

# KANSAS FARMER

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT



OF THE FARM AND HOME

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**MAN'S constant search is for wealth.**

*Some, that it may bring greatness and power; some for culture and refinement and some for daily necessities.*

*When Coronado traversed the Great American Desert, or when the Argonauts strained across these wide savannas they trod on greater wealth than that of the seven cities or of the millstream sands.*

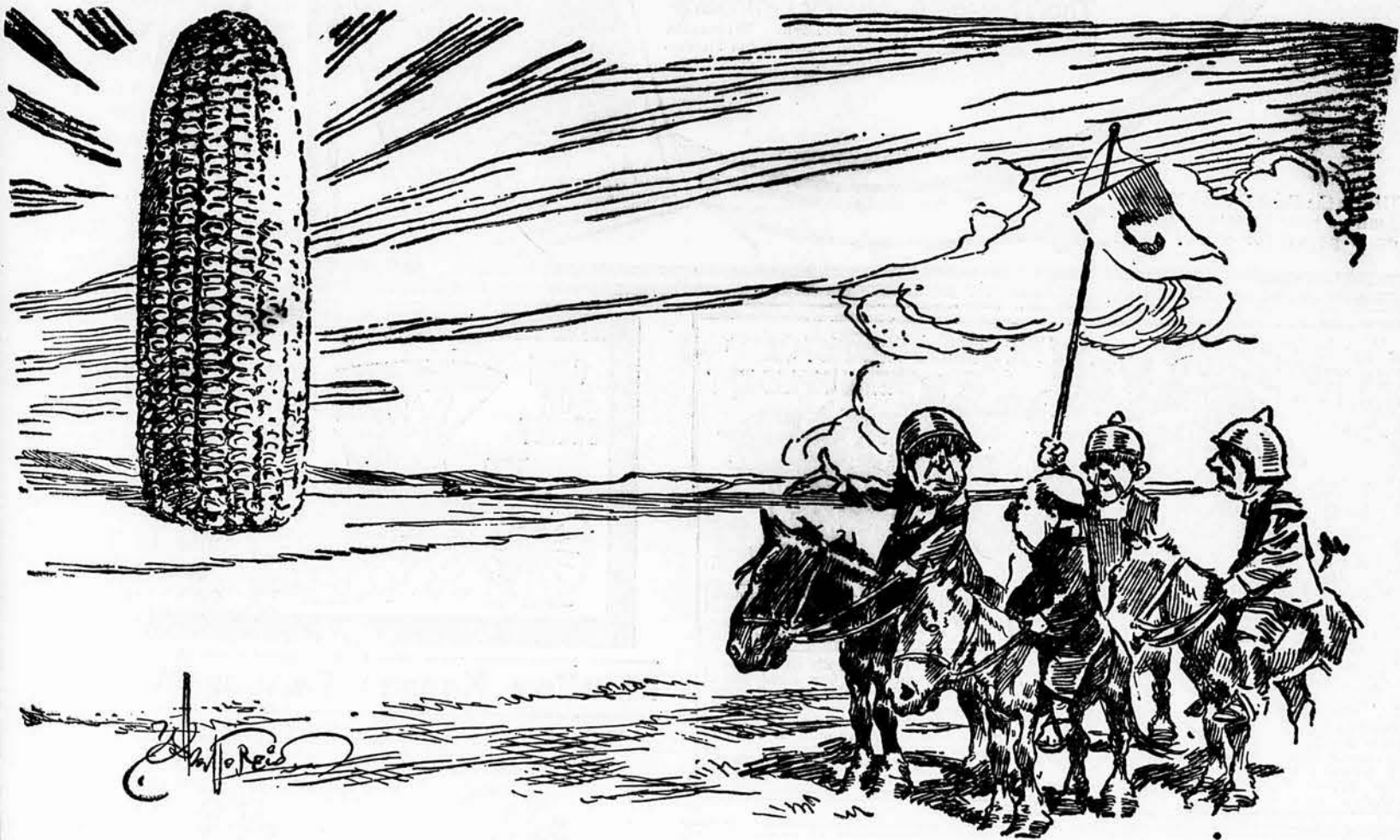
*Mines give up their millions and remain unsightly scars. The corn of the billowy plains yields its gold with each recurring year. Mines enrich the few; corn prospers the many.*

*The Kansan stands in the center of the world, with his fields of vegetable gold stretching everywhere to meet the sky. From this undulating landscape he draws the ozone of life, material for his creature comfort and wealth for posterity.*

*When nerve and brain refuse their office in our superheated civilization, the corn field offers the world's greatest sanitarium. Its rustling banners soothe and caress, while it performs the subtle alchemy of making gold from earth and air and rain.*

*Nature made the land, man, the state and corn the wealth to start the factories, the railroads, the ships and the banks of earth's greatest nation. And from between its ranks, growing as it grows in the free air, the bright sun and the glorious landscape, come the boys and girls, who are our greatest wealth.*

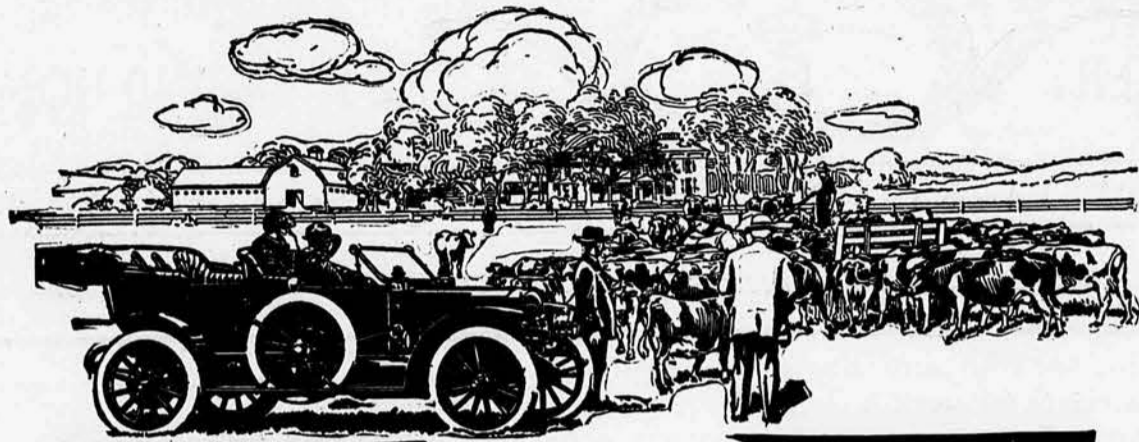
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# KANSAS FARMER

## EDITORIAL

### CO-OPERATIVE SELLING.

Every intelligent and successful farmer, in commenting on the growing desire for co-operation among farmers, took the stand that this is not only possible but practicable in many ways, especially in buying. He called attention to the fact that the very generally were appointed both buying and selling committees and that the buying committees were meeting with very general suc-

cess. This means farmers can buy flour, kerosene and other commodities in wholesale lots and distribute them among themselves much to their advantage.

On the selling side, however, the case is different. In some sense the farmer is a competitor of every other farmer. Each has made a more or less conspicuous success with some particular crop and feels that if his methods were known by all his neighbors, his position would become more insecure.

Each farmer must depend on his own personality in marketing and the reputation he wins is a valuable asset. Each farmer may not be able to sell or ship in wholesale quantities, and should he combine with others to make up car lots of stock or farm products, his program may suffer by being sold with inferior articles. Again, it is difficult for a number of farmers to combine in shipping their products, especially live stock, for the reason that they may not all be ready at the same time and any lot of stock or produce will gain in market value by having a better quality.

Every farmer is not a pessimist. He looks at matters as he sees them, and the buying committees of the various ages and other organizations have been uniformly successful, he simply points out why the selling committees have not done so well and the farmer still remains the only one who sells for what he can get.

What do KANSAS FARMER readers

think the father owes a living, an education and proper training to his children? He also owes an obligation, that he has expressed in other ways. The younger and better edition of the parent and it is the hope of the father that his son may succeed. The surest way to secure this is to make him a partner in the business and give him such training and responsibility as will help him when he starts in business on his own account.

Too often it is yet true that the farmer demands servitude during the whole minority of the son, and when he has amply repaid him when he has supplied his food, clothes and schooling. In too many cases, this treatment breeds a disgust for farm life, and a desire to get away from it. When this young man attacks his majority and starts out to find his way in the world, he finds himself sorely handicapped by lack of training for his business, a lack of knowledge of values and the worth of money. He can do the drudgery of the farm, as he has always done, but for little more. If he is taken into partnership with his father, given a financial responsibility in the management of the farm, he goes to work as a man among men, ready to fight his own battles in his own way.

### THE CITY FARMER.

According to Dr. L. H. Bailey, the man does not easily become a successful or real farmer. To improve agriculture by transplanting people into the country is an unwise process. The real country problem is to develop a rural population, which is self-sufficient and independent and the many factors for attention in agriculture now operating are tending toward this end. The importance of the small farm has been over emphasized since small farms are a result of necessity rather than choice. Large farms, well managed, will be more important in the future than ever before. The trouble of the past has been that the farm has often been larger than the man.

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.  
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### KANSAS FARM OPPORTUNITIES.

During the last decade Kansas has increased in population some 200,000, but the census figures do not show that this increase has gone to the farms of the state. In fact, there is a feeling abroad that farmers who came to Kansas in earlier days and have prospered are moving to new territory in other states for the purpose of securing larger areas of cheaper land. The considerable increase in price of Kansas farm lands, particularly that located in the wheat belt, may have had some influence in this direction, but it is not known that parties who have moved away with such objects in view have benefited to any great extent by so doing.

With a climate that puts iron into the muscles and power into the brains of its inhabitants, with a soil that is productive as are few other spots on earth and with a high quality of citizenship, Kansas is exceeded by few other states for both residence and money making purposes. Land in the wheat belt has appreciated in price perhaps more than any other section, but there still remains in eastern Kansas, and particularly in southeastern Kansas, great opportunities for investment in rich, productive and well improved farm lands, situated in thoroughly established communities, with high efficiency in schools and churches, and every element that contributes to the ideal surroundings of a home.

To the loyal Kansan it appears that the Kansas farmer who sells out his holdings in this state to invest in rice lands, banana plantations, citrus orchards or wheat tracts in other regions, has overlooked the advantages he has or could get right here at home. There is no better place to live than Kansas.

As an object lesson and for the purpose of guarding against a recurrence of an outbreak of typhoid fever, the United States Government is establishing a dairy farm near the naval training school at Annapolis, Maryland, which shall furnish the milk needed for the daily supply of about 1,000 midshipmen and naval employees. This dairy farm will be operated on the most approved methods and every device known to modern science for its perfect sanitation will be adopted. Primarily it will furnish the milk for the men located there, but perhaps its widest field of usefulness will be found in its value as an instructor of modern methods.

The KANSAS FARMER comes each week to our home and is the most welcomed farm paper of the large number we receive. It is worthy of all the good that can be said of it. Your articles on the front page, terse and to the point are epics. Long live Kansas and her grand agricultural paper, the KANSAS FARMER.—J. H. Criswell, Dean Winona College of Agriculture, Winona Lake, Ind.

### STORING THE MOISTURE.

No man can tell what a season may bring forth and farm operations should be so arranged as to provide against emergencies so far as possible.

This is the season when moisture is usually stored in the soil by the heavy rainfall of spring, and thus far the records seem to show a deficiency in the corn belt region.

When soil has been loosened to a good depth it forms a reservoir into which the water moves slowly until absorbed and each little particle of earth becomes covered with an invisible film of moisture. After a rain the sun and wind will rapidly dry off the surface and the moisture from the reservoir below moves upward to the surface.

If the surface is not cultivated after each rain the drying effect may extend to a depth of several feet when all hope for a crop is lost unless there be another rainfall at the right time. On the other hand, if the surface be cultivated and a dust mulch preserved, this surface evaporation takes place very slowly and moisture is retained in the ground.

This fact is taken advantage of in the following system practiced in very dry regions by means of which the dust mulch is maintained during the fallow year and the rain of two seasons is conserved for the production of a crop in one.

Dry farming methods should not be understood as being of value only in the arid regions. They are simply good methods which are applicable, to a greater or less degree, anywhere.

A correspondent states that while the dual-purpose cow has been condemned by intelligent stock growers and dairymen, as a solecism in animal husbandry, the dual-purpose sheep is a desideratum on every farm. The growth of a good fleece each year, for two or three years, is found to be quite compatible with the development of a good carcass. As compared with other stock, the cost of feed and shelter for sheep is small. Both wool and carcasses always find a ready sale; and, if it is made safe against the depredations of dogs, the flock becomes an important factor among the revenue-providing agencies of the farm.

A rich man may be a "bad egg" but nobody seems to mind until he is broke.

### TAXING PEDIGREES.

Some uniformity of action should be adopted by tax assessors and county boards on the matter of taxing live stock. In many counties the breeder who has spent years of labor and study in building up a good herd of pedigreed stock and has thus made of himself one of the most desirable of citizens in the community, is compelled to pay an excessive tax on his herd or flock. In other words, he is compelled to pay for the privilege of benefiting the community and the state by improving the class of live stock it produces. This is all wrong. The state should do everything in its power to improve the quality of its live stock, and if any distinction is made, the tax should be lowered rather than raised upon such stock.

Certainly there is no warrant in law for the taxing of pedigrees on pure-bred stock. The law provides that such property shall be valued at the usual selling price in money at the place where the same may be held; but if there be no selling price known to the person required to fix the value thereon, it shall be valued at such price as is believed could be obtained therefor in money at such time and place. This would seem to be plain enough and to fix the duty of the assessor so that a pedigreed Shorthorn bull shall be taxed no more than another animal of similar quality.

Breeders are not undesirable citizens and should be encouraged rather than discriminated against. As the breeder prospers so his neighbors prosper, and the man who has the training, the skill, the knowledge and the ability to produce good live stock, keep them pedigreed and in desirable condition as breeding animals, is certainly entitled to some consideration as a public benefactor.

Kansas can and should be the leading live stock state of the Union, but taxing pedigrees is not the way to help it along. Let us hear from the breeders on this matter.

### THE SILO AND THE INSTITUTE.

One of the great advances made in the effort to bring the Agricultural College close to the people was that inaugurated by the extension department when it suggested monthly meetings of the 300 farmers' institutes that were organized under its direction, with a uniform topic for discussion at each. The topic for the April meeting of these institutes is the silo, and the discussion is intended to cover all phases as to its value as a farm building, the types and materials used, the kind of crops to be manufactured into ensilage, the methods of handling these crops and the filling of the silo, together with the feed value of ensilage for all classes of farm animals. In October, 1909, there were estimated to be about sixty silos in the state of Kansas. During the period from March to December, 1910, about 600 were erected and it is believed that there are not less than 1,000 now in use or in process of construction. As these are used and results obtained from them others will be erected and a very long step in advance will be made toward the real success of farm life, which lies largely in economy of production.

Governor Clark of Alaska predicts that the time is not far distant when the agricultural products of his territory will be greater than her gold output. This same prediction was made about Colorado in the late 80's and now that state's greatest farm rests upon her farms. The government has maintained six experimental stations in Alaska for some years with the results forecasted in the governor's remark. Settlers may now secure 320 acres in homesteads instead of 160, and provision has been made for an official survey. Those farmers who have established themselves in Alaska have a more certain source of income than do the miners and competition can never be keen.

Live your religion, don't argue about it.

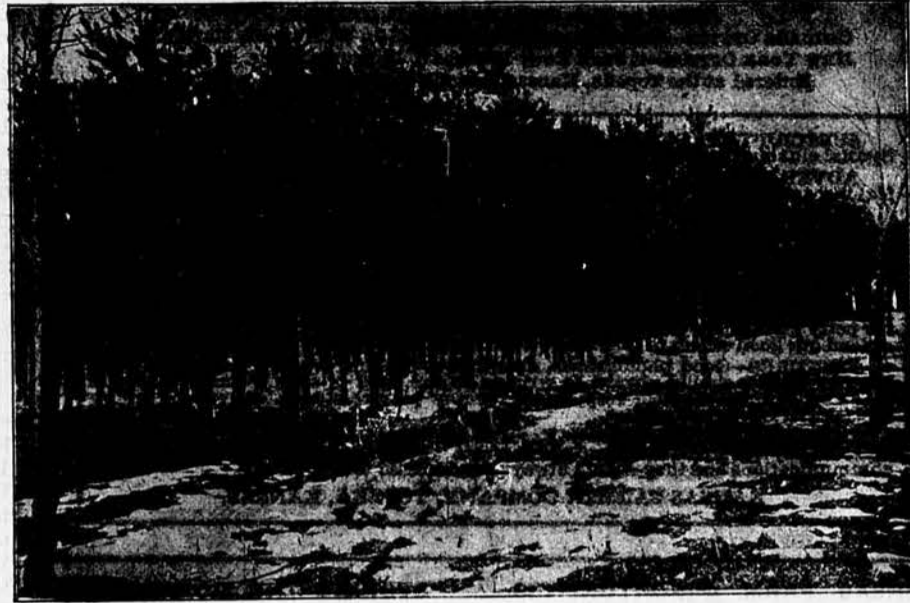
# Forestry In Western Kansas

## Best Paying Investment on Good, And Utilizes Worthless Land By CONRAD KRUGER

I will write down some of my experiences in regard to forestry in western Kansas, hoping that some of the KANSAS FARMER readers will be benefited thereby. I consider forestry to be one of my best paying investments since I grow timber on land that was actually worthless before planting, but now grows not only firewood, but in the future will furnish lumber.

At first, let me lay down a golden rule which can not be argued away. All lands that are subject to inundation are destined by nature to be in timber or grass or in both, this for the reason that they will then catch and hold all the sediment which a freshet brings along, thereby building up the land to a higher level, and gradually forcing the stream to dig a deeper channel for its volume of water. This is one of the things which every farmer who favors cheap water rates instead of high railroad rates ought to put down in his memorandum book. Next, and just as important, is the fact that all land which will erode in very heavy rain should also be in timber or grass, or both, so they will not send so much silt down to the larger navigable streams and thereby cause expense for dredging out waterways. The rivers of the United States are not as fit for navigation today as they were 100 years ago and the thoughtless farmer and lumberman should carry some of the blame for this condition.

My most successful tree raising venture has been done by simply assisting nature to create a fringe of forests on both banks of the Smoky river, which runs for a little more than two miles through my land. A few gnarly, old cottonwood trees, which I cherished and honored very much as relics of the past, when they probably furnished a rubbing place for the buffalo and sheltered the Indian and the cowboy from the rays of the sun, have furnished the seed to help reforest the river region. By keeping the live stock out until the



AN EXAMPLE OF SUCCESSFUL TREE PLANTING IN WESTERN KANSAS.

young trees have gained sufficient growth to protect themselves the work was actually done. Of course, I also started small groves in other places where I wanted them for windbreaks to protect my buildings and live stock, and I planted all of these in regulation forestry style, 3 1/2 to 4 feet apart. After a good preparation of the soil, which has to be done the preceding year by plowing three times, first in the middle of April, second, the middle of June and third in the middle of August, and without raising any crop on the land to rob it of its moisture, it is ready for planting to trees. Plant the seedlings in March in a lister furrow. Have the lister go forward

and back to make the furrow good and deep. Do not fill these furrows level after planting, but do that gradually with the cultivator. Cultivate each row clean like you would in a corn field. In two years your trees will not need any more cultivation. Just keep the live stock and the fire away from them. Do not use your pruning knife at all. On the outside of your grove every little limb helps to keep the wind out and the wind is the greatest enemy that timber has to contend with in western Kansas. Within the grove the trees will drop every limb they have no need for. The German forester considers the outside part of the grove very

important, and would think it a crime if any one should cut a tree or limb there. This outside protection, when kept intact, will prevent the leaves from blowing away and they constitute the best mulch the trees can have. I believe any man can surround himself with beautiful groves of the best trees, which will be a source of comfort and joy besides paying a large revenue from the soil they occupy in firewood when the time comes to thin them out. This time comes when the weaker ones are overgrown by the stronger ones, and not sooner. Then the weaker ones may be cut out from the middle of the grove, but should be allowed to stand at the skirts to strengthen the windbreak.

Anyone who prunes a forest tree by cutting a green limb which is able to bear foliage, will rob the tree of some of its feeders. The most nourishment is taken out of the tree through the leaves. Very little comes out of the soil with the water through the roots. If you burn wood in a stove you send that part which is furnished by the air back into the air again through the chimney. The materials which came from the soil remain as ashes. In weighing the wood before burning and comparing with the weight of the ashes, one can compute the per cent which was derived from the air.

In regard to the kind of trees to plant in western Kansas, I consider the native kinds which grow in your own neighborhood to be the hardiest and best. If these are given the same kind of soil in which they naturally grow, they will thrive. Cottonwood likes plenty of water and is not particular as to soil. Along the edge of the Smoky Hill river, where the trees can drink its full, it grows to great height and brings a good revenue from what would otherwise be drifting sand.

If one wants to be a successful forester he must like his trees better than an automobile and remain at home most of the time where his work is.

# Country Life Improvement

## The Farmer Gets Next to People And Things By His Methods

By THOMAS D. HUBBARD

In the consideration of matters concerning Country Life the location, arrangement and plans of farm buildings are of much importance.

In a recent address before the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association Prof. J. B. Davidson discussed the design and construction of farm buildings.

In his first proposition Prof. Davidson makes a suggestion or recommendation, which would make farm life very unsatisfactory.

Prof. Davidson's first proposition is as follows: "Have the farm buildings near the center of the farm, giving due consideration to other advantages."

If there is any one error in the past history of farm building construction in the United States, which absolutely outweighs all other errors it is the matter of placing farm buildings too far away from the roadside.

Who wants to travel a half mile before he starts some place?

In the consideration of farm conditions by the Country Life Commission perhaps they had this question of the location of farm buildings brought to their attention, but whether they did or not, there is nothing that will make farm life so dismal and so lonesome and so much to be dreaded as to have the farm buildings placed away off in the farm out of sight of the travel of the neighborhood.

The women folks who are always obliged to be in or about the house need to have the house located near the public road so that they can be cheered up by the passing and the greetings of their neighbors when traveling to and from the village or town for the purpose of doing their ordinary trading or when traveling to the school or other social center.

Our own residence is located within 50 feet of the line of the main public

road of our part of the county.

Some of our neighbors are passing, going or coming to the railroad station and to the village, at short intervals, and if the women folks happen to be out in front or on the porch there is frequently a greeting of "Good morning," and "Are you well?" or "How are you folks all?"

And frequently there is a short stop at the gate and our women folks have a little talk at the gate with the women folks of the neighbors.

If our women folks happen to be in the front sitting room, the windows give a plain view of every one passing alone and the mere sight of the people passing to and fro has its cheerful influence on the family.

This is a mere reference to the beneficial affect of our location near the roadside as it affects the women of the family.

But as to the men folks, I would say that being located with the farm buildings within from 200 to 300 feet of the roadside very much shortens our work and lessens the distances so greatly in the matter of traveling from one thing to another to be done, that a location toward the center of the farm would not be considered for a moment.

There is another feature mentioned by Prof. J. B. Davidson that claims my attention, and that is the matter of scattering the barns and buildings so that if one building catches a fire the other buildings need not burn with it.

In reply to this I have to say that the steps one is obliged to take doing the chores on a farm where the buildings are located at a distance from one another will soon cost enough in time and in wages to pay for the construction of new buildings if they burn down.

If the buildings are located conveniently near together the time and labor is so much lessened that I consider it decidedly preferable to take the chances of their destruction in case of a fire.

Of course in this remark I do not refer to having the house dangerously near the other buildings, but I have reference to the location of the barns, warehouses, cattle feeding sheds and hog houses.

Besides this consideration one can not afford to devote too large a space of his valuable land to occupancy by buildings.

Every farmer should have his buildings insured if they are of sufficient value to be considered by the insurance companies.

No farmer should permit smoking about the buildings and premises or other things making a liability to start fires.

The roofs and sides of all buildings constructed of wood should be kept thoroughly painted instead of being given over to the process of warping, curling up and fuzzing up, which the shingles and the boards will do if allowed to stand a series of years without painting. In case they are al-

lowed to stand for a series of years and get fuzzy and lint coated and spark from a railroad train or from a burning building will very quickly set them afire; but a painted roof and painted barnside lying flat and level will not take fire so readily as sparks or cinders.

The cost of insurance at the present rates is a very light matter compared with the value of the buildings, so if they burn there will be some cash coming to rebuild them.

It is highly important to avoid the waste of time and labor in doing chores and yet have everything convenient and comfortable for the stock.

But above everything avoid the abomination of a set of farm buildings away in the middle of the farm. "I would rather live by the side of the road."

Where the race of men pass by, I would rather be a friend of many Than to live alone and die."

Rural School.

It is not so important to have agriculture taught in the rural schools as it is to have the rural schools founded on agriculture. Agriculture as now taught in our rural schools sustains about the same relation to the school as a side show sustains a circus. The curriculum now provided for the rural children is about applicable to their real present and future needs as a knowledge of the is necessary to a mule driver. There is an eternal fitness in the nature of things, and the impressible period of childhood should be devoted to studies which will attract and attach them to farm life. If the boys are allowed to "learn to do by doing," the task would be a pleasant pastime and there would be little use of a compulsory attendance law.

# Tree Planting In Western Kansas

*Cannot Be Learned in a Day  
But Profitable When Practised*

By C. W. NORRIS

The next important matter to decide upon is the kind of trees to plant. The kind to plant may be quite different from what we might desire to plant, but in order to succeed we must

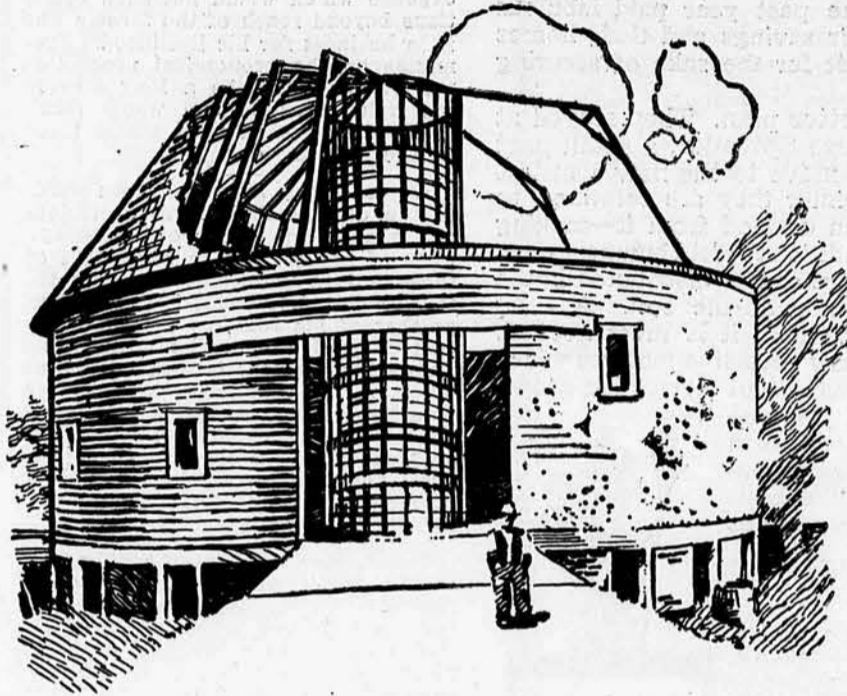
select trees that are adapted to the soil and location. I give the following list in the order of their adaptability to the drouthy conditions on the high lands of western Kansas. Of

the deciduous trees the Osage orange, hackberry, elm, honey locust, mulberry, oak, maple, black walnut, ash and box elder are the best in the order named. Some might succeed with this entire list, while a majority would fail on any but the first three.

Of the evergreens I would recommend red cedar, Austrian pine, jack pine and ponderosa pine. For any part of Kansas for windbrakes I know of no other trees that make a better shelter than red cedar and Osage orange. For low, moist land plant Catalpa Speciosa, Norway poplar and cottonwood.

If the land is high select a smooth, level surface, second breaking preferred, or some land that is free of weeds. Small trees that are well rooted are best. Yearling trees of 18 to 24 inches in height with plenty of root and stalk and cut back to 8 inches above the ground line, as they grow in the nursery, will make the most vigorous growth.

Disc the land thoroughly, plow deep, harrow well, then mark out the distances desired. For most varieties 5 by 7 feet is the best. Set the trees by inserting a spade in the ground, push forward and place the tree back of the spade, put the tree in as deep as possible, leaving very little of the stalk above ground. Press the dirt down well with the foot after withdrawing the spade. When this is done the real work begins. Keep a good dust mulch on that land all through the season and never let the weeds get started. Continue to cultivate until the trees shade the ground if possible. To do this it may be necessary to stop other very important work at times, but it is the only way to succeed. Watch that ground Sunday, Monday and every other day in the week and always start the cultivator just before it is necessary. Plant the hardest trees and there will be no failure.



A COMBINATION OF THE BEST UTILITY METHODS. THE CIRCULAR BARN WITH SILO IN CENTER. POWER FOR HANDLING AND CUTTING THE ENSILAGE IS EASILY APPLIED; THE SILO IS PROTECTED AGAINST THE WEATHER AND THE FEEDING OPERATIONS ARE ALL UNDER COVER.

ward to tree planting in Kansas that my experience only as far west as the eastern Barton county, but the conditions in Barton county 25 were no better than those in western counties at present time. Would also say have not learned what little I out tree planting in a day. I planted trees nearly all my life when I was only a small

st large plantation was 10 Osage orange planted in county in 1885. A large per- of these trees would now ts and they would have done r had they not been planted together. They were planted t apart each way, but they d ground, keep down the d weeds and conserve the and grow a little larger each the land on which they were is a dark, heavy loam with soil, and it is about 40 feet This grove is just outside limits of Clafin, in Barton

now engaged in planting a 80 acres south of Raymond, county, and am planting this Catalpa Speciosa. I planted st year, but owing to the ex- season many of the trees I now have 10,000 more ch to replant this spring. t is quite sandy and it is t 10 feet to water.

experience the first thing to that you can spare a certain of time to be given in hard the cultivation of tree plant- No person can succeed in tree in western Kansas without gent in their care, at least ey are getting a start, and s from four to six years.

## OPTIMISM ON THE FARM

*Good Nature Is a Business Asset  
And Contributes To Long Life*

By EDGAR G. MEINZER

On the other hand, "a cheerful countenance doeth good like a medicine." Happiness directly promotes good health. Laughter at meals is necessary for good digestion. The horse works better and eats better for being fondled. The cow gives down more milk, if the milker speaks to her in soothing tones, than if he strikes her. The employe always does more work, if the master commends and encourages. The children can hardly be driven from the old home nest if it has been a place of good nature and cheerfulness. A man's entire life is more worth while and enjoyable, if he is in a happy, optimistic mood all day long, while at his work, than if he is the reverse. Of more value than a bank account, vast land areas, or great herds is a sunny, blithe disposition.

Why should the American farmer be anything else than happy? In what other land in the world have the citizens more cause to be contented and optimistic than in our great, prosperous U. S. A.? The man endowed with good health has no right to complain. He should thrill with joy at the privilege of doing a man's work in the world—of being in the race for success—of living in the twentieth century, and having a part in the upbuilding of this nation. The resident of the city envies the farmer his fresh air, free from smoke or taint, his green fields and his landscape. No man with a good home and those who love him, has a right to mope and whine about his troubles. The grumbler's troubles are imaginary, or merely on the surface.

If you have fallen into a habit of gloom and despondency, you can break yourself of it if you will. First and foremost, you should keep well. Much ill temper and surliness is due to a

bad stomach or liver. Don't overwork; eat wholesome food. Avoid indulging in anything which will impair the health.

You should apply some philosophy to the situation. If an unpleasant thing happened, forget it. Do not harbor it in your mind for a moment. On the other hand, dwell on the pleasant things that have happened. Do not take life too seriously. Some one has said: "It will all be the same in a hundred years." If you can not pay that mortgage this year, what of it? You can pay it next year. Children are often better off without a great inheritance, anyway. Some persons take themselves too seriously. One should try to see the humorous side of himself at times. Jokes help to brighten life. The person inclined to be pessimistic should read humorous stories and anecdotes at every opportunity. He should tell jokes to his family and friends, especially at meals. (Of course, sarcasm is not real fun. The time never comes when sarcasm is in order.)

A home in which there is a tendency toward gloom should be enlivened with music. Nothing dispels gloom like music. The person whose heart is full of melody cannot be bitter and morose. Classical music is desirable but the old popular airs are just as productive of good will. Patriotic and popular songs clear the brain of cobwebs, while the good old sacred hymns drive out the sombre thoughts and inspire to nobler thinking. For, after all, to be a genuinely happy man, one must be a good man. A mind permeated with envy, jealousy and deceit is not a happy one. Only by driving out these specters and replacing them with a feeling of good will toward others, can one be truly happy. Thoughts of affection for

others, the memory of kind deeds and smiles makes the individual happy, even though cholera may destroy the hogs or the green bug, the wheat. Every person in this workaday world, with its many causes for disappointment and discouragement, should adopt as his motto for life—"Keep sweet."

Several years ago the Nebraska Experiment Station found that in throwing down hay for cattle the alfalfa leaves dropped off in considerable number and were easily gathered together and scooped up from the floor. It occurred to them to try feeding these alfalfa leaves to pigs and the plan was found to be an excellent one. It is almost as valuable as wheat shorts if mixed with a ration of ground barley or corn meal of feeding pigs. If your wives ever happen to see the poultry have a chance to pick up the alfalfa leaves you will be obliged to save them for that purpose regularly. I might say that it will pay you very well as it proves an excellent stimulus for poultry during the winter. We usually take the leaves and pour hot water over them, allowing them to soak a few minutes before we give them to the poultry.

The thing that goes the farthest towards making life worth while, that costs the least and does the most is just a pleasant smile. It's full of worth and goodness, too, with manly kindness blent, and it's worth a million dollars though it doesn't cost a cent.

A Chicago man claims that the city trained school teacher is the cause of all this modern unrest and the scarcity of help on the farm. She teaches towards the pavements and away from the hog pen and the alfalfa field.

It always pays to have the best and do the best with it. One cannot do his best with poor tools, poor seeds, poor land or poor stock.

are some farmers who de- habit of being gloomy and Such a man goes about his if he were carrying the bur- the whole world on his If a horse does not stand wants it to, he gives it a ow. The hired man is an- rtly. The children are given harsh, unkind language. If a comes along, the pessimist the bad crop prospect, the he has lost, and the unfav- eather. He considers himself e most abused man in the d the farmer's occupation to worst. He talks cynically grafters of the city, wearing es in idleness, while he is He considers all politicians and all city people para- the farmer.

all occupations sometimes habit of gloominess, but not em are permitted to express ings as frankly as the farm- y about the crop is a cause Often the rains flood the ne draught parches a promis- Frequently a horse is crip- w dies, or some pest destroys rd. The farmer has consid- me to himself, in which he over these things, and as- l his woes and wrongs into unit. Frequently bad weath- work, or a poor digestion, m physically uncomfortable, m inclines him to see the de of life.

g over one's misfortunes is est folly. It does not re- situation, and it brings un- to everyone. No one likes ate with a surly person. If r is morose, the boys will farm as quickly as they can, to escape the atmosphere of t will be difficult to secure ed help. The soured person unpopular in the commu- shunned by everyone. Men- also directly affect the body. unhappy, it will impair his and hinder him from doing well. Doctors say that an- gloom tend to shorten life.



# AN IHC MANURE SPREADER MEANS NEW LAND ON THE OLD FARM

**T**HOUSANDS of people during the past year paid fabulous prices for new land—gave up their savings and their homes and moved into unknown country just for the sake of securing more productive property

Hundreds of farmers found a better plan. They stayed at home and invested in an I H C Manure Spreader, a small part of what it would have cost them to move to the new country.

Now in leisure time during the winter they are returning to the soil the rich fertility that has been drained from it—making new land out of old—putting it into condition to yield bumper crops.

With an I H C Spreader the manure can be distributed in the proper amount required by the condition of the soil. A light coat, where land is good, a heavy coat where it is most needed.

I H C Manure Spreaders have many exclusive features which you ought to know about. Years of successful service has shown their superiority. In buying an I H C machine you are assured satisfaction for they are backed by a company that cannot afford to risk its reputation by offering you anything but the best.

I H C Spreaders are made in three styles  
**Corn King—Kemp 20th Century—Cloverleaf**

in sizes ranging from 30 to 70 bushels capacity.

Corn King and Kemp 20th Century Spreaders are of the return apron type—Cloverleaf Spreaders have endless aprons. Lime hoods for spreading lime and drilling attachments for distributing manure in rows are furnished on special order.

Let the I H C local dealer tell you all about I H C Spreaders and how you, too, can turn your manure pile into money with one of these simple, efficient machines. Catalogues can be secured from him, or, by writing for them.

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA**  
Chicago (Incorporated) USA



**IHC Service Bureau**  
The Bureau is a center where the best ways of doing things on the farm, and data relating to its development, are collected and distributed free to every one interested in agriculture. Every available source of information will be used in answering questions on all farm subjects. If the questions are sent to the IHC Service Bureau, they will receive prompt attention.

## Which One Will You Test on Your Farm for Ninety Days? Freight Prepaid

Which will you try, 30 Days' Free or 90 Days' Approval Test!

—Any capacity from 200 to 950 pounds per hour, according to your needs, and I'll save you from \$25.00 to \$50.00 on the price.

—The only Separator whose gearing runs in a "Bath of Oil" like a \$5,000 automobile—Feature worth \$50.00 alone.

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—Has the only revolving supply tank—worth \$15.00 alone.

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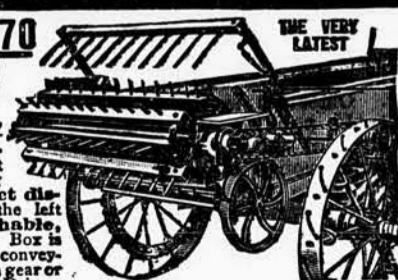
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An Up-To-Date Spreader With More Good Points Than Any Other

**Special Points of Merit:** Endless Conveyor, can't rot, break or warp—lasts a lifetime. Eccentric Force Feed applies power direct to ratchet force feed, which is controlled by hand lever, enabling you to spread manure thin, thick or medium. Perfect distribution at all times. When load is discharged, the left lever throws all working parts out of gear. A detachable, force-feed follow-up board is furnished free. Box is of hardwood, solid bottom, on which the all-steel apron conveyor works. Operated by only two levers. Not a gear or cog in entire machine. Fits any wagon gear or truck. Driven direct from both rear wheels, doing away with unequal strain. The Force-Feed Board is patented; it forces manure out of box, and is thrown out of gear when it reaches rear of box—an exclusive feature of the "Peerless"—not found on other machines. Guaranteed to be the best Spreader made.

**Free Catalog** Write today for our free catalog, describing the "Peerless" Spreader in every detail, money and get the best. Catalog mailed free on request. **JONES, POST & CO., JONES BROS. MERCANTILE CO., 807 Liberty St., KANSAS CITY, MO.**



# THE FARM



In all the premiums that have been offered for boys' corn contests we have not yet seen one that was put up for the economical production of corn. All of the premiums are offered for the largest yield and this may be accomplished and the prize won at an expense which would put such operations beyond reach of the farmer who is in business for his livelihood. Premiums on the economical production per bushel would be a long step in the right direction and would result in more real good than would those on the largest yields.

A good many farmers keep records of the cost of their farm operations and some keep rather elaborate systems of books. But in almost all of these it is a noticeable fact that the farmer does not count his own time, or that of his sons, as a part of the cost of production. The farmer who knows his business is worth twice as much on his own farm as any hired man he can secure, and in estimating the cost of production of any given crop or of live stock, he should always figure a fair salary for himself or other members of the family who help in the work.

The farmer is about the only man in the world who allows the other fellow to fix the price on everything that he buys and sells. He sells his live stock and farm products for what he can get, which is a price fixed by somebody else, and buys for what others ask for their goods. Through the operations of the Grange and a serious study of this question efforts are being put forth to change this condition through cooperative buying and selling. If the figures furnished by the Department of Agriculture are true for the whole country then the farmer only gets about 50 per cent of what the consumer pays for his products. This would seem to open up a new field of interest to the farmer in which he could market his own products or cooperate with his neighbors in doing so and thereby secure a higher price for himself and a lower price for the consumer.

### Fighting Gophers.

In the destruction of gophers the following formula has been tried with success and is recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture: 4 ounces powdered strychnia sulphate, 4 ounces green coffee, 6 ounces alcohol, 4 eggs (white only), 1/2 gallon thick sugar syrup. Mix the coffee and whites of eggs and let the mixture stand over night. Add a quart of cold water to the coffee-egg mixture and stir thoroughly. Strain into the mixing vessel through a sieve fine enough to hold the coffee, which is rejected. Add the sugar syrup and stir thoroughly. Dissolve the strychnia in a little less than a quart of boiling water. Pour the alcohol into this solution and stir. Then add the mixture of strychnia, alcohol and water to the contents of the mixing vessel and stir thoroughly.

This quantity of poison is sufficient for two bushels of wheat and will be more than is needed for any ordinary conditions. These ingredients may be used in smaller quantities if the same proportions are preserved.

After the poison is mixed, the grain should be put in a perfectly tight vessel and the poison stirred over it. Stir very thoroughly till all the grain is wet, and then slowly stir in sufficient corn meal to take up the extra moisture.

### Moles and Corn.

The time of year when the little mole gets in his destructive work on the small growing corn is drawing near. Will you not publish in KANSAS FARMER some methods by which we can cope with this little creature which is useful in its place but which destroys so much corn every year.—E. C. O., Doniphan County, Kan.

The erroneous idea that the mole is destructive to young corn probably grows out of the fact that several species of field mice, which do feed

upon field and other seeds, make their homes in the runways constructed by moles. Whether willingly or not, the mole acts as a host for a number of other small mammals which do not have the power or the inclination to dig holes for themselves.

These are destructive of field crops but the mole is not except in a chancical way. The mole lives on insects and is one of the best friends the farmer has. At the same time it will do considerable damage to lawns, in truck patches or where it runs his tunnel down a corn row.

The best way to combat the mole is undoubtedly with some form of trap. As his food is composed most entirely of insects he is a difficult animal to poison. Suitable traps can be had of almost any hardware dealer.

The mice, voles, etc., which frequently make their homes in the ways made by moles may be trapped or the seeds may be treated with some repellent substance before being planted.

Roisins from which the seeds have been removed and crystallized strychnia inserted are excellent though seed corn may be soaked a short time in solution made in proportion of one ounce of strychnia sulphate to eight quarts of hot water without injury to its growth qualities and with sure death to vermin.

### Your Farm an Experiment Station

Are you interested in knowing what varieties of corn, wheat, other crops are best suited to your locality? Every progressive farmer should know this why not do some experimental work on your farm at practically no expense? That would be a great help, not only to you but to hundreds of other farmers.

The state legislature appropriates funds for state-wide demonstration and experimental work with crops. This money is to be used under the direction of the Experiment Station at the Agricultural College. It is necessary for the up-to-date farmers of the state to operate and conduct one or more of these tests on their farms. The principal object is to place before the farmers of Kansas all the practical results obtained from the hundreds of tests with various crops and methods of soil culture at the State Experiment Station.

Here are the questions to be answered in the tests:

What crop does best on new sod? How thickly should sweet sorghum and Kafir be planted for production? How thickly should sweet sorghum and Kafir be planted for hay production? How may alfalfa and clover production be increased in eastern Kansas? How may production for hay or seed be increased in western Kansas? drainage and liming the soil for producing alfalfa and clover, especially in the eastern part of the state? What varieties of corn, wheat, other crops are suited best to your locality?

The actual work of conducting tests on the farm must be provided by the farmer. The seed and conditions will be provided by the Experiment Station. The information will be given to all who are interested in the Experiment Station at the Agricultural College, Manhattan.

The farmers of Colorado have organized an anti-pest association. The object is to combat all insects and other pests which affect their crops. As Colorado is largely a fruit country, a great deal of attention will be devoted to those insects which are the fruit industry, at the same time the grasshopper, which is a serious pest in that state, will receive the attentive attention of the members. Farmers everywhere are learning that the older methods no longer pay, that economy in production is the problem which now confronts them.



**200 Per Cent. Increase in Calves**

A few years ago calves sold for about \$100 a piece, now they are worth all the way from \$15 to \$19 each. Get your share of this calf money by raising sturdy, vigorous calves. You can do it by the use of

**Pratts Animal Regulator**

should be given to the cows before and after calving. This will not only keep the cow in prime condition, but also insure strong, healthy calves. Scours and other diseases can be prevented by mixing Pratts Animal Regulator in the milk or other feed given the calf. It keeps horses, cows and hogs healthy—and healthy animals are money-makers.

Pratts Animal Regulator pays for itself in feed economy—less is required because every ounce is thoroughly assimilated and digested. Try Pratts Animal Regulator on your stock this Spring, at our risk.

**Guaranteed or Money Back**

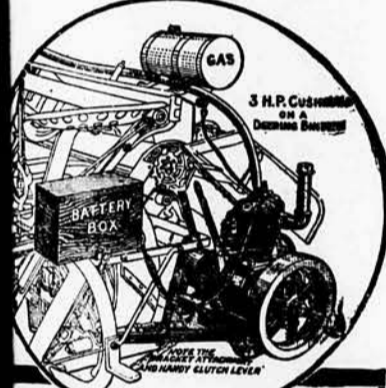
If you are not more than satisfied with the results, your dealer will refund all you spend.

Let Pratts Animal Regulator make money for you this season. 25 lb. pails \$3.50—also smaller sizes and 100 lb. bags. Get it today.

Pratts Healing Ointment cures galls.

Send for our free stock book, "Things You Ought to Know."

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**Farm Cushman Engine on Your Binder**

Costs 50c to Cut 25 Acres Per Day

I have been using your 3-horse, all-purpose engine on my binder the last two seasons. It works excellent. The price cost per day is about 50c, and I have been cutting 25 acres per day. I would certainly recommend them to a horseless farmer, and without the engine I could not have saved my crop last year when it was so wet. It is the all-around engine for any farmer to have.

—E. O. Gregg, Havelock, Neb.

Provides all the power for operating—runs, rakes, elevates, binds. Saves the horses—all they do is draw the machine. The original binder engine. Light—weighs only 265 lbs. but very strong and powerful, and fits any binder. Complete attachments furnished.

**The All-Around Farm Engine**

Available power you can handle and take anywhere. Pump, Saw, Grind, Churn, Spray, Sprinkle, Run the Separator, Fanning Mill or Washing Machine, Shell Corn, Give Fire Protection, Furnish Electric Light, Etc. You'll find a hundred jobs for it. Does every one better than a mule team. Full-horse power. Look into it. Our fine book is great on cutting farm expenses. Your book is waiting for you. Free. Write for it today.

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**Emergency Tire Protection**

Motorists can spare themselves delays and annoyance by using the quick, easy, simple methods of effectively repairing cuts, punctures, blowouts, rim-cuts.

Twenty miles from a repair shop, with a crippled tire—at that state of the four these inexpensive Goodyear accessories become tremendously valuable to the motorist.

They will get the car home with but a few moments' delay.

**Goodyear Protection Patches**—outside the casing—protect the casing, the rim with a thong. An inside patch, snugly inside the casing, protects the inner tube and the rim cut, simply fit a handy **Goodyear Rim-Cut Patch** inside the casing—and the journey is resumed.

The **Goodyear Quick Repair Gum** will quickly heal a cut in the tread or inner tube.

The **Goodyear**, surest way to patch inner tubes that require no cement.

**Goodyear Tire Protectors, Inner Tube Sifter, Lever Handle, and Spare Tire Tubes** and accessories are motoring necessities, for they are the only ones that money can produce—efficient.

Dealer or garage man can get a full outfit for you for half the price. Write for leaflets of instruction, to

**Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., 42nd St. Akron, O.**

Branches and Agencies in All the Principal Cities.

**Instructive, Helpful Bulletins.**

It is less generally known than it should be that the U. S. Department of Agriculture publishes many bulletins, which are intended to be helpful and instructive; they are helpful because they are instructive. These bulletins will be sent, free, to any citizen of the United States who writes to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and asks for them; it is preferred that they be asked for by number, hence it is wise to have the list of such bulletins, and that list will be sent free on request sent to the Department. Among the specially valuable bulletins upon poultry subjects we note the following:

Farmers' Bulletin No. 41.—Fowls: Care and Feeding.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 62.—Marketing Farm Produce.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 64.—Ducks and Geese.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 128.—Eggs and Their Uses as Food.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 141.—Poultry Raising on the Farm.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 177.—Squab Raising.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 182.—Poultry as Food.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 200.—Turkeys: Standard Varieties and Management.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 234.—The Guinea Fowl and Its Uses as Food.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 235.—Cement Mortar and Concrete.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 236.—Incubation and Incubators.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 239.—The Corrosion of Fence Wire.

There are others, but we have given sufficient to indicate the good things to be obtained there. Some of the others have to be paid for, for example, Bulletin No. 90 of the Bureau of Animal Industry, entitled "Poultry Investigations at the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station." This is a condensed summary of all the poultry bulletins of the Maine Experiment Station, contains 42 pages and five full-page plates, and is sold for 15 cents. We cannot but regret that it seems necessary for one of the bureaus of the Department of Agriculture to sell its bulletins; it must, inevitably, greatly limit their circulation, hence limits the good work they could do.

**Grass for Montgomery Co.**

I want to start about 10 acres in grass next fall on ground that I am putting in oats. I believe the soil is not strong enough for alfalfa. I want to sow Bromus inermis and alfalfa together, or some grass that I can get a good stand of. What time should I sow and how much of both kinds of seed? Should I broadcast or drill it in? What do you think of sand vetch or hairy vetch for this part of the state?

This is a second bottom land that has been rented for twenty-five years and run down. I want to fix up so I can make a living here. The soil is ashly some places, and never had any manure on it, only what I have put on since I have been here. I want to get in this fall five acres in alfalfa and ten or fifteen acres in mixed grasses for pasture.—H. E. Hansen, Independence, Kan.

I doubt whether the Bromus inermis will succeed as well in your section of the state as some other grass. If you are seeding for pasture, you may sow a combination of orchard grass, English blue grass, with alfalfa or Alsike clover. Perhaps you should prefer the Alsike clover. Seed about 15 pounds of each of the grasses with 5 pounds of the alfalfa or Alsike clover per acre. While Bromus inermis is one of the best pasture and meadow grasses at this station, it has not succeeded so well in the southern part of the state. On the other hand orchard grass seems to be particularly well adapted for growing in southeastern Kansas and English blue grass succeeds well there.

I would advise to sow very early in the spring, as soon as the ground can be put in good seed bed condition. Or you may sow the grass and alfalfa early in the fall and sow the clover the following spring, since fall seeded clover is apt to winter kill.

Our bulletin 155 on alfalfa is now exhausted, but I have recently prepared a bulletin on grasses which is now in the press and you may secure a copy of it when it comes out by writing to the director of the experiment station, Manhattan, Kan.—A. M. Ten-Byck.

# What Does It Cost To Operate An Automobile?

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

- ☐ The logical and safe thing is to consider the second cost first and the first cost last.
- ☐ In designing, in selecting material, in manufacturing Overland cars, we have spared no effort or expense to produce cars that will give utmost service at the least possible expense.
- ☐ That our policy is correct is amply proven by the unparalleled success of the Overland—the most economical car in the world both in first cost and second cost.
- ☐ There are now about one thousand Overland dealers. One of them wants the opportunity to prove to you by actual comparison and demonstration the full significance of the strong statement just made.
- ☐ Twenty-five thousand enthusiastic



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

Indianapolis, Ind.

OVERLAND AUTO CO., Toledo, Ohio

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

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

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

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

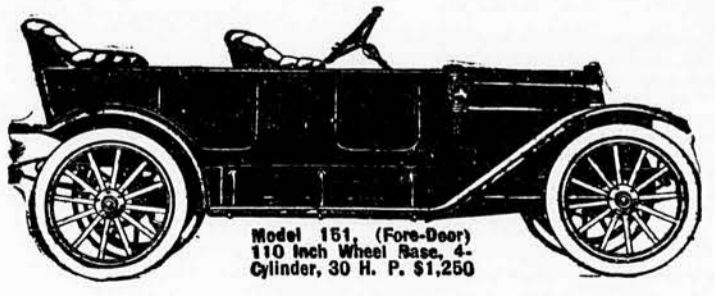
Yours for the Overland, W. R. STEWART, M. D.

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

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

**The Willys-Overland Company**

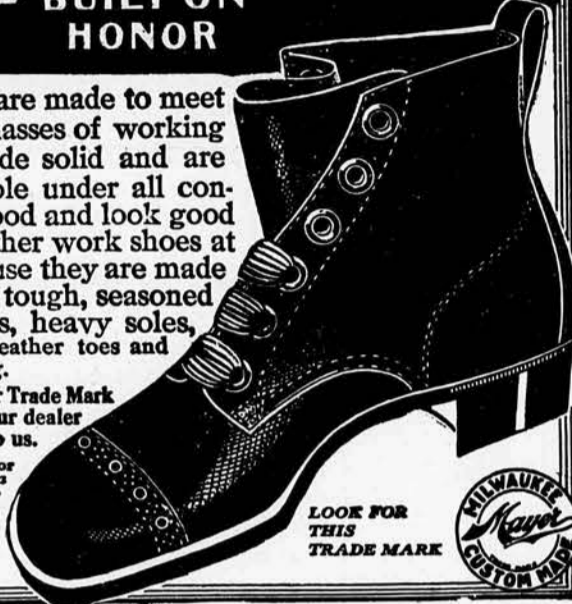
171 Central Avenue TOLEDO, OHIO



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

# Mayer WORK SHOES

BUILT ON HONOR




Mayer Work Shoes are made to meet the demand of all classes of working men. They are made solid and are absolutely dependable under all conditions. They fit good and look good and will outwear other work shoes at the same price because they are made of specially selected tough, seasoned stock, choice uppers, heavy soles, solid counters, double leather toes and double rows of stitching.

The Genuine have the Mayer Trade Mark stamped on the sole. If your dealer will not supply you, write to us.

We also make Honorbilt Shoes for Men, Leading Lady Shoes, Martha Washington Comfort Shoes, Yerma Cashion Shoes and Special Merit School Shoes.

F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co., MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

LOOK FOR THIS TRADE MARK



# LIVE STOCK



Near the close of the recent session of Congress a law was passed removing the 60-day quarantine which has heretofore applied to Mexican cattle coming into this country. This means that cattle may now be imported without delay at any point and will render it possible for our farmers to get feeders with which to pasture their winter wheat, as well as their prairie grass, without waiting for the 60-day quarantine to expire.

A curious fact is noticed by breeders and buyers of pure bred cattle this season in the fact that a very large percentage of the calves dropped last fall and this spring are females. This statement applies to pure bred animals only, as observation does not extend to other classes of cattle. Whether this is due to some peculiarities of the season is as yet unexplained, but it would seem to be a wise provision of nature to help the farmer to restock his depopulated cattle yards and prevent a future shortage. The demand for good bulls still continues in all the prominent breeds and there is an apparent present as well as prospective shortage of bulls. With a good strong crop of heifers the raising of beef cattle on the farm may become an accomplished fact in the very near future.

A correspondent writes advising that his greatest success has been attained by cross breeding two different types of animals. Cross breeding may be profitable for the feeder who uses the first generation for market animals, but we have never yet talked with one who advocated it who was in favor of this practice for a second generation. One farmer we have in mind makes it a rule to buy pure bred Duroc Jersey boars to use on Poland China sows. He has done this for several years. He claims that the first crop of pigs may market toppers, while he never breeds for a second generation. He insists on using a pure bred sire. Now, he has done well so far, but if he will go one step farther and use pure bred females of the same breed as the sire, he will not only have market topping hogs, but will have breeding animals as well.

### No Oversupply of Good Sires.

The reports of the various state stallion boards show by actual statistics that from 45 to 65 per cent of the sires in use are grades. As it is admittedly true that a considerable number of pure bred sires now in use are too inferior to be long continued in service, it seems safe to say that not to exceed one-third of the draft stallions in service are pure bred horses of such conformation, size and quality as to warrant their continuance in the stud.

The man who is producing really meritorious horses, however, need have no fear, in my judgment, of the supply of such horses exceeding the demand, at least not within the next 40 or 50 years.—Secretary Wayne Dinsmore, American Percheron Association.

### Law Assists Horse Breeders.

Wisconsin adapted a stallion law some years ago and the original Kansas stallion law, adopted two years ago, was based more or less upon it. As Wisconsin has had a longer experience with the operation of her stallion law than has Kansas, the remarks of Prof. A. S. Alexander, who has charge of its operations, will prove interesting. In a recent interview he said:

"Pure bred stallions and mares are coming into the state in increasing numbers. Pure bred mares are especially in demand, the object being to produce from them in time our own supply of pure bred stallions. "A material improvement in horses is being reported by those best qualified to judge of present as compared with past conditions; and farmers are more than ever before recognizing

that progress in horse breeding can only be insured by the use of pure bred sires. The stallion law of this state requires every public service stallion to be licensed and so advertised that mare owners may at a glance learn the true breeding of a horse. Fees cannot legally be collected for the services of any stallion so licensed and advertised.

"Statistics of the department of horse breeding show that during the breeding season of 1910, 1,349 pure bred, 1,679 grade and 466 mongrel and scrub stallions had licenses of good standing. Gradually all of the stallions of impure breeding should be replaced by pure bred, registered, individually excellent, sound and powerful stallions. In the meantime, as mare owners are now fully informed as to the exact breeding of each public service stallion, they will consult the best interests by employing only the stock in blood and work and market value."

The proportion of public service grade and mongrel stallions, compared with pure bred stallions, has fallen from 65 per cent in 1907 to 55.5 per cent in 1910.

### Live Stock Prospects.

The growth of the live stock industry of the United States has not kept pace with the increase in population, with the result that we are nearly consuming our production of meat products than ever before, consequently having less for export. Prices for the past year on all kinds of live stock have averaged higher than for many years, and because of temporary fluctuations, I believe they will be maintained on substantially the same level. There need be no fear of a shortage of meat-food products, indeed all conditions indicate that will continue for many years to be an exporter of such products, but in lesser volume than heretofore. During the past season our exports of live cattle and fresh meats have been less than any year since 1890. Exports of hog products, hams, bacon, etc., have also shown a pronounced shrinkage; only lard and oleo have maintained their average volume of recent years. This does not mean that we have reached the limit of our production of live stock. An unrivalled agricultural resource when properly developed, will insure a much larger production of meat food products than ever before in history, if the prices paid to the grower will yield a fair profit. In brief, whether our production of stock will increase or decrease depends solely upon the price which a raiser can obtain for the energy expended and capital invested. If the branches of trade or agriculture which give greater returns, then the production of live stock will decrease, or vice versa.

Economists may theorize on the cause for the high price of meat products, but it will be found in a last analysis that the supply is dependent primarily upon the basis as to whether the raising of live stock is a profitable business.—President A. Jastro, National Live Stock Association.

**The Pure Bred Conditions in Kansas.** Recently KANSAS FARMER sent out a series of inquiries in regard to the condition of the pure bred live stock industry in Kansas to a number of breeders who have attained prominence in their several lines of breeding and the replies received were as follows:

In order to get at representative information these letters were sent to owners of practically every breed represented in Kansas and replies were received from breeders of Percheron, Cleveland Bays, jacks, Shetlands, ponies, Shorthorns, Herefords, Polls, Holsteins, Poland Chinas, Shires, Duroc Jerseys, O. L. Shropshires and poultry. In answer to the question

## A "Wise" Hog Raiser Tells Of Merry War Lye

Just take it from me, that this "Merry War" Lye will do to "tie to", when it comes right down to increasing pork profits. I've tried it and I know!

I was born and raised on a farm and lived with the hogs, as you might say. I know 'em clean through and through—one end to the other—from "snoot" to "stern."

For many years I have studied hog habits. I know their ways in sickness and health, and want to tell you Hog Raisers right now—straight from the shoulder—that it's your own fault if you let worms and cholera carry off your hogs.

### No Excuse For Hog Losses

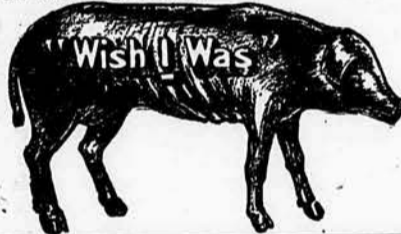
Yes, sir, I mean just that! There's no excuse nowadays for losing your pork profits, since the discovery of "Merry War" Lye.

Of course it was different in the old days before hog raising was reduced to a science and carried on as a regular business. When I was a boy on the farm, we never knew just what would happen—whether our hogs would bring a big price for ham and bacon or have a soap kettle finish.

It was all a matter of "luck"; we just took our chances against worms and cholera. Many a time I have nursed a big drove of hogs along into prime condition ready for market, only to see my piled up profits in flesh and fat go glimmering in a few days from those pesky hog diseases.

### What Merry War Lye Does

But now it's different. With the aid of a reliable remedy like "Merry War" Lye, I can snap my fingers at worms, cholera and all other hog troubles.



I sleep well nights because I know that my big droves are healthy and happy, fat and "sassy" eating well and laying on the firm, juicy flesh.

That's what "Merry War" Lye does for me, and it will do the same for any Hog Raiser who has the "gumption" to try it, as I did. Don't argue—don't think you "know it all"—don't doubt, but get busy and save your hogs.

### A Friendly Warning

Just take my advice. Buy a can of "Merry War" Lye, mix a tablespoonful with slop for ten hogs, or one-half can with barrel of swill for larger number. Stir well, and feed night and morning.

In a few days, you'll see marked improvements in your "porkers." "Merry War" Lye fixes 'em up right. It cleanses the system, tones the digestive organs, puts sick hogs in prime shape and makes 'em immune to contagious diseases. It both prevents and cures.

### At Your Dealer's

Don't accept any "substitute" for "Merry War" Lye. Tell your grocer or druggist that it is the only safe and specially prepared hog remedy, and that you want Merry War and nothing else. It comes in 10c cans, 24 for \$2.00.

If you can't get "Merry War" Lye, write us and we will send you our valuable book on "HOW TO GET THE BIGGEST PROFITS FROM HOG RAISING." Address letter to—E. Myers Lye Co., Dept. 12 St. Louis, Mo.

## Is There Grain In Your Straw Pile?

All threshing machines are not alike. There is one different from all others. It has a different way of taking the grain out of the straw. It beats it out just as you would do by hand with a pitchfork. All other machines depend upon its dropping out.

This one different machine is the Red River Special and you should insist upon having it do your threshing. It will save all your grain and waste none of your time.

It saves the Farmer's Thresh Bill. It has the Big Cylinder, the "Man Behind the Gun," the patented grate and check plate, the greatest separating device ever built.

The Big Cylinder drives the intermingled straw, chaff and grain against the separating grate, beating the grain through where the check plate catches it and delivers it to the grain pan and mill.

Ninety-five per cent of the grain is taken out right there. The straw goes over upon the shakers which hold it and BEAT it until all the grain is BEATEN OUT. In all other kinds the straw is hurried out of the machine and the grain is expected to drop out.

It doesn't. Thousands of green straw stacks every year loudly say it doesn't. The Red River Special saves all this. Insist upon its doing your work this year. It will save your thresh bill.

**NICHOLS & SHEPARD COMPANY**

**Battle Creek, Michigan**

Builders of Threshing Machinery and Engines

### To Whom It May Concern:

I, J. Knudson, farmer, of McHenry County, North Dakota, do depose and say that during the summer or 1908 I bought of Nichols & Shepard Company a threshing outfit, consisting of one 20 horse power, double cylinder traction engine and one 22x52 Red River Special Separator with wind stacker, self-seeder and weigher attached.

That on or about August 23, 1908, I started this outfit near a stack of old straw that had been threshed in 1907 by a separator, and to stretch the belts on the new machine I caused a small load of old straw from the stack in question to be run through the new machine, and was surprised to get over sixteen bushels of oats from this load of straw.

I afterward threshed out the balance of this stack and got 347 bushels of grain, separator, and to stretch the belts on the new machine I caused a small load of old straw from the stack in question to be run through the new machine, and was surprised to get over sixteen bushels of oats from this load of straw.

I afterward threshed out the balance of this stack and got 347 bushels of grain, separator, and to stretch the belts on the new machine I caused a small load of old straw from the stack in question to be run through the new machine, and was surprised to get over sixteen bushels of oats from this load of straw.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public, in and for McHenry County, North Dakota, this 6th day of Feb. 1909.

(Seal) J. EDGAR WAGAN, Notary Public.

My commission expires March 27, 1914.





### Sheep Scab Can be Cured

Beyond question, the most valuable assistant the farmer and sheepman can have in his fight against sheep scab, foot rot and sheep ticks is

### Dr. HESS DIP and Disinfectant

This meets the Government standard for official dipping for sheep scab, and actually destroys the scab germ. All germ diseases, and parasitic skin troubles in animals yield to Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant. One gallon makes from 50 to 100 gallons of solution. To use it is to have healthy farm stock. Write for Dip booklet.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio.



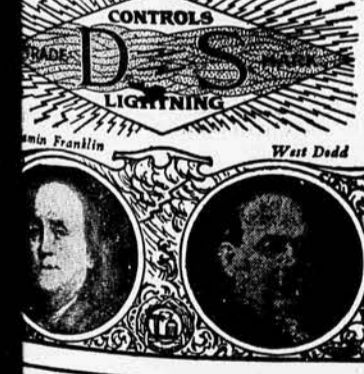
### LIGHTNING

Strikes! Home and hopes gone! When stroke comes you may be left to mourn, but mourning will be useless.

BE WISE IN TIME. PROTECT YOUR HOME AND LOVED ONES WITH

### THE DODD SYSTEM of Lightning Control

Only real system. Prof. West Dodd perfected and demonstrated its efficiency to the world. Fire insurance companies welcome it because it saves all losses from lightning. Old Line Insurance Companies are joining with the thousands of Farm Mutual Companies in lowering insurance rates buildings protected by D-S. lightning rods.



### CarpenTools FREE

**OTHER FARM SPECIAL GRINDER**

I want to send you this wonderful grinder, freight prepaid, for free trial to prove its value as a great labor saving machine for sharpening all kinds of tools.

**10 DAYS FREE TRIAL**

Has genuine Carborundum wheels—will not draw temper from steel—25 times faster than grindstone. Half million in use. Guaranteed 10 years.

**12 MACHINES IN ONE**

Write today for 10 days Free Trial Offer and sharpen your farm tools free.

C. J. Luther, Pres. Grindet Co., 864 Newton St., Milwaukee, Wis.

whether the private sales of live stock had been satisfactory, 100 per cent replied in the affirmative. Some of these merely answered by saying "good." Others were more enthusiastic, but all seemed to be pleased with results.

As to results from public sales the reports were uniformly good except in two cases. One of these reported adverse weather conditions which interfered, and the other said his sale results were "tolerable fair." Of course very many breeders do not hold public sales and the number reporting was relatively small, only about 50 per cent.

Asked as to the outlook for future pure bred business the breeders seemed to grow elated. Their replies included statements ranging from "good" to "excellent" and "never better," while one long time breeder of swine stated the prospects were the "best in 14 years." Two of their number, however, were less optimistic. One of these states that "the outlook for the pure bred business is not so flattering as it was a year ago, as everybody is crazy for the big type and the man with any other type is out of business." The other reports that "there is nothing especially encouraging or discouraging as far as I can see."

These breeders were asked as to the results obtained from their advertising in KANSAS FARMER, and all but two reported favorably, as is already shown by their replies to the other questions. These breeders practically all use other papers as well, but with the two exceptions, all give credit to KANSAS FARMER for the best results. One of the two exceptions referred to states that he managed a combination sale and got good results, but has no means of knowing to which paper used the greater share of the credit is due. In other words, he kept no record of the source of inquiries, but as he has used KANSAS FARMER for years he evidently thinks it pays.

The other one used a half-inch space to sell a breed of draft horses. In summing up the large number of replies received to these questions two facts stand out prominently. One is that the pure bred business in Kansas, both present and prospective, is in excellent condition, and the other is that it pays to advertise in the right paper.

### Percheron Society of America Reports.

Complete figures have recently been compiled by the Percheron Society of America regarding the importation of draft horses through port of New York for the eight months extending from July, 1910, until March 6, 1911.

Practically all the horses imported into the United States are imported through the port of New York, the only exception being in the case of a few Clydesdales, which are imported through Canada.

The following concise statement gives details. The figures are more accurate than any ever before secured, as they have been taken from the daily reports of the inspector stationed at New York by the Percheron Society of America and are much more complete than the reports heretofore furnished, as all data of this kind has in the past been supplied by the customs service of the Federal Government and has admittedly been somewhat incomplete.

Percheron—July, 340; Aug., 409; Sept., 336; Oct., 365; Nov., 78; Dec., 161; Jan., 105; Feb., 130.

Belgians—July, 89; Aug., 21; Sept., 102; Oct., 137; Nov., 110; Dec., 124; Jan., 24; Feb., 119.

Shires—Sept., 18; Oct., 105; Nov., 24; Dec., 6; Jan., 5; Feb., 51; March, 5.

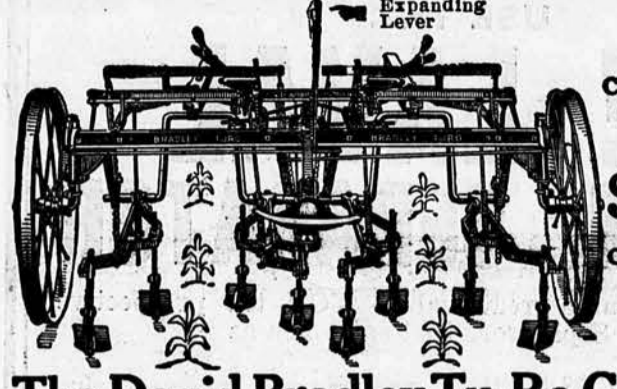
Total Percherons, 1,923; 65.65 per cent; total Belgians, 726; 25.03 per cent; total Shires, 215; 7.41 per cent; total Punch horses, 22; 0.75 per cent; total French draft horses, 14; 0.44 per cent. Total draft horses, 2,900.

It will be noticed that of the 2,900 draft horses imported during the period mentioned almost two-thirds are Percheron horses. The Belgians ranked next in popularity, amounting to about 25 per cent of the total.

Horses known as French draft are of the Boulonnais, Nivernais, Ardennais or Breton strains, as these or any of their crosses are known in France and in this country as French draft and are distinct from the Percherons.—Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary.

Formerly farmers were regarded as "reubes" and "jaws" who could

# DAVID BRADLEY



Cultivates Two Rows at the Same Time.

**\$41.00**

Complete with Three-Horse Hitch and Fenders.

## The David Bradley Tu-Ro Cultivator

The only successful two-row cultivator made. Built to withstand the severest strain and hardest usage. Saves horse flesh, time and labor. One man or boy and three horses do the work of two single row machines.

The Tu-Ro embodies the famous David Bradley patented pivot axle seat bar dodging principle. The instantaneous dodge saves almost every out of line hill, often paying for the tool in one season. Operator has a clear view of both rows at all times, with both hands free to drive.

**Pivot Axles and Seat Bar Dodging Lever:** easiest, quickest, widest dodge. Operator shifts gangs to right or left by light pressure with either foot and swaying his body in pivoted seat, without changing gait or direction of team. The only two-row cultivator suitable for hillside work.

**Short Hitch and Direct Draft:** easy on horses. Draft helps to lift gangs, also keeps shovels in ground.

The Bradley Expanding Lever regulates distance between gangs for rows of varying width. Nothing like it on any other cultivator.

**Wheels, 42 inches high, wide tires, staggered spokes. Bearings dustproof and oiltight.**

**Depth Regulation Lever for each gang and Combined Gang Raising and Balancing Lever that lifts all gangs at end of row without disturbing their depth adjustment.**

**Gangs of every style for all kinds of soils; pin break, spring trip and surface or sopher blade, all interchangeable. One or more styles can be used on the same cultivator.**

**Materials, only the best of steel and malleable iron throughout; money can't make it better.**

**What Tu-Ro Users Say.**

R. F. D. No. 4, Box 82, Blissfield, Mich.  
Sears, Roebuck and Co., Chicago, Ill.  
Gentlemen:—I want to say that the David Bradley Tu-Ro Cultivator I bought of you is the best put up and most satisfactory cultivator I ever owned. No more single row cultivators for me. I hitched three horses to the Tu-Ro, one an unbroken colt, and started in to work. My boy had his operation learned in no time, and the work he did with the machine was an eye opener to my neighbors. At least twenty-five farmers have been over to see my Tu-Ro work and I think nearly every one of them will get one, too. If anyone wants to know how good a machine your Tu-Ro is, tell them to write to me. Yours truly, A. J. SELL.

R. F. D. No. 4, Box 41, Marlon, Iowa.  
Sears, Roebuck and Co., Chicago, Ill.  
Gentlemen:—I am well pleased with my David Bradley Tu-Ro Cultivator. I have plowed corn crossways, used it in sod, cornstalks, and for fall plowing. I can guide it with one foot and dodge every crooked hill. A neighbor saw it work and said: "That suits me," and then went over to another man plowing with a single row and told him I was doing better work. I plowed 8 acres the first half day, the first time over and it did not cover up any more than a single row. I also like it because it is close to the ground and I can always see both rows. I am advising all my neighbors to get a Tu-Ro. Yours truly, LEWIS WEIS.

Our big General Catalog shows pictures, complete description and prices of the Tu-Ro Cultivator, also David Bradley plows, harrows, planters, single row cultivators, manure spreaders, etc., the farm tools backed by eighty years of knowing how. If you have not a copy, send today for our Book of David Bradley Farm Implements.

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

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO CHICAGO

## POWER FOR PLOWING

Deep plowing forms an ideal seed bed and produces the best crops. But plowing that is deep enough for best crop results, would soon kill your horses. With a Hart-Parr Gas Tractor you can turn 25 to 30 acres a day, full depth of the plows, assuring a maximum yield for the next crop. And by using low-grade kerosene for fuel, the cost will be only 40 to 50 cents an acre.

Early plowing kills the weeds before the seeds mature and conserves the moisture. On a large farm this is impossible with horses. But with a Gas Tractor doing the work of 22 to 25 horses, you can get your plowing done several weeks earlier than usual.

The moment you shut down the engine, the expense stops. Wages and feed bills saved will pay for a Tractor in a few seasons. Write for our catalog today.

**"Cheapest to Buy—Cheapest to Operate"**

**Hart-Parr Company**  
212 Lawler St.  
Charles City, Iowa

easily be imposed upon by any smooth tongued fakir who might come along the road. Nowadays it takes a pretty smooth man to get the farmer's money away from him on any get rich quick scheme. This change in the farmer's ability is due to modern conditions which permit him to keep in touch

with his neighbors by telephone, to read the daily papers through the aid of the rural routes, and to read his farm paper which is free from all fake advertising of every kind and yet full of legitimate advertising which is one of the most valuable features of any paper.

**"MEN WHO KNOW"  
USE THE  
DE LAVAL  
CREAM SEPARATOR**

Does it not mean a great deal to YOU, the prospective buyer of a Cream Separator, that such men as

- J. P. Morgan, the greatest of bankers
- C. H. Mackay, Pres't Postal Telegraph Co.
- J. M. Studebaker, the great wagon builder
- Ex-Gov. Chas. W. Stone, of Pennsylvania
- Sir. Wm. Van Horne, Ex-Pres't Canadian Pacific Ry
- Hon. W. B. Barney, Iowa State Dairy Commissioner
- Philip Moen, the great wire manufacturer
- Dr. J. A. Mead, Pres't Howe Scale Co.
- Prof. W. H. Caldwell, Sec'y Am. Guernsey Cattle Club
- U. S. Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota

and many others like them, good dairy farmers as well as great leaders in every sphere of human endeavor, each of whom is possessed of much personal experience and a thousand authoritative sources of separator information, are among the 1,250,000 satisfied users of DE LAVAL Cream Separators?

**THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.**

165-167 Broadway NEW YORK  
42 N. Madison Street CHICAGO  
178-177 William Street MONTREAL  
Drumm and Sacramento Sts. SAN FRANCISCO  
14 and 16 Princess Street WINNIPEG  
1016 Western Avenue SEATTLE

**Why Pay \$105.50 More Than My Price For a 5-h.p. Gasoline Engine?**

MY factory experts have gathered together a great mass of Gasoline Engine facts. I am going to put these facts up to you and let you see if there isn't a pretty good reason why you should get my proposition on just the Engine you want before you decide to buy anywhere else.

When we decided to manufacture 55,000 Gasoline Engines, for 1911, we first got many of the well known

engines of a similar character and my experts went all the way through them, testing every part, every piece of material, every practical working feature so we would be sure our engines would come up to every merit these other engines might have.

Then another set of my experts figured the cost of materials and of selling on my direct-from-factory small profit plan and then they fixed the price based on 55,000 output.

The 5-H.P. Engine that our experts consider next to ours in quality sells to the consumer for \$225.00. We do know, however, and do guarantee that our engine is easier to handle, easier to put on different kinds of work, easier to start, and smoother running. My account experts found that we could sell this engine at a fair profit direct to the user on 30 to 365 days free trial with a liberal guarantee for \$119.50.

This means a saving of \$105.50 in cash to every customer over the price they would pay for the other engine. And I give you a better engine to boot.

**Galloway Engines \$39<sup>50</sup> UP**

Now just remember that the Wm. Galloway Co. is the largest manufacturer of engines in the world, selling direct to consumers, with a capital stock of three and a half million dollars back of our proposition. And there is nothing verbal about any of our guarantees or claims—all down in black and white. We must make good on every statement.

Now if you have gone so far in this advertisement and are interested we want to send you our printed salesman. Our catalogue illustrates our complete line of Galloway Engines. The sizes run from 1 3/4-H.P., our Boss of the Farm, up to our 15-H.P. Engine. We manufacture them for stationary engines, for truck engines, and for all other purposes. They are all guaranteed and I promise to save you money in proportion on all of them according to the saving I make you on the 5-H.P. size. Just send a postal card now and say—'Galloway, send along your engine book and personal price proposition.' I'll do it by return mail.

Wm. Galloway Company  
385 Galloway Station Waterloo, Iowa



CLIPPER LAWN MOWER CO., Dixon, Ill.

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



Let Uncle Sam Hand You This Big Gasoline Engine Book at My Expense.

**FREE TO FARMERS**

A Valuable 160-page book entitled "SILO PROFITS"

Written by 200 of the most successful Feeders, Farmers and Dairymen in the World. Every farmer in America should read this book, and as long as our supply of these books lasts we will mail one copy free to each person asking for it. It gives the actual experience of these farmers and in their own words.

Our factories are located at Anderson, Ind., Des Moines, Iowa, and Kansas City, Mo. Write NOW "Silo Profits" for this book. INDIANA SILO COMPANY 311 Union Building, Anderson, Indiana

**DAIRY**



**Holstein Encouragement.**

Secretary F. L. Houghton of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Brattleboro, Vt., announces numerous prizes for winners in that breed at the various state fairs and the expositions. In writing the KANSAS FARMER regarding the matter, he says:

"It is now the practice of the Holstein-Friesian Association to regularly preserve and publish complete lists of the names and numbers of all prize-winning animals, and those constituting herds or groups. This method adds to the permanent value of the prize-winning animal and likewise gives prestige to the successful breeder or grower. Each fair secretary is now required to file a detailed report of the awards with the secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association, showing these facts, and unregistered animals, although pure bred, will hereafter have no standing in the show ring, nor be awarded any prize. The association also furnishes its official list of qualified judges, who may be employed to place the awards."

**College Building Silos.**

Two years ago there were in Kansas only about 50 silos. In October, 1909, the Kansas Agricultural College had a "dairy train" over the southeastern lines of the Santa Fe, and lectures were given at about 70 stations. In each lecture farmers were urged to build silos, stave or concrete. At almost every farmers' institute held that year the use of the silo was advocated. Probably 600 silos were put up between March and September, 1910. The Agricultural College has no quarrel with the makers of the stave silo or with persons who buy them. It believes in the safety and economy of the properly built concrete silo, and last year assisted in the construction of about 25 metal lath concrete silos and with two solid wall silos, and assisted in the erection of probably 50 stave silos. Every concrete silo built under the supervision of the college has proven to be an absolute success. Names of farmers with concrete silos will be sent to anyone on application to the college.

We are now ready to render assistance to others who may want to build either the solid wall or metal lath silos and applications should be made early. No charge is made for this assistance, but each man receiving this supervision will be expected to pay all traveling expenses. It will be a great convenience if two or three silos of the same type be built in one neighborhood.—J. H. Miller, Superintendent Extension Department.

**What Milk Inspection Really Means.**

It is very commonly supposed that the whole duty of a food inspector is to condemn and to prosecute. This should not be the case, for perfect harmony should exist between the milkman and the inspector. If this is not true, the whole purpose will be missed.

The inspector must be prepared to suggest improvements and to oversee the methods of the production and delivery of milk until a pure article of food is placed upon the market.

True, there are prejudices to be overcome, animosities to be reconciled, and many misunderstandings to be rectified. But when discord is thrown aside, then inspector and producer may exert their energies in a common direction to fight a common foe.

It is now generally known that bacteria take an active part in making milk unfit for food. Souring, bad odors, and bitterness are usually due to some form of micro-organism.

Then, every possible procedure must be adopted to exclude foreign material, which may carry with it millions of bacteria. The hard thing to impress upon people in general is the minuteness of these organisms. It must be remembered that millions of

these little fellows exist in a drop of milk or water.

Of course, live steam is highly important in cleansing milk bottles. The ordinary rag is a seething mass of bacteria.

Keep the dust out of the cow barn as much as possible. All shelves should be dusted every day; also the tops of stanchions and benches.

The cow should first be brushed with a common stable brush; then, as the milker sits down to milk, he should wipe the flank and the udder with a clean, damp rag.

The clothes of the milker should be used only for the purpose of milking, and no other, and, of course, should be clean.

The pail should be partially covered.

The milk should be cooled as quickly as possible.—H. E. Kingman, Fort Collins, Colo.

**Feeding Grain to Dairy Cows While on Pasture.**

Does it pay to feed grain to dairy cows when they are turned out to pasture? This is a question that claims the attention of dairymen at this time of year. In most cases there will be an increase in the milk flow, from a herd when the cows are fed grain in addition to the pasture, but will the increase in milk flow pay for the amount of grain fed? When the cows are first turned to pasture in the spring, it is always best to feed them grain for a while until the grass gets more mature. The grain in the early part of the season contains a high per cent of water and is almost impossible for any of the cows in the herd to obtain enough nutriment from this grass at this time.

After the cows have been on grass for a week or ten days, it will not be necessary to feed only the best cows. As long as the cow is producing over a pound of butter per day, it is possible for the necessary feed to be secured from a good pasture. A cow that will produce one to two pounds of butter per day cannot get the required nutriment from the pasture alone. If the cows freshen in the late winter or early spring, they will be in their full flow of milk at the time grass comes on. Their ration will need more consideration than the ration of the cows that calved in the fall. As a general thing, the cow that calve in the spring will need some grain while at pasture. In cases where there is not plenty of pasture for the cows it will pay, always, to feed something to keep up the milk flow. If the cows are allowed to fall off in milk flow at this time, they will not come back to it at any time later in the season.

It is well to have some green forage crops on hand to supplement the pasture during the hot summer months. Corn is the best crop for this purpose because of its high yield and it can be grown almost everywhere. Green alfalfa will also take the place of pasture where it can be had. Cane, oats and cow-peas are also good crops to use for supplementing the pasture. It is to be remembered that when feeding these forage crops, the high producing cows can not consume enough roughage to obtain the nutriment necessary for milk production, hence they should have some grain while feeding on these crops.

One of the main reasons why many cows are not profitable milk and butter producers is that they are allowed to freshen in the spring and are not fed properly through the summer when the grass dries up and becomes unpalatable. Cows handled in this manner usually dry up before winter sets in, or they are giving a very small amount of milk at the time there is the greatest demand for milk and milk products. The length of time they are in milk is thus cut down and if it were possible to know the total production for the period while in milk, they would be found to be very unprofitable.—Prof. O. Reed, K. S. A. C.

Butter Scoring Contest.

second bi-monthly butter scoring contest for 1911 will be held May at the college dairy hall, K. S. A. Manhattan, Kan. Mr. F. L. Odell, States dairy expert, will do the scoring. Butter makers who did not take part in the March contest are still eligible for the prizes by entering all their butter for the contest. There were 15, or about 20 per cent of the buttermakers of Kansas, who entered for the last contest, which is a record for any other state. Let us have even a higher percentage this time for the coming month. The highest tub for March scored 93. It should be the aim of every Kansas butter maker to make a higher score than this.

Conditions of the contest are as follows: A sample of butter consisting of not less than 10 nor more than 15 pounds of butter should be sent to the college, not later than April 28, by express. It is scored here, packed in 5-gal. cans, and shipped to Chicago to be scored by Mr. Joslin, federal inspector, on the 10th. The butter is then sold and the proceeds divided among the contestants. A chemical and salt analysis of each sample is made. A blank is furnished to the contestant which is to be filled out so that we can see the exact conditions under which the butter is made. For further information regarding this contest, address Dairy Department, K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Prof. A. W. Rudnick.

A special meeting of the Indiana Growers' Association has been called to inspect some feeding operations being conducted by the experiment station. The chief purpose of the experiments is to determine the relative value of full feed and partial feed of ensilage in connection with corn, cottonseed meal and clover. Also the economy of using ensilage as the only roughage for full feed and the most economical use of cottonseed meal to feed hogs, with clover hay and silage over hay and corn. One lot is being used to test the value of silage over without grain in the early part of the feeding period.

Some of these rations showed a gain of nearly \$8 per head last year over the generally used great interbreeds in them.

Deer Farming.

Months ago the KANSAS Farmer published an article on Deer Farming which attracted a good deal of attention and many inquiries from various parties as to whether the laws would permit the sale of deer animals raised on the farm. A question was taken up with the game warden, who had prepared a new law for enactment by the legislature. In this new law it is expressly provided that such animals may be sold, and new interest has been awakened in deer farming.

A farmer announced his intention of engaging in the business in deer farming that not only will he have a very attractive lot of domestic animals, but that they will prove very profitable as well. Deer will eat no more than a pig and is much easier cared for. The original cost for stock is not excessive while the demand for the deer will, in his judgment, remain high for years to come.

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

The sentiment in this state is in favor of emphasizing, in the school, the fact that the business of the farm is just as worthy of respect as is the business of the city. It is to work for \$30 a month on the farm and call it a wage is more attractive and just as worthy as to stand behind a counter for \$10 a month and call it a salary.

Do not have any extra money buy Kansas land. Stocks are usually overvalued so that investors may be

# A Good Judge of Cows

is likely to be a good judge of a cream separator. The same quality of brains that enables a man to breed high-class dairy cattle, leads him to buy the best cream separator.

It is worth noting that the man who produced the World's Record Holstein cow

**COLANTHA 4TH'S JOHANNA,** has a United States Cream Separator. This man is W. J. Gillette, of Rosendale, Wis.

And do you know that the owner of **JACOBA IRENE,** the great record-breaking Jersey cow, is owned by A. O. Auten, of Jerseyville, Ill., who uses the United States Separator on his farm?

Also the owners of the wonderful, \$10,000 Guernsey cow.

**YEKSA SUNBEAM,** the Reitbrock estate, of Helendale Farms at Athens, Wis., use four United States Separators on their farms.

**TWILIGHT LONAN,** Chas. L. Hill of Rosendale, Wis., owner of the celebrated Guernsey cow, Twilight Lonan, uses a United States Cream Separator on his farm.

**LORETTA D.** F. H. Scribner, of Rosendale, Wis., who developed the celebrated Jersey cow, Loretta D., and who is one of the great Jersey breeders of the country, uses a United States Cream Separator.

If the **United States Separator** is the separator for these business men and thousands of others, leaders of the dairy world, **why not for you?** These experts—men who know and do—require the use of a separator which skims closest, washes easiest, runs easiest, and wears longest.

This is the reason they all choose the United States Separator.

The United States Separator holds World's Record therefore is the World's Standard Separator.

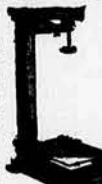
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For 45 years I have fought all trust combinations, have kept prices where any man could buy a first class scale at a fair price, and have protected the dealer. Now he is controlled by the trusts and says that if I sell my scales to you, that I can't sell to him. All right, I am ready to fight for you. My price is the same to all. Money talks, and you can buy scales on approval to be paid for



on agreed terms at dealers' prices. Money or credit talks, and your request will bring my offer on any kind of a scale, big or little. Money talks, and if you need them, I have scales to sell and the inclination to fight for you against that trusts which says you must pay a dealers' profit to get my scales.



Write me and soon. "Jones, He Pays the Freight" 85 Lea St. Binghamton, N. Y.

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ONLY 85c Per Gallon In 5-gallon cans Delivered

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

**DAIRYMEN, TAKE A LOOK AT THE STRITE GOVERNOR PULLEY.** It's the original and "only thing" for driving cream separators with gasoline engines. Once tried, always used. TRY ONE. Ask your dealer for a "Strite" or write us direct. STRITE GOVERNOR PULLEY CO., 326 So. Third St., Minneapolis, Minn.

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**13 1/2 CENTS A ROD** For a 18-in. Hog Fence, 25c for 47-in. Farm Fence, 25 1/2c for 48-in. Poultry Fence. 68 styles and heights. Catalogue free. KITSELMAN BROS. Box 61 MUNCIE, INDIANA.

**THE KANSAS HINGE-DOOR SILO** Highest Quality silo on the market. Made from Full-Length staves of Clear Washington Fir. One-half inch tongues and grooves. Powerful steel frame. Malleable Iron Ladder. PATENTED HINGE-DOORS. Will save its value each year. Prices reasonable. Send for descriptive literature. CONTINENTAL CREAMERY CO. Dept. 4 Topeka, Kan.

# Hog Raising in Arkansas

## The Source of a Big Income

It is estimated that the cost of producing a pound of pork from a pig from birth to 10 months of age is only 1 1/2 cents, feeding the porker on standard forage crops.

Rape, Clover, Peanuts, Sorghum and Cow-peas are standard forage crops and nowhere else are they grown in such abundance and with so little trouble as in Arkansas. And, as the climate in Arkansas is mild, only the most inexpensive shelter is needed for stock. So there you have the two pig items of expense in stock raising, practically wiped out.

### The Agricultural Department of the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain

Is showing many farmers, daily, how to double, even triple their incomes raising hogs. The ex-

perts in this Department are doing everything to help the farmer along, advise him, show him how to get the best results, and there is absolutely no charge for this expert service.

### The Immigration Department

Also is devoting a great part of its time and attention towards helping homeseekers to locate in the most desirable sections--places not only suited to the homeseekers' purse but adapted to their needs too.

With out Immigration Dept., ready to help you locate, and our Agricultural Dept., ready to help you AFTER YOU HAVE LOCATED, you should not hesitate a day longer to investigate the possibilities in the wonderful State of Arkansas.

### USE THIS COUPON

L. A. MARKHAM, Commissioner of Agriculture, Missouri Pacific Ry., Little Rock, Ark. Please send me a copy of:

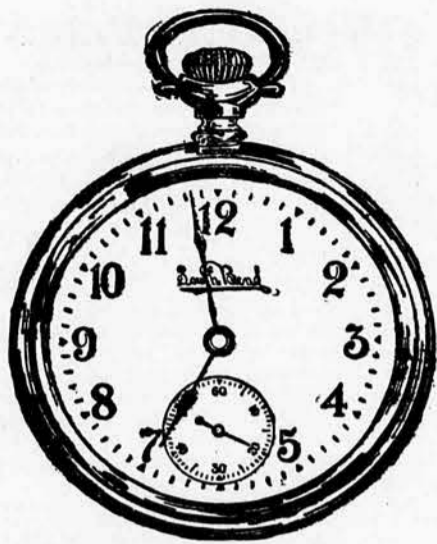
**"Pamphlet on Hog Raising," or**

P. H. PAYNE, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Please send me a copy of "The Home Builder in Arkansas."

Name . . . . . Address . . . . .





## A Selected Watch from a Jeweler's Store?

The Mail Order House sells hundreds of articles at low prices and in many ways may probably be a boon to farmers, but it isn't the place to buy watches, for watches are different than all other merchandise.

A watch must be made with *utmost* care. Cheap watches can't be, and mail order watches usually are cheap. They must last for years. Cheap watches last one or two. They must have an expert jeweler's regulation. Mail order watches never get it, for jewelers won't give it to them.

Thousands of watches are made for the mail order house. When an order comes in from a customer of the mail order house it is filled from the stack on the mail order shelf—just *A* watch—*ANY* watch.

That's not the way to get a good watch—a *time-keeper*.

When you buy a *South Bend* Watch you get from an expert jeweler, a selected watch—a watch—*ONE* WATCH—that represents the work of sixty skillful watchmakers—one that has run perfectly in a test of over seven hundred continuous hours—a watch that received in its making 411 inspections, and finally, a watch that is regulated to your personality by the expert jeweler, something that is absolutely necessary to make any watch keep good time for the wearer. All good watches are affected by the wearer's



## —or Any Watch from a Mail Order Stack?

peculiarities of movements, occupation, etc. Ask anyone who knows. Ask your jeweler. Ask him to show you a *South Bend* Watch while he explains. You'll buy your watch *this* way, if you investigate.

When you do buy a watch this way you have the seller—the retail jeweler—right in your neighborhood, where he can regulate the watch and keep it in good order after you have bought it. He's right after the ground and can do this.

Write for our free book, "How Good Watches Are Made." Get it now. It tells all about watches—things you ought to know if you are going to buy a watch.

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Dept. 60  
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# "South Bend" Watch

## Let Galloway Save You \$25.00 to \$40.00 on a Manure Spreader



If you'll send a postal for my Special 1911 Spreader Offer, I believe we can make a deal. If we do, you'll save at least \$25.00, perhaps \$40.00, according to size and style you want. And you get a free trial and a guarantee that would break me if my Spreader wasn't right. I know I have to go high on quality and low on price, because I sell by mail. The other fellow is right on the ground to persuade you personally. My quality and price has to do all my persuading. Let me try it. Our capacity is 42,000 spreaders this year in order to quote the low prices I do—30 to 365 days free trial and my long time binding guarantee in writing. \$25.00 to \$40.00 saved—think of it! That's fair, isn't it? If you can think of a fairer proposition than I'll make you, I'll print it in my next advertisement.

Get your pencil or pen right now, and send me a postal for my big Spreader Book, showing 5 styles and sizes, from \$39.50 up. I'll send the book free and a proposition that will make you do some tall thinking whether you buy from me or not. Address: WM. GALLOWAY, Prop., THE WM. GALLOWAY CO., 389 Galloway St., Waterloo, Iowa.



Send Postal For Book

### Best feed for your baby chicks

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

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

**Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co.**  
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### Why Incubator Chicks Die

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

**Raisall Remedy Co.,** Blackwell, Okla.

### WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Best All Purpose Fowls in Existence.

GOOD TO LAY, GOOD TO EAT, AND GOOD TO LOOK AT.

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

**THOMAS OWEN** Topeka, Kan.

# POULTRY



Now is a good time to get that start in pure-bred poultry that you so long have contemplated.

After deciding on the breed of poultry that you like best, send off for a few sittings of eggs and by next season you will have a good start in thoroughbred fowls.

The old established varieties of standard bred poultry are good kinds to own and to breed. Don't be beguiled into running after false gods by misleading advertisements and circulars of some new fangled breed. Stick to the old varieties, get the best you can and keep improving them and you will not be disappointed in the results.

In answer to an inquiry we would state that the chickens alluded to are suffering from chicken pox. This is a disease which is quite prevalent in some parts of the country. Its symptoms are small, warty sores which appear on the head. These often come so thickly that they run into each other and cause death. To cure this disease, give a rather heavy dose of epsom salts to the whole flock. Wash the sore places on those which show the disease with some good soap and water, giving them a good soaking. Rinse with clean water and swab thoroughly with peroxide of hydrogen. After the heads have become dry, anoint with carbolated vaseline. If the treatment is thorough, one will often cure the disease. Disinfect the premises and see to it that the sleeping quarters of the fowls are dry and clean.

To the beginner there appears a multitude of little things to be learned that are almost bewildering, yet poultry raising is not half so difficult as it may appear. It is easy to imagine mountains, when they are only mole-hills. Get busy and the difficulties will not even make respectable looking mole hills.

In running an incubator for the first time, is a beginner especially fussy and excited. They will even stay up nights to watch a machine. There is no need for such fussiness and over-carefulness. What they need is a little more common sense and less excitement and they would have a far better hatch.

Fully matured pullets can be safely used in the breeding pen if they have been permitted to come along to laying naturally—were not forced. Winter laying does not injure the pullets for breeding purposes. It is the forcing to lay at an immature age that destroys vitality and unfits for producing strongly fertilized eggs that will hatch thrifty chicks.

Go into the poultry business in a whole-hearted man, if at all, but don't act rashly. It is not a gold mine where the pure, sparkling metal rolls out at the push of a button while you sit at a desk at ease and comfort. It takes work, and lots of it, but it is not hard work, like mining coal or perhaps the ore from which the gold is extracted. It is just a pleasant, profitable occupation.

**Serum for Poultry Cholera.**  
Can poultry cholera be prevented by injecting serum into the diseased fowls? The serum method of treatment prevents cholera in hogs, and if the case is in its first stages will cure it.

But will serum work equally well in combating the disease when contracted by fowls? This is what F. S. Jacoby of the poultry department and W. K. Stouder of the veterinary department of the Kansas State Agricultural College are eager to know. Of course they will use a different kind of serum, suited to the differences between cholera in hogs and in poultry.

Inability to get diseased fowls to operate upon is retarding the progress

of the experiment now being conducted to investigate this question. Dr. Jacoby and Dr. Stouder wish to communicate with owners of flocks where the disease has started. The fowls received up to the present in transit. Few fowls live more than three days after contracting the disease. If they are not started to college in the early stages of the disease they are likely to arrive in worthless condition for the experiment.

At this time of year fowls are subject to attacks of indigestion and get dumpy and inactive. For attacks of this disease, when there is no reason to suppose the trouble due to the quality of the food, there is nothing better, nothing so good fact, as fasting; letting the fowls without food, excepting green food for one or two days, then feeding sparingly. In highly fed hens the digestive system is often overworked. A system of feeding and quality of food that one hen or one flock stand all right, may be too much for another. The poultry keeper has a judge of what and how to feed, not some one else's results, but by trial in his own yards. To get good growth and heavy egg production we must feed heavily, and in feeding heavily we are always running risks of breaking down the digestive system by overwork. So the poultryman should watch closely for signs of indigestion, especially lack of appetite or looseness of the bowels, and when such symptoms appear let the hens without grain for a feed or several feeds, as the case may seem to require. Careful attention to this point is the best preventive of digestive disorders. It is a good plan to omit one feed a week as a regular thing and it will be a good practice to give the fowls one less feed on Sundays.

**Fertility of Eggs.**  
Officials of the Department of Agriculture have been collecting data regarding the factors which effect fertility of eggs, this question has been carefully studied by a number of the experiment stations in the United States and elsewhere.

Too warm quarters for laying and over feeding are commonly believed to exercise an unfavorable influence on egg fertility as well as a cold season. The way eggs are handled or stored is also believed to affect the proportion which will hatch as well as do the conditions under which incubation occurs. The age and character of the parent stock, the length of time the male bird has been with the flock are also important questions with respect to egg fertility. At the outset it should be pointed out that fertility and "hatchability" are not necessarily identical. An egg may be fertile and still the germ does not have sufficient vitality to produce a healthy chick under the ordinary conditions of incubation. In a series of incubator experiments at the H. Island station, of 8,677 eggs tested, per cent were found to be fertile while only 46 per cent of the fertile eggs, or 38.6 per cent of the total number of eggs hatched under the conditions of the tests.

The various observations made while not entirely conclusive, indicate that, in order to secure fertile eggs which will hatch, the laying hens must not be kept in very warm quarters or over fed; males must be with the hens continuously and only eggs should be used which were produced after the male has been with the hens several days. Only those from very vigorous parent stock, those known to produce a high percentage of fertile eggs (hens widely in this respect) should be used. The hens should be allowed to lay after each laying period, while eggs should be handled carefully, subjected to extremes of temperature in storage and used only when comparatively fresh.

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Simple, strong, durable and never out of fix



Will run in lighter winds, pump more water and last longer than any other windmill made. They are first class, high grade and thoroughly reliable. Will operate any kind of a pump and deliver the goods, no matter how deep your well or how far you want to force the water. Made in 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 foot sizes. Send for descriptive outfits. Tell us what you want. We've got the goods and they are Never Out of Fix.

THE CLIPPER WINDMILL AND PUMP CO., Topeka, Kansas

# THE GLIDE GRADER DITCHER No. 1 LEVELER

A 2 HORSE, 1 MAN ROAD MACHINE



SHIPPED ON FREE TRIAL

Especially designed for leveling and preparing irrigated land. No neck weight. Flanged wheels. Pivot axle. Frame 30 inches from ground. Direct lever connection with blade permitting instant operation. Best and lowest price machine on the market. Good Roads Book Sent Free.

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

**\$7.55 Buys Best 140-Egg Incubator**  
Double cases all over; best copper tank; nursery, self-regulating. Best 140-chick hot-water brooder. \$4.95. Both ordered together \$11.50. Freight prepaid (E. of Rockies). No machines at any price are better. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for book today or send price now and save time. Belle City Incubator Company, Box 13 Racine, Wisconsin.

**LIFE PRODUCERS SUCCESSFUL INCUBATORS**  
**LIFE PRESERVERS SUCCESSFUL BROODERS**  
The only machines that rival the mother hen. Sold on a Direct-to-You Plan. Big FREE Incubator Book and more small chicks, ducks and turkeys sent for 10c. **WILSON'S INCUBATOR CO., 63 Second St., Des Moines, Ia.**



**You Hear when you use Wilson's Common Ear Drums**  
The only scientific sound conductors. Invisible, comfortable, efficient. They fit in the ear. Doctors recommend them. Thousands testify to their perfection and to benefits derived. Information and book of letters from many users, free. **WILSON EAR DRUM CO., 633 Todd Building Louisville, Kentucky**

# The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

### OFFICERS.

Master.....George Black, Olathe  
Overseer.....Albert Radcliff, Topeka  
Lecturer.....A. P. Reardon, McLouth  
Secretary.....O. F. Whitney, North Topeka  
Chairman of Executive Committee.....  
.....W. T. Dickson, Carbondale  
Chairman of Legislative Committee.....  
.....W. H. Coultis, Richland  
Chairman of Committee on Education.....  
.....E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence  
Chairman of Insurance Committee.....  
.....I. D. Hibner, Olathe  
Chairman of Woman's Work Committee.....  
.....L. Mabel Waters, Berryton

### Grange Notes.

Many men walk over their farms among the cows, the growing crops, and work hard, but some way they don't see straight, the mental sight is dull. They don't think with force and to a purpose and never get far in the solving of any problem. No man is too old to ask questions, to think and learn.

Our observation is that a Grange is operated by the Master and Secretary entirely too much. The Master calls to order and the Secretary receives the dues, a new member is obligated and then close. Every officer should feel that the success of the Grange depends upon the efficiency of his particular office. Have plenty of committees and see that they are active and make regular reports. Make business for committees, even of it is only a committee on ventilation, then you will have interest manifested, and that is what makes a live, successful Grange.

### The Grange in Business.

The Grange is not without good methods for the farmer. It has taught him so far as possible to buy and sell for cash, and to sell less grain and more live stock. That this has been the wisest course is borne out by past experience. The Grange has cultivated closer relations between the manufacturer and the farmer that undue profits may not be exacted, and much good has come to all farmers throughout this effort.

### Some Timely Questions.

- Here are ten questions pertinent to the season. Some of them may be of interest to your grange:
1. How does increased membership indicate success?
  2. Which will be the most successful for the granger, voting for party or agricultural interests?
  3. How can we better cooperate in buying and selling supplies for the Grange membership?
  4. Should the State Grange cooperate in this line of work?
  5. How can this best be done?
  6. Will some one send an answer to this for KANSAS FARMER?
  7. Can more be made in buying Grange supplies, than in selling Grange products?
  8. Upon whom in the Grange should the duty of organization of this line of work fall? Should there be an office created for this line of work?—Grange Review.

### Organize a Grange and Study Farming at Home.

This is the day of the student. Farm papers are better than ever before and are read more carefully than ever before. A few years ago the "book farmer" was scorned but he is now getting the big crop. What is a "book farmer" today? He is the man who is trying to learn from others and apply his learning to his own daily work. Can a man learn to farm from a book? Yes and no. Nothing will supply native ability and common sense, but books will enable a man to know the reason for things he has seen and not understood. He can learn about how to study his soil, the philosophy of tillage, the value of manures, the balanced ration for his cattle and hogs, how to care for an orchard or garden, how to meet the ravages of insect pests, etc. The farmer's wife and daughter are realizing that there is a science in the selection and preparation of human foods as well as in the finding of a balanced ration for live stock.—Oliver Wilson.

A long head is of more worth than a long face.

# The Meaning of "Gold-Filled"

**B**Y far the greater number of men and women who buy gold watches choose a gold-filled case. Gold-filled means two layers of solid gold stiffened with a layer of metal alloy between. It makes a firmer case than solid gold, and it costs much less.

If the two plates of gold are heavy enough they will wear a lifetime. But you see the temptation to irresponsible manufacturers to roll the gold layers to a mere film and increase the center layer of base metal.

What is worse, the maker of the shoddy filled case can stamp it "Guaranteed for 20 years" or "Guaranteed for 25 years," and there is no law to prevent him.

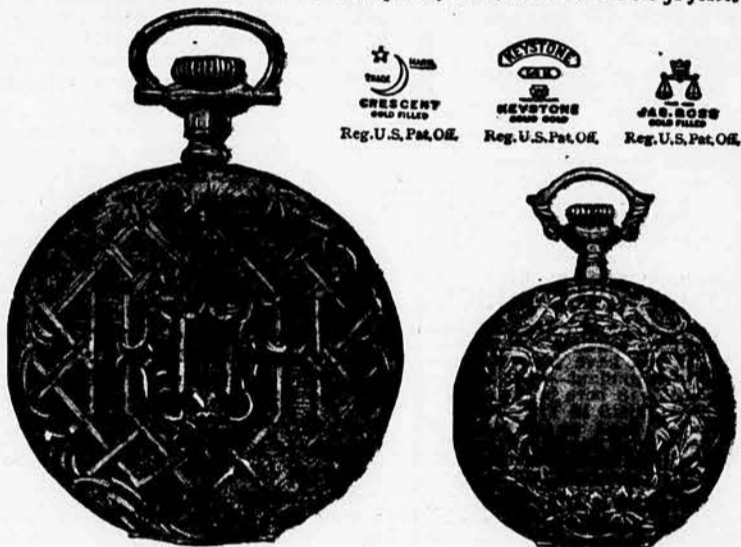
A good many jewelers buy and sell by the guarantee.

Remember when you buy your watch to inquire about the case. Remember, also, that the guarantee stamp is no safe guide.

Fortunately, there is a way you can protect yourself—a way you can be absolutely sure of wearing qualities. Demand a filled case made by the people who make the finest solid gold cases in the world. That means a "Crescent Filled Case" or a "Jss. Boas Filled Case"—both made by the Keystone people, who produce the Keystone Solid Gold Watch Cases.

If you want to be doubly sure, don't trust your memory—cut these trade-marks out of the magazine and take them with you to the jeweler.

These marks are standard with the fine jewelry trade, and have been for 50 years.



CRESCENT GOLD FILLED Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.  
KEYSTONE GOLD FILLED Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.  
JAS. BOAS GOLD FILLED Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

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## Ideal Overalls

Next to wear and real comfort, their main feature is fine appearance. They fit like trousers. Examine them next time you go to town. If your dealer doesn't sell them, write for name of one who does. Don't take any other kind. We make styles for men, youths and boys. Jackets, too—as good as the overalls. Write for interesting novelty for the children and our booklet on Ideal Work Clothes—overalls, shirts, duck and corduroy coats—and dress shirts. Both free if you just mention your dealer's name.

M. E. SMITZ & CO., Sole Manufacturers  
909 Fernam St., Omaha

If you have a rough piece of stony land that does not bring any revenue, just try planting it to pear trees. Pears do not need or want a very rich soil and they will thrive on such land. They need attention, however, and will amply repay it. Keep the stock out and spray the trees and you may look for good results.

Prof. S. J. Hunter of the University of Kansas is quoted as saying that the best way to kill off the grasshopper pest in the alfalfa fields is with the disc harrow. This not only destroys the grasshoppers but it insures a much more vigorous growth of alfalfa.

### Axle Grease Injures Trees.

Last fall I smeared some trees with axle grease to keep the rabbits from peeling them and this spring I found I had killed all the small trees. The bark was dead and black just as far as the grease went, although the tops started to grow. Perhaps my experience will save trees for others.—Charles C. Nimz, Bazine, Kan.

One farmer whose garden suffers from both jack rabbits and jack frost, has adopted a plan by which he secures good results and protects his property. He gets a large number of tin cans, melts the bottoms off of them and sets them over the young plants when first put out. If jack frost threatens he throws a handful of straw on top of each and finds they are fully protected, while the bright tin of the can frightens away the marauding jack rabbits. In his practice these cans are not removed until fall, and if a dry spell comes it is an easy matter to fill each one with water and let it seep away into the ground about the roots of the plant.

Buyers are scouring the entire state of Kansas for the purchase of walnut trees. The demand for this lumber is so strong that stumps are bought. It has been found in some cases that farmers have burned up for firewood many hundred dollars' worth of walnut timber that would have been greedily taken up by these buyers had the two been brought together. This suggests that there are many farms which contain steep or rocky hillsides, that are not available for cultivation, which can be made useful in the production of walnut, hickory or other valuable trees. One farmer has seven rows of walnut trees planted entirely around his home quarters, and while he stood the jokes and jibes of his neighbors for a number of years, he now finds that this is the most profitable crop he has on the place.

### Save the Plums.

Please publish in KANSAS FARMER a remedy to prevent plums from falling from trees just prior to ripening. The large plums seem to be attacked the worst. The trouble seems to be caused by an insect.—H. N. Richardson, Belleville, Kan.

This trouble is probably due to the insect known as the plum curculio. This is the most destructive enemy of the plum grower. In its mature state it is a small, hard beetle with a long snout. It appears in the plum orchard early in spring and feeds upon the foliage and flowers until the fruit is formed. It then attacks the young plums both for food and as a place for the deposit of its eggs.

The insect cuts little crescent-shaped marks in the skin of the fruit in which to deposit its eggs. The grubs eat their way towards the pit and become mature in a few weeks and the plum falls to the ground.

Formerly Paris green was sprayed upon the trees as a remedy, but now arsenate of lead is found to be better. This is made by dissolving separately 22 ounces of sugar of lead or lead

acetate and 8 ounces of sodium arsenate and then thoroughly stirring these into 50 gallons of water.

Spray this upon the trees thoroughly just before blossoms open. Spray again just after the blossoms fall. Then, about 15 days after the second spraying, the trees may be sprayed a third time and again after the middle of June. If the trees are affected by fruit and leaf spot Bordeaux mixture may be used instead of the 100 gallons of water in the preparation of the spray. The commercially prepared arsenate of lead is much more satisfactory to us and the difference in cost is very slight. It will not burn the foliage as will Paris green even when mixed as strong as 3 pounds or more to the barrel of water.

### Old Orchards Need Fertilizers.

In the case of orchards of some age or on thin land we regard the application of fertilizers very important. Whoever saw a fat calf troubled with vermin? It is the poor, thin, scrawny animal that suffers. Likewise it is our belief that orchard trees that are properly nourished and in full vigor can endure fungus diseases better than those trees which are in an impoverished condition on exhausted land. Careful experiments by the state institution of Missouri have demonstrated that vigorous, well nourished trees can endure without harm a temperature of 60 degrees below freezing point. With this thought in mind we are at this time hauling 80,000 pounds of stable litter weekly from three and a half to four miles to our orchards. We are applying 400 pounds of manure to each tree. If the litter is very coarse we apply under the branches along the rows out of the way of cultivation one way. If the manure is fine and can be worked in the ground with a disc, then we prefer to scatter over the entire area.

An experiment conducted along this line some years ago in these same orchards indicates that stable litter applied to bearing orchards was worth \$1 per load the first year and its beneficial effects were apparent for a number of years. In one orchard and on one variety there we made very heavy applications of stable litter, under bearing trees, we secured an annual yield three years in succession, at the rate of 1,500 bushels of apples per acre. This return was secured in one of our closely planted orchards where the apple trees stood 12½-20 feet, giving each tree 250 feet of space or at the rate of 174 trees per acre. This excessive production, however, seemed to weaken the trees and they have not proved to be as long lived as the same variety planted where they had more room and less exhaustive over-bearing.

We are also hauling 300 loads of straw into our orchards. We use this as a mulch 8 feet in width on the row under the branches. We will continue to cultivate the middle of the rows. On side hills liable to wash, when under cultivation, we cover the entire area, and thus shut off the tendency to loss of surface soil.—E. F. Stephens, Crete, Neb.

Under present conditions there is too much of the old and out-of-date system in our school methods. The training of the rank and file of the real farmers in agricultural lines is yet left to parent farmers who teach their boys as they were taught and so perpetuate the methods of a generation ago. Their schooling is received in foster schools with town books, methods and courses of study. City teachers are employed and thus the city dominates the farm and the boys are taught to learn it. Ninety-five per cent of the rural school children never get any other school training and they are certainly entitled to some instruction along the lines of their daily work.

**THE PURITY** of Paris Green is the important thing to consider when you buy it; what it does, depends on what it is.

**C. T. Reynolds Paris Green** is the best to use because it is of full strength, unadulterated; reliable; goes farther and does more.

Devoe Arsenate of Lead and Devoe Lime and Sulphur Solution are perfect sprays for all fruit trees and foliage plants.

Be sure of what you buy; our name is a safe guide.

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Van Natta Drug Co., St. Joseph, Mo.  
Arnold Drug Co., Topeka, Kan.  
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Greatest Drouth Resister on earth. Yield last season 85 bushels per acre. No rain from May 15 till September 1. Price \$2.00 per bushel. In lots of five bushels or more, \$1.50 per bushel.

## Robert I. Young

R. F. D. NO. 9.

St. Joseph, Mo.

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JOHN HEROLD,

Lock Box 14, Lewiston, Nebraska.

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Alfalfa Stack Covers pay for themselves twice over in one season. We make GOOD covers and sell direct for manufacturer's wholesale prices. All sizes for all stacks. Ropes over 7 ft. on sides; one in center on ends. We run seams across stack; no-leak covers. This makes strongest, no-leak covers. 8, 10 and 12 ounce goods used. Save 12 per cent protecting hay stacks against rain. Write us sizes you want. We will send cloth samples with prices. Covers shipped same day we get orders.

BEATRICE TENT & AWNING CO.,  
Box 607, Beatrice, Neb.

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## RIST'S REID'S YELLOW DENT

Write for my Circular giving References, High Yields, Tests, Prizes Won and Guarantee of my Seed.  
FRANK J. RIST, Humboldt, Neb.

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every part and its mechanical operation  
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at home and on the road.

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instructors and mechanics is the result of years of experi-  
ence and is the best and most complete course of the kind  
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# HOME CIRCLE



**Steamed Loaf.**  
One quart buttermilk, 1/2 cup mo-  
lasses, 2 even teaspoonfuls of soda.  
Stir thin, using two-thirds cornmeal  
and one-third flour. Steam two hours  
and then bake for one-half hour.

**Oat Meal Cookies.**  
Three-fourths cup of lard or lard  
and butter, 2 cups of brown sugar, 2  
cups of oat meal, 2 eggs, 4 table-  
spoonfuls sour cream, 1 teaspoonful  
soda, 1 cup raisins, a little salt, nuts  
cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg. Add flour  
to form a very stiff batter and drop  
on buttered tins with a teaspoon.

1728. Smoker's Pillow Top.  
This design is to be executed in



outline embroidery. Tinted on art  
cloth 30 cents; perforated pattern 25  
cents; transfer pattern 10 cents.

8866. Ladies' Dressing Sacque with  
Peplum, Body and Sleeve in One.  
A dressing sacque is a necessity in  
every feminine wardrobe. This model  
is very simply made. The front  
closes at the side and a short peplum  
or skirt piece gives the necessary  
length to the sacque below the waist-



line. The shoulder seam extends the  
entire length of the sleeve which may  
be finished in full or shorter length.  
Figured challis, cashmere, crepe de  
chine, or cotton crepe, silk, lawn,  
crossbar muslin, flannel and flannel-  
ette are all appropriate for this de-  
sign. The pattern is cut in 5 sizes:  
34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure.  
It requires 3 yards of 44 inch material  
for the 36 inch size. A pattern of this  
illustration mailed to any address on  
receipt of 10 cents in silver or  
stamps.

**Farmers' Wives' Institutes.**  
ORGANIZATIONS TO BE FORMED AND  
CALLED WOMEN'S AUXILIARIES.

We have come to see that right liv-  
ing is equally important to women  
and men, and if right living then,  
right training for living is also as  
necessary to women as to men. If  
training constitutes education and ed-  
ucation is that which fits one for life,  
then should educational systems con-  
form to the needs of life. We should  
begin to look about us to see what  
life our women are leading and if our  
educational system supplies the  
proper training for that life. With  
this inquiry in mind, we realize, as

we study our public school system,  
that the majority of our girls sooner  
or later become homemakers and it  
does not take more than a moment  
to decide that the present system  
leads away from, rather than toward  
the home. Because of this condition  
our most prominent educators are ac-  
cordingly making such changes in  
colleges and universities and in high  
schools as will counteract this evil.  
The training of these future home-  
makers is partly assured, if they be-  
long to that class of young girls  
whose parents are able and willing to  
send them through a high school, a  
college or a university where home  
economics is taught. But unfortu-  
nately there is a large class of girls  
who for some reason, good or other-  
wise, will never go as far as a high  
school in their education, yet they  
will in time enter homes of their own.  
In the meantime they may enter any  
one of the 342 professions now open  
to women and however expert they  
may become in their chosen work  
they will leave it without having  
gained any sort of preparation to en-  
ter the most important of all profes-  
sions, the homemaker's. This, too,  
when the world has recognized that  
homemaking is a regular profession.

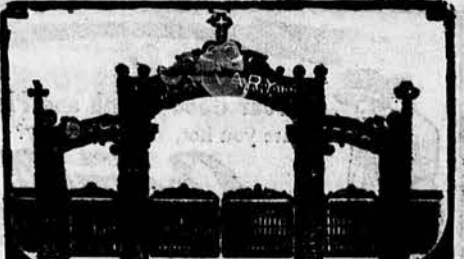
The vast army of mothers and  
those already in homes of their own  
make another class. For them there  
is no hope of further schooling. They  
realize their needs. They know that  
home life has become revolutionized  
and that there are new conditions to  
be met, but although they are alive  
with instinct they cannot make it  
supply experience nor supplant train-  
ing. To many of these poverty is  
well known, to many others a com-  
fortable living is all they can hope  
for; for only a few is there plenty.  
To all of them a knowledge of the  
nutritive value of foods and their re-  
lative costs is requisite. The only  
avenue for further education along  
these lines that is open to the women  
of the two last named classes must  
be approached by means of their own  
individual efforts. These women may  
have the opportunity of meeting to-  
gether and assisting each other  
through various forms of organiza-  
tions. The State Agricultural Col-  
lege has a plan of this sort which it  
is offering to the women of these last  
classes through the women's auxil-  
iary to the regular farmers' institute.  
While this system is somewhat new  
in Kansas, wherever it has been tried  
out good has followed in its wake and  
there has been a noticeable growth  
in love of home as well as a more  
proper recognition of the just de-  
mands of society.

**PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.**  
From the title one might suppose  
that only farmers' wives were eligi-  
ble to membership, but we maintain  
that a homemaker's work is practi-  
cally the same, regardless of the lo-  
cation of the home, whether it be in  
town or on the farm. So all women  
are eligible to membership in the au-  
xiliaries who desire to improve them-  
selves, to see other local talent de-  
veloped and the entire community  
brought into a better sort of life.

The plan is a simple one and pro-  
vides for the following:  
Each auxiliary should be organized  
and should adopt some form of a con-  
stitution with a president, vice presi-  
dent, secretary and treasurer, or a  
secretary-treasurer in one. There  
may be as many or as few commit-  
tees as the auxiliary cares to have,  
but in the suggestive constitution  
which is forwarded to all members,  
the officers constitute an executive  
and program committee.

As soon as the membership is de-  
termined upon, a full list of all mem-  
bers with the correct address of each  
should be sent to the extension de-  
partment of the Kansas State Agri-  
cultural College. The executive com-  
mittee shall decide upon the time and  
place of each monthly meeting and  
as soon as the date is fixed notifica-  
tion of it should be sent to the ex-  
tension office as far in advance of the  
meeting as possible.

(Continued on page 19.)



**Ornamental Entrances**  
For Cemeteries, Parks, Public Grounds,  
Country Homes, Private Grounds or Drives, Etc.  
**Cyclone**  
**GATES AND FENCES**  
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They give beauty and distinction as well as perfect pro-  
tection from trespass and depredation.  
The Fence is made of heavy wire, heavily galvanized.  
Self adjusting to uneven ground. Won't sag or slacken.  
Easily put up on steel or wooden posts.  
Our free catalog shows many beautiful exclusive patterns  
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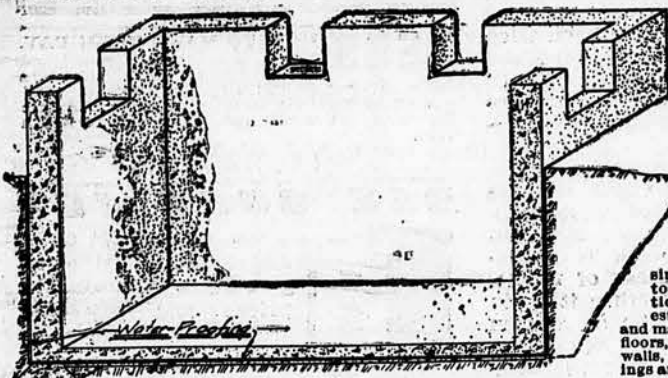
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### CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR. RUIZ GREGGORIO.

HE RODE easily, as one born to the saddle, the leathers creaking musically under him to keep time to the shuffling fox-trot of the wiry little range pony. Once free of the mining camp and out upon the mesa, he found a corn-husk wrapper and his bag of dry tobacco and deftly rolled a cigarette, doing it with one hand, cowboy fashion. When the cigarette was lighted, the horseman ahead was a mere khaki-colored dot, rising and falling in the mellowing distance. With the eye of a plainsman he measured the trail's length to the broken hill range where the Pannikin emerges from its final wrestle with the gorges. Then he glanced up at the dull crimson spot in the murky sky that marked the sun's altitude. There was time sufficient—and the trail was long enough. He did not push his horse out of the shuffling trot. At the portal hills the horseman now disappearing over the rim of the high mesa would slacken speed. In the canyon itself a dog could not go faster than a walk.

On the lower mesa the Mexican picked up the galloping dot again, holding it in view until it halted on the river bank a hundred yards below the entrance to the canyon. Since the water was low in the ford, the river bank hid the crossing, and the Mexican drew rein and waited for the dot to reappear on the opposite shore.

A slow minute was lost; then a second and a third. The man in the corded sombrero and laced buckskins touched his horse's flank with a spur and crept forward at a walk, keeping his eyes fixed upon the point where the quarry ought to come in sight again. When three more minutes passed and the farther shore was still a deserted blank, the Mexican dug both rowels into his mustang and galloped down to the river, muttering curses in the patois of his native Sonora.

Apparently the closing in had been delayed too long. There were fresh hoof-prints in the marl of the hither approach to the shallow ford, but none to match them on the farther side. The Mexican crossed hastily and searched for the outcoming hoof-marks. The rocky bar which formed the northern bank of the stream told him nothing.

Now it is only in the imagination of the wordsmith that the villain in the play is gifted with super-natural powers of discernment. Ruiz Gregorio Maria y Alvarez Mattacheo, familiarly and less cumbrously known as "Mexican George," was a mere murderer, with a quick eye for gun-sights and a ready and itching trigger finger. But he was no Vidocq, to know by instinct which of the two trails, the canyon passage or the longer route over the hills, Ford had chosen.

Having two guesses he made the wrong one first, urging his mustang toward the canyon trail. A stumbling half-mile up the narrow cleft of the river's path revealing nothing, he began to reconsider. Drawing a second blank of the same dimensions, he turned back to the ford and tried the hill trail. At the end of the first hundred yards on the new scent, he came again upon the fresh hoof-prints, and took off the brow-cramping hat to swear the easier.

Two courses were now open to him: to press hard upon the roundabout hill trail in the hope of overtaking the engineer before he could reach the Horse Creek camp, or to pass by the shorter

route to the upper ford to head him off at the river crossing. The Mexican gave another glance at the dull red spot in the western sky and played for safety. The waylaying alternative commended itself on several counts. The canyon trail was the shorter and it could be traversed leisurely and in daylight. Pressing his livery hack as he could, Ford would scarcely reach the crossing at the mouth of Horse Creek before dusk. Moreover, it would be easier to wait and to smoke than to chase the quarry over the hills, wearing one's pinto to the bone.

Ruiz Gregorio Maria set his horse once more at the task of picking a path among the canyon builders, riding loosely in the saddle, first in one stirrup and then in the other, and smoking an unbroken succession of the corn-husk cigarettes.

One small cloud flecked the sky of satisfaction. His instructions had been explicit. If Ford should resign, quit, wash his hands of the Pacific Southwestern, he might be suffered to escape. If not—there was only one condition attached to the alternative: what was done must be done neatly, with despatch, and at a sufficient distance from any of the MacMorrogh camps to avert even the shadow of suspicion.

Now the upper crossing of the waylayings was within a stone's throw of the end-of-track yards; nay, within an amateur's pistol shot of the commensary buildings. But Ruiz Gregorio, weighing all the possibilities, found them elastic enough to serve the purpose. A well-calculated shot from behind a sheltering boulder, the heaving of the body into the swift torrent of the Pannikin, and the thing was done. What damning evidence might afterward come to the light of day, if indeed, it should ever come to light, would be fished out of the stream far enough from any of the MacMorrogh camps.

Thus Ruiz Gregorio Maria y Alvarez, lolling lazily in his saddle while the hard-breathing mustang picked a tollsome path among the strawn boulders and through the sliding shale beds, did not even flinch; an alibi might not be needful, but it would be easy to provide one. Young Jack Benson, if he were other, would know that Ford had taken one of the shorter trails from Copah to the camp at Horse Creek. Bueno! Ruiz Gregorio, could slip across the river in the dusk when the thing was done, skirt the headquarters camp undisturbed, and present himself a little later at Senor Frisbie's camp of the track-layers, coming as it were, direct from Copah, almost upon the heels of Senor Benson. After that, who could connect him with the dead body of a man fished out of a river twenty, fifty, a hundred miles away?

There was a weak link in the chain. Ruiz Gregorio's child-like plot turned upon one pivot of hazard—hazard most likely to be ignored by so good a marksman as the "man-killer." One shot he might permit himself with little danger of drawing a crowd from the mess tent and the sleeping shanties of the Horse Creek camp. Two would bring the men to their doors. Any greater number would be taken as a signal of a free fight needing spectators. Hence the first shot must suffice.

The Mexican bore this in mind when in the early dusk, he chose his ambushing boulder so near the descending hill trail that a stout club might have been substituted for the pistol. The been substituted for the pistol. The arriving at his post opposite the camp weather promise was for a starless night, but the electric arc-lights were already scintillating at their masts in the headquarters railroad yard.

Empire Builders. Copyright 1907 by Frances Lynde.



across the Pennikin. Later, when the daylight was quite gone and the electric whiteness in the night, Ruiz Gregorio wished he had chosen otherwise. The camp lights shone full upon him and on the mustang standing with drooped head at his elbow, and the trail on the other side of the boulder was in shadow.

He was about to take the risk of moving farther up the hill-path to a less exposed lurking place, was hesitating only because his indolent soul rebelled at the thought of having to drag Ford's body so many added steps to its burial in the river, when the clink of shod hoofs upon stone warned him that the time for scene-shifting had passed. Pushing the mustang out of the line of sight from the trail, he flattened himself against the great rock and waited.

Ford rode down the last declivity cautiously, for his horse's sake. The trail came out of the hills abruptly, dropping into the rock-strewn river valley within hailing distance of the camp. Well within the sweep of the masthead lights across the stream, the boulder-strewn flat was as light as day save where the sentinel rocks flung their shadows; and promptly at the first facing of the bright electric, Ford's horse stumbled aside from the path and began to take short cuts between the thick-standing boulders for the river. This was how the Mexican, instead of having his victim at a complete disadvantage, found himself suddenly uncovered by the flank, exposed, recognized, and hailed in no uncertain tones.

"Hello, Mattacheco! what are you doing here?" Ford had a flash-light picture of the horse standing with its muzzle to the ground; of the man flattened against the rock. Then he saw the dull gleam of the lights upon blued metal. "You devil!" he shouted; and unarmed as he was, spurred his tired beast at the assassin.

Here, then, was the weak link in Ruiz Gregorio's chain twisted to the breaking point at the very outset. Instead of taking a deliberate pot-shot at an unsuspecting victim, he was obliged to face about, to fire hastily at a charging enemy and to spring nimbly aside to save himself from being ridden down. The saving jump was an awkward one: it brought him into breath-taking collision with the upjerked head of the mustang. When he had recovered his feet and his presence of mind the charging whirlwind had dashed through the shallows of the Pennikin and a riderless horse was clattering across the tracks in the railroad yard.

The Mexican waited prudently to see what the camp would say to the single shot. It said nothing; it might have been deserted for all the indications here were of life in it. Ruiz Gregorio snatched the empty shell from his weapon replacing it with a loaded one, and mounted and rode slowly through the ford. The riderless horse disappearing across the tracks gave him good hope that the hasty shot had accomplished all that a deliberate one might have.

There was no dead man tumbled in a heap in the railroad yard, as he had hoped to find. Silence, the silence of desertion, brooded over the masthead trees. Vainfully the Mexican searched the verge of the river, in the black shadows cast by the crowding material cars. Finally he crossed over to the straggling street of the camp, walking slowly and leading the spent mustang. Silence here, too, broken only by the pattering sizzle of the electric. The huge mess tent was dark; there were no lights, save in the closed commissary and in the president's car: no lights, and not a man of the camp's crowding labor army to be seen.

At a less strenuous moment the man would have been puzzled by the unusual stillness and the air of desertion. As it was, he was alertly probing the car-flung shadows. The engineer, if only wounded, would doubtless try to hide in the shadows in the railroad yard.

The Mexican left his horse in the camp street and made an instant search between and under the material cars, coming out now and again to stare suspiciously at the president's private car, standing alone on the sidewalk directly opposite the commissary. The Nadia was occupied. It was lighted within, and the window shades were drawn down. Ruiz Gregorio could never get far from the lighted car without being irresistibly drawn back to it, and finally he darted back in time to see a man rise up out of the shadow of the nearest box-car, spring to the platform of the Nadia and kick hastily at the locked door. The door was opened immediately by some one else—but not before the Mexican's revolver had barked five times with the rapid staccato of a machine gun.

When Ruiz Gregorio, dropping the smoking weapon into its holster, would have mounted to put into instant action the plan of the well-considered alibi, a barrel-bodded figure launched itself from the commissary porch, and a vigorous hand dragged horse and man into the shadow of the stables.

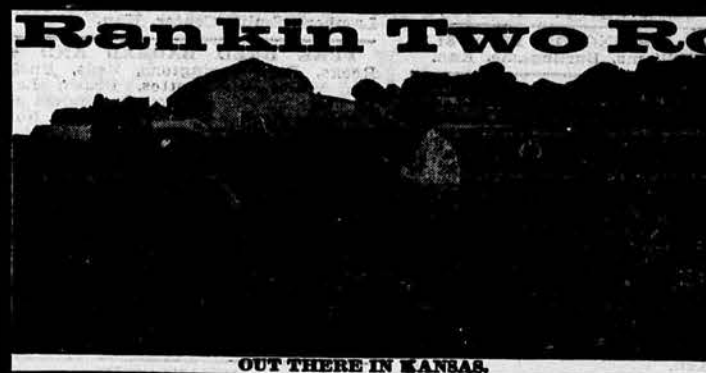
"Off wid you now, you blunderin' go divvie!" grunted the MacMorrogh bravely. "It's all av our necks ye've put into a rope, this time damn you!" The Mexican had dismounted and was calmly reloading his pistol.

"You t'ink-a he's not-a sufficiently pu da proof si?" "You'll come wid me" raved the big contractor. "Tis out av your clumsy hands, now, ye black-hearted blunderin' Mexican betune a Digger Indian and The back room of the commissary to which the MacMorrogh led the way held three men; Eckstein, and the two

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younger members of the contracting firm. They had heard the fusillade in the camp street and were waiting for news. Brian MacMorrogh gave it, garnished with many oaths.

"The pin-brained omadhaun av a Mexican has twisted a rope for all av us! He's let Ford come back, alive; let him get to the very dure av the president's car! Then, begorra! he must nades show himself under the electric and open fire on the man who was kicking at the dure and looking shraight at him!"

Eckstein asked a single question. "Did he get him? If he's dead he can't very well tell who shot him."

"That's the hell av it!" raged the big man. "Who's to know?"

Eckstein spat out the extinct cigar stump he was chewing.

"We are to know—beyond a question of doubt, this time. Who is in the Nadia, besides Ford?"

"The two naygurs."

"No one else?"

MacMorrogh shook his head. "No wan."

"You are sure Mr. Adair and Brissac are out of the way?"

"They got Gallagher to push them up to Frisbie's track camp in Misther North's car an hour before dark."

"None of your men are likely to drift in from the other way up the line?"

"Not unless somebody carries the news av the gold strike—and theres nobody going that way to carry it. The camp's empty but for us."

Eckstein rose and buttoned his coat. "You have held your own strikers—the men you can depend upon: how many do we count, all told?"

"Thirteen, counting the five av us here, and the felly that runs the electric light plant."

"I'm; it's a hell of a risk: thirteen men knowing what only one should know—and what that one should hurry to forget. But your butter-fingered Mexican has left us no choice. Ford knows enough now to send some of us over the road for life. If he got into that car alive, he must never come out of it alive."

Brian MacMorrogh had unlocked the cupboard in the corner of the room. It was a well-filled gun-rack, and he was passing the Winchesters out to his brothers.

"Tis so," he said briefly. Then: "Tis the two naygurs in the car: what av thim, Misther Eckstein?"

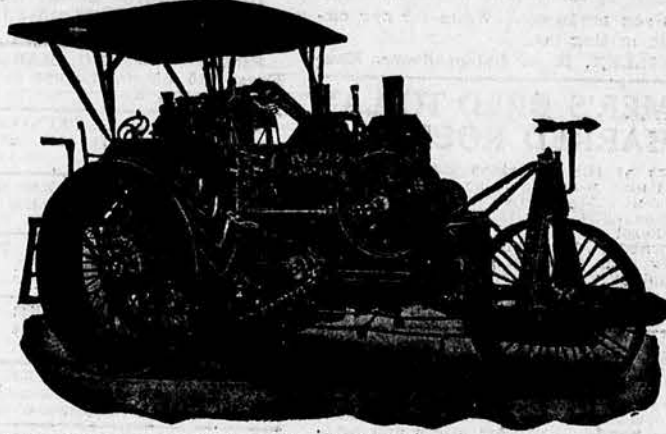
Eckstein took one of the guns and emptied the magazine to make sure of the loading.

"We are thirteen to one; the negroes don't count," he replied coldly. "Call in your men and we'll go and do what's got to be done."

(Continued next week.)

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DEER PARK STOCK FARM. Bred Poland Chinas headed by the Impudence E. L. and Noble Chief by Impudence E. L. and Dawley's S. P. D. A. WOLFERSPERGER, Council Grove, Kansas.

SULLIVAN COUNTY HERD. Poland Chinas; 200 head in herd; best known to the breed. For sale, eight fall gilts; also eight Collier pigs. WALTER BRON, Humbria, Missouri.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS. Gold Standard by Chief Gold Dust in service. Sows represent the most noted big-type strains. Choice lot of spring pigs. WALTER HILDWEIN, Fairview, Kansas.

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS FOR SALE—50 extra fall pigs, both sexes, with size and quality; priced to sell; descriptions guaranteed. Write us. F. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kansas.

GOLD METAL 45343 By Bell Metal 40388 heads my herd of big type Polands. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prices right. JOHN C. HALDERMAN, Burchard, Neb.

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

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

FALL BOARS A Few Fall Boars Sired by EXPANSIVE 34723 For Sale Cheap, if Taken at Once. H. B. WALTER, Effingham, Kansas.

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

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

LAREDO HERD Poland Chinas, headed by Impudence Style 182278 and F. R.'s Meddler by Meddler for sale, 15 fall gilts bred for fall farrow and 9 other gilts. G. W. MCKAY, Laredo, Mo.

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

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

BIG HADLEY, BIG HUTCH AND EXPANSION BLOOD Predominate in my herd. Herd boars: Hutch Jr. by Big Hutch and King Hadley 2d by Big Hadley. Among sows are Granetta, litter sister to Bell Metal; Pan Princess, weight 725 lbs.; Mollie S., 750 lbs., and Bess Corwin, the dam of Expansion See, the biggest boar ever owned in the West. 90 choice pigs farrowed to date. Visitors always welcome. C. W. JONES, Solomon, Kansas.

FALL BOARS BY HADLEY BOY 48009 Out of strictly big type sows. Prices right. GEO. M. HULL, Route 1, Garnett, Kansas.

LARGE TYPE POLANDS. Toulon Prince 50559 heads herd. Bred gilts for sale; also some good August pigs, either sex. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When writing advertisers please mention KANSAS FARMER.

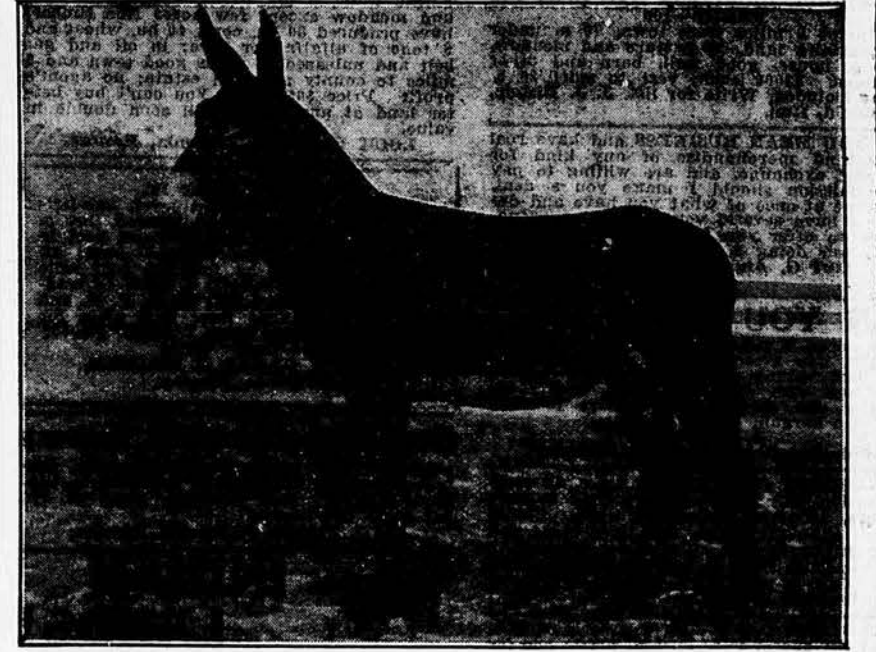
BERKSHIRES LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES Breeding Stock for Sale. H. U. McCURDY & CO., Hutchinson, Kansas.

BERKSHIRES—OVER 200 HEAD to select from. Choice boars and females of various ages. A nice lot of fall pigs priced reasonable. We guarantee satisfaction. LEON A. WAITE, Winfield, Kan.

CEDARDALE HERD of CHESTER WHITES I have a few choice April gilts bred to farrow in April. They have plenty of size, bone and finish. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write for catalog. J. S. KENNEDY, Blockton, Iowa.

W. H. RICHARDS, Importer PERCHERON AND BELGIAN HORSES. A car load of extra good 2-year-old and 3-year-old stallions recently arrived. Come and see these magnificent horses before you buy a stallion. I will make you some eye-opening prices just now. Barns only four blocks from A., T. & S. F. depot. EMPORIA, KAN. EASY TO GET THERE.

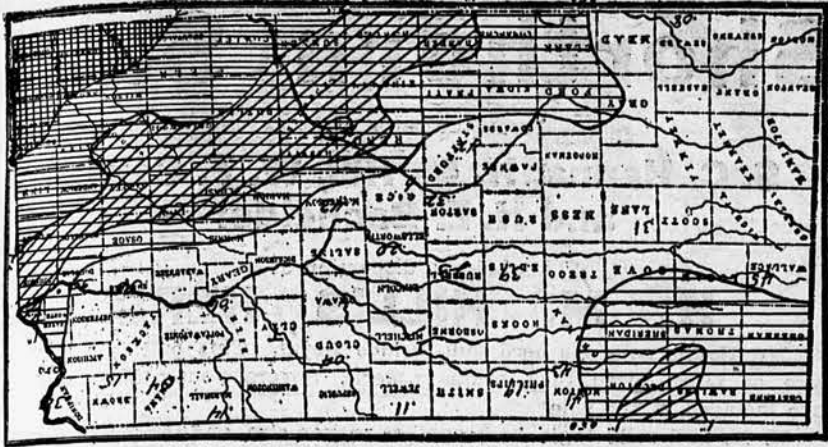
11-Kentucky Jacks-11 At the Topeka Fair Grounds For Sale Privately These jacks run in age from 2 to 8 years. All good ones. Owing to the lateness of the season we will sell them at a very low price. These jacks shipped from Flemingsburg, Ky., from the farm of Saunders & Maagard. Address Saunders & Maagard, Topeka, Kansas FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL OR FAIR GROUNDS,





# KANSAS CROP REPORT

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



UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORTS BY COUNTIES.

Allen—Total precipitation 1.99 inches. Weather conditions favorable. Soil moist. Sunshine below normal.

Anderson—But little farming done this week. Too wet and a little cold.

Barton—Oats and barley sowed. Ground preparing for corn. Rain is needed. High winds dried out the ground badly.

Bourbon—A good prospect for fruit. Cherries beginning to blossom. Farmers well up with their work. Plowing for corn. Grass looking fine.

Brown—Traces of snow on 1st. Oats sown. Wheat generally in good condition.

Clark—Damp and cloudy all week; also cold. Wind from north. Crops have made little or no progress. Too cold. Wheat light.

Decatur—Wheat 2 to 25 per cent stand before rain. New wheat coming since and looks somewhat better. Oats and barley O. K.

Decatur—Rain materially changed conditions for wheat. Oats and barley being sown. Alfalfa starting.

Elk—Rain stopped all work in field. Ground very wet. Very little corn planted. Alfalfa not all sowed yet and oats up.

Ellsworth—Wheat looking good. Rain not badly needed, but will do no harm.

Finney—Vegetation rather low. Plums just coming out. Alfalfa fields green. Wheat good color and good condition. Light growth. Farmers sowing oats and barley.

Ford—Seasonable showers, very helpful to wheat and alfalfa.

Gray—Oats coming up. Barley and speltz being sowed. Ground in fine shape.

Harper—Splendid rain. Weather cool. Peach crop probably by 1st of April.

Jewell—Oats sowed by 1st of April. Alfalfa starting. Windy about half of time. Ground being prepared for corn by disking. Little dry.

Johnson—Good rain 3d and 4th. Much needed. Peach and plum trees in bloom.

Lane—Light showers on 3d, which benefited wheat and spring crops. Grass starting a little, but needs warmer weather.

Linn—Heavy rains thoroughly wet the ground. Too wet for farm work. Wheat looks fine.

Lyon—With a little sunshing the crop conditions would be very favorable.

McPherson—Light rains timely and beneficial. Warmer weather needed. Trees not far advanced, early bloom killed.

Marshall—Light fall of sleet and snow on morning of 1st. Light showers 4th. Settling fruit trees. Spring plowing. Fall wheat looks fair. First fruit bloom on 5th. Week somewhat cold. Could use more moisture, but not suffering.

Marion—Plenty of rain past week. Oats coming up. Cool for several days. Farmers preparing for corn planting. Wheat sowed early looking fine.

Montgomery—Too wet for farm work. Wheat and oats growing nicely. Some corn planted.

Nemaha—Weather cold. Spring work going rapidly. Early oats coming up. Wheat looking fairly well. Good deal of plowing being done for corn. Grass growing slowly.

Norton—Wheat getting green again. Oats being planted and prospects for fruit good so far.

Wheat damaged by March winds, but rain 4th bringing it out. Oats about all sowed. 1st sowing up.

Phillips—Some warm days and frosty nights. One day of drizzling rain.

Rawlins—Long drouth broken by a good rain of .71 on 3d and .10 on 4th.

Rice—Weather cool and damp. Precipitation .31 on 2d and .9 on 3d. Wheat improved. Oats doing fairly well.

Sedgwick—Wheat and alfalfa growing nicely.

Seward—Wheat practically all blown out on March 26, on sandy land. Wheat small, but looks fairly well. Some oats and barley sown.

Summer—Too wet for farm work. Wheat coming out. Oats looks fine for length of time sown. Some corn planting last week. Beginning to look green.

Thomas—Wheat badly damaged by drouth and high winds. Not much spring grain sowed yet.

Wallace—Rain and sleet on 3d. Helped wheat. Freezing weather almost every night.

**Jersey Heifer for Sale.**  
Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan., have for sale the Jersey heifer, Queen Frost 243125, sired by King Frost 75846 and out of Decanter's Queen by Jewell's Decanter 64238. The heifer is safe in calf to the richly bred Golden Lad bull, Ooner's Eminent by Eminent Rosette, a noted Kinloch Farm bull. She is solid color and is priced at \$100. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

G. M. Hammond, Duroc Jersey breeder located at Manhattan, Kan., has had exceptionally good luck saving pigs this spring and has something like 200 at this time, a big lot of them by Tattarax, others by G. M.'s Col, and his other great boars. Mr. Hammond has a great line of sows and has divided the herd, arranging to operate from two different farms.

### Genuine Kentucky Jacks.

Eleven head of genuine Kentucky Jacks, straight from Flemmingsburg, Ky., are now at the new live stock pavilion on the State Fair grounds at Topeka awaiting buyers. These Jacks are a part of a cargo shipped here by Saunders & Maggard and they are being offered at bargain prices to close out. Because of the lateness of the season special prices will be made on these animals, but you will have to act quick. T. H. Terry, Bavaria, Kan., director of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, just bought one of these Jacks and thinks he is one of the best he has ever seen in his 20 years' experience as a breeder. Street cars run direct to the fair grounds from all depots in the city. Mr. Maggard, who is in charge, prefers to make special prices on these Jacks rather than ship them out. Now is your chance and these are real Kentucky Jacks. Come and see them or write to Saunders & Maggard, Topeka, Kan., and mention the Kansas Farmer.

I certainly have no complaint to make of the Kansas Farmer. I think you have always treated me fine, and I have not, so far, found it necessary to advertise in any other paper. I am looking for 165 pigs in March and April, and shall probably have

to use a larger advertising contract in disposing of that many.—Arthur Mosse, Breeder of O. I. C. Swine, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

### The Pearl Shorthorns.

C. W. Taylor, owner of the famous Pearl herd of Shorthorns, Route 2, Enterprise, Kan., announces that he now has 30 young bulls, ranging in age from 12 to 24 months and good individuals, for sale. He states that his sales have been very satisfactory thus far and he can give buyers a very choice selection of either reds or roans. The bulls now for sale are just as good as those recently sold and are a good, useful lot. Somebody can get good value for his money in the Pearl herd. Mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

### Twenty Roans and Whites.

The attention of all farmers, and especially Shorthorn breeders, is called to the catalog announcing the ninth annual Shorthorn sale of H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, Kan., and S. C. Hanna, Howard, Kan. This catalog is especially attractive because of the intense Cruickshank breeding shown in the pedigrees, as well as because of the fact that the cattle are fully equal to the promise made by the pedigrees. In this sale Mr. Hill will disperse his Shorthorn herd, and dispose of his wonderful herd bull, Ingie Lad, and 10 of his very best cows, most of which have Ingie Lad calves at foot. One of these cows was sired by Choice Goods, and will be sold with a heifer calf at foot. Mr. Hanna will sell Prince Royal, his junior herd bull, by Imp. Collynie. Both Ingie Lad and Collynie are represented in the sale by animals of both sexes. As in their former catalogs, the statements made are confined closely to facts and do not include any exaggeration or hot air announcements. This will probably be one of the very best offerings of cattle that will be made this year. Both breeding and individuality are of the highest. Those who are interested in securing new blood lines for their herds, or in starting with the best of foundation stock, should send for this catalog and make it the basis of study. Address Howard M. Hill, Lafontaine, Kan., and kindly mention Kansas Farmer.



IAMS AND A \$1,500 LIVE WIRE IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION—"IAMS' KIND." NO AUCTION BOY, BUT A MODEL OF 80 PRIZE WINNERS THAT IAMS HAS REDUCED THE PRICES ON \$200 TO \$500 FOR SIXTY DAYS.

### Who Is Who and Why Iams Is the "Wise Guy" Horseman and Not the "Lobster" After All.

"Ikey Horsemen," Iams, the "King Bee" "Peaches and Cream" horse importer, is on "Easy Street" and "six blocks" in advance and "going fast." His 1911 business exceeds all others in 29 years' business. He has just opened up a barn of "40 show horses" not seen by the public before and reduced prices \$200 to \$500 each. They are "medal winners" and the best lot of "top notchers" in the U. S., and they will all positively be sold. They are big, classy bargains never heard of before. "Dolly Dimples," "smile" and the world smiles with you. If you buy "Peaches and Cream" horses of Iams or "knock" and you "knock" alone, as Iams' top notchers cut prices and his cheerful grin will let you in to his "special marked down prices." Iams' six financial letters of recommendation from six of the best banks in Nebraska (shown in his 1911 catalog). They tell you why you should buy imported stallions and mares of Iams. His 29 years of successful business. His "one-half million dollars" behind his guarantee. The fact that he is a "live wire" business man and an expert horseman, in a "class by himself," and 20 years in advance. He makes all competitors "stammer and stutter" and get their "hammers" out for Iams. But "every knock" is a "boost" for Iams. As when stallion buyers visit "Iams Horse Emporium" they find Iams has the horses as represented and that Iams is a "prince among men" and "makes good" and his "old customers" are his best "whole page advertisers," "Ikey boys and girls, too." Iams has 60 prize winners in his barn from Paris, Brussels and European "horse shows." Iams "hypnotizes" buyers with "top notchers" at "bargain counter prices." Makes horsemen and women sit up and smile sweetly and sing "Iams' song." "Ikey Boys" buy "black and gray boys"

of Iams. Iams' 1911 horse catalog is an "eye opener," a "bunch of gold," the "book of books" to stallion and mare buyers. It is full of facts, truths, "business propositions" and 115 illustrations of the best and largest imported stallions and mares in the U. S. "True to life" in "every pose." This "warm book" is full of "Iams' kind"—the "wide-as-a-wagon" drafters—the real "peaches and cream" stallions. It shows the "tricks" of the "stallion peddlers" and "auction block" salesmen. It is the finest, most elaborate and "original" book in the world. Iams sells stallions on honor. A boy or lady can buy as cheap as a man and get a better horse of Iams, the "square deal" horseman. If you visit him and don't find every statement in his advertisements and catalog as represented you can get the \$500 that he hangs up. Sing Iams' money making song, "Ikey Boys." Then when you wish to buy the "largest boned," real "simon pure" "drafters" and save \$1,000 or more and get "square treatment" by a "horseman" that makes all competitors do all the wiggles of their own and a "few more" for 29 years, "just smoke," smoke and buy a ticket for "Iams' Horse Emporium." "Waltz me around again, Ikey," and stay and learn Iams' horse song—it's a hummer. Iams, the "square deal" horseman, is the largest individual importer and breeder of Percherons and Belgians in America. He sold 200 horses in 1910 and saved \$1,000 each to his customers and sold a better horse. He will save stallion buyers \$300,000 in 1911 and sell them a "peaches and cream" stallion or mare that will make them \$1,000 in service fees in 1911. Ikey boys, this is the "gold mine" year for you to buy and breed horses. First class horses are high and scarce and will be high for 10 years yet. Take that money out of your "old tobacco box," time certificates of deposit and buy a stallion and four mares of "Iams, the king horseman." Then you will

be making money daily. Buzz around Iams' new barn of "show horses" (not seen by public before). They are all classy, show yards winners, 2 to 6 years old, weight 1800 to 2500 pounds, 90 per cent blacks. Iams sells his show horses annually. He buys new and better ones each year. For 29 years Iams has been "bumping the heads" of the "gold brick stallion salesmen" with better and larger stallions, forcing the breeder and importer with inferior stallions and mares to sell them on the "auction block" as the last resort. And, Mr. Ikey, no first class stallions or mares are ever sold by "peddlers" or on the "auction block." Iams guarantees to sell you a better stallion at \$1,000 and \$1,400 (some higher) than are being sold to farmer stock companies at \$2,500 to \$5,000. If you don't find this so you can have the \$500 that Iams hangs up. Iams wants your business—that's why he advertises. He wants you to smile on him with a visit. He will make the "wheels of business" go round. Iams can place \$1,500 insurance. He is an "easy man" to do business with, and his horses are so good they sell themselves. You say, "Why can Iams sell better horses at half the price of others?" Iams buys and sells every stallion himself at his home barn. He buys stallions by "special train load"—100 at a time. He speaks the language, saving 20 per cent. He is not in the "stallion trust," saving you \$300. He pays no "slick salesman" \$1,000 to sell you a fourth rate stallion. He has no two to ten partners to share profits with. He pays spot cash for his stallions, owns his farms, houses, barns, stock and stallions. He sells stallions by "hot advertising" and having the "goods" to make every statement good. Iams will save you \$1,000 or more in middlemen's profits. Prices reduced \$200 to \$500 each on all of Iams' show horses. Iams' selling clothes fit all buyers. Write for his 1911 million dollar horse catalog.

### Maple Leaf O. I. C.'s.

Down at Garnett, Kan., R. W. Gage has been building up a splendid herd of O. I. C. swine and its value is recognized by breeders of the state who have been liberal in their purchases of his stock. At the head of this herd is the great boar, White Frost 69, by David 2d 26711, out of Callaway 27924. He is assisted by Garnett Model 660 by Kerr Garnett 2d, who was a son of the great show hog that made Dr. Kerr's herd famous at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The sows in this herd are equally high class and of the same high quality of breeding. Several of them are prize winners at the larger corn-belt state fairs. Mr. Gage has bred O. I. C.'s exclusively for the past seven years and has always bought from the best herds and of the highest quality of stock. The demand has been so great that he has only a few fall litters for sale now, as will be shown by his advertising card on another page. He will have some extra good ones for his customers a little later on.

### Col. Bred Fall Sows.

Chapin & Nordstrom change their advertising card this week and offer for quick sale four outstanding fall boars sired by King of Cois, 2d and out of the great breeding sow, Chapin's Queen, the dam of G. C.'s Kansas Col. These boars are excellent individuals and will be priced worth the money. Buyers for herd boars should remember that King of Cois, the sire of these boars and perhaps the greatest Colonel boar ever brought West, is no longer living and opportunities to buy his sons are rare. Better write for description and prices on these young fellows at once.

# FRANK IAM'S

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 "classiest 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 "big bargains" never heard of before—all must be sold. Iams has

### REDUCED PRICES

40 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 "Iams' horse song." "Waltz me around again, Ikey Boy,"—and buy a stallion and mare today of Iams—and save \$300.00. Iams is a "big fly in the ointment"—in the horse world. He makes buyers wear a "\$1,000.00 smile" and buy a "Top Notcher" at "let live prices."

Owing to bad crops—big rains—close money—Iams' cash and 29 years' successful experience—he bought and is selling larger and better horses than ever before.—"Mamma"—Iams 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

### 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 IAM'S—\$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 BUYERS, SALESMEN OR INTERPRETERS; has no two to ten men as partners to share profits with. Iams guarantees to sell you a better stallion at \$1,000.00 to \$1,500.00 than 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.

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

# NINTH ANNUAL Shorthorn Sale

From the herds of

**S. C. Hanna, H. M. Hill, W. F. Cowley and H. E. Bachelder**

This being a dispersion of

## H. M. HILL'S HERD

Mr. Hanna sells his herd bull, Prince Royal. This bull is a proven sire of much more than ordinary merit. Several young things by him are included in the sale.

H. M. Hill sells Ingle Lad, another proven sire, and the young things by him to the number of fifteen in the sale will give eloquent testimony to his ability as a sire. This herd has been closely culled for several years past—selling good steers has been a hobby with Mr. Hill—so his dispersion will be largely females and will include ten of the grandest breeding cows ever owned at Sycamore Springs. Twenty of Mr. Hill's cattle are roans or whites—not because Mr. Hill has been breeding for color but because he has been insistent on having good, useful cattle and has never been guilty of "raising red hair" or "breeding fancy pedigrees."

Incidentally the tabulated pedigrees of his cattle show a rare line of Cruickshank and Scotch breeding.

Mr. Hanna's consignment includes six young bulls of strong breeding age and unusually attractive pedigrees. Mr. Cowley sells four young things by his Collyne herd bull, Secret Archer. Mr. Bachelder sells two young cows of more than ordinary merit.

Attractive catalogs with tabulated pedigrees showing every ancestor for five generations, besides giving some interesting history and other valuable information are now out and can be had by applying to H. M. Hill at Lafontaine, Kan.

**Sale at Fredonia, Kan.  
Wednesday, May 3, 1911**

AUCTIONEERS—R. L. HARRIMAN AND J. W. SHEETS.

Mention Kansas Farmer When You Write

# COL. ERDLEY'S BIG DISPERSION REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE SALE

At Farm Adjoining Hiawatha, Kan., Wednesday, April 26th

I have sold my farm and am making this sale on short notice and I feel at something of a sacrifice because of lack of time to put the offerings in saleable condition.

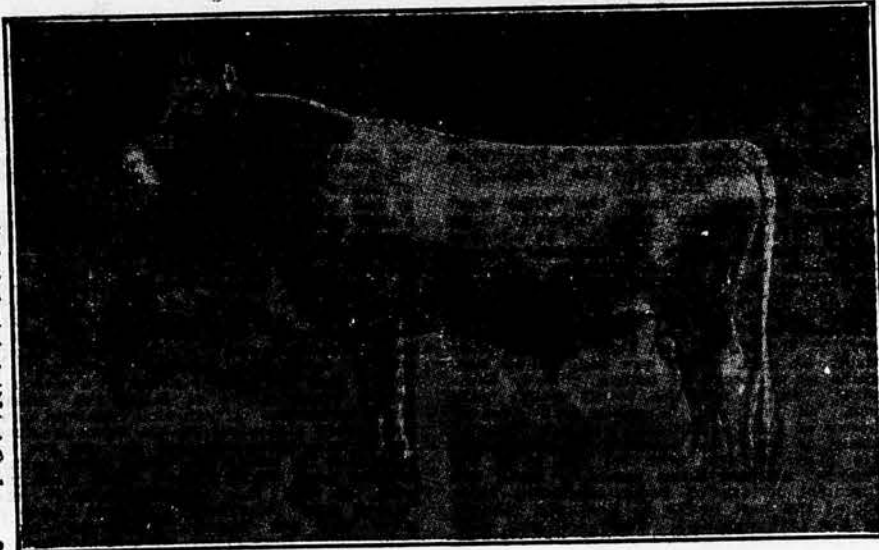
## 55---Head the result of years of hard work, pleasure and profit---55

### 30 COWS IN MILK

Including the great cows, Silverine's Rose and Silverine's Love, daughters of the noted bull, Silverine, sire of Silverine's Lad. Silverine's Rose was herself one of the show herd winning with her sire the world's honors. The dam of Silverine's Love was the great sweepstakes milk and produce cow, Pedroes Lovely. These two cows have several sons and daughters in the sale. POGIS IDYL—one of the few granddaughters of old Exile of St. Lambert is also in this sale. This cow is half sister to the 1906 milk record cow. She has several descendants in the sale, including a pair of twins at foot.

### 10 Good Young Bulls

Are in this sale in age from calves to herd bulls, including a 7 months old calf out of Silverine's Rose and sired by Flying Fox Pride. The others are out of the best cows and many of them herd bull prospects.



Silverine's Lad, whose cut appears above, was one of the noted bulls of the breed. Scored 93 1/2 by Span. Is 75 per cent Imp. blood; won first at World's Fair as calf; first at Illinois, Indiana and Missouri in 1905, and sold at auction for \$1,500. Two of his sisters and many others related to him are included in this sale.

### 15 BEAUTIFUL HEIFERS

In age from one to 24 months. Including a pair of beauties out of POGIS IDYL, her grandsire Exile of St. Lambert, had 100 tested daughters in the list. Others are descended from the best bred and working cows ever owned in the herd. A number by Flying Fox Pride, he by Imp. Flying Fox. Also daughters of the noted breeding bull, Uncle Peter's Gold Mine. The younger ones are by Guenon's Gay Lad, grandson of the prize winner, Guenon's Lad.

### Berkshires

I will also sell all of my registered Berkshires, numbering 35 head, including the herd boar, Silver Top Nora.

This is a working herd and has been maintained for that purpose. We have never speculated in Jerseys but have bought the best and kept the best of our own raising. Everything of breeding age will be bred to some one of our good bulls. The entire herd has been tuberculin tested and every animal will be sold with a health certificate. Write for catalog.

## H. F. ERDLEY, Hiawatha, Kansas

H. S. DUNCAN, Auctioneer.

JESSE JOHNSON, Fieldman.