling Doctor Van Brunt that our rooms at the hotel had been engaged for us."

Ford drove carefully down the staid street which was the approach to the hotel. An excited throng blocked the sidewalk, and the lobby seemed a miniature stock exchange. Stunned, Ford fought a passage through the crowd with Alicia on his arm, seeing nothing until he had seen her safely above stairs and in the sitting-room of the president's reservation, with cheerful fire in the big sheet-iron stove for her comforting. Then he went down and elbowed his way through the clamorous lobby to the clerk's desk.

"Suppose you take a minute or off and tell me what this town has been crazy about, Hildreth," he said, with backward nod toward the lobby pandemonium.

"Why, Great Scott! Mr. Ford—you got this far into it without finding out?" was the astounded rejoinder. "It's a gold strike on Cow Mountain—the biggest since Cripple Creek! We doubled our population since six o'clock this morning; and by this time to-morrow . . . Say, Mr. Ford, for heaven's sake, get your railroad here! We'll all go hungry within other twenty-four hours—can't get pills for love or money!"

Ford turned away and looked upon the stock-selling pandemonium with unseeing eyes. The chance of heaven-sent hour that strikes an empire—had come; and he was waiting for the arrival of the president to find himself rudely thrust aside from the helm of events.

(Continued next week.)



## FIELD NOTES

## FIELD MEN.

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

## PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

## Horses.

## Percherons, Belgians and Shires.

March 30—Kepple & Barnett, Glen Elder, Kan. Sale at Beloit, Kan.

## Shorthorns.

April 27—Harry R. Coffey, Savannah, Mo.  
 June 6—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.

## Jerseys.

April 26—H. F. Erdley, Hiawatha Kan.

## Poland Chinas.

May 12—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.  
 Oct. 3—L. R. McClarnon, Bradyville, Iowa.  
 Oct. 5—J. C. Salter, Jasper, Mo.  
 Oct. 11—S. A. Hobson & Son, King City, Mo.  
 Oct. 21—W. C. Singer, Hiawatha, Kan.  
 Oct. 24—W. F. Fulton, Waterville, Kan.  
 Oct. 25—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.  
 Oct. 26—H. H. Foster, King City, Mo.  
 Oct. 27—J. C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb.  
 Oct. 27—J. O. James, Bradyville, Iowa.  
 Oct. 31—W. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.  
 Nov. 1—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.  
 Nov. 2—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.  
 Feb. 9—W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb.  
 Feb. 27, 1912—L. R. McClarnon, Bradyville, Iowa.

## O. I. C. Swine.

Oct. 28—Arthur Mosse, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

## Lamer's Percheron Sale.

The highest price ever paid for a yearling draft stallion at auction was received by C. W. Lamer for Judas 44672, bought by J. H. Hoover of Rozel, Kan. This colt took first prize at the Hutchinson State Fair last fall, and he came from Clair-De-Lune stock, the famous prize winners of France. Although the records are not available, the consensus of opinion among the dealers present was that the average prices were the highest ever received in Kansas for draft stock, and this is remarkable when the fact is taken into consideration that there were several 1910 colts included in the sale. The 22 stallions brought \$14,475, an average of \$658; 23 mares brought \$9,590, an average of \$419; 45 head brought \$24,965, an average of \$553. Col. Dan Sayre of Kansas City in the box was assisted by Colonels Curphey and Moormann of Salina in the ring. Mr. Lamer announced that he would go to France in about 30 days to bring over more Percherons, which the people have demonstrated is their favorite horse. Following is a list of sales:

## STALLIONS.

Judas 44672, J. H. Hoover, Rozel, Kan. \$2175  
 Flanche II 60719, G. F. Hammond, Osage, City, Kan. 620  
 Herbert 20512, Herman Krome, Delphos, Kan. 615  
 Jaumeau 44695, J. T. Shunn, Scottsville, Kan. 615  
 Benson Prince Jr. 21322, George Taylor, Sylvan Grove, Kan. 600  
 Idumea 44353, Ed C. Kruse, Lorraine, Kan. 1600  
 Igne 44315, Brumbaugh & Cheney, Vesper, Kan. 1600  
 Isborg 44352, H. P. Delp & Co., Russell, Kan. 950  
 Joubert II 5070, U. C. Iuhman, Jetmore, Kan. 1150  
 Zahn 62727, E. K. Workman, Alba, Mo. 800

## MARES.

Japhete 44699, H. W. Scott, Rozel, Kan. 1000  
 Joute 44688, J. H. Hoover, Rozel Kan. 360  
 Jardiniere 44674, C. R. Soward, Baldwin, Kan. 355  
 Grace 21219, L. P. Stock, Topeka, Kan. 300  
 Nettie 20705, C. R. Soward, Baldwin, Kan. 340  
 Gredline 44694, F. A. Baughman, Larned, Kan. 800  
 Dora 26702, H. W. Scott, Rozel, Kan. 700  
 Pearl 21218, F. A. Carr, Iuka, Kan. 450  
 Mamie 21324, Armin Buehring, Sylvan Grove, Kan. 450  
 Pauline 29347, Barney Carr, Cullison, Kan. 400

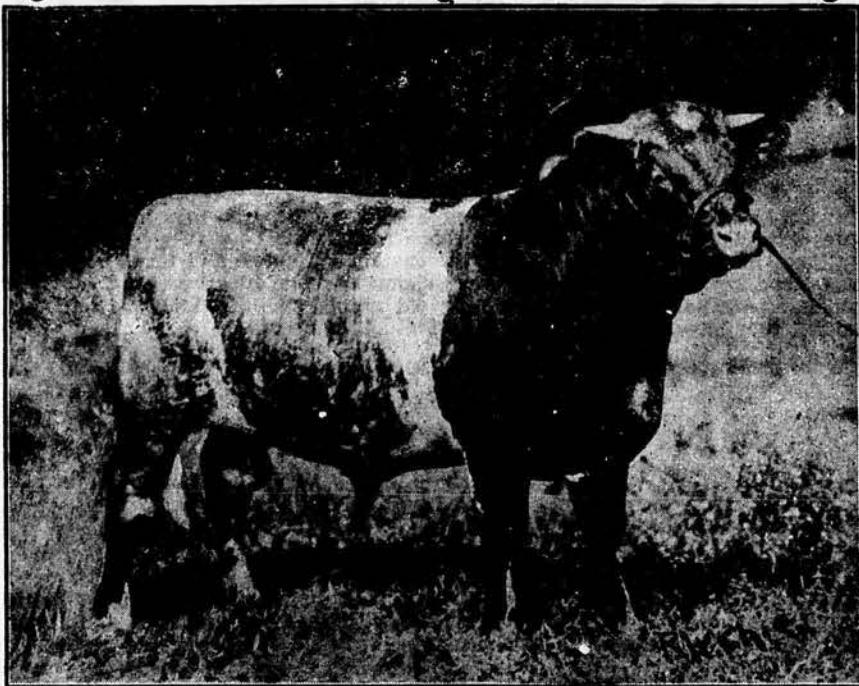
Practically every farmer nowadays realizes the value of the proper distribution of manure in order to keep up the productivity of the land. Experience has taught that the old fashioned way of handling manure with a pitchfork is not only a tedious and disagreeable task, but it is absolutely wasteful, as the manure cannot be distributed in such a way as to get the full value. In fact, sometimes fully four-fifths is lost through improper handling. The only way to get the full value out of the manure is to spread it with a first class manure spreader, which will pulverize every chunk and lump and spread easily as thickly or as thinly as desired. The Appleton Manufacturing Company of Batavia, Ill., make a spreader that is very strong and durable and yet is the simplest kind of a machine to operate. Any boy who can drive a team can run it successfully. Any farmer who is in need of a spreader should write to this company and get their free spreader booklet containing information that is very valuable in assisting the farmer in picking out just the right machine for his particular needs. This book is sent free upon request. Better drop the Appleton Company a postal today and get this splendid free catalog.

## The Famous Lawson Polands.

We call attention to the card of John B. Lawson of Clarinda, Ia., in this issue of the Farmer. Mr. Lawson is one of southern Iowa's pioneer Poland China breeders, and during the many years that he has been engaged in breeding he has directed his efforts in building up a herd of the real big kind, the kind that actually weigh and measure big, and still have all the class and finish necessary for prize winning show hogs. The verdict of every breeder who inspects Mr. Lawson's herd is that he has succeeded and it is conceded that his herd of big Polands is one of the best in the country, and that it deserves the widespread and popular representation it has gained. This famous herd is headed by the celebrated Long King's Equal, a truly great boar. He is 3 years old, measures 72 inches from between the eyes to root of tail, 8½ heart, 32½ flank, 11 inch bone, 110 inches from tip to tip, and his actual weight at close of last breeding season was 950 pounds. He not only has size, but is a smooth, well finished, high class show hog. Mr. Lawson's sow herd is second to none for size, class and finish, with the Jumbo class of breeding prevailing. He has 17 litters of pigs farrowed the latter part of February and early in March and sired by Long King's Equal, they are the finest lot ever bred by Mr. Lawson, and will have to be seen in order to be fully appreciated, for they are an exceptionally fine lot. Mr. Lawson is booking orders now for boar pigs, and expects to sell all of his spring boars at private sale. If you are interested in big, high class Polands you cannot make a mistake in securing breeding stock from this herd, and it will take an early order to get it.

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genuine article actually desired. The F. Mayer Boot and Shoe Co. of Milwaukee manufacture the well known Mayer Martha Washington Comfort Shoes which, due to their superior merit, enjoy a big sale. Unscrupulous and short-sighted dealers, eager for bigger profits, have permitted themselves to be led into the practice of selling shoes similar in appearance but inferior in quality, representing them to be Martha Washington Comfort Shoes. Substitution is a vicious practice which should not be tolerated in any community and the merchant guilty of such deception would be getting his just deserts if his trade deserted him. The Mayer Company have been compelled, for their own protection, to inaugurate an extensive campaign to put a stop to the unlawful use of the name and picture of Martha Washington and will punish the guilty offenders. Other reputable manufacturers have had the same experience. The practice of substitution obtains so generally that it is well for our readers to exercise a little caution in buying supplies. See that you get



GOOD NEWS BY NEW GOODS, A GRANDSON OF CHOICE GOODS, WHICH IS NOW AT THE HEAD OF JOHN REGIER'S FINE SHORTHORN HERD AT MANHATTAN, KAN.

## Last Call for Kepple &amp; Barnett's Percheron Sale.

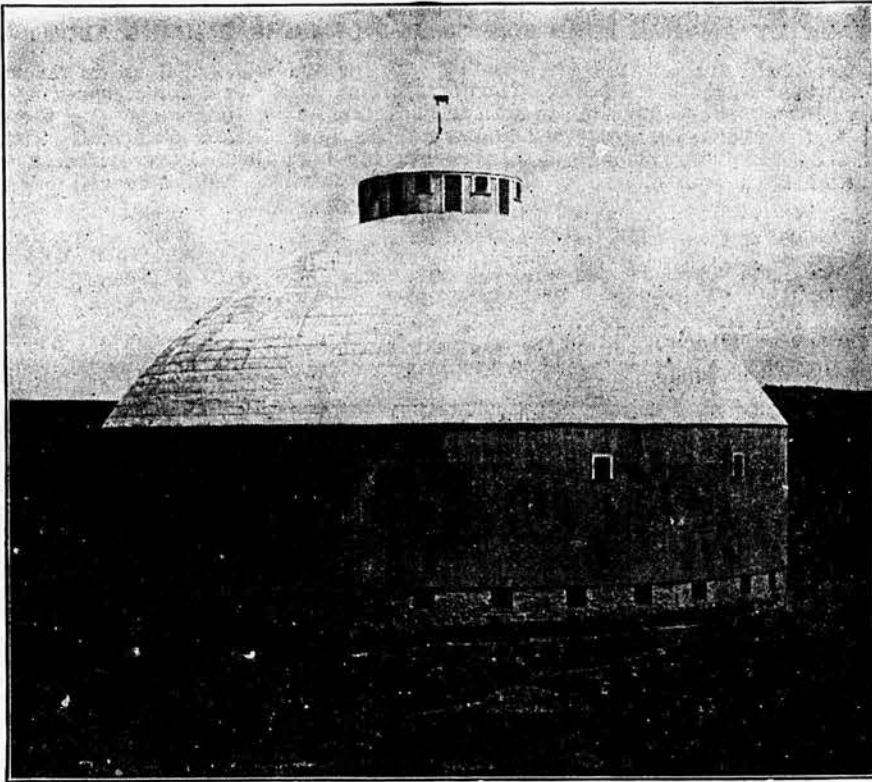
The opportunity of the season to buy the very best in Percherons will be at the big dispersion sale to be made by Kepple & Barnett at Beloit, in Mitchell county, on Thursday, March 30. The offering of mares and stallions will compare favorably with any that has been held in any western state for years, and they will go. The farm and entire equipment has been advertised for sale and not an animal will be reserved. Write at once for catalog.

## Trent's Seed Corn.

Every farmer in Kansas should write S. G. Trent at Hiawatha, Kan., for his free seed catalog. Mr. Trent is one of the best known and most successful seed corn specialists in Kansas, having won first prize for five successive years at the state show held at Manhattan. His leading varieties are Reid's Yellow Dent and Boon County White. Mr. Trent will make every representation good and those patronizing him have always been well pleased. Write at once for catalog mentioning Kansas Farmer.

what you are after and do not hesitate to turn down a merchant who tries to mislead you. Our readers are no doubt familiar with the large Milwaukee shoe house, the F. Mayer Boot and Shoe Co., whose advertisements have appeared for a long time in our publication. This company makes one of the finest lines of quality shoes in America and their reliability is well established. They make shoes for all purposes and for every member of the family. In addition to the Martha Washington they also make the Leading Lady, fine shoes for women; Honorblit, fine shoes for men; Yerna Cushion Shoes and Special Merit School shoes. The Mayer company now has facilities for making 9,000 pairs of shoes per day.

Although the weather was very unfavorable, the ninth annual sow sale of L. C. Woolen & Sons, the well known Duroc breeders of Stanberry, Mo., was fairly well attended by local and outside buyers. Forty head sold for an average of \$40.50. Woolen & Son have one of Missouri's best Duroc herds, and are now booking orders for male pigs. Note the change in their ad.



CIRCULAR BARN OWNED BY FRED COTTRELL, HEREFORD BREEDER AT BLUE RAPIDS, KAN.; 100 FEET IN DIAMETER, 80 FEET HIGH. CAPACITY 300 CATTLE, 500 TONS HAY AND 10,000 BUSHEL OF GRAIN. COST \$5,000.

## Good Name Worth Protecting.

The experience of a big shoe establishment the F. Mayer Boot and Shoe Co., suggests caution in buying shoes. The surest indication of superior quality in merchandise is when the successful article is largely imitated. The surest sign of the poorest and most unreliable merchant is one who willfully misleads his customers into the purchase of inferior substitutes in place of the

## Shorthorn Sale April 12.

J. E. Thompson & Son of Fredonia, Kan., will sell their entire herd of Shorthorns, consisting of a very fashionably bred lot of sows and heifers. Please see advertisement in April 1 issue of Kansas Farmer, as this promises to be an exceptionally good, useful lot of cattle. It might be well to apply early for a catalog and arrange to attend the sale.

F. D. Webb Percherons Average \$460. The Percheron mare sale of F. D. Webb of Sterling, Kan., was one of the good sales held this year. Mr. Webb sold some of the best mares that will be sold anywhere this year. While the offering was small the quality and breeding were the very best. The champion mare Huchepie went to Lee Bros. at Harveyville, Kan. Following is a report of principle sales:

No. 1. Huchepie, Lee Bros., Harveyville...\$855  
 2. Gertrude, A. W. Zook, Larned.... 665  
 3. Princess, E. J. Hutchinson, Sterling... 460  
 4. Neva, J. H. Armstrong, Larned.... 600  
 5. Bess, A. W. Zook.... 500  
 6. Rita, A. Dickens, Manhattan.... 400  
 7. Kattie, A. Dickens.... 400  
 8. Fancy, A. A. Crandell.... 130  
 9. Daisy, W. S. Bales, Enid, Okla.... 325  
 10. June, A. A. Crandell.... 360

## Poland China Sows Average \$45.40.

On Friday, March 17, Miller & Manderfeld of St. John pulled off a very successful sale. There was a good attendance of breeders and farmers and many mail bids were in evidence, and the sows bred to the famous King Darkness seemed in good demand. The entire offering was sold at an average of about \$46, including several small gilts and a few young boars. Following is a report of leading sales:

No. 1. J. A. Fleming, Garfield, Kan....\$95.00  
 2. H. L. Brooks, Larned.... 57.00  
 3. A. Bell.... 50.00  
 4. H. L. Brooks, St. John.... 61.00  
 5. J. F. Ware, Garfield.... 50.00  
 6. J. F. Ware.... 77.50  
 7. H. L. Brooks.... 50.00  
 8. L. A. McFadden, Stafford.... 51.00  
 9. H. N. Holdeman, Meade.... 51.00  
 10. George R. Cooper, St. John.... 50.00  
 11. R. Shad, St. John.... 54.00  
 Forty head sold for \$1,593, an average of \$39.83.

I consider Kansas Farmer the leading farm journal of Kansas. Our advertising in Kansas Farmer has been satisfactory. From my poultry advertisement I received inquiries for eggs from the first issue, before the second edition was circulated. From my poultry advertisement last spring I received inquiries daily, made several 100-egg shipments of S. C. B. Leghorns, shipped several single setting orders of S. C. R. I. Reds. Received more orders for R. I. Reds than I could fill and all from just a small advertisement. Our live stock advertisements have brought inquiries from different states. We are personally acquainted with your Kansas Farmer representative, and can personally say a good word to his credit as a good, rustling fieldman. I like the strictly reliable business management of Kansas Farmer, and here is wishing it continued success in the future.—Mrs. T. I. Wooddall, Fall River, Kan.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Everett Hayes, R. F. D. No. 4, Hiawatha, Kan. Mr. Hayes is advertising for sale eggs from his prize winning Single Comb Buff Orpingtons. This is one of the finest flocks of these fowls in the country, and the opportunity to get started with such fine stock as offered by Mr. Hayes is one that should meet with a ready response by readers of Kansas Farmer.

## Culled Peaches.

I want to commend KANSAS FARMER as a most valuable source of information. I have found such detailed articles as those on meat curing especially helpful, and I want to inquire if it would be possible for you to publish an equally comprehensive treatment on the making of good vinegar. We make cider vinegar but in some cases do not succeed as well as we could wish. We have peaches that waste by the load. Could they be utilized by others than the hogs when not marketable?—Mrs. C. F. Thompson, Orlando, Okla.

KANSAS FARMER has in preparation a series of just such detailed articles as will supply the greatest amount of information to its readers. Among them is an article on the making of cider vinegar. These will appear at seasonable times.

The question in regard to the peaches seems to be a difficult one to handle, as there are apparently only two ways of utilizing culls. They may be canned, but of course at the expense of a great deal of hand labor unless one is close to a cannery. They may be dried or evaporated. The cheaper method would probably be for several neighbors to unite in the purchase of an evaporator and take care of the waste peaches of the entire neighborhood if the conditions will warrant it. Of course, this will require considerable hand labor in sorting and cutting out the bad portions, but it may develop into a profitable industry.

Gold comes in quartz but a pint would help some.

## Intensive Farming.

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.

—Ed.



# Kepple & Barnett's Big Dispersion

## SALE OF

# Percheron Stallions and Mares

at the Mitchell County Fair Grounds, Beloit, Kansas

THURSDAY, MARCH 30th, 1911

The dispersion of this well and favorably known herd of Percheron horses has but recently been decided upon. Everything is registered or eligible and every animal in the herd goes in this sale. 35 head of stallions and mares consisting of 25 mares and fillies and 10 stallions. The stallion division consists of four tried stallions including the four times sweepstakes Algarve and three two year olds and three yearlings; the three two year olds and one of the yearlings was sired by Algarve. The mare division consists of 12 mares from four to eight years old that do the farm work, seven two years olds, five of which are imported, four three year old mares, two of which are imported, three four year old mares, one of which is imported. All mares of breeding age have been bred, most of them to Algarve.

The attraction of this sale is Algarve, the sweepstakes stallion, five years old and his eight sons and daughters.

WINNINGS OF 1910 AT TOPEKA, 16 HEAD EXHIBITED

9 firsts, 8 seconds, 3 thirds and 4 gold medals awarded by the Percheron Society of America.

At Beloit, Mitchell County, 8 firsts, 4 seconds, 4 gold medals and 2 silver medals and 2 cups awarded by the Percheron Society of America.

At Concordia, 9 firsts and 2 seconds.

Note.—On April 4 we will sell at auction 180 acres of river bottom land, good improvements, 100 acres of alfalfa. This farm is but three blocks from Glen Elder and will be sold in tracts of from 1 to 12 acres. A splendid proposition. Also all our new farm machinery, feed, household goods. One of the very best farms on the Solomon Valley. Catalogs ready now. Fieldman, J. R. Johnson.

## KEPPLE & BARNETT

GLEN ELDER, KANSAS

## HARTER'S FARMERS AND BREEDERS BRED SOW SALE OF

# BIG POLAND CHINAS

AT FARM, NEAR BLAINE AND FOSTORIA, KANSAS

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29th, 1911

I MADE MY ANNUAL BRED SOW SALE ON FEB. 16, SELLING ABOUT 40 HEAD.

But I still have about 35 HEAD more bred sows than I can possibly care for and will sell them on the above date. They are bred exactly like the ones sold at my February sale and bred to the same boars. They are just as good but I don't expect as much for them. They are for the most part daughters of my great breeding boars, Mogul's Monarch and Captain Hutch. Their dams carrying the blood of Expansion, Silver Chief, Prince Youtell, etc. The offering is bred to the two boars mentioned and my young boar, Blain's Sufficient. There will be four daughters of Defender and one by Colossus, a good useful lot throughout and offered in nice breeding condition. Buyers from a distance will find free entertainment at Blain and Fostoria. Free transportation from both places. Write at once for catalog. Will also sell 5 choice summer boars.

## J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS—JAS. T. McCULLOCH AND W. H. TROSPER.

When writing advertisers please mention KANSAS FARMER.

## LAKEWOOD FARM

The Greatest Breeding Establishment in the World

Our Percheron winnings at the recent Chicago International, which is conceded to have been the greatest Percheron Show ever held in the world, has never been equalled before.

At this great show, we won:

CHAMPION STALLION, showing four of his get (CALYPSO)  
CHAMPION AMERICAN BRED STALLION  
RESERVE CHAMPION AMERICAN BRED STALLION  
CHAMPION MARE  
CHAMPION AMERICAN BRED MARE

Also TWENTY-FIVE other prizes. All of these CHAMPIONS were sired by the world's famous CALYPSO.

LAKEWOOD FARM IS HEADQUARTERS FOR THE BEST, and our prices are reasonable. Send for illustrated catalog.

H. G. McMILLAN & SONS, Props.

Rock Rapids, Iowa

Imported Percheron and Belgian

## Stallions

A number of fine stallions from the famous Holbert Importing Co. of Greeley, Ia., are now for sale at Krause Feed Barn, New Hampshire Street, Lawrence, Kan. All of them young stallions in the pink of condition, ready for service. Horses Right. Prices Right. Communicate with George Robertson, Lawrence House, Lawrence, Kan., or better, come and see them.

Geo. Robertson, Manager, Lawrence, Kans.

W. H. RICHARDS, Importer  
PERCHERON AND BELGIAN HORSES.

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

