

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement

of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 17.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, APRIL 27, 1912.

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

A HOLE is the only thing that grows the more you take out. The wellbeing of the individual, the strength of empire, and even life itself, depend upon and are drawn from the soil. From it we build palaces, dam torrents, paint cities and grow the food of an hungry world. We soar above it as man-birds; we skim its surface with the panther tread of the rubber tire, and we are placed beneath its surface to mingle our dust with the uncounted dead.

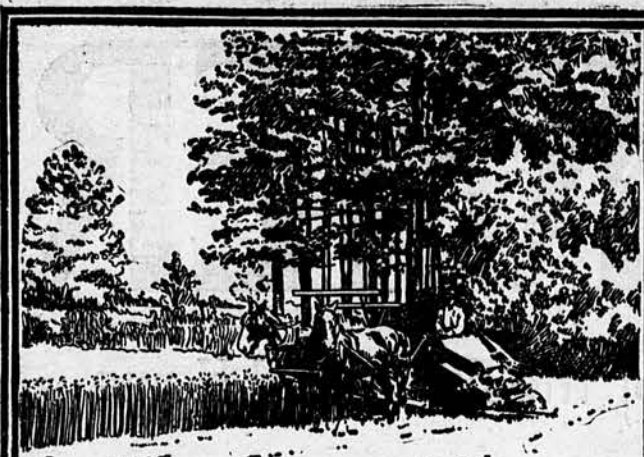
All that we are and do is of the soil, and yet we rob it of its richness; despoil it of its products and trust to Nature to heal its hurts. The highway which bounds our ownership is our road to civilization and away from the dementia of solitude, but into its holes and ruts go much of the profits of our farms.

That man only is well paid who is well satisfied.

—I. D. G.



The Mud Tax Reduces Farm Profits, Wears Out Horses and Vehicles, Lengthens the Road, Isolates the Family and is the Heaviest Tax Borne by the Farmer



KNOWLEDGE THAT PAYS

WHEN prosperous farmers, noted for their shrewdness and foresight, buy I H C harvesting and haying machines and tools year after year, the evidence is conclusive that those machines give satisfactory service, and add to the incomes of the farmers who buy them. The reasons why these machines are investments, why they go into fields of grain and bind it all with the least waste, whether it be tall or short, standing, down, or tangled, why they last and do good work year after year, are reasons you should know. The knowledge of what I H C machines will do for you, is knowledge that pays.

On matters in which there is a community of interest, no business man in this country has a better opportunity of gathering practical knowledge about the details of his business than has the American farmer. There is ample proof that farmers are readers and students, in the constantly growing use of machines for saving time and labor on the farm, for increasing the efficiency of farm help, for conserving the fertility of the soil, and for quickly and cheaply harvesting crops of every description. Knowledge of the uses and value of farm machines leads to close study of those machines. Study and comparisons bring out features of quality. Knowledge of quality leads to the purchase of high grade I H C harvesting and haying machines and tools marked with one of the following names:

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McCormick Milwaukee

A visit to the I H C local dealer will put you right on the binder question this season. He knows the conditions you have to meet and will show you why the machines and twine he sells will best meet those conditions. Now is the best time to make up your mind which machine to buy. The more thought and study you give this matter the better you will be satisfied when you buy your binder. If a visit to the dealer is not convenient, a letter or post card will bring you catalogues and literature containing full information.

Osborne Plano

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA

CHICAGO

IHC Service Bureau

U S A

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The patent law holds that not only manufacturers but also users of silos which infringe our Harder patent are actionable and we may obtain satisfaction from owners or users of infringing silos. This announcement is published as a fair notice to all prospective silo purchasers so they may govern themselves accordingly.

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A silo or tank having a continuous opening from top to bottom, the opening between the edges of the walls forming the opening and reinforcing strips for the door sections substantially as described.
This claim has been upheld by every Court which ever tried a Harder patent infringement case. In justice to ourselves and to the manufacturers who are legally licensed, we are bound to protect these rights and prevent infringement by either a manufacturer or user.

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KANSAS FARMER

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

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FARM EXPERIMENT.

Good agriculture, generally speaking, is governed by a few well defined principles, applying to the cultivation of the soil. The constructing engineer is governed by exact rules. He builds his structure with absolute certainty of required strength if his rules are followed. Not so with the farmer in the application of agricultural science. He has certain principles to follow, but these principles must be varied to suit soils, climate and crop. The farmer must be able to take advantage of observation and experiment and work from the same his own salvation.

Experimentation, then, must necessarily be the foundation upon which agricultural success must rest. Every farmer must be an experimenter to a greater or lesser extent. Such experimentation does not signify reckless waste of effort or crop, but means a genuine effort to arrive at the best practice for his soil and climate. Certain soils, and even certain fields, are better adapted to some particular crop than to other crops. This must be learned. The soil in one field requires one kind of cultivation—quite different, often, than an adjoining field or an adjoining farm. Experience and observation are the only teachers in these instances. Not until these facts are known can we utilize labor and effort to the best advantage.

In other words, we never know what we have in value in a piece of farm land until we find each for himself. There are in this world more than 2,000 different species of grain grass and forage plants. These plants are adapted to different soils and different conditions. They have been developed to vary in such adaptation. Is it not worth while to know what is adaptable to our farms and our climates? Different varieties of the same plant are adaptable to varying conditions, indicating the necessity and the advantage of securing the variety best adapted to those conditions of soil and climate under which we must farm.

Experimentation can be conducted to best advantage by the farmer himself. The farm paper and the agricultural expert must confine recommendations to general conditions. A specific condition of soil, as is found on the individual farm, cannot have its or his attention. Experimentation to this extent will not only lead to financial reward, but will bring about better and more intelligent farming. The production of two blades of grass or two ears of corn or two heads of wheat where one now grows should be the farmer's aim, and is the ambition of every man whose business or disposition it is to advise or recommend for the farmer's consideration.

One-fourth of all cultivated crops are destroyed by insects. This means that we pay 25 per cent more for them than we would but for their depredations. This condition increases in direct proportion to the decrease in the bird population which we are slaughtering for food, for millinery or for fun. The great bird army was one of this nation's greatest resources, but, like our forests and our fauna, it has been wasted for "fun" and we "pay the fiddler" by giving up, each year, one-fourth of the greatest farm crop produced by any nation. Such fun comes high.

Farmers are beginning to realize just what the present shortage of beef cattle means and that now is the time to stock up. It requires time to produce a crop of cattle, and those who have none now may be assured that they will buy no cheaper in the near future. Last week the farmer demand for stock cows and heifers was so great on the Kansas City market that the packers found a brisk competition which stiffened prices considerably. This is not only the time to "get into cattle," but it is a mighty good time to get in right by securing pure-bred foundation stock. Pure-bred cattle are money makers, grades are uncertain, and scrubs are boarders.

PERMANENCY OR THE PRESENT

We never knew or heard of a farmer who did not prosper financially when he made it his first object to keep up the fertility of his soil.

We have known many farmers who grow poorer each year when they made it their first, and often their only object to get a crop.

Practically all of the "hard luck" that comes to the farmer, aside from the vicissitudes of the climate, came from his greed for the immediate dollar and consequent lack of care of his soil. Crop farming without attention to the demands of the soil will put the tologan under any farmer. It leads rapidly to lower and lower levels of life, as well as of farming. A man cannot do his best either mentally or physically when he knows he is a failure, and a failure he is sure to be who does not feed his soil as well as his horses.

Burning corn stalks is a waste of splendid material that should be in the silo or plowed under for the humus and plant food they would furnish. If used in the silo the land will get manure from the animals fed, and this shows the best use of them. Burning straw stacks is a waste of good feed or bedding or humus, from either use of which will come added worth to the soil.

He who farms for the immediate dollar may prosper while his land is new and rich, but what of his children? What of himself in his old age? He whose first object is to increase the fertility of his soil will get the immediate dollar and assure his own future and that of his children. More than this, he will get an increasing number of immediate dollars as the years go by.

We feed the horse that he may work; the dairy cow that she may produce milk, and the beef steer that he may grow into money, but we do not feed the soil, which gets just as hungry as you and upon which all else depends. The manure spreader does not travel as fast as the automobile, but it makes the automobile possible on the farm.

The ocean to ocean highway, which is so strenuously championed by the club women of the east, has behind it the argument that it would mean "a fuller and more complete social life on the farm and that its construction would afford employment to thousands of men." Such a road would cost millions of dollars and would undoubtedly give employment to thousands of men, but it would benefit the social life on the farm in a very limited and expensive way. The same amount of money, or any considerable portion of it, spent in improving the local roads, would give employment to an equal number of men and would practically revolutionize the social life of the farms of the whole country. No. We all want good roads, but we want them laid along our own front fences, and for these only are we willing to pay. If we get these we shall have several ocean to ocean roads.

Among our bird friends that are left to us Bob White stands first. From September till April he lives almost entirely upon weed seeds, of which he consumes about a half ounce per day. This means about 26 pounds of weed seed from each section of land if we count only four birds to the section. Enough to seed a bunch of land. During the remainder of the year Bob's menu includes about one-half insects and the balance seeds, so he is valuable the year round. Each bird will kill from 50 to 100 potato bugs or grasshoppers per day. Wouldn't it pay to keep a watch over the nests this spring?

For an animal that don't live in Kansas very much, the ground hog has a big pull with the Kansas weather man.

Lack of care makes the cow kick, and she always hits the tenderest spot—the pocketbook.

PIONEER FARM EDITOR GONE.

John B. Connor, who for 40 years was editor of the Indiana Farmer, died at his home in Indianapolis last week. He was one of the pioneer farm editors of this country. His life was devoted to a better and more profitable agriculture for his state, and the impress of his labors will long be seen in the farm practice of the Hoosier state. It is good to have such a man—and such men are of untold value to our agriculture.

The Indiana Farmer was established by Henry Ward Beecher, whom Mr. Connor succeeded in the conduct of the paper. The Indiana Farmer is a member of the Standard Farm Papers—an organization composed of some 12 agricultural papers, each the leader in its respective field—and of which KANSAS FARMER is one.

Sunday is the day of rest for man and beast on the farm, but not for the women. The man who would create in his household a little sunshine and who would bring about a tendency to a greater appreciation of the farm, will urge upon his women that the Sunday work be taken care of to as great an extent as possible during the week and on Saturday. The idea of a great, big meal for dinner on Sunday is all wrong. Why a big dinner on Sunday or special preparations for that day—unless, of course, company is expected—any more than for any other day during the week? Why not, instead of baking a pie or pudding Sunday morning, have a cold desert made the day before? It is the editor's idea that a cook book in every kitchen will help the cook as much as an alfalfa or corn book on the sitting room table will help the farmer. A larger percentage of country women are good cooks than are found in the towns. The country women, in fact, are the best cooks in the world, but people who are getting up cook books are inventing and discovering new and palatable, and, if possible, labor-saving dainties and deserts. The same improvement has been made in domestic lines as in agricultural lines and these improvements tend toward greater ease and comfort and greater accomplishments. Why not apply the best, up-to-date methods to the kitchen as well as to the farm?

Director Miller, of the Extension Department, Kansas State Agricultural College, is taking a justified poke at the small town. He asks the question: "Why is it that in many counties the worst roads are the streets of the small towns?" As a rule, the business people of the little town as the most persistent advocates of improving the dirt roads, but they overlook doing anything for their streets and consequently lose the opportunity to set a most excellent example pointing to the improvement of the country roads by minimum of labor and expenditure. Mr. Miller, too, is going after the small town because its streets and parkings are unsightly. He is justified in doing this. From the standpoint of beauty, the small town is far behind the times. In proportion to the number of houses and yards in the small towns compared with those of the country, the small town is far behind the country in improvement. We are confident readers of KANSAS FARMER will have a good laugh when they know what Mr. Miller is doing in an effort to get the small town to clean up. This clean-up business has been kept before the farmer night and day for years, and he is the least disgraced when it comes to clean yards and orderly and well-kept buildings.

It is said that whiskers are again coming into style. The men must have some way of keeping themselves from looking like women.

The person who always says what he thinks does not always do himself credit. It is necessary to wash dirty linen, but not in public.

GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION.

There is a bill now pending before Congress which has for its object the supervision of all pedigree record associations in this country by the United States Department of Agriculture.

While such a law is thought to be very desirable, and even necessary, by a great many breeders, as the best means of eliminating fraud and fake registry associations, there would seem to be some objections to this particular bill.

The bill provides that no animal shall be recorded unless it has at least five top crosses, but this shall be at the option of the particular association. This provision, even as a permission, should be cut out. An animal with only five top crosses is not a pure-bred animal and should not be eligible to record. In case of race horses, where the record of performance weighs so heavily, an exception might be made, but such a general provision should not occur in the bill.

It is also proposed that the Secretary of Agriculture shall take charge of and manage all of the associations, at least for a time. This would hardly seem necessary, though strict supervision is both desirable and necessary. There should be some provision for the inspection of animals that have been imported or that have been previously registered in other associations than those generally recognized.

It is quite probable that this bill will not become a law in its present form, but the object aimed at is a good one and some such action will undoubtedly be taken. The provision of this bill that every registration of an animal must be made on the oath of the applicant and affixing a penalty, as a federal offence, for fraud or attempted fraud, is sound and will probably be retained, but the attempt to take the management of the various breed record associations out of the hands of the members would seem to be unnecessary and ill advised.

The recognized associations of this country are in the hands of capable men of high integrity who thoroughly understand their business, and no effort should be made to interfere with them beyond requiring them to comply with government regulations. It is not these, but the fake associations, from which the breeders suffer and from which protection should be afforded.

It is altogether probable that the growers of Kafir will be able to avail themselves of another use for Kafir which will extend the market for that grain. It is said that two railroads—the Missouri Pacific and Santa Fe—have taken out of Kansas this year no less than 150 carloads of Kafir destined to eastern distilleries. It is claimed that Kafir makes a malt as strong as barley and that by the use of Kafir with a high grade of barley a better beer results than when barley alone is brewed. Kafir is such a valuable grain and feed crop that it needs no boost from the breweries to justify its growth, but the wider the uses to which it can be put the better for the Kafir grower.

There is a demand for trained industrial teachers which the Kansas State Agricultural College has not been able to fill. This demand comes through calls on that institution for trained teachers in agriculture, shop work and domestic science. A large proportion of the requests for teachers in agriculture come from the high schools of Kansas. To train and equip teachers for these positions the Kansas Agricultural College announces its spring and summer courses, which this year will be the most complete ever offered by that institution. The spring term began March 26 and will continue to June 12. The summer term begins June 13 and will continue to July 25. School boards will do well to insist on teachers getting the benefits of one of such courses.

City Conveniences In Farm Home

The tenant woman who said she had a bath tub in her house but was thankful that she never had to use it, represents one extreme of our civilization, the other end of which is found in the modern city home.

The use of water is an evidence of civilization, and the amount used for cleansing purposes is a gauge of the degree of civilization. Water that is not convenient is not used to the extent needed and desired, especially during extremes of temperature when water must be pumped and carried by hand.

Various ways have been devised for supplying the imperative need of water in the house, but it is only recently that systems have been perfected which would afford the farmer the same service which is common to the city man. Force pumps are better than buckets while they work, but the labor involved is about the same. Windmill tanks are a long step in advance but, whether the tank be placed on a tower or in the attic, the danger of freezing is considerable and the pressure is rarely sufficient for adequate fire protection.

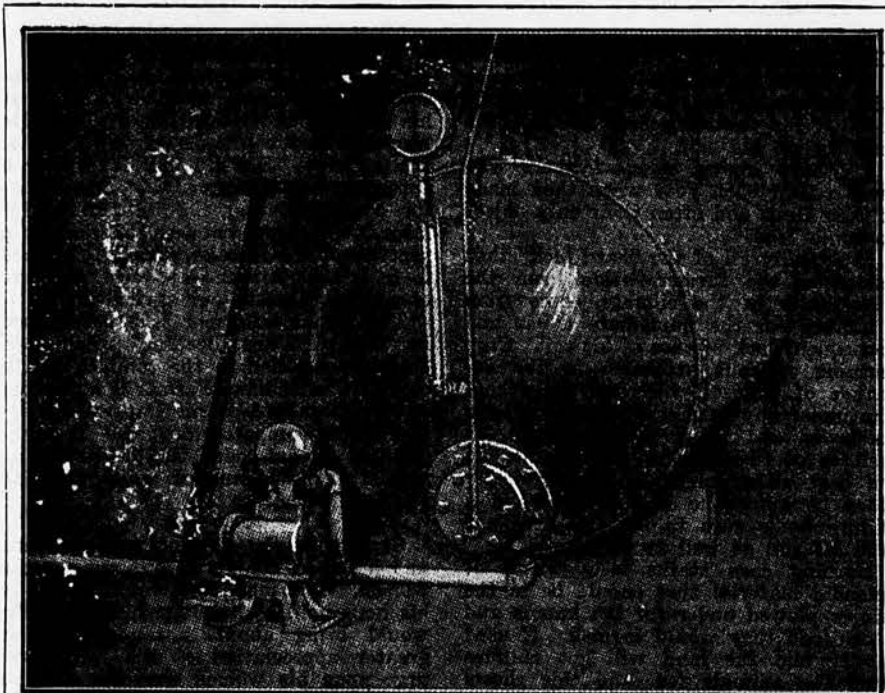
To be efficient, a water system must be so arranged as to deliver water under pressure sufficient for fire protection. It must provide for hot as well as cold water, and it must include a satisfactory sewage system. Where water is carried by hand, the average use by each person is about three gallons per day. Where there is but one tap in the kitchen the average raises to seven gallons for each person, and where the kitchen is provided with two taps and the house with a laundry and a bath room with tub, bowl and closet, the average leaps to 25 gallons per day for each member of the family. This should be the basis upon which estimates, both for the water supply and the sewage system, are based.

The latest, most efficient and most practical means of supplying this absolute necessity is found in the underground pressure tank and the sewage disposal plant, which are illustrated herewith. The water system consists of a large reservoir, like a steam engine boiler in appearance; a force pump similar to that used in threshing outfits; a pressure gauge and the necessary piping. The supply pipe, which reaches the well or cistern, is shown in front near the pump, while the delivery pipe, which extends to the taps in bath room and kitchen, is shown above and to the rear. This delivery pipe must extend inside and nearly to the bottom of the pressure tank.

The water is pumped into the tank, which already contains air, until the air is compressed to 40 pounds or more, when the water is available in any part of the house for ordinary use or for fire protection. Power may be applied to

People Use Water In Direct Proportion to Their Civilization and, the Less Convenient the Supply, the Smaller Amount Used

By I. D. GRAHAM



COMPRESSION TANK, FOR USE IN FARM WATER SYSTEM AND FIRE PROTECTION.

the pump by hand, by windmill or by gasoline engine, the latter being far and away the most satisfactory and economical. In fact, when fire pressure is needed, the gasoline engine is almost imperative, as the windmill would be but a lame dependence and hand work might not be possible. For the ordinary large farm dwelling, the pressure tank should be about 10 feet long by 3 feet in diameter, which would give it a working capacity of about 360 gallons, and it may be placed in the basement of the dwelling or in a separate building, as may be desired. The one here shown is in the basement of a farm dwelling a few miles outside of Topeka. Such outfits, including tank and everything necessary for installation, would cost about \$115, and are accompanied by such explicit directions that the work

of assembling and putting into working order may be done by home help. If furnished and installed by the local plumber, the cost would be more, but might be cheaper in the end.

Water supply systems of this type are manufactured by different firms, and they are very simple and satisfactory. Each manufacturer sends complete directions for installing and operating his plant.

The sewage disposal system here shown is constructed on the knowledge that there are many kinds of bacteria, at least one of which works best in the dark and with but little air supply. When barnyard manure is put on the field or garden, it produces a greater vegetable growth but does not contaminate the vegetables or fruit in any way. By use of the septic tank the sewage

comes from the house to the fields as clear, odorless water, and this is due to the work of the bacteria which work away from light and air. They work very rapidly, but it is necessary to have tank capacity enough to care for at least one day's sewage. Larger would be better in order to provide for emergencies.

The tank is built of stone, brick or concrete and should be about 4 feet wide and 5 feet in depth of liquid, with length enough to give the required capacity. The larger tank is provided with a partition wall to prevent a current from passing through directly and to afford two settling basins for the heavy matter until destroyed by the bacteria. It is fitted with an iron lid or a stone or concrete slab, which must be practically air tight. From the larger tank a self-acting siphon carries the sewage, periodically, into the smaller or purification tank. In the latter, both light and air are desired, as the kind of bacteria most effective here needs them both. The cover may be an open grating.

From the second, or purification tank, the water may be carried through a siphon and pipes to some proper place, or it can be carried to a system of porous, underground tile, laid below the plow line in the lawn or garden. This gives a system of sub-irrigation and of fertilization at the same time. The cost will vary with the location, the materials and the labor. The one here illustrated was located 40 feet from the residence and cost \$65 exclusive of the porous drain tile for sub-irrigation.

Other modern conveniences there are which belong on the farm, but none so important as the household water supply and a sewage disposal system. With these, the farmer and his family can maintain that cleanliness which is a part of godliness. Farming is dusty work and the occasional swim in the creek or the weekly bath do not serve to remove the signs and discomforts of toil nor give that vigor of mind and body which come from the daily bath. This is, however, the least valuable of the two great advantages which such a system supplies. The health, the strength and the happiness of the housewife depend, in no small degree, upon the modern conveniences of the farm home. Hot water or steam heat may be added at a comparatively low cost. Acetylene, gasoline or electric lights may be had at about the cost of an ordinary team raised on the farm, but both the heat and the light may take second place, in point of necessity, to the water and sewage system. Comfort depends upon the others, but both health and comfort depend upon the water and sewers and, perhaps, nothing can be added to the homestead in the way of permanent improvement that will pay bigger dividends.

Kafir For Two-thirds Of Kansas

A Morris county reader writes: "I would like to have a little space to give vent to my appreciation of Kafir and cane for the western two-thirds of Kansas. In eastern Kansas, along the fertile river valleys, it is not so much needed, but for the middle and western part of our great state these two crops are indispensable. In this (Morris) county we have had three years in succession that have been almost failures for the corn crop. This year in my township about the very best averages for corn were around 10 or 12 bushels, when ordinarily it is about 30 to 40. The farmers that had cane in around me made about 30 bushels to the acre and it is now worth 80 cents per bushel right from the thresher, with a possibility of its being around \$1.25 about planting time. In a good year it would have made 40 bushels to the acre.

"With Kafir it is about the same, only the yield with us was about 27 bushels per acre. Kafir is selling now for about \$1.30 per 100 pounds, and will go up towards spring. Why more farmers do not raise more Kafir and cane is a question. Many are ignorantly opposed and prejudiced to it. They say cane and Kafir injures land. Our own Experiment Station has proven that it is nearly all bosh. The experiments show that they planted Kafir for about ten years in succession on the same plot of ground, and that yield near the close of the experiment was as large,

if not larger, than at the beginning. This much is true, however: These two crops take a much greater amount of moisture out of the ground than other crops, and if followed by corn or wheat the ground is not in good physical condition to receive another different crop, but if followed by Kafir or cane there will be no difference made; but so many farmers blame Kafir or cane for their ignorance in farm rotation.

"There is just as much chance for improvement in the yield of Kafir and cane by grading as there is in grading corn. There are grading and cleaning mills made now that will select for you

the largest and heaviest kernels of Kafir and cane seed, just like the corn graders. One or two seasons' use will pay for a machine. There is one made that will take out as little as 10 per cent of the largest kernels. So I believe that for a farmer in the section of the state named above to depend entirely on corn for the farm feeding-grain is foolish. A 160-acre farmer should have in at least 25 acres of Kafir every year, and at least 10 acres of cane. There is absolutely no risk with Kafir, but a great deal with cane. Cane seed has no feeding value. Whenever the price is away up, as this year, you are all right, but there has been times within my memory when

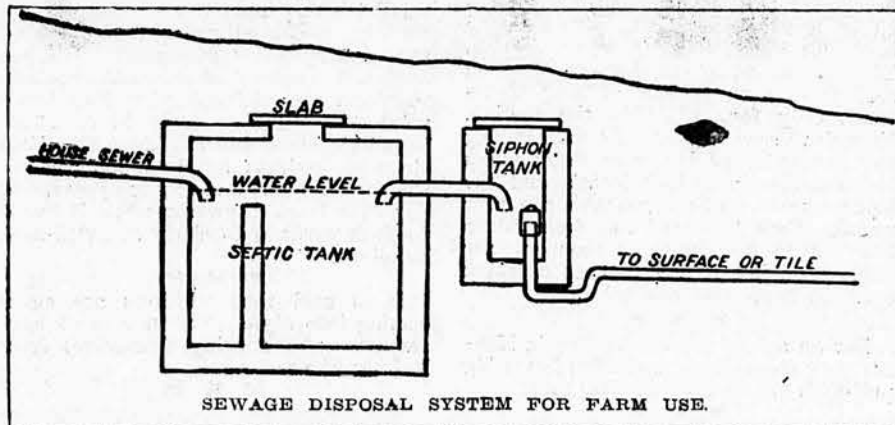
cane seed has been around 25 cents a bushel, and hardly any sale or demand for it.

"If you choose the right variety of cane your cattle and horses will leave nearly any other fodder for cane fodder. That is, up to about Christmas time in an ordinary year. After that time the temperature at the middle of an ordinary day will thaw out the cane stalks and at night they will freeze up again and continual freezing and thawing will soon sour the cane so that it is unwise and unsafe to feed this kind of fodder. This year is exceptional in this regard, and my horses have had cane fodder up to a few weeks ago.

"There is no economy in planting cane and Kafir too far apart. The United States Department of Agriculture found that the yield was greater with about one stalk every 3 inches in the drilled row. I have not tried this distance yet, but I have sent for blank plates for my Deere lister and will have them drilled for this distance.

"Without a doubt, Black Hulled White Kafir and Early Amber cane are the two varieties best adapted to Kansas. There are one or two other varieties that are nearly as good, but they fall down on the value of the fodder.

"I know if there is more Kafir planted instead of corn in our part of the state the bank accounts at the end of the season will be on the right side of the ledger."



SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM FOR FARM USE.

Something For Every Farm

I see in your valuable paper advice on treating oats for smut. We of North Dakota treat for smut, but do not consider it necessary to treat for two hours. My method is to take a pail or half-bushel and perforate or make a sieve with a spike or nail. One pound formalin to 40 gallons of water is placed in a barrel. Fill the pail with oats and dip it into the barrel; raise it up, swish it around or shake it so as to shake out as much water as possible. Dump the oats into a wagon box to dry. Seed treated in this manner at night can be sown next day. One can treat 50 bushel per hour in this manner.—GEORGE F. GRAHAM, Edmore, N. D.

Cowpeas and Corn for Silage.

A Marysville, Kan., subscriber asks how thick corn should be planted on newly broken alfalfa land, for the silo, and also whether or not it would be advisable to plant cowpeas after the last cultivation of corn.

Plant corn as you would on any other field equally fertile. Well eared corn makes the best silage. The amount of ears compared with stalk and leaves will not be out of proportion. It will greatly improve the silage and will increase the tonnage to plant a row of cowpeas by the side of each row of corn. Drill the cowpeas 8 or 9 inches from the corn row. This will allow the cowpeas to vine on the corn and will make the cutting of the same with the corn more easy. The cowpeas so planted should increase the tonnage of the silage 10 to 15 per cent, and will improve the feed by increasing the protein. The siloing of cowpeas with the corn would, in feed, be equal to the same tonnage of alfalfa hay. The planting of cowpeas with corn is good practice, and hundreds of fields will be so planted in Kansas for silage this year. New Era or Whip-poor-will cowpeas will prove most satisfactory for the locality of this reader.

Kafir and Sorghum Smut.

E. E. S., Eureka, Kan., asks how to kill smut on Kafir and cane seed.

The smut of these grains is of two kinds—grain smut and head smut. The first causes the formation of smutted kernels, and resembles in its effect and appearance the smut of wheat and oats. The head smut affects the whole head, making it an irregular mass, and which closely resembles corn smut. Grain smut may be prevented by soaking the seed for fifteen minutes in water at a temperature of 135. The head smut may be prevented by the same treatment as for smut in oats, namely, soaking for one to two hours in a solution of formalin containing 1 pound to 50 or 60 gallons of water. This same treatment may be used in the place of the hot water treatment mentioned above for grain smut. This latter treatment is simple and effective in preventing smut. To conveniently apply this treatment, place the seed in sacks of open mesh—like gunny sacks—and drop a sack at a time into the barrel of the above solution. After treatment the seed grain should be spread on a clean floor or canvas, to dry, being sure that it does not come in contact with smut-infected grain or bin and be re-infected. A subscriber in last week's KANSAS FARMER gave his method of applying the formalin treatment for smut.

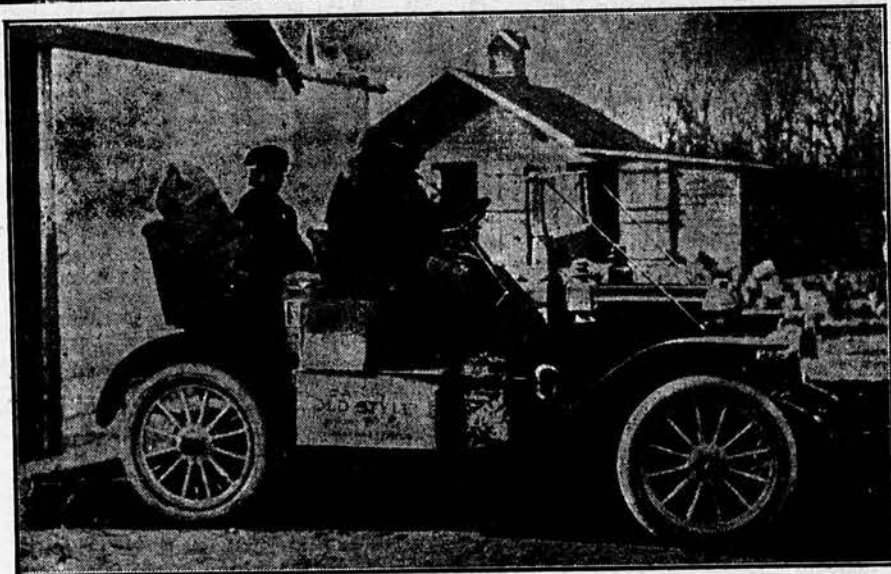
Sweet Corn and Cow Peas.

Our subscriber, J. S. Lorimer, Olathe, Kan., says he enjoys KANSAS FARMER thoroughly and has gotten innumerable good pointers from it.

He asks if we would recommend planting sweet corn and cow peas together, removing the crop from the land early in the fall and seeding to wheat.

Our subscriber does not state whether he proposes to place the sweet corn and cow pea crop in a silo or not. This would be the ideal way of disposing of such a combination. The growth of sweet corn with cow peas will result in a satisfactory crop, however, whether placed in the silo or cut with a corn binder and shocked. In order to get the crop off the field in plenty of time for wheat, he should use an early maturing variety of sweet corn and two or three weeks after sweet corn has been planted drill a row of cow peas eight to ten inches from each row of sweet corn. The cow pea will vine and cling to the corn. If the corn matures in 90 days and the pea matures in 60 days, as it will if he uses a variety adapted to his

Overflow of Timely Items From Other Departments, Every Line Worth While



ZOEHRER BROS., PENOKEE, KAN., WITH MAXWELL 22, LOADED WITH FARM PRODUCE, ON WAY TO MARKET, ILLUSTRATING THE UTILITY OF AUTOMOBILE.

locality, the field will be ready for wheat in plenty of time and will be in excellent condition.

He asks if we would recommend sweet corn instead of field corn. Sweet corn will make the field available earlier for wheat. There are varieties of early maturing field corn which are similar to sweet corn, and in case such varieties of field corn could be obtained we would prefer the use of such to sweet corn. Sweet corn is a prolific producer of forage, and the grain itself has a feeding value equal to field corn, so that it makes little or no difference which is used. We know of farmers who broadcast sweet corn for forage, using it in the place of Kafir or sorghum.

Our subscriber, J. T. Van P., Washington, Kan., writes:

"You say farmers as a rule do not sow enough seed oats. Now, I believe in this particular locality there is too much seed used.

"We have determined about how thick corn ought to be planted to produce the best ear. Why not follow out the same plan in regard to oats? I think the sooner we as farmers adopt the plan of grading our small grain, and as near as possible get the best seed, just as we do in corn planting, the better it will be for us. What is the use in growing so many stalks of straw any more than there is in growing four or five stalks of corn in the hill and nothing but nubbins? The only reason for thick seeding that I know of is to keep down the weeds, and if the ground is foul that it quite hard to do anyway. Is it not a better plan in most seasons to disk the ground early and let the weeds start and then plow or disk again? This probably will be hard to do this season. As a matter of fact I do not think a late spring gives a good promise of an oat crop. I expect to sow only a few, and summer fallow for wheat on most of corn land which I wish to change.

"I have sown only a bushel of oats to

the acre two different seasons, with good results, but have not threshed separately so as to tell just how much difference there is. I grade my seed and expect all to grow when put in with a drill. This is a very important question, and means much to farmers, especially when seed is as high as it is this spring. Our oat crop has been very light generally for several years with the exception of two years ago.

"I was interested in the article on sweet clover. I have been sowing it for several years, and consider it fine to sow, especially on poor soils. However, it is not good mixed with alfalfa, for the reason that when the alfalfa is fit to cut the sweet clover is too woody. It surely makes good in pasture, and in the spring when it comes up it will make good feed, although my stock do not like it as well as bluegrass or timothy.

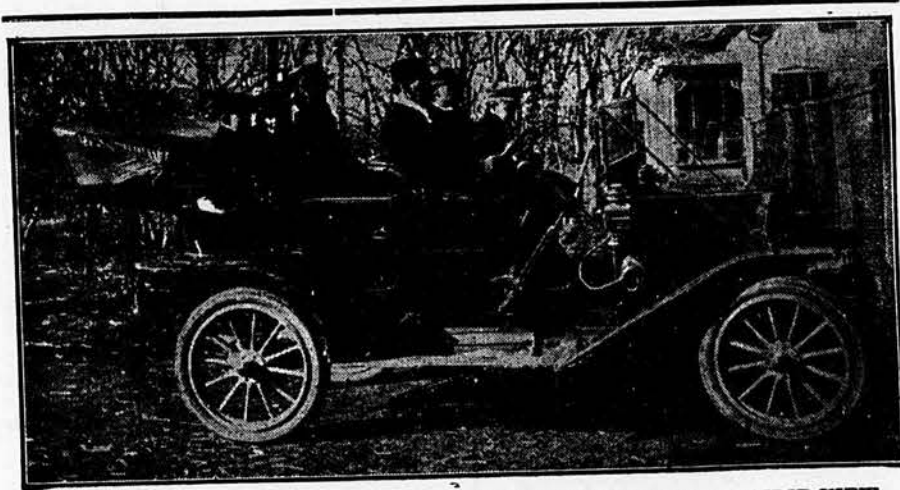
"In regard to cattle bloating on alfalfa, I have a little timothy with mine and have not had any trouble along that line."

Expense in Surveying.

A reader is opposed to paying his proportion of the surveyor's expenses in locating the corners and boundaries of farms in his section, because he was one of the parties desiring such locations.

Section 222 of Kansas general statutes 1909 says: "Whenever the owner, owners or occupants of one or more tracts of land shall desire to permanently establish the corners and boundaries thereof, he or they shall notify the county surveyor to make the survey thereof and establish such corners and boundaries, and shall furnish him the name and address of all persons residing in the county and elsewhere, so far as known, who may be affected by such survey."

Section 2276 of same says: "The county surveyor shall apportion the cost of the survey among the land owners interested according to their respective interests."



THIS E. M. F. 30, OWNED BY ZOEHRER BROS., PROPRIETORS PRAIRIE VIEW STOCK FARM, PENOKEE, KAN., ON WAY TO TOWN WITH THE FAMILY.

Answering I. L., Rose Hill, Kan.: The cause for silage spoiling next to silo wall is in all probability due to failure to tramp silage well next to wall when filling silo. Silage to keep well in any silo must be well tramped on outer edge. As filling progresses, spread the silage around, and the most successful practice is to keep the outside higher than the center and do the greater part of the tramping at and close to the sides. The friction of the walls tends to prevent as rapid settling as takes place in the center. For this reason tramping at the outside is necessary, while little or no tramping is required in the center.

Alfalfa, like all other legumes, requires for its proper development certain species of bacteria which work upon its roots and gather nitrogen for it from the atmosphere. If these bacteria are not present the alfalfa will have to depend for its nitrogen upon the supply in the soil, which may not be sufficient to insure a thrifty growth. The inoculation required may be successfully done by obtaining soil from an old alfalfa field where the bacteria are known to exist in abundance. Such inoculation requires two to three hundred pounds of such soil per acre. Obtain soil from a field free from weeds or alfalfa plant diseases. Guard against exposing the soil to sunlight for too long a time before sowing and harrowing it in. The inoculation may be effected by mixing the soil with the alfalfa seed and drilling. The soil may be sown broadcast by hand or may be distributed with a manure spreader, or for that matter any other method of distribution which might seem expedient. Soil from sweet clover fields may be used for inoculating the alfalfa fields. In obtaining sweet clover soil, the surface of the soil to the depth of two or three inches should be removed to insure that sweet clover seed is not transferred to the alfalfa field. If the alfalfa is to be grown on land on which a dressing of manure has been given and alfalfa, cowpeas, sweet clover and other legumes have been fed on the farm, the alfalfa field will be inoculated from such manure. The use of pure cultures or commercial cultures has been generally satisfactory when good cultures have been obtained and the same have been handled properly by the farmer.

Russian brome grass, or bromus inermis, is a perennial grass, spreading by underground root stems which produce numerous shoots and a very dense, fibrous growth of roots that often fill the soil completely to a depth of five or six feet. It thickens rapidly even though the stand may be at first thin. It soon forms a tough, thick sod. Brome grass succeeds well on lighter, sandier soils and drier lands, but, like other grasses, grows better on a deep, rich, fertile loam, well supplied with moisture. The grass may be sown either early in the fall or early in the spring.

In view of the statements of our subscriber as to his failure to secure a stand of brome grass, we recommend that he seed with oats so as to sow about one bushel of oats with the required amount of brome grass seed per acre. On soils which are inclined to drift with wind the oats serve to protect the soil and the brome grass. The oats should be cut early for hay in order that the young grass plants may not be destroyed by drouth or shade. As a rule the seed should not be covered over one-half to one inch deep. If the ground is dry when the seed is sown, rolling will be beneficial, but the harrow should follow the roller. It is important that the brome grass seed be tested for germination. Much impure and poor seed has been sown in Kansas, and this condition is responsible, we believe, for more failures than any other condition. Brome grass may be sown with alfalfa or clover. KANSAS FARMER last week gave combinations of pasture grasses adapted to different sections of Kansas. This subscriber desiring permanent pasture, we recommend 16 pounds of bromus inermis and 6 pounds of alfalfa, or bromus inermis 10 pounds, orchard grass 12, western rye grass 8 and alfalfa or red clover 6 pounds.

Our subscriber should obtain this seed from some reliable seed house. It would be a good idea to obtain from the seedman sample, sending this to the Agronomy Department of Kansas Agricultural College for a test for germination and to determine its freedom from weeds and adulterants.



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You have seen many green straw stacks. They are positive proof of indifferent threshing—sometimes it is the result of careless handling but too often it is the result of work done by an incompetent, out-of-date machine, a machine which hurries the straw to the stack and does not beat the grain out of it.

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KANSAS CROP FIGURES

How Accuracy is Sought in Compilation of Kansas Statistics

Every few weeks some KANSAS FARMER reader complains of the accuracy of the statistics compiled by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. At the outset, permit us to say that outside of Kansas our statistics are regarded more accurate than those compiled for other states. The complaints regarding Kansas' figures are almost wholly from people within the state. We do not assert that the Kansas State Board of Agriculture is error proof. Few methods or boards are. All statistical and crop reporting work probably will always have its imperfections. Well directed criticism should prove helpful and would doubtless be acceptable to the Board of Agriculture, which, we are sure, is quite ready to adopt any suggestions giving assurance of betterment. In fact, with that end in view the procedure is amended or revised whenever the prospect is that a new way will improve the work.

The methods employed in Kansas are, in the main, along lines established more than a third of a century ago. During this time they have been, of course, perfected and improved. It seems plausible to assume that there is nothing radically wrong with the present system. In order that the reader may judge for himself, it may be said that the acres in crops and the numbers of live stock are obtained each year in a house-to-house canvass by the assessor at the same time he is making his rounds listing property for taxation. He is required by law and his oath of office to gather these agricultural statistics, and attest their accuracy by affidavit. These sworn returns are the foundation of the Board's statistical work.

As to conditions, yields and values, each report is a consensus of the opinions of 1,600 to 2,000 representative farmers and others thoroughly tested for their intelligence, careful observation and conservatism, on the ground and in the fields practically throughout the year—the producers themselves. Reports on yields are never asked for until crops have been harvested and it is known by measure and weight just how they are turning out. The average of what 15 or more farmers report as to the yield per acre of wheat in their county, for instance, is applied to the total acreage of wheat in that county, as shown by the assessors' sworn returns, certified to the Board by the county clerk. Each county in the state is treated similarly for each crop. The secretary of the Board has nothing to do with the figures except to carefully compile and clarify the information and give it to the public. The Board is the official clearing house for authentic crop data, and the secretary is its executive.

Occasional suggestions from farmers are that the returns are too high and to

offset these are the professions of the millers that they are too low. The chances are that both are probably influenced either by environment or from selfish motives, the assumption being that if less wheat were reported, the price would be higher to the farmer and if more wheat were reported it would mean lower priced grain for the miller.

As between these two interests the Board's statistics seem to strike the happy medium, and the logic of that position would seem to bear out their fairness and accuracy. As a matter of fact, instead of overstating yields, the Kansas Board always leans towards conservatism so strongly that one might more plausibly insist that crops were understated. This is borne out, too, by the following table, comparing wheat yields of Kansas, as reported by the State Board and the United States Department of Agriculture:

KANSAS WHEAT PRODUCTION.

	Kansas State Report, Bu.	United States Report, Bu.
1911.....	51,365,000	53,438,000
1910.....	51,017,833	52,068,000
1909.....	50,958,740	52,203,000
1908.....	76,808,922	79,282,000

It is well known that if discretion is exercised in the matter, it is really toward conservatism, to understate, rather than overstate; to make sure Kansas can deliver just a little more goods than have been advertised. That is the Board's policy and it is strictly adhered to. The Board's reports are intended to inform the world how much of our goods are available to supply demands. In this way they facilitate trade between the owner and purchaser, and at the same time record without bias, the state's growth, development and wealth. They are a safeguard, too, to various interests. Were it not for accurate, truthful official reports from unbiased sources, the schemes and fakes, the crop-killing and crop-boosting the warring grain speculators would put through would leave the producer in the dark, and make him and the public a prey of sharks.

The Board of Agriculture never anticipates, prophesies or predicts; it deals only with "what is." Collectively, its crop reports constitute the state's balance wheel of business. They show the buyers where the goods are and purchasers compete for them, strengthening prices. And when prices are founded on its reports they are of sound base, and are so regarded not only in Kansas but wherever her productions are sought.

It should have a wholesome effect if our people were more familiar with the methods and aims of the State Board of Agriculture in its statistical and crop-reporting work, and in order that this may be brought about KANSAS FARMER presents the foregoing statements.

WOULD RENT LARGE FARM

KANSAS FARMER'S advice to the young man in issue of January 20 is in part good—very good.

More money can be made from a 10-acre tract than from much larger farms, but it involves much more strenuous effort, for it must be devoted to the growing of vegetables or fruits, and knowing this, most of us are not willing to pay the price for the land. The limit of success on a small farm is gauged by the capacity of the man.

My advice would be to rent at least 160 acres. Plant as much corn as could be cultivated well. The balance of tillable land sow to wheat, oats, barley, speltz, and if needed for stock, some of the non-saccharine forage crops.

I recommend renting the larger farm because the same can be worked with less labor, easier on both man and horses, less expense, and even in less time devoted to the same crops on fewer acres. Instead of three mares—four or more, according to number of acres—bought cheaper on account of age, if breeders, would be better business than the same money invested in two or three younger and higher-priced animals. The advice as to the other stock is such as I would give, only I would prefer to pay more per head and get registered stock, particularly cows. If cream is to be sold, or butter made, a separator will more than pay for itself if five cows are milked.

As to the implements—gang plow, 8-foot disc, 24-foot spiketooth harrow if of the right sort, two-row corn cultivator, disc drill and harvester can all be oper-

ated with four 1,000-pound horses. The time saved with these wide-sweeping implements is really secondary to the amount of moisture they conserve by getting over the ground in the short time nature allows in a dry time. Study well the implement question, and see that they measure up to the requirements. With sufficient horsepower, and with little change, but with no greater number of implements than would be required on an 80-acre farm as outlined by the editor, a man could easily care for the stock advised to make a start on the 80, and put in an additional 80 in small grain during the fall and early spring.

I operated 160 acres in Nebraska for a number of years. Much of the time I milked from seven to twelve cows and did my own farm work, except in haying and harvesting. I commenced with six cows and six heifer calves. In five years they increased to 65 head, besides selling from two to ten steers a year. I also bred my mares, and had some 14 head of horses and colts, which, with the bull, gave me 80 head, besides a few hogs. I kept a hired man during haying and harvesting and corn gathering.

Keep the question, "Why?" uppermost, and in digging for the answer the reasoning faculties will be developed and much that is hidden will be revealed. Take not only one, but a number of the best agricultural papers—also get bulletins issued, but many of the experiments are conducted without regard to the cost of production.—F. C. JOHNSON, Akron,

Farm Inquiries

Nature's Cleanser.

A subscriber asks: "What is Old Dutch Cleanser?" It is a fine, white powder found in various sections of western Nebraska. In prehistoric periods the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains were racked by terrific volcanic eruptions, and as a result, there are found today deposits of a curious, fine volcanic dust which geologists say must have been at one time a boiling, seething mass of whitish rock, so agitated and so active that, rising in a foam-like state, it was thrown forth in the form of a mist, which, cooling, settled to the earth in the form of a fine white powder. Each minute speck of this powder is of a flaky, porous condition, with fine feathery edges, and of very remarkable soapine activity.

Moisture Conservation.

Our subscriber, T. C. G., Creve Coeur, Mo., gives his method of cultivation to retain moisture in case of dry season. He says:

"I have found it to be very good in raising late potatoes in our locality. I plow the ground during May, disk and roll after each rain until planting time, which is from June 15 until July 1. The past season I planted on the 3rd of July and yielded over 200 bushels per acre. I have had seasons when I raised more per acre when the potatoes had but one rain during the whole season of growth.

"When planting, I take a two-horse disk cultivator, set the disks close together and throw out a furrow which leaves the ground in ridges about three feet apart. Then I take a single shovel plow and draw the furrow in bottom of depression, which puts the potatoes quite deep in ground. I cover with small plow to the depth of about three inches, and as the potatoes grow I work them very shallow with cultivator so that by the time the bushes are too large to work the ground is level and has no ridge to dry out.

"I also use this same method for corn when the lay of ground allows for proper drainage and where ground will not wash."

Cowpea Cultivation.

A. A. B., St. John, Kan., writes regarding cowpeas:

"Our land is a black sandy loam. Wheat and corn are our main crops. Kafir, cane, corn fodder and straw are our principal feeds. Alfalfa is limited. The last two years have not been very favorable for growing hay or feed.

"I find ground on which I have grown cowpeas much richer for growing potatoes and field crops. I have found cowpeas equal to alfalfa for feeding stock. Chickens relish them. My horses will do more hard work on cowpeas than on any other hay. For producing milk and cream they are hard to beat. From February 1, 1911, until September 15, 1911, three cows netted us \$83, besides butter and milk for home use. We received for the butter 10 cents to 12½ cents during the late summer. During winter and spring we sold cream which tested an average of 48 per cent butter fat, the test dropping to 30 per cent in summer on grass. I fed no grain with the cowpeas and raised the calves, which were worth \$45.

"In 1910 I listed cowpeas about the first of June. They grew rapidly until the drouth in July checked their growth. They averaged about 5 tons per acre. In 1911 I prepared cowpea ground by disking often until May 30. I used a wheat drill, closing holes to make rows 26 inches apart. I cultivated with an A harrow until the peas began to cover the ground. I employ surface cultivation to retain moisture. This was the object in harrowing. This crop yielded at the rate of 6 tons per acre.

Another field I drilled, closing every other hole of the drill. These did not have room to vine, and only yielded 4 tons per acre. This method required much more seed.

"I cut cowpeas just before the pods began to turn. After wilting, I raked them into wind rows and placed in small cocks for about three days. Then I put them in the barn. They got so warm I thought they would mould, but they came out fine and bright.

"With high-priced land and labor, the problem is solved with a few cows, a silo and pea hay. I plant New Era variety of cowpeas, as they are the early kind."

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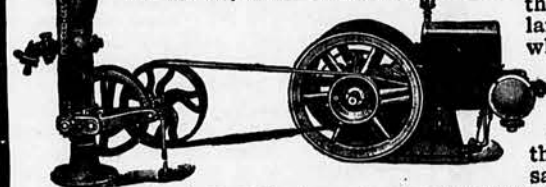


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For those who wish a popular-priced engine which, when not in use for pumping, can be carried or trucked from place to place to operate various other machines, this outfit will prove very satisfactory. It is fully guaranteed. Sells at the lowest price at which a first-class equipment of this size and type can be produced and sold. The price of 1½ H. P. engine, \$42; the price of 2½ H. P. engine, \$62; the price of 4 H. P. engine, \$98.50; others accordingly. All prices F. O. B. factory. Pump jack, etc., a trifle extra, depending on type. Fully described in free book on Pumping Specialties.

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The complete line of Fuller and Johnson Engines not only includes all styles and sizes of pumping outfits but covers the whole range of All-Purpose Gasoline Engines. Our Double-Efficiency line of Farm Engines, from 3 to 16 H. P., inclusive, has won the highest reputation for quality, durability and performance, for many years. This great line of engines has been built for those who have heavy, long continued service or kind of work which demands and requires the best and highest refinements that can be built into a gasoline engine to give it maximum life and endurance.

The Double-Efficiency line includes all sizes of stationary and portable engines—saw rigs, etc., etc.

We also build a line of high-grade, popular-priced Gasoline Engines, absolutely the most advanced and best on the market for anything like the price, backed by not only the regular guarantee of this company, but by its long-established reputation for high quality and satisfactory service. The prices on these engines start at \$42.00. This line retains the distinguishing features of our Double-Efficiency Engines—the Fuller & Johnson cooling system—the extra large, forged crank shafts with extra long bearings and the heavy fly wheels to insure steady running. We have added many improvements not found on other low-priced engines. For those who buy on the basis of price and want the most for their money, our new line of engines offers full measure of honest value. You will save big money by writing at once for a special bulletin which describes and illustrates completely the new line of Fuller & Johnson low-priced engines.

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Don't invest a dollar in a Pumping Outfit or All-Purpose Farm Engine until you have sent for a copy of these important publications. No matter what the needs, we have an engine to meet them, at the price you want to pay. Write us today for the Free Engine Books. (346)

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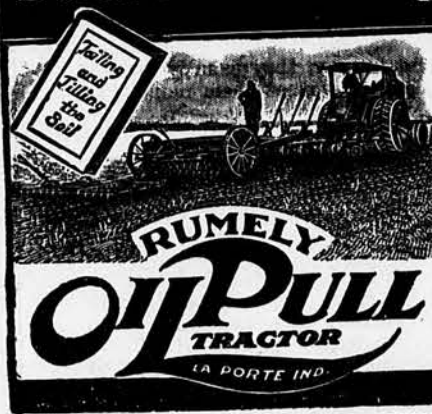
Manufacturers of "People's Price" Engines, Double-Efficiency Engines, Farm Pump Engines and Pumping Specialties.

spring broken sod, Campbell, the dry farming expert, in connection with the M. Rumely Company, manufacturers of Oil Pull, will this spring break and sow to flax 400 acres just east of Akron, on the main line of the Burlington, some 90 miles east of Denver. This demonstration will not only show what can be done with flax under the conditions prevailing over most of the plains country, but it will be used also to show what can be done by the modern tractors in the breaking and preparation of the soil. This demonstration is for the purpose of determining what flax will do as a first crop, and what it will cost per bushel to produce it. If this demonstration on a large scale proves a success, it will mean the salvation of many homesteaders and millions of dollars to the wealth of Colorado and western Kansas and Nebraska, and, in fact, to every land owner located west of the 100th meridian.

Care of Seed Corn.

A letter from S. R. McC., Rich Hill, Mo., and bringing to the editor five grains of germinated corn, states that these kernels were from an ear which had been exposed all winter to the freezing weather of that locality. The writer's argument is that cold does not affect the germination of corn. The letter, however, describes the care of the ear, as follows: The ear was gathered early

Get Your Land Seeded—Before Your Neighbor's is Plowed



Start work on the same day—but finish days ahead! With an Oil Pull you can plow 12 to 30 acres a day—harrow and seed at the same time if you wish. Plow deeper—insure bumper profits. Let the Oil Pull be your engine for running all the belt power machines from the saw to silo filler—and your traction engine for hauling plows, road machinery, etc.

Send Name!

You ought to know all about the Oil Pull—built in a size and at a price for you. Send name now for free catalog. Address **M. RUMELY CO.,** LaPorte, Ind., U. S. A.

in October and hung in a tree where it remained until March 18, and during this time the temperature ranged from 65 above zero to 23 below. The care this ear received proves that if the corn is gathered early and thoroughly dried prior to freezing weather, low temperatures will have no bad effect on germination. The husks were on this ear and

were sufficient protection against the absorption of moisture. This instance, however, pretty clearly illustrates that corn is not a hothouse plant and that in the proper care of seed no hothouse methods need be employed. Gather the seed corn early in the fall—as soon as it has matured—thoroughly dry it, and it will withstand the lowest temperatures.



A farmer can give many more reasons for owning an automobile than the city man can give.

And if you ask a farmer who owns a Mitchell car why he selected that particular car, he can give you unanswerable reasons—for example:

The makers of Mitchell cars couldn't afford to make an automobile that wasn't the best for the money; they've got their wagon reputation to live up to, and they've been 77 years making this reputation.

Mitchell vehicles and Mitchell fairness in business deals are known everywhere.

Nobody wants an automobile that is apt to break down or get out of order; the farmer is too far from supplies and repairs to take a chance, so the Mitchell quality and service appeal to him.

He wants simple construction and abundant power; he gets both in a Mitchell.

For pleasure trips, church-going and visiting he wants a good looking car—the Mitchell is beautiful in every line.

He wants an up-to-date car that the young folks will be proud of—the Mitchell meets this requirement. An automobile on the farm makes the young people more contented.

Farmers are careful and intelligent buyers; they usually demand the full value for their money—Mitchell cars meet them more than half way in giving value for value.

Mitchell cars are built for the man who can't afford to make a mistake.

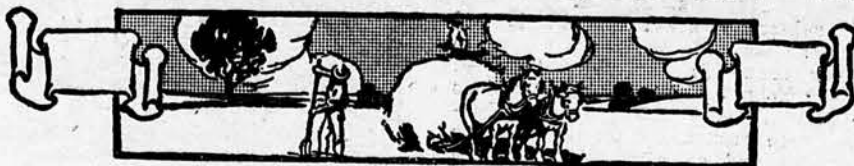
Write to us for further information.

The Mitchell 60 Horse Power, 6 cylinder, 7 passengers,	\$2250
The Mitchell 48 Horse Power, 6 cylinder, 5 passengers,	\$1750
The Mitchell 35 Horse Power, 4 cylinder, 5 passengers,	\$1350
The Mitchell 30 Horse Power, 4 cylinder, 4 passengers,	\$1150
The Mitchell 30 Horse Power, 4 cylinder, 2 passenger	
Runabout, without top,	\$950

Mitchell-Lewis Motor Company
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THE FARM



It is our belief that poor care contributes more toward poor stock than does poor breeding. The best of breeding is a failure unless supported by good care and good feeding. These are necessary to make blood tell. Common to inferior blood, with good feed and care, will result in gain and profit in excess of the best breeding with poor feed and poor care. The best cross to be made on many herds is that of the common stock already on the farm with the corn crib and alfalfa stack.

A subscriber writes that while the tendency may just now be toward smaller farms in Kansas and in the middle west, he is certain that within a few years the tendency will be toward larger farms, for the reason that the wealthy farmer of today will add to his present land holdings by the purchase of the farms of farmers who at this time are not able to farm profitably. The right of the man of means to buy land can never be denied him. His judgment in putting his surplus of cash into land is good, but that land must after it passes into his hands yield him a satisfactory return on his investment. Such land to yield such income must be farmed, and it must be farmed well. It is our contention, therefore, that such farms as he purchases will not lose their identity by consolidation with other tracts of land, but on the other hand to yield the largest return must be farmed intensively, and intensive farming as a practical operation cannot be applied to large areas. The land-holder will find the necessity of improving these farms with comfortable buildings for the tenant, and will ultimately find the necessity of becoming a partner with the tenant in the operation of such farms. He will become a partner to the extent of furnishing implements and live stock for the operation of the farm, and also a partner to the extent of advising and possibly governing the farm operations as to crops grown, method of cultivation, etc.

The beef of the future must be produced on the farms of the corn belt, which farms will average a quarter section. There is no reason why we cannot in the corn belt produce beef economically. This is now being done and has been for years on the farms of the east, and conditions on these farms do not point to such economical production as on the farms of the middle west. The farmer west of the 100th meridian will produce feeders—a thing he is now doing to a large degree. These stockers and feeders will continue to go to the farms of the corn belt, as they are now doing, except that in the future the corn belt farms will feed and fatten more cattle than they are now doing. The above is the natural and in fact the only source of beef supply this country has left. This condition is not to be deprecated because good stockers will yield the producer more good money than grain for market, and the corn belt farmer cannot market his grain to a better advantage than on the farm to good stock. He cannot maintain the fertility of his corn growing farms more easily or more cheaply than by producing beef on these farms and the returning of the manure from the feed lot to the field.

The most effective mulch in the conservation of moisture in the corn field is a well cultivated surface one to three inches in depth. This can be made by a small shoveled shallow running implement that will leave the ground perfectly level. A one-horse spring tooth cultivator used after the corn is too big to cultivate with the two-horse plow will answer the purpose. A six or eight-shovel spring tooth cultivator is made for such purpose, and it is successful. Any implement which will run shallow and not disturb the corn roots, but cover the entire surface between the corn rows, can be successfully used. Hundreds of corn fields coming under the immediate notice of the editor, and about Topeka, were made to yield 15 to 20 bushels more corn per acre last year than would otherwise have been yielded had this

surface cultivation not been diligently and persistently practiced. There are seasons of abundant rainfall when such cultivation is not necessary, but in most seasons throughout Kansas cultivation resulting in this soil mulch will conserve such moisture as will increase the production. This applies not only to corn, Kafir and sorghum for grain, but the farming of these crops for roughage. If we will pursue the same farming policy in the production of roughage as we do in the case of grain, we will be insured to a much greater extent than at present in having sufficient available roughage for farm stock.

The spring cultivation of winter wheat is a question regarding which several inquiries have been received. In those sections where conservation of moisture is important and where there is likely to be a scarcity of rainfall during the growing season, it seems a good plan to go over the wheat once with a harrow, the teeth of which are set slanting, and the harrowing to be done with the wheat rows as drilled. In those fields where a crust has formed or where the ground has cracked, the harrowing will be beneficial. These remarks will apply generally to fields west of the 98th meridian, and, in fact, to fields which are in one or the other of the conditions above named. In the western section the principal objection to harrowing wheat is the pulverization and the loosening of the surface soil, making it susceptible to blowing. The lay of the field and the condition of the soil must be taken into consideration in such harrowing. If the wheat was disked into wheat stubble, harrowing will not result in blowing, and should accomplish much good. In those sections east of the 98th meridian, spring harrowing does not seem generally beneficial. At any rate the Nebraska Experiment Station has so found. For four successive years harrowing winter wheat showed an average loss in the yield of grain, varying from nine-tenths to 9.2 bushels per acre as compared with no cultivation. When it came to rolling the wheat quite different results were observed. At this station rolling drilled wheat in the spring increased the yield 5.1 bushels per acre more than in the case of unrolled wheat. The rolling was done as soon as the ground was dry enough to work nicely. A corrugated roller rather than a smooth roller should be used, so that the furrows created will minimize blowing. There is a wide diversity of opinion among farmers as to the advantages of spring harrowing or rolling of winter wheat. The experience of the most successful wheat growers in each locality is the best guide with reference to spring cultivation of wheat.

We have a letter from a subscriber who says he is tired of newspaper talk to the effect that the farmer is urged to produce larger crops. He claims that the production of more wheat and corn per acre can result in one thing only, namely, a reduction in the price. It seems unreasonable almost that anyone should take this view. When it is realized that the consumption of all farm products in this country is increasing in a greater proportion than production, it does not seem possible that increased production would have the effect of reducing prices, barring the usual year to year fluctuation. The increased production of our staple farm crops even at a small reduction in price will result in greater profit from each field. For instance, 40 bushels of corn produced per acre, selling at 50 cents per bushel, will make the farmer more money than the production of 20 bushels at 60 cents per bushel. The interest and taxes on land, farming equipment, expense of cultivation, being the same in the case of the 40-bushel crop as the 20-bushel crop. In other words, the old principle, namely, maximum production resulting in the minimum cost of production, will apply to farm crops as well as to factory methods. It is very certain that the farms of the United States will never be called upon to produce corn or wheat in excess of consumption at profitable prices to the farmer for producing the

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Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,
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Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.
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Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50
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such wool has a longer fibre. Wool buyers pay more for
long staple—and you get the longest by shearing with a

Stewart No. 9 Ball Bearing Shearing Machine

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

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

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send \$2.00 and we
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and transportation
charges back if
not pleased.

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Jaw Cure will cure the most severe case of
Lump Jaw in Cattle in three weeks time, and leave no
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same. Failure of the American farmer
to produce the food necessary for the
people of the United States will result
in reciprocity agreements and tariff
schedules which will permit the importa-
tion of foodstuffs into the United States
for feeding our people at a price which
the consuming public can afford to pay.
It is up to the American farmer to feed
the American people or our consuming
public must obtain their food supplies
elsewhere.

Green Manure.

At a farmers' institute recently the
question of advisability of sowing clo-
ver, cow peas, rape, etc., to plow under
green for the building up of the soil,
was discussed.

To do the thing suggested above is a
good practice, but not until all the barn-
yard manure produced on the farm and
all that it is possible to produce there
has been used. In making the statement
it is not our desire to discourage the
growing of the legumes mentioned and
the plowing under of the same. It is
advisable to grow five or six times as
many legumes on our lands as we are
now growing, but we believe in feeding
these legumes to live stock and the re-
turn of the manure to the fields. In
this connection, all the straw and other
litter produced on the farm should be
worked into manure through the barns
and gotten onto the fields.

Early Plowing Pays.

Speaking of his success with a tractor
for plowing, E. C. Powers, Hamby,
Texas, writes: "My Hart-Parr engine
is a perfect success. On August 22,
1911, we began plowing 1,500 acres, fin-
ishing up November 1. Our engine is 22
horsepower. We pulled 16 disks and
three sections of harrows. We were
green hands, having no experience with
gas power. We had no trouble which
we could not overcome without the aid
of anyone. The cost of fuel is about
one-half, and not more than two-thirds
under any circumstances, compared with
steam. My judgment would be that the
expense of team and steam plowing is
about equal under normal conditions.
For threshing, the Hart-Parr is an ideal
thing for power. The expense for fuel
for plowing in this section ranges from
15 to 20 cents per acre.

"The advantage in early plowing is
great in this section. This is a dry
country. Often the early plowing will
make double the crop as compared with
late plowing. I once had a piece of
wheat which made 18 bushels with early
plowing, where late plowing in the same
field, side by side, made only five bush-
els."

Alfalfa Silage.

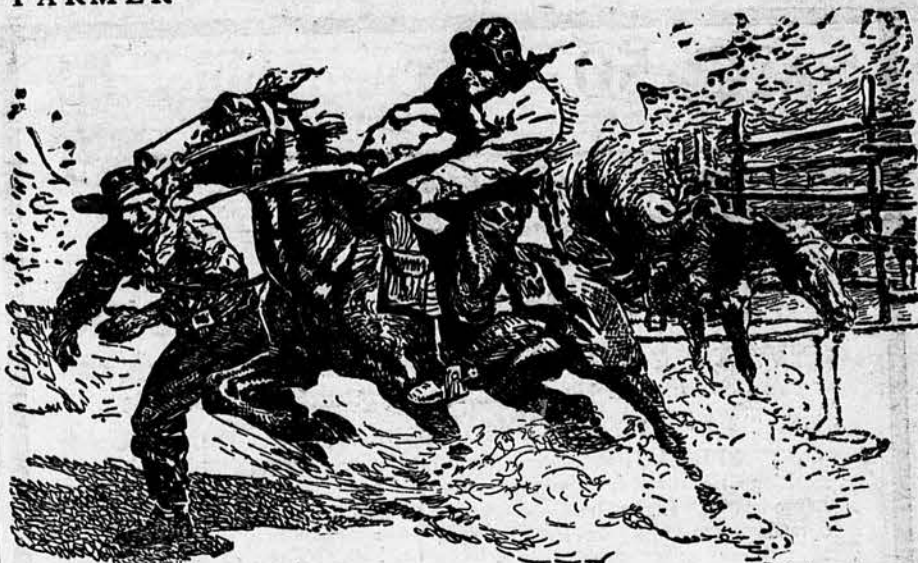
Many inquiries are received as to
whether or not alfalfa makes good
silage. Alfalfa does make good silage,
but alfalfa is so good as hay and out-
side of the silo that it is not advisable
to place it in a silo except as a means
of saving its fullest feeding value in
case it is impossible, on account of rainy
weather, to cure the crop for stacking.
Alfalfa is one of the few plants which,
as hay, is succulent. Placing alfalfa in
a silo does not add to its feeding value
to the extent of cost of siloing.

Many Kansas farmers are buying and
erecting silos early this spring in order
that in case the first crop of alfalfa is
difficult to cure they may place such
crop in the silo and in this way save
its greatest value. Such farmers figure
on feeding out the alfalfa silage when
pastures get short early next fall, and
have the silo empty and ready for the
corn or Kafir crop when it is ready for
the silo.

The silo handled in this way offers a
tremendous advantage in the saving of
the first crop of alfalfa, which, in east-
ern Kansas in particular, is difficult to
cure on account of the wet soil and the
early rains, and a further advantage in
providing conveniently a succulent late
summer and early fall feed when pas-
tures fail.

The Kansas Experiment Station has
saved a crop of alfalfa which after be-
ing placed in the cock had been rained
on and with no chance of its drying out
the same was placed in the silo while
still wet from the rains. The feeding
results were satisfactory.

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



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FIFTY years ago the Pony
Express became the most
efficient messenger service
ever known.

Pony riders carried mes-
sages from Missouri to Cali-
fornia, nearly two thousand
miles across mountains and
deserts, through blizzards and
sand storms, constantly in
danger of attack by hostile
Indians.

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at short intervals, and the
messages, relayed from rider
to rider, were delivered in the
record-breaking time of seven
and one-half days.

Railroad and telegraph took

the place of the Pony Express,
carrying messages across this
western territory. Today the
telephone lines of the Bell
System have done more, for
they have bound together
ranch and mine and camp
and village.

This network of telephone
lines, following the trails of the
Indians, connects with the
telegraph to carry messages
throughout the world.

By means of Universal Bell
Service the most remote settler
is no longer isolated, but has
become a constantly informed
citizen of the American Com-
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You can put up your own Cyclone Fence—no expert workmen or special machinery are required. It will go up smooth, straight and tight, whether you use wood or iron posts and no matter how uneven the ground. And once it is up your fence troubles and expenses are ended for the rest of your life—for Cyclone fence—especially when put up on our iron posts with wrought bases is absolutely permanent and repair-proof.

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OUR GOPHER DEATH WILL DO THE BUSINESS.

Comes in tablet form, easy to use, safe. The gophers and squirrels eat these tablets and the poison kills. Now is the time to use them, when the ground is dry and the squirrels are hungry. They will eat them greedily. 1,400 tablets, \$1.25; special rat tablets, 25 cts.; special mole tablets, 75 cts. Ask your druggist for them, or to get them for you, and if he will not, send direct. We will fill your order. Free booklet on "Rodents of North America," describes pocket gophers, etc., sent postpaid. Ask for it.

FORT DODGE CHEMICAL COMPANY, Fort Dodge, Iowa.

STETTLER'S COMBINATION WIRE FENCE TOOL

For wire fence repairing. Sure cure for fence mending trouble. Made of drop forged steel; wt., 3 1/2 lbs.; 18 inches long. Sold under iron-clad guarantee. Used by fence and section foremen of the Santa Fe, Rock Island and Burlington R. R. Write for 40-page illustrated, descriptive booklet and special proposition. Reference: Any bank in Medford. Agents wanted.

STETTLER & SON, MEDFORD, OKLA.

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Handy Wagons For Farm Work

Low, so high lifting, last a lifetime. Easy for horse and man. Broad tired steel wheels cannot be broken and do not make ruts. No tire setting, nothing to dry apart. All tire widths. Write for free book to-day to

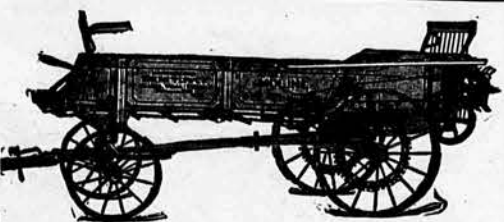
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\$69.50Cash with order
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ILLUSTRATED FOLDER FREE

SPREADERPositive drive from both wheels
Large beater. Light Draft
Spreads one to twenty-one loads per acre.**TRUCK**3 1/4 Cast Skein, Hickory Axles
Angle Steel Front, Full Length
Rear Hounds, Steel Wheels
Flange Tires. Mud Lugs.

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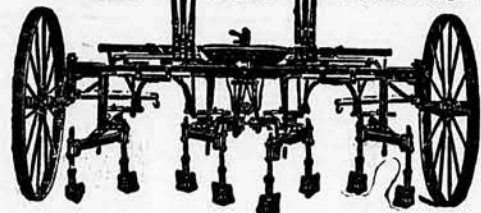
Most all rural telephones connect
with the Bell System for Long Distance
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markets



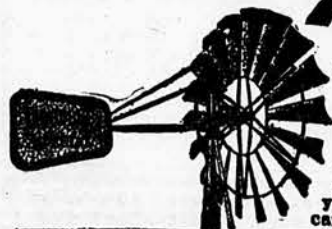
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Telephone Company**

RANKIN Two Row CULTIVATORS

15 DAYS'
TRIAL
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FARM.SAVES
A HANDSPECIAL
LOW
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INTRODUCE

THE ORIGINAL SUCCESS-
FUL TWO-ROW Cultivator in
America. David Rankin's needs
as the greatest corn raiser in
the world, compelled its in-
ception and development.

RANKIN TWO-ROW CUL-
TIVATORS are unequalled in
construction, operation and
efficiency. This is the origi-
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America. Better today than
ever. Saves a hand on every
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than to do without it. Don't
fail to write for the great
special price offer, and free
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WINDMILLS**

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for five years will not only buy an 8' Goodhue Windmill
and 80' Steel Tower, but will pay for all your pumping,
buy all your repairs, and furnish you with a new mill and
tower if yours is destroyed within five years by cyclone,
tornado, run-away teams or any other cause except
willful abuse or neglect.

You cannot even pump your water for that sum in any
other way. The time you lose starting and stopping
your engine will amount to more than that. You simply
cannot afford to use any other power for pumping.

Goodhue Windmills are strong, durable and
safe, are self-oiling, close governing and will get
the most power out of any wind. Write us to-
day for our catalogue and the details of our
really remarkable proposition. Delays are
expensive. Do not delay.

APPLETON MFG. CO., 319 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill.

LIVE STOCK



Among other things, look for the sows
that have quiet dispositions and are
good mothers. Don't sell these.

If the sow does not clean the trough,
be sure to clean it yourself before the
pigs are fed. Soured swill will make
pigs sick.

When pigs are a week old see that
both the sow and the pigs get plenty
of exercise. Don't let the pigs form the
habit of getting under the straw and
staying there. This brings disease.

It takes about 800 men to man a mod-
ern battleship. Wonder just how much
corn and alfalfa those warship fellows
could raise and feed to cattle and hogs
"out there in Kansas." They would be-
come producers and add to the wealth
of the country out here.

In breeding operations the successful
man is he who sells what his customers
want. Select your breed and then get
the blood lines, type and quality that
are most in demand by buyers. Have a
variety so that the buyer may get good
stuff to nick with his own.

Oats and rape will take care of the
early pasture question for hogs. It is
not too late to sow a patch of rape yet,
and it will be good all summer if not
pastured too close. Hurdles can be built
across the field so that only a part of
it need be used while the other part
grows again.

KANSAS FARMER issue of April 13 has
just reached me, and I wish to thank
you for the excellent manner in which
my article is presented and for the very
good illustration which accompanies the
same. — WAYNE DINSMORE, Secretary
Percheron Society of America, Chicago,
Ill.

I like the live stock department of
KANSAS FARMER and want especially to
commend the stand you are taking on
the beef cattle situation and the good
work you are doing for pure-bred live
stock. — PROF. G. C. WHEELER, expert in
Animal Husbandry, Kansas Agricultural
College.

J. L. Francis, Severton, Kan., sold a
bunch of 175 high-grade dehorned Here-
ford steers at Kansas City for \$7.40.
These steers weighed 1,077 pounds and
went to a Clay County, Missouri, farmer
who will put them on full feed for the
market-topping class. This is the high-
est price paid for feeders in several
months.

The winter was a hard one, and some
losses among farm animals occurred, but
the spring is the dangerous season.
Green grass in the early season amounts
to little more than green water, and
even animals that have been well win-
tered will starve on it. If the animals
come out of the winter thin and weak
and their owners depend upon early
grass alone, the losses will probably be
heavy.

Hogs in Dickinson County.

My hogs are all in good health and
I now have 180 head, 60 fall pigs and
70 spring pigs. The early March litters
were not so good because of bad weather,
but the April litters were all good. There
has not been over 35 per cent of the
spring farrow saved in Dickinson County,
and there are seeds of farmers who have
no hogs. Hogs were never before so
scarce in this county. My opinion is
that if we get a fair corn crop, the hog
business will be O. K. I still have 15
more sows to farrow, and also have a
few good fall boars for my customers. —
J. J. HARTMAN, Breeder of Poland
Chinas, Elmo, Kan.

Will Have New Mexican Steers.

J. T. Robb, who feeds out a good many
cattle on his big farm near Wakarusa,
Kan., has arranged to ship in 1,000 head
of good New Mexican steers which he
bought last winter.

"I am not going to ship these steers
to arrive before the first of May," said
Mr. Robb. "I think a great mistake is
very often made by allowing cattle to
be shipped to Kansas pastures before
the grass is large enough to keep them

properly. My steers are the aged kind,
and exceptionally good in quality. By
running on good range all winter, they
are in pretty good flesh now, and will
reach my pasture in very nice good
shape."

These steers will cost Mr. Robb laid
down right at \$50 a head.

Kafir Corn for Sheep.

While the past winter was a severe
one, and while stock feed ran short in
some localities, reports indicate that
those farmers who handled sheep have
been fairly successful even though they
had little or no previous experience.

The peculiar season last summer
brought out many perplexing problems
and solved others. Among the latter was
a demonstration of the real worth of
Kafir corn. This crop grew and yielded
well where corn was a failure, and many
a farmer who had the foresight to plant
Kafir when the weather threatened the
corn crop has had reason to be thankful.

During the winter much of this Kafir
was fed to sheep and, in some localities,
they are reported as doing remarkably
well on Kafir and prairie hay alone.

Whole heads are fed in the morning,
and the grain with prairie hay for the
evening ration. Sheep will eat Kafir
and grind every grain of it perfectly so
that it is not necessary to grind it for
them. Every Kansas farmer should
plan to include Kafir as a part of his
yearly crop.

Sheep Did It.

"I lost about \$1,000 worth of hogs last
fall, but my sheep have more than made
good," said Mr. James Lunger of May-
etta, Kan. "My lambs were bought on
the market and turned into the corn-
field to clean up. The first shipment I
made netted me over \$1 per head and
cost me absolutely nothing, as they put
on all their gain from waste materials.
The last shipment I made netted me
\$2.50 per head, but they were older and
heavier. I still have a nice bunch to
market, and their gains warrant me in
saying that they will make even a bet-
ter profit."

"There are almost no cattle in the
country, and hogs are few. They will
both be at a premium in a short time,
as it takes some time to stock up on
cattle, and the pig farrows have not
been saved this spring on account of
the cold, damp weather. The man who
gets into either hogs or cattle now will
make money, and I think the sheep
proposition will receive more attention
in Kansas than heretofore."

Pure-Bred Hogs for Pork.

One of the largest hog feeders in Ohio,
who feeds more than 1,000 head for
market each year, has made a report on
his operations which is of special inter-
est. After feeding hogs of no breeding
and grades for many years and then
changing to pure-breds, he carefully
compared results. He is a careful book-
keeper and weighed his feed in and the
hogs out, and knows what he is talking
about. After long experience and care-
ful work he finds that the pure-bred hog
brings a profit of \$2 to \$5 per head more
than he can get from grades. This is
perhaps unusual, because so few people
breed and feed pure-bred hogs for mar-
ket, but it is not surprising. That is
just what a pure-bred hog is for, but
they are so few in numbers that we can
barely produce enough for breeding pur-
poses.

Every farmer will admit that good
blood helps the market hog, but com-
paratively few are willing to seriously
consider the idea of using only pure-
bred hogs for market. Yet that is just
the thing to do, especially on high priced
land where money is to be made only
by aid of the best machinery.

The pure-bred hog will feed better and
fatten quicker than the grade, and he
will put on more pounds of gain for
feed given than anything his inferior.
Scrubs have no place on Kansas farms,
but good money is made on grades be-
cause of the element of good blood
which they contain. The more of this
blood they possess, the better machines
they are for manufacturing corn and
alfalfa into money.

Hog Wallow Prevents Disease

THE hot weather is a trying time for hogs. In addition to the heat, they have to stand the attacks of hog cholera, scurvy and lice.

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The Market Hog.
In his address before the recent Berkshire Congress, Prof. J. J. Ferguson, of Chicago, said:

"With prices for good hogs at levels which have prevailed during the past year, it seems almost unnecessary from a breeder's or feeder's standpoint to make any close comparisons, as to type, as all the hogs that have come forward have been taken at good prices. While no one can predict the future of the hog market, it looks as though the hog man would have his innings for this year at least.

"We have in this country a great variety of natural conditions, resulting in a wide range of crop production. This leads to a marked difference in the character and quality of hogs produced in different sections, consequently we can readily divide our hog-producing territory into well defined areas, each producing a characteristic type of market hog. The corn belt states of the Middle West have given us lard hogs; New York and New England states have produced a medium type between lard and bacon hogs, while the grain country of the Northwest produced the highest grade of export bacon. A swine breeder, aiming for best results, should carefully study conditions of soil, climate and crop production in his territory and select the breed or class of hogs which has been known to thrive under similar conditions in other territory. It would be a mistake to endeavor to produce high-grade lard hogs in Minnesota and North Dakota; likewise it would be impossible to maintain a high standard in production of hogs for export bacon in Illinois and Iowa. While we cannot see any advantage in further multiplication of breeds, we believe there is a permanent place for each of our recognized breeds.

"In handling mixed droves of hogs at large markets, packers do not discriminate along breed lines; they handle pure-breds and grades of all recognized breeds. Through wide market connections they are able to find an outlet for the product of all classes of hogs. There is, however, a class of hogs which, while profitable for the feeder to produce, is also a desirable hog in the packing house and in the store of the retail dealer.

"A good barrow should be smooth and well finished, possessing a symmetrical outline, with well balanced development in all parts. He should stand squarely on sound limbs, showing dense, firm bone, strong enough to carry him to a desirable finish weight without breaking down. The head and neck should be of medium weight; the shoulders and hams smooth and laid evenly with the sides, shoulders free from shield and hams firm and compact. There should be no surplus fat behind the shoulders, over the loins, around the tail-head or along the bottom lines. While the most desirable weight changes from time to time, depending on the demand for lard and provisions, a good packer hog should weigh between 225 and 275 pounds, with an average of 250 pounds. During the past ten years there has been a fairly steady decline in the average weight of hogs received at Western markets.

"The ideal market hog comes from no particular breed, nor is he the result of any particular system of grading or cross-breeding, but it is true that some breeds show a high percentage of desirable market grades. While the number of market hogs showing Berkshire blood is relatively small at Western markets, the quality of Berkshire grades and crosses is unusually high. They have long been recognized as profitable killers, cutting out good hams, tidy shoulders, extra good backs and loins, with a high proportion of side and belly cuts; in fact, many Berkshire grades are almost ideal hogs for bacon production. The demand both from foreign and domestic markets is for lighter, leaner meats finished at earlier ages. Berkshires are right in line with this demand, as they will stand liberal feeding and come to market at 8 to 10 months in prime condition for slaughter without being overfat.

"Breeder of Berkshire swine should keep closely in touch with market conditions, and as in the past should endeavor to supply breeding stock which will produce the highest grade of market hogs. While size, scale and strength of bone are desirable, these should not be developed to the point of injuring quality in the finished meat product. We recognize the Berkshire as being medium in type and believe if Berkshires are maintained as such there will be a steadily increasing demand for pure-bred Berkshires for improving the common stock of the country."

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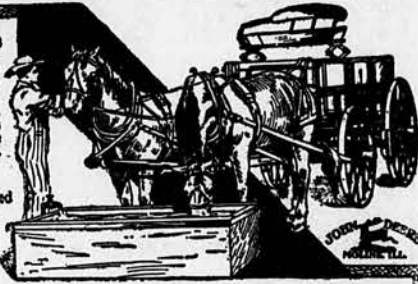


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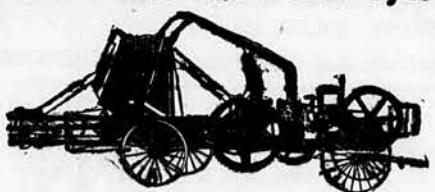
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DAIRY



If the boy has a desire to give some special attention to the dairy herd and dairying, encourage him by permitting him to try his hand. The boys of today will be the men of tomorrow, and the bright boy of today, 15 to 17 years of age, if he is a reader and an observer, is likely to be pretty well posted on a lot of subjects, and dairying may be his specialty. Give the boy a chance.

Milk fever almost without exception attacks the best cows. In the editor's personal experience he never knew an inferior milker to have milk fever. This trouble can be avoided by giving the cow proper attention before calving. A feed which has the effect of loosening the bowels should be given before calving for a period of ten days to two weeks, and should be continued for a week following calving.

The dairy cow deserves a rest of four to six weeks between lactation periods. In proportion to her ability as a milk producer, however, the period of rest she takes will be reduced. If a cow persists in giving milk from one calving to another you can afford to take no risk of injury to the udder by forcing her dry. It is well in the case of such cow to withdraw the liberal ration for a few weeks before calving, the idea being not to stimulate the milk flow.

The cow cannot be regarded as anything other than a market for the grains and the roughage of the farm. The question to determine is whether or not the cow we have is the most profitable market we can obtain. It is recognized, of course, that the cow furnishes a market for otherwise unmarketable roughage, but for such forages for which there is an actual cash market—alfalfa hay, for example—and which are fed to the cow, the cow should be giving in her milk and butter fat a return equal to the market of which we might otherwise avail ourselves.

The poor cow is an extravagance which no farmer can afford, especially so if he feeds and cares for that cow for dairy purposes. If the cow is worth keeping she is worth all the feed she can consume and good stabling, and if she does not return a profit on such care she ought to be replaced by a better cow. We have said time and again that as a rule the average farm cow is not so poor as our methods of feeding and care-taking. We cannot judge a cow until she has had proper care and proper feed. We must brush up on our feed and care, thereby giving the cow a chance, and if she does not make good, replace her with something better.

A dairyman writes asking if it is not advisable to place a drain in the bottom of the silo so that the surplus of juices which collect in the bottom of the silo might run off. The silo should not be drained. It is a mistake to place corn in a silo from which the juices will escape and accumulate in large quantities in the bottom of the silo. The corn should be grown to the point of maturity where there will be no surplusage of juices when the silage settles. Keep in mind that the more mature the crop, to the right point, used in silage, the greater the feeding value. It is an immature crop placed in the silo that will result in the accumulation of juices in the bottom of the silo.

Ex-Governor Hoard on his Wisconsin dairy farms last fall and winter demonstrated a valuable seed corn lesson. He gathered seed corn before the early fall freezes, and this he dried thoroughly before freezing weather. This spring this dried corn tested 97 per cent of germination. Some of the same kind of corn from the same field was left standing through the fall rains and the early freezes. It was then gathered and dried and stored in the same manner as that first above mentioned, with the result that this corn showed a germination test of 70 per cent. Ex-Governor Hoard says that hereafter all his seed corn will

be gathered as early as possible from the standing row and housed at once, protected from moisture and frost.

Last week in our writeup of the dairy herd of W. G. Merritt, Great Bend, Kan., was shown the effect of dairy breeding and the judgment of a man who could buy and assemble such animals, his judgment being governed by dairy conformation or outward appearances. This was one of the important lessons to be taught in that article. Mr. Merritt's success in selecting this herd of 45 cows demonstrates how closely dairy conformation is related to profitable dairy production. Conformation is not an absolutely sure guide to dairy performance, but next to the use of the Babcock test and scales it is the most certain known to modern dairy practice.

The breeders of pure-bred dairy stock are doing a great service to the dairy industry. About the only way they could increase the value of this service would be to breed a greater number of pure-bred animals. There is a great demand for pure-bred dairy sires. This demand is increasing. The logical way for the farmer to improve his herd is by the use of such a sire. In many instances when the results of such improvement have become apparent, the dairyman then wants a few pure-bred females. The results of successful dairying are cumulative and progress can be made only as the supply of dairy stock to meet the demand is provided. There is a wider field for breeders of dairy stock than they are now occupying, and there is a field for more breeders.

Mr. E. B. Merriam of Topeka has a farm of 30 acres on which he is now keeping 20 cows and four or five head of young stock, the feed for which is all being grown on the farm. Mr. Merriam is now erecting his second silo, and within a year from this time will be supporting 40 high grade dairy cows on this little tract, or more, with the young stock one and a half head per acre. He will grow a mixture of field peas and oats for early summer soiling this year, his one silo not furnishing the silage necessary to run the herd until corn silage is available next fall. He will also soil with green alfalfa. He is building the second silo and will have one for winter and one for summer feeding. Mr. Merriam sells his milk to the creamery. The above shows the possibilities of the small farm, which has been much discussed in KANSAS FARMER the past year.

A reader asks whether it would be advisable to borrow money to buy cows. The reader proposes to buy a half dozen pure-bred cows which would produce 350 to 400 pounds of butter fat per year. Unless the inquirer is a good judge of dairy animals and could buy these cows here and there and develop the same, it is probable that he would have to pay \$100 to \$125 for such cows, making his outlay \$600 to \$800. If he were compelled to go to breeders such cows would cost \$200 each. It is a matter of considerable delicacy to advise borrowing money for any purpose. However, such action is safe if backed by good business judgment. There are two things for which we believe the farmer can better afford to borrow money than for anything else. These are good dairy cows and a silo. If the inquirer is a judge of cows—if he knows the feeding and the handling of such cows and buys as first mentioned—he can borrow and pay the debt and have the cows and the offspring clear within three years. Whether it is advisable to go into debt depends upon the buying ability of the borrower and his ability to handle the cows and their offspring after he gets them. Unless the inquirer has such ability we would recommend his buying the best common cows, purchase a pure-bred dairy sire from a large producing family, and start the grading up of a herd from such beginning. In this operation he will learn by experience the proper feeding and handling of the dairy herd, and the risk will be materially lessened.

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Built for rough-and-tumble work. Prying joists, raising floors, wrecking pens and buildings, removing siding, getting "into" and "under" things generally. Greatest nail-puller on earth—pulls them straight, and high as a man can reach. Won't "chaw" or split wood. Pays for itself over and over again in nails and lumber saved. Farmers, this is your Special tool. **BONNER Pry Bars** are made in two sizes: 14 inch at 75c, and 23 inch at \$1.00. Made from drop-forged special formula steel, finely tempered. Best thing you ever got your hand on. Get one today at your dealer's. If not with him, will ship you direct upon receipt of price, charges prepaid. Send dealer's name. Also makers of Bonner's Farmers' Kits. **C. E. BONNER MFG. CO., CHAMPAIGN, ILL.**

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The best proposition ever offered. Write us a postal for our special plan and our free book entitled "Silo Profit." The book tells WHY you should have a silo and our plan tells HOW you can get one. **INDIANA SILO COMPANY,** The largest makers of Silos in the world. Address nearest factory: Union Bldg., Anderson, Ind. Indiana Bldg., Des Moines, Ia. Silo Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SILVERMINE and BOONE CO. WHITE OUR SEED CROWS Grown from Kansas State Agricultural College breeding stock. **Maple Hill Farms** Earnest W. Young, Prop. R. R. No. 6, Box K-F-71 Lawrence, Kansas

Couldn't Get Along Without It.
William N. Hanschell, Morrowville, Kan., writes: "Enclosed find check for renewal of KANSAS FARMER, which I could not do without."

Thinks Well Of Kansas Farmer.
Blaine Hall, Mt. Pleasant, Texas, writes: "I am a native of Kansas and lived in Kansas all my life until January a year ago, when I moved to Texas, and am now engaged in fruit and truck farming. My father, J. H. W. Hall, has been taking KANSAS FARMER ever since I can remember, and is still taking it. I am also a subscriber. We have derived much valuable information from these columns."

Cost of Cow Keep in Minnesota.
The Minnesota Experiment Station has concluded a very thorough inquiry into the cost of food maintenance on 25 dairy farms in that state. Following is result of the inquiry:

In the vicinity of Halsted, Minn., in 1904 the cost was \$42.20 per cow; in 1905, it was \$42.59; in 1906, \$46.34; in 1907, \$57.42; in 1908, \$53.76; in 1909, \$58.91.

In the vicinity of Marshall, the cost for 1906 was \$40.46; 1907, \$51.35; 1908, \$43.99; 1909, \$47.87.

In the vicinity of Northfield, the cost was: 1905, \$54.42; 1906, \$54.40; 1907, \$54.84; 1908, \$72.35; 1909, \$66.82.

Grade Shorthorn Dairying.
This writeup of dairying with Shorthorn grades by our Farnsworth, Kan., subscriber will be of interest to every farm dairyman:

We started the dairy business in 1901 with a small bunch of grade Shorthorn cows picked from our herd of stock cattle. We purchased a registered male from one of the milk strains of this breed, and today have a good herd of dairy cows. During 1911 we milked on an average of 30 cows, and they netted us about \$700 from the sale of cream. Besides this, we used milk and butter for a large family and had milk enough after feeding to raise five hogs to the fattening period.

Our main feed is buffalo grass and alfalfa. The cows get no feed from the time grass starts until about the first of October, when they are fed a light ration of alfalfa at night. During the winter months we use the fodders, preferably corn and Kafir, to vary the feed. No grain is fed except when other feed is scarce. When we do use grain it is bran and shorts mixed in equal parts. But this winter we found that alfalfa meal was a good substitute for bran, and some cheaper. We grow all our own feed except when we have to resort to grain.

As soon as the calf is taken from the cow, usually the second day, he is put in a small pen by himself until thoroughly accustomed to drinking from the bucket. Then he is put into a large pen with the others and all are fastened in stanchions while being fed. Each calf is given his special quantity of milk, as some can take more than others.

We use blood meal to keep the calves in good condition and put it into the milk. After they have had their milk they are fed about one-half quart of ground grain, whatever is convenient, Kafir chop preferred, and at all times have bright prairie hay. Alfalfa is fed sparingly, as it gives a tendency to scour. During 1911 we lost but two calves out of 37. This is the best record we have made in raising calves on skim milk. We have a nice bunch of heifers coming on, and expect soon to be able to sell some very choice cows for dairy purposes.



Farmers and their families everywhere have accepted my invitation to ride in the Maxwell "Mascotte"—will you ride in it at my expense?

I FIRST extended this invitation about a month ago and the acceptances I have received show me that this is the right way to demonstrate an automobile—on the roads where it will be used if purchased, under exactly the same conditions.

The responses to my invitation are great in number, but some parts of the country are not as well represented as I want them to be. So I am repeating my invitation, and if you have not yet accepted, do so now.

Maxwell "Mascotte"

\$980

F. O. B. Factory
(Top extra)



Mr. J. D. Maxwell,
25 West 61st St., N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I will be glad to accept your invitation to take a ride with my family in the Maxwell "Mascotte."

Kindly arrange to place a car at my disposal. It is understood that no expense or obligation on my part is involved.

Yours very truly,

Name

Address

Town

State

K. F. 4-27-12

I am sure you will immediately see what an ideal car the "Mascotte" is for the farmer and his family—if you once take your family for a ride in it.

The average automobile "demonstration" falls far short of really showing what a car will do, so I don't want to demonstrate the "Mascotte" in that way. I want you to ride around the country-side some nice afternoon—up hill and down dale—over the roads you travel in your daily life. If you do this, you should be able to know when you get home in the evening just what kind of a car the "Mascotte" is and how well it is suited for use in your daily life. I want the family to go with you, too—the wife and the children. I designed the "Mascotte" to be a real family car and it is just that—a car for the whole family.

You may know something about Maxwell reliability and durability—you may know that nine out of ten Maxwells in use in New York State in 1905 are still in use today, after seven years of continuous service. Few cars come anywhere near this record.

You may know how sweeping was the Maxwell victory in the recent Glidden Tour—the hardest tour in history—in which the Maxwell was the only team to finish with a perfect score after 1450 miles of travel over the worst roads in the country. The Maxwell beat practically every other American car, some of which sell for as much as \$6000. You may be familiar with the marvelous non-stop record of the Maxwell, when it traveled 10,000 miles over country roads without once stopping the motor. If you know these things, you will know what to expect in the Maxwell "Mascotte".

The Maxwell "Mascotte" costs \$980, and I can safely say that no other car within \$200 of its price compares with it.

If I haven't had your acceptance to my invitation for you and your family to ride in the "Mascotte", send it to me today. Send it to me personally—fill out the attached coupon and I will instruct our representative near you to arrange with you and your family for a trip. Write me today.

J. D. Maxwell



UNITED STATES MOTOR COMPANY

(Maxwell Division)

25 West 61st Street

New York City



DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

The best of all dairy Investments
Save \$10. to \$15. per cow every year

The De Laval Separator Co. NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
SEATTLE MONTREAL WINNIPEG



All the Hard Work Taken Out of Scrubbing

Mop the floor — sprinkle on Old Dutch Cleanser and scrub well. Dirt and spots go flying; for the fine particles of Old Dutch Cleanser get down into the cracks and crevices, that are so hard to get at ordinarily, and take out all the dirt.

Old Dutch Cleanser

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



Higher in Service **Lower in Price**

BEATRICE Cream Separator

There isn't any question about the way Cream Separators are ranked when the BEATRICE is in the list. Ask any farmer who uses the BEATRICE, and he will place the BEATRICE first.

In quality, efficiency, economy, durability and year-round reliability it is first—every time.

There's one list that the BEATRICE does not "top," and that is the price list. The cost of the BEATRICE is remarkably low, with capacity, quality and service guaranteed.

Dealers sell the BEATRICE. If your dealer is not yet prepared to show it to you, please write us at once. We will tell you where you can buy, send you valuable booklets and complete facts, and give you prices of various sizes.

The Continental Creamery Co.,
Dept. C., Topeka, Kan.

OUR OWN SPECIAL MAKE OF FINE LONG CLOTH

For making corset covers, and other fine underwear—An excellent quality, soft, light weight, even-thread, good wearing long cloth—made expressly for the Mills Co. and offered as a special. Postage or express paid in Kansas.

BOLT OF 10 YARDS FOR 90c
THE MILLS DRY GOODS CO., Topeka, Kansas

HOME CIRCLE



A Lyke-Wake Dirge.

(Popular beliefs common in Asiatic and European races, as to the trials of the dead.)

"This ae nighte, this ae nighte,
Every nighte and alle;
Fire and sleet and candle lighte,
And Christe receive thy saule.

When thou from hence away are paste,
Every nighte and alle;
To Whinnymuir thou comest at laste;
And Christe receive thy saule.

If ever thou gavest hosen and shoon,
Every nighte and alle;
Sit thee down and put them on;
And Christe receive thy saule.

If hosen and shoon thou ne'er gavest nane;
Every nighte and alle;
The whinnes shall pricke thee to the bare bane;
And Christe receive thy saule.

From Whinnymuir when thou mayest passe,
Every nighte and alle;
To Brigg o' Dread thou comest at laste;
And Christe receive thy saule.

From Brigg o' Dread when thou mayest passe,
Every nighte and alle;
To purgatory fire thou comest at laste;
And Christe receive thy saule.

If ever thou gavest meate or drinke,
Every nighte and alle;
The fire shall never make thee shrinke;
And Christe receive thy saule.

If meate or drinke thou ne'er gavest nane,
Every nighte and alle;
The fire will burn thee to the bare bane;
And Christe receive thy saule.

This ae righte, this ae nighte,
Every nighte and alle;
Fire and sleet and candle lighte,
And Christe receive thy saule.

—Author Unknown.

Old stocking tops make good sleeve protectors for use when busy in the kitchen.

It is said a tablespoonful of common soda and a cup of acid vinegar poured down the sink will clean out the most stubborn of clogged pipes.

Common baking soda is good for cleaning wash basins, bath tubs and such like. Dip a cloth into the soda and rub over the surface to be cleaned.

Butter can be made directly from grass, says a scientist. All that is needed, we suppose, is a good cow and a churn.—Dayton Journal.

Fifty years after the civil war the women who played such a conspicuous part in it are to be accorded some real recognition. The military order of the Loyal Legion has started a movement to raise \$500,000 for a national monument to these heroines, to be erected in Washington.

Stamps which have become stuck together can be easily separated by heating them as follows: Lay a thin piece of paper over them, then pass a hot iron over it. They will come apart and the glue will be intact.

Rebuked.

"What dirty hands you have, Johnnie!" said his teacher. "What would you say if I should come to school that way?"

"I wouldn't say nothin'," replied Johnnie. "I'd be too polite."—Delineator.

Her Mother's Daughter.

"You must not talk all the time, Ethel," said the mother who had been interrupted.

"When will I be old enough to, mama?" asked the little girl.—Yonkers Statesman.

Good Reason.

"Hear that hen of mine cackling? She just laid an egg," said the first woman.

"Hear that husband of mine cackling? He's just laid a carpet!" said the other.—McCall's Magazine.

An Old, Old Practice.

A little fellow who had just felt the hard side of the slipper turned to his mother for consolation.

"Mother," he asked, "did grandpa thrash father when he was a little boy?"

"Yes," answered his mother, impressively.

"And did his father thrash him when he was little?"

"Yes."

"And did his father thrash him?"

"Yes."

A pause.

"Well, who started this thing, anyway?"

Not So Easy.

The supervisor of a school was trying to prove that children are lacking in observation. To the children he said: "Now, children, tell me a number to put on the board."

Some child said "Thirty-six." The supervisor wrote sixty-three.

He asked for another number, and seventh-six was given. He wrote sixty-seven.

When a third number was asked, a child who apparently had paid no attention, called out:

"Theventy-seven. Change that, you darned thucker."



4616. Boy's Russian Dress—All little boys now wear the Russia suit, and the style is both becoming and manly. The illustration shows one of the more simple varieties—one that no mother need hesitate about trying to make, as it is extremely simple of construction and takes only a scrap of material. The blouse or jacket is plain, opening in the center of the front; in the neck there is a small removable shield with a small standing collar. These suits are made of the serge, brilliantine, and lightweight woolen materials, also wash materials. The pattern, 4616, is cut in sizes 1, 2 and 3 years. Two-year size requires 1½ yards of material 36 inches wide. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper. 4691. Ladies' One-Piece Corset Cover—A charming model which may be made in an hour from flouncing, which now comes with a heading ready for the ribbon. Plain batiste or cambric may also be used, and the edges trimmed with lace. The pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 48 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 1½ yards of 17-inch flouncing. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

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

Readers Market Place

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

HELP WANTED.

FREE TUITION TO ONE STUDENT IN each county. Mail courses, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Books, etc., only expenses. Success guaranteed. Write quick, enclosing stamp. Southern Correspondence Institute, 8759, New Orleans.

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

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 350,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

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

MALE HELP WANTED.

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

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

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

CATTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ALYSDALE SHORTHORNS—THREE extra good bulls for sale; 18 months old. Sired by Archer's Victor 292012. Two red, one dark roan, also some high-class cows and heifers. Farm close to Topeka. Address or call upon owner, C. W. Merriam, Columbian Building, Topeka, Kan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

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

FIELD SEEDS—DO YOU WANT TO BUY or sell? Write D. O. Coe, Topeka.

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

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

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

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

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

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

DOGS.

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

HOGS.

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

CHOICE O. I. C. YEARLING BOARS— Best blood lines. Prices reasonable. J. F. Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

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

REAL ESTATE.

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

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

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

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

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

FARMS WANTED—WE HAVE DIRECT buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 43 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

CASH FOR PRODUCE—17¢ FOR EGGS; hens, 12c, delivered before next issue this paper. Coops loaned free. Cope's Sales System, Topeka, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Farm-Bred Cattle Pay.

Willis J. Sayre of Cedar Point, Kan., believes he has demonstrated the profitability of raising good cattle on the farm for market. He sold today 32 yearling steers and heifers averaging 751 pounds for \$7.75—the top of the market for yearlings, says the Telegram.

"This has been a very unfavorable season for feeding," said Mr. Sayre, "but I am confident the young stock made me good profits. The sale is the second best I have made since I began raising yearlings for market three years ago. Two years ago I sold a bunch of yearlings from my cows at \$8. My profits that year were about \$40 a head. "I paid \$250 for a Shorthorn bull with which to raise calves for market. Some believe that too large an investment, but it has paid me well. I have a good grade of cows.

"On a ration averaging about nine pounds a day from weaning time, the bunch of yearlings I marketed today gained about two pounds daily. I fed a little cold pressed cottonseed cake this winter, with alfalfa hay and corn. I am enthusiastic over the growing of calves for market, considering that I am comparatively only a beginner."

Berkshire Record.

Secretary Frank S. Springer, of the American Berkshire Association, has just issued volume No. 39 of the American Berkshire Record from his office at Springfield, Ill. Pedigree records numbered 155,001 to 160,000 are included along with rules of entry, names of officers, index to breeders and owners, etc. Address Secretary Springer for this or preceding volumes.

Western Kansas Farming Pays.

Our subscriber, George Jesse, McPherson, Kan., writes: Mr. Webster, director Kansas Experiment Stations, says western Kansas is out of the wheat belt. I know this of the southwest township of Trego county, where my son, Ernest Jesse, has as many good crops of wheat as we have here. He has lived there twenty-one years. He has sowed wheat and had none to harvest, and the next year he had thousands of bushels, lots of it making 40 bushels per acre. The fall of 1910 he sowed 300 acres and in the spring 100 acres oats. He did not



White Plymouth Rock Cock, "Revelation." Won 2nd at Kansas State Show, January, 1911. Bred and owned by R. C. Lane, Newton, Kan. This cock was also second to Mr. Lane's 1st prize cock at State Show, January, 1912.

have any harvest. When the first rain came he sowed Kafir and cane. All he got was five dead cows from acid poisoning. He was here last fall when he shipped his cattle. I said to him: "I suppose you will need help." He answered: "I can worry through, as I sold mules for \$650, and my cattle brought over \$2,000." He sold all but sixty cows. He would not have sold his calves only on account of feed. Three years ago he sold over 3,000 bushels of corn. This young man owns nine quarter sections. He made it by crop farming in connection with cattle. He built a barn 40x80. They milk cows and keep hens to live as they go. This kid of mine is beating me. He has everything to work with and is out of debt.

Field Notes.

Wedd & Nevius' Sale.

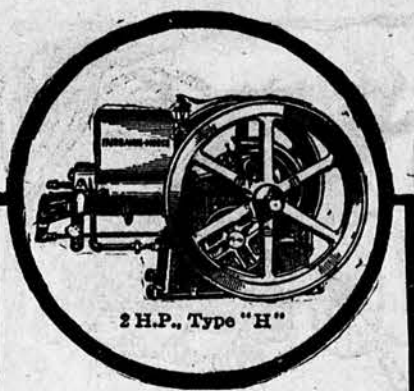
On May 14 George Wedd & Son, Springhill, and C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan., will sell a useful lot of Poland China bred sows and gilts. All are bred for summer litters. The offering will consist of sows sired by Kansas Wonder, Wedd's Expansion, Big Hadley's Model, Hummer and Gov. Forrest. All will be bred to the big herd boar, Prince It, and others. Mr. Nevius will sell a number of good Designer, Major Look and Good Metal sows. Please note advertisement in April 27 issue and write to either consignor for catalog.

Matt Alton's Poland China Sale.

On May 15 Matt Alton, of Erie, Kan., will sell a draft of useful Poland China bred sows. This will be Mr. Alton's first sale, and he has gotten together as useful a lot of bred sows and gilts as will be sold this spring. The sale will be held at the farm, 6 miles from Erie and 1 1/2 miles from Trent, on the Santa Fe railway. The offering will consist of 28 bred sows and yearling gilts, all bred for summer litters, 15 open gilts, seven young boars and a yearling boar by Blain's Wonder. This young hog will suit any breeder wanting a herd boar. A number of the sows are tried brood sows that have raised litters and are bred back to the prize boar, Grandeur, that was placed first at the State Fair at Topeka in 1911. This hog was sired by One Price 51563, and his dam was Corwin Bell, tracing back to the old Tom Corwin family. The gilts are large and growthy, with lots of quality. Any farmer or breeder would be pleased with any of them. Please look up advertisement in this issue and send for a catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Harter Sells on May 2.

J. H. Harter, the big-type Poland China breeder of Westmoreland, Kan., will hold a bred sow sale at the farm near Blaine and Fostoria, Kan., on Thursday, May 2. In this sale Mr. Harter is selling some of the best things he has ever owned in the way of tried sows. Among them is the great sow Beatrice 6th 12472, a daughter of the noted Big Hutch; Lady Webb 146100 by Major Hadley, one of the heaviest-boned sows we ever saw; Colossus Bell by Colossus, one of the noted litters raised by T. J. Dawe of Troy, Kan., whose brothers are all heading good herds, and Lady Faultless by Granite. All of these sows are extra choice individuals. In fact it will afford a surprise to the average breeder who attends this sale to see such good ones included in a sale at this time of year. But Mr. Harter has around 100 head and must reduce the size of the herd. The spring gilts and fall yearlings are by boars like Mogul's Monarch, Captain Hutch, Prince Hadley, etc. All of the females will have litters at foot or will be bred to some one of Mr. Harter's great boars for May or June farrow. In the breeding the young boars King Long and Chief Price have been used quite extensively, thus giving new breeding to old customers. The boar Gephart has also been much in evidence. He has developed into a great sire, and a litter by him will make its owner lots of money this year. With the outlook as it is this sale should attract farmers and breeders from several states. Write now for catalog and either come or send bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Harter's care at Westmoreland, Kan.



A Fairbanks-Morse Engine will give you the kind of service you counted on when you planned to buy an engine. It fulfills every purpose for which you so much need reliable power.

Fairbanks-Morse Engines

do more. They give you years and years of low-cost service. They are absolutely guaranteed as to material, workmanship and power.

The Fairbanks-Morse is a four cycle, long stroke, perfectly balanced, smooth running engine that develops full power at slow speed. There's no racking or pounding; no overstrain to carry the load. It stands up where other engines fall down.

Engines built for operation on gasoline, kerosene, gas or low grade oils. Vertical and horizontal types.

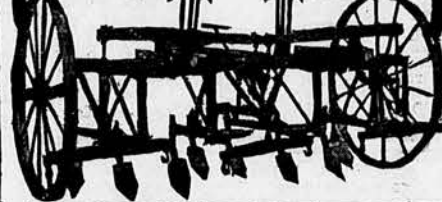
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One man, three horses and this machine cultivate 18 acres a day. Never misses a hill, straight rows or crooked. Cultivates same depth on level or rolling ground or against side hills. Weight 600 lbs. Balance frame. Perfect eveners. Direct hitch. No neck weight. A big time and money saver.

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we make this offer: Send us 10c and you will receive, postage prepaid, a full size package of any kind of spice you may select. We will send also a copy of our recipe book "Tone's Spicy Talks."

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Blenders of the famous Old Golden Coffee.

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We like KANSAS FARMER, and think you are helping the farmer more than any other farmer's paper we have read—MRS. WM. WHITE, Seneca, Kan.



DAIN THE LIGHT DRAFT "ONE MAN" HAY LOADER

HERE is a real Hay Loader, a genuine labor saver, not a mere hay elevator. It's right, fully called the "One Man" loader because one man is all that's needed to run it. The force delivery pushes the hay well forward on the load, where it can be easily handled by the driver.

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Easy to couple to all wagons without adjustment. No long, crooked crank shaft to break or cause trouble. Geared right to insure light draft and greatest hay gathering efficiency. Gathering rakes and elevating parts operated by hand crank mounted pitman. Works equally well on swath or windrow. Caster wheels in rear lessen draft and make turning easy.

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Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

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

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

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BUFF ROCKS THE STRAIN

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

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THE ACTUAL LIVE HEN INCUBATOR.

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

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OLD SEED CORN.

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

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

POULTRY

Young chicks should now be numerous in every poultry yard.

The chirp of the healthy chick is a pleasant sound, but the "peep, peep" of the weak and sickly chick is an admonition of disease and death.

It is much easier to keep chickens healthy than it is to cure them after they get sick, but many do not realize it till the sickness comes.

We already hear of white diarrhea being prevalent among some flocks of chicks. This is a disease of prevention rather than cure. Be sure the surrounding are clean and have plenty of grit and charcoal for the chicks, and the chances of white diarrhea are remote.

If chicks are kept on hard board floors, without a chance of running on the ground, they are very apt to have leg weakness, and a weak, wobbly chick rarely grows into a strong, healthy fowl.

The natural food of the hen is grain, seeds, insects, bugs and green stuff; a pretty well balanced ration. If this kind of food is not supplied, little success in egg production will be obtained. When these necessities are not supplied, the proper egg-forming material is not available and the hen finds it quite impossible to produce the eggs.

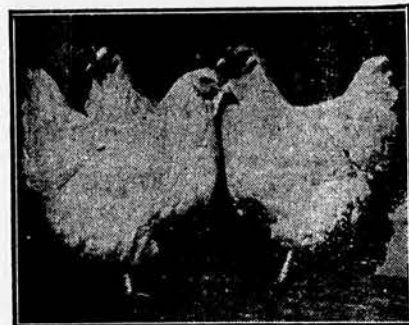
G. W. D. Reynolds, one of Nebraska's oldest breeders of Barred Plymouth Rocks, has sold his poultry business and entire flock of poultry to Thomas Dooley, Jr., of Papillion, Neb. This will explain why Mr. Reynolds' advertisement no longer appears in KANSAS FARMER. The advertising is being continued by Mr. Dooley, who is prepared to fill orders for eggs for hatching.

Every brooder ought to have two compartments; one where the chicks hover and sleep and another where they can run on and exercise. The floor of the latter should be composed of fresh earth, with an occasional sod for the chicks to pick at. This earth should be renewed every three or four days, so as to keep the place sweet and clean. There is no better deodorizer than clean, dry earth. When the chicks are two weeks old they should be allowed to run out of doors in warm, sunshiny weather.

If chicks are mothered by the hen they are more apt to get the run of the ground than the brooder-raised chicks, which is good for them. But the coop provided for the hen and chicks is often too small for their proper accommodation. In ordinary good weather a small coop would not be a great inconvenience, but when storms come of several days' duration, the chicks must be confined to the coop. Then the folly of a small coop is easily seen.

The question of fertile eggs with the breeder is one of great importance. This season there is much complaint of infertile eggs. We attribute this mostly to the very cold weather we have had this spring, and feel pretty sure that the eggs of the later hatches will be much more fertile than those of the early ones. But outside of the weather, which the breeder cannot control, are other considerations to be taken when wanting fertile eggs. To have hens lay, and to have them lay eggs that will bring out good, healthy chicks, are two points that are not always associated together. Proper mating is very important, but this does not always insure eggs that will give satisfactory results; proper feeding and plenty of exercise are of equal importance. Only by experience can we gain knowledge on these important points. In having hens lay well, The main point to be observed is the maintenance of natural conditions or surroundings, as much as possible. It is the nature of the light and medium-sized breeds to scratch and be on the move, and it is also their nature to lay when they feel free and easy, and are surrounded by those things which tend to their comfort. When such conditions exist it is in keeping with nature for

the hens to be healthy, and to lay eggs that will produce vigorous chickens. It is not good policy to force the breeding stock. We may, perhaps, get more eggs if we feed highly on stimulating food, but we doubt whether we would be able to hatch, or to raise as many chickens. Arrange the breeding pens so that the hens will have plenty of room for exercise, and then see that they have exercise. Give a mess of oats, boiled or soaked, three times a week, plenty of meat and vegetables, and keep grit before them all the time and there ought to be no lack of fertile eggs. Sometimes, in the early part of the season, the hens are too fat to lay fertile eggs, and the only remedy then is to wait awhile, till they have laid their first clutch of eggs, then the eggs will be all right. But again, for all the breeder can do, owing to cold weather, the eggs will not hatch. This has been the main cause of infertility this season. With snow a foot deep on the ground and everything



The above illustration appeared in Kansas Farmer April 13, and was erroneously referred to as "A pen of Silver Wyandottes owned by Mrs. C. C. Henderson, Solomon, Kan." The illustration shows three very fine White Orpington hens, showing the high quality of the birds owned by Mrs. R. A. Jenne, Eureka, Kan.

frozen, the fowls did not get enlivened up till the weather got warm, when conditions got better for fertile eggs. While the breeders who sell eggs for hatching deplore the fact that the eggs are infertile, they must not be blamed for what they could not help or could not foresee themselves, and we have no doubt but what they will be willing to make things right with their customers by duplicating the orders at half price or less, according to the degree of infertility of the eggs.

Points in Turkey Culture.

Never let the young turkeys get wet. The slightest dampness is fatal. Feed nothing the first 24 hours after they are hatched.

Before putting them in the coop see that it is perfectly clean and free from lice, and dust them three times a week with Persian insect powder.

Be sure the hen is free from lice. Dust her, too.

Look out for mites and the large lice on the heads, neck and vents. Grease heads, necks and vents with lard, but avoid kerosene.

Nine-tenths of the young turkeys die from lice. Remember that.

Filth will soon make short work of them. Feed on clean surfaces. Give water in a manner so they can only wet their beaks.

The first week, feed a mixture of one egg beaten, and sifted ground oats or rolled oats, mixed with salt to taste, and cooked as bread, then crumbled for them; with milk or curds so they can drink all they want. Feed every two hours early and late.

Give a little raw meat every day; also finely chopped onions or other tender green food.

After the first week keep wheat and ground bone in boxes before them all the time, but feed them three times a day on a mixture of cornmeal, wheat middlings, ground oats, all cooked, and to which chopped green food is added.

Mashed potatoes, cooked turnips, cold rice and such will always be in order.

Too much of hard-boiled egg will cause bowel disease.

Remove coop to fresh ground often in order to avoid filth.

Ground bone, fine gravel, ground shells and a dust bath must be provided.

A PAINT THAT PRESERVES. 10c Gallon

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

Petrosote

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

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ONE-PIECE STAVES—

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

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INCREASE ALL YOUR CROPS 50 to 100%

To pack and pulverize the seed bed and keep a loose mulch on top—to retain the moisture—is as important as to sow and to plant.

The Western Land Roller Will Do It All.

We sell direct to you. Free Circular gives description, price list and testimonials. Tells how to get better crops and increase your Winter Wheat yield by rolling in the spring—how to get a perfect stand of alfalfa with but 6 lbs. of seed per acre. Write for the FREE Circular today.

Western Land Roller Co., Box 116 Hastings, Neb.

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The alert business farmer today must have a good telephone in his house to connect with his town and the outside world. Kellogg phones save time, money, aid in trouble and sickness, give longest, reliable service. A neighborhood telephone line is easy to build and operate. Let us send you our bulletins, written by practical telephone men, that tell you how to build a rural line and operate; give by-laws for rural companies and valuable information. Write for these free books today. Please mention this paper.

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Gives expert personal training in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Civil Service, Higher Accountancy, Penmanship, and all the commercial branches. Normal Penmanship Department under the direction of C. W. RANSOM, winner of the world's first prize for the best lessons in Penmanship. A Ransomian training puts you in the winning class. School open all the year. Day and Night Sessions. Enroll now. Write or call for particulars. Sample of Favorite Pen and Ransomian Journal FREE.

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We want every bee keeper to use these goods. On account of the bad season last year we will give a discount of 8% in addition to the usual 2% cash discount, making a total discount of 10% on all goods bought between now and July 1. Send for our big red catalog.

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

THE LEAHY MFG. CO.,
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BROWN FENCE

MOST durable fence made. Heaviest wire. Double galvanized. Stock strong. Chicken tight. 13 to 35c per rod. Sample free. We pay freight The Brown Fence & Wire Co. Dept. 25 Cleveland, O.

EGGS

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

BARGAINS IN LAND

Soldier Creek Park Ranch For Sale

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

Also, about 250 head of the most fashionably bred Hereford cattle, (95% Females), and about 300 head Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn cattle, and various other live stock improvements, and implements.

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

Prices and terms for everything, or any part of it, made by
F. ROCKEFELLER, Osborn Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio

160 ACRE ALFALFA FARM \$40 PER ACRE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WELL IMPROVED 160 A., 4 mi. from Lyons, Kan., 2 1/2 mi. good market, 110 a. cultivation, 50 a. pasture, good 2-story house. If sold in 30 days, \$8,500 takes it. Terms. AIKEN, HARTNETT & CO., Lyons, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SNAP—Fine farm, finely imp., 1/2 mi. town; 35 a. past., bal. cult. Nice smooth level, no waste land. Fine home. Price \$55 per a. Write **GILE & BONSALE, South Haven, Sumner Co., Kan.**

READ THIS BARGAIN

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

HOMESTEADS

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

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

SNAP FOR CASH—160, 5 miles 2 good towns, nice, smooth country, all tillable, house 7 rooms, other bldgs., good well and mill, 200 yards school. Will sell 60 days for \$3,750; owner must have cash, 10 days, price \$2,750, with \$1,750 down. If you can use it, come and see it; don't wait to write. **BUXTON, Utica, Kan., Ness County.**

160-ACRE RELINQUISHMENT—Extra fine land, small improvements; one of the choicest pieces in eastern Colorado, adjoining unimproved deeded land, selling for \$25 per acre. Take this under the new law, three years' residence, only 7 months out of year residence required. Price only \$1,250 cash; no trade. **CARL M. COOK, Limon, Colo.**

ARKANSAS FARM CHEAP.

160 acres 12 miles southeast of Waldron, 2 miles from good inland town; 12 acres in cultivation, 50 acres more can be tilled, small house and barn, 1 acre in orchard, fine spring on the place and in a very healthy locality; fine hunting and fishing. Price only \$800. Terms. I have other bargains. Write or call at once.
John D. Baker, Waldron, Scott Co., Ark.

FOUR BARGAINS

160 A. Large house and barn, 100 a. wheat goes, \$11,500, \$3,000 cash, balance 10 years 6 per cent. 160 A. 5-room house, 20 alfalfa, \$8500, fine terms. 480 A. Fine stock farm, 10,000, terms. 160 A. 9-room house, implements, 28 horses and hogs, \$8,500, \$2,000 cash. Every one of these a bargain. **I. R. KREHBIEL, Geneseo, Kan.**

FOR SALE—328 acres, fine prairie land, all fenced and in cultivation, near Lake Charles, La., and 5 miles from two thriving towns on Southern Pacific railroad. This place is now rented for \$750 cash per year. Price, \$10,000; good terms. This is in the alluvial belt of Louisiana, the richest land in the world. Have many other bargains in Louisiana lands. **CHANEY-OMBEARA LAND CO., 518 New England Building, Topeka, Kansas.**

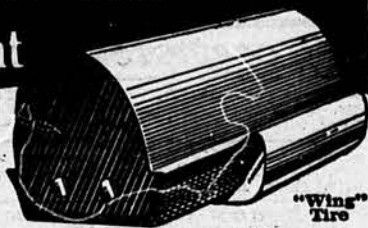
COME TO THE PEERLESS PRINCESS city and country, where we have everything America affords, and buy yourself a home while property is yet cheap, but as good as the best anywhere. Fine, modern homes in the city and ideal country homes on the farm and farms from 40 acres up, and from \$40 up. Ranches from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

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FORCED SALE—240 a., 4 mi. railroad town, eastern Kansas; R. F. D. and phone; good limestone soil; 1 1/2-story house, barn 36x36 and other buildings; family orchard, all kinds fruit, abundance of water; 60 a. in cultivation, 60 a. prairie meadow, 60 a. tame grass, balance pasture; lays partly rolling; all fenced, 35 a. hog-tight, and is fine bottom alfalfa land, with a small creek. The owner's price was \$50 per a., but says will sell for \$35 inside of 10 days, with all his personal property at half price, and can give immediate possession. No trade. Clear. Is leaving state. **W. L. Morris, Owner's Agency, Garnett, Kan.**

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Nearly four million have already been sold. 24% more were sold last season than the season before and it looks now as if nearly twice as many "Goodyears" will be used this season as last.

And three-fourths of all carriage builders, knowing the public's preference for "Goodyears," have adopted these tires. Nor do you find any other tire that's sold by so many retail dealers.

Is not this great public recognition of Goodyear superiority your safest guide in buying tires for your carriage?



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GOODYEAR

Our Eccentric Cushion Tire

Is especially designed for lighter vehicles—runabouts, etc. Note the wire hole is below the center. This increases the wearing depth of the tire one-half. Saves you that much money. This tire stays firm in the channel. The high-grade, springy rubber used in the "Eccentric" makes it remarkably easy-riding. Always gives satisfaction.

Our "Wing" Tire

Note this patented "wing"—how it presses against the channel, thus preventing mud, grit or water from getting in and quickly destroying the tire base. This tire remains sound. It won't creep or get loose. Gives utmost wear. Will protect your carriage and greatly lengthen its life. Being of tough, springy rubber, it is exceptionally easy-riding.

Free Tire Book Now Ready

Send us your name on a postal today for our latest Carriage Tire Circular and name of dealer in your town who sells Goodyear Tires. You'll pay no more for Goodyear Tires than for commonplace tires. (608)

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It is the most comfortable motor cycle made. The only machine built with a *Full-Holmgren* Seat.

A feature that does away with all bumps and jars. It alone is built with a Free-Wheel Control, which does away with tiresome pedaling or running alongside to start. Holds world record for economy and many other records. Send for booklet.

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80 A. FARM—6 mi. from Topeka, well improved, plenty fruit, alfalfa, blue grass. This farm is offered at a bargain, and can give possession at once. Reasonable terms.
O. M. ELLIOTT,
435 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

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

FOR EXCHANGE

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Farms and mds stock for western land. Write or call. **C. L. SAYLOR, Topeka, Kan.**

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

WANTED—Farm in northeast Kansas in exchange for well improved 320 in Washington Co. Write Lock Box 71, Morrowville, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE FOR KANSAS LAND—Well equipped producing coal mine, largest and best in the field. **Jones Bros., 600 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

1,000—FARMS—1,000

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

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

SALINE CO. BARGAIN—160 a., 5 mi. of town, 70 in cult., 20 of bottom, 10 in alfalfa, quite good improvements. Price \$4800. Terms to suit. **Cave Realty Co., Salina, Kan.**

FINE 80 acres in Elk Co., Kan. 40 a. under cultivation, 75 per cent first class tillable land and improved. Will exchange for western land or clear city property. Price only \$4,500. **R. H. BURNS, 718 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

320 A., 1/2 MI. R. R. TOWN, all smooth, black, rich soil, mostly in wheat, fine prospects, good water, good improvements, \$50 per a., with 1/2 crop. **J. H. FUSS, The Land Man, Medford, Okla.**

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The Black-tailed Japanese Bantams.

In reality, these Bantams are small in size, according to the other varieties of Bantams. The cock birds weigh only 26 ounces and the hens weigh but 22 ounces. These Bantams are very beautiful and are now attracting attention, as you will see if you visit any of the large poultry shows. The male birds are especially beautiful because of their tails, which are black except the long sickle feathers, which are black and edged with white. When the sickle feathers are to their full growth they are to such a length as to come in contact with the head. The coverts of the wings are of a pure white color, the secondaries of the wings are black and edged with white, but when the wings are folded only the white plumage can be seen. The female, in shape and color, is the same as the male, except the tail, which is black; that is, the main feathers are black, and the coverts, which do not extend up as far as the other feathers, are white. The head and body is white; any other colors are disqualifications. The comb is single, and has five distinct points. The back is short and the saddle feathers are abundant, which are white. The shanks and toes are yellow and are free of any feathers.

These little Bantams are great egg layers, laying a very large, white egg for a Bantam. These Bantams are also the greatest pets on earth for the children. The male birds can be taught to stand on your hand and crow, if you will give him some corn to eat. And if the children had a few of these Bantams to get up and feed and water, they would not be laying in bed, but would be out and getting fresh air. This does not mean that they will have to do this the year around, because they won't have to take care of them in the summer time if they are given plenty of range. These little Bantams make the best of mothers, as they hatch and brood chicks. As they are small they are bound to be careful and they, therefore, are not always breaking and smashing two or three eggs a day. Many people think that these little mothers cannot cover more than three or four eggs, but in this they are mistaken, for they can easily cover a dozen large hen eggs.

As I said before, these Bantams are attracting the attention of all and are now coming fast to the front, where they have so long belonged. In the past winter we have won many first and second premiums. At Atchison, we won the silver cup for the highest scoring pen of Bantams in the show. We also won first at the Oklahoma State Show at Enid, and at the Kansas State Show at Wichita, and at Topeka, and now, if you want a prize winning breed, one that will win the prizes and attract the attention of all, send for eggs and Bantam baby chicks.—**EARLY CHESTNUT, Centuria, Kan.**

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BUY THIS 160 acres, 2 1/2 miles from a thrifty town; 140 acres in cultivation, 10 acres meadow, good water, orchard, house and other improvements. Will sell with or without equipment. With equipment, \$65 acre. Terms.

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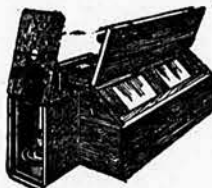
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EGGS FROM PRIZE-WINNING S. C. Brown Leghorns, extra quality, \$1 per 15. Mrs. L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

GOLD COIN BUFF LEGHORNS—PRIZE winners, scoring 90 to 94%. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$5 100. Cockerels for sale. S. Perkins, 801 E. First, Newton, Kan.

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

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

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

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

EGGS FROM MY CHOICE FLOCK OF Rose Comb White Leghorn hens, \$4.50 per 100; \$1.75 per 30; \$1 per 15. Mrs. Charles Dibben, Wakefield, Kan.

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

S. C. W. LEGHORNS

SWEEPSTAKES WINNERS. If interested in blue blood and egg machines, send for my mating list. Eggs, \$5 for 100. Louis Burro, Leavenworth, Kan.

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

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

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

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

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

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

EXTRA BIG BONED PRIZE WINNING deep red R. C. Reds, score 91 to 94. Cockerels, pullets, eggs, circulars. Highland Poultry Farm, Hedrick, Iowa.

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

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

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

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

PURE BRED POULTRY

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ROSE COMB REDS—YARD A, HEADED by Red Boy, son of Kansas City Boy, valued at \$500. Eggs, \$5 per 15. After April 1, \$3. Write for matings. Amy Bartlett, Lone-Jack, Mo.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When writing advertisers, please mention **KANSAS FARMER.**

DUCKS AND GESE.

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

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

FOR SALE—INDIAN RUNNER DUCK eggs, \$1 13; ducklings, 15c each. Mrs. Ed Ewing, Conway Springs, Kan.

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

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

BUFF ROCKS, INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS. Excellent stock. Eggs, \$1. George Wasson, Anness, Kan.

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

INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS—\$1 PER setting. Also, Imperial Black Langshan eggs, from prize-winning stock of the leading shows. Martha Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

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

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

BANTAMS.

BLACK SPANISH AND BLACK TAILED Japanese Bantams. Best blood in America. Circular free. Eggs and baby chicks. Chestnut & Son, Centralia, Kan.

MINORCAS.

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

PURE BRED POULTRY

EGGS.

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

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

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

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

SEVERAL BREEDS.

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

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

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

EGGS FROM LAYING STRAIN OF choice birds. French Houdans, Anconas, Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Prices reasonable. S. Durand, Millersville, Ill.

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

EGGS FOR HATCHING White Leghorns and Buff Orpingtons. Farmers' prices. Baby Chicks. Circular Free.

PAUL TAGGART, White City, Kansas.

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

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

CHICK FEED.

CHICK-O—FOR BABY CHICKS. A BAL-anced ration of seeds and grain. Write D. O. Coe, Topeka.

BUFF COCHINS.

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

POULTRY WANTED.

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

FIELD NOTES.

F. J. Howard of Solville, N. Y., has large, fully developed, heavy milking cows that are fresh, or will freshen within 60 days, well marked and fine individuals, at from \$65 to \$90 per head. These cows are cows that are capable of giving from 8,000 to 10,000 pounds of milk per year, and will weigh from 1,100 to 1,300 pounds each. He writes: "We have here in Madison County, N. Y., the largest number of registered Holsteins that can be found anywhere, consequently we have the very choicest grades and nearly all bred to registered bulls. Two and three-year-old heifers, large, well marked, heavy milking type, out of high-grade dams, fresh and those to freshen in the next three months at \$50 to \$65 per head. These heifers will weigh from 800 to 1,000 pounds each. Yearling heifers, not bred, out of high-grade dams, at \$25 and up. When writing state fully the kind of cows you want, as to size, age, and whether fresh or springers, and if tuberculin tested, and I will give the exact price on this class of stock. Will assure you that you will have a square deal and cows that will give satisfaction." Please mention Kansas Farmer.

Roofing.

Attention is called to the roofing advertisement of the Steel Roofing and Metal Works, Des Moines, Iowa. A great deal of metal roofing is being used, and Mr. W. F. Hanson, the manager of this concern, has built up a nice trade among the farmers of the southwest, selling direct to the con-

sumer, cutting out all middlemen. Corrugated metal roofing comes in several different grades and weights so that the inexperienced buyer might easily be influenced to buy roofing which looks good in a catalog picture but is not just what it should be in quality. To avoid any difficulty of this kind Mr. Hanson puts out only one grade of metal roofing, and that of the best quality and full weight. No light weight is handled. Anyone who wants to put metal roofing on a building has only to state the style of roof and give dimensions. Before it leaves the shop it is all cut in right lengths and each piece cut to fit any shape. Pains-taking care of individual orders, best quality and full weight has been the means of holding customers and building up a big trade for this concern. When writing mention Kansas Farmer.

Running Water in the House.

A farm water system, which puts running water in the house, barns and other buildings where needed, is a two-fold convenience. Also, a safety measure. First, it saves carrying water in summer as well as winter. Second, it furnishes better water for the stock, because the water supply is kept in an air-tight tank. The tank is set below the frost line, which provides warm water in the winter and cool water in the summer. In case of fire, the pressure stored up, by means of a hose, is at once available to fight the fire. Then there is the greater convenience of watering the lawn or the garden which, in many seasons, is worth the whole value of the plant necessary to provide the convenience. Such a plant need not cost very much money. It can be bought direct from the manufacturer and installed by the farmer himself. Nowadays pipe fitting can be done by anyone of a little ingenuity, because so many parts come ready made. Every farm owner who reads this can get full and detailed information on a farm water system at a very low cost, by writing to the Missouri Steam and Water Supply Company, 989 South Sixth Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

"Senorita," 1st prize White Plymouth Rock pullet at Central Kansas Show, Newton, December, 1911. Bred and owned by R. C. Lane, Newton, Kan. See Mr. Lane's advertisement in Kansas Farmer.

Power Required for Farm Work.

The use of farm power is much discussed, but often the farmer has little idea of the power required for the various purposes he would use it.

Six horse power will run a feed mill grinding 20 bushels of corn an hour.

Five horse power grinds 25 to 40 bushels of feed, or 10 to 12 bushels of ear corn an hour.

Seven horse power drives an 18-inch separator, burr mill and corn cob crusher and corn sheller, grinding from 12 to 15 bushels of good fine meal.

Six horse power runs a heavy apple grater, grinding and pressing 200 to 250 bushels of apples an hour.

Five horse power will drive a 30-inch circular saw, sawing from 50 to 75 cords of stove wood and from hard oak in 10 hours.

Twelve horse power will drive a 50-inch circular saw, sawing 4,000 feet of oak or 5,000 feet of poplar in a day.

Ten horse power will run a 16-inch cutter and blower, and elevate the silage into a silo 30 feet high at the rate of seven tons per hour.

One horse power will pump water from a well of ordinary depth in sufficient quantity to supply an ordinary farm house and all the buildings with water for all the ordinary uses.



Expansion Wonder, the grand champion of Missouri State Fair, at the head of W. B. Wallace's herd at Buncheon, Mo. Mr. Wallace will hold a May sale and sell a number of choice brood sows bred to this great sire. Sale May 15.

HORSES AND MULES



JACKS AND JENNETS

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

REGISTERED BAY PERCHERONS



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

DR. J. T. AXTELL, Newton, Kansas.

PERCHERON HORSES.

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

M. L. AYRES, Shenandoah, Iowa.

SADDLE BRED STALLION

for exchange. He is 16½ hands, black, weight 1360, coming 9 years old, without a blemish, works double or single, trots square in harness, takes saddle gaits when made. A good breeder and sure. Sired by Woodford Squirrel, Jr., 1233, and out of standard-bred trotting mare, not registered. Want to exchange for a Belgian stallion not over 9 years old, or will buy one if priced right. Act quick. This advertisement will only appear twice.

G. S. LAWSON,
Ravenwood, Nodaway Co., Mo.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS.

Six head, 8's and 4's, blacks and roans, and extra good individuals. Will be sold reasonable if sold soon.

G. S. HAMAKER, Pawnee City, Neb.

PERCHERON HORSES, HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.

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

H. N. HOLDEMAN, Meade, Kans.

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

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



FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM. Twenty-five Mammoth Jacks, all ages; Pharaoh 2491, grand champion, Tennessee at head. Largest herd in west.

H. T. HINEMAN,
Dighton, Lane County, Kan.

SIX - JACKS - SIX

From 3 to 7 years old, for sale very low. We raise them.

W. H. Bayless, Blue Mound, Linn Co., Kan.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

FORT LARNED HERD.

REGISTERED GALLOWAYS for sale. Fifteen choice registered bulls 10 to 20 months old.

E. E. FRIZELL, Larned, Kansas.

Capital View Herd of Registered Galloways.

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

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.

H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

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

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS. Have sold all my females that I can spare. Have a few young bulls sired by Prince Ermsby De Kol, now at head of Nebraska College herd. Prices reasonable.

J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.

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

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

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

Young Holstein Bulls

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

W. C. JONES & SONS,
Route 2, Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

CHENANGO VALLEY GRADE HOLSTEINS

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

F. J. HOWARD, Bouckville, N. Y.



Purebred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE The Greatest Dairy Breed Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.

Holstein-Friesian Assn., Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

JERSEY CATTLE

WYATT'S JERSEY CATTLE.

Headed by a son of Sultanna's Jersey Lad. Sale at Hiawatha, Kan., April 25. Write early for catalog.

HENRY E. WYATT, Fall City, Neb.

LINSCOTT JERSEYS

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

R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

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

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

Four Jersey Bulls 4 to 12 weeks old, two that will be recorded, two out of full-blood cows, but can't be recorded, by "Kansas Stockwell," son of a \$2,100 grandson of a \$1,500 bull. Price, \$15 to \$60 now. Females, all ages. S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

GREENDALE SHORTHORNS

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

ED GREEN, Howard, Kansas.

SHORTHORN HERD BULL

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

S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE—High-grade Guernsey bull and heifer calves. "Materna" strain.

MRS. HELEN DONNELLY, Manitowoc, Wis.

SHORTHORNS New Buttegas

Herd, headed by Snowflake's Stamp and Snowflake's Star, the latter the cup winner at the 1911 Mitchell County State-Wide Fair. Straight Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls for sale.

MEAL BROS., Props., Cawker City, Kan.

High-Class Shorthorns Three choice bulls by Good News by New Goods by Choice Goods and out of my best Shorthorn cows. Also a number of good yearling heifers, reds and roans. Come and see my herd.

JOHN REGIER, Whitewater, Kansas.

Maple Grove Herd

Scotch Shorthorns

Herd headed by Lord Muttineer 279228. A number of high class bulls for sale, herd headers, and will be priced right for quick sale. Write for description and prices.

PERRY O. BROWN, Lamoni, Iowa.

GLEN HALL SHORT HORN HERD

Headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebe Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Herd header, Prospects.

JOHN O'KANE, Blue Rapids, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE

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

W. A. HOLT, Savannah, Mo.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butterfat record 688 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.

GUERNSEYS.

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

Oakland Jersey Herd. American and Imported Herd.

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

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

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

OREN S. DAY, Box 64, Foltville, Wis.

DUAL - PURPOSE - SHORTHORN - CATTLE

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

J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN

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

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.

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

H. R. COFFER, Savannah, Mo.

ABERDEEN ANGUS HERD BULLS

From 8 to 18 months old. A number of them herd headers. They are bred right and are right as individuals. Write us for description and prices.

C. D. & E. F. CALDWELL, Burlington Junction, Mo.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

Roan Hero the International Champion and BELVEDERE X2712-195058

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

D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kansas.

Woods' Polled Durhams

A few extra good bulls and heifers by Champion Roan Hero, for sale. Prices reasonable for quick sale.

C. J. Woods, Chiles, Kan.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

875 Breeding Shropshires

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

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

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLLED CATTLE

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

H. L. PELLET, Eudora, Kansas

RED POLLED BULLS FOR SALE.

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

RED POLLED CATTLE.

The only dual purpose cattle and the most profitable for the farmer. Choice bulls for sale.

U. E. HUBBLE, Stockton, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

The champion beef and milk producer of the age; bred and for sale by the undersigned. Write for prices or come and see the red beauties.

J. B. RESER, BIGELOW, KAN.

RED POLL BULLS FOR SALE.

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

AULD BROTHERS, Frankfort, Kan.

FOSTER'S RED POLLS.

Choice bulls and heifers priced reasonable.

C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kan.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Guaranteed choice breeding stock of very fashionable lines. Either sex. Pigs, \$15; of breeding age, \$25; very extra choice, best quality, \$35. Registered. Crated f. o. b.

R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kan.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS—100 choice spring and fall pigs. Can furnish pairs not related, best of breeding. Sired by Jackson Chief 2d, Ken Garnett 2d and Bode's Model.

Priced right. W. H. LYNCH, Reading, Kan., Box 36.

MULE FOOT HOGS.

THE ORIGINAL FAMILIES

MULE FOOT HOGS

SAFE—SOUND—CERTAIN

Prices Reasonable, Write

SULTAN STOCK FARM

R. 7. BLOOMINGTON, IND.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

100 HAMPSHIRE SOWS,

spring gilts, fall gilts and mature sows. Sired by sons of champions; some of them bred to a winner of the blue at the Ohio State Fair this year, the rest bred to sons of champions. Best of breeding and best of individuals, and priced right down to bed-rock. Write us.

WOODLAWN FARM CO., Sterling, Ill.



HAMPSHIRE SWINE.

Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.

T. S. BURDICK, Route 3, Inman, Kansas.

HILLWOOD STOCK FARM

High class Hampshires. Immune young boars for sale. Also fall pigs of both sexes.

J. Q. EDWARDS, Smithville, Mo.

THE STRAY LIST

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

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

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

Field Notes.

L. E. Klein, Poland China breeder, Zeandale, Kan., offers 50 choice fall boars and gilts sired by his big boar, Tulon Prince, and Big Mogul. Write him quick.

Capital View Galloways.

The writer recently paid a visit to the Capital View herd of over 400 Galloways at Topeka, and found the cattle in the best of shape after the severe winter, with nearly 100 head of young calves already dropped. Mr. Clark reports brisk trade and all surplus cows sold. He still has a nice bunch of imported Campfollower 3d 30938 (8407), imported Starlight of Tarbreoch 24473, Meadow Lawn Medalist 28750, and Captain of Meadow Lawn 32200 bulls from 12 to 18 months of age, and parties wanting from one to a carload should get in touch with Mr. Clark at once, as this will be the last chance for an imported calf. Address G. E. Clark, 2301 Van Buren St., Topeka, Kan. for prices and description of these young bulls.

The Charter Oak Polands.

While this is the writer's first opportunity to say to Kansas Farmer readers anything about the Charter Oak herd, or Mr. W. H. Charters, Jr., we have for several years known of the kind of hog Mr. Charters bred and selling. Mr. Charters' Grand Leader, Charter Oak Model, Massive Grand Leader, Charter Oak Model, Massive Look, and Charters' Grand Look. All these boars now head good herds, and are doing credit to their breeder. At the head of the Charter Oak herd now at Butler, Mo., is Long Eric by Big Tom, the first prize boar at the Nebraska State Fair, 1911. Long Eric is assisted by the great boar, Charters' Grand Look by Grand Look Jr. Charters has now about 100 spring pigs, sired by these two boars, and from a good collection of sows as you will find in any state. An October sale date will be held later, at which time the public will be given an opportunity to buy from this herd of strictly large Poland Chinas. Later mention will be made in Kansas Farmer about this sale. If interested, write Mr. W. H. Charters, Jr., at Butler, Mo., about his herd, and mention Kansas Farmer.

POLAND CHINAS

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

POLAND CHINAS

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

Maple Hill Farm Mastodon Polands. Jas. G. Long, Harlan, Ia., Prop. High-class fall and spring boars for sale. Size and quality guaranteed. Herd headed by the two great, big type boars, B. Wonder 155573 and Mastodon Leader 169055. Write for prices.

WALLACE'S MAMMOTH POLAND-CHINAS

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

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

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

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM

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

HOPPE'S BIG TYPE

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

Thirty Bred Gilts for Sale.

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

EUREKA HERDS

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

DISPERSION SALE.

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

L. C. WALBRIDGE,

Russell - - - - Kansas.

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

BIG TYPE POLANDS.

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

POLANDS.

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

POLAND CHINA BOARS.

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

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

VINECROFT POLAND CHINAS

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

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

WALNUT GROVE FARM

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

MADISON CREEK POLANDS.

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

W. Z. BAKER, LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS

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

LONGVIEW POLANDS.

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

Poland Chinas With Quality

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

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

DUROC JERSEYS

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

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

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

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

AUCTIONEERS**COL. OSCAR H. BOATMAN**

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

COL. RAY PAGE.

Live Stock Auctioneer. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
FRIEND, NEBRASKA.

EMPLOY ZAUN

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

C. F. BEARD

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

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

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

MONT ORR

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

COL. N. S. HOYT

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

W. C. CURPHEY

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

Jas. T. McCulloch

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

JOHN D. SNYDER

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

**GREAT TWO DAYS
Holstein Dispersion**

AT
GREAT BEND, KANSAS

Tues. and Wed., May 7, - 8, 1912

**135 Head of Working
Dairy Animals 135**

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

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

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

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

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

W. G. MERRITT,
Great Bend, Kansas
O. W. Devine, Fieldman. Col. Jas T. McCulloch, Auct.

**DR. W. H. RICHARDS
IMPORTER OF DRAFT HORSES**

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

**LEE BROTHERS' PERCHERONS FOR SALE.**

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

**Mammoth
Jacks For Sale**

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

DEIRLING & OTTO,
Queen City, Mo.

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

CRYSTAL HERD O. I. C. SWINE

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

COL. MOSS B. PARSONS

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

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

Frank Iams' Reduced Prices



Are the "big talk" of "horse buyers"—Iams has "cut prices"—To close out his stallions and mares at from "\$100 to \$500" each on "BUSINESS" and "SHOW HORSES"—"Iams" and the "Pink Lady" are "up to the minute" as "salesmen" and his horses will positively be sold. They are "ten years in advance" of these so-called "ordinary imported horses" and "cheap, American bred" horses of "questionable breeding." They are the "Drafty, big-boned tops"—Nifty, big "Black Boys"—the real "medal winners"—sensational show and business horses of note, "ripe peaches" from the "select 400." Big, classy "Peaches and Cream"—"Black Boys." The "Iams Brand" of "top notchers." Iams' 1911 importation of Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares are in the "Pink of Condition" and ready for a good selling. "Ikey Boy," smile sweetly, and hundreds of Iams' satisfied customers "will sit up and take notice" that Iams, the "King Pin" horse importer is still "doing business" at the "old stand" (and good for 50 years more). Iams is "pushing" his horses to the front. The big "Peaches and Cream" "Boys and Girls" are attractions that can't be overlooked. Iams mesmerizes buyers with "real drafters," at "bargain prices," and having the "horses as advertised." Iams' "competitors" and "hammer knockers" are

"boosting Iams" by their "knocks" until now he is known as the Millionaire Horseman," and on "Easy Street," and growing fast. Ikey, "Come on along, come on along," and sing Iams' song. He is selling these "aristocratic," fancy "Black Boys" cheaper than ever—or better horses for less money—\$1,000 and \$1,200 (few little higher).

Iams has 60 - Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares - 60

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

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

on a "top stallion," (and you wear the diamonds). Iams is a "big fly in the ointment" in the horse world. "He keeps the gang guessing." Iams sells "imported horses only"—(They win 90 per cent of prizes at big horse shows). No "American-bred full bloods"—No "auction stuff" or "peddlers' horses"—only "choice drafters" of big size, bone, quality and finish. Iams cut prices and "Sensational Bargains"—Paris winners and his largest and best horses are in his barns and must be sold.

Iams' Imported horses are "approved" "branded," "inspected" and "Certificates stamped O. K."

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

Iams' 1912 Horse Catalogue is an "eye-opener."

It has "a laugh" and a \$1,000 bargain in every line. A "bunch of gold" the "book of books," to stallion and mare buyers. It is full of "wide-as-a-wagon drafters"—the real "peaches and cream" stallions. It shows largest imported stallions and mares in the United States, "true to life," and truths, facts, "business propositions," and 100 illustrations of "topnotchers" and the "tricks of stallion peddlers" and "auction block" salesmen. It is the finest, most elaborate, and original up-to-date book in the world. Iams, the "Square Deal" horseman, makes every statement in ad. or catalogue good—or you get the \$500 he hangs up. Iams guarantees to sell you a

Better Imported Stallion at \$1,000 and \$1,200

(few higher) than is sold to stock companies for \$4,000. Imported mares, \$600 to \$800. Iams gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee; pays freight on horse and fare of one buyer. He can furnish \$1,000 insurance. IAMS buys and sells every stallion himself. Saves buyers \$1,000 in commissions and middlemen's profits. He buys stallions by "trainload." He speaks the languages—saving 20 per cent. He is not in the "Stallion Trust." He pays no "Slick Salesman" a commission to help "do you." He has no 2 to 10 partners—to share profits. He "pays cash" for his horses—and sells "topnotchers" by "hot advertising" and having "the goods." "Big Ikey," leave your "happy" home and buy a "top" stallion or pair of imported mares (of Iams) that bring colts that sell at \$500 each. "Papa," don't let those "auction men" "hand you a lemon" in one of those "so-called" "American full-bloods" of questionable breeding. Buy an imported horse of Iams, the "reliable horseman." Then we will "all wear diamonds." Iams' "selling clothes" fit all buyers. Write for Iams' million dollar horse catalogue. Iams won't let you go without a Peaches and Cream stallion or mare. "He sells the tails off them." Iams' guarantees are backed by "half-million dollars." References—1st National and Omaha National Banks, Omaha; Packers' National Bank, So. Omaha; Citizens' State, 1st State and St. Paul State Banks, St. Paul, Neb. Iams buys big ad space because it is cheaper than flannel-mouthed horse salesmen.

(Money to Loan on Improved Iowa, Kansas or South Dakota Farms. No Commissions.)

ST. PAUL,

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NEBRASKA

MATT ALTON'S POAND CHINA SALE

AT ERIE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1912

50—Mammoth Poland Chinas—50

Eight tried sows bred for summer litter, 20 yearling gilts bred for June and July litter, 15 open gilts, 7 young boars, including one herd boar, a son of Blain's Wonder. The sows were sired by Mammoth Ex, John Long, Bellville Chief, Orphan Chief, and are bred to the great herd boar, Grandeur 60549. This hog was placed first in class at the State Fair at Topeka, 1911. A number of the gilts are bred to Blain's Wonder's Son, which I consider the best son living, sired by Blain's Wonder. Sale will be held at my farm, 6 miles from Erie, Kan., and 1½ miles from Trent Station, on the Santa Fe. My catalog is ready to mail out, and I would be glad to mail it to everyone interested in breeding good Poland Chinas. I would be pleased to have all farmers and breeders attend my sale, whether you buy or not. Write today for catalog, and arrange to attend sale. Bids may be sent to auctioneers or O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer, in my care. For catalog, apply to

AUCTIONEERS—F. J. ZAUN, C. F. BAIRD AND ASA DORSEY. MATT ALTON, Erie, Kan,

Harter's Spring Bred Sow Sale

AT FARM NEAR

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

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

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

J. H. HARTER,

Write early for catalog.

Jesse Johnson will represent Kansas Farmer. Send him bids.

WESTMORLAND, KANSAS

Auctioneers—Jas. T. McCulloch, W. C. Curphey.

WEDD & NEVIUS POLAND CHINA SALE

AT SPRING HILL, KANSAS

Tuesday, May 14, 1912

50—HEAD OF BRED SOWS AND GILTS—50

Six mature sows by Wedd's Expansion and Kansas Wonder, and bred to Wedd's Long King and Wedd's Expansion. Twenty gilts bred to Wedd's Expansion and Black Prince by Prince Ito. The twenty gilts are sired by Kansas Wonder, Wedd's Expansion, Big Hadley's Model, Hummer, Gov. Forest, by Gov. Hadley, and all are bred for June and July litters. C. S. Nevius is offering twenty-five bred sows and gilts sired by Designer, Major Look and Good Metal, and cross-bred to these boars. The offering is in fine condition and the tops from these two herds. Please send for catalog, and come and spend a day with us. Sale will be held at George Wedd & Son's farm adjoining the town of Spring Hill. For catalogs, write to

GEO. WEDD & SON, SPRING HILL, KAN., or C. S. NEVIUS, CHILES, KAN.

SAY! Mr. FARMER

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

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

HEREFORDS FOR SALE

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

WILLIAM ACKER
Vermillion, Marshall County, Kan.

M'S GIANT WONDER

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

RED POLLED HERD BULLS.

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

Field Notes.

Morgan's Duroc Sale.

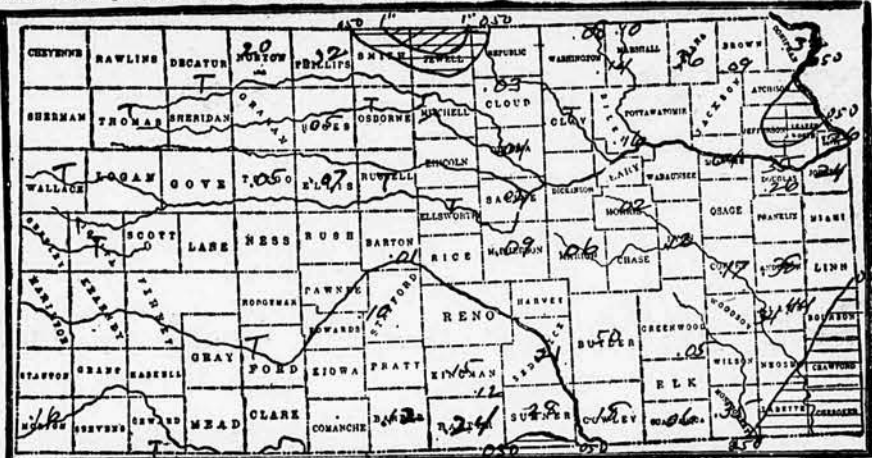
The E. R. Morgan Duroc Jersey bred sow sale held at Blue Rapids, Kan., April 4, was as good as could be expected in view of the fact that the sale had been twice postponed. The sows were all bred for very late farrow, and a big per cent of them were young gilts. Prices ranged from \$20 to \$50. Most of the buyers were from Marshall County, among them being John Frost, John Ewing, George Layton, Milo Rice, Ben Wells, Charles Waters, L. Honeycutt and Roy Arnold of Blue Rapids; C. G. Michael, Linn; C. D. Knight, Oketo; Joe Nider, Manhattan, and E. A. Wood, Lincoln, Kan.

Sharpen your wits with a file—of KANSAS FARMER.

Good blood and good feed will make money where the scrubs fail.

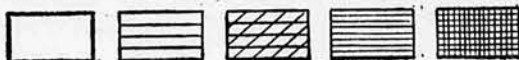
KANSAS CROP REPORT

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



UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORT BY COUNTIES.

SCALE IN INCHES:



Less than .50. .50 to 1. 1 to 2

Allen—Showers, followed by frost. Soil moist. Wheat in good condition.

Anderson—Farm work progressing. Fruit trees blooming.

Barber—Wheat and alfalfa in good condition. In need of rain.

Barton—Wheat prospects poor. Frost on 18th.

Bourbon—One-half peach trees in bloom. All other fruit trees in full bloom.

Brown—Oats being sown. In need of rain.

Butler—Prospect for apple crop good. Vegetation growing slowly.

Coffey—Wheat and alfalfa looking good. Lowlands too wet to plow.

Decatur—Heavy frosts with ice. Twenty-five per cent of wheat damaged. Rain needed.

Doniphan—Conditions favorable. No frost. Douglas—Some oats up. Farm work progressing slowly.

Ellis—Wheat damaged by wind. Needing rain.

Ellsworth—Wheat looking good. Pasture needs rain.

Ford—Crops needing rain.

Greenwood—Farm work progressing. Fruit prospects good. Some corn being planted.

Hamilton—Fruit prospects fine. Plenty of moisture. Conditions good.

Harper—Wheat crop probably damaged. Conditions generally favorable.

Harvey—Oats being sown. Wheat spotted. Fruit trees blooming.

Jefferson—Wheat needing rain. Stock on pasture. Pasture fair.

Jewell—Cool and cloudy. Some oats planted.

Johnson—Few oats sown. Wheat looking good. Spring backward.

Kingman—Wheat looking fine. Corn being planted. Oats all sown.

Leavenworth—Potatoes all planted. Hot-bed vegetables being set out.

Logan—Wheat damaged by wind. Grass growing slowly.

Lyon—Wheat and alfalfa looking good. Some corn planted.

Marshall—Fruit trees blooming. Forty to 60 per cent of fall wheat killed.

Montgomery—Little oats planted. Fruit prospects good.

2 to 3. Over 3. T. trace.

Morris—Alfalfa doing nicely. Potatoes being planted.

Nemaha—Grass growing slowly. Seventy-five per cent wheat killed. Needing rain.

Norton—Lots of wheat killed. Some corn being planted. Fruit trees in bloom.

Osborne—Beginning to need rain.

Ottawa—Much wheat killed. Remainder looks good. Fruit promising.

Phillips—Cool with frost. Dust storm on 13th.

Rawlins—Dust storms. Grass starting. Wheat fair.

Republic—Needing rain. Wheat and alfalfa damaged 25 per cent.

Riley—Grass growing nicely. Ground in good condition. Fruit prospects good.

Rooks—Fifty per cent of upland wheat killed. Remainder looking good.

Rush—Need rain badly. Wheat damaged. Soil in good condition.

Russell—Needing rain.

Saline—Wheat and alfalfa doing well. Needing rain.

Sedgwick—Alfalfa good. Fruit promising. Much late wheat killed.

Seward—Wheat in good condition. Some blowing out.

Sumner—Corn being planted. Alfalfa growing nicely. Fruit prospects fine.

Wallace—Wheat growing slowly. No corn planted.

Washington—Almos. through sowing oats. Much wheat winter killed.

Wichita—Crop prospects good.

Woodson—No farm work done yet. Ground too wet.

Holsteins at Great Bend.

One hundred forty-three head of high-grade Holsteins and two pure-bred, registered bulls will be sold by W. G. Merritt at Great Bend, Kan., on May 7 and 8. This will be a dispersion of the working dairy herd which has brought in \$600 per month for the owner. This is a splendid producing herd and is to be dispersed only because of a change of business plans. A complete record of production to reach cow, covering a period of 20 months, will be mailed you if you want it. Write W. G. Merritt, Great Bend, Kan., at once, and arrange to attend the sale.

Reo the Fifth—\$1,055

It Took 25 Years to Build It

By R. E. Olds, Designer

I have spent 25 years in building automobiles. Reo the Fifth is my 24th model.

I have watched every improvement, all the world over, from the very start of this industry.

I have had actual experience with tens of thousands of cars, under every condition that motorists meet.

All I have learned in those 25 years is embodied in this car. And I know of no other engineer in the business who builds cars as I build this.

My Precautions

What I mean is this:

The need for infinite care, for utter exactness, for big margins of safety is taught by experience only.

Countless things which theory approves are by use proved insufficient.

Splendid cars fall down on little points. The maker corrects them. Then something else shows unexpected shortcomings.

Perfection is reached only through endless improvements. It comes only with years of experience. Were I buying a car I would want it built by the oldest man in the business.

For Example

All the steel I use is analyzed, so I know its exact alloy.

The gears are tested in a crushing machine with 50 tons' capacity.

ity. Thus I know to exactness what each gear will stand. I used to test them, as others do, with a hammer.

I use Nickel Steel for the axles and driving shaft, and make them much larger than necessary. These parts can't be too strong.

I use Vanadium Steel for connections.

One after another I have cut out ball bearings, because they don't stand the test. I use roller bearings—Timken and Hyatt High Duty. There are only three ball bearings in this whole car, and two are in the fan.

I test my magneto under tremendous compression, and for ten hours at a time. My carburetor is doubly heated—with hot air and hot water. Half the troubles come from low grade gasoline, and this double heating avoids them.

I insist on utter exactness, a thousand inspections, tests of every part. As a result, errors don't develop when the car gets on the road.

Costly Care

I give to the body the same care as the chassis, for men like impressive cars.

The body is finished in 17 coats. The upholstery is deep. It is made of genuine leather and filled with hair.

The lamps are enameled. Even the engine is nickel trimmed. I finish each car like a show car.

The wheels are large, the car is over-tired. The wheel base is long, the tonneau is roomy, there is plenty of room for the driver's feet.

All the petty economies, which are so common, are avoided in Reo the Fifth.

My Level Best

This car embodies the best I know. It is built, above all, to justify men's faith in my designing.

Not one detail has been stinted. Not one could be improved by me if the car was to sell for \$2,000.

Reo the Fifth marks my limit. I will yield my place as the dean of designers to a man who can build a car better.

Center Control No Side Levers

In this car I bring out my new center control. All the gear shifting is done by moving this handle less than three inches in each of four directions.

There are no side levers, so the entrance in front is clear. Both brakes are operated by foot pedals, one of which also operates the clutch.

This fact permits of the left side drive. The driver may sit, as he should sit, close to the car as he passes—on the up side of the road. This was formerly possible in electric cars only.

The Little Price

The initial price on this car has been fixed at \$1,055. But our contracts with dealers provide for instant advance.

This price, in the long run, I regard as impossible. It is based on maximum output, on minimum cost for materials.

We have a model factory, splendidly equipped. Our output is enormous. We have spent many years in cutting cost of production. And this year we save about 20 per cent by building only one chassis in this great plant.

We can undersell others, and always will. But the present price is too low under average conditions. I am sure it must be advanced, and those who delay must expect it.

This car will never be skimped, while I build it, to keep within an altruistic price.

You Can See It In a Thousand Towns

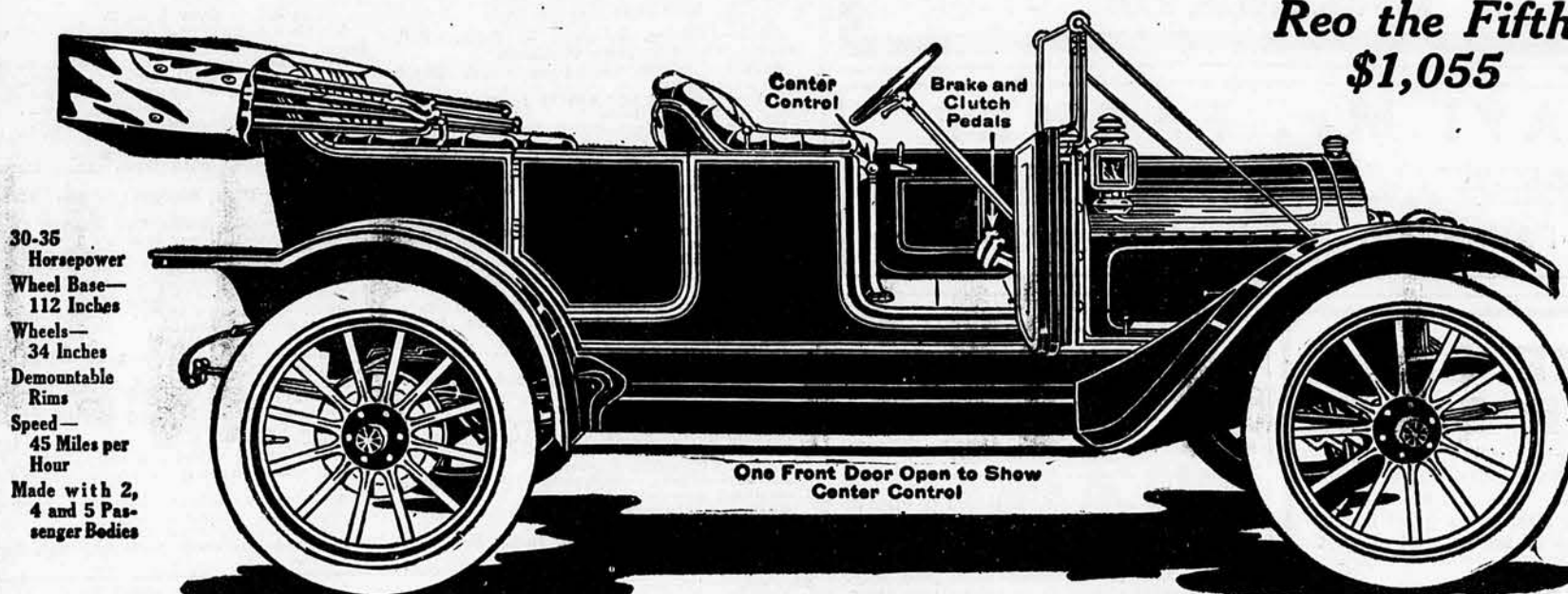
We have dealers in a thousand towns. When you write us for catalog we will tell you the nearest.

Write today for this book. It pictures the various up-to-date bodies, and shows all the interesting facts. The Roadster type sells for \$1,000.

Never was a car in all my experience made so welcome as Reo the Fifth. Men miss a treat who fail to see this car. Address

R. M. Owen & Co. General Sales Agents for **Reo Motor Car Co., Lansing, Mich.**
Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ontario

**Reo the Fifth
\$1,055**



30-35
Horsepower
Wheel Base—
112 Inches
Wheels—
34 Inches
Demountable
Rims
Speed—
45 Miles per
Hour
Made with 2,
4 and 5 Pas-
senger Bodies

Top and windshield not included in price. We equip this car with mohair top, side curtains and slip-cover, windshield, gas tank and speedometer—all for \$100 extra. Self-starter, if wanted, \$20 extra.