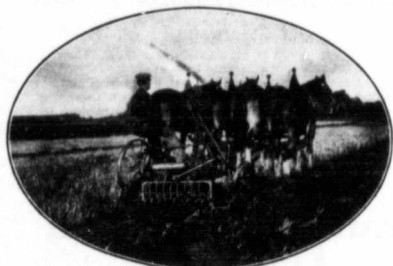


"FINISHED HARROWING"

are the words of the farmer who uses a

Kramer Rotary Harrow Attachment

with his plow



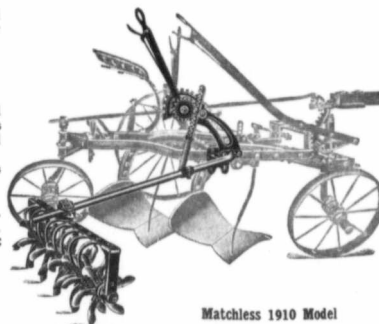
The Kramer Attachment for Plows stands at the very forefront of all Plow Harrows. Way ahead of all imitations. Either the Kramer Attachment is the best implement of its kind in existence, or the tens of thousands of Farmers using them are a lot of Fools. Draw your own conclusions.

The 1910 Model

This Model has become a standard implement with Dealers and Farmers everywhere. It is equipped with Disc Structure No. 1. The mechanical construction of both the BLADE and the DISC reduces the draft to the minimum. Points of blade penetrates the hard clods first with a shearing cut, and gradually the entire cutting surface is utilized, chopping the ground all to pieces.

We make everything in the Plow Attachment line. Four Models and four different disc structures to select from. The requirements of every farmer can be met promptly and effectively.

Special Brackets are furnished for every conceivable make of plows. Write us for folder, illustrating our Standard Models, Disc Structures, and the 1910 Hercules Model. Powerful in construction and yet flexible enough to conform to every soil condition, without upsetting, or jumping the plow. Gold Medal and Diploma Awarded Kramer Plow Attachments by Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition and Diploma by National Dry Farming Congress, at Billings, Mont., Convention.



Matchless 1910 Model

THE KRAMER COMPANY, PAXTON, ILL.

Sole Canadian Jobbers:

JOHN DEERE PLOW COMPANY LIMITED

WINNIPEG

REGINA

CALGARY

EDMONTON

SASKATOON

what vegetables you want to grow, and the location of each particular kind.

A manure hotbed is practically nothing more than a board-edged pit in which there is fermenting manure covered with several inches of soil.

The top of the hotbed is roofed with sashes, which usually measure about 3 x 6 feet each. At night a straw or other mat is laid over the glass to keep out the cold. The space between the soil and the glass must nowhere measure less than about six inches in the start; the soil will sink as the manure ferments. Manure hotbeds are usually made of inch boards. If the boards on the back of the frame are twelve inches above ground, those in front should be several inches lower, thus giving a slant to the sashes. Straw horse manure is best for hotbeds. Collect it under shelter and let it heat for about a week before using, turning it often. The pit for the hotbed may be one to three feet deep. Good drainage is essential.

Test the hotbed before planting. Push a stick through the soil and manure, and if, on withdrawing the same, it is found comfortably, but not excessively warm, the seed may be sown. The temperature should be about 90 degrees.

To secure strong plants of any kind, plenty of air and sunlight is required as soon as they are well out of the ground and leaves begin to form. A slow and steady growth is best. A quick, forced growth under excessive heat and closed

sash makes a weak plant that will not stand up when exposed to the open air in the field.

The skill of the operator is put to the test in regulating the heat and ventilation of the beds. It is an art that can best be acquired by experience, under the eye and instruction of one who knows how. It is very difficult for the one who knows to tell another how to do it; he can more easily show him.

IV.

The great trouble with most farmers in the past has been the lack of working capital. By this, we mean capital sufficient to properly equip their farms with machinery and farm animals, to pay all current expenses during the season without going in debt, and to hold their crops for a favorable market.

For a long time in the early history of the Western States this lack of working capital was unavoidable. Many farmers, however, from force of habit, are putting their money in the bank at a low rate of interest, or none at all, when it might be used much more profitably as working capital on the farm.

There was a time twenty-five or thirty years ago when about all a man needed to set himself up as a tenant was a team, a wagon, some plows and harrows. That day has passed. Each year it requires more and more capital, and every year the danger of tenants undertaking to farm with insufficient capital increases. The credit of farmers, whether on their own farms or renting, has been good for a long

time in this western country, and there is no danger, particularly in the case of tenants, of overstraining their credit. A banker spends six months of the year trying to get his money out when it is cheap; but when the rate of interest advances he works even harder to get it in, and the men who overstrain their credit are likely to be forced to sell stock or grain to pay their debts, and at prices which wipe out the profits of the year.

English farmers told us last summer that it required from eight to one hundred dollars an acre of working capital to properly stock and conduct a farm. These, mind you, were tenant farmers paying from seven to fifteen dollars per acre rent. The grain and live stock on the farm of the forehanded man generally sell for more than the same grain and live stock on the farm of the man who is working with insufficient capital and is therefore liable to be sometime pushed into a corner.

The prospect is very rosy just now, but it will not do to conclude that it will always continue so. Something may happen in some part of the world, or during political turmoil in our own country, that will call a halt in business investments; and while the beginnings may be in a far country or far distant from the farm in our own country, it will surely reach the farm. Therefore, we do not think it a good time for a man to undertake to do business with insufficient capital, or to strain his credit in any way.

Profits in Potatoes.

Potato raising, either as a side issue or as a main crop, proves profitable to the farmers everywhere. Few farmers, however, realize as much from their potato "patch" as they should. Good cultivation, planting good seeds, using good tools, fertilizing, spraying, etc. — will make the same space double or treble its production and greatly improve the quality. And quality potatoes get the top prices.

On Long Island the average gross return from potato land is \$225 per acre, the cost of production \$56.50, and the net profit \$169 per acre.

One way to learn how to increase the yield is for the farmers in a neighborhood to organize a potato club. Invite half a dozen of your neighbors in and talk over methods and markets, etc. Wonderful results in the way of larger crops will follow.

The 1910 "Iron Age" booklet should be sent for and used as a text book at the first meeting. It contains much valuable information and a copy will be sent free to yourself, as well as one for each member of the club. The ladies, too, should be invited, for if they do not take part in the potato "discussion," they can surely spend the evening pleasantly and profitably.

For the 1910 "Iron Age" booklet and other literature, address the Bateman Manufacturing Co., Box G, Grenloch, N.J., makers of the "Iron Age" farm and garden tools, which includes a complete line of potato machinery.