ANSAS FARMER

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT

OF THE FARM AND HOME

K S V C TUDASA

lume 49, Number 16

TOPEKA, KANSAS, APRIL 22, Lori.

Established 1863. \$1 a year



AN must have friends.

They may be animate or inanimate; human or animal or plant. His human friends make for his mental, moral and spiritural uplift; others, for his material well being. Without friends he becomes a savage.

His present civilization were beyond him without the help of his four-footed friends, and yet one of them, ever since its ancestors "ran down a steep place into the sea," has been scorned, abused and villified.

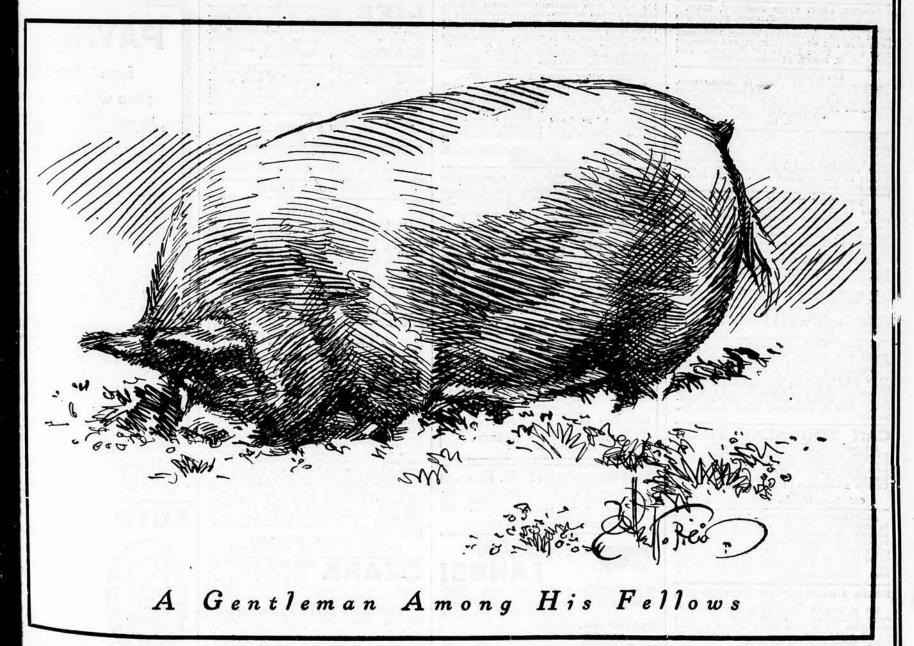
Cleanly of habit and a vegetarian, the pig has been forced by the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" to house in filth and dine on carrion; yet he has never faltered in his friendship nor failed in his duty.

Philosophically accepting his man-made environment, and knowing that his master seeks his own profit and not his, he continues to supply the table with the most delicious of viands and the purse with an opulence of coin.

Democratic always, he feeds the poor and adorns the rich, builds great factories, moves the wheels of commerce and enriches the state.

As is the man, so the hog. Reared in the filth of the hovel, a beast; well bred and housed, a gentleman among his fellows.

I. D. G.



NLAND BARGAINS

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

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

I MAKE a specialty of Ford county land and Dodge City property, P. H. SUGHRUE, Dodge City, Kansas.

STABLISHED 1885...Write for free list, Park H, Thornton, Real Estate Dealer, Weldwater, Comanche Co., Kansas.

33 YEARS IN NESS COUNTY.
Write me about cheap farms here.
W. P. ANDERSON CO., Brownell, Kansas.

200 ACRES, 14 miles south of McPherson, Kan.; good farm; price \$90; exchange for mase; mostly alfalfa land.; imps, good. J. M. Clubine, Durham, Kan.

FORD COUNTY—Good, smooth wheat and corn land; rich, deep loam; all tillable; all sizes; \$12.50 per acre up; terms. WILSON & WRIGHT, Dodge City, Kansas.

HURRY, IF YOU WANT
0, all broke, 5 ml, north, offered 30
\$1800. Write 160. days at \$1800. Write R. B. IRWIN, Modoc, Kansas.

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

1120 ACRE COMBINATION RANCH. 25 head horses and colts above average, and one registered Fercheron stallion, Write for particulars, 30 acres first-class alfalfa land in famous Artesian Valley at a great bargain. WM. MILLER, Meade, Kan.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN CENTRAL KANSAS, WESTERN KANSAS OR COLO-RADO LAND FOR A HOME OR INVEST-MENT, STATE YOUR CHOICE TO C. C. WALLACE, BROOKVILLE, KANSAS.

DOLLARS PER ACRE UP TO \$25 buys best improved farms in Wichita county, Kansas. WHEAT BELT LAND CO., LEOTI, KAN.

FOR SALE.

160 acres one mile from good town in
Harvey county; all tillable. Price for quick
sale \$9,000. S. R. McArthur, Newton, Kan.

FOR SALF—160 a. 5 miles from Hamilton, Kan.; all smooth, tillable land; 35 a. ander plow; fair improvements; on public road and phone line. A bargain at \$30 per acre. A. F. Dove, Hamilton, Kan.

FOR SALE,

160 a., 2 miles from town, every foot tillable, 120 under plow, 20 pasture, 10 meadow, good 6 room house, large barn and outbuildings, well and mill, cistern, 2 miles to high school. Price \$12,500. Send for new list, EBERHARD & MELLOR, Whitewater, Kan.

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

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

FINE HOME, 48 a., one mile of this city, about 38 a. now in cultivation, bal, pasture, 6 room house, new barn 34x66 and hay loft two wells and mill and other outbuildings good orchard and all second bottom land. Priced to sell at \$5,500 cash. E. F. Dewey, Blue Rapids, Kan.

POULTRY RANCH FOR SALE. One of the best poultry ranches in the state. Two acres adjoining Washburn college campus, 9-room house, cellar, cistern, well water, barn. Best poultry house in county. Fruit and ornamental trees. Price 34,000, half on time if desired. No trades. POULTRYMAN, Kansas Farmer Office.

100—CHOICE DICKINSON AND CLAY CO.

FARMS—100

80 acres 3 miles from town, 70 a. under plow, alfalfa land, 20 pasture and meadow, 5 roam house, good well, barn and other buildle 35. \$200°C cash; rest to suit; 25 a wheat included, Write for list, J. J. Bishop, Wakerield, Kan.

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

CAN YOU BEAT THIS?

120 acres, 3 miles to town, 8 miles from Parsons, new 5-room house, new barn, land lays just rolling enough to drain, fenced with hog wire on three sides, nearly all timothy and clever; some native pasture. This is a bargain at \$45 per acre.

A. P. ROSA,
Galesburg, Neosho County, Kansas.

ANDERSON COUNTY-268 acres, 65 acres and Ersun County—252 acres, 65 acres in cultivation, 25 acres mowland, balance pasture, 10 acres fenced hog tight. Plenty water. Six-room house, new barn 46x50 and other improvements. Six mi, to Garnett, 3 miles to Bush City, ½ mile to school. Price \$35. This is a bargain. Geo. W. Her & Bons, Garnett, Kansas.

HERES A GOOD ONE—BUTLER COUNTY,
KANSAS,
480 a, smooth land, 80 a, cultivated, 4room house, small stable, good well and
windmill, 400 a, fine grass, school 1 mile;
Orient grade just misses farm; townsite ½
mile, Price only \$28 an acre.
Full description, land list and Kansas map
for the asking.

for the asking.
WHITEWATER LAND & LOAN
Jas. A. Thompson, Manager.

HAMILTON CO. land \$7 to \$10 per acre. F. L. McAdam, Syracuse, Kansas.

240 ACRES, 9 rm. dwelling, close to town; argain. Buckeye Agency, Agricola, Kan. WHAT have you to trade for lands or city property? Hale, Coffeyville, Kan.

HALF SECTION improved farm in Woods Co., Okla., to trade for Kansas or Mo. land. Taylor & Bratcher, Coldwater, Kan.

KANSAS LAND FOR SALE—For description of farms and price list, write Matthews, Oswego, Kansas.

LAND IN FORD COUNTY Southwest at \$4 per acre up. Wheat and the Southwest at \$4 per acre up. Wheat lands a specialty.

BROWN & VERNON, Dodge City, Kansas.

160 ACRES, 3 miles of Towarda, A snap at \$7500. Other good farms in western But-ler county. Write for particulars. G. W. MOORE, Towarda, Kansas.

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

BARGAIN IF TAKEN QUICK. 80 a., 30 a. timothy hay, balance meadow; no improvements; fenced; 10 ml, Iola, 3 ml. from R. R. J. E. POWELL, Iola, Kansas.

WRITE 6. L. PAINTER & CO. About Ford Co. Land.

115 per acre up.

WRITE FOR FULL DESCRIPTION. Fine imp, farm near town, school and church, 70 a, alfalfa land, square section, \$12.50 per a., half cash. This is a bargain. Come quick if you want it.

V. C. CUTLER COMPANY,

Scott City, Kansas.

160, 240, 200 and 100 acres, foot of Ozarks, McDonald Co., Mo.; highly improved; 3 mi, from R. R.; level prairie; bargain at \$40

COL. G. W. MITCHELL, Anderson, Mo.

WE THINK we have the best snap in southeast Kansas; 240 acres, well improved, 80 acres valley land. Price \$40 per acre. Lands to exchange for merchandise. Write or call

D. W. NEILL & CO., Yates Center, Kans

FOR TRADE

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

SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kansas.

FOR SALE.

480 acres 5 miles north of Lawrence, Kan., 1½ miles from Midland; 400 acres tillable, mostly second bottom; no overflow land; is watered by two never failing streams; has three large barns; a large house and numerous outbuildings all in good condition. There is no better grain or stock farm in Eastern Kansis. A BARGAIN at \$75 per acre. CHARLES E. SUTTON, Lawrence, Kansas.

THE BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

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

SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB, Topeka, Kansas.

McPHERSON CO.—160 acres 2 miles from town and one of best colleges in state; all wheat, corn and alfalfa land; good 5 room house, barn, granary, well and windmill; on R. F. D. and phone line. Better than Ill. or Iowa. FREE LIST. A. W. BREMEYER, McPherson, Kansas

FOR SALE.

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

YOU CAN'T BEAT IT.

160 acres, level, sub-irrigated land, fenced, 100 a.
in wheat, ½ goes; best in county; 60 mow land; all can be farmed; half mile to school; 3 miles to trading point; on R. F. D. and phone line; first class for investment or a home. Price \$6,000; terms. All new land. Write BROWN, GRANT & WALTER, Kingman, Kansas.

Best Bargain in S. E. Kansas

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

INDIAN

Acres of rich black corn land in EASTERN OKLAHOMA for sale,

trade or rent. Write ALLEN & HART, Owners 308 Commerce Bidg., Kansas City, Mo. And Claremore, Okla. Agents Wanted.

Louisiana, The Land of Opportun

The Louisiana Farm Land Congress takes this method of extending an invitation is the readers of this paper to attend their Second Annual Land Congress to be held the city of Monroe, La., on the 4th, 5th and 6th of May.

Special rates are being made by the railroads for this occasion. The regular has seekers' rate to Louisiana takes effect on the second, giving homeseekers and ors ample opportunity to reach Monroe befor the opening of the Congress and Much has been said of the possibilities of Louisiana; seeing is believing; there we invite you to come and see the exhibits and examine the soil, enjoy our channel of the congress and meet our people.

Bring your bathing suits and enjoy the free baths at our famous sait water a torium, the only place in the world where a sait water lake can be found in a hay water country. Again we invite you. Write

W. E. MONROE, President, DELHI, LA.

TWO FIRST CLASS FARMS.

320 a.,4½ ml. town, 260 a. cult., all tillsble; some imp; lots of fine water; No. 1
neighborhood; \$6,000; terms. 160 a., 1½
miles town; A1 imp. \$5,000.
F. T. McNINCH, Ransom, Kansas.

800 ACRES, well imp., fertile soil, well of water 20 ft, deep; 500 a, tiliable; 2½ mi. of town. \$12.50 per a. BUXTON BROS., Utica, Kansas.

FINE 160, Woodson Co.; highly improved; good soil; write for complete description; culy takes \$2,000 to handle this.

Y. C. LAND CO., Yates Center, Kansas.

COME QUICK FOR THIS!

Nicely improved 160 acre farm 4 miles from town; 60 acres in cult.; 60 acres bluestem meadow; no rock; offered at \$35 per acre. Must be sold to settle an estate.

A. B. ESTEP, Yates Center, Kansas.

A SNAP FOR QUICK DEAL,

Good 160, lays nice, well improved, 1½ miles from good small town, new house and barn, young orchard, 20 acres timothy and clover, 45 acres corn, 25 acres native hay, balance pasture, Immediate possession. Want quick deal. Price \$6500. Carry \$4000 four years at 5 per cent,

DONAHUE & WALLINGFORD, Mound Valley Kansas,

HAMILTON COUNTY

relinquishment, stone house, shallow to wa-ter, not a better piece of land in the coun-iy, in Bear Creek Valley, for sale cheap. J. B. PRATT, Co. Treas., Syracuse, Kanss

FINE SECTION NESS COUNTY

640 a., 1½ ml. from town, 500 a. smooth; all be farmed; 300 a. in cult.; fine spring with reservoir, NEVER DRY; also a good well where a person would want to build; ½ ml. to school. Price \$25 per a. This is as fine section as there is in the county and with little expense can be made a very fine place. Will trade for general mase, or in-RUTHERFORD & OLIVER, Utica, Kansas.

is worth living in Kearney county. Hunting and fishing on Lake McKinney; 7 mi, long; rich soil; one crop pays for land; we have R. F. D. and telephones. Write for information about Kearney county. LAKIN LAND & IMMIGRATION CO., Lakin, Kan.

A HUMMER—160 acres, house of 3 rooms, stable for 2 teams, cow stable, well, wind-mill tank, cement chicken house 10x30, 80 acres in cultivation, 80 acres in pasture, all can be farmed; rich soil, second creek bottom. Price \$3500; gcod terms. Send for big list, Address
STINSON & SHELDON,
Spearville, Kansas

MONEY in western land. Live agents wanted. Write WALTER, Syracuse, Kansas.

OKLAHOMA LAND.

GET A HOME.

160 acre farm 2½ miles of R, R, town and 5 miles of county seat, 10 a. in cultivation, 40 a, pasture, 10 a, mow land, 6 a, orchard, 5 a, alfalfa, good 6 room house, small barn and granaries, all fenced, 2 fine wells of water, fine grape vineyard, % mile to school, farm drains well. Price \$7,000. Immediate possession. One-half cash will handle this. Write for our land list.

BATTEN REALTY CO., Medford, Oklahoma.

TEXAS LAND

LOWER PECOS VALLEY IRRIGATED LAND

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

THE HEATH COMPANY,

109 West Seventh St., Topeka, Kan.

OZARK *RCHARD BEARING and Small Fruit Lands on level roads, close to Distributing Station are at their BEST around "Goodman Community," McDonald county, Missourt, **CLIMATE, HEALTH AND WATER** the best, Markets at YOUR DOORS, Growers** Association established. Beatuiful Booklet showing scenes and conditions with PRICES and TERMS mailed on request,

JAMES B. WELSH REALTY & LOAN CO. Ozark Dept S, Kansas City, Mo.

BUY OR TRADE with us. Exchange ree. Bersie Agency, El Dorado, En

IMP, and unimp. land in western Ka W. G. Ruth, Scott City, Kansas.

IMPROVED 160 a. fine land, Monton Co., 2 mi. Ry, market, \$40 acra i. mond, Owner, Box 372, Independenc, I FOR SALE BY OWNERS.—160 are miles Parsons, Kan.; well improved; watered. A bargain at \$9,000. Bug Parsons, Kansas.

1480 ACRE RANCH, all fenced, in house, tenant house, barn, granary, a 20 a, alfalfa, 200 a, in wheat, 6 mil City; telephone and R. F. D. \$20 a; is J. C. WHARTON, McCracken, Each Agents wanted to co-operate.

SNAPS FOR THIS WEEK
Improved 160, 2 miles Ness City, 11
nut Valley, \$25 per acre. Raw quan
miles Ness City, \$15 per acre. Have a
good bargains for quick sale.

J. G. COLLINS, Ness City, Kana

BUY TOWN LOTS
In rapidly growing city, Plains, Ka,
make big profits. Prices \$12,50 to \$1,1
terms. Ask for literature. Act quid
best locations.
JOHN W. BAUGHMAN, Plains, Kas ... 320 ACRES, 2½ miles from total imp., 140 a. wheat, looks fine, 55 a \$10,000; terms. Let me send your list. W. A. OGDEN, Ness City, Kana.

240 ACRE farm in Linn Co., Kan, a per acre; 4 miles north of Mapleton, in Coultivation, 30 good for grass only, in house, good barn. \$2,600 cash, balass

CHENAULT BROS., Fort Scott, Ka

A Genuine BARGA

320 acres, Rush county, Kansas, 141 from good railroad town, house, barn, ary, all fenced, 240 acres under cult and in wheat; one-third of crop goe the place is sold quick. Price \$8,550. JAMES H. LITTLE, LaCrosse, Kan

PAYS

Land Advertise

READ WHAT THESE SAY

My advertising in KANSAS ILER brought me many replies Ib the paper to be a live farmer profit I used to take it years as I used to be a farmer.—James Henderson, Newport, Ark., Mark 1911.

We have been advertising a steadily for soveral years in EAS FARMER. We have fost pays, so we keep it up for the fer part of each year, using at as much as quarter page sys Donahue & Wallingford, Moudiley, Kan., January 10, 1911.

Recently we ran a one-inclesestate ad in KANSAS FARMES four weeks and received a fissof replies. We consider the form that ad as very good inference, Topeka, Kas, Fuary 15, 1911.

HOLSTEIN CATT

25 high grade Holstein cows and for sale; 3 to 7 years old; a fine it marked; nearly all pure bred but so corded. Also one registered 2-yeared stein bull.

B. L. BEAN, Cameron, Misson

Choice Fall Big Type Bo Sired by the 1000-lb. Fulton's Chief by of dams by such sires as Smith's girley. Size and quality combined. Low for quick sale.

for quick sale.
W. F. FULTON, Waterville, Kans TIRE C **AUTO** 605 E. 15th S



Kansas City Largest and best ped Tire Repair in the West Inshed six years makes and retreaded faction guarantee money refunded.

Agents for 1900 & WRIGHT Skandard Tirea

Write for prices with guarantee

KANSAS FARMER EDITORIALI BRAINS ON THE FARM.

y many people, who get their edge at second hand, are advisnore intensive methods and the nore intensive methods and the er use of brains in farming opms. They do not know that are used on the farm to a er extent than in almost any business. The farm is where a grow and this they do by besed. The conditions of farm life the deily exercising of hrain nd the daily exercising of brain r in combatting insect and fun-nemics, providing against ad-weather conditions and the of ways and means, and yet the

the early days of this state the r was compelled to bend every to secure the immediate dollar he habits then formed have re-d with him to the exclusion, in cases, of better methods and of

te results. inexhaustable soil is showing d signs of depletion and we are the problem of continuing the of dollars, and at the same time oviding that the source of sup-hall not be cut off by the wasteethods which will impoverish the Some farmers are actually livpon their capital and are grow-porer each year by reason of methods.

memous.

te is where the use of brains is d. Not brains in the ordinary of the word, but as foresight.

crop takes a large amount of food from the soil and unless s restored ultimate disaster re-

de from the vicissitudes of the her, practically all of the misfor-that come to the farmer or his can be traced to his haste to sethe present dollar without profor the future good of his soil. care of the soil and it will take of you, and any other method is

a cared for soil not only brings re dollars now, but gives assur-of better returns in the future. do count on the farm as in ther business.

JE JE JE

OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM.

nsas has always been proud of chool system and yet there are features about it which might mproved. State Superintendent hild has been instrumental in icing the interests of the rural to a greater degree perhaps any of his predecessors, and yet, work he has done serves to decertain facts that are well by of study and that indicate a for more work yet in the future. ere are now employed in Kansas 13,000 school teachers, and in to see that they do their work by we elect 30,000 school offi-In other words, there are 30,osses set to oversee the work of teachers, who in turn have to of the training of the children e state. If this machinery were ified somewhat would it be g to expect greater efficiency and satisfactory results?

prose that each county superin-nt was made the head of a cound be to oversee the work of the is of the entire county, and who d be under the direction, to some e at least, of the State Superin-nt. Would there not then be an tunity such as is not now officers, as as teachers, and a resulting imement of the work done in the l rooms. These things are of the matters for legislation, but are worths. are worthy of consideration and to be the next legitimate step in great advance that has already made in our present school sys-

* * * e danger from frost is not yet d and the fruit crop may depend the care with which the orchard ooked after. The changeable her of the next few weeks, tor with a lack of attention to ying, will tell the tale.

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877. Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by the Kansas Farmer Company. ALBERT T. REID, President. J. R. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. PITCHER, Secretary.

Edited by T. A. Borman and I. D. Graham.

CHICAGO OFFICE—First National Bank Bldg., Geo. W. Herbert, Manager.

NEW YORK OFFICE—41 Park Row, Wallace C. Richardson, Inc., Manager. Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second class matter.

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

Special clubbing rates furnished upon application.

ADVERTISING RATES—26 cents per agate line—14 lines to the inch. No medical nor questionably worded advertising accepted. Forms close Monday noon.

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

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

CONTRIBUTIONS—KANSAS FARMER is always glad to have correspondence

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

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

AGRICULTURE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Under the new law passed by the legislature last winter all Kansas teachers must pass an examination in elementary agriculture. In order to aid these teachers in their preparation for the new duties assigned to them, the Kansas Agricultural College will offer special short courses in the spring and summer. The spring term began March 28 and closes June 14. The summer term begins June 15 and closes July 27. In these courses instruction will be given in the subjects of soils, farm crops, live stock, horticulture, home economics, cooking and sewing, manual training and methods.

This is but a step in advancing the work inaugurated by State Superintendent Fairchild, who has been able to accomplish more for the good of the schools of Kansas than has been done in all of her previous history.

N N N One of the remarkable facts in western agriculture, which has apparently only come to light in recent days, is found in the wonderful adaptability of Grimm's alfalfa to western conditions, and to the further fact that this variety has been grown continuously in Michigan since 1857. Outside of this immediate locality this variety does not seem to have been known or thought of, and yet it has certain qualifications which render it immensely valuable to farmers of the best alfalfa regions, as well as to those who have heretofore been unable to succeed with the ordinary type of alfalfa. The apparent difference between this variety and that which has descended from the Spanish con-querors of Mexico, is found in its habit of root growth. Ordinary al-falfa as known in Kansas has a very strong spike root with very few large branches, while Grimm's alfalfa seems to have a considerable number of separate roots of equal size that start downward from the crown. This gives it an immense feeding power, and en-ables it to withstand drouth and adverse weather conditions. The rediscovery of Grimm's alfalfa will undoubtedly extend the area over which this valuable plant can be cultivated.

THE LIVE STOCK CENSUS.

Wonderfully interesting are the facts one reads in the census reports which some good soul in Washington mails free, thinks the Kansas Indusmails free, thinks the Kansas Industrialist. For instance, the population of the United States is 92 millions. The country has one cow to every 1.3 persons; one pig to every two, and one sheep for every 1.6 persons. Mules have not increased as one might have hoped. Twenty-two persons will have to toil along with only one of the longeared helpers. Horses, instead of being driven from the land by an excess of liking for motor cars, really show no lessening in numbers. The nation has one horse for every five human

PROF. KINZER'S SUCCESSOR.

After taking some months in which to thoroughly consider the problem of filling the professorship of animal husbandry made vacant by the resignation of Prof. R. J. Kinzer, the Board of Regents of the Agricultural College have selected Prof. P. N. Flint. Prof. Flint is a graduate of the Michigan Agricultural College, though he received his master's degree from the Illinois University.

He began his active work as assistant

ant in animal husbandry in the Georgia Experiment Station and within one year was made head of the department. He comes to Kansas from Arkansas, where he has been head of the animal husbandry department during the past year. He comes with very high recommendations, and it is believed that the board has acted wisely and well in selecting him.

N N N

Tile drainage is the subject of a good deal of inquiry from our readers who are alive to their own interests and to its advantages. As land beand to its advantages. As land becomes higher in price, and as taxes grow, with the increasing valuation, a greater income per acre is needed to pay for the investment. There should be no loafing acres, and land which is now of little or no use, and yet on which taxes are paid, can be rendered profitable by a small investment in drain tile. Land which needs drainage is wholly unreliable. Some years it may be valuable for crop production. More often it is not. Most farmers are prevented from draining farmers are prevented from draining farmers are prevented from draining their land by the lack of exact knowledge as to both cost and the results obtained. Without the survey of the land itself it is difficult for even a skillful engineer to determine the cost of installing a drainage system. It may cost as low as \$5 per acre or it may run as high as \$50, though the average is perhaps about \$10 or \$15. The principle point in view, however. The principle point in view, however, and the one which is generally overlooked, is the fact that when such land has been properly tiled it is forever after available as a crop producing area and a profit producer. Most soils of this kind will pay for themselves in a very short time when properly tiled.

The mild winter is likely to cause a decrease in the home manufacture of butter owing to the inability of farmers to put up ice. This, however, may not be an unmixed evil, as there is always a ready market for good cream at every railroad station and the prices paid make it about as profitable as the home manufacture of butter.

"Get the crop out of the ground, the dollar out of the crop and happiness out of the dollar," is the farmers' problem. Through conservation of fertility he not only insures the presented the presented of the conservation of dollars. ent dollar, but a succession of dollars for his children.

CHOLERA SERUM AND THE STATE A correspondent inquiries why the farmers are charged for the cost of anti-hog cholera serum when the state has appropriated money for the equipment of a laboratory for its manufacture.

It is properly the province of the state to pay for the cost of making all experimented tests to prove the value or worthlessness of the serum, but once this is done the individual who benefits by its use should pay for what he uses. There are very many tax payers in Kansas who do not raise hogs and yet the knowledge gained from the experiments conducted at the Experiment Station and paid for by the people is of direct value to all. Doubtless every tax payer feels that the state money spent by that institution is well spent in the increase of human knowledge, but perhaps each will agree that when this knowledge is turned to his newcord adventage. is turned to his personal advantage he alone should pay for it. In Kan-sas the experiment station has made more progress with hog cholera serum and has done so with less of means than has been true in any other state of which we have knowledge, and in addition the serum has been furnished to the farmers at a lower cost than in most other states.

Nothing in recent veterinary medi-

cal science has been of greater importance than the discovery and development of the anti-hog cholera serum, and much of the work necessary to this has been done by Kansas men. JE JE

One of the most important public documents that has been printed in Kansas in many years is the first an-nual report of the Live Stock Registry Board, which has just been issued from the printing department of the State Agricultural College. This report contains the old stallion law, articles on the breeding and care of horses, unsoundness in horses, the work of the board and a list of stallions which have been approved for public service in Kansas. This board has done great work and its report will be valued by farmers and stallion owners. Copies may be had by addressing Dean Ed H. Webster, Manhattan, Kan. try Board, which has just been issued JE JE JE

An eastern exchange tells of a Long Island farmer's experience ir raising alfalfa. His expenditures were as follows: Seed, \$45.70; lime, \$185.60, and phosphate, \$145.60, or a total of \$376.90 on a 10-acre field. This field is only 20 miles from New York City, where the value of land is very high and alfalfa cannot be grown there without these fertilizers, and yet the owner makes money. Compare his expenditures with those necessary on a Kansas alfalfa farm and see our advantages. * * *

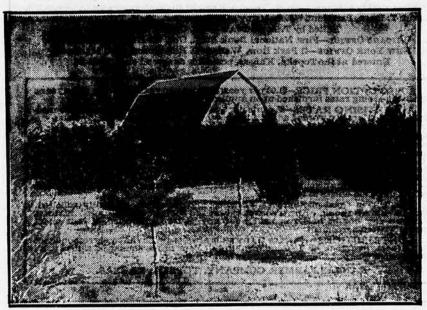
The big state fairs and live stock expositions are busy with early an-nouncements of plans and attractions for the fall shows. This is a good sign. Interest in such fairs indicates an appreciation of work already done and suggests the possibilities of the future. Real agricultural and live stock shows of this kind always make for the betterment of the state and the nation and county fairs are their pre-paratory schools. Kansas will offer a splendid opportunity for the study of her resources this fall both to her own citizens and her visitors.

The high water mark for live stock advertising in Kansas farm papers was reached in February just passed, when KANSAS FARMER, of Topeka, broke all records for its entire 50 years' history, and incidentally overtopped the record-breaking records of all other breaking records of all other Kansas farm papers at the same time. This high record was made without any special effort, which shows that Kansas is making great headway in the pure bred live stock business. - Agricultural Advertising, Chicago.

TREES FOR WESTERN KANSAS

Evergreens Are Well Adapted to Regions Where There is Little Moisture

By CHAS, A. SCOTT, Seate Forrester



RED CEDAR WINDBREAK, EIGHT YEARS AFTER PLANTING, IN NESS COUNTY, KANSAS.

The evergreens transpire only about one-tenth as much water as the broad leaved trees, consequently they are trees that are well adapted for regions of scant soil moisture. Several of the conifers are entirely suitable for planting in western Kansas, and they are by far the most valuale trees that can be grown. The greatest ser-vice that any tree can render in a prairie region is the protection that it gives in both summer and winter. The evergreens give an equal amount of protection in both summer and winter. They afford almost as much protection to live stock against a winter

There is not a county in western Kansas in which trees cannot be grown successfully. I believe I am safe in saying that there is not a sec-

tion of land in the state on which some kind of trees cannot be grown

with a reasonable degree of success.

There is no secret about growing trees; they require no elements of plant food that is not required by the buffalo grass or the Russian thistle. The fertility of the soil is not as improved the soil of the soil

portant a consideration in growing trees as it is in growing agricultural crops. The one demand that all trees require is a sufficient amount of moisture to maintain a healthy foliage.

This amount varies greatly with the different species of trees and it is on

this point that the choice of species

for western Kansas planting must be made. A species that has a large, soft leaf, with a great number of large stomata (breathing pores), the

catalpa and basswood are examples of

this class, cannot endure the climatic

conditions and should never be plant-ed. The leaves are too large, the winds whip and cut them to pieces. If they survive the winds, their large stomata allows an excessive transpiration and the trees are starved to death. Trees with small leaves of a firm texture, such as the honey locust, green ash and Osage orange, other factors being equal, are by all odds the more likely to succeed.

storm as a frame shed provides.

The amount of available soil moisture is the one factor that will determine the success or failure of growing trees in western Kansas. The principles of controlling the soil mois-

ture in land devoted to growing crees are exactly the same as those that control the moisture in land devoted to growing wheat. It is impractical to attempt to water a plantation of any considerable number of trees by any pumping system. The annual rainfall must be depended upon to support the tree growth. Conserva-tion of the soil moisture by proper methods of cultivation is, therefore, essential.

Trees do not succeed in virgin soil they should be planted only on land that has been under cultivation for two years or longer. The ground should be summer fallowed one season before the trees are planted to insure a moist subsoil. The trees must not be planted too close together or they will use up the soil moisture faster than it falls. Eight by 10 or even 10 feet by 10 feet is as close as they should be planted. If this spacing is found to be too close later in their development they can be thinned.

Cultivation that will maintain a soil mulch must be given the trees until they completely shade the ground and protect it from the sun and wind.

Growing trees for a commercial product is not a practical proposition in the western one-third of this state, but it is a practical proposition to grow trees for adornment and protection. A well cared for grove of trees on any western Kansas farm greatly enhances the value of the farm on which it is growing. The pride and satisfaction that an owner of a grove of trees takes in it cannot be esti-mated in dollars and cents. The advertising value of a grove of trees is a factor that is seldom considered.

Has it ever occurred to you that farm in any community that has grove of trees upon it, is known throughout the entire neighborhood because of the grove?

The most desirable trees for western Kansas planting are the follow ing:

Broad-leaved deciduous trees: Honey locust, White elm, Green ash, Russian mulberry, Osage orange, Russian wild olive.

The cottonwood can also be ground if abundance of soil moisture is and

Coniferous evergreens: Red cedar, Chinese arbor vitae,

Austrian pine,
Scotch pine,
The jack pine is a good tree is
very sandy soil.

A common mistake that is made A common mistake that is made a setting out trees is that of planta trees that are too large. Not monthan one-tenth of the root system a tree is ever taken with the transplanted. Then is not unreasonable to expect the one tenth to supply enough nourishment to maintain life and support the new growth? Cutting back relieves the situation in a measure, but how may planters ever cut back the top of the interest of the loss of roots. When handling small trees a month larger per cent of the roots are all larger per cent of the roots are ways taken with the trees. This a ables them to establish themselve more readily in their new location at they can also be given better culting the control of the control tion while they are developing the root system. The most satisfactor sized trees for extensive planting in 1 and 2-year-old seedlings. The bra leaved species of this age will var from 2 to 4 feet in height. Most at the trees at this age will have very few branches, a single stem is all the constant. is necessary.

The coniferous trees at this age of run from 12 to 18 inches in help and they will be covered with branches. However, this is a versatisfactory size for planting stock of this class of trees.

Cutting And Curing Alfalfa

A mistake is usually made by allowing alfalfa to stand too long before cutting. From the time the alfalfa begins to bloom, it decreases in protein, which is the valuable part of the plant, and increases in wood fiber, which is an indigestible and undesirable ingredient. The usual rule desirable ingredient. The usual rule has been to cut alfalfa when it is about one-tenth in bloom. A better of alfalfa are just starting from the crown and before they get high enough to be touched by the mower.

If the alfalfa is cut in this way and just at the right time it comes on promptly and covers the field quickly, while if the new shoots from the bottom get up until they are cut off by the mower, it will die down and the alfalfa will often not start until a rain stimulates a new growth and brings it up. It should never be cut when there is any foreign moisture such as dew or rain on the plant. For this reason many times the mower should not be started before nine or ten o'clock in the morning. Formerly we supposed the growing of corn and alfalfa did not go well together as both required work at the same time. It now seems to me an advantage to raise corn and alfalfa together and cultivate the corn in the mornings until the alfalfa is ready to work. If alfalfa is cut when loaded with dew as soon as the sun strikes it, it bleaches and becomes of a brown color, which is unsalable and is also damaged by the loss of protein. Alfalfa should be raked as soon as it is about wilted or just thoroughly begins to wilt. This may be two hours after it is cut in dry times and hours after it is cut in dry times and late cuttings, or if very wet and rainy, may be very much longer. But

By Dr. J. T. Axtell, Before Harvey County Institute

under favorable conditions when raked promptly and allowed to come in a large windrow, or better in small shocks, the leaves will stick to the stems and the green color of the plant will be preserved. To cure alfalfa by spreading it in the hot sun wilts the leaves making it impossiwilts the leaves, making it impossi-ble for them to draw the sap from the stem which still remains green and full of sap. The leaves are burnt instead of being slowly and properly cured. It should be cured in the shade and this can best be done in the windrow or in small shocks. The shocks may be left in the field two or three days if necessary, and in this way you will secure the best grade of hay. It pays to preserve al-falfa in sheds or barns instead of stacking it in the open. It i poor plant to turn water and is greatly damaged in the stack. When alfalfa is put in the stack full of the sap of the plant and too green for proper stacking, it will heat in the stack and result in a brown color. If this stack is large the part of the hay that is kept from the air will be-come what should be called "silo-cured" and is often called "tobacco-cured" which is a very valuable feed. The carbohydrates of the hay are burned up to a certain extent and the hay does not weigh so much as when properly cured but it is greatly increased in protein, sometimes testing as high as 17 per cent protein while the ordinary hay is usually 14 or 15 per cent. It is true, however, that parts of the stack will be damered and molded and this method of aged and molded and this method of

curing hay is not one to be recom-mended. If we could sell our alfalfa by analysis it would be a saving of millions of dollars for the states of Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. Alfalfa, as now sold, is sold entirely on its color, which gives Colorado and all the irrigated alfalfa lands an immense advantage in the markets, while the analysis of the stemmy, though green, irrigated alfalfa will show a much lower per cent of feeding value than the leafy, small stemmed alfalfa from the states mentioned tioned.

The greatest mistake of all that we have made with alfalfa is in improper feeding. If horses or cows are allowed to run to a rack of alfalfa they will gorge themselves un-til they are so wide that they can scarcely get through a barn door. They will eat alfalfa until they are nearly stuffed then drink a quantity of water, and then back to the al-falfa again, often eating from forty to eighty pounds in a day per head, while the fact is, that fifteen pounds contains about all the protein that the average size animal can take care of properly in twenty-four hours. And the worst of it is that this pro-And the worst of it is that this pro-tein is not simply wasted but the ex-cretory organs of the animal are taxed to get rid of this waste. This will finally result in disease and is the reason why so many people con-demn alfalfa, saying it weakens the animal and is unfit for feed. Fed in the proper manner, there is nothing more healthful than alfalfa for all the more healthful than alfalfa for all the animals that eat it. The alfalfa must

then be fed in such a way that amount is limited and some of cheaper forage plant used for rous

The question is often asked me, the question is often asked and it will answer it in this way, adds from 25 per cent to 33 per ce to the value of alfalfa in its dissive power to grind it. The man must buy baled alfalfa or alfalfa me should always buy the meal insist of the bale, as it has all of the inguients of the alfalfa in a much belif form to feed. The bale will low form to feed. The bale will low large number of its leaves which the cream of the alfalfa. It will be always pay the farmer, who has low hay to haul his hay to the mill be go to the extra expense of handland and grinding when alfalfa is wor and grinding when alfalfa is wor grind it. However, in order to discount as well as to balance it, mind the last the corn as well as to balance it, mind it pays a farmer to feed alfalfa me the alfalfa meal with the corn, make the animal eat more slowly and larger the digestion. A small proves the digestion. A small proves the digestion. A small prove that the small may be must be used in its stead to a better standard must be used in its stead to a better standard must be used in its stead to a better standard must be used in its stead to a better standard must be used in its stead to a better standard must be used in its stead to a better standard must be used in its stead to a better standard must be used in its stead to a better standard must be used in its stead to a better standard must be used in its stead to a better standard must be used in its stead to a better standard must be used in its stead to a better standard must be used in its stead to a better standard must be used in its stead to a better standard must be used in its stead to a better standard must be mus corn as well as to balance it, be used in its stead to a better vantage in every way, except the inconvenience of wetting the falfa meal for some animals. falfa meal for some animals. a better periments show that it is a better periments show that it is a better periments. periments show that it is a at a milk producer than bran. At a present prices of shorts, bran a corn, in my opinion, every ton good alfalfa hay is worth \$20 in its ing value. The ideal way for fair ers to do is to have enough animor to feed up all their on the farm to feed up all their falfa instead of shipping it out of a state.

ST OF SILO CONSTRUCTION

eparing to build his sile a will encounter as wide a di-of opinion about cost and mas when he buys a motor car ewriter. Hardly two men will on anything about silos. The an do is to give you the exof competent persons in the department of the college.

the have helped to build many
the farmers. They have
n opinions about which is the d possibly they would give pinions privately, but hardly

S. Hine, one of the extenartment's experts on this subm whom I have obtained the material presented in icle, has very interesting reom farmers about their silos. reports show that where a was careful with his material, was careful with his material, ood manager and economical his silo for very much less average farmer. In this as other undertaking in build-angement and brains are important. Here is a state-om Stanton Pearson of Tonwho built a concrete-metallast May for \$256.17:

cement, 40 cents	\$ 56.00
cement, to cents	1.65
ime, 30 cents	
shels, 40 cents	1.20
ons, \$1	19.00
10x1/2, 5 cents	.60
	1.00
185 1-3 sq. yds., 18 cents	33.42
inted tacks	.30
1/2-inch, 58 ft., 5 cents	2.90
2-men, be it., b cents	2.06
boxes, 25 cents	
boxes, 25 cents	.50
at 20 cents	9.20
52 hours, 50 cents	26.00
33 hours, 40 cents	13.20
10 hours, 25 cents	2.50
d stage builder, 63 hours, 25	
u stage builder, ob nodice 20	15.75
	5.45
hours, 30 cents	0.40
nd scaffolding, 70 hours, 20	44.00
	14.00
Menhattan and return	9.50
or, including hauling, exca-	
and helping build	30.00
depreciation on lumber	12.60
ost	\$256.17
used in the several coats:	
n	sacks
t	Backs
at.,	
at 85	
first and second coats com-	
second coats com-	

used in staging and in building:
6 feet long, 20 1x 6 18 feet long,
4 feet long, 5 1x 6 12 feet long,
2 feet long, 5 1x 8 12 feet long,
6 feet long, 8 1x10 16 feet long,
2 1x 8 16 feet long,
are feet of siding,
ates on concrete-metal-lath

ry from \$240 to \$300. They en built for \$180, exclusive of

Facts And Figures at First Hand To Answer Many Questions

the excavation. Mr. Pearson's report is shown because it is typical of

might cost you more than gravel, too. It is impossible in the limits of this article to consider stave or concrete block silos. An excellent stave silo, put up to stay up, should be built for \$300, but many cost twice that much —and they burn very easily. Here is a little list of the silos built last summer under the direction of men sent out, upon request, from the extension department of the Agricultural College: By C. H. Hinman: W. S. Jones,

By C. H. Hinman: W. S. Jones, Linwood; H. C. Williams, Edgerton; Al Howard, Mulvane; Marion Howard, Mulvane; G. H. Randolph, Emporia; J. E. Walker, Wellington; W. K. Green, Homewood; C. W. Loomis, and Stanton Pearson, Tonganoxie.

By G. C. Wheeler: R. G. Campbell, Meriden; Charles Smedley, Marion Scott, Ed. Dixon, and W. C. Whitney, Agra; Absolom Myers, Olathe.

Agra; Absolom Myers, Olathe.

By A. J. Reed: Frank Howard,
Mulvane; C. J. Conlon, Atchison;
Frank Hoover, Columbus; J. G. Mil-

ner, Crestline; H. H. Kimmell, Mc-Louth; L. H. Kimmell, Oskaloosa; H. C. King, Olsburg.

In the making of corn into silage, the entire plant is taken from the field at the time when it contains nearly its maximum of digestible nutrients, and is preserved in a manner that enables the feeder to have at his command, in convenient form, a pal-atable and succulent form of rough-age which more nearly corresponds to pasture grass than does any other food stuff. From 35 to 40 per cent of the digestible nutrients of the corn plant are in the stalk and leaves, and these are nearly or entirely wasted in condinary. Kanaga practice. The sile

these are nearly or entirely wasted in ordinary Kansas practice. The silo affords, then, a means of adding one-fourth to one-third to the feeding value of corn, our chief forage plant.

Owing to the climatic conditions of Kansas, the silo is particularly adapted to use in this state, and especially in the western part of the state. Practically every season a good growth of forage is obtained and the corn develops to the stage in the corn develops to the stage in which it should be cut for silage, or nearly to that stage. The lack of moisture, if theer be any lack, usually comes at that stage when the moisture, if there be any lack, usu-

crop.
While silage from differently constructed silos may vary considerably, and this is particularly true in small silos constructed for experimental purposes, yet in the same silo, if properly constructed, the quality of the silage from a uniform field will be sliage from a uniform field will be uniform throughout, and practically so from year to year. No other method of handling roughage produces so uniform a product.

It is impossible to give a definite figure for the cost of growing corn for the cost of growing corn for

the silo, as conditions vary so much. It may be said, however, that the cost of growing corn for silage is the same as that of growing corn for grain up to the point of harvest, and that the factors governing this cost are: Seed, interest on value of land, plowing, harrowing, seeding, subsequent culti-

In these records, the time work began in the morning and stopped at

night was noted, allowance being made for whatever time was taken at noon. With the exception of a few cases on dairy farms, where some of the men quit early to milk, no allow-ance was made for time lost after the ance was made for time lost after the cutter was started and men and teams were ready for work, a full day being counted unless for some reason all work stopped and men and teams were at liberty to leave. To reduce the cost of filling the different silos to a like basis, the charge made in these records for each of the various operations was uniform, and as near as possible to the average price paid. The labor of the men was charged at \$1.25 and of the teams at \$1 each for a day of ten hours. This was considered a fair price, as the time of the year in which silos are filled is not usually an especially busy filled is not usually an especially busy season on the farm. In most cases, the man who had the silo also owned an ensilage cutter, and a uniform charge of \$2 a day was made for wear on the machine and interest on the money invested. The engine, includ-ing the engineer, was charged for at \$5 a day; fuel at \$3 a ton for coal and 15 cents a gallon for gasoline; twine at 11 cents a pound. To this should be added interest and depreciation. Labor is figured low for Kansas conditions. The cost of filling ranged from 40 cents to 76 cents a ton, the average for the total number of tons put up being 56 cents. This variation was caused by the distance the corn was caused by the distance the corn was hauled, and the ability of some farmers to arrange the work systematically and push it with greater energy than others.

A Dickinson county (Kansas) farmer estimated the cost of his silage at \$1.35 a ton in the silo, this estimate covering all factors of growestimate covering all factors of growing and filling (interest and depreciation on silo excepted) and being based upon a production of ten tons an acre, which is regarded as a fair average for that vicinity. In general, \$2 a ton should cover the entire cost

of producing silge and filling a silo.
Prof. A. L. Haecker, of the Nebraska Agricultural College, estimates
the feeding value of corn silage as follows: 1 ton silage equals 1 ton sugar beets, 3 tons silage equals 1 ton clover hay, $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons silage equals 1 ton alfalfa hay, $2\frac{1}{4}$ tons silage equals 1 ton marsh hay, $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons silage equals 1 ton prairie hay, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton silage equals 1 ton prairie hay, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton silage equals 1 ton pumpkins.

Growing In Western Kansas

ding tree growing in western we have found little difficulty ing those adapted to our lati-d altitude when we have com-ith the necessary conditions. ure, these conditions are more in a lower country with more and less evaporation, but om the extra care and work, really drawbacks.

preparation of the land has paid. The land should be at least 12 inches deep and verized and settled. Vigorous trees, both for orchard and eaks, have given best results, to stand and growth. By havground worked deep and using e stock, large, deep holes are essary. The holes are never ept just ahead of the planter. way moist earth is always to for packing around the roots, lould be tramped down well. irt around the roots will not

weather is dry when setting ees or evergreens, we leave a epression around the tree and a pail of water, covering with just as soon as water has into the ground. The main guard against is drying of ts, and this is especially true greens. Keep the roots wet andling and planting and by andling and planting and by mean wet, not merely damp.

I the water and keep it on. the one thing that pays. We like to puddle the roots, preto have moist soil, well packed the wet roots. the wet roots.

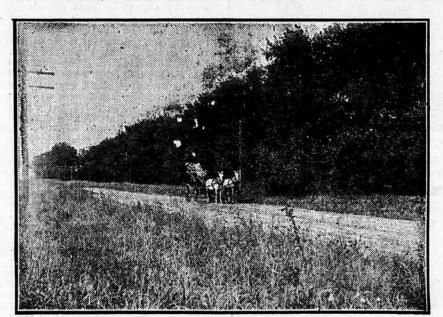
mais in mais i

planting the care required is as for any other crop and Thorough Preparation of the Soil One Of The Aids to Vigorous Growth

By J. W. LONGSTRETH

does not differ materially from that required in eastern Kansas, excepting that the necessary moisture must be supplied either by irrigation or wider spacing and more intense cultivation.
As to varieties, most of those of-

fered by eastern Kansas nurseries are adapted to western Kansas. For wind break purposes we have found nothing to equal the Red cedar. It is one of the easiest trees to grow when properly handled. It is also one of



OSAGE ORANGE TREES, TWENTY-TWO YEARS COUNTY, KANSAS. AFTER PLANTING, IN NESS

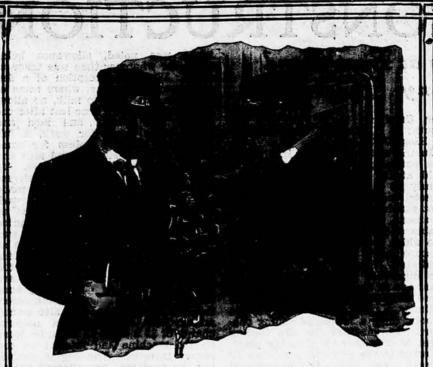
the easiest trees to fail with. To be successful they must be of small size, one to two feet high, having been transplanted once or twice while growing to this size. They should be planted easily before constitutions. planted early before growth starts, and the roots kept wet all the time. A little drying is fatal, but no amount of water can desolve the resin in the sap when once hardened. For immediate effect larger trees may be handled by the "ball and burlap" method, but this is too expensive for

any number, and as a rule smaller trees will outgrow the larger size. Our favorite way of planting is to set trees 8 or 9 feet apart in a single row. In this way they soon grow together in the row, grow equally on each side, and make a light break from the ground up. They are deep rooted, cast no shadow, and crops grow up close. A single row takes up little land and does not cost much the plant. With the kind of trees I to plant. With the kind of trees I speak of they need not exceed 50 cents per rod set. To be sure, they do not grow as fast as some deciduous trees, but when they do get into action they certainly do the work. For quick, temporary effect a row of fast growing trees may be set parallel with cedars, taking care that there is room and moisture for both.

The 10 year-old trees are 12 to 15

The 10-year-old trees are 12 to 15 feet high and a light creak for about half that height. This is with irriga-tion. Others with a little better care have made this growth in seven years, My only regret is that we did not begin earlier and plant more. Taken altogether, under proper treatment trees are sure to grow, make as rapid growth and are as healthy and vigor-

ous bere as anywhere.



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Every one concedes that the railroad man must have an accurate watch.

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Call on the HOWARD Jeweler in your locality and talk with him about the HOWARD Watch. Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD. The jeweler who can is a good man to know. Drop us a poetal card, Dept. II., and we will send you "The Story of Edward Howard and the First American Watch," an inspiring chapter of history that every man and boy should read.

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that will give satisfaction.

ALL WORK GUARANTERD

Write for Prices and Shipping tags

THE FARM



Milo Maize in Central Kansas.

After reading your article on milo maize would like to ask if this crop would be profitable in Clay county when planted on ground that does not produce corn at a profit.

If so, where can I procure seed and how thick should it be sowed to secure the most grain? When used for hog feed is it fed after threshing it or while yet in the head? Would you soak the grain or grind it and then soak? Would you advise treating the seed with formaldahyde for smut?—Robert Arnett, R. 2, Clay Center,

Milo maize is a member of the nonsaccarine sorghum family, and is very closely related to Kafir corn, though its habits of growth are different. It is recommended for the high western prairies, where the rainfall is 20 inches or less, and may be grown either for a grain or a forage crop. It is difficult to determine whether

the mile maize would thrive on the land you inquire about without knowing anything about it. If this is high upland or has a hard pan subsoil milo maize would probably do very much better than corn, though there are two serious objections to growing this crop as far east as Clay county. One of these is the rainfall, which is sure to blast the heads if it falls when the plant is in bloom, and the second one is the destruction that is wrought by English sparrows and other birds at harvesting time. The first may be partially provided against by making several plantations at different times, as the rain is then not likely to catch all of them. The birds can be outwitted by harvesting the crop promptly before they do great damage. Our judgment is that you will find the black hulled white Kafir corn much more satisfactory for your locality, and that it is a wise policy to plant some of it on nearly every farm as a protection against possible loss of the corn crop. Being a sorghum, milo maize is handled exactly like Kafir corn, and it will even mature a crop when planted on oats stubble. Its chief advantage for western Kansas lies in its rapid growth and early maturity and its heavy yield with its drouth resisting qualities.

Milo maize may be fed most profitably in the head if fed to hogs, though

Milo maize may be fed most profitably in the head if fed to hogs, though the entire stalk and head may be fed to cattle and horses. It does not seem necessary to go to the expense of threshing it for any kind of stock. Neither is it necessary to soak it, though some farmers prefer to do so.

Formaldehyde is valuable for use on almost any seed, though. As milo maize has apparently not been raised in your locality, there might be no advantage in using it if the seed is free from disease.

Corn for Norton County.

I live on the upland in Norton county about half way between the Prairie Dog and the Solomon rivers. Would like to know what variety of corn will do the best here. If you have any seed corn for sale at the station would like to know price per bushel. This land has been farmed about eighteen years and has had only two crops of small grain. Was in wheat last year but I want to plant it in corn this year. It has never been plowed in the eighteen years. Would like to know if it would be advisable for me to plow as early as possible, then list the corn. I am a new man here and haven't got the hang of farming in a dry country. This ground was single disked. Last fall was too dry to plow, or would have had it fall plowed. Is there any variety of cow-peas that can be successfully grown here?—C. C. Drullinger, Norton, Kan., Route 3.

I am mailing circular giving information regarding seed corn and other seed grains. Our supply of seed corn is practically exhausted. Sherrod's White Dent comes originally from Norton county and is one of the best producing varieties on upland. I take it that the land in question has been almost continuously in wheat for the

last ten years and has not plowed. It would have been to have plowed last fall in prefor corn, but since this was not would advise early spring he not too deep, four or five inche list a little deeper than the he when the corn is planted or ye double list this ground, startly lister as early in the spring at ble and split the ridges at he time. Any method of early of tion given may cause an increase.

If you practice early plots would advise to follow with the harrow in order to pulverize at the the soil and put it in bette dition for listing. In fact monone disking may be advisable, weeds have started, since the can be more cheaply killed by disk harrow than by cultivation planting. Cultivation of the har conserve soil moisture and deplant food as well as destroys number of weeds.

number of weeds.

The early varieties of cowpea
as New Era, Groit, and Extal
Blackeye are grown successful
Norton county. I am mailing re
tion regarding cow-peas.—A. M.
Eyck.

The Silo and the Small far Will you please give me all i mation you can about silos. An profitable for the small farmer of dinary means? Can the ensurement of the formal kinds of stock and the relied upon to take the place other rations? What is the best of silo and what should be the of a 14 by 30 silo complete, and that size be large enough to the to 40 head of all kinds of the Elisha Freeman, Route 8, Paola,

Each farmer must determine questions for himself. There is doubt that ensilage is the best for cattle and if one is keeping 40 head he can use the silo very nomically. The silo alone cost cording to size, quality of is used, price of labor, etc. It will from \$150 to \$300, but about \$\$225 may be taken as the amprice for the size desired.

Silage is eaten by all class

stock, including poultry, but it is for the ruminants such as sheep, etc. It cannot be relied to take the place of all other night although it is possible for animalive upon it. Its real value lies plying a succulent feed to animal the absence of fresh grass and inducing heavier returns either of or milk at a saving of high grains or other concentrates, fed on ensilage will produce more or more milk on less grain to possible by any other methods on June grass. The silo is the as a means of economy. It is the farmer to save and feed his corn crop instead of the east which contain but 60 per cent feeding value.

A 14 by 30 silo will contain stock of the contain stock of the

A 14 by 30 silo will contain sof ensilage and will feed grown cattle at the rate of 35 per day for 180 days. A 15 by will contain 101 tons and feed si for the same time. The latter more common size, as it has found by experience that for a convenience as well as economy, better to have two medium size than one large one. Any silo stised in the KANSAS FARMER is able.

When the farmer remember toil and sweat of his corn field and then recalls that he only had the ears and allows the stalks to tically waste in the weather, he see the economy of the silo. He find, too, that it will pay for within two years and that he easily have 18 or more years of use free of all cost. Nearly held use free of the cost. Nearly feeding value of the corn crop the stalk and leaves and without silo these are practically wasted silo therefore, doubles the value the corn crop.

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Sorghums for the West.

would like to know the results of ur observations in feeding came for ar observations in feeding came for ighage and also regarding came as seed producer. What variety would in recommend for this section? I we tried the Black Amber and the section ange but have had rather poor olds as sowed for feed.

see you mention "Black Dwarf" ne. Is that the same as Black Am-r? I wish you would tell me which r? I wish you would tell me which a found to be the best yielding and st drouth resisting of the following ain crops, and if you have the seed sale and the price: Broomcorn warf or standard), Milo maize warf or standard), corn, cane, cowas, Kafir corn.

A few years ago I got some black-illed white Kafir corn which Profeswheeler recommended and it was e best I ever saw. I am new out the seed and wish to get some ore. What is it worth now, and do u sell seed in less than bushel lots here a man buys several kinds to ake up a shipment?

For several years I have tried some For several years I have tried some slow dent seventy day corn and got od yields at first, but, either from touth or seed having failed, have all poor crops the last two years. In and to get my seed from the Exeminent Station at Hays as far as a saible of all grains this year. ssible, of all grains this year.

Last year I got some seed known White African Millet. Owing to be dry weather it did not all make led but seems to be a good fodder ant. Cattle and horses like it better an cane or corn fodder. Have you wer tried it out at Hays and if so hat do you think of it?—. A. Henorn, New Ulysses, Kan.

We find cane a valuable roughage We find cane a valuable roughage redding all kinds of stock, especilly cattle; however, the fodder hould be fed in combination with allia in order to get the best results. ane is not quite so good a roughage or horses as for other stock, on acount of its laxative effect.

There is no other annual fodder op which will produce more at this ation than a crop of sowed cane. Then planted in rows and cultivated, ane makes a good seed crop, 25 to 30 ushels of seed to the acre is not an accommon yield and much larger

elds may be secured.
The "Black Dwarf" is a type of the mber cane, perhaps the same as the lack Amber to which you refer. his variety, however, has been im-roved by breeding and selection. It early, hardy and a good producer. is a leafy cane and especially val-able for fodder. We have also a va-lety of Red Amber and a variety of White Amber which we are growing t this station, both of which are early aturing, hardy varieties. We are elling seed at \$1.25 per bushel for raded seed, sacked f. o. b. Hays. Of he crops named, Milo maize, dwarf roomcorn, Kafir corn and cane are he best drouth resisting crops, Corn, ow-peas and millet are not so hardy r drouth resistant, but certain varieles of these crops may be grown in the west under favorable conditions of soil and season. Prefer to plant native" or western grown corn, early naturing varieties of cow-peas and the broomcorn type of millet, also alled "Proso."

I am mailing you circular on dry and farming, which gives some information regarding drouth resisting frops. The white Kafir corn which has been grown at this station for years is a superior variety for this western country being early and eswestern country, being early and especially hardy and more drouth resistant than other varieties. It is substitute for perior to the black hulled variety for growing in this part of the state. Shall be pleased to supply you with seed under conditions named in circular which has been mailed to you. We will sell you a bushel of seed or

less amount as you desire.

The "Allbright White Dent" is one of the hardiest varieties for growing in working the control of the hardiest varieties for growing in working the control of the hardiest varieties for growing in working the control of the hardiest varieties for growing in working the control of the hardiest varieties for growing the control of the hardiest varieties. in western Kansas on upland; Sherrod's is another hardy variety. Our seed supply at the station is now exnausted.

The "White African Millet" to which You refer is doubtless the shallu, a type of sorghum, and in my judgment type of sorghum, and in my judgment less valuable than cane, Kafir corn or Milo maize. We have grown the Shallu at this station and also at Manhattan and I much prefer cane for fodder and Kafir corn or Milo maize for grain production. Or perhaps this is a large, late maturing variety of white Kafir corn.—A. M. TenEyck.



WHAT is the harvest outlook? How is the grain coming up? Does it look like a bumper stand?

These questions are of vital importance to you. But there is another question of even greater signifi-cance—will you get a 100% harvest? It's the grain you harvest that really counts. That is why it means so much to you to harvest 100% of the stand of grain.

To get all the grain, you must have perfect harvesting machines. All good farmers are agreed on that point. And that is just the reason why they select harvesting machines branded with the IHC trademark-under any one of these six celebrated names.

Champion Deering McCormick

Osborne Milwaukee Plano

They know by experience that I H C harvesting machines are absolutely dependable—that they go through season after season of hard work without a slip-up-without a serious delay of any kind. They know that the margin of safety in the strength of each part is assurance of their ability to stand up and do splendid work even when unusual strain is placed upon them.

They know that I H C harvesting machines work satisfactorily under adverse conditions—where the grain is lodged, tangled, and down—short or tall when the land is hilly or level. They know that I H C harvesting machines are built so as to allow for a wide range of adjustment to meet every field condition—for example, if the grain is down and tangled, the reel and platform can be so adjusted that all of the grain will be cut and bound much the same as if it were standing straight.

They know, too, that on I H C harvesting machines, all the bearings are easily accessible to that they have no difficulty in oiling the

which it should have in order that the full measure of success may attend its work throughout the harvest season.

And I H C harvesting machine owners know that if by accident any part of their machine should happen to break, an exact duplicate of that very part can be obtained quickly from the I H C local dealer. You know what that means to you when the grain is rapidly ripening. No long delays—no worry-no sending all over the country for parts-no possibility of losing any part of the harvest. Consider that point very carefully when buying a harvesting machine. No one can foretell accidents. But you must be protected against big losses by quick action in repairing the damage. That is but one advantage of the wonderful I H C organization.

The harvesting machine proposition concerns you so vitally that you ought not to delay in getting the equipment you need. Why not see the I H C local dealer some day this week—tomorrow if you can? Let him tell you which of the six I H C harvesting machine machines make how the six I H C harvesting machines were the machines when the six I H C harvesting machines were the six I H C harvesting machines when the six I H C harvesting machines were the six I H C harvesting machines when the six I H C harvesting machines were the six I H C harvesting machines when the six I H C harvesting machines were the six I H C harvesting machines when the six I H C harvesting machines were the six I H C harvesting machines when the six I H C harvesting machines were the six I H C harvesting machines where the si vesting machines meets your requirements best. Ask him about haying machines and tools of these lines.

Let him tell you about binder twine too. the facts about these seven dependable brands and be sure of perfect twine. Choose Champion, McCor-mick, Oaborne, Deering, Milwaukee, Plano, or Inter-national—in Sisal, Standard, Manila, and Pure Manila brands.

If it is not convenient for you to see the I H C local dealer, write direct for full information and the catalogues you want.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA USA

IH C Service Bureau

The Bureau is a clearing house of agricultural data. It aims to learn the best ways of doing things on the farm, and then distribute the information. Your individual experience may help others. Send your problems to the I H O Service Bureau



THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS' experience selling to the consumer means success. We ship for examination, guaranteeing safe delivery, satisfaction and to save you money.



Catalog shows all styles of pleasure vehicles and harness, pony vehicles and harness, spring wagons, delivery wagons, farm wagons, and harness. May we send you large catalog?

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handy at all times. Mr. Sheppard of Richfield, N. J. writes "Your Spavin Care is a sure ours for Spavin, Splints, Bingbone, Lambness, etc.



Get Kendali's Spawin Cure at any Gruggist's. 21 per bottle—6 for 85. "Treatise on the Horse" —free—or write to

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Good roomy sizes for every age and figure. The increased to cost of materials and labor has reduced the

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A Check for \$9,763.00

A Big Horn Basin Farmer

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

Six Million Dollars Irrigating Farms That You Can Homestead

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

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

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

OTHER MILLIONS are being spent to irrigate Carey Act Lands. Only 30 days' residence required. Easy payments. Low rate of interest. Dairying, poultry raising and bee keeping are profitable. Churches and schools have been established, and the country is being settled by a fine class of people. New districts will soon be opened to entry.

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If you want one of these rich Government prizes, write me today.

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Mondell 320-acre free homesteads -northeastern Wyoming. Ask about them. 6505



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ing Formaldehyde. AMBOY CHEMICAL COMPANY PERTH 100 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK





Bee hives, furniture for hives, appliances and tools for bee keepers. In fact a COMPLETE STOCK. Save money. Buy at FAC-TORY PRICES.

WALKER MERCANTILE CO.,

524 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

LIVE STOCK



As the Breeder Sees It.

While hogs have been on the down grade for some time and we cannot expect 10 cent hogs soon again, there is no surplus nor is there likely to be any, and paying prices will rule.

The farmer is an exception who will use anything but a pure bred sire and many of them are buying pure bred sows. They are learning the value of the breeder's work in maintaining and raising the standard. I think the outlook is good for the breeder who raises good hogs and sells at a reasonable price. The boomer and jockey are a curse to the hog business.

Kansas can be made a great live stock state by educating, not only the farmers as to the value of pure bred stock, but the breeders to work for a better and more uniform standard, and above all, for clean, straightforward dealing, working to eliminate the shark and the grafter.

Also by working to make our county and state fairs really and truly agricultural fairs and not what most of them now are, horse racing and gambling meets, that many of our best people do not feel justified in patron-izing.—W. C. Milligan, Breeder of Po-land Chinas, Route 5, Clay Center,

Taxing Mares in Foal.

A Nebraska subscriber states a case in this manner and asks by what warrant of law the difference in taxation is made: "In 1910 two mares of equal age and quality were assessed \$300. Neither in foal. In the spring of 1911 one is in foal and they are assessed at \$350, one at \$200 and the other at \$150. One is valued at \$50 more than \$150. One is valued at \$50 more than the other because she is in foal. Is it legal to assess the foal when the law says that only such animals as are 6 months old or over shall be assessed?

"We might give more for the mare in foal, but is the unborn foal assessable under the laws of Kansas? The same is true of pigs and calves. Does the foal give a value to the mare or is it only a temporary value? Have such cases been matters of litigation, and if so, what was the decision?'

There is no warrant of law for taxing a mare in foal at a higher rate than one of equal value which is not in foal. Moreover, it is unjust to do so. While it is possible that a farmer would pay more for a mare in foal than for the same animal not in foal, this does not fix her value nor that of the foal for taxation purposes.

The law expressly exempts from taxation all animals under 6 months of age and certainly gives the assessor no right to assess a value upon an unborn foal.

As stated elsewhere the state should encourage the breeding of good farm stock and not discourage it by excessive taxation.

No assessor has any right to fix a higher value upon an animal merely because it is registered, nor upon a mare merely because she is in foal. What do our readers say about

The Real Value of Pure Breeding.

The greatest drawback I find in my breeding business is in the fact that most buyers do not seem to realize that there is any difference between a good individual with a short, common pedigree, and the same quality of animal with a royal pedigree, which has a line of great producers back of it

for four or five generations.

The fact is, that if you have a poorly bred animal among the first 30 ancestors, his characteristics will crop out in the produce. If the farm papers could instill this fact into the brains of the farmers, it would help the pure bred business more than any other thing I can think of. Keep ham-mering upon a combination of royal breeding and good individuality.—G. C. Norman, Breeder of Duroc Jerseys,

Winfield, Kan.
This is just what KANSAS FARMER has been doing for nearly a half century, but we have had to work against

great odds and often with but lit

Dean Webster of the Kansas And Application of the Application of the Kansas And Application of the Application of

Dean Webster of the Kansas Age cultural College explains this prosition very pointedly when he says:

"A question often asked is: "In not use the grade sire if he is a grindividual?" These same questions to prove that they are right in use this kind of a sire will quote the repeated and more often misintern ted law that 'like begets like,' eith forgetting or not knowing the limitions of this law, or the conditions and which it finds its widest applied. tions of this law, or the conditions der which it finds its widest apple tion. It is because of this law to 'like begets like' that the grade so lion should never be used as a so for (a) 'like begets like' in proport to the purity of the breeding of the parents; (b) 'like begets like' in proportion to the duration of the per during which this particular by has been bred pure; (c) 'like beginke' in proportion to the closeness the blood relationship of the two pents; (d) 'like begets like' in proportion to the similarity of the physical characteristics of the two parent. The last two conditions mention

characteristics of the two parent.

The last two conditions mentae find their widest application after first two conditions obtained. It is intensified inheritance of the probred which triumphs over the direction of the grade or smand thus enables us to grade up a stock. Similarly, it is the diversified inheritance of the grade which problems in the grade which problems is success as a sire, enthough he apparently possesses. though he apparently possesses characteristics of a pure bred."

Cross Breeding.

In reply to my inquiry concerni the advisability of crossing Gallow on Holsteins, you seem to ridicule i idea. Now I think that anyone lives out here in the short grass out try and tries his hand at dainy with a herd of Jerseys or Holsten and then tries to sell the surplus sa calves to the local buyers, should crossing the dairy herd with so thing to cover up that predominant Jersey nose or perhaps those we spots on the calves from the Holse

In one of Mr. Coburn's tests of the found that the Galloway test higher than even the Jersey, and the Holstein gave the largest tity of milk but the lowest test. No why not cross these two breeds get both quantity and quality in a cow. Mr. Warrick of Yates Cell has found that this cross overces those objectionable white spots on steers and also removes the how which I think make two points favor of such a cross. Suppose the heifers of such a cross are good for dairy purposes. With a able steers we can well afford to young grade Holstein heifers to place the old cows as they wear thowever. I am not an experient However, I am not an experient breeder and am only endeavoring learn all I can of those who are and have had an opportunity to lear these questions, both by observation and experience. I hope to bring the truth of this theory.—L. B. Matten. Brownell. Kan.

tlen, Brownell, Kan.
It is never the purpose of the Kursas Farmer to ridicule any idea, to pecially when it is held by one who pecially when it is held by one who so earnestly endeavoring to knowledge. Local conditions may make it temporarily more profitable to conditions on the Holsteins that use pure bred stock of either bred Galloways will undoubtedly properly duce better beef animals than will such cross, while pure Holsteins as such cross, while pure Holsteins unquestionably better milkers. It taken a great many years and a fund of experience to build up two breeds into what they now and any crossing of the two is a and any crossing of the two is a rect step toward tearing them down is desirous of producing a milk of only shall buy bick priced pure

only shall buy high priced pure animals to begin with. If he is perienced in the business he will questionable for them. questionably find them more pro

talog

I TWO ROW CULTIVATOR TO FARM vot We have many such letters:

D. Rankin Mfg. Co.,
Tarkio, Mo.

Gentlemen: The cultivator does fine work and I made no mistake in ordering at 12 shovel Rankin. My corn fields look the best of any in this section.

A. H. RANSOME.

David Rankin Mfg. Co.,
Tarkio, Mo.

Dear Sirs: Received the two-row cultivator and have tried it and like it very much. It is all right. It does fine work and I can manage it easily.

Yours truly,
C. S. HUNTER. rite EE

however, and the produce of the can then be sold for breeding ani-at greatly advanced prices over steers would bring.

d Wholesale Prices.

steers would bring.

e still believe that our corredent will find it more profitable
nfine himself to the Hoistein and
a pure bred high class bull for
ling up his herd, than any operaof cross breeding. This probawould not be true the first year,
the industry would be felt very its influence would be felt very and the profits would be very greater when the herd was once lished.

Kidney Troubles in Horse.

have a 7-year-old horse that is ted with kidney trouble. Have i since I bought him that he was d too hard as a colt and broke in the kidneys. If you know of good prescription please let me from you in next week's KANSAS MER. — S. A. Stitt, Charleston,

elixir calisaya ferii et strychnia Fowler's solution, each 12 ounces give a tablespoonful three times

About the Stallion Law.

tention is especially called to the wing statements and provisions

he stallion law: No stallion can legally stand public service in Kansas without ate license issued by the Live k Registry Board.

To procure a state license the or must have the stallion exam-for soundness by an authorized rinarian. If any owner does not who the authorized veterinarian his district is, he should write to secretary of the live stock regis-board, at Manhattan, for the intion. After the stallion has examined for soundness, the er must send to the registry dall pedigrees and other papers ing upon the breeding of the ion in question, or a certified copy he same, together with a fee of \$2 issuing the state license as proissuing the state license, as pro-

d by law.
d. Section 4 reads as follows: ery bill, poster or advertisement ed by the owner of any stallion bled under this act, or used by for advertising such stallion, I contain a correct copy of its cerate of enrollment."

he term certificate of enrollment as the license issued by the regis-

board.
h. Section 6 reads as follows:
e owner of any stallion standing
this state shall public service in this state shall and keep affixed, during the enbreeding season, copies of the li-se certificate of each stallion, isunder the provisions of this act, conspicuous place upon the main r leading into every stable or ding where the said stallion ds for public service." t is very important that this sec-

be strictly adhered to that the te owner may know what kind of

obtains the property of the control of the control

orse he is patronizing.
th. Section 8 reads as follows:
pon the transfer of the ownership
any stallion enrolled under the
visions of this act, the certificate
enrollment may be transferred by
state live stock registry board state live stock registry board in submittal of satisfactory proof such transfer and upon the payarties buying stallions that stood public sarvice in Wanges last year

public service in Kansas last year

Get Twice as Much for

Your Tire Money

Here are tires that can't rim-cut. Here are oversize tires which cost nothing extra. The 500,000 which we have sold have saved motor car owners many millions of dollars. They'll cut your tire cost half.

Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires make rim cutting impossible.

We have run them flat in a hundred tests, as far as 20 miles. We have sold enough to fully equip 125,000 cars. They have been six years in use. In all this experience there has never been a single instance of rim-cutting.

The ordinary tire, when punctured, may be ruined in a moment by running flat on the rims. And the damage is beyond repair.

Goodyear No - Rim - Cut tires avoid all this worry, all this expense. They have done it for tens of thousands.

Our No-Rim-Cut feature is controlled by our patents. Others cannot make it. That is the only reason why the old-style tire-the clincher tire—is now recommended by anybody.

The removable flanges on your rims will be set to curve outwardinstead of inward - when you use Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires. You simply move them to the opposite sides. There is

nothing else to do. The extra flare lets us fit the rim and still make the tires 10 per cent over-

That means 10 per cent more air to carry the load. It adds 10 per cent to the carrying capacity. With the average car this adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage. Yet it costs you nothing extra.

We say 10 per cent, but late comparisons with standard clincher tires show the average actual oversize to be 19.9 per cent, measured by air capacity. And it is the air that carries the load.

This is a vital fact.

Nine times in ten, tires are overloaded by the extras one adds to a car. And all cars at some time are overloaded with passengers.

That is what causes blow-outs.

It would pay you to pay for this extra size. It certainly pays to accept it when oversize tires cost the same as ordinary tires.

These two features together-No-Rim-Cut and oversize-will cut the average tire bill in two.

12 Years Spent in Testing Tires

The demand for Goodyear Norim-Cut tires seems like a sudden

trebled-jumped to \$8,500,000. Yet, until a few months ago, these patented tires cost one-fifth more than other standard tires.

sensation. Last year our tire sales

Bex 51 TARKIO, MO., U. S. A.

This year 64 leading motor car makers have contracted for Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires to equip their latest models.

But back of this all lie twelve years spent in tire making. During that time we have tested out 200 separate fabrics. We have made comparisons of forty formulas for use in Goodyear

We have had experts and inventors constantly studying how to improve these tires. And our tires today - which have become the sensation-are the final result of all these years of effort.

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If you buy tires it is wise to know what a difference there is between one tire and another.

If one tire will carry you twice as far as another, you ought to know that tire. This question of tires is important.

Our Tire Book pictures all the facts in the clearest sort of way. There are scores of facts good for you to know.

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(JOOD) YEAR out extra cost.

We Make All Sorts of Rubber Tires Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities

should be sure to have such transfer of ownership recorded in the books of the registry board as required by law.

When such transfer of ownership is made the new owner should send to the registry board the old state li-cense and a new one will be issued in the name of the new owner. The law provides a fee of fifty cents for

making such transfer.

- 6th. Section 10 reads as follows:

"Any stallion standing for public service that is not a pure bred and registered horse must have conspicuously posted on the door of the stall in which he is kept and in black type not less than one inch in height a statement that such stallion is a grade or a cross bred, as the case may be."

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, Forty-Second St., Akron, Ohio

The spirit of the law is that every owner shall advertise his stallion for

exactly what it is. The law has been in effect one year and stallion owners have had time to familiarize themselves with its provisions.

The registry board is always ready to render every possible assistance and service to the horsemen of Kansas. Address all correspondence to Dr. C. W. McCampbell, secretary live stock registry board, Manhattan,

FREE GOLD!

S50 IN PRIZES GIVEN away to girls four-teen years old or younger who will write the best essay on "Why My Papa Should Carry a Life Insurance Policy in

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY"

For this contest there will be seven prizes, so that even young ladies are sure to be rewarded:

First Prize - - \$15.00 in Gold Second Prize - - 10.00 in Gold Third Prize - - 5.00 in Gold Fourth Prize - - 5.00 in Gold Sixth Prize - - 5.00 in Gold Seventh Prize - - 5.00 in Gold 5.00 in Gold 5.00 in Gold

We will cheerfully furnish authentic information regarding old line, fraternal and assessment insurance.

If interested please fill out, sign and return to me the attached coupon.

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Chas, A. Moore, General Agent,
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.
412-16 Central Bank Bldg., Topeka, Kan.
Dear Sir:—I desire to enter your prize essay contest and would thank you to forward particulars and rules governing same. Also information regarding the various kinds of life insurance.
My papa's name is Age
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Name
Address.
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The Uses of Cement on the Farm

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THE BOOK is worth its weight in gold to any progressive farmer. It gives plain, practical, explicit directions how to make anything from cement on the farm from a modern home to garden walks.

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THE BOOK CONTAINS 100 closely printed pages, stoutly bound in yellow cloth. All possible formulas for mixing cement are in it. Its directions are so plain that any one can understand them.

THE PRICE is 50 cents a copy postage prepaid. Or given as a premium with one year's subscription to KANSAS FARMER, either new or renewal at the regular price, \$1.00 per year. Order a copy today and you will say it is the best investment you ever made.

If a big finer may be called an "ocean grey" hound, why not call an aeroplane a "skye terrier"?

Some men attain the distinction of living a long time because they have never done anything else.

DAIRY



In Defense of Cold Storage.

Apropos of the many denunciations of cold storage and its baneful effect upon the price of commodities and the health of the general public, the Detroit Free Press comes to the defense of the system. It reminds us that modern cold storage is but a broadening and systematizing of a very old and crude method of preserving perishable products. When a farmer buries potatoes in a pit, places apples in his cellar of packs eggs in cats or salt, he is using the principle of cold storage.

"Cold storage is the old way of preserving stuff made perfect, or nearly so. The temperature is fixed on scientific lines and held there by scientific methods. It is the farmer's pit, and the farmer's cellar reduced to a science, and is used for exactly the same purpose.

purpose.

"It has done much for both the producer and consumer, saving the former from loss and giving to the other a better grade of goods. Of course, any good thing can be abused, and it may be that old stuff is sometimes passed off as new, but in its general principles and when properly used, cold storage is one of the blessings of modern times."

The Difference.

Economy of production must be the watchword of the future rather than quantity. The prize acre of corn is often produced at such a cost as to prohibit its methods in general farming. Big yields of any kind cost either in labor and materials or production or in fertility of soil and if these are not offset by proper returns they are unprofitable.

The average butter production of the Kansas cow is only about 150 pounds per year, and when reckoned of current prices, this just about pays for her keep. If she could be transformed by proper feeding into a 200-pound cow she would show a little profit for her owner who has invested her price, the cost of her feed and the value of his own labor.

Suppose the cow cost \$40 and her

Suppose the cow cost \$40 and her keep for a year is \$35, then the owner's investment is \$75 at the end of the year. If she produces only 150 pounds of butter, then she is barely paying for her keep with no interest on the investment. If she produces 200 pounds per year she not only pays for her keep, but pays interest as well.

By the use of a pure bred bull from a butter producing family the younger cows can be brought to a production of 250 or 300 pounds, and they will cost no more to keep. Such cows cease to be boarders and become profitable machines.

Calf Chalera.

Calf cholera is characterized by an unnatural, increased action of the bowels, the trouble usually originating from some derangement of the digestive organs. Indigestion often results from inactivity of the bowels, improper feeding, or from being improperly housed.

properly housed.

The inactivity of the digestive organs can be greatly increased by properly exercising the animals and giving them plenty of resh air and curling them.

When the digestive organs cease to do their natural duty the calf is subject to diarrhoea or scours, which at this stage is not infectious, but later on the germs may propogate and multiply, causing the animal to become afflicted with an infectious disease, which is commonly called sours in colves but proposely called calf cholors.

calves but properly called calf cholera. Calf cholera differs from diarrhoea in the full grown animal, taking the form of an infectious, intesinal catarrh which is of a far more serious nature than diarrhoea, usually appearing suddenly in young calves and in many instances causing death.

Owing to the fact that this is a germ disease, it is very important

that the calf has none of the gen in its system before it is born and for this reason proper care and attentia should be given the mother while a

should be given the mother while he is pregnant.

When an animal is afflicted with the germs of this disease, the rest of the herd should be protected against same by moving the healthy animals into new quartes and carefully disinfering the stables wherein they are housed and giving each animal a lantive to rid the bowels of the irritating contents. The roots of tail and hind quarters should be thoroughly washed with a disinfectant.—Dr. Devid Roberts.

Building up the Herd.

Whether you consider yourself a dairyman or not no doubt you keep cows and milk them. If so, then you may as well have as good cows as pasible, for a good cow takes no more stall room, eats no more and require no more attention than a poor paducer. It would seem that every out that owns a cow would want bette ones than they have, no matter how good they may be. The man was starts into the dairy business to say should grow his own producing stort. The future success of his business to pends largely on building up a good herd of high producing cows.

An animal does not have to be peters.

An animal does not have to be pet greed to be good and a pedigre in not a sure indication of excellence in dairy production. But in starting with either pure bred or common command growing one's own heifers, the first thing to do is to select heifer to be kept from the best producing cows. One should know almost to certainty just what a cow is doing alwhat she is worth. This cannot be one by guessing at her record but by testing or weighing her milk at frequent intervals during the producing year. A very small percentage have good dairy sires, so in choosing a built to necessary to know what his preduces one from a good cow and is lineage was noted for milk production the chances are that he will imposs the herd he heads. By testing and lection the common cows can be raidly improved so that it is not necessary to buy pure bred stock. In builting up a herd of cows too much attention cannot be given the heifers which are to be kept in the herd.

The usual mode of growing calm now is to feed skim milk after the are about 2 weeks old. Many dair men stunt their heifers by starting

them out on skimmed milk too som.

The calf that is expected to developed into a strong and profitable of should be given all the chance of sible during the early period growth. Whole milk should be interested in the calf is at least 4 weeks of or old enough to eat grain, then it should have grain to eat when it put on a skim milk diet. The sain of a few dollars on the feed of a during its early growth will many dollars' loss in the mature of the calf is a skim milk diet.

J. F. Lasley, Ozark, Ill.

Business of no kind can be carried on without advertising any more that it can without money. Advertise at the world buys from you; don't, as you fail alone.

We have always known that the KANSAS FARMER is a good paper and our latch string is always out to any of its force. No one has more good words for the KANSAS FARMER than we, and we have always maintained that no Kansas farmer can afford to be without it. No one scans its pages to see the good things always contained therein each week more carefully than we.—Achenbach Bros., Polled Durhams, Berkshires and White Plymouth Rocks, Washington, Kan.

Before you buy a Cream Separator See and try a DE LAVAL

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hen ya hen ya as po-no man requira por pn-rery one t better ter how han wha to stay ag stock ness de-a god

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quality and flavor in manufac-airy products has a close relathe methods of producing and g the raw product. Unless the produced from healthy cows, surroundings and handled in

ary manner, a first class maned product cannot be made.
he recent Tri-State Grain and
Growers' Convention, held at
N. D., exhibits were made of
and market milk. The results
cores on these products showed cores on these products showed reibly the relation in quality milk and the butter made to same milk. The milk exhibit ored according to the regular d score card used by the But Animal Industry, Washingf Animal Industry, washing-C., and the average findings le total scores are as follows: Score—Bacterla, 35; flavor and visible dirt. 10; fat, 10; solids not acidity, 5; bottle and cap, 5. Score—Bacterla. 20; flavor and 9; visible dirt, 9,6; fat, 8,8; solids 3.5; acidity, 0, bottle and cap, 5. Squite noticeable that in prac-very sample of milk where the every sample of milk where the and odor scored low more or visible dirt was likewise pres-

doubt was the result of al-dirt from unclean stables, utensils to enter and contamie milk. When dirt once gets milk nearly all of it goes into consequently cannot be out. In examining the milk the samples were allowed to or some time undisturbed, then tle raised carefully to its nat-right position without tipping gher than the head. The dirt served then with the naked eye ored according to the amount A better way might be to ex-A better way might be to ex-with a reading glass, instead of ed eye, for then quite often the ature of the dirt may be de-and the cause for its presence

he most prominent flavor and most commonly found was ted by the judge as "unclean."

ned,
tal striking examples were
tout in this contest which emd very forcibly the relation of
tess to quality. From the same
with a sample of milk that
nearly perfect in respect to
dirt was exhibited a sample of dirt was exhibited a sample of doubtless made from the same hich received the highest score or. Again from the same farm sample of milk showing much dirt was exhibited a sample of that scored lowest on flavor.

of the samples on exhibition signated by the judge as "stale which is a result of not prop-oling the milk before bottling. imal heat was not all removed, lently produced sickening fla-Besides this it caused the milk prematurely, which made sev-the samples show to a decided mage. For example, two botmilk from the same farm and ss from the same animals first and fourth in the final

fficient cooling is one of the n difficulties met in market hat has to be more or less exin distribution and is often the for the poor keeping qualities. everal of the samples on exhibilithen" flavors were found. were often smothered flavors lite difficult to treas the exact lite difficult to trace the exact but no doubt were due to keepmilk in the kitchen, pantry or here vegetables are cooked or Milk very readily absorbs all floating in the air, so if kept in laces as is common where only cows are milked objectionable and flavors are sure to result. utter fat is the portion of the eadily, consequently if the milk

becomes contaminated these flavors are retained by the fat and injure the

are retained by the fat and injure the quality of the butter.

Some of the samples presented a salty flavor. This was due probably to some physiological derangement of the animal. In the first place, every cow producing milk for human consumption should be in a perfect state of health all the time. Plenty of fresh air in the stable, proper food and sufficient exercise will insure health in the average animal. Often flavors imcient exercise will insure health in the average animal. Often flavors imparted to the milk by the animal are due to the feeding of roots or silage. If fed just before milking, so they will be in the process of digestion luring the milking period, bad flavors often result. The safest way is to feed just after milking, so the food will be completely digested before the next milking time, then no bad flavors will be imparted to the milk.

The source of most of the flavors

The source of most of the flavors found in scoring this exhibit could be traced to unclean stable, which ac-counted for the presence of visible dirt. This sort of contamination is the most filthy and perhaps the most common in the present day milk supply. There is no reason for such con-tamination if the stables are sufficiently lighted and kept clean and well

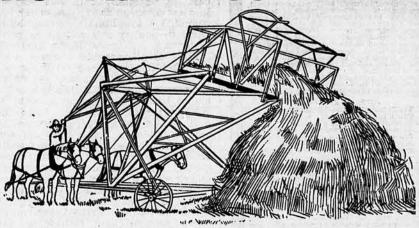
However, if the milk is immediately cooled then put into clean utensils and kept where no odors are present to be absorbed the raw product and likewise the manufactured products may be greatly improved in quality.—G. L. Martin, North Dakota.

More About Silo.

When one begins to talk sorghum crops to a Kansas farmer he usually is supposed to be talking about cane. It might be supposed that our people would have understood long ago about sorghums, but it is a fact that they are only beginning to study these very important plants.

Kafir, milo, durra, broom corn are all sorghums, as are also the sweeter kinds such as amber, orange, sumac, and many others. Johnson grass is also a near relative, and it is the only dangerous one so far known to be in our country.

Milo is a grain sorghum. On the Texas high plains its early maturity and its peculiar drought resistance made it popular. It had by 1900 been gradually changed into really usable forms. Climate and altitude made it possible to handle the crop in the field like corn and Kafir because it could not grow so tall there. About that time plant breeding by selection was started on this crop at the Govern-ment Experiment Station at Amarillo, Tex., and for some years it was under my immediate supervision. This work had definite, hard and fast ideals. It might be well to state the things we wanted. Milo is a crop that is drought resistant and at the same time early. Most sorghums "resist drought" by stopping growth until moisture comes, but Milo tries to keep growing. Sometimes this is a good feature and sometimes a bad one. The plant grows rather irregularly and stools considerably, and as a little seed goes a long ways and was no consideration, we decided to get single stalked plants that we wanted to have grow erect without stools. The plant frequently produced several heads, all ripening at slightly different times. We wanted only one head on a plant so all could be ripe at one time. The heads mostly hung downward, or, as it is said, grew on "goosenecked" stems. This curved neck caught on headers, binders or other tools, so it had to go. We wanted a straight neck so tools could be used. It will be seen that we were striving to produce a crop which could be handled by up-to-date laborsaving machinery. Once progress was



Harvest time is expensive time and it comes only once a year; is short and waits not the convenience of any man. And harvest time means most to the man best equipped for it. The

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Takes the hard work out of harvest—mighty important that—to increase production and at the same time to lessen hard work, while doing the work better than ever.

The picture above shows the beginning of a stack, how the Sunflower unloads itself—a regular barge load—up to 1,800 pounds—absolutely without work—and under complete control of the driver.

The whole load or any part of it, can be placed on any part of the stack—stacker can come up to either side or either end of stack. Stacker takes its load direct from header, carries it on wheels, elevates it on the way to stack—the horses doing all the work while traveling. That saves all the pitching. Load dumps itself, whether at a height of 6 feet or 20 feet.

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Kansas harvest fields. Its entire success is proven. We guarantee it fully in every respect. Made of the best and most suitable materials, it will last a life time. It makes its cost every three weeks.

We want to tell you more about the profit in having a Sunflower Stacker. Don't cheat yourself by falling to find out about it. Write us now, while you think of it. This stacker has been thoroughly tried out for two years, in many

Sunflower Implement Co. Manhattan, Kan.

started in finding the forms desired, we made yield of grain an absolute necessity. No score card forms for heads or large weight per head was used. Everything was done on the head-to-row plan, where each row rep-resented the seed from one head. The results in a few years were very

We now have dwarf varieties growing only half as tall as the old forms. They ripen early, uniformly, and hold their heads up straight. Last year many fields were harvested with wheat headers. The crop is easy to grow, but in northern Kansas continuous continuous and the continuous continuous and the continuous continuous and the continuous conti uous selection for early maturity must be kept up just like that used for corn in the northern states. The milo field should be disked or plowed in the fall after wheat seeding. Then early spring tillage should be given if it has rained any during the winter. Disking should be done before May 20 so as to keep the land moist and free of weeds. The planting date should be late in May. The crop needs all the cultivation it can get.

Now as to the particular part of the farming. In the first place, don't plant early. Next, remember you are raising grain, so you must plant sparingly. Many large crops are raised where seeding uses 3 pounds of seed per acre, 20 acres per bushel. Then cultivate. Then have seed from seed beaded plants

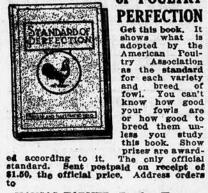
erect headed plants.

The insect enemies are at present green lice and chinch bugs. If bugs

are present, dont' plant.

The grain properly balanced and ground is about equal to corn in feed-

american standard of POULTRY



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CO., 326 So. Third
St., Minneapolis, Minn.

ing value. A good ration for horses is 10 to 14 pounds of mile and 1 pound of cottonseed meal or linseed meal.

The grain this year has been worth more than corn at all eastern markets.—A. H. Leidigh, Assistant Professor of Agronomy, K. S. A. C.

Get The

Dealers' Pro



Seasonable Hints.

Most everybody think they can set a hen, but everybody cant. That is, they can't set a hen as she ought to be set. Any one can put a desen eggs in a box and set a hen thereon, but that is not setting a hen properly. It is no easy task to properly set a hen and thousands of eggs are spoiled every season, because people are careless or ignorant in this respect. In view of these facts, the writer has compiled a few hints that may be of value to poultry raisers and especially to new herinners in the business.

ly to new beginners in the business. First of all, provide a warm, cozy nest, not too large, nor yet too small. If too large, the eggs are apt to be scattered; if too small, the hen is liable to break the eggs on account of being cramped for room. Have the nest box on the ground, otherwise the hen is liable to break the eggs get-ting in or off the nest. We generally place the box on its side, having previously nailed a slat four or five inches wide to prevent the eggs from rolling out. A box about 14 inches square is about right. Put some earth in the bottom of the nest, then chaff or cut hay on that. Hollow out the nest so the eggs won't roll around. Then get a good, quiet hen, not too large or clumsy, and you are ready for the eggs. If you have sent off for thoroughbred eggs, it would be a good idea to have the hen setting for a few days on china eggs, so as to have her good and steady by the time the expensive eggs arrive. A fussy, flighty hen is a nuisance and you had better wait for a steady hen, rather than risk your precious eggs under one that has not steadied down to the read work of setting. Should the hen break an egg and smear the balance of the eggs, they should be taken out and washed in warm water, for if left as they are, they will not hatch, the pores having been clogged up.

In the early part of the setting season do not put too many eggs in one nest. You will hatch a far greater percentage of chicks, if you put a setting of fifteen eggs under two hens, than to crowd them under one. Nine eggs is plenty under a hen in cold weather. The chicks could be doubled up after they are hatched, and placed with one hen, and the other could be accommodated with more eggs. As the weather grows warmer more eggs can be placed under a hou then in the apply season.

der a hea then in the early season.

You should arrange it so that you can close the box with a beard every night for fear of rats or other vermin disturbing the hen or the eggs. Take the board away every morning so that the hen may get out for feed and exercise. See that the hen goes back on the nest in a reasonable time and close her up again. You may have to place her in the nest for two or three mornings till she gets used to the nest, then she will go back of her own accord.

Provide corn and water and ashes or road dust close to the nest. We do not believe in feeding anything but corn to a setting hen. If sloppy food or even other grain is fed, it is apt to produce looseness of the bowels and the eggs are liable to be soiled.

The hen ought to be dusted with lice powder two or three times during the hatch and especially a day or two before the eggs are due to hatch, so that she may be perfectly free from lice by the time the chicks come. Lice and mites often cause a hen to leave her nest before the eggs hatch. After the chicks are hatched, do not feed them anything for 36 or 48 hours. It seems cruel not to feed the little, chirping things, but they really do not need anything to eat. The yolk that they imbibe just before leaving the shell is sufficient food for them for two or three days. What they need at this time is warmth and with warmth they will gain strength. Feeding them too soon is a prolific cause of indigestion and bowel complaint and causes the death of thousands of chicks. After all the chicks are hatched, it may be well to take the hen out of the nest and feed her

well, then place her back to her chicks. This will make her more contented and she will not want to get out of the nest till the chicks are ready to leave it. If the hen has been dusted as suggested, there will be no danger of lice on the chicks for a few days, but they should be inspected quite frequently for these pests, and dusted and greased as the occasion requires.

A word or two as to the feeding of chicks. The old idea of feeding hard boiled eggs exclusively has been exploded. Such food is very indigestfble, even to the strongest stomach, let alone to the tender stomach of a little chick, a few days old. Wheat or graham bread is the most healthful feed for the first meals. Either crumble the bread in its dry state or soak it in milk, then squeeze out as dry as possible and feed. Don't feed sloppy food of any kind. A Johnnycake makes good feed for chicks. After the first week you can begin feeding small grains, such as millet, pin-head catment, cracked wheat and cracked corn. Have plenty of coarse sand or small grit for them from the start, also granulated charcoal which is one of the best stomach correctives they can have. Provide plenty of pure water, but so manage the vessels that the chicks cannot get into the water with their feet and dabble themselves all over. Damp feet and legs cause many a chick's death. A little meat should be fed to them occasionally, or in place of it blood or beef ment and ground bone. Keep them growing right along by feeding plentifully and often till they

are fully mature.

Do not expect the impossible from eggs which you may have purchased from a breeder of thoroughbred poultry. Chicks from eggs of the black breeds such as Black Langshans, Black Cochins, etc., often hatch out white chicks, but are none the less pure for all that, and will grow into perfectly black fowls. Chicks from the white breeds again, such as White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and White Orpingtons hatch out dark or yellow chicks, but they will outgrow that and become perfectly white after they shed their first feathers. Chicks from R. I. Reds hatch out several different shades of red and from Columbian Wyandottes and other new breeds they are never uniform in color. Fanciers often receive letters denouncing them frauds because chicks hatch out a different color from the adult fowls. They are also denounced at times because there is a variation in the color of the eggs. Eggs from pure bred fowls vary greatly in color, yet are strictly from thoroughbred stock

Do not expect too many chicks from the eggs you received. If you hatch out fifty per cent of the eggs, it is a good hatch, if seventy-five per cent a very good one. Do not write an insulting letter to the seller if every egg does not hatch. They don't do it for himself and will not for you. Out of those that do hatch do not expect them to be all high-scoring show birds. Ninety-five point hens do not all lay ninety-five point eggs. In a flock of several hundred pretty good chickens there may not be a dozen ninety-five pointers.

In conclusion, should anything occur to make you think the seller of the eggs is to blame, do not write him an insulting letter, calling him a traud and a cheat before you are sure of the fact. Rather send him a plain note, stating the facts, and a hundred to one he will make it all right with you. Fanciers do not fix eggs so that they will not hatch, as a good many purchasers seem to think. It would not be to their interest to do so. Of course there is an occasional fraud among the poultrymen but they are being weeded out. tree fancier is always anxious for his customer to have a good hatch and is only too glad to hear from them to that effect and if the hatch is not a good one and the fault is his, he is very willing to make it right.



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These instruments have fur over half a century has as standard—no better lastraments are make data instruments. No matter does much you pay you an aninstrument with a purer, richer tone, or one that is made so better the test of time. Cornish planes and organs have but the same family for fifty years—three generisms the same family for fifty years—three generisms the lastrament and are sold direct from the factory obtathed lowest price possible for a first-class standards.

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Cornish Co. Washington, New A



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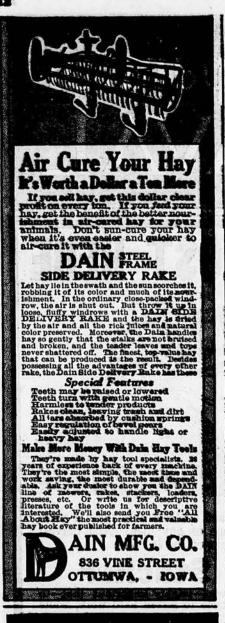
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140-Egg Incubator

To keep cats, rats, hawks and other enemies away from young chickens, especially for the first few weeks, use frames made out of hair inch boards, say one foot wide, eight feet long and four feet wide and fasten wire netting on top. Attach these frames to the coops or brooders and let them the coops or prooders and let them be loose from the coop so as to be easily moved to fresh ground or sod. For early broods you should have warm coops, set on a board and put cut hay or alfalfa leaves in the coop for the chicks to scratch in. The coop should be cleaned out every few

Eggs always hatch best when the hens have a good sized run and are made to hunt for their food. When the hens are confined to a very small yard the eggs are infertile or at least a large proportion of them. If it is impossible to give your hens large runs then exercise will help in the matter of fertile eggs. Wheat thrown among the leaves, chaff or litter keeps them scratching and furnishes exercise. Overfeeding is not conduc-ive to fertile eggs. Corn is too fat-tening, but wheat, buckwheat, barley and oats are all good in moderate quantities.

When fowls are given their liberty in the early spring to forage on green rye or early grass, they may sudden-ly appear to have bowel complaint, but such is often due to the laxative effects of the young green food, which contains a large proportion of water. The fowls should be fed on chopped cabbage before allowing them to forage and then only allow them to feed age and then only allow them to reed on the green stuff for an hour or two at first, gradually extending the time. If they should get sick from eating too much green food, pen them up for two or three days before allowing them out again, giving a mess of scalded bran and cornmeal in the morning, adding a teaspoonful of salt to every quart of the mixture.

While most poultry raisers know that green food is essential for old fowls, not so many know that green food is also very good for young chicks. It is not always handy to have the chicks run on grass or sod, so the green food must be provided for them. Oats are good for this purpose. Sow thickly and when up a few inches, cut it into suitable lengths for the chicks to eat. Lettuce salso a good seed to plant for the chicks. You will be surprised at the mount of green stuff the young hicks will eat. Their diet may consist of one-third green food to good divantage. It will be healthful for hem and also according to the control of the contro hem and also economical. Chicks hat have plenty of green food grow aster and are healthier and more acwe than others fed in any other way.

Does Poultry Advertising in KANSAS FARMER pay the man who pays the Advertising bills?

The small ad here reproduced apeared in KANSAS FARMER two times m March, 1911. It cost the advertiser March, 1911. It cost the advertiser of cents per week, \$1.80 all told:

8NOW WHITE ROCKS—BEST PEN ROCKS OF 150 (1907)

266 for 160. Indian Runner duck eggs, 11 for 151; \$5 for 180. Clarence Martin, 2 lates of the cost of t

Mr. Martin's letter of March 27, 1911:

garding letter of March 27, 211;

Editor Kansas Farmer:

I want to write you in a few words in related to results I had from your paper with my small poultry ad. I can honestly say am surprised. My ad had not been published the second time, and I had received here orders and 11 inquiries. One order for 46. Since then I have received eight more orders and a number more of inquiries, all Kansas, Oklahoms and Missouri, and me a perfect stranger; first time in four paper. I have been shipping eggs and joulity for over eight years and I know no lass of people buy any more poultry than he class of farmers reached by farm papers such as yours. I have used classified apers for my advertising. If I were not versuld, I would certainly keep my ad fartin, Clarksville, Iowa, Breeder of "Maring Show White Rocks." March 21, 1911.

Why Do the Oklaho Bio?

Why Do the Chicks Die? Why Do the Chicks Die?
Will you please tell me, if possible, hrough your paper, what is the matter with our little chickens? They were hatched Belaucare 2d and when were hatched February 21 and when bout two weeks old they would stag-fer around fall fer around for a few minutes, fall ser around for a few minutes, fall lown and jerk their heads back and n a few minutes be dead. On some of them it looked like their wing eathers were ready to drop off before they would get sick. They did not seem to have diarrisea nor did hey seem to be constipated. After

Springstellst B

they died there would be a thick fluid come out of their mouths. We had 25 and lost 15 of them when we out down on their feed and the rest seem to be doing all right. They were hatched under hens but were taken away as soon as hatched and kept in a box. Care was taken that they did not get too cold or too hot and they not get too cold or too hot and they were as healthy as any chickens I ever saw. Their feed consisted of bread crumbs, coarse corn meal and a little hard boiled egg at first. Later they were given oat meal, bran and millet seed. They were given both milk (sour and sweet) and water. Feed of some kind was in front of them most of the time. They had plenty of dust to scratch in and sand for grit. Do you think we fed too heavy and caused apoplexy or was some of the feed too rich? I would ap-preciate it if you can tell me what was the matter with them.—James Eastman.

Ans.—Your question of what is the matter with your chicks and the cause of their death, is so important and one that comes from so many people at this season of the year, that we shall answer it at length so as to fully cover the subject, and the advice may be acceptable to other poultry breeders as well as yourself. You seem to have taken good care of your chicks and to have fed them all necessary find for their health and growth up food for their health and growth, unless it was animal food, such as meat scraps, though the hard boiled egg might have been sufficient in the way of animal food. We think the probability is that you have overfed your chicks for you can pamper them too much. We recall an instance this spring where a breeder had a great number of chicks in a brooder, that were dying off by the dozen every day. Professor Lamb of Manhattan diagnosed the case at once as too much feed. Feed was laying around everywhere, in the brooder and in the run, and as soon as the ration was curtailed, and the chicks were fed only what they are up clean, the mortality ceased. Hence it is important that you feed no more to young chicks than they will eat up clean at a meal, and then not to feed again for some time. Four or five times a day is often enough to feed them. A small hopper of dry feed, composed of bran, cornmeal, alfalfa meal and meat meal. if left before the chicks will not hurt them as they will not eat more of this than is good for them, but it is the wet, sloppy food that is left after a meal that causes the havoc among the flock. Lice on the chicky will often cause them to act as your chicks did, stagger around, jerk their heads and die. You did not mention the matter of lice. Maybe you thought that because they were taken away from the hens that they were free from lice. But lice multiply very fast and if there were only a few on them when they were taken from the nest, they will soon multiply enough to kill them, unless precautions were taken to rid the chicks of lice. This should be done by greasing the head, vent and under the wings and dusting with insect powder. When chicks are taken away from the hens and placed in a box the question of the proper temperature comes up and it is quite a ticklish proposition to have it just right, though you say "Care was taken that they did not get too hot or too cold." After chicks get to be about a week old it seems essential for their good health that they should have a runway on the ground. This is ob-viated sometimes by having the floor of the brooder covered with arth, with an occasional sod for them to pick at. But they should be allowed on the ground after they are a few days old in order to thrive well. Granulated charcoal is a great stomach corrective and should be kept where the chicks can get it at any time. Grit should be handy at all times. It is almost needless to add that the brooder or box where the chicks are kept should be scrupulously clean and free from all sour feed.

A high grade, guaranteed Red Barn Paint is sold by the Sunflower Paint & Varnish Co., of Fort Scott, Kansas, at 85c per gallon in 5 gal. cans, freight prepaid. This is a paint proposition well worth considering by every farmer.

The use of gasoline as a motive power is only about 25 years old and a large share of this time was taken up in experimental work. The inter-nal combustion type of engine did not become practicable until the distilla-



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"Jones, He Pays the Freight"

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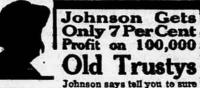
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If you are interested in this matter, just drop a line to the address below and you will hear from us promptly. We will tell you how you can get a setting of eggs of any breed you want and with very little affect on your part. It will pay you to answer this at once. Address

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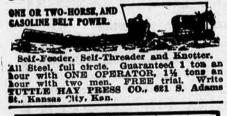


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The GRANGE

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OFFICERS.

Officers elected for a new Grange in Shawnee county, a call from Marshall county for Grange information and good prospects from other counties. What are you doing to help the cause

That Lecture for the Lecturer.

The first lecture prepared by the Committee on Education is in the hands of the subordinate lecturers. There are many good features in this lecture that will commend it to every thinking Patron. It comes from one who has the qualifications of a teacher, and who is able to instruct along practical lines. It is based on scientific principles and we hope each lec-turer will make special effort to present it and endeavor to have it dis-cussed and investigated thoroughly. Then we will derive full benefit from

Seldom has our order been favored with such a splendid chance for advancement along educational lines. An open meeting now and then to let the outside public know what we are doing, and also to instruct and interest the younger people who are members, will be an advance along proper

What New Method for 1911?

"What new methods can we try in the Grange for 1911?" This is a good text—whether the sermon will be as good remains to be seen. First, study your individual members to learn as far as possible by observation what their abilities are. Emphasize that part of the installation ceremony, "Especially urge and encourage the young and the diffident to become writers, readers and speakers in the Grange and thus develop and direct to greater degree of usefulness the latent abilities of your members."

Make it a point to visit as many of the homes of members as possible and as you make the call keep your eyes open. When you return home note down the new and useful ideas that have come to you, that they be not lost. Then you can look back as you are preparing your program and find that Brother Brown had a fine field of corn or some other crop, and arrange with him to give a short talk on that subject; or perhaps his son had a thriving flock of poultry, then try and interest the young man to write a paper on the care and feeding of them; or maybe Sister White also had a good display of canned fruit, etc. These are all subjects worthy of discussion in the Grange. Also do not fail to keep the members posted on the events of the day; assign that part to several who, in turn, shall give a ten-minute talk on current events at each meeting. Keep your members informed on matters of state legislation, which vitally affect the farming interests, and appoint some member, who if possible, is in touch with the Legislature, to report at each meeting on the subject.

Don't forget plenty of fresh air and music. If you note a tendency to drowsiness or a lack of interest, call them all to their feet, open up the windows and have a good, rousing song. Don't be afraid to show your colors and let everyone know you belong to the Grange. How many there are who are unwilling to take any part in the meetings, but expect to be entertained, and when asked by peo-ple outside the Order if they belong will reply, "Well, yes; I belong, but the meetings are rather dull and not of much interest." Members of this stamp are a great detriment to any Grange, and the sooner they take withdrawal cards, the better for the Grange. What the Grange wants is active, hustling members, ready and willing at all times to take the part

assigned them, and help push the thing along.

Just a word to past officers: Don't think because you have been through the chairs that you can sit back and , "I have done my part, now let others take hold and do the k." The Grange needs the cowork." operation and assistance of every individual member, and no lecturer, no matter how good a program he may prepare, unless the members are willing and ready with their assistance, can make the meetings interesting. It is the duty of the lecturer to arrange an interesting program, and by an interesting one is meant one that will interest both the old and young; for without the older mem-bers you lose mature wisdom and understanding gained only by age, and without youth you lose that spirit of enthusiasm and energy which is the life of all society.

Keep the work of your Grange be-

fore the public through the medium of the Grange and local press, and thereby create an interest and desire in the public to know more about what a Grange is. Have you a boy or girl growing up? If so, when they become 14 years of age allow them, yes, encourage them, to join the Grange. Haw many patrons we hear He has his school work and other duties; let him wait until he is through." What is the result? When he is through school he has drifted away to the city, not having perceived the beauty and happiness of farm life. Not only has the Grange lost a member, but the community a good citizen. Encourage the young to become members and interest them in Grange work, then, when age creeps over the present working force, there will be a corps of young, faithful, energetic members to take our places.

There is nothing so easy as finding fault. Faults are scattered every-where in nature and art, and he who cannot find them must be senseless. he who does not see them must be blind, he who does not speak of them must be dumb or else uncommonly good natured. Fault finding is not a very amiable act, but it is a very useful one. Rightly uttered and rightly received, it does not hurt and is not meant to hurt. It stimulates flagging It is little else than an act of good fellowship, for, knowing how faulty we are ourselves, how can we bear to live without occasionally re-mining those around us, that they, too, are no better than they might be?

A mistake prevails in certain circles in thinking that fault finding is equivalent to disparagement. No such thing. It is rather complimentary than otherwise. It shows that the subject discussed rises above the level of the commonplace, that it has light enough to throw its defects in shadow. We find no fault with a pebble for its want of luster, but we criticize the water of a diamond, just because it is a diamond, and worth criticizing. Volumes have been written upon the spots on the sun, but nobody wastes a paragraph upon the freckles on Bridget's face. We criticize what we love, to make it better. In any case, we know it can bear discussion. The charm of many things and people is in their defects.

Try a field day this year. Not s picnic at some grove, but have all meet at a central point and drive from one farm to another during the forenoon let all has lunch and rest for an hour, visiting the remainder of the afternoon. About a day or two before the Patrons are coming, just watch and see Brother Smith cleaning up that unsightly pile of brush that has been in that fence corner for more than a year, and note the general tidying up that is going on throughout the neighborhood. "No weeds to be found on my farm when the Grangers come!"

Let us remember that we are "working on immortal minds," and to be successful we must be confident; we must believe ourselves capable of doing whatsoever we undertake. Cultivate an observing mind. No doubt we shall encounter difficulties and obstructions in our way during 1911, but do not be discouraged. Behind the clouds the sun is ever shining.— National Grange. .

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Write for my Circular giving References,
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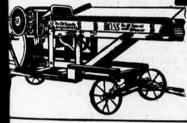
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By FRANCIS LYNDE



"OUCH ROY! THAT'S MY ARM YOU'RE TRYING TO TWIST OUT OF JOINT." CHAPTER TWENTY-EIVE.

THE SIEGE OF THE NADIA.

THE SIEGE OF THE NADIA.

When handled Ford would not have run away when the charge upon the Mexican failed of its purpose. So far from it, he tried to wheel and charge again while the man was reeling from his collision with the rearing mustang.

But the broncho from the Copah stable, with the fiash and crash of the pistol-shot to madden it, took the bit between its teeth and boited—safely through the shallows of the stream crossing and up to the level of the railroad yard beyond, but swerving aside at the first of the car shadows to fling its rider out of the saddle. Ford gathered himself quickly and rolled under a car. His right arm had no feeling in it, whether from the shot or the fall he could not determine.

The numbness had become a prickling agony when he heard the Mexican spleashing through the river to begin his search. Ford's field of vision was limited by the car trucks, but he kept the man in sight as he could. It filled him with sudden and flery rage to be hunted thus like a defenseless animal, and more than once he was tempted to make a dash for the engineer's quarters on the hillside above the commissary—a rifle being the thing for which he hungered and thirsted.

But to show himself under the lights was to invite the fate he had so nar-

a rifle being the thing for which he hungered and thirsted.

But to show himself under the lights was to invite the fate he had so narrowly escaped. He knew Mattacheco's skill as a marksman: the Mexican wend not be ratifed twice in the zame half-hour. Ford gripped the benumbed arm in impotent writhings.

"Now, by recognizing him, I've fixed it so that he is obliged to kill me," he muttered. "It's my life, or his neck for a haltar, and he knows it. The blood-thirsty devil! If I could only get to Brissac's bunk-shanty and lay my hands on a gun.

There seemed to be no chance of doing that most desirable thing. The Mexican was now afoot and coursing the railroad yard like a baffied hound. Ford saw that it was enly a question of misutes until his impromptu hiding-place would be alscovered, and he began to look for another. The Nadia was but a short distance away, and the lighted desk transoms beckoned him.

It was instinct rather than intention that made him duck and plunge headlog through the suddenly opened door of the private car at the glimpse of his pursuer standing beside his horse in the open camp street. This was why the pistol barked harmlessly. Springing to his feet, and leaving the frightened negro who had admitted him trying to barricade the door with cushions from the smokling-room seats, Ford burst into the lighted central compartment.

It was not empty, as he had expected

It was not empty, as he and expected to find it. Two men, startled by the shots and the crash of breaking glass, were prepared to grapple him. It was Brissac, the invalided assistant, who cried, "Hold on, Mr. Adair—it's Ford, and he's hurt.!"

Ford met the involuntary rush, gathered the two in his uncrippled arm and dragged them to the floor.

"That's in case my assassin takes a notion to turn loose on the windows," he panted. Then he gasped out his story while Brissac got the aching

Empire Builders. Copyright 1907 by Frances Lynde.

right arm out of its sleeve and looked for the injury.

Adair listened to the story of the at-tempted murder awe-struck, as one tempted murder awe-struck, as one from the civilized East had a right to

tempted murder awe-struck, as one from the civilized East had a right to be.

"By Jove!" he commented; "I thought I had bumped into all the different varieties of deviltry since I left Denver yesterday morning, but this tops 'em. Actually tried to kill you in cold blood? But what for, Stuart?—for heaven's sake, what for?"

"Because he was hired to: because his masters, the MacMorroghs, and their master, North, have staked their roll on this last turn of the cards. I know too much, Adair. The president was sent over here to get rid of me. That failing, word was passed down the line that I was to be effaced. A few hours ago this Mexican overheard me telling your sister what I proposed to do to North and the MacMorroghs. That's why he—Ouch! Roy; that is my arm you're trying to twist out of joint, man!"

"It's all right," laughed the Louisi-

arm you're trying to twist out of joint, man?"

"It's all right," laughed the Louisianian; "it is only a crazy-bone bump that you got when the brone threw you. Say, Ford; I thought you claimed to know how to ride a horse!"

Adair was feeling in his pockets for the inevitable eigerette case.

"What he overheard you telling Alicia?" he mused. "Tm evidently two or three chapters behind. But no matter; this is the now; the very immediate now, Will your assassin keep on feeling for you?"

Ford shook his head. "Not any more just at present, I guess. He has waited too lorg. That fusiliade of his will have turned the entire camp out by this time, and the Macs don't want any inconvenient witnesses."

"Witnesses?" echoed Adair. "Then you don't know—Say, Stuart; there isn't a white man in this camp besides us three—unless you count the MacMorroghs and their commissary garrison as white men. News of the great geld strike got here about three o'clock, and every laborer within hearing of it shouldered pick and shovel and lined out up the new track for Copan."

"What!" shoulder Ford. "And these

ing of it shouldered pick and shovel and lined out up the new track for Copah."

"What!" shouted Ford. "And these dash-dashed MacMorroghs didn't try to hold them?"

"I don't know about that. I had Mr. Brissac, here, over in the 'I!'—I came across the mountain in North's car, you know—desing him with things out of Doctor Van Bruce's traveling case, and trying to get him in shape to show me the way to Copah. After the stampede, which took all the four-legged horses as well as the two-legged asses, I persuaded your man Gallagher to hitch his engine to our car to drag us up to Frisbles camp at the front. I thought Frisble would probably be in communication with you. Gallagher's intentions were good, but about three miles up Horse Creek he ditched the car so thoroughly that we couldn't inhabit it, so we got out and walked back."

"All of which brings on more talk," said Ford gravely. "From what you say, I gather that the MacMorroghs are still here. Did any one see you come back?"

"I don't know. It was after dark when we straggled in, and we didn't ring any bells or blow any whistles."

Ford stood up.

"Does either of you happen to have

Ford stood up.

"Does either of you happen to have anything bigger than a pocket-knife in the way of a weapon?" he asked.

"Why? what are you going to do?"
Adair demanded. I am going to separate you two

from my highly dangerous presence," said Ford definitely. "The MacMorroghs' outfit of a dozen or fifteen cutthroat scoundreis, captained, for the moment, by Eckstein, North's righthand man, are doubtless just across the way in the back room or the commissary. You say the camp is otherwise deserted: the MacMorroghs don't know that you are here; and they do know that you are here; and they do know that I am, dead or alive. Moreover, Mattacheco has doubtless told them by this time that I saw and recognized him. Wherefore, it's up to them to see that I never get a chance to go before a grand jury."

"You sit down on the floor," said Adair. He had found a cigarette and was crimping the end of it. "Have you a fraction of an idea that we are going to allow you to make a Jonah of yourself for us? Sit down, I say! Who's got a gun?"

Brissac had crept to a window and was reconncitering the deserted camp street and the commissary through a peephole in the drawn shade. As Adair spoke, he sprang back, tripped Ford and fell with him, crying:

"Down! both of you!"

At the cry there was a shot from without, and a window on the exposed side of the Nadia fell in shivers. There were yells of terror from the cook's pantry, and the two negros came crawling through the side vestibule, their eyes like saucers and their teeth chattering. Ford jumped up and turned off the Pintsch lights; and he was barely down again when another shot broke a second window.

"Would't that jolt you?" said Adair. "They are feeling for you with both hands. What a heaven's pity it is that we haven't so much as a potato popular among us to talk back with What did you see, Mr. Brissac?"

"A crowd of them bunched on the commissary porch. One of them was sighting a Witchester at the car when I got busy."

Adair was again lamenting the lack of arms when the negro porter produced a pocket bulldog pistol of the

Adalr was again lamenting the lack of arms when the negro porter produced a pocket bulldog pistol of the cheap and uncertain sort. "Y-y-yah you is, Mistuh Charles" he stuttered. "Ah, Williams—concealed weapons? That is fifty dollars fine in your native Tennessee, isn't it?" Then to Brissac: "Please go to the farther window and mark down for me, Mr. Brissac. I don't like to have those fellows do all the bluffing."

mark down for me, Mr. Brissac. I don't like to have those fellows do all the bluffing."

While the assistant was complying a third bullet from the commissary porch tore high through the car, smashing one of the gas globes. Addir crawled to a broken window and the cheap revolver reared like an overleaded musket.

"Good shot!" said Brissac, from his marking post. "You got one of them: he's down and they're dragging him inside. Now they have all ducked to cover."

"That settles any notion of a palaver and the pipe of peace, I guesa." said Adair, as indifferently as if he had just brought down a clay pigeon. "Prophessy, Stuart: what comes next?"

Ford shook his head.

"They can't quit now till they are sure I am permanently obliterated; they have gone too far. They'll credit me with that shot of yours, and they will take it as a pretty emphatic proof that I still live. Hence, more war."

"Well, what do we do? You are the captain."

"Pleket the car and keep a sharp lookout for the next move. Brissac, you take the forward end, and I'll take the rear platform. Adair, pest your Africans in here where they'll do the most good, and see that they don't go to sleep on their jobs."

The disposition of forces was quickly made, after which suspense set in. Silence and solitude of the described camp reigned unbroken; yet the watchers knew that the shadows held determined enemies, alertly besieging the private car. To prove it, Adair pulled down a portiere, gave it bulk with a stuffing of berth pillows, and dropped the bundle from one of the shattered from the nearest shadow, and the dummy was riddled. Adair fired at one of the flashes, resting the short-barreled pistol across the window ledge, and the retailiatory shot breught Ford hurrying in from his post.

"For heavens sake, dont waste your ammunition!" he whispered. "One of them has gone up to the powder house

"For heavens sake, dont waste your ammunition!" he whispered. "One of them has gone up to the powder house after dynamite. I heard the creaking of the iron door."

after dynamite. I make after dynamite. I make after dynamite. I make after dynamite. Adair whistled softly. "Dynamite! That will bring things to a focus beautifully, wont it? When they have blown us up, I wonder how they will account to Uncle Sidney for the loss of his to Uncle Sidney for the loss of his

to Uncle Sidney for the loss of his car?"

Brissac had come running in at the sound of the firing. He missed the grim humor in Adair's query.

"Car, nothing;" he retorted. "Better say the entire camp and everything in it! There's a whole box-car load of dynamite and caps out here in the yard—sub-contractors' supplies waiting for the freighters' teams from the west end. If they smash us, the chances are ten to one that there'll be a sympathetic explosion out yonder in the yard somewhere that will leave nothing but a hole in the ground!"

"No," said Ford. "I gave orders myself to have that car set down below the junction when the Nadis came in."

"So you did; and it was," Brissac cut in. "But afterward it get mixed in the (Continued on page 22.)

(Continued on page 22.)



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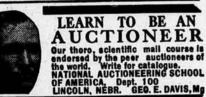
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ROOFING HOME CIRCL



When grating a nutmeg start at the blossom end and it will grate better.

When shredded cocoanut is to be used in cake icing or candy, it should be soaked in warm water for half an hour before using it.

It is said that a tablespoonful of brown sugar or of granulated sugar added to the gravy which is used in basting a roast will improve the fla-

The town of Forest Hill Gardens, Long Island, when completed according to the present plans, will be unique in the world's history. It is being built by the Russell Sage Foundation Company and the plan is to get away from the commonplace rectangular city, blocks and have the streets guiar city blocks and have the streets crooked and irregular. Besides play-grounds which are open to every one, in the central portion of each block there are to be open spaces varying in size and shape, for the use of children of families occurring the surrounding of families occupying the surrounding houses.

Why They Laughed.

On a Pullman sleeper, about seven o'clock in the morning, when the passengers were about ready to leave their berths, a baby in the stateroom. began to cry lustily. Just at that moment the porter opened the door and sang out, "First call for breakfast." Then everybody laughed.

Mum's the Word.

A Scottish parson, still on the under side of 40, was driving home from an outlying hamlet when he overtook a young woman. He recognized her as the maid of all work at a farm which he would pass, he pulled up and offered her a lift. Mary gladly accepted his offer and they chatted pleasantly all the way to the farm

gate. "Thank you, sir," she said, as she

"Don't mention it, Mary. Don't mention it," he told her politely. "No, I won't," Mary obligingly assured him.

8865. One of the Season's Smart

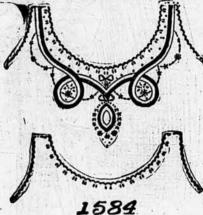
Blouse Effects. There is a sense of being "in turn" at all times when one has blouses of the right style, and the style here shown is most appropriate. It is made with body and sleeve in one, and provided with a "tucker" that may be omitted if the blouse is used for a dressy occasion. Net, voiles, crepe de chine and other soft materials, combined with silk or lace will develop this design effectively. Or



cashmere, poplin, cloth or velvet may be used. The pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure. It requires 2 yards of 36 inch material for the blouse and 1% yard for the tucker for the 36 inch size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

1584. Corset Cover.

A very dainty and simple design to be executed in eyelet embroidery, with lace insertion. Stamped on nainsook 65 cents. Stamped on lawn



pattern Perforated cents. cents. Transfer pattern 10 cents.

PROTECTION

Important Information for Summer.

Blood must be purified in Spring.

Here is an Old Fashioned Remedy.

Everybody knows that in the Spring the blood is thick and sluggish and should be purified preparatory to the warm summer months. An old fash-ioned remedy, probably the older folks have all used when youthful, still holds good.

Get one pound of flour sulphur from any reputable druggist, and mix this with about five cups of FARMER JONES Sorghum Syrup. Mix thoroughly. DOSE: One teaspoonful for children; one desert spoonful for adults, taken each morning before breakfast. Repeat for period of two or three weeks.

We recommend FARMER JONES Sorghum because it contains just the right proportion of molasses to secure beneficial results. If you are unable to secure it from your retail grocer, write to the manufacturers, THE FORT SCOTT SORGHUM SYRUP CO., Ft. Scott, Kan., and they will tell you where it can be had.

For table and cooking purposes, also, FARMER JONES Sorghum is the finest that can be had.

The Education of the Farmer's Children.

Of course we all believe in education but there is a difference in our opinions of what education really is; for education is a word that is much misunderstood by most people. They think it is wholly a matter of books, of study, of schools. Education in the true sense is not mere instruction in English, French, Latin or history. It is the unfolding of the whole human nature. It is growing up in all things to our highest possibility.

Home life educates. Intercourse with friends and neighbors educates. Travel educates. Life from first to last with its ups and downs, its joys and griefs, educate. It means the unfolding of the powers of the mind and a drawing out and unfolding of but a drawing out and unfolding of all those powers of head, heart and body that will best help to develop the understanding, train the temper, cultivate the taste, and form good habits and good manners.

Education in this proper sense means learning to do things rather than reading about doing them. In short, real education is always practical. It is not morely the acquiring tical. It is not merely the acquiring of knowledge but the application of knowledge to the best advantage in everyday life.

True education does not ignore the

value of scientific knowledge or literary acquirements; but above information, it values power, above power goodness; above intellectual acquirements, character. The world does

not so much need men of great in tellect, as of noble character. It needs men in whom ability is controlled by steadfast principle. Education really begins very early in life Long before school days have been reached, traits of character have been acquired that will always be retained; for "as the twig is bent the tree is inclined." The child's first teacher is the mother. During the period of greatest susceptibility and most rapid development his education is to a great degree in her hands. To her, first is given the opportunity to mold the character for good or for evil. She should understand the value of her opportunity and above every other teacher, should be qualified to use it to the best account Upon fathers as well as mothers rests a responsibility for the child's earlier as well as its later training, and for both parents the demand for careful thought is most urgent. Never will education accomplish all that # might and should accomplish an that is might and should accomplish, until the importance of the parent's work is fully recognized.

Another point is to watch closely what they read. Be careful they do not fill their minds with trashy, until the minds with trashy, until the minds with the minds w

true or filthy reading. Don't make the mistake of doing all your children's thinking and planning for them; let them solve their own problems whenever it is possible. What the best of the solve their own problems whenever it is possible. if they don't get just the best at first Let them have the experience. It is better to have tried and failed that never to have tried. Encourage then to try again. And praise them when they have achieved something, how-

Then there is the dress question

ever small.

Did you ever see a woman who could talk very long without saying some thing about dress? Children should be so dressed that their clothes will attract but little attention either from themselves or others. Let the dress be clean and neat and appropriate and medium, and then think of some thing else. One most essential thing for parents to do, is to keep in speathy with the teacher. If you wall your children to accomplish anythist in school, don't give them the least in school, don't give them the less encouragement when they come to you with complaints of the teacher. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the children are to blame. I know what I am talking about I have sent four children of my our through school and have watched many others go to school. It is han sometimes to keep cool and decket against your own children; but this against your own children; but the is best, even when you are pretty sure the teacher is some to blama for if the child loses confidence the teacher he won't take much h terest in his work. The teacher po-itively can not consider each child whims and fancies and ideas as it. parents have probably done. Give your children to understand that it their bsuiness to agree with the teacher. If you really think it news sary after careful consideration of can go to the teacher and talk the matter over kindly; but don't let the scholars know it, and don't be afrait to let the teacher know that you see that to let the teacher know that you ap preciate her work. A word of pre now and then would be much approciated. And let me tell you it do take a teacher long to tell which children are in the habit of minding at home. And for all these things at home. And for all these think that taken singly and at first gland seem so small that they are so one overlooked, but that aggregate a much when taken oltawathen we can be a seen to be a second or the second of the second o much when taken altogether, we cannot blame our educational system our deficient repositions. our deficient schoolhouses and equi-ment, unqualified teachers, etc.; just our own selves.

In many cases the need is for better educated, better trained teaches although it is a fact that some of the best educated. best educated teachers have the powers success, simply because they have not the natural ability to control and lead children; or to impart what themselves know Such howers. themselves know. Such howers will soon drop out and find other ployment. A really good teacher should command a good salary, so we should not begrudge it; for school teaching, if well done, is head with teaching, if well done, is head with takes far more time than the school or seven hours spent with the school or seven hours with the school It takes far more time than the sure or seven hours spent with the scholars. There are lessons and method to study and plan, papers to be over and correct, the scholar to studied individually and collectively etc., besides the years spent in aration; and the institutes and training classes and teachers, meeting to be attended, and these things take to be attended, and these things take

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me of the the poor they have what they howeve, other cher least work. I have been work as to look a

s of time and money. Then in ny cases the very best educated, most capable of teachers are unmost capable of teachers are un-e to give satisfactory results, be-ise they are handicapped by exist-conditions in the schools, for ich the patrons themselves are re-

rhis question of better schools for country is being agitated more in we, many of us, know. Parents getting tired of sending their ldren away to school and are dending better facilities for educance of the nearer home. It is an expensive of the near home of the near the ne n nearer nome. It is an expensive
ng to pay board and transportan, etc. Besides they are away
m our watchful care surrounded by
don't know how many evil influ-

ioney, lands, houses or gold mines ioney, lands, nouses or gold mines not compare in value with our ly educated sons and daughters. i remember that it is the nicest ik ever given to mortals to train delicate, growing mind for time eternity.—Mrs. J. N. Miller bethe Berryton Institute.

ing Costumes, Colors and Fabrics. s soon as tulip and crocus make bare brown earth in the city parks gorgeous arabesques of color, e Fashion rouses herself and bids followers not to be outdone.

year she has gone still farther
bid them copy the flowers themes as closely as possible and h Avenue on a bright spring day ndeed a gorgeous sight. The ef-is unusually brilliant this season, ause so many rich and vivid col-are seen and the costumes themes are so chic and becoming. A nge has been apparent in the coses that is more marked each year. es that is more marked each year.
e was, and not so long ago either,
n a few exquisite toilettes from
is were admired and envied by the
vd, without any possibility of posion, excepting by the very rich.
t is all changed now, and it is
in the power of every woman, no
ter how little she has to spend, to well and stylishly dressed. How? it of course, by selecting with e and judgment, but equally imant, by taking intelligent advange in the high class ready made nents of today.

woman can design, cut, make and b woman can design, cut, make and ha tailored garment at home. The step in this direction was when woman of moderate means in the began her clothes and had a ratio finish them. That was not sattory and was very expensive, but taggested what is now one of the test industries of the country, the order garment house, which puts order garment house, which puts in the reach of every woman, no er where she lives, the same stylexquisitely made garments that woman living in the great center shion enjoys.

enthusiastically was the high mail order proposition received. apid was its growth, that every an, even in the remotest corners he world now receives her orders, out a penny of expense for transation, and has the choice of the t Parisian novelties almost as as they appear, and at no great-ost than the old time dowdy gar-

ere are trim tailored suits of I. pongee or linen and many of Prettiest are wonderfully inexpented and dellars will buy a very t model. There are a great many le new satin and pongee top coats graceful Parisian envelope wraps ng about \$20. Perhaps it is of the exquisite one piece dresses are so much favored this on, of dainty lingerie in fairylike binations of lace and embroidery, istroug and clinging gatin or in istrous and clinging satin, or in popular marquisette. popular marquisette. The one a dress is made of almost every rial, from neat and serviceable ale at \$1 to \$20 for dressy French els in lingerie or silk.

aists are, if possible, more varied ever. Perhaps the most general

ever. Perhaps the most general ever. Perhaps the most general demand and decidedly the most al, are the man tailored models touch of them have a charmon, and the exquisite tailored finnakes them your convicable: yet nakes them very serviceable; yet can buy a really beautiful tailored t of pure linen, hand embroid-too, for \$1.98. Then there are countless lingerie designs in filmy te, fairy like lace or rich embroidery, but so perfectly made and finished that the most delicate are strong and durable. There are lovely marquisettes, many of them richly embroidered with brilliant colored long stitch Bulgarian embroidery, Trouville embroidery, or in any of the new and beautiful garnitures that are new and beautiful garnitures that are shown this season. The majority of severe tailored styles have the coat sleeve, open front and stiff collar and cuffs, while the more dressy designs very largely show the peasant shoul-der and the always becoming dutch ack. Perhaps most important after all, however, are the underfittings upon

which depend the fit and hang of the costume, even the lines of the figure itself, for the corset is the keynote of costume today. Three dollars buys a reliable corset, and no woman can af-ford to slight this most important factor in dress, especially the stout wo-man. The stout woman's corset of to-day is one of the best examples of what skill and experience can accomplish and its results are wonderful.

There are petticoats, fitted as closely over the hips as the gown, and the new combination garments. Perfect fitting and ideal to launder, can be bought for the price of a single garment.

It is impossible to give more than a glance here at the lovely things that fashion offers her followers. Send for a style book of one of the great mail order houses and see the rich and varied assortment culled from Paris, Vienna, indeed from every part of the world where pretty things are made, and whether you have \$5 or \$50 to spend, a reliable ready made garment spend, a reliable ready made garment will undoubtedly give you service, style and value, to say nothing of fit and finish. Every woman wants to be well dressed, and with the facilities afforded by the great mail order houses, there is no excuse, actually none at all for the woman who does not have a party and becoming ward. not have a pretty and becoming ward-robe this season.—W. L. Bran, New York City.

Are Diamond The Best?

Study The Table TIRES

Here is the One Disinterested Answer

Motorists Who Used Them Got An Average of 2,213 Miles Greater Tire Service For Each And Every Car They Ran, That As Against The General Tire Field, Was Purely "Velvet."

You buy certain varieties of seed corn, seed wheat, etc., because exhaustive tests have proved them best. You buy your cattle, and in fact almost all your equipment, on this same which-has-been-proved-the-best principle. Why not buy tires in the same manner?

So far as we know there has never been but one extended, disinterested Tire Inquiry. This thorough and impartial investigation was conducted by W. A. Weygandt, representative of leading trade and news publications. Here are the facts as found and compiled by Mr. Weygandt:

Mileage Results Obtained by Users of All Principal Makes of Tires

	* Dia	mond	Tire	s—Gr	eatest	Mile	age—	Best!	1 200	
Make of Tire	Diamond	B MAKE	C MAKE	D MAKE	E MAKE	F MAKE	G MAKE	H. MAKE	I MAKE	J MAKE
Sets Reported	411	43	13	121	8	7	6	7	4	8
Grand Total Mileage	256,639	239,975	70,300	65,798	34,100	21,594	20,236	20,200	14,000	8,450
Grand Total Time in Use	339½ mo.	4041 mo	122½ mo	82 mo	931 mo	61½ mo	37 mo	461 mo	26 mo	12½ mo
Grand Average Mileage	6221	5580	5361	5371	4362	3084	3372	2825	3500	2816
Grand Total All Punctures	101	151	84	49	77	20	24	16	19	6
Grand Total Extra Casings used in time and mileage stated	23	34	6	6	9	6	9	8	. 5	1
Grand Total Extra Tubes used in time and mileage stated	54	78	24	10	9	17	7	9	5	4
Average Period of Use	8½ mo.	9.5 mo	9 2 mo	670 mo	11-7 mo	84 mo	61 mo	6ª mo	6t mo	41 mo
Average Monthly Mileage	77520	5931	578	802	864-	351	546%	4361	5384	676

NOTE THAT Within a shorter total time-indicating their use on largest and fastest cars-Diamond tires gave more mileage than any other tire, by from 112 per cent. up to 120 per cent. above competing makes.

Observe, also, that users of Diamond tires bought fewer new ca This saving was in addition to the greater mileage they obtained.

We are able further to state that the total number of reports received by Mr. Weygandt, including those not tabulated for want of specific data, showed more Diamond Tires than any other in use.

Diamond Tires are just as good on the lighter lower priced cars as on the heavier machines and give even greater mileage.

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FIELD NOTES.

Kansas Farmer's fieldman was the only newspaper representative who attended my sale and I certainly appreciate your efforts in properly caring for my interests through the columns of your paper.—C. W. Lamer, Importer and Breeder of Percherons and Belsians, Salina, Kan.

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E. Copeland of Waterville, Kan., has sale five very choice full blood and high de heifers. They are splendid milk cow spects and will be priced very reason-y. Write Mr. Fulton, mentioning this ice.

Albright, the Hog Man.

Albright, the Hog Man.

recent visit to the home of Col. A. I. right of Waterville, Kan., convinces the ter that Mr. Albright is almost in a se by himself as a caretaker of pure bred ne. It is no exaggeration to say that is the equal of any breeder in the West in it comes to looking after the welfare comfort of his hogs. And it would ne reasonable to believe such a man lid be contented with nothing but the , so it is no surprise to the visitor to I an outstanding lot of sows at the Alhit farm, headed by the very promising mg boar, A. L. Hadley by Big Hadley's eness and out of Groinniger's best sow, a Lady, He has a dandy lot of pigs hot ar runt or even a bob tail in sight, Albright, along with being a good aucer, is certainly a success in mating and ng care of hogs, and it is a real pleasto visit his farm and see how he, does

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Another Collynle Demonstration.

Me Hill-Hanna catalogs are out and are active and interesting. They show an sual lot of pedigrees because of the large out of pedigrees had severations. It will be restored by those acquainted with Collyspedigree that every animal of six general of the point, they were that every animal of six general out of the point, they were off collying the pedigree that every animal of six general cattle. Would you not like one old Collying's best some? Two of his best, both tested and proven sires, sell hen finith annual sale at Fredonia. May 22 roans out of a total of 46. This is counting out of a total of 46. This is counting out of a total of 46. This is counting out of a total of 46. This is counting out of a total of the greatest ding matrons, six of them with calves are fact by the six of them with calves are fact bred again. It is not often that deer's very best cows. They will be in yell, just in fine shape to go on and a loaded with fat and consequently not to drop a card to H. M. Hill, Lafon-R. Mednesday, May 3. Place, Fredonia.

Readers Market Place for sale. The cows and helfers advertised are a fine lot, well marked and nearly all of them are pure bred but not registered. Mr. Bean be also offering one registered. Holistin bull 2 years old for sale. Anyone wanting high grade Holstein should meeting at the cows and helfers advertised are a fine lot, well marked and nearly all of the sale offering one registered. Holistin bull 2 years old for sale. Anyone wanting high grade Holsteins should meeting at the cows and helfers advertised are a fine lot, well marked and nearly all of the sale. The cows and helfers advertised are a fine lot, well marked and nearly all of the sale. The cows and helfers advertised are a fine lot, well marked and nearly all of the sale. The cows and helfers advertised are a fine lot, well marked and nearly all of the sale. The cows and helfers advertised are a fine lot, well marked and nearly all of the sale. The cows and helfers advertised are a fine lot, well marked and nearly all of the sale. The cows and helfers advertised are a fine lot, well marked and nearly all of the sale. The cows and helfers advertised are a fine lot, well marked and nearly all of the sale. The cows and helfers advertised are a fine lot, well marked and nearly all of the sale. The cows and helfers advertised are a fine lot, well marked and nearly all of the sale. The cows and helfers advertised are a fine lot, well marked and nearly all of the sale.

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. The "ads" are easy to find and easy to read. Four advertisement here reaches a quarter of a million readers for 3 cents per word for eas, two or three insertions, Four or more insertions, the rate is 2½ cents per word. No "ad" taken for less than 30 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms always cash with order. Use these classified columns for paying results.

HELP WANTED.

THOUSANDS OF RAILWAY MAIL clerks, clerk-carriers and rural carriers needed. Write today for free trial examination. Czment, Dept. 44, St. Louis.

WANTED—LOCAL MEN TO TAKE OR-ders for aursery stock in Kan., Mo., Okla., Ill., Neb. Experience unnocessary, Cas. weekly, National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

SOUND MEN 21 TO 40 YEARS OLD wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; \$60 to \$100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address H. C. F., care of Kansas Farmer.

FARMS WANTED—DON'T PAY COM-missions. We find you direct buyer. Write, describing property, naming lowest price, We help buyers locate desirable properties FREE, American Investment Association, 43 Palace, Minneapolis, Minn.

AS Palace, Minneapolis, Minn.

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
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FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over \$60,000 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.

MAKE SOME EXTRA MONEY THIS winter, You can do it easily by taking subscriptions to KANSAS FARMER in your neighborhood. Liberal commissions paid to workers. Write for plans and terms at once, Good territory open, especially in Kansas, Address KANSAS FARMER, Toroles Kan peka, Kan

WANTED — A CAPABLE, HUSTLING man in every county in Kansas, who owns his own rig, and who will spend a part or all of his time in securing subscriptions for KANSAS FARMER on the most liberal subscription proposition ever offered to anyone, Address Circulating Manager, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

BEAL ESTATE.

WILL TRADE A GOOD FARM FOR stallions, jacks or other horses. Box 42, Formosa, Kan.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—360 ACRES; ranch well improved; plenty water and timber; cheap; \$16 per acre. J. F. Eyelhoff, Bennett, Colo.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, FRAME dwelling 9 rooms; modern except heat; gas, city water, well; 1½ or 3 lots; barn. Inquire on premises, 1125 Lincoln, Topeka.

FREE GOVERNMENT LAND, PART OF OZARK FOREST RESERVE OPEN for homesteading May 15. Also other vacant land in Arkansas, where, how secured, etc., postpaid kansas, where, how secured, etc., p 25c. Robt. Workman, Everton, Ark.

HOMESTEADS — BERTHOLD INDIAN Reservation will open for settlement this summer. A complete map of Mountrali county, including reservation, can be purchased for 25c from E. P. Gibb, Stanley, N. D.

WHY PAY RENT FOR A FARM? MAKE rent pay for a farm. You may not find a good farm for rent next year. You want fertile land, wood, water, good neighbors. Improvements, \$10 up. Terms, Write for booklet. Arkansas Farms Company, Little Rock, Ark.

OREGON INFORMATION — FOR AU-thentic detailed information concerning fruit growing, dairying, general farming, manu-facturing and business opportunities in any part of Oregon, address Portland Commer-cial Club, Room 642, Portland, Ore.

LIFETIME OPPORTUNITIES ALONG our line, California and Oregon. Farming, Fruit, Stockgrowing, Dairying, Homesteade, Free booklet. L. F. Curtis, Com'r, N. C. O.

BARGAIN IN LYON CO. LAND—160 acres, 110 cultivated, 45 alfalfa, orchards, 8 room house, 3 wells, 2 cisterns, corrals and cattle sheds; adjoining railroad town; \$60 per acre; terms. Address owner, A. A. Polk, Bushong, Kan.

FOR SALE—160 a. 7 mi. N. E. Fall River, Kan.; close to school on R. R. route; about 75 a. cult., 45 a. meadow, bal. pasture; 2 wells and a spring; plenty water; good stock and grain farm; small house; reason for selling, need money to improve Montana homestead. Sacrifice price of \$20 per a. for quick sale. Investigate this. G. S. Coleman, Roman, Mont.

BEES — STRONG COLONIES IN TEN-frame hives \$4.50. Special prices on quan-titles. O. A. Keene, Topeka, Kan.

BEE SUPPLIES.

FOR SALE — BEE SUPPLIES. WRITE for catalog. O. A. Keene, 1600 Seward ave., Topeka, Kan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

DAHLIAS, 20 KINDS, \$1. OTHER BAR-sains. H. Burt, Taunton, Mass.

20 BUSHELS ALFALFA SEED \$10; guaranteed free of dodder. J. H. Glenn, Farmer, McAllester, Kan.

COMMERCIAL WHITE SEED CORN—50 but of carefully selected ears to be shipped in the ear at \$1.50 per but Jesse A. Keeble, R. S. Manhattan, Kan.

BOONE CO. WHITE AND HIAWATHA Dent seed corn; prices reasonable. I re-fund your money if you are not satisfied. E. E. Hazen, Hiawatha Kan

SEED CORN-BOONE CO. WHITE; highest yielder; Kansav Sunflower; good drought resister; ear or shelled and graded. Write for sample, J. M. McCray, Manhattan, Kan.

CLOVERS, GRASSES, CORN, OATS, seed potatoes, onion sets, etc., at attractive prices. We offer only choicest extra selected strains. Write for farmers' wholesale price list. Robinson Seed Co., Baltimore, Md.

HORSES AND MULES.

SHETLAND PONIES - WRITE FOR price list, C. R. Clemmons, Coffeyville, Kan.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE-3 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bull calves. W. H. Surber, Peabody, Kan. 7

FOR SALE—JERSEY BULL READY FOR service; his breeding is fine. E. B. Davis, Columbus, Kan.

FOR SALE—RED POLL BULLS; GOOD individuals of choice breeding; the large type from milking dams. T. G. McKinley, Junction City, Kan.

FOR SALE — REGISTERED JERSEY herd bull, 5 years old, son of Financial Count and Ruby Marigold. A. G. Nelson, R. 5, Chanute, Kan.

TWO A, R. O, HOLSTEIN BULLS, SIRE of one is brother to world's champion butter cow. His grand dam is sister to Colantha 4th. The other is from a 10 gal, cow and brother to a 12 gal, cow. G. G. Burton, Topeka, Ken.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR THE BEST HOME CANNER MADE ddress D. S. Warner, Goldthwaite, Tex. 7

FOR SALE — FIFTEEN THOUSAND edge posts. Box 202, Winfield, Kan. VERY MILD AND SWEET LEAF TO-bacco for sale. Free sample and prices for 2c stamp. W. L. Park, Adams, Tenn.

FOR TRADE—A GOOD THRESHING outfit for western Kansas land. Write W. J. Trousdale, Newton, Kan.

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

CHICK FEED.

CHICK-O FOR BABY CHICKS—COM-plete, balanced ration; our seventh season; \$2.50 per cwt. or in cotton sax at 25c, 50c and \$1. Try it. D. O. Coe, Topeka, Kan.

DOGS.

FOX TERRIER MALES \$5; FEMALES \$4; rough coated Collie male \$7.50. W. L. King, Pratt, Kan.

COLLIE FUPS FOR SALE FROM NAT-read workers; best of breeding. Circular ree. Glen Tana Collie Kennels, Tekos,

SCOTCH COLLIES — PUPPIES FROM working pedigreed stock; six 4 months and five 2 months old. M. S. Kohl, Benton, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIES—PUPS AND YOUNG dogs from the best blood in Scotland and America now for sais. All of my brood bitches and stud dogs are registered; well trained and natural workers, Emporia Kennels, Emporia, Kan. W. H. Richard.

FIELD NOTES.

Fulton's Fall Boars for Sale.

Fulton's Fall Boars for Sale.

W. F. Fulton of Waterville, Kan., starts a card in this issue of Kansas Farmer, offering for quick sale fall boars sired by his great herd boar. Fulton's Chief, the boar that weighs 1,000 pounds in show form, Fulton's Chief is one of the smoothest big boars living and transmits this important quality to every pig he sires. The boars are the tops of Mr. Fulton's fall crop. Among them are pigs out of the sow. All Look 3d, by Smith's Big Hadley. All Look 3d is out of All Lock 2d, a daughter of Jensen's Mogul. A couple of good ones are out of Mr. Fulton's great prducing sow, Faultless Hutch by Big Hugch. Her last fall litter by same boar last year produced several herd boars, among them the great young boar now heading W. R. Stump's herd at Blue Rapids, Kan. Mr. Fulton has an exceptional line of herd sows representing about all of the strains that have been making good for the past few years. Write him about these boars and be assured that they will be exactly as represented.

B. L. Bean's Holsteins.

B. L. Bean, the well known Holstein breeder of Cameron, Mo., is advertising a lot of high grade Holstein cows and heifers

Holstin buil 2 years old for sale. Anyone wanting high grade Holsteins should investigate Mr. Bean's offer.

Rose Hill Duroc Herd.

We desire to call attention to Rose Hill Duroc Jersey herd, owned by S. Y. Thorston & Sons of Blackwater, Mo., which is one of the greatest Duroc herds in the West. This herd was established by S. Y. Thornton, the senior member of the firm, in 1887, and since that date the held has held the reputation of being one of the high class herds in a number of states came from the Rose Hill herd. Since the herd was established, from 206 to 400 pigs per year have been raised on that farm, and the high class of the herd has enabled Thornton & Bons to sell every pig raised at private treaty, and they have never held a public sale, and have established a fine trade in almost every state in the Union. In the start Mr. Thornton purchased high class, high priced breeding stock, and during the many years he has been breeding Durocs he has adhered strictly to that rule. His first herd boar was Comet by Troubador, bred by S. E. Morton of Camden, Ohio, and one of Morton's great show hogs. His second herd boar was Morton's Choice by Colonges, sire of Protection, the sire of Ohio Chief, one of the greatest boars of this herd was Rose Hill Chief by Winchester Chief, dam Melody by Sensation, a 1,000-pound hog and grand champion at the Indiana State Fair, Rod Chief, shed by Bernard, a first prize pig at Missouri State Fair, was another of the great boars of this herd has been headed by the best Duroc blood. The sows of this herd are an extra fine loc by individuals representing the best Duroc blood, perilife qualities, and among them will be found. Note their and Rose Hill Chief, sons and daughters or Prince, sired by Doty Boy, grand champion at Sedalia and the Royal in 1905; also sons of the noted Joe Folk, the greatest son of Tip Top Notcher. They have at this time 160 early pigs and a finer lot of big, growthy, high bred pigs cannot be found. Note their ad in this issue and when writing please mention

Hunt's Durecs,

Recently the writer visited 5. C. Hunt of Marysville, Kan., one of the best known and most successful Duroc Jersey breeders in Kansas. Mr. Hunt has been a real whoses and has to his credit some of the best and cleanest public sales ever held. He has made lots of money in the business, but could never quit the breeder and his enthusiasm is contageous. He still has descendants of his famous old Mrssourf family that produced Bessie H. About 75 chokes, well cared for pigs are in sight sired by his herd boars, Valley Chief and Hunt's Special, a couple of nice litters out of sows purchased in Ohlo the past winter, one from Ira Jackson and one from Watt & Foust. Mr. Hunt's announcement will appear a little later.

The Home of Gold Metal.

The noted boar, Gold Metal, at his home on the J. C. Halderman farm near Burchard, Neb., looks bigger and smoother than he has ever looked before. With a comfortable house, a pasture of grass with plenty of shade, he seems to grow wider, longer and taller, and as the visitor looks at him again and again he wonders where his equal can be found. Not a wrinkle or serious defect is noticeble, he stands without a peer in the corn belt. A son of the noted Bell Metal and grandson of old Expansion, with a great sow for a mother, no wonder he is big, strong and a producer of his type. Mr. Halderman takes great pride in this already noted sire, as he has a right to. Last fall after the breeding season was over Gold Metal weighed 810 pounds and it is the opinion of good judges that he easily has frame for 1,100 pounds. About 80 of the hundred pigs on the farm were gired by Gold Metal. They are out of big, smooth sows and give promise of developing into a daughter of Prospect, an lowa boar of note. Her dam was the sow Lady Jumbo, said to be the higgest sow in lowa. This litter was sired by Looks Grand and a Hadley boar.

Of Special Interest to Peultry Resers. If lice and mites take away your profit or pleasure in poultry raising, remember it's your own fault. The fowl covered with vermin is never the steady layer, nor the heavyweight that brings high prices. There is one sure method of ridding your fowls and poultry houses of mites and lice. The National Medicated Perch will do it. It is built on scientific principles and is a strong, well made perch. It has taken 13 prines at poultry shows and fairs and is endorsed by prominent poultry raisers. We are advised that orders are constantly received from all parts of the country and that reports from a multitude of satisfied users are very gratifying. The insecticide users are very gratifying. The insecticide users with the National Perch is sudden death to mites, lice and all vermin and is a splendid disinfectant. We believe the National Perch deserves the investigation of our readers and suggest they write the manufacturers, whose ad is in this issue, for illustrated booklet and prices. Address the National Perch Company, Inc., 303 Lincoln avenue, Hastings, Neb.

The Hanna-Hill Shorthorns.

With the publication of the sale catalog of the Hanna-Hill Shorthorns comes one of the choicest arrays of pedigrees that it is possible to put together. Including the two famous herd bulls, Ingle Lad 266313 and Prince Royal 270647, both of whom are sons of imported Collynie 135022, there is a long line of pedigrees of the highest quality and the animals are worthy of the pedigrees. This sale has been so long conducted by H. M. Hill of Lafontaine and S. C. Hanna of Howard, Kan., that it has come to bear their names and stand for their quality, but this time they will be joined by Fred Cowley of Hallowell and H. C. Beacheldor of Fredonia. This sale will be held at the fair grounds at Fredonia, Kan., on May 3, and will be a dispersion of Mr. Hill's herd, which fact everyone will regret, though it is sure to result in the spreading of good seed throughout the corn belt. Remember the date, mention the Kansas Farmer, and ask H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, Kan., for one of these beautiful catalogs.

HORSES AND MULES



I HAVE THE LARGEST
JACKS IN THE WORLD
In both imported and home
bred. I have sold over 700
jacks from my farm here and
they have sired and are siring
the best mules in the United
States My prices are lower
than any other man on earth
for first class jacks, Let me
show you before you buy.
CEDAR RAPIDS JACK FARM,
Cedar Rapids, lowa. Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

KENTICKY MAMMOTH JACKS.

We have the biggest and best string of Mammoth Jacks in the West at the fair grounds, Hutchinson, Kan. Come and see them or write for circular. Don't let anybody persuade you to buy a Jack until you have seen our at Hutchinson. We will make a Jack show for you any day, and better than you will see at any of the state fairs in the country.

J. F. COOK & CO., Hutchinson, Kan., Mr. J. C. Kerr, Manager.

Percheron Stallions

A few extra good young stallions weighing a ton. Registered in Percheron Society. My prices are right and my horses are right.

J. W. BARNHART, Butler, Mo.

REGISTERED HORSES O. K. BARNS, SAVANNAH, MO.,

W. E. Price, Proprietor. Dealer in registered horses. Three very fine stallions to SELL AT ONCE. Also the best stud colt in the state. Write for description of stock. I can suit you.

One of the largest number of large bone and smooth Jacks in the West; 14 to over 16 lands high; prices rea-seable. 40 miles west of K. C. on U. P. and Santa Fe Rys. AL. E. SMITH, Box A, Lawrence, Kan,





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

FOR SALE—15 registered Black Mammoth Jacks. Won first premiums on jacks, first on jennets and first on mule colts at Hutchinson State Fair, 1910.

H. T. HINEMAN, Dighton, Kansas.

S. B. UTZ, ST. JOSEPH, MO. Breeder of high class jacks and jennets. Six serviceable jacks, some 2-year-olds, jack colts and jennets for sale; all good colors. Residence phone, Bell South 762-4 rings, office, both phones south 125.

THE PERCHERON SOCIETY OF AMERICA

AMERICA
Has 338 new members since December 1st,
1910, exclusive of the 137 new members added by taking over the Percheron Registry
Company, Columbus, Ohio. More than 3500
stockholders March 15th, 1911. The only
recognized Percheron record. Good pure
bred mares will do your farm work and
raise more valuable colts than grade mares.
For information address WAYNE DINSMORE, Secretary, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. cago, Ill.

Two Choice Percheron Stallions at a bargain. Weight 1750 to 2100. John D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kans.



Percherons **Belgians** and Shires

My new barn is now ready and filled

ment of mported and Home Bred Percheron, Belgian and Ccach Stallions; also mares and coits. I will sell you a registered stal-lion for \$300. Come to Paola and buy a stallion or mare at their actual value. JOSEPH M. NOLAN, Paola, Kansas,

THE BEST IMPORTED HORSES, \$1,000 each. Home-bred, registered draft stallions, \$200 to \$600 at my stable doors. Address A, LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Iowa.

HOME-BRED DRAFT STALLIONS \$250 to \$600; imported stallions, your choice \$1,000. F. L. STREAM, Creston, lows.

PERCHERON HORSES, HOLSTEIN-FRIE-SIAN CATTLE,

Up-to-date Poland China hogs, Write your H, N. HOLDEMAN, Meade, Kansas.

ANGUS CATTLE

20 ANGUS BULLS For Sale. Our prices are low to close out. WRITE US OR Come and see them. SUTTON FARM, Lawrence, Kan.

BIG SPRING ANGUS CATTLE. Jasper Auldridge & Son, Pattonsburg, Mo., Proprietors Breeders of pure bred Angus cattle and Du-roc Jersey hogs.

Breeding Stock for Sale.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

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,

JERSEY CATTLE

LINSCOTT JERSEYS

Offers a few choice cows in milk and some bred heifers. Milk and butter records ac-

R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansus.

Jerseydale Stock Farm

Carthage, Mo.

I am offering some very choice bull colves sired by "Tulips Mon Plaisir" 61923, out of richly bred imported cows. Calves range in age from three months to seven niciths. If you are looking for "Golden Lad" blood you will find these calves close up. Price \$75 delivered to any part of Kansas.

PHIL HANNUM, JR., Owner.

FINE JERSEYS FOR SALE.

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

W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE—15 cows and heiters, 3 bulls, Stockwell, Golden Lad, Coomassie, Guenon Lad, St. Lambert and other great sires represented Duroc Jersey bred sows, 20 head, Ohio Chief and Top Notcher blood. Standard bred colts and fillies, intensely bred Wilkes blood by Sorrento Todd 2:14 ½, grandson of Bingen 2:06 ½ and Forrest Axtellion 2:14 ½, grandson of Axtell 2:12, S. S. Smith, Clay Center, Kan.

Registered Jersey Heifer FOR SALE

Two years old in August; combination breeding; in calf to Ooneri's Eminet, a richly bred Golden Lad bull, First check for \$100 buys this heifer.

JOHNSON & NORDSTROM,
Clay Center, Kansas.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

HARRY R. COFFER Savannah, Missouri. Breeder of
HIGH CLASSED SHORTHORNS.

Pearl Shorthorns

So BULLS. 12 to 24 months old, straight Scotch and Scotch Topped; mostly red; well grown and good individuals.

C. W. Taylor, Enterprise, Kan.
R. R. station, Fearl, on Rock Island.

ALFALFASHOR THORNS

Young stock for sale. Also Silver Laced Wyandotte eggs for sale. JOHN REGIER, R. 1, Whitewater, Kansas.

ELM GROVE FARM. orthorn cattle and Percheron horses, for description and prices,

ISAAC NOVINGER & SONS

Kirksville, Missouri.

SHORTHORN BULLS.
FOR SALE—Four red Shorthorn bulls eligible for record; three 11 months, one 2-year old. J. J. THORNE, Kinsley, Kan.

Tomson Shorthorns

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

TOMSON BROS., Dover, Kansas.

R. R. Station Willard, on R. I., 16 miles west of Topeka.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Imported Ardiethan Mystery 300632 (85177) should go to head a first class herd. Cannot use him longer as I have so many of his daughters. He is a show bull and sure, ters. He is a snow bull and sure, 5 of his yearling sons, all good. ht. Come and see them,

COL. ED GREEN, Florence, Kansas.

SHORTHORNS EVERGREEN HOME FARM.

Milking Shorthorn cattle, bred hornless.
Berkshire hogs. Oxforddown sheep. Bourbon Red turkeys. Young breeding stock for sale. A herd of 35 bred Oxforddown ewes to go at a bargain if taken at once. Address
J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Missouri.

SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS.

Sired by Royal Leader 304409 and out of Orange Blossom, Sybli, Violet Bud and other good families; from 12 to 15 months old; all reds and good individuals. Prices right,

T. J. SANDS, Robinson, Kansas.

NEW BUTTERGASK SHORTHORNS.
Best of breeding and individuality, representing such families as Imp. Bessie 5ist, Brawith Buds, Daybreaks and Floras for sale now. The champion bull at the last Mitchell Co. State-Wide Fair; a grand good buil; 1 year old; is related to all our cows or he would not be for sale. Write for description and price. MEALL BROS., Cawker City, Kan.

2-SHORTHORN COWS FOR SALE—12
Also helfers and two good young bulls,
cod useful stock, Scotch and Scotch
apped, Want to reduce size of herd before

ass. Visitors welcome.
S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kansas.

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORN CATTLE—Bred for beef and milk; breeding as good as the best; of Scotch and Bates lines. We use them as dairy cows and find them very profitable. A few young bulls and some females for sale, Write E. S Myers, Chanute, Kanaas.

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLLED CATTLE.

A few choice young bulls for sale; also few cows and helfers, C. E. FOSTER, Eldorado, Kansas.

COBURN HERD of Red Polled cattle and ercheron hroses, Young stallions, bulls and Geo, Greemiller & Son, Pomona, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE

BLUE VALLEY NEREFORDS

150 head in herd; the choicest breeding and individuality; only good ones shipped on order; 14 choice bulls delivered at prices ranging from \$60 to \$85. Anxiety blood predominates.

FRED R. COTTRELL, Irving, Kansas.



HEREFORD BULLS AND FEMALES.

Two choice Hereford bulls 10 to 18 months old sired by Enterprise (12614), dam Prairie Queen (127345) by Counseller (71682); eight choice heifers coming two and three years old, same line breeding; prices reacome and see me.

come and see me. HARRY V. BALDOCK, Wellington, Kansas.

SPRING CREEK HEREFORDS.

Headed by Christy 234417, Frairie Donald by Beau Donald 7th, and Sir Morgan by Onward 18th. Cows of Anxiety 4th, Hesoid, etc., breeding, including imp, animals. Over 100 head in herd. Few choice young bulls and some good females for sale.

TOM WALLACE, Barnes, Kansas.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

GUERNSEY CATTLE FOR SALE—Young bulls by Eminence of Birchwood, 668 to 714 pound fat records, Stock guaranteed against tuberculosis for 6 months after sale. Largest herd in Kansas, Farm near Roxbury, Kan., and visitors welcome except Sundays, FREDERICK HOUGHTON, Galva, Kansas.

Jas. W. Sparks Pedigreed Live Stock Marshall, Mo.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEINS

Offers cows, heavy milkers and sound, none above 7 years old, some helfers 2 and 1 years old, two extra fine young servicibulls, a car load of buil calves. Prices and quality always right and satisfaction assured. Send for buil calf catalog.

F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kansas,

Brookside Farm, Savannah, Mo., breeders of Hereford cattle, Herd headed by Hesold 101st No. 162685 and Horace No. 300428, he by Beaumont, Young bulls for sale. Mall orders given prompt attention, WARREN LANDERS, Savannah, Mo.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE—Young bulls of the famous Shadybrook family and some bull calves. This herd is headed by the celebrated Sir Johanna Colantha Fayne No. 42146. No females at present. Address M. E. MOONE & CO., Cameron, Me.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.

Some very choice young bulls for sale, mostly sired by Prince Ormsby, now owned by Nebraska Agricultural College, His dams on both sides for four generations average 20 lbs.: he has 30-lb. sisters.

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low. Also a heavy boned black Jack 8
years old.

FIELD NOTES.

A Few Choice Boars.

W. A. Baker of Butler, Mo., is offering for sale a few choice Poland China boars. They are fall yearlings and large, growthy fellows of the large western type of Polands. They are just right for service and will suit any one wanting a herd header and are priced very reasonably. Mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Attention is called to the change in the card of H. L. Faulkner of Jamesport Mo. Mr. Faulkner has the only herd of original, big boned, spotted Poland Chinas, and it will pay anyone interested in the big kind to investigate this herd. Mr. Faulkner is now booking orders for spring pigs to be shipped at weaning time. Pairs and trios, no kin.

W. B. Stafford Herd.
W. B. Stafford of Bronson, Kan. has one of the best collections of the medium type Poland China sows in Kansas, but owing to changing location during the cold weather in February he lost several of his spring pigs, but has several sows that will farrow in May. Mr. Stafford is a careful breeder and grows his hogs both for size and quality. At the head of this herd is the noted show boar, Nobleman by Meddler 2d, a hog that has made good as a breeder and in the show ring.

Verny Daniels of Gower, Mo., owner of one of Missouri's excellent herds of higboned Poland Chinas; announces November 7 as the date of his fall sale. Although a young breeder, Mr. Daniels has one of the best herds of big Poland Chinas in his section of Missouri. He has made it a rule to

purchase only the best and his sow herd is made up entirely of high priced individuals of the very best, big boned Poland China blood, selected from the best herds of Iowa, Kansas and Missouri. He has a splendid lot of early farrowed pigs that will interest breeders who expect to add to their herds next fall, and it will pay breeders wanting the best to keep tab on Mr. Daniels saled date.

James M. Andrews of the Andrews Stock Farm of Lawson, Mo., will in a short time announce the date of his annual fall sale. Mr. Andrews is one of the pioneer Poland China breeders of his section of Missouri, and his sales never fail to interest the breeders and farmers, as his offerings are always high class. From present prospects his offering at his next fall sale will surpass any of his former offerings. At the present aime he has over 50 pizz, the hisboned, spotted kind, farrowed in February and March. and a finer lot of youngsters would be hard to find. His sows have been ploked from the best herds at top prices, and are a very fine lot. Watch for his sale date and investigate this herd if you want big Poland Chinas.

F. S. Bradney's Herd.

F. S. Bradney's Herd.

F. S. Bradney of Ridgewood, Mo., one of Missouri's experienced Poland China breeders, is the owner of one of Missouri's best Poland China herds. His herd is headed by Sparkler by Master Meddler by Meddler 2d by Old Meddler. Sporkler is in the 600-pound class, and while he is a big fellow he is at the same time a show hog of the prize winning type. Mr. Bradney's now herd is composed almost entirely of prize winners. Among them is Neille, a noted sow that won first at Sedalia and St. Joseph in the 2-year-old class, and second in the 2-year-old class at Des Molnes, Iowa. Lady Walkover 2d, a championabip sow at three state and inter-state fairs, is another of Mr. Bradney's noted sows, and he is also the owner of Improver sows with litters by Sparkler. Mr. Bradney expects to make the fair circuit this year with a herd of prize winners, and add to the laurels won at former shows.



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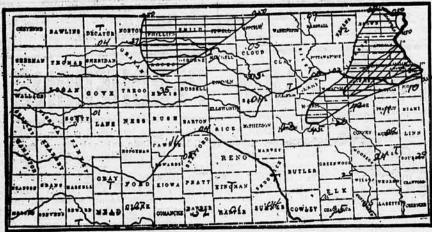
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KANSAS CROP REPORT

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



UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORTS BY COUNTIES.

Allen—Weather conditions favorable for farm work. Soil is moist and vegetation growing rapidly. Temperature for week averaged nearly normal, with precipitation slightly below normal. Sunshine above normal. April 12 very windy.

Anderson—Wheat never looked better at this time of year. Small acreage. Oats up and looking fine. Heavy wind today. Little cold for comfort.

Barber—Good week for planting. Alfalfa.

Good week for planting. Alfalfa

Barber—Good week for planting. Alfaifa growing nicely.

Barton—Dry and windy weather continues. At least 40 per cent of wheat will be plowed for oats, barley and corn. Corn planting will begin next week. Fruit trees in bloom. Dust storm and high wind on 10th, 12th and 13th.

Bourbon—Ground too wet to farm. Crop looking good. Wheat doing fine. Grain looks fine. Cherries in bloom. Frost has not done any decided damage.

not done any decided damage.

Chase—Frost 8th and 9th; very strong wind on 12th. Oats coming up well. About 2,000 pasture cattle came in during week. Pastures doing unusually well.

Chautauqua — Vegetation backward; too cold. Wheat looks well: oats also. Hall of 18th did no marked damage.

Decatur—Very little change in wheat condition. Oats and barley suffered from severe winds during week.

Wheat condition still improving. Dust storms retard crops somewhat. Scarcely any peach trees will bloom heavily.

Cloud—Wheat in good condition. Oats need rain.

need rain. Dickinson—Dry weather retarding crops nd grass. Severe dust storm on 12th; no

Dickinson.

and grasss. Severe dust storm.

material damage.

Doniphan—Hall on 12th at 7 p. m. Wind

Doniphan—Hall on 12th and 13th,

sa miles per hour on 12th and 13th,

sa miles per hour on 5th damage. North 36 miles per hour on 12th and 13th, Douglas—No hall or storm damage. North part of county struck by a terrific hall-storm and tornado on 12th. Oats in. Some corn planting done. Clover and alfalfa sown. Peaches, pears and plums in full bloom.

sown. Feaches, pears and plums in run.

Elik—Ground in good shape to work.

Heavy frost morning of 9th. Did not seem
to hurt fruit. Farmers planting corn. Hail
on 12th, but not enough to damage.

Ellis—Cold winds. Generally fair.
Ellsworth—Heavy winds on 10th and 12th.

Trace of snow on 7th. Wheat looking good.

Franklin—Farmers busy breaking ground
for corn. Wheat looking fine; oats up with
promise of great crop.

Gove—Very dry. Bad dust storm on 12th,
Gray—High wind. Ground getting dry on
top.

Gray—High wind. Ground getting dry on top.
Greenwood—Wheat and oats never looked better. Some corn planted. Alfalfa good. No damage from frost.
Harper—Week of high winds; some damage on exposed ground.
Harvey—Oats up in good shape. Wheat never looked better this time of year. Beginning to plant corn. Very high wind on 12th, but no damage done.

Jewell—Windy and dusty part of time. Oats up, fair stand. Ground in good condition since rain. Quite windy on 11th, Dusty on 12th. Fair 13th.

Johnson — Weather changeable, Cool nights; frost first of week. High wind from south all day 12th.

Kearney—Crops of all kinds needing more moisture. Alfalfa starting well, but slowly, Peach, pear and plum trees in full bloom. Good so far for all kinds of fruit.

Kingman—Dust storm on 10th and 12th. Two-thirds of wheat ground will be put in other crops. Oats coming up. Some corn planted.

Lane—Frost on 7th and 8th; no damage. Spring crops doing well, but moisture is needed.
Lyon—Crops not damaged, but too cold for much growth.

McPherson-Dry, windy week. Oats com-ing up well. Rain needed. Surface very

Marion—Cats coming up. Corn planting begun. Light rain with some hall. Ground in good condition.

an good condition.

Marshall—Loal showers on 12th. Wind and dust on 12th. Plowing for corn. Wheat coming sate/factorily. Some peach and plum in bloom. Ground in fair condition. More rain needed. Fair chances for fruit.

More rain needed. Fair chances for fruit.

Montgomery—Too cool for growing crops.
Frost on 9th. Corn planting progressing.
Some stock turned on pasture.
Nemaha—Good weather for spring work.
Rain needed. Windy, dry days on 10th and
12th. Pears in full bloom. Every kind of
orcp promising if we get moisture in time.
Pawnee—Heavy winds the past week.
Farmers planting a large acreage of corn
on ground where wheat falled.
Phillips—Two nice rains. Ground in fine
condition for wheat planting. Wheat looking well.
Pottawatomie—Week dry and windy.
Crops looking well, Apricots, plums, peaches
and pears in bloom.

Crops looking well, Apricots, plums, peaches and pears in bloom.

Riley—Needing rain, Fruit except peaches promising. Vegetation slow. High wind on 12th. No damage except dust,

Ground dry on surface. Grass needs rain, Oats sprouting. High wind on 12th with dust storm. Slight damage.

Russell—Some wheat badly damaged by dry wind.

dry win. Russell—Some wheat badly damaged by dry wind.

Saline — Dry and windy with great extremes in temperature. Good weather for spring work, but rain needed.

Scott—Weather fine and spring work progressing well. High wind on 9th; no damage.

Sedgwick—Alfalfa looks fine. Oats coming up in some fields. No corn planted yet. Wheat fair, Need rain, Seward—Very windy week. Crops in fair condition, Smith—Wheat doing nicely. Rain on 10th. Alfalfa made good start. Everything encouraging.

couraging.
Thomas — No rain. Several very windy days.
Wallace—Windy week. Farming back-

ward.
Woodson—Good week for farm work, Oats
up and look well. Some corn being planted.
Little damage by frost,
Wyandotte—Soil in fine condition for farm
work.

EMPIRE BUILDERS.

(Continued from page 15.)
shifting, and it's back in the yard—I
don't know just where."
Adair turned to the cowering porter.
"Have you any more cartridges for
this cannon of yours, Williams?" he

"Have you any more cartridges for tasked.

"N-n-no, sah."

"Then we have three more chances in the hat. Much obliged for the dynamite hint, Stuart. Ill herd these three cartridges pretty carefully. Back to your sentry-boxes, you two, and make a noise if you need the artillery."

Another interval of suspense followed, thickly scored with pricklings of anxiety for the besieged. Then an attempt was made from the rear. Ford saw a dodging shadow working its way from car to car in the yard and signaled softly to Adair.

"Hold low on him," he cautioned, when the New Yorker was at his elbow, "those cheap guns jump like a scared cow-pony." Then he added: "And pray God you don't hit what he's carrying."

Adair held low and bided him time.

carrying."

Adair held low and bided him time. There was another musket-like roar, and an instant though harmless reply from two rifles on the other side of the Nadia. But the dodging shadow was no longer advancing.

"I've stopped him for the time being, anyhow," said Adair, exulting like a boy. "If we only had a decent weapon we could get them all, one at a time."

weapon we could get them all, one at a time."

"This was crude," Ford commented. "Eckstein will think up something better for the next attempt."

It was a prophecy which found its fulfillment after another sweating interval of watchfulness. This time it was Brissac who made the discovery, from the forward end of the Nadia. The nearest of the material cars was a box lying broadside to the private car on the next side-track but one. From behind the trucks of the box-car a slender pole, headed with what appeared to be an empty oyster tin, and trailing a black line of fuse, was projecting itself along the ground by slow inches, creeping across the lighted space between the two cars. Brissac promptly gave the alarm.

gave the alarm.
"This is where we lose out," pointedly and definitely," predicted Adair, still cheerful. "Anybody want to try a run for it? It was Ford who thought of the two

negroes,
"Tell them, Roy," he said to Brissac.
"Perhaps they would rather risk the

rifles."

Brissac crept back to the central compartment, and the two watchers marked the progress of the inching pole, with its dynamite head and the omihous black thread of communication trailing like a grotesque horn behind it. At the crossing of the intervening track it paused, moving back and forth along the steel like a living thing seeking a passage. Finally the metallic head appeared above the rail, hesitated, and came on slowly. At that moment there was a shout, and the two negroes, hands held high, tumbled from the opposite side of the Nadia and ran toward the commissary stables. Three shots bit into the silence, and the fat cook ran on, stumbling and shrieking. But the man Wälliams stopped short and fell on his face, rolling over a moment later to die with arms and legs outspread.

"God!" said Ford, between his set teeth; "they say who they were—they couldn't help seeing! And there was no excuse for killing those poor devils!"

But there was no time for reprisals, if any could have been made. When Brissac crept back to the central

no excuse for killing those poor deviis!"

But there was no time for reprisals, if any could have been made. When Brissac rejoined the two in the forward vestibule, the stiff-bodied snake with its tin head and trailing horn was crossing the second rail of the intervening siding.

"We've got to think pretty swiftly," suggested Adair, still cool and unruffied. "I might be able to hit that tin thing at this short distance, but I suppose that would only precipitate matters. What do you say?"

Ford could not say, and Brissac seemed to have become suddenly petrified with horror. He was staring at the lettering on the box-car opposite—the one under whose trucks the dynamiters were hiding.

fied with horror. He was staring at the lettering on the box-car opposite—the one under whose trucks the dynamiters were hiding.

"Took!" he gasped; "it's the car of explosives, and they don't know it!" Then he darted back into the Nadia's kitchen, returning quickly with a huge carving-knife rummaged from the pantry shelves. "Stand back and give me room," he begged; and they saw him lean out to send the carving-knife whistling through the air: saw it sever the head from the stiff-bodied snake—the head and the trailing norn as well. "Good man!" applauded Adair, dragging the assistant engineer back to safety before any of the sharp-shooters had marked him down. "Where did you learn that trick?"

"It is my one little accomplishment," confessed the Louislanian. "An old Chickasaw chief taught me when I was a boy in the bayou country."

The peril was ever for the moment. The severed pole was withdrawn, and for what seemed like an endless interval the attack paused. The three besieged men kept watch as they might, creeping from window to window. Out under the blue glare of the commissary arc-light the body of the negro porter lay as it had fallen. Once, Ford thought he heard groans from the black shadow where the fat cook had disappeared, but he could not be sure. On the other side of the private car, and half-way between it and the forty-thousand-pound load of high explosives, the petard oyster-tin lay undisturbed, with the carving-knife sticking in the sand beside it.

"What will they try next?" queried Adair, when the suspense was again growing intolerable.

"It is simple enough, if they happen

to think of it," was Ford's rejoinds "A few sticks of dynamite in a plugg gas-pipe: cut your fuse long enough light it, and throw the thing under a car. That would settle it."

Adair yawned sleepily.

"Well, they've got all night for the inventive part of it. There's no rest for us unless somebody—a good hunt army of somebodies—just happen along."

"The army is less than eight mis away—over at Frisbie's camp, "Ford. "With Dick to lead them, is track-layers would sack this place is about five minutes. If I could only at to the wire!"

Brissac heard the "if."

"Let me try to run their picket is Ford," he said eagerly. "If I can around to our quarters and into it telegraph tent—"

"You couldn't do it, Roy. There is around to our quarters and into it telegraph tent—"

"You couldn't do it, Roy. There is bracketed across of the slain negro. "But I have be thinking of another scheme. The tracket across of the slain negro. "But I have be thinking of another scheme. The tracket across of the wire is bracketed across hyard on the light-poles. I have no pocket relay. I wonder if we could not not that wire?"

"Wait a minute," Brissac interrupal He was gone but a moment, and wis he returned he brought hope with in "The wire is down and lying acm the front vestibule," he announced a citedly. "They must have cut it, yonder by the telegraph tent and slack has sagged down this way."

"Which gives us a dead wire with any batteries," said Ford gloomily: a then: "Hold on—aren't there elementalliedlis in this car, Adair?"

"Yes: several of them; one in a state-room."

"Good! that means batteries of as gort," said Ford. "Rummage for the state-room."

"Good! that means batteries of a state-room."

"Good! the alarm. Ford twisted it through the front vestibule with giving the alarm. Ford twisted it two when he had enough of it to me the central compartment. Adair a sentry duty while the two technical wrought swiftly. The bell battery we found, the ground connection may be a successfully pulled through the front vestibule with giving the alarm. Ford twisted it they find relay.

What he feared most was that if few dry-cells of the bell battery we found the ground connection may be the sensitive magnet seemed what few dry-cells of the bell battery we find the proof of the car. The wire and the sensitive magnet seemed what he can and the sensitive magnet seemed when he are an anounce

"Stand them off; help coming."

The thing done, the master works in Ford snatched at the helm.
"Did you catch and hold the mand-shovel men from this camp?" he clicked anxiously.

"Got them all herded here and re to go back to work—for more pay,

answered Frisbie; and Ford ticked more word, "Hurry," and closed key with a sigh of relief. Then, not until then, Adair said: "Is all, for the present? If it is, Im set to have to report that the beggars side have hit upon your gasscheme. They are rolling a tish down upon us from the commiss. The slant of the hill is just enough keep it couring where the ground smooth."

smooth."
From sheer force of habit, Ford connected his field telegraph, cased pocketed it. Then there was an last adjournment to the rear window, the camp side. Happily, the roll bomb was as yet only on the way, belse and roughnesses intervened and there to stop or to turn it and since it was out of reach of longest pole, the dynamiters start it on again by throwing stat it.

start it on again by throwing at it.

Hereupon ensued a struggle will under other conditions, would have ured as horse-play. One after and the three men in the car heaved tons, pillows, obstructions of any in the path of the rolling menace, behind the commissary barricade behind the commissary barricade by the firmly fastened fuse of sea and that to avoid obstacles, or self-forward under the impact of well rected missiles.

Ford was the first of the three recognize the futility of the cust barricades.

recognize the futility of the barricades.

"They'll beat us—they'll drop it the ditch right here under us in stoff fate!" he cried. "Brissac: of break the glass in the accident case and bring me the ax, and when he had it: "Now get plece of that telegraph wire and a hook on the end of it—jump out you'll have to twist it off with your gers!"

(This chapter continued next week)

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.



Shorthorns. ril 27-Harry R. Coffer, Savannah, Mo.

Jerseys. –H. F. Erdley, Hiawatha Kan.

Poland Chinas,
12-C. S. Nevius. Chiles, Kan.
3-A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.
3-L. R. McClarnon, Bradyville, Iowa.
-J. C. Salter, Jasper, Mo.
1-S. A. Hobson & Son, King City, Mo.
1-S. N. Hodgson & Son, Parker, Kan.
8-Geo, M. Hull, Garnett, Kan.
18-W. E. Long, Meriden, Kan.
19-W. C. Singer, Hlawatha, Kan.
19-Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
13-Herman Gronniger & Sons, Ben14, Kan.

23—Herman Gronniger & Sons, Benna, Kan.
25—T. J. Meisner, Sabetha, Kan.
24—W. F. Fulton, Waterville, Kan.
25—T. J. Meisner, Sabetha, Kan.
26—W. R. Webb, Bendena, Kan.
26—H. H. Foster, King City, Mo.
27—J. C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb.
27—J. O. James, Bradyville, Iowa.
31—W. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.
1—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
2—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
7—Verny Daniels, Garver, Mo.
9—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
17—Miller & Manderschied, St. John,
an.

an. 9-W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb. 27, 1912—L. R. McClarnon, Bradyville. O. I. C. Swine. 25—R. W. Page, Garnett, Kan. 28—Arthur Mosse, Route 5, Leaven-orth, Kan.

P. Mast of Scranton, Kan., makes a age in his advertising card this week announces that he will have only bull es for sale until fall. He breeds Holas, Poland Chinas and Barred Rocks. te him your wants and mention Kansas

Willfoung's Poland Chinas.

Willfoung's Poland Chinas,
D. Willfoung, Poland China breeder
ted at Zeandale, Kan., has had his usual
luck this spring, and has at this time
pigs saved from 22 sows, an average of
t farrowed and five saved. Mr. Willg breeds both the large and medlum
s. His herd boars are Filibuster by Medand Big Mogul by Mogul's Monarch.
pigs saved from 22 sows, an average of
d sires, Mr. Willfoung has hogs of all
and sizes. Write him for what you
t, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Nevius' Shorthorns.

Nevius' Shorthorns.

S. Nevius of Chiles, Kan., who has e such a conspicuous success as a breed-I Shorthorns and Poland Chinas, is now aring the strongest show herd of Shorts he has ever had and one of the test ever seen in Kansas. With these hals he will exhibit at a number of the western state fairs and at the American il. His young herd will be made up of als sired by his two famous herd bulls, ce Pavonia and Searchlight, while his herd will be all Scotch. With these als he is sure to "make a killing" in show ring, and his efforts in behalf of bred stock in Kansas rank among the Mr. Nevius is one of the very active fors of the Kansas Improved Stock ders' Association.

Terwilliger's Chester Whites.

The past six years Mr. Day Terwilliger of Mt. Avr. Iowa, has been recognized as of southern Iowa's leading breeders of Southern Iowa's leading breeders of Chester White hogs. In buying breedelock for his herd Mr. Terwilliger has it a rule to buy only big ones of the breeding always selecting individuals ass as well as size and breeding. His hard at this time is composed entirely blendid individuals of the very large, the high class type, and all are noted help prolific qualities. Mr. Terwilliger is to have a very fine offering of glits for the fall trade, and will seconly the choice individuals, as he has ad his reputation on the quality of his his instead of quantity. If interested is Chester Whites this will be a good to remember.

The Designer Kind Sell May 12.

The Designer Kind Sell May 12.

The is little to be added to what has dy been said about the Designer and I Look kind of sows that C. S. Nevius sell in his May 12 sale. This bunch of Frowthy gilts far excels any offering Mr. Nevius has sold in a public sale. I we consider that Mr. Nevius is one of a breeders who have gained a national atten for breeding and selling good. I Poland Chinas, this ought to mean thing. There are not only a few good in this lot, but every one is a good one, every one will stand the test of the discriminating breeder. We ask our is to look for the ad next week. Send catalog, study the breeding of the of, attend the sale, and if you buy you opurself a good business turn. Please on Kansas Farmer when you write.

en selecting a windmill, first determine you want it to do and the conditions which it must work. Then get the water the will pump the most water the set number of years at the least exfor its upkeep. You are entitled to most and best your money can buy. O years Success Windmills have been at the reliability and general low they have been the "water insurance" my a farmer and stockman and have set windwills have withstood all tests at windwills have withstood all tests strength and perfect regulation makes and to use all the wind when it does and to use all the wind when it does and vancless types. For booklet and address Hastings Foundry & Iron Box 17, Hastings, Neb.

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Home Mixed Fertilizers

Home Mixed Fertilizers.

One of the problems with which the eastern farmer has to contend constantly and one which is becoming more important to the corn belt farmer is that of retaining soil fertility. This is done, or attempted, in various ways. Here in Kansas great dependence is placed in the legumes, especially alfalfa, but these do not supply all of the elements of food supply that are used up by the annual crops. Alfalfa and clovers serve to supply nitrogen, but not phosphorus or potash. Most Kansas soils were originally rich in these but they must now, after a long period of cropping, be supplied. Another question which confronts the farmer is that of buying and paying freight on the "filler" used in all commercial fertilizers. To answer this question the German Kail Works, Monadnock Block, Cheago, Ill., has issued a book which tells the farmer how to mix his own fertilizers and thus save both in price and freight. A postal card will bring this book free if you mention the Kansas Farmer.

W. J. Brinigar's Hampshires,

W. J. Brinigar's Hampshires.

W. J. Brinigar of Bluthedale, Mo., is the owner of one of Missouri's noted and valuable herds of pure bred Hampshire hogs. His three herd boars are among the very best Hampshire boars in the country, a statement that is verified by a long line of ribbons won at Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas State fairs in competition with the best Hampshire boars in the West, and representatives of the best herds in Illinois, Mr. Brinigar has spared no expense in building up this herd and has bought only the best blood and highest priced breeding stock. His sow herd is composed almost entirely of prize winners, and only the best Hampshire blood is represented, making it probably the most select herd of Hampshires in the country today. He has over 100 spring pigs, about one-half of the lot farrowed in February and early in March and a number farrowed in January. They are a prize lot of pigs and will bear the inspection of the most critical judges. His offering this fall will probably be the best of the many excellent lots of former seasons and Hampshire breeders will make no mistake in selecting breeding stock from this herd, Mr. Brinigar will be at the leading fairs this fall with his show herd.

Sunflower Barn Paint.

Sunflower Barn Paint.

Sunflower Barn Paint.

At 85 cents a gallon, freight prepaid, in 5-gallon lots, Sunflower brand Red Barn Paint is of interest to every farmer. On a recent visit to the factory in Fort Scott, Kan., the writer of this saw the paint made—first class materials and painstaking methods of manufacture. The cost of manufacture is the same if not more as in other paint factories, the products of which are sold for higher prices. The low price of Sunflower paint does not indicate poor quality. On the contrary, quality is of the highest. The big saving is made in the method of selling. From factory to the consumer direct cuts profits of wholesalers, jobbers, retailers and salaries and expenses of traveling men. These usual selling expenses amount in many cases to more than the cost of making paint. And selling expenses puts nothing into paint cans. The factory puts in all that goes in, and whatever is above factory cost does not have any bearing on quality of paint. Sunflower Red Barn Paint is worth investigating. Write the company for full particulars while painting season is now on. Address Sunflower Paint & Varnish Co., Fort Scott, Kan., and kindly mention this paper when writing.

S. N. Hodgson & Sons.

S. N. Hodgson & Sons.

A fieldman for Kansas Farmer called last week on the firm of S. N. Hodgson & Sons of Parker, Kan. Steve Hodgson, as he is widely known among breeders, is stirring up quite a lot of interest among the Poland China breeders in Southeastern Kansas. Everybody who is at all versed in Poland China affairs, knows the merit of Steve Hodgson's herd. They know that he has for year's been one of the most successful breeders in Kansas. Mr. Hodgson has always been a stickler for size and at the same time he has kept his herd up to a high standard of quality. In his last fall sale he sold one of as well grown out, useful lots of Poland Chinas as has passed through a sale ring during the entire sale season. There is now at this farm a nice bunch of large, useful sows, with good, even litters of March pigs, and at the head of this herd is the great breeding boar, Standard O. K. by O. K. Price, out of Standard Lady. This hog has proven a good breeder and on Tuesday, October 17, Mr. Hodgson will offer to the public a number of his get. Look for the sale announcement in later issues of Kansas Farmer. Send your name in early for a catalog, and if you buy from this herd you will do yourself a good business turn and one that you can have no cause to regret. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Saskatchewan the Golden.

Saskatchewan the Golden.

Did you ever stop to think of the tremendous increase in the values of land in the United States for the past 50 years? Here is a fact that may surprise you: The Secretary of Agriculture of the United States said in his report for 1905, that the increase in the value of farms in the United States had been \$3,400,000 a day for every day in the preceding five years. That means that every acre of farm land in the states increased in value 4½ cents a day. In Illinois hundreds of farms are today readily saleable at from \$150 to \$250 an acre that would have been high prices at \$75 an acre a few years ago. The same is true of Iowa and Nebraska, and history is repeating itself in Western Canada, only in a more forceful degree. Since the recent census, hardly a newspaper can be picked up but has editorials explaining the cause for the decrease, or cause for the slight increase, in the population of the rural districts of the Central states. The explanation lies in the rapid growth in value of productive lands. The young farmer finds he can make money by selling out and going to a new country. The result is larger farms and fewer men to the farms. Statistics show the immigration into Canada for 1910 totalled 300,000 people, of which 75 per cent were English speaking, and an increase of 50 per cent over 1909. Of the above 75,445 were from the United States. It is estimated 1911 will see over 400,000 new settlers arrive. In the 10 months up to March 15 this year 102,000 Americans crossed the line. Most of these settlers took up land in Saskatchewan, Canada's greatest wheat province. Land in the rich Last Mountain Valley in the very heart of the Saskatchewan wheat belt can be secured as low as \$30 an acre, and this is more striking when you note that seven great railway lines en-

ter this section and put the residents in as close touch with the worlds markets as though they were located in Iows, or Indiana. Land that sells for \$20 an acre is yielding 40 bushels of wheat per scre and it is a positive fact that a majority of the farmers have paid for their land from their first crop of wheat, while even those who lack the essentials of good management are able to pay out in from two to three years. Though provided with an ample rainfall the Last Mountain Valley is a land of almost continuous sunshine, where health abounds can climate that builds vitality. Pulmonary diseases or epidemics of any kind are unknown here. The Wm. Pearson Co., Ltd., have compiled a complete and delightful library of Canada land literature. Anyone who is interesting in knowing all about Last Mountain Valley, Saskatchewan, and its fertile farming lands and the low prices and easy terms on which the land can be secured, may get these authentic books free by writing to the Wm. Pearson Co., Ltd., 764 Temple Court Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

brood sows, 11 summer gilts and 28 spring pigs. The Erdley Jersey herd is one of the best bred and best working herds in the state at this time and this sale will certainly affords an unusual opportunity for buyers of Jerseys to buy outstanding stock to lose to home. The Berkshires are all either recorded or eligible and are of excellent breeding. The sale will be held undr cover if necessary and every animal will be accompanied by a health certificate, Parties desiring stock and unable to stend should send sealed bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Erdley's care at Hiawatha, Kan.

Walter Bildwein Visited.

Walter Hildwein at his farm near Fairview, Kan., has an unusually choice lot of spring pigs sir £cby his herd boars, Kansas Leader by Union Leader and his Expansion bred boar a son of Bell Expand, S. B. Amcoats' good boar, Mr. Hildwein has bought from nearly all of the best herds during the past year and has a great variety of breeding, having sows purchased during the past 12 months from the herds of Herman Gron-



PUSH BINDER EQUIPPED WITH A 3 H. P. CUSHMAN BINDER ENGINE. THUS EQUIPPED TWO HORSES ONLY ARE NECESSARY ON THE BINDER TO BUN IT TO ITS MAXIMUM CAPACITY, CUTTING EVEN THE HEAVIEST GRAIN IN MUDDY FIELDS. PHOTO FURNISHED BY CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS, LINCOLN, NEB.

P. L. Ware & Son's Polands.

A fieldman for Kansas Farmer called at the Ware farm at Paola, Kan, last week, and found the usual number of Poland Chinas. Ware & Son have gained a reputation for breeding Polands with quality. They have both the large type from a Bedigree standpoint, and they have the large type from an individual view. At the head of this herd is an extra large, smooth boar, Chip's Climax. Ware & Son are now offering for sale at private treaty 25 fall glits of September farrow, also a few choice boars, sired by Tripple Effect, he by Upper Crust by Top Roller by Top Chief. All these glits and young boars are priced very low for quick sale. They are a well grown out bunch, and good enough to go in any herd. Please look up ad in Kansas Farmer and write for prices. If you buy from this herd you will do yourself a good business turn, and when you buy from P. L. Ware & Son you are doing business with men who will treat you right and ship you your money's worth,

niger, A. C. Lobaugh, W. R. Stump, W. F. Fulton, T. F. Walker and other well known breeders. Mr. Hildwein always aims to secure the best both in breeding and individuality. He has the best bunch of pigs he has ever raised and will have some choice things to offer his customers this fall. Mr. Hildwein owns and operates a fine farm, raises his own feed and wants to sell pigs low enough so that his neighbors as well as others can find them a good investment. For any information about this good herd write Mr. Hildwein and mention this paper. His advertisement appears in every issue.

Ralph Bunnell's Polands.

Ralph Bunnell is the name of a new Poland China breeder in Kansas. Mr. Bunnell lives on a farm about six miles northwest of Atchison, Kan, where he maintains a good herd of Poland Chines. Mr. Bunnell is a level headed, practical sort of a young man and is making the business win, as he does other enterprises that he engages in



BARN AND A GROUP OF O. L.C. SWINE OWNED BY ARTHUR MOSSE, ROUTE 5, LEAVENWORTH, KAN. THE GILT IN THE FOREGROUND IS AN AUGUST PIG.

Duroc Herd Boars.

With this issue G. C. Norman of Winfield, Kan., is advertising for sale some very fancy young boars. They are very fashionably bred, sired by the Col. Scion 100471, and out of sows by Prince of Cols., Crimson Wonder 3d. Bell's Chief, Top Commodore, Beat Me If You Can, Improver Lad and other good boars, Mr. Norman has one of the best collections of herd sows we know of, and Col, Scion and Crimson Scion are two of the best bred herd boars at the head of herds in Kansas. You can not make a mistake in buying a boar or glit from this herd. They are all large and growthy and priced very reasonably for high class individuals and the most popular blood lines. Please look up the ad of G. C. Norman and write for prices. Mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Erdley's Jersey Cattle and Berkshire Sale.
H. F. Erdley's dispersion sale of Jersey cattle and Rerkshire hogs to be held at Hiawatha, Kan. Wednesday, April 26, is one of the important events of the spring. Mr. Erdley is leaving this part of Kansas, Has sold his farm and is forced to make this sale at this time on short notice. The Jersey offering will consist of two herd bulls, 28 milk cows, 15 choice heifers, calves, two yearling heifers and eight bull calves, everything either registered or eligible, The Berkshires comprise two herd boars, nine

from time to time. His present herd boar is R. B.'s Hadley, a son of Big Hadley's Ligeness, he by Big Hadley. There are a fine lot of pigs in sight by the boar just mentioned and Coupon by Banner Boy, he by Orphan Boy. The sow herd is a good one, composed of sows of the useful type, among them several daughters of Logan You Tell, a son of Long Mike, he by What's Ex., his dam a daughter of Prince You Tell. Others are daughters of Wilkes Again, Expansive, etc. Read Mr. Bunnell's card and write him for any information concerning the herd.

On May 12, C. S. Nevius will sell 50 head of positively the best sows and glits ever-sold from the Glenwood farm. Send your name in early for a catalog. See ad in next's week's issue of Kansas Farmer

Copelands Pelands.

N. H. Copeland, at his place adjoining the town of Waterville, Kan., has an unusually choice lot of spring pigs. Mr. Copeland's herd bear and sire of most of the pigs is Copeland's Hadley, a grandson of Big Hadley. This type of boar crossed upor the type of sow sowned by Mr. Copeland has produced the best lot of pigs ever seer on the farm. Seventy pigs saved from 11 sows isn't bad. The sows in the herd are largely daughters of the former herd boar Copeland's I., & W.

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RANKIA

"King Bee"-"Peaches and Cream" Horse Importer-is an expert The "King Bee"—"Peaches and Cream" Horse Importer—is an expert horseman on "easy street"—and 10 blocks in advance—and making all his competitors "go fast." He has just opened a "new barn" of 40 prize winners" (not seen by public before)—they are Medal winners—"Ribbon grabbers" and "classlest bunch" of "Top-notchers" of big bone—size, quality and "fast movers" in U. S.—They are "Eyeopeners"—"Business propositions" that make the "wheels work" under a "buyer's hat." Iams sells "show horses"—at same prices others sell ordinary horses—and these "Show Horses" are "hig bargains" never heard of before—all must be sold. "Show Horses" are "big bargains" never heard of before—all must be sold. Iams has

REDUCED PRICES

on prize winners \$300.00 to \$600.00 each. Iams has all his largest and best horses yet. "ikey Boy" wear a \$1,000.00 smile and sing "tams' horse song."

"Walts me around again, Ikey Boy,"—and buy a stallion and mare today of Iams—and save \$500.00. Iams is a "big fly in the ointment"—in the
horse world. He makes buyers wear a "\$1,000.00 smile" and buy a "TopNotcher" at "let live prices."

Owing to bad crops—big rains—close money—lams' cash and 29 years' successful experience—he bought and is selling larger and better horses than ever before.—"Mamma"—lams is a "money saver"—"a hot advertiser"—but "he has the goods"—and sells the horses at his home barns only. Buyers get "all middlemen's profits." Iams has

Buyers get "all middlemen's profits." Iams has

60 PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS—60

two to six years old, weighing 1,700 to 2,500 pounds; 90 per cent blacks, 90
per cent ton stallions. All registered and branded. He sells "Toppers" at
\$1,000.00 and \$1,400.00 (few higher). Mares—\$700.00 to \$1,000.00 so good
they need not be "peddled" or put on the "auction block" to be sold. IAMS'
SELLING CLOTHES fit all buyers. No man with MONEY OR BANKABLE
NOTES gets away from Iams. He BUYS, OWNS AND SELLS MORE
STALLIONS than any man in the United States. Iams saved \$300,000.00 to
stallion buyers in 1910. He is not in the stallion trust. Iams places \$1,500.00 insurance.

\$1,500.00—SAVED AT IAMS—\$1,500.00 Ikey, what a "graft" these "stallion salesmen" are working on the farmer, selling fourth rate stallions at \$3,000.00 to \$5,000.00. Mr. Buyer, see Iams' stallions yourself. Take no STALLION SALESMAN'S WORD. "Iams HAS THE GOODS YOU READ ABOUT." His establishment is worth going 2,000 miles to see. Iams' competitors "holler" he is knocking "HIGH PRICES" out of the Xmas tree. Iams saws wood, "Butts in," sells more stallions each year. He makes every statement good. "Ikey Boy," buy a stallions of Iams. HIS \$1,200.00 STALLIONS ARE MUCH BETTER than our neighbors paid those Ohio men \$4,000 for. Then I can wear diamonds. Iams speaks the languages, buys direct from BREEDERS; pays no BUY-ERS, SALESMEN OR INTERPRETERS; has no two to ten men as partners to share profits with. Iams guarantees to sell you a better stallion ners to share profits with. Iams guarantees to sell you a better stallion at \$1,000.00 to \$1,500.00 than are sold to stock companies at \$2,500 to \$5,000.00 by SLICK SALESMEN, or pay you \$500.00 for your trouble (you the judge). Iams pays the horses freight and buyer's fare; gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee. Iams' guarantee is backed by one half million dollars. dollars.

WRITE FOR MILLION DOLLAR HORSE CATALOG References: St. Paul State Bank, Citizen's National Bank and First State Bank, St. Paul, Neb. First National Bank and Omaha National Bank, Omaha, Neb., and Packers' National Bank, South Omaha, Neb.

ST. PAUL, NEBRASKA

SURE DEATH TO LICE AND MITES

A BIG INCREASE IN YOUR POULTRY PROFITS

Lice and Mites kill Poultry Profits. Powders and Sprays won't rid your fewls and buildings of such vermin. Clean, healthy fewls are the sure profit producers. Poultry covered with lice and mites are worthless as layers or anything else. We guarantee that The National Medicated Chicken Perch

will effectively rid your buildings of lice and mites. This perch is strong, safe, clean, sure and simple. Can't get out of order. A child can operate it. It will double your positry profits. Shipped postpaid.

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ROCKS BARRED PLYMOUTH

SPECIAL 30 DAY PRICE ON SETTING EGGS,

Cut this ad out, send it to me with money order for \$2.50. We will send you two
settings (23 eggs) from our Bred-to-Lay yards headed by the first prize champion male
from Independence Poultry Show. If you fall to hatch 25 good strong chicks we will
send you FREE enough more eggs to make up that number. Our birds are bred and
barred like the New Standard requires, as our show record proves. The season of 191011 we showed at Topeks, Wichita, Kansas City, Ogden Utah and Independence, Kan.,
winnings a total of 16 first prizes and many specials and other places. We raise only
the one kind on our 160 sore farm, breeding them exclusively for the last 12 years,
winning around a hundred prizes in that time. Write for my free circular telling
when about our chickens and explaining how to make Capons from young roosters. Favor
us with an order. It will be filled promptly with nice, fresh, even-colored, smooth
eggs guaranteed to reach you in good condition and be all right in every way or your
money back. I am a life member of the American Poultry Association.

Dingley Dell Farm, Box 24,

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Prince Royal 270647 by Imp. Collynie. 1st dam, Imp. Princess Royal 62d by Spicy Robin. This cow bred by W. S. Marr and especially a lected by him for Mr. Hanna as one of the choicest representatives of the celebrated Uppermill herd. This is one of old Collynie's very best the receiver Scotch pedianter. sons—a great breeding bull with one of the richest Scotch pedigrees h the herd book.

Ingle Lad 266313 by Imp. Collynie, dam by Imp. Inglewood, the high est priced bull ever sold at the American Royal. This bull, twice prize winner at the American Royal, is a remarkable breeding bull a his calves in this sale will demonstrate. Besides these bulls a number of grand young bulls sired by them are in the sale.

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The catalog should be in the hands of every Shorthorn breeder at will be especially interesting to younger breeders because of interesting to be a special breeder breeders. ing information it contains along with the tabulated pedigrees showing every ancestor for five generations.

Lot 2—Cow—Lavender of Calstock Farm, bred by G. M. Casey; sire Imp. Chit. Goods; dam, Lavender of Hill Farm 18th, C. B. Dustin; Lavender Lad, Wm. Duths 2d Lavender of Hill Farm 8th, C. B. Dustin; Golden Rule, R. Miller. 3rd, Lavender of Hill Farm 2nd, C. B. Dustin; Golden Chief, Wm. Moffatt. 4th, Lavender of Oakland 2nd. J. H. Potts & Son. 5th, Imp. Lavender 31st, A. Cruickshank.

Lot 8—Cow—Emma Tillycairn, B. C. Hanna; sire, Tillycairn, W. S. Marr, Din. Imp. Emma 33rd, W. S. Marr; Sittyton Pride, Wm. Duthia, Emma 2th, W. I. Marr; Marshfield, W. S. Marr. Emma 17th, W. S. Marr; Wm. of Orange A. C.,

Lot 8—Cow—Wistful, S. C. Hanna, Stre. Imp. Calbria, Wm. Duthia, R.

Marr; Marshileld, W. S. Marr. Emma 17th, W. S. Marr; Wm. of Orange A. C., Wistaria, S. C. Hanna; by Royal Knight, W. A. Harrie, 2nd, Spirea, W. A. Harrie, by Imp. Royal Pirate (A. C.). 3rd, Imp. Stephaniatis (A. C.).; by Dunblane A. C., Lot 10—Cow—Emma 18th. Sire, Violet King 122988. Dam. Emma 12th, J. H. Potts & Sons; by Thistiewood, W. A. Harrie, Emma 10th, J. H. Potts & Sons; by Imp. King of Aberdeen (A. C.). Emma 7th, J. H. Potts & Sons; by Antiquary (I. C.). Emma 5th, J. H. Potts & Sons.

Lot A.—Herd buil for reference only, Imported Collynie 125022, bred by Wa Duthle. Sire, Scottish Archer, A. Cruickshank. Dam, Lavender 45th (A. C.); by Baron Violet, A. Cruickshank; 2d dam, Lavender 35th (A. C.); by Roan Gambla, Lot 32—Herd bull, in sale Poince Pour March 1 2001.

Lot 32—Herd bull, in sale, Prince Royal 270647, S. C. Hanns. Sire, Imp. Colinic. Dam, Imp. Princess Royal 62d. W. S. Marr; by Spicy Robits, J. D. Willia in dam, Princess 52d. W. S. Marr; Sea King (A. C.). 3rd dam, Princess Royal NA W. S. Marr; Wm, of Orange (A. C.).

W. S. Marr; Wm. of Orange (A. C.).

Lot 33—Herd bull—in sale, Ingle Lad 266313, S. C. Hanna. Sire Imp. Colbrat Dam, Inglemaid, S. C. Hanna, Imp. Inglewood. W. S. Marr. And, Princess Berd S. C. Hanna; Reyal Knight, W. A. Harris,

Lot 34—Golden Rod 342046, S. C. Hanna. Sire, Prince Royal, Dam, Golden Queen Dand, S. C. Hanna; Imp. Collynie, Wm. Duthle. Sud, Imp. Golden Queen Wm. Duthle, Goldspur, Wm. Duthle. For catalog apply to

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