KANSAS FARMER

SELECTED BULLY A FRANCE

For the improvement

of the Farm and Home

Volume 52, Number 6.

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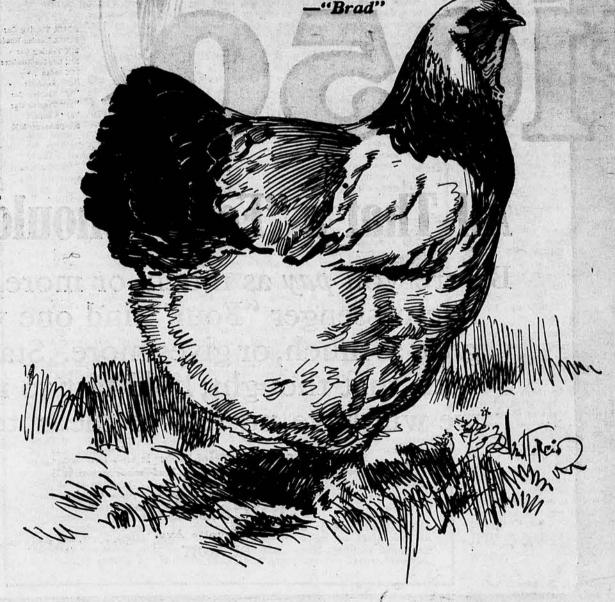
TOPEKA, KANSAS, FEBRUARY 7, 1914.

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

ET other bards tune up their lyres the eagle's praise to sing, and for the strutting turkey cock put on an extra string. Let lovers boost the mocking bird, the linnet and the wren; but as for me, my theme shall be the good old helpful hen.

Triumphant is our lordly land, our sons are staunch and brave, our banner floats in every clime, our commerce rules the wave, our kine are on a thousand hills, our crops fill glade and glen; but over all sounds one clear call—the cackle of the hen.

Oh let them prate of kingly crowns for cotton, wheat and corn, and for the fat and haughty steer toot loud the bugle horn. And let them boast of gems and gold, fair dames and gallant men; but what were they without thy lay, oh billion dollar hen.



The Billion Dollar Hen



ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED ELECTRICALLY



All That a "Four" Should Be

Before you pay as much, or more, for a five-passenger "Four" find one which gives as much, or gives more. Start out with that thought; hold fast to it; and we will have no fear of the outcome.

nd for the Studebaker Proof Book. It tells how we

Studebaker

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KANSAS FARMER

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OUR GUARANTEE

KANSAS FARMER aims to publish only the advertisements of reliable persons or firms, and we guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any advertisement appearing in this issue, provided, that mention was made of KANSAS FARMER when ordering. We do not, however, undertake to settle minor claims or disputes between a subscriber and advertiser, or be responsible in case of bankruptcy of advertiser after advertisement appears. Claims must be minde within shirty days.



SILAGE VERSUS CORN STOVER.

The cattle feeder who last May simply looked over the different lots of calves at the close of the wintering test at the Kansas Experiment Station, failed to reap much benefit from the results of this experiment in comparing different methods of wintering stock calves. It was remarked by a number of those present that the calves fed the law corn stover looked fully as well as of those present that the caives fed the dry corn stover looked fully as well as the silage fed caives. The inference drawn by some of these superficial observers was that the use of silage meant servers was that the use of silage meant nothing in the wintering of stock cattle. Even the figures showing the gains secured on the different lots seemed to bear out their conclusions. These fodder calves made gains fully equal to those made by the calves in the silage fed lots. This result might have been expected since the corn fodder fed was of extra good quality. The fall of 1912 was especially favorable to the handling of shock cured corn stover. Such favorable conditions do not always obtain. able conditions do not always obtain, however. The fall of 1913 has probably been one of the most unfavorable falls for the headling of fadder in the field for the handling of fodder in the field and as a result much of the feed so stored has become almost worthless.

The close observer in looking over these calves at the time of the cattlemen's meeting in May, might have noticed that in the pens where stover was fed there had accumulated a great pile of corn stalks. In the silage fed lots there had been no such accumulation of rejected feed and it had been necessary to keep these lots bedded with straw in order to keep the cattle comfortable. The labor incident to bedding these cattle would undoubtedly be balanced easily by the greater amount of labor involved in cleaning out yards where large amounts of rejected corn where large amounts of rejected corn

stalks had accumulated. These calves were placed on pasture at the end of this test and while the Experiment Station was unable to retain ownership in them, arrangements were made whereby they were weighed by lots at the end of the pasture season. These figures were secured and many of the cattlemen present were furnished with the results. Various papers also were supplied with the figures showing the gains made by these different lots through the summer season and likewise summarizing the gains and their cost for both winter and summer. These figures printed without comment, as was done by most of the papers, again led the superficial reader to conclude that there was nothing in the use of silage as a wintering ration for stock cattle. It has been reported to KANSAS FARMER office that in some sections comments are being made by cattlemen to the effect that the experiments at the Kansas Experiment Station are showing that dry corn stover gave better results in wintering cattle than silage.

In a recent issue of KANSAS FARMER the figures above referred to were published and some comments were made in the way of interpreting the lessons to be drawn from the results of these Cattle feeders interested in securing the largest returns from the corn, and other similar cro should make a close study of the various points involved and not jump at conclusions as apparently has been done by some of our cattlemen. The fact that fully a third of the dry corn stover offered the calves in this wintering test, was rejected, should be given careful consideration. This occurred in a year in which corn fodder was especially good. This fact should not be overlooked. In these days of high priced land, the fact that a given number of acres of corn used as silage will winter twice as many cattle as the same number of acres handled as dry fodder, is a point that cannot be left without consideration.

It is up to the cattlemen of the state to study closely this matter of cattle production, taking advantage of every opportunity possible to secure accurate information which will be of service in reducing the cost of production and making it possible to secure larger returns ing it possible to secure larger returns

Poultry Production Big Business

Easiest Money From Eggs-Early Hatched Incubator Pullets Necessary for Winter Laying

POULTRY production is one of the big industries of Kansas. Just how big, no one knows. In poultry and eggs sold, it returned over eleven millions of dollars the past year, according to the statistics of our State Board of Agriculture. That is a lot of money, and the fine thing about it is that it goes to all the people. There are no favored few monopolizing this industry; it has no Morgans, Rockefellers or Vanderbilts. It is a big business only in the aggregate returns and in the number of people engaged in it. The United States over, there is no greater industry from this standpoint.

We have an occasional specialty poultry farm, but more than 98 per cent of the whole poultry product of the country comes from the general farms—the farms where the women, in addition to their other duties too numerous to mention, find time to care for a small flock of poultry, set the hens or care for the incubators, raise the little chicks and each week through the year send a few dozen eggs to market, using the money received to pay the grocery bill, buy school books for the children and perhaps part of their clothing. The story goes that a farmer whose wife was doing all these things, made the remark that he was beginning to get quite interested in the poultry business and intended to help his wife a little more than he had been doing, so she could pay the taxes from the egg money as well and give him a chance to make a little money farming.

Important as it is, this big, little business could be made to return

mis wire a little more than he had been doing, so she could pay the taxes from the egg money as well and give him a chance to make a little money farming.

Important as it is, this big, little business could be made to return double the amount to the average Kansas farm, that statistics credit it with at the present time. Increasing returns from poultry production are more dependent upon the proper application of improved methods in breeding and management by the many people concerned, than upon any other one factor. It is true that the farms where practically all the poultry supplies of the country come from could totally disregard all this up-to-date knowledge and progress and still keep chickens with a fair degree of success. This is possible, however, because of the manner in which poultry production fits into the farm enterprise as a whole. This is no argument, however, for the people of the farm neglecting to take advantage of every new method which has been developed, many times being worked out by the poultry specialist from sheer necessity.

Fanciers and specialists are largely responsible for the development of our most improved types of farm fowls. It is a long jump from the jungle fowl of antiquity, laying a few eggs only in a year, to the 250 or 300-egg hen of today. The present day fowl is as much an artificial production as the record breaking dairy cow.

Probably many a man has discouraged his wife's desire for such up-to-date equipment as the incubator and brooder and improved houses and quarters, and yet these modern appliances are almost necessities in the successful handling of these up-to-date varieties of poultry. No less

up-to-date equipment as the incubator and brooder and improved houses and quarters, and yet these modern appliances are almost necessities in the successful handling of these up-to-date varieties of poultry. No less an authority than Prof. W. A. Lippincott of the poultry department of the Kansas Agricultural College, has said that no farm without the incubator can claim to be up-to-date. There would be no surer way of cutting down the production of eggs in Kansas or in any other state, than to eliminate the use of this necessary equipment in the handling of poultry under modern conditions. of poultry under modern conditions.

The success attained with incubators or with hens is more a matter of the person concerned than it is the machine or the hen. The hen as well as the incubator may prove to be a very indifferent hatcher. Even admitting it to be true that a good, broody hen is a better hatcher than any incubator man has yet devised, most people have exaggerated ideas as to the success of hens as hatchers. Hens as a whole, are very indifferent hatchers. When hens are managed in large numbers in hatching, different hatchers. When hens are managed in large numbers in hatching, many eggs are broken, others accidentally chilled by being rolled to the sides of the nest or as a result of sick, lousy, or mite-infested hens standing up on the nest instead of closely covering the eggs; others are fouled by the hens or by the eggs broken, thus causing the death of the embryo chick. No one who has had all these things to contend with could make the claim that the hen is a perfect success as a hatcher.

According to the observations of experienced persons who have studied carefully the results obtained in the hatching of eggs by the two methods, the percentage of chicks brought off by hens is no greater than by incubators. The extremely small percentage of chicks hatched

than by incubators. The extremely small percentage of chicks hatched and raised by either method should be a source of shame to those engaged in the handling of poultry. With the crude incubation devices used by the Egyptian it was customary to hatch on a large scale with such success that three chicks could be returned for four eggs and still leave a profit for the operators. The extremely poor results secured leave a profit for the operators. The extremely poor results by our poultry people but emphasize the part the operator plays in this most important part of the poultry business.

The incubators of today, with all their faults, when properly handled will hatch as many chicks as hens and as cheaply and do it at a time

will hatch as many chicks as hens and as cheaply and do it at a time when hens of most of the varieties absolutely refuse to become broody. This last is perhaps the greatest reason for the use of artificial methods of incubation on the average farm.

A proper realization by the men of the farm of the importance of the poultry business and a little more co-operation on their part in handling the business in an up-to-date manner, would result in increasing the poultry profits of the farm more than any other one factor involved.

When spring really opens up and the bugs get plentiful, you can cut down the beef scrap in ration if you let the hens

The hen lays a larger egg than the pullet. To keep up the size of your stock, breed from hens.

WHY TEACH FARM FACTS?

Some persons do not understand why agriculture should be taught in the public schools. Even some teachers of agriculture cannot give satisfactory reasons why all children should study it.

why all children should study it.

"Often," says H. L. Kent, principal of the school of agriculture at the Kansas Agricultural College, "persons who are expecting to give talks on agricultural education write to me asking for reasons why agriculture should be introduced in the elementary and high schools. I would class these reasons under two heads: First, for practice; and second, for culture. The practical courses—those intended to give one knowledge with which to farm—to be courses—those intended to give one knowledge with which to farm—to be taught in schools in the country and small towns, where agriculture is the main industry and support of the schools, while the cultural courses—those meant to broaden the child—should be taught in the larger places.

"Agriculture is the greatest and most fundamental industry of the United States. On it depends the prosperity of country and city alike. The population is steadily getting larger and something must be done to increase the farmers'

must be done to increase the farmers' production. Social and economic conditions demand that he be educated, if he is to keep from sinking to the level of the peasant of Europe. Few farmers ever reach a college, and this means that they must receive their agricultural training in the high schools and other secondary schools. It means more in-come to the farmers, and this reason come to the farmers, and this reason alone ought to be sufficient for introducing such courses. The literature put out by colleges and the experiment stations will never accomplish what it should until the farmers have an elementary knowledge of the scientific side of farming. And to meet the demands of the highly developed and complex industrial conditions, we must have a didustrial conditions, we must have a diversified system of education. The old narrow curriculum must give way for a broader and more practical education that is related to the child's needs and environment.

'From a cultural standpoint, a course in agriculture, which will not be so long as the practical courses, is very valuable to the child. In the elementary schools, it gives the child a wider and more intelligent view of the things of nature telligent view of the things of nature and his relation to them. And agriculture is preferable to many things as a cultural study because of its closer touch to man and his everyday life. We all should understand where and how our food supply is produced. The training and culture received from the study of the things that have a pretical bearing the things that have a practical bearing on life should not be overlooked in a liberal education."

* * *

The county man goes on proving his worth to the people he serves. Hardly a weeck passes but some new avenue is opened whereby he may prove that the idea is founded on correct principles. It is just reported that the Montgomery County farm agent, E. J. Macey, is saving money to farmers in that county by co-operative buying of seed. Forty-one bushels of sweet clover seed was bought by the farm bureau, recently, and a saving of \$1.20 a bushel on the purchase price made and excellent seed obtained. Another shipment of several hundred pounds is expected in a few days from Wyoming, which is shipped directly from wyoming, which is snipped directly from the growers to the farm bureau of Mont-gomery County. The bureau also is very active in supplying good breeding stock to those who wish to secure it in the county.

Our friend, S. G. Trent, of Hiawatha, is to be congratulated on his having been made vice-president for Kansas of the Top-Notch Farmers' Club, an organization with headquarters in Springfield, a result of his having grown 117 bushels of corn to the acre and which record accomplishment gives him the commission which was recently forwarded by Governor Hodges. ernor Hodges.

from material which in the past has been to a large extent wasted.

* * *

There is no use hatching eggs if the chicks don't live. It takes strong breeding birds to throw thriving chicks. If you got caught this year, begin to get ready for next year now.

BEST BREED FOR ALL

Poultry Breeders Extoll the Merits of Their Respective Breeds

OOKING back over the past 25 years and recalling shows I have attended, it seems to me we have not advanced very much along some important lines. It is true that we have advanced along the line of producing hand-some birds to look at, but too little attention has been given the practical side of the business as evidenced in the show room. I have seen show specimens awarded prizes when they were not in condition to even be in a show room. Others have been under size (in comparison shows) with small bone, defici-ent breasts and other defects that should not be found in breeds of practical value.

The tendency of all shows has been

running too close to the danger line of "fancy," and the showmen and the breed-"fancy," and the showmen and the breed-er of the future must pay more atten-tion to the practical side in their ex-hibits and their specimens, if they wish

hibits and their specimens, if they wish the best results.

Every show of any importance should hold a poultry institute and have lectures during the show. Judges should wake up to the importance of size, vigor and marketable values as well as the fancy points. I believe that he who produces a bird a pound or two above the standard weight and that will produce more eggs, is doing more for the upbuilding of the industry than the highest class fancy breeder who breeds for color and shape only.

color and shape only.

I would like to see the standard so made that credit would be given for every pound above standard weight of every standard variety. What this country needs now is meat and eggs, and there is a grand opportunity for poultry raisers to supply a large part of this demand. The breeders of the smaller varieties would profit by this more accordingly than the breeder of large

fowls.

Another matter of importance is the showing of utility stock for sale. A large part of the breeders' output is utility and the farmers are our best customers. They attend the shows and should be able to supply their wants there and will pay enough higher prices to justify the expense. I would like to see such a department and suggest that entry fees be not more than 25 cents per bird. It will interest more farmers and help to build up the trade for better birds as well.

farmers and help to build up the trade for better birds as well.

I hope the next state show in Kansas will take up some of these matters, especially the institute feature with lectures by such men as Lippincott and others as well posted. By following this line of work we will get away from the danger line of fancy, and fancy only, to which it seems we have been drifting for many years.—F. D. Munn, Wichita, Kan.

Pure-Bred M. B. Turkeys vs. Grades.

Thirteen years ago I started in the turkey business in a very mild way. I started with a grade flock and sold my increase on the market. My young birds at Thanksgiving time would average about 10 pounds each, at 15 cents per pound. This would mean \$1.50 each. I began to introduce pure-bred toms each year and soon found that my flock was increasing in weight as well as qualwas increasing in weight as well as quality. I found that a pure-bred tom with grade hens would increase the weight of the young birds about five pounds each. This brought the average weight of the young turkeys up to 15 pounds at Thanksgiving time. At 15 cents per pound this would mean \$2.25 a bird.

Then I began to wonder why I could not still better conditions. As my pure-bred toms were costing me from \$5 to \$25 each and I was getting but \$2.25 for the increase, I decided to introduce pure-bred hens and so disposed of my entire flock. I purchased the best pure-bred hens that I could find and a purebred hens that I could find and a pure-bred tom and found the produce from these averaged about 20 pounds at Thanksgiving time. At 15 cents per pounds this would mean \$3 per bird. This result was pleasing to me and I kept introducing the best pure-bred toms that introducing the best pure-bred toms that I could find. I began advertising my birds and soon found they were in great demand. I found in this way that I could get an average of \$5 per bird.

Each year my old customers keep coming back and were willing to pay for the increased quality of my birds. Each years as I visited the poultry shows I

years as I visited the poultry shows I learned much about the true qualities of a bird and this helped me much in selecting my breeding stock. Today my birds are in great demand at an average of \$10 each. I still keep trying to in-

crease the quality of my flock by intro-ducing birds that will strengthen the weak points. Any flock has points that may be improved and when I hear a breeder say he has reached the top and can make no improvement, I feel like saying, "Brother you have much to learn."—G. W. PERKINS, Proprietor of Newton Blue Ribbon Poultry Farm.

Why I breed Buff Rocks.

In all my years of breeding poultry I have never found any breed that I thought quite came up to the Buff Rocks as winter layers of good sized eggs, and I have never found a breed that seems I have never found a breed that seems to come quite up to them as table fowls. They have that inviting yellow that to their flesh that seems to me, at least, more appetizing than any white-skinned

While I think I would always raise a few Buff Rocks if only for their looks, nevertheless I also raise them because I find good profit in them. As winter layers their eggs bring so much more than could be received in summertime. The quick growth of the youngsters en-ables me to clean up on all surplus ones at a strong profit and right at the time when the trade is ripe for broilers and springers and highest prices are being paid for them. This leaves my early

Our best records of laying are: Pullet hatched February 13 began laying July 31; pullet hatched January 4 began laying July 11. Our best record for one year was 235 eggs, and 11 laid in 11 days consecutively. For longevity we can cite our famous hen, Lady Belle, that

can cite our famous hen, Lady Belle, that lived to be eleven years old.

The only fault we find with them (if it can be called a fault) is their not wanting to set. It is a decided advantage in February and March when you are having a big demand for eggs for hatching not to have eight or ten of your best hens getting "broody." You can use an incubator or buy a setting hen for 50 cents. hen for 50 cents.

As an all around bird they cannot be beat for eggs and meat.—GINETTE & GINETTE, Florence, Kan.

Single Comb Leghorns.

My reasons for thinking the Single Comb Brown Leghorns the best are as follows: First, because they eat less and lay more eggs than any breed I ever had. I live on a farm and as the Leg-horn is a forager it takes little grain. Second, because I have an incubator and need no broody hens. Third, because there is more money in eggs than rais-ing poultry for market, and if I were raising for the market I would prefer of these birds going as far as southern Tennessee. Long live KANSAS FARMER, —W. J. Roof, Maize, Kan.

Why I Raise White Indian Runer Ducks.

I raise the Indian Runner Ducks because I like them and because they are what is claimed for them. I raise White what is claimed for them. I raise White Runners because they always breed white. The Fawn and White and the English penciled will not breed true to color and you will get them from nearly white, to drakes with green heads. We have talked with breeders all over the West and this is the objection. West and this is the objection.

est and this is the objection.

The White Runners invariably lay a white egg, the others will not. This in another serious objection which can-not be overcome. The White Runners lay a large white egg that far surpas-

lay a large white egg that far surpases a hen egg in richness.

The ducklings are easy to raise and do not require any more care than chicks. The old ducks can be easily confined with a two-foot fence. A low shed is all that is necessary for sleeping quarters, with plenty of bedding.

They are never bothered with lice or mites; the only trouble is rheumatism which can be prevented by liberal bedding. With a moderate supply of ground feed—not enough to make them fat—

and a liberal supply of water for dipping their heads and cleaning their nostrils while eating, they will shell out the eggs in great shape.

To get the best results from any kind

of fowl, care and feed is the main thing. All who have raised White Runner ducks, in an intelligent manner, have been pleased with them.

The demand is growing greater every day and the supply is not equal to the demand.—John C. Snyder, Topeka, Kan.

Barred Plymouth Rocks. As a breeder of this grand old variety of birds, I am just full of enthusiasm about them. I have studied the chicken business for many years, and have at times gone off on a tangent about some newer and perhaps more fancy or stylish strain, but I have always come back to the kind that has been tried out and proved of genuine worth under all con-ditions—the old Barred Rocks.

This variety is not so beautiful in color and carriage as some of the smaller kinds. They are not so active as the Leghorns, not so clumsy and bulky as the Chochins and some of the extremely large birds, neither will they put up the showy fight that the games and their kindred will do. But when you get right down to a valuable, general utility chicken, the Barred Rocks have a record that cannot be equalled by many other that cannot be equalled by many other

Following are some of the characteris-tics that make this strain the best for the average poultry raiser, regardless of whether he lives on a small town lot or on a large farm:

They are of a good average size, a uniform color from head to tail, yellow legs and beak that beautifully contrasts the blue feathers, flesh plump, light colored and plenty of it, small comb, hence not easily frozen, most gentle variety known, fine brooders but not always wanting to set, good layers of large well formed pink eggs, do not fly, hence easily kept in inclosures, young chicks develop quickly, hence good for early market, strain so old that it is well established in all characteristics.—C. D. McIlree, Lorraine,

Buy Cockerels Early. A large number of people are being disappointed and are finding it difficult to secure the necessary cockerels for their flocks. This occurs almost every year and it would seem that those in need of cockerels for farm flocks would learn in cockerels for farm flocks would learn in course of time that it pays to go to breeders early in the fall and purchase the males needed for the coming year. It is a simple matter to figure out how many will be needed and by going to the breeder early far better bargains can be obtained than by waiting until time to mate up the flocks.

Breeders do not like to corry a lot

Breeders do not like to carry a lot of surplus cockerels through the winter and will be glad of the chance to place bargain prices on birds taken off their hands early in the season. In a season such as the present when so much grain has necessarily been purchased the breed-er is tempted to cul even more closely than ordinarily before the winter sea-son sets in. Another year plan to get your cockerels early and secure a better choice of bads and save money as well.

WHICH IS THE BEST BREED?

THE so-called poultry crank is an enthusiast, and this enthusiasm is a most important factor in the developing and improving of our breeds of farm poultry. If more of the rank and file among the producers of farm poultry could imbibe a little of the enthusiasm of the breeder, even better results would be secured from poultry on the farm.

KANSAS FARMER asked a number of these breeders to write letters setting forth the merits of their respective breeds, and the articles appearing on this page, and elsewhere in this issue, were written in response to this request. It was not expected that these letters would result

in settling for all to which is the best minded poultryman that there is no best poultry specialists, certain that there is them, individually. cret of the success tained with their



time the question as breed. Every fair-is willing to admit breed for all. These however, are very a best breed for Herein lies the sethey have each atchosen breed.

A personal love for a particular breed or variety furnishes absolute assurance that the poultry grown will receive the most minute care and attention. Without this strong personal liking for a particular breed the stock is likely to receive but indifferent care. Certain varieties are probably better adapted for certain purposes, but the breed selected, in addition to fitting the general requirements, must arouse that intense personal enthusiasm which alone

will insure the highest degree of success with poultry.
We trust that those who read these letters may have aroused in them a little of the spirit which inspired the writers in telling of the merits of their respective breeds.

hatched pullets for fall and winter layers and my surplus stock disposed of before the price of feed soars to its

highest point in summer.

Buff Rocks are good hustlers, but not flyers and prefer their own home to roaming far away to nest and brood in hidden places. You do not need to practice what is called double mating, with them to get best results as is the case with many breeds. I have never found a fowl that was as easy to dress for the table as the Buff Rocks owing to the absence of pin feathers until they are past broiler size. Last, but not least, is the fact that when I am through with a hen for egg production she still brings me a goodly price on the market for meat.—WILLIAM A. HESS, Humboldt, Kansas. Kansas.

Why We Raise White Wyandottes.
We began with the Wyandotte family about 17 years ago with Silvers and found them so profitable that we decided to try the Whites and we have been dealing in them exclusively for a numerical dealing in them exclusively for a number of years. The Wyandottes are noted for quick maturity and early agg pro-duction. They are good size and make about the quickest broilers one can find.

the Leghorn as I can make them weigh from one-half to two pounds in less time and with less feed tha nany breed that I ever had, and at that weight is the time to sell them for profit. Fourth, because they lay a large, whie egg, and I can get two cents per dozen more than I can for colored eggs, and it costs less per dozen to produce them. One of the greatest reasons is that I have never

been without eggs.

They will stand close confinement. My breeding pens are small and in seven years I have had only one hen that of-fered to hatch while in the pen and can get more eggs per bird than on range. I turn them out the first of June. I need not run a drug store in connection with the farm as they are healthy. I prefer the browns because the hawks cannot see them as far as they can see a white bird.

I also want to give my reasons for thinking Kansas Farmer is one of the best advertising mediums. Last November when times were hard and I thought it almost impossible to sell stock, I put an ad in Kansas Farmer to run three times and inside of three weeks I sold seventy-five cockerels and turned down several orders that I could not fill, some rs s-

ly

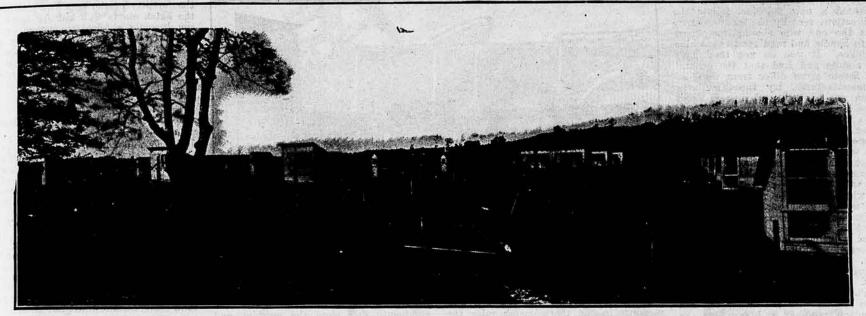
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INCREASED EGG PROFIT

Pullets For Market Eggs, Mature Hens For Breeders-W. A. Lippincott



VIEW OF PORTION OF NEW COLLEGE POULTRY PLANT.—FROM VERY SMALL BEGINNING IN THIS MOST IMPORTANT INDUSTRY.

THE COLLEGE HAS MADE GREAT PROGRESS IN DEVELOPING FACILITIES FOR CARRYING ON INVESTIGATION AND INSTRUCTION

The average hen in Kansas lays but 75 eggs in a year. These 75 eggs at the average price would be worth a trifle over a dollar. At the present price of feed it cost all of a dollar and a half to feed a hen a year. Hence the margin of profit appears on the wrong side of the ledger.

The average hen in Kansas is laying

The average hen in Kansas is laying eggs that give 75 per cent fertility and less than 60 per cent strong chicks and many people have to be satisfied with 50.

many people have to be satisfied with 50.

The question of increasing the egg profits is not a question alone of getting more eggs. If that were so one might simply say "Buy more hens." It is a question of coaxing the hen already on the farm to lay more next year than she is laying this year. It is not only a question of producing daughters that will lay more eggs but larger eggs as well. The present agitation about selling eggs by weight may never amount to anything. It is loudly advertising the fact that there is a great difference between a dozen large eggs and a dozen small ones. The public is demanding and paying for large eggs. On many markets there is a spread of 10 cents a dozen between large uniform eggs and small eggs of equal freshness.

markets there is a spread of 10 cents a dozen between large uniform eggs and small eggs of equal freshness.

The question of increased egg profit will not be solved alone by so feeding and properly caring for the hens now on the farm that they will produce more eggs and daughters that outdo them in the matter of production. It is a question of getting more daughters as well.

eggs and daughters that outdo them in the matter of production. It is a question of getting more daughters as well. In order to get at the root of the matter let us take the last proposition first. How shall we get more chicks to grow into more hens to lay more eggs to make more money for the Kansas farmer and the farmer of the central west?

There are two problems at the bottom of the question of higher fertility in eggs. The first is a breeding problem and can quite easily be solved on the farm. The second is a question of incubation and may be avoided.

The breeding problem is one of common sense. It is a common practice among farmers and fanciers to breed from pullets. Every one knows that the pullet's laying year is the most profitable in a hen's life so far as eggs are concerned. Eighty per cent of the winter eggs in this section, which are the paying hens, are laid by pullets. It is the most natural thing in the world to set some of these pullet eggs. This is where the trouble begins.

A pullet layer a smaller egg than she

A pullet lays a smaller egg than she will as a hen. The average weight of 100 White Leghorn three-year-old hen's eggs, for instance, has been found to be 13.09 pounds, while 100 pullet eggs weighed on an average 10.09 pounds. A small egg always gives a small chick when it hatches. A small chick may grow into a good sized chicken but it does not have the show to do it that a chick of the same breed hatched from a larger egg does. If you are going to have good stock of any kind it is a pretty safe proposition to have it born right. If this is true of larger animals it is increasingly true of birds which mature in a single season.

Because a pullet can lay a lot of eggs that are perfect to the taste it does not necessarily follow that she is fully developed enough to produce eggs that will hatch perfect chicks. Both experiment and experience have shown that the hatchability of pullets' eggs, the "liveability" of the chicks after they are hatched are less than from the same individuals as yearling and two-year-old hens.

old hens.

At a West Virginia experiment station where about 2,000 eggs were in-

ness. In the early spring all hens, good, bad, and indifferent, lay a good number of eggs. The chances are that as many eggs from the weak pullets have been hatched as from strong ones. We have been using pullets as breeders without giving them a chance to die. Pullets should never be used as breeders because they lay small eggs that hatch small chicks which are likely to be weak. Only vigorous, mature hens that have proved that they can stand up under the strain of heavy laying, stand the

"ONLY vigorous, mature hens that have proved that they can stand up under the strain of heavy laying, stand the hot weather and be active when it is cold, should be used to renew the flock"



cubated, the following results were obtained:

when one breeds from pullets he doesn't give natural selection a chance to help him out. We hear a good deal about the "survival of the fittest." It works in the poultry yard as well as anywhere else. A certain proportion of the pullets stand up under the strain of heavy laying better than the rest. They may lay no more eggs during the spring and early summer but along in July and August when the thermometer registers 95 on the north side of the house the difference will show. They remain active and vigorous and are still laying clear up to the time they begin to moult. Their weaker sisters begin to be a bit peevish when hot weather comes on and some of them die. We don't think much about it perhaps, partly because we feel we have already got most of our profit from their winter's laying. The thing that ought to appeal to us is that there was a fundamental weakness present which caused them to break down. And further, that we have a bunch of young stuff coming on a good percentage of which have inherited the same hidden weak-

hot weather and be active when it is cold, should be used to renew the flock. All the inferior hens and none but these should be marketed. So much for the breeding problem.

The problem of incubation is one that has been growing up almost unnoticed during the past fifteen years. Some people are realizing that there is a problem. Others will deny its existence. Bill Smith will say an incubator won't hatch chicks as well as an old hen. Sam Jones will say it will. Bill bases his assertion on the fact that when he puts eggs under a hen the chicks came out lusty, bright and active. When he tried to hatch them in an incubator about 25 per cent turn out to be cripples. He's tried three different machines and every time he gets cripples. Sam bought two of Bill's cast off machines and has been getting about as many chicks from a hundred eggs as he did when he was using only hens. They are chipper and vigorous and will start a rough and tumble any time for a worm. Sam says Bill does not know how to run an incubator, that what he needs is a little

Now the fact is Bill can run an incubator just as well as Sam. Then where's the trouble.

At first glance one would naturally say "In the incubator"—particularly if he had had Bill's experience—and lots of people have. This is partly right. It has been shown that beyond a doubt a chick that is hatched in an incubator is different from a chick from the same parents but hatched under a hen. At the Ontario experiment station in Canada and the Oregon station in this country, it has been found that when the bodies of chicks of the same breeding are analyzed, those hatched under hens show more lime than those hatched in

incubators. It has also been found that where a miscellaneous bunch of chicks is taken and their individual vigor noted, the most vigorous show a larger lime content when a chemical analysis is made of their bodies. This has been done so many times that it seems to be a pretty well established fact that strong constitutional vigor and a large amount of lime in the body go hand in hand, and furthermore, the incubator seems to be responsible for a somewhat diminished amount of lime in the chicks it hatches.

But even if this is so why can Sam hatch his without getting into trouble. The answer is that Sam's stock has been hen hatched and range raised for years. Bill became dissatisfied with his chickens about five years ago. He bought a hundred eggs from a fancier who has been hatching his stock in incubators for the last fifteen years. He got eighty chicks out of the bunch and was mighty tickled. A year after that his trouble began and grew worse every year. Now the difficulty was that the stock had been artificially incubated so long that it had reached the point where the scale began to tip. If the eggs had the benefit of a good hen it tipped in their favor and they came out all right. If they didn't have that benefit and were hatched in an incubator, the scale tipped the other way for some of them and they were crippled. The inroads that the artificial mothers had been making upon the vigor of the stock year after year had at last reached the surface and could be seen. Bill was right. The incubator was responsible for his troubles. Not his own incubator so much as the incubator of the breeder he bought eggs of. Sam is scheduled for as bad if he goes on using incubators for hatching all his stock as he has been for the last three years.

much as the incubator of the breeder he bought eggs of. Sam is scheduled for as bad if he goes on using incubators for hatching all his stock as he has been for the last three years.

What then? Shall we banish the incubator from the farm? There is no surer way of cutting down the egg profits of this or any other state. The day is fast coming—in fact it is now here, when a farm that has no incubator cannot claim to be up to date. The incubator has come and has come to stay. There should be an incubator on every farm in Kansas and there are more of them going there every day.

With the present state of our markets the easiest chicken money for the general farmer comes from the sale of eggs. To make money on eggs he must get them in winter when the other fellow's hens are not laying. To get winter eggs one must have an incubator. Eighty per cent of the winter eggs are laid by early pullets. To get early pullets one can't wait until May for the old hen to set. He must have a hustling, husky bunch hunting worms in late March and early April. The only way to accomplish this is to control the time of hatching, which means an incubator.

But along in May when the hens decide it's time to assume family cares let them have their way. Select your largest eggs and let the biddies have them. The fact that the pullets thus secured will be late need cause no worry.

[Continued on Page Twenty-two.]



SUCCESS WITH INCUBATOR

Farm Without an Incubator has Become Back Number-N. L. Harris, K. S. A. C.

F you are a beginner and have pur-chased a new machine, follow the directions sent by the manufacturer. He is the one who should know best how to handle and regulate the machine he makes. If you do not then have good results and find that the general rules herein given differ from those of the manufacturer, try these methods.

If you are having good success don't change for anything you may read here.

This may be rather a peculiar introduction but it has been found that it is imposible to lay down general rules which will apply to all kinds of machines. In fact it has been our experience that the same set of rules will not always work with the same degree of satisfac-tion when applied to machines of the same make. Each machine has little same make. Each machine has little peculiarities of its own which must be learned by experience. There are some general principles, however, which un-der normal conditions apply to all ma-chines. These, when followed, will aid in securing better hatches and stronger

Don't try any partnership or co-operative busines with the incubator. Let one person regulate and care for the machine and all others keep their hands off. If two persons divide the responsibility, they might both semember at the same time that the machines was running a little too cool and both apply a trifle more heat, resulting in a batch of baked chickens. We tried this very thing on a machine full of high priced eggs just two days before they were due to hatch and have never since forgotten the lesson. A machine can only be regulated intelligently when you know

when the damper was lowered the last time and how much.

To successfully run an incubator the room in which it is operated should remain at a comparatively even tempera-ture. A cellar or some unused room usually gives the best results. The mausually gives the best results. The machine must be so located that the sundoes not shine on it or any drafts strike it directly. The room in which an incubator is run should not be too dry. The following case is a sample of ignorance on this subject: A lady in Manhattan put 240 eggs in one of the best makes of machine on the market and operated it in a cellar. The result and operated it in a cellar. The result was only three chicks. She stated that she had an ideal place as it was in the corner of the furnace room where there had been no moisture for two years. She placed moisture pans in the nursery tray beneath the eggs and tried again with splendid results. Unless the cellar or room is damp, a pan about one inch deep should be partly filled with sand and kept saturated with water. This is placed beneath the eggs and not removed till just before the hatch. Of

course if the room is damp the moisture question will care for itself. Always have the machine level before starting the lamp. If one side is high the heat will rise to that side and the circulation of air will be disturbed. If the machine has previously been used thoroughly saturate the inside with good thoroughly saturate the inside with good disinfectant or dip—don't use kerosene. If there ever has been any white diarrhoea on the place or you have reason to believe there has been any disease among the hens from which you are to procure eggs, each egg should be thoroughly wipped with a cloth saturated with 92 per cent alcohol.

Thoroughly clean the lamp burner, put in a new wick, empty the lamp and fill with fresh oil. The higher the grade of oil you use the better will be your

of oil you use the better will be your results. Poor oil will smoke, choke up the flues and may spoil the hatch. If good oil is used, the lamp kept clean and no drafts allowed to strike the flame, there is no excuse for having the lamp smoke. Trim the corners of the wick when you first start the lamp that the flame may be even and round. Never used the scissors to trim the lamp wick but gently pinch the charr off and smooth the wick from corners to center with the finger. After placing the lamp back in the machine watch to see that there are no points to flame. Should there are no points to flame. Should there be any, remove the lamp and pat that part of the wick until the flame burns smoothly. You will have no smokes with good oil if you follow this method. Start the lamp with a low flame and screw down the thumb screw on the connecting rod until it has a quarter-inch play. Visit the machine quarter-inch play. Visit the machine frequently until the temperature reaches 102 degrees. At this temperature the damper should just be raised enough



that you can run a knife blade between the disk and the flue beneath. If it has not commenced to raise screw down the thumb screw until it does. Should the damper raise before you can see any mercury in the thermometer raise the thumb screw and allow the damper to drop down, leaving about one-eighthinch play. If the temperature does not raise and the damper is still down, turn up the flame a trifle and wait till your next visit. After the temperature reachnext visit. After the temperature reaches 90 degrees do not be in a hurry but coax it up slowly till it reaches 102 degrees. Now leave the machine alone for 12 to 24 hours to see that it will maintain the heat. If it is all right put in the eggs and close the machine. The temperature will at once drop as the eggs are cold. Do not disturb the the eggs are cold. Do not disturb the damper as the temperature will come back up as soon as the eggs are thor-oughly warmed through. Leave the machine closed for two days.

To clean the lamp remove and fill nearly full, leaving a small space for the expansion of the oil, pinch off the wick, light and return to machine. See that the flame is as nearly as possible as it was before. Always tend the lamp in the morning as it might run up some after filling and would be detected some time during the day. Wipe away any oil that may have been spilled on or near the lamp so as to avoid fire.

After a couple of days take the trays out and place them on a table and gent-ly shuffle the eggs with the hands, see-ing that each eggs is moved. It is not necessary that each egg be turned clear over. The hen does not mark her eggs and turn them clear over but she does shuffle them around as much as five times a day and we should turn them at least three times—morning, noon and night. Before putting the trays back in the machine turn them end for end as one side of the machine may be cooler than the other. This will give all the eggs a better chance and assure a more even batch. On the third sure a more even hatch. On the third day begin to cool the eggs, usually at noon when you turn them. Place them on a table so that the tray does not extend beyond the edge. Eggs beyond the edge of the table will cool too rapidly. Place the side of an egg against the lips or eye ball and when they begin to feel cool put them back in the machine. Never try to leave them out any definite time as they may get too much or not enough cooling. The time may vary from a few minutes at the first to twenty or thirty minutes toward the end of the hatch. After the eighteenth day close the machine and don't open it again till the chicks are hatched. Should the heat ever run up cool the eggs down thoroughly at once. You may in this way save a hatch that has been over heated. Always care for and handle the eggs before you touch the lamp as the least kerosene may seriously injure or ruin the hatch. Always read the temperature before the machine is opened. It is well to do this each time before turning the eggs.

Light shelled eggs should be tested on the sixth day. With dark shelled eggs it may be necessary to wait till the seventh or eighth day. If a dark spider-like spot is seen which moves as you slowly turn the egg, it is a live germ. If it is perfectly clear the egg is infertile. When there is a dark spot that sticks fast to the shell or has a thin red ring around it, the germ in dead red ring around it, the germ in dead and the egg will spoil if left in the machine. Remove all infertile and dead germs. Burn the latter and dispose of the former as you see fit. A good way to use them is to boil and feed to the old hens.

For the first week keep the temperature at 102 degrees. Then it should go to 103 degrees and remain there till the eggs begin to pip. When the eggs are hathcing run it at 104 degrees, never allowing it to get above 105. Watch the temperature closely as the chicks give off considerable heat at hatching time and the temperature may run up. Should the temperature suddenly drop it is probable that a wet chick is touching the bulb of the thermometer.

Never open the machine from the time the first open is inside the first open in the size of the state of

Never open the machine from the time the first egg is pipped until the hatch is well over. When the chicks are all hatched remove the trays with the shells and the unhatched chicks. Allow the chicks to remain in the machine for 48 hours, gradually opening the door an inch or so at a time so see to harden an inch or so at a time so as to harden them to the cooler outside air. If this precaution is followed there is little danger of chilling in removing to the brooder. No food or water is necessary for this period as it takes this long for them to use up the yolk of the egg and they do not need other nourishment. If

the fertility of the eggs run strong and the hatch starts well but for some reason becomes checked, a sponge or two saturated with hot water quickly slipped into the corner of the trap may help to bring out the remainder. Do not try to help any of the chicks out of the shell. They are worthless and will prove a disappointment.

How to Raise Indian Runner Ducks

In the first place, hatch the young ducklings under hens. This is better for

beginners, as duck eggs require different treatment in an incubator than hen eggs. The hen is not a very good duck mother, however, as she is awkward in the management of her odd brood, often stepping on and injuring them. stepping on and injuring them. For this reason I prefer a brooder as a foster mother for the young ducklings. It is not necessary that the heat of the brooder be as great as for chickens, but they need a little warmth, at least for the first week. Later in the season a fireless brooder might work well. Little fireless brooder might work well. Little ducks need plenty of pure air, even more than chickens, and must not be crowded.

The first week they should be fed bread crumbs mixed with milk or water and squeezed dry, or bran and meal mixed in cold water, making a crumbly and not too wet mash, adding to this, after the third day, a small portion of meat meal. At the end of the week, the ration should consist of bran and meal with meat meal and a little sand. Sand with meat meal and a little sand. Sand should also be placed where the ducks can eat it when they wish. This ration is fed to the ducklings until full grown, always using some sand mixed in with the meal and bran and varying the amount of the meat meal to suit the needs of the ducklings. When they are grown to maturity, the meals can be varied with an occasional feed of whole grain, wheat or corn. Care must be taken grain, wheat or corn. Care must be taken that the meat meal is fresh. Spoiled meat should never be fed to ducks at any age. Even when full grown they must have sand in their runs and if at

any time they seem weak in their legs the meat ration should be increased.

With this feed the ducklings should always have water in sufficient quantity to cover their bills. A wooden trough with slats across to prevent their enter-ing the water will keep them from get-ting too wet, or an ordinary water fountain such as is sold to be used in brooders will do very well. Get these few points: Feed and water at the same time, do not make your mash too wet, and after the first week put sand in every mash and vary the meat meal to suit the needs of the ducklings.

It is not profitable to allow them to have water to swin in partial fully.

have water to swim in until fully feathered. Do not allow them to re-main out in the rain. Many ducklings have been killed by exposure in a warm rain storm or by being allowed to run in wet grass. Always keep your brooder or pens as clean and dry as possible. They should be housed at night. Al-They should be housed at night. Always do this as quietly as you can and they will soon learn to go into their house for the night. It is always best to close the door or entrance to keep out all vermin. Do not feed them in these pens and it will be much easier to keep the pens dry and clean. Let them out long enough to eat, then drive them back. Do not feed them more than they will eat up clean. Feed four or five times each day for the first two or three weeks, reducing as they grow older. When grown, feed morning and

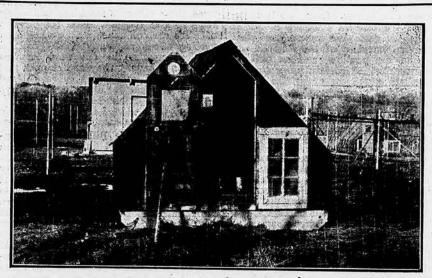
evenings only.

I find the Indian Runner is very proftable on the farm. They are not difficult to raise if properly handled. They are good layers and make a splendid table fowl. We can always sell all the eggs for hatching through Kansas Farmer classified columns that we are able to supply. We keep only those with correct markings to select eggs for hatching from—all others are used for eating.

eating.

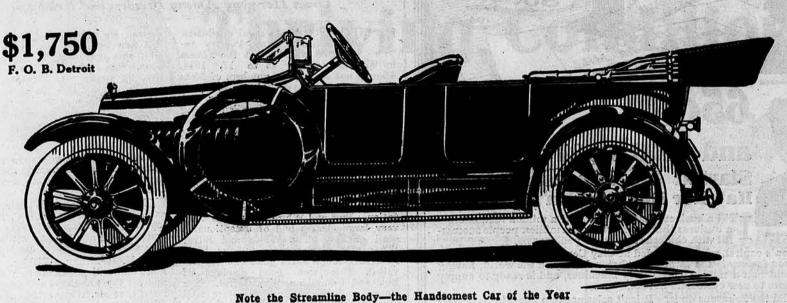
These ducks are the most attractive and productive variety of the duck family. The females lay in excess of 200 eggs a year. The eggs are of good size, have thin, white shells, and are very palatable. Indian Runners require no water except what 'y drink. They are not susceptible to the diseases of poultry and are always free from lice and mites. The ease with which they can be kept and their productiveness makes them one of the best of fowls for the farm or for the city back yard.

-C. L. BUSKIRK, Newton, Kansas.



GOOD HOME FOR NEWLY-HATCHED CHICKS,-PROPER FACILITIES FOR BROODING YOUNG CHICKS A MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE REARING OF POULTRY.

FIUDSOM Six 40



This Six Costs Less Than Fours

Weighs Less—Costs Less to Operate

This year the HUDSON announces a Six which greatly affects the whole motor car situation.

The price is \$1,750, so it much undersells any comparable Four.

The weight is 2,980 pounds, so it much underweighs Fours of similar capacity.

And it costs much less to operate than Fours of equal size and power.

It weighs, for instance, 400 pounds less than the four-cylinder HUDSON "37," the best four-cylinder car that ever went from this factory. Yet the wheel base is 123 inches, and there are two extra tonneau seats.

It consumes one-fourth less fuel than the HUDSON "37," yet it has more power. This is due to a small-bore, long-stroke motor—a European innovation.

It shows an equal or a greater saving compared with any other same-class Four.

The Day of Sixes

As everyone knows, the trend is toward Sixes. There are now 38 makers whose best car is a Six, and 14 of them now build Sixes exclusively.

Last year, hardly a four-cylinder car was sold at a price which would buy a good Six.

Men changed from two cylinders to four to get more frequent power strokes. Now, to get continuous power, they are changing from Fours to Sixes.

To get smooth-running Sixes men paid a high price, carried heavy weight, paid extra fuel cost.

Now this is all changed. In the new HUDSON Six-40, all these things are in favor of the Six. The Four is now the extravagant car. The Six, with all its other advantages, is also the more economical.

Mr. Coffin Did It

This HUDSON Six-40 is the latest achievement of Howard E. Coffin, our great engineer. It was he who built the first high-grade Four to sell under \$3,000. Then the first to sell under \$2,000. It was he who built the HUDSON Six-54, the first high-grade Six to sell under \$3,000. Last year that car became the most popular Six in the world.

Now he builds this Six-40—the first quality Six to sell under \$2,000. The first to under-weigh,

and the first to show less operative cost than Fours of equal power.

New Ideals in Beauty

This HUDSON Six-40 has the new streamline body. No angles at the dash. This accords with European vogue, and Europe always sets the body fashions. The old-type bodies will soon be out of date.

The gasoline tank is in the dash. The extra tires come ahead of the front door. All hinges are concealed. There are two disappearing extra tonneau seats. All instruments and gauges are within reach of the driver.

There is a "One-Man" top, covered with Pantasote, with quick-adjustable side curtains. A rainvision windshield, dimming headlights, left-side drive, Delco patented system of electric starting and lighting.

The design and equipment are almost identical with the new HUDSON Six-54. And that we consider the handsomest car of the year. Up to six months ago, no car at any price offered so many attractions.

Hudson dealers everywhere now have this car on show. Write us for Howard E. Coffin's 55-page book, and we will direct you where to see the car. Then try it out. It rides like constant coasting.

Hudson Motor Car Company

7782 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Michigan



Started the Largest Chicken Hatcher Business in the World

T'S a business that has sold half a million incubators a business that has made half a million people successful with chickens and other poultry. H. H. Johnson

Johnson's capital, when he landed at Clay Center, was 65 cents. Now the Johnson factory is the largest incubator factory in the world, having already sold half a million Old Trusty machines, and is ready to supply 100,000 more to new customers in 1914.

How did the Johnsons do it? It isn't salesmanship because, as a matter of fact, these incubators are not sold—they are bought. Every one has been sent out on trial and every one is still guaranteed. The answer is that Johnson designed and built an incubator that makes profits for his customers. That's all there is to it.

Johnson was an engineer in his early life. Maybe that had something to do with it. But he tells his own story of his ups and downs in the Old Trusty catalog, so you can get it direct from the book. You will get a lot of ideas from this book. You will realize that no matter where you live, if you have a little ground for poultry to run on, you can make a big extra income and it needn't interfere with anything else you now do.

Johnson's customers keep all the mystery and the trimmings and experiments out of their poultry business. They stick close to the simple ways and make much and spend little on their outfits.

INCUBATOR Still Less than \$10 **FreightPrepaid**

Everywhere East of Rockles - A Trifle More Delivered Free to Far Western Points.

And that's for the finest incubator that can be built-a hatcher that's pleased And that's for the mest incubator that can be built—a three or four times as many people as any other hatcher—a hatcher that half a million people are making millions of dollars of profits from—a hatcher that would cost you anywhere from \$5.00 to \$8.00 more according to size, if made in the ordinary small factory or by a big dividend paying corporation, or if sold in the

big dividend paying conditions of the paying conditions way.

Write for this rock-bottom factory price, based on selling 100,000 incubators. In such a business you can see how the Johnsons can take a small profit. You get the benefit. Think of getting a full fledged start on the road to big poultry profits with such a trifling sum. 90 Days' Trial

20 Year Guarantee
That tells the story of Old Trusty quality. It backs
up every promise the Johnsons
make for it or you trade back. It
keeps on doing the work right
year after year or it's up to the
Johnsons to make it right.

Johnsons to make it right.

Key to FREE

The Old Trusty Book is the real A-B-C of making poultry profits. It has helped hundreds of thousands of others to make a double living, showing them how poultry can be added to their other work with little extra expense and a great big extra income. Half a million are reaping the reward of having read this book.

The Johnsons want you to have a copy of the 1914 edition—120 pages of the most helpful poultry talk published. Write for this and get the Johnson prices. You will find the book helpful whether you want an Old Trusty now or not. Write at once. Address H. H. Johnson, The M. M. Johnson Company

The M. M. Johnson Company Clay Center, Neb.



SELECT SEED COR

because scientifically handled, thoroughly dried and properly cured, and of good strong germina-tion. Write for our BIG SEED CATALOGUE, IT'S FREE. It tells you about all our varieties of Seed Corn, also all Farm, Garden and Flower seeds. A Postal Card will BRING IT TO YOUR DOOR. (Mention this Paper.) Address 18

Burpee, Philadelphia, is sufficient for the front of a post card. If you will write your own address plainly on the other book of 182 pages, which should be read by all who would have the best garden possible and who are willing to pay a fair price for Seeds of the Burpee-Quality

Tells why chicks die

J. C. Reefer, the poultry expert of 1601
Main St., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free
a valuable book entitled "White Diarrhoea and
How to Cure It." This book contains scientific
facts on white diarrhoea and tells how to prepare
a simple home solution that cures this terrible
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of every hatch. All poultry raisers should write
Mr. Reefer for one of these valuable FREE books.

LEE'S LICE KILLER

Germozone, Louse Powder, Egg Maker and other Poultry remedies have a successful reputation of twenty years behind them. They have brought success to thousands of poultry raisers and will to you. Lee's big "New Poultry Book", "Reading Symptoms of Disease" and "Poultry Pointers" free from all Lee's dealers, or write direct. The New Mandy Lee Incubator is a real automatic hatcher. Write for catalogue.

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Kansas State Poulty Show

Weather Ideal. Attendance Largest in Years Great Harmony Among Breeders and Exhibitors

HE twenty-fifth annual exhibition of The Kansas State Poultry Association was held at the Forum in Wichita, January 12 to 17, 1914. Though not as large in numbers of birds shown as some previous shows, the quality of the stock was never better, and a feeling of harmony prevailed among the breeders to an unusuall degree. There were more Barred Plymouth Rocks exhibited than for some years and the quality was at the top notch. In White and Buff Rocks the quantity was deficient but the quality was apparent. Rhode Island Reds were numerous, both in single and rose combs, and the quality fully equal to the State Show's reputation. Buff and White Orpingtons were very large classes and of exceptionable good quality. The White and Silver Wyandotte classes were not as large as usual though extra good quality prevailed. There were good displays of Buff and Columbian Wyandottes. The Brown and White Leglorys, were well Brown and White Leghorns were well represented and of excellent quality. There were more turkeys than usual,

both of Mammoth Bronze and the Bourbon Reds. Indian Runner Ducks were quite conspicuous, both in White and the Fawn and White varieties. quite a display of Bantams, of several varieties.

The weather during the show was exceedingly favorable, and as a result the attendance was greater than it has been for years, and added several hundred dollars to the treasury. For the last three years the weather during show week had been very severe, the ther-mometer ranging from 12 to 28 degrees below zero, hence the favorable weather of the present show was a very agreeable change.

At the annual election two new members of the board of managers were elected, viz: G. D. McClaskey of Topeka and C. E. Cronhardt of Hutchin-L. B. McCausland of Wichita was re-elected. All to serve for three years.

The following resolution was passed and ordered sent to the secretary of the Kansas Panama Exposition Commis-

"The Kansas State Poultry Associa-tion in convention assembled wishes to congratulate the Kansas Panama Commission on your efforts to make a creditable display of Kansas products at the great Panama Exposition to be held in San Francisco in 1915. Knowing that you have but a meager appropriation to dole out among the large number of interests, we do not wish to be over-solicitous for the poultry appropriation, but hope you will remember us when you make up your budget. Do not forget that the poultry industry of Kansas is one of the main assets of the state, and that more people are engaged in it than in any other business. Also that a young and growing industry needs the fostering care of all its friends, among whom, we trust, are the members of the Kansas commission."

It was the sense of the members assembled that uniform cooping should be provided for the State Show as soon as practicable, and a committee of three was appointed to attend to the matter. The president appointed on the committee, L. H. Wible, Chanute; Clyde C. Whitely, Wichita; and C. K. Whitney,

At the meeting of the board of managers on Friday, the following officers were elected: President, Thomas Owen, Topeka; vice-president, G. D. McClaskey, Topeka; secretary-treasurer, L. B. McCausland, Wichita; assistant secretary, L. H. Wible, Chanute; superintendent, C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.
It was decided to hold the next annual

show at Wichita, January 11 to 16,

NOTES OF THE SHOW.

This was the most harmonious State Show held for some years, the disturbing element being conspicuous by its ab-

Judges Thompson and Campbell did their work in an expeditious manner, enabling the management to have all the ribbons up by Wednesday afternoon. Among the old standbys in the Barred Rock class was C. C. Lindamood of Wal-

ton, who, as usual, took a large share

of the premiums.

H. J. Freeman, Wichita, had a fine display of Buff Wyandottes, having 52 specimens on exhibition, all of prime

quality.
Hubbard of Topeka was there with his Silver Wyandottes, winners at Missouri State, Des Moines, Iowa, and other

shows. He made a clean sweep here.

A new exhibitor appeared in the Red alley this year, in B. V. Hughes, of Leb anon, Kan., who won first on pullet, first on young pen and third on cock-erel in Single Comb Reds.

M, K, Wright of Wellington came to the front this year with his White Wy-andottes, winning first and second on pullet, first on pen, second on cock, and third and fourth on hen. Mr. Wright has shown at the state show for several years and though winning some honors, never made so conspicious a winning as this year.

Clyde C. Whiteley, Wichita, made an extra good showing in S. C. Reds, taking 1, 2, and 5 hen; 4 pullet; 1 old hen and 4 young hen. He took the R I. Red club silver cup for best display in Reds.

C. K. Whitney, Wichita, took the lion's share of premiums in White Rocks and all the premiums on Anconas. We learn that Mr. Whitney intends devoting all his time hereafter to Anconas, as he

considers them the best egg layers. He aims to have 2,000 of them by next year.

Mrs. R. J. Molyneaux, Wichita, held her own in strong competition in the Barred Rock class, taking first on cock and third on cockers!

and third on cockerel.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Fleming, Wichita, are getting to the front with their Buff Orpingtons, winnings first on hen, first on young pen, and second on cock. The first hen was a beauty and the envy of all Orpington breeders. They will have eggs for sale from some fine specimens and all purchasers can be assured of a square deal.

Moore & Moore, Wichita, the old reliable Red breeders, were strictly in the winnings on Single Combs, with first cockerel, second pullet, fifth cock, and

second and third young pen:
The Buff Cochins of J. C. Baughman,
Topeka, attracted universal attention with their massive proportions, profuse feathering and lordly demeanor. He won all premiums and a splendid special cup for best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet

in the show room.

A. J. Waddell's Buff Rocks never looked to better advantage, and he had lots of them—36 specimens. They swept the platter clean.

Stover & Myers, Fredonia, Kan., were present with Bourbon Red turkeys, White Indian Runner ducks, and Rose Comb Reds. They took five firsts on White Runners in strong competition, and three firsts on Bourbon Red turkeys.

Mrs. M. Kettering, Wichita, had a fine display of S. C. White Leghorns, taking first cock, third hen, and fifth cockerel. G. W. Lightner, St. John, was on hand with his Rose Comb Barred Plymouth Rocks: He is an annual visitor and beans improving this enceilty of his

keeps improving this specialty of his.

H. A. Wattles, Wichita, still sticks to
the Columbian Wyandottes, and had a
very creditable display of these fine

A more studious or painstaking breeder of Barred Rocks than Mrs. H. E. Gonder, Wichita, would be hard to find, and her winnings among such strong competition is a great credit to her. She won second cock, second cockerel, second pen cockerel mating, third pen pullet mating, and fourth pen stand-

ard mating. W. J. Roof, Maize, was on hand with his S. C. Brown Leghorns, and magnificent specimens they were. He took fourteen premiums on them, all the firsts but one.

H. L. Dewing, Wichita, had some very fine specimens of the popular variety White Orpingtons on exhibition, winning second cock, fourth pullet and third pen. He will have eggs for sale from his prize winners at very reasonable prices.

C. J. Page, Salina, had a fine display of Pekin and White Indian Runner ducks, and took quite a number of premiums.

The Wichita Buff Orpington Yards had a fine and large display of Buffs. The writer has known the proprietor, Mr. Munn, for over 20 years, and a more consistent and conscientious poultry breeder it would be hard to find. He believes in the still transfer of the still transfer or the sti believes in the utility part of the business as well as the fancy, and can supply the farmers with such utility stock as will do their flocks good service.

H. P. Swerfeger, Wichita, conspicuous as a Brown Leghorn breeder for many years, had many fine specimens of the breed on exhibition. He took third and fourth cock, second and third hen, fourth

(Continued on Page Twenty-one.)

I'll Put Your Stock in a Thriving Condition—

Make the Ailing Ones Healthy and Expel the

Worms Doctor of Veterinary Science Doctor of Medicine

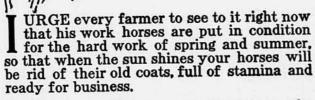


All certify the ingredients of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic to do just what I claim for them.

Noted Veterinarians

Nux Vomica. Digestive and Nerve Tonic.
Quassia. Digestive Tonic and Worm Expeller.
Sulphate of Iron. Blood Builder and Worm Expeller.
Sulphate of Soda. Laxative and Liver Tonic.
Common Salt. Appetizer and Expels Worms.
Epsom Salts. Laxative.
Nitrate of Potash. Stimulates Kidneys.
Charcoal. Prevents Noxious Gases.
Fenugreek. Tonic and Aromatic.

The above is carefully compounded by Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.). with just enough cereal meal to make a perfect mixture.



And don't overlook the spring pig crop—the mortgage lifters. Start them off free from disease-free from worms.

Be sure, also, that your milk cows are thoroughly conditioned for the long, heavy milk-

ing season, and that those with calf are vigorous and fit.

Remember, your stock have been cooped up for the last few months and have been on dry feed. As corn or oats, hay and fodder do not contain the laxatives and tonics so abundantly supplied in grass, your stock are pretty apt to be out of fix. Some of your animals are liable to be constipated, rough in hair, their legs may have become stocked, or they have dropsical swellings, but the most common disease of all, especially among hogs, is worms—worms.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

A Splendid Conditioner—A Sure Worm Expeller

Being both a doctor of medicine and a doctor of veterinary science. I know exactly what farm stock need to get them in condition for spring.

In my left hand I hold the formula of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic—showing every ingredient, what each ingredient is for, and you will notice that the U. S. Dispensatory—one of the world's greatest authorities—certifies these ingredients to do as I claim.

Look these ingredients over—Tonics to improve the appetite—Blood Builders to enrich and tone up the blood—Laxatives to regulate the bowels and Vermifuges to expel worms. I want to emphasize one fact as forcefully as I know how: Dr. Hess Stock Tonic will not only rid your stock of worms, but will put them in a condition unfavorable to worm development. able to worm development.

Remember, it's the cow in the pink of condition that fills the milk pail—the horse that digests his dinner that pulls on the bit—the steer with an appetite that lays on fat, and the hog that is well and free from worms that gets to be a 200pounder in 6 months.

So sure am I that Dr. Hess Stock Tonic will put your animals in a thriving condition, make the ailing ones healthy and expel worms, that I have authorized your dealer to supply you with enough for all your stock, and if it does not do as I claim, return the empty packages and get your money back.

Now, listen, Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is never sold by peddlers. but only by reliable dealers whom you know. I save you the peddler's salary and wagon and team expenses. as these prices prove: 25-lb. pail \$1.60: 100-lb. sack \$5.00. Smaller packages as low as 50c. Except in Canada, the far West and the South.

Write for Free Stock Book-It's a Stunner

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

Makes Poultry Healthy Makes Hens Lay

This is a splendid tonic—it tones up the dormant egg organs and compels each hen to lay regularly. It also helps chicks grow and shortens the moulting period. It is a sure preventive against Roup. Gapes and Cholera. Costs but a penny a day to feed 30 fowls. Sold on my liberal Money-Back Guarantee. 1½ bs. 25c; 5 lbs. 60c; 25-lb. pail \$2.50. Except in Canada and the far West.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer

Kills lice on poultry and all farm stock. Dust the hens and chicks with it, sprinkle it on the roosts, in the cracks; or, if you will keep it in the dust bath, the hens will distribute it. Also destroys bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, slugs on rose bushes, etc. Comes in handy sifting-top can. 1 lb. 25c; 3 lbs. 60c. Except in Canada and the far West. Guaranteed.









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COOPER & ROGERS WINFIELD, KANSAS.

Suggestions for Corn Growing AKalamazoo

By C. C. Cunningham, in Charge of Co-operative Experiments, Kansas Agriculture College

IN the growing of corn, the early preparation of the seed bed will pay four aration of the seed bed will pay four years out of five. The nature of the early treatment will depend upon the locality, the kind of soil, and the way in which the corn is planted. Since the method of planting governs, to a large extent, the kind of preparation the corn land is to receive, a discussion of the relative merits of surface planting and listing is in order. listing is in order.

Surface planting is adapted to heavy types of soil and to the portions of the state where the annual rainfall is over 35 inches. In the western fourth or fifth of the state this method of planting gives best results. The lister method of planting is adapted to light soils and to localities of limited rainfall. In the western three-fourths of the state this method of planting is almost the univer-

sal one, and as a rule gives better results than surface planting.

Each method has its advantages and disadvantages and is superior to the other only when the conditions to which

they are relatively adapted exist.

Corn planted on the surface usually germinates better, makes a more rapid and luxuriant growth than listed corn, and develops a greater capacity to produce providing growing conditions are favorable throughout the season.

Listed corn may be planted at less expense, can be cultivated to a better advantage than that surface planted, stands dry weather to a much better degree, and is not so subject to lodg-ing. Listed corn is more likely to be damaged by heavy rains and is more subject to injury from moles and other rodent pests than is surface planted corn.

PREPARING SEED BED FOR SURFACE-

PLANTED CORN. Surface planting necessitates the plowing of the ground. As a rule, deep fall plowing gives best results on most soils, and as far as possible corn land should be fall plowed and left in a rough condition to prevent blowing and soil erosion. Surface tillage during the spring to develop plant food and to prevent soil becoming too compact is advisable and sometimes necessary. The disk harrow, alfalfa renovator and the spring tooth harrow are excellent implements to use, depending on the extent to which the ground should be loosened. If fall plowing is impossible, early spring plowing is the next best; the earlier the better, providing, of course, the ground is in proper condition to plow. Such tillage as is necessary to keep the ground in good tilth between plowing and planting time should be given. This will vary with the season and the type

PREPARING SEED BED FOR LISTED CORN.

When corn is planted with a lister, a number of methods of preparation may be employed. At the experiment station at Manhattan early disking, blank listing early and then splitting the ridges at planting time, blank listing early and planting in the same furrows, and early spring alowing were sensed. spring plowing were compared. In six out of eight years, considerable increases in yield were obtained as a result of the early preparation. The early disking of corn ground is practiced extensively and on the whole is a satisfactory method of preparing land for corn throughout most portions of Kansas where the lister method of planting is employed. The best time to disk varies with the season. If the freezing and thawing of the soil during the late winter leaves it with a good soil mulch, early disking is not necessary. It would be better to wait until a heavy rain forms a crust or a crop of weeds start. If, on the other hand, the ground is crusted badly when spring opens up, disking as early as the condi tion of the ground will permit is best. A second disking later may be advantageous if the ground becomes too compact, or a growth of weeds starts too far in advance of planting time. On soils that become too fine as a result of the disking, the alfalfa renovator may be a preferable implement to use if the ground is free from trash, as it does not pulverize the soil so much.

Double listing is a very efficient method of treating ground for corn under normal conditions. During extremely dry springs it is not a satisfactory method, as the ridged condition of the ground permits of the surface soil dry-ing out too much. Where the ground is too firm for best results, double listing is preferable to single listing in that practically all of the ground is broken up. Also the subsoil warms up to a better advantage on the listed ground. At the Manhattan station double listing, blank listing early and then spiitting ridges at planting time, has given better results than single listing. Blank listing early and listing in the same furrows has also proved to be better than single listing at planting time.

In some years fall or early spring plowing of the ground for listed corn has given excellent results. The method is adapted to fairly heavy soils in the eastern part of the state. In this way

eastern part of the state. In this way the ground can be gotten in excellent tilth. However, if conditions during the spring are not conducive to the settling of the ground, too lose a condition will Also weed seeds turned under result. by the plow are likely to come up in the bottom of the furrow along with the corn and cause trouble. Unless the ground becomes thoroughly settled, it will be impossible to do a good job of listing.

Experiments show that no one method of preparing ground for corn is superior to all other methods for all conditions. It is immaterial how the ground is treated so long as certain results are obtained; that is, a favorable condition for the germination and early growth of the corn. In Eastern Kansas, the prob-lem may be to get rid of excessive mois-ture. Throughout the central part of the state the problem is to maintain the soil in such a condition that it will absorb and retain as much moisture as possible. Just how to proceed to do this to the best advantage depends on the

WHERE TO OBTAIN SEED CORN.

The yield of corn depends to a considerable extent on the variety and the quality of the seed planted. Because of the drouth of 1913 very little homegrown corn suitable for seed purposes is available, and corn other than the 1913 crop of Kappas grown good will be crop of Kansas-grown seed will have to be obtained.

be obtained.

The best source of seed for any given locality is the home-grown seed of 1912. This crop was much above normal in quality and vitality, and where it has been kept under proper conditions is suitable for seed corn purposes. Home-grown 1912 seed, providing it is of good quality and of a suitable variety, is superior to corn introduced from other states or distant localities within the state. If home-grown seed is not availstate. If home-grown seed is not available, corn grown on soils similar to that in which it is to be planted should be obtained within a radius of 75 to 80 miles, if possible.

In Northeastern Kansas there is sufficient good corn of 1912 and 1913 crops available to supply the local demand for seed. In a few favored localities in Southeastern Kansas, considerable corn was produced, and seed from these localities should be secured for planting in this portion of the state if it is available. If not, seed from Missouri should be obtained, that grown directly east and as near home as possible preferred.

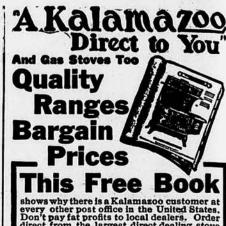
as near home as possible preferred.

For North Central Kansas, considerable seed of the 1912 crop is available, and whenever possible this corn should be secured. There is probably enough good seed of old corn in that portion of the state to plant a large per cent of the acreage providing all of it is put on the market for seed. Corn from East Central and Eastern Nebraska and Southwestern Iowa should be the next choice of seed. choice of seed.

The same thing applies to Central Kansas with the exception that 1912 corn from Northeastern Kansas should be preferred to that from more distant

sources to the northeast. For South Central and sas, varieties of corn from Central Oklahoma that will be sure to mature in the comparative shorter season in Kansas be preferable to that obtained several hundred miles north or northeast. In bringing corn north there is always danger of getting varieties that will not mature. There is also danger in sending too far north for seed, in that the corn obtained is too early maturing to take advantage of the longer growing season for the locality in which it is introduced.

Another thing to be avoided as far as possible is obtaining seed of varieties of corn grown on and adapted to bottom land for planting on thin upland. Bot-tom land corn may be superior in size and quality of ears, but it is not adapted to upland conditions and will not, as a rule, produce as well as upland-grown seed of good quality and of a suitable variety.



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behind my statement that I can save you from 50 to 100% on the price you have been paying for first quality galvanized wire fence.

In the first place, I buy all of my wire direct from America's greatest wire mills in train load lots, when the market is at the very lowest point. During the dull season of the year, this wire is made up into fence at my big factories in Brazil, Ind., and Ottawa, Kansas, and from these points is distributed in car load lots to my warehouses in Denver, Colo.; Fort Worth, Texas; San Francisco, Calif.; Lincoln, Nebr. Every roll of fence is carefully inspected, measured, and tagged ready for shipment. Every order received by me is immediately forwarded to the nearest distributing point and shipped direct to the customer with only one small factory profit added. factory profit added.

The great national business which I do direct with the farmers all

over America, enables me to operate on a small margin of profit—giving my customers the very best wire fence that can be made at a saving of from 50 to 100 per cent on average retail prices, and still have a reasonable margin left for myself at the end of each season's business.

Every Rod Guaranteed Perfect— Money Refunded if not Satisfactory!

Every rod of wire tence that leaves either of my factories, or warehouses, is backed with a positive, iron-clad, quality-proving, money-back guarantee. Only the highest quality spring wire is used, every piece is thoroughly galvanized and warranted to withstand all weather conditions. Every rod of Ottawa fence is made by my own patented process. The Ottawa non-slip tie is guaranteed to hold under any and all conditions.

You do not take a particle of risk when you send me an order for

You do not take a particle of risk when you send me an order for Ottawa fence. I not only save you from 50 to 100 per cent on what the same quality of fence would cost you anywhere else, but I guarantee that you will be absolutely satisfied in every way with every rod of fence you buy from me. If you are not satisfied for any reason whatever, it is your

privilege to return the fence, and I will pay transportation charges both ways, and refund every cent you have paid me.

And that guarantee is in full force for all time—it is just as effective five years from the day you put up your fence, as it is right now. If the Ottawa tie ever slips, or if the fence proves defective, or not as represented in any way, ship it back to me and your money will be refunded. I am more than willing to take all of the risk, because I know that my fence has the sort of quality which justifies every claim I make regarding it.



In my big 40 page catalog, you will find illustrated and described 164 different styles of farm, poultry and lawn fence and gates—all styles, all sizes and a grade to meet every need. I claim that my line is the largest and most complete produced by any American manufacturer—and that I can give you greater value for your money than you can secure from anyone, anywhere. I will sell you any quantity you want, from "satisfaction-or-money-back" guarantee.

Just to give you an idea as to the many real bargains which you will find in my big catalog, I list below six popular styles in fencing with my direct-to-you factory price per rod:

Per Bed

18 in host fance

Per Bed

Per Bed

48 in. poultry fence....221/2c 50 in. heavy field fence. 241/4c

These are unusual bargains as compared with the price your local dealer would ask you for the same quality fence—but these are not unusual bargains when compared with the other 158 items listed in my big catalog, because every item is a big value bargain which I do not believe you can duplicate anywhere in America.

"Perfect in Every Way"

Carroll, Wyo., Oct. 29, 1913.
The Ottawa Mfg. Co., Ottawa, Kansas.
Dear Sirs: I am well pleased with the woven wire I got of you last Spring, and don't believe there is another factory in the U.S. that puts out as good wire at the same price. The wire has proved to be perfect in every way.
Yours truly, C. W. FRIEDRICH.

"Saved Money"

Gilley, Texas, July 10, 1913.
The Ottawa Mfg. Co., Ottawa, Kansas.
Dear Sirs: The poultry and stock sence which I purchased of you a few months ago, has proved entirely satisfactory, and I do not hesitate to recommend it to anyone. It comes up to your claim for it in every way, and I saved a nice sum of money by ordering direct from your factory.

Yours truly, J. J. YOWELL.



Send Your Name for the Free Book Today

If you are familiar with wire fence prices, you will recognize a genuine bargain in every one of the six items on which I have quoted above. If you are in the market for any quantity of wire fence or gates, you will find it well worth your while to consult my big illustrated price list before placing your order elsewhere.

I don't want the order if I can't convince you that I can give you greater quality and quantity than you can secure anywhere in America for the same amount of money.

and quantity than you can secure anywhere in America for the same amount of money My big 40-page illustrated book contains full information regarding my plan of factory-to-farm selling, gives you inside secrets about the fence business which you ought to know, illustrates, fully describes and prices in plain figures every one of the 164 different styles of Ottawa fence and gates. The book is sent absolutely free and postpaid, and you place yourself under no obligation whatever by asking for it. It will be money in your pocket if you write for it today. We also manufacture a complete line of gasoline engines, force pumps, wind mills and other farm machinery and appliances. These goods are illustrated and attractively priced in the big 40-page catalog which I want to mail you free. Send your name on the coupon, letter paper, or postal card today. Address

GEORGE E. LONG, General Manager,



READ KANSAS FARMER'S CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING PAGE FOR READY BARGAINS

HOME CIRCLE

Never set a freshly baked cake in an open window to cool. The steam will

A very good imitation of pistachio flavoring may be obtained by combining lemon and vanilla extracts.

Have you had trouble with your rub-bers wearing out at the heel while the uppers are still good? To overcome this difficulty with the next pair place an ald piece of rubber or velvet in the heels while they are new and they will wear much longer.

Every housekeeper appreciates smooth, clean looking eggs, consequently this kind is always in greater demand by the retailers. To give a beautiful clean look to the shells wash them with a cloth and sand-soap, rinse them in clean water and then put them out to drain and dry on a tray covered with a Turkish towel.

Salt is good to remove ink stains from a carpet or rug if it is used immediately. Cover the spot with the salt and the ink instead of soaking into the carpet will be absorbed by the salt which acts like blotting paper in soaking it up. As the salt is discolored remove it and add a fresh supply. When the salt no longer becomes stained remove it and wash the spot with tepid water without soap. Ink stains cannot be removed successfully stains cannot be removed successfully after they have dried in.

According to the rules of a good pastry cook, you should always use the same kind of shortening to grease the pans as is used in the cake. Where sour cream is used for shortening in the cake use butter to grease the pans. Also when butter is used in the pans melt

the butter and let it stand long enough for the salt to settle. Pour off the melted butter and with it grease the paper and sides of the tins.

Poultry Plant a School Room.

Upon the women of the farm depends to a large extent the important place poultry has taken as a farm industry. In spite of their multitudinous duties in the home in caring for the household and administering to its many wants, the farmers' wives and daughters find time to set the home, care for the little chickens during the summer season and do it all so successfully that a cash re-turn of over \$11,000,000 is condited to

turn of over \$11,000,000 is credited to the sale of poultry and eggs from the farms of Kansas for the year 1913.

Womans place in the home has given her the care, largely, of the training and development of the boys and girls, and the work she is doing with the poultry furnishes a splendid upportunity to teach the young people of the farm many valuable lessons. Using the poultry plant as a school room and laboratory for the education of the children may be a new idea to some of our dren may be a new idea to some of our women who have thought of it only from the standpoint of increasing the hank account or paying the various store bills.

A bulletin of the Extension Division of the Agricultural College has the following valuable suggestions along this line:

line:

"Keeping the boy and girl on the farm is a great problem which confronts those who would see our farms owned and managed by intellectual American farmers. The bright boy leaves the farm because the farm does not interest him. The girl leaves to secure some means of an independent revenue. Often the trouble is that there has been no effort made to interest them in the work of the farm. Let the children help with the chickens, require them to keep an account of their business, and let them account of their business, and let them have the profits, or a stated percentage of the profits, for their spending money or for additional clothes. The little money accumulated by the children from the poultry yard, if its expenditure is properly directed by the parents in the subscriptions for poultry papers, books of interest, etc., will farmisk reading which will improve the intellect and produce a better generation of men and women.

women.
"If the boys and girls wish to send and get some pure breed of stock, help them to pick out reliable breeds. When they raise some pure-bred chickens of their own, allow them to send them to a poultry show, or better still, take the chickens to the show and take the boy or girl along. All of this may not prove

ens to the show and take the boy or girl along. All of this may not prove immediately profitable, but in the end it will be a most paying investment.

"The child who learns in youth to earn something for himself will become independent in business affairs, and will acquire the desire to lead and excel and not to live always at the district acquire the desire to lead and excell and not to live always at the dictation of others. It is equally important to the boy if he has any aptitude for that kind of knowledge, in that he will become interested in the general work of stock feeding and breeding.

"It is natural for our children, at the age of six or seven to admire a withing

age of six or seven, to admire anything that is young, and we know of nothing more attractive than the downy chick. This is the time to teach the child to appreciate the good things God has provided, and if given a few chicks to feed and care for under the advice of a thoughtful parent the child will develop a love for nature and will grow up to be a more useful person. The many vacant lots that are now allowed to go to weeds could be cultivated and made to produce some of the necessary food for the chicks. The parents could buy the eggs from the child, teaching him to purchase or raise the feed and learn to keep accounts of receipts and expenditures. By this means the boy or girl would be taught the first principles of true business and taught to calculate so as to make his efforts profitable. There is a boy living in Manhattan not yet in his teens, who is a better judge of poultry than many men of sixty. He has a few hens that are his pride and joy, and instead of wasting away his time, he has something to occupy his mind, and keep him from many of the questionable amusements of town for a boy of his age."





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Argentine Grain on Market

Correspondent Comments on demand for Pasture, Fat Lambs, Horse and Mule Prices

RGENTINE is attracting more attention than ever in the American markets for wheat, corn, oats and cattle. What's the latest about the condition of the new corn crop in Argentine? How much wheat is that country shipping? What are its exports of beef? Is it selling oats to the United States?

Questions on this order are being dis-cussed daily among dealers in farm products at Kansas City and other important agricultural centers. They are pertinent because Argentine is one of the world's greatest exporters of wheat, corn, oats and beef. As Argentine has just taken advantage of the reciprocal clause in the new United States tariff, she can now enter our ports with her wheat without paying a duty. Also, she can and is coming here with beef and corn, and offering oats. Before the new tariff went into effect Argentine attracted in-terest in the United States only because the size of her crops played an important part in determining world prices and affected the demand for the outlet of the surplus of American farms.

The other day the Kansas Farmer

market correspondent received a sample of Argentine corn from a Kansas City brokerage house with east-ern connections. This grain is just as already described in this department small and flinty and much like American popcorn. None of the extensive con-sumers at Kansas City was enthused over it, although all are eager to obtain corn as cheap as possible. Still, the grain has a value for commercial purposes and promises to continue to be a bearish factor in American prices as long as no tariff bars exist, or until the Argentine farmers begin to consume the

crop they produce at home.

There is a likelihood of a crop of 235, 000,000 bushels of corn in Argentine this year, although growing conditions recently have not been favorable. Such a crop, while small in comparison with the enormous yields of the United States, will mean much to our commercial supply, which is less than one-fifth of the aggregate domestic production.

May is the month for harvesting corn

in Argentine, and December and January are the wheat gathering periods. The new Argentine wheat crop is not moving to market in the same volume as a year ago, and there is talk of an exportable surplus there for 1914 of only 40,000,000 to 75,000,000 bushels, compared with over 100,000,000 the past year. If the lowest estimate is correct, United States prices will be strengthened, as foreigners will have to buy more wheat in this country.

Argentine has been trying to sell some oats at Galveston at less than 40 cents per bushel, but it is not believed that any purchases have been made as yet. There is still a duty of 7 cents per bushel on oats. Argentine's present crop of oats is placed at 75,000,000 bushels.

Shipments of beef continue to come to eastern ports in large volume from the South American country, but they are having almost no effect on prices here now. There is a rumor that American packers are bearing supplies of the ican packers are keeping supplies of the foreign product from this country, and the government has started an investigation. English handlers of meats are said to have made arrangements to enter the New York market with Argentine meat. So far as the present year is concerned, the Argentine offerings are not expected to affect prices here. There is a healthy undertone in American cattle markets.

Readers of KANSAS FARMER in the interested, of course, in the probable demand for grass in the approaching sea-son. The KANSAS FARMER market correspondent has been looking into the pasturage leasing situation, not only for the benefit of the Southern Kansas readers, but for stockmen in general. The Flint Hills pasturage business, it should be remembered, is a factor of no small importance in the cattle trade in general. Something like 200,000 cattle are pastured each summer in the Kansas district around Greenwood County. The marketing of these cattle when fat means much in the Kansas City live stock runs.

So far very few contracts have been made for Kansas pastures. Recalling last year's drouth, cattlemen are demanding lower rates, as much as \$8.50 per head-a record price-having been

paid last season. A few years ago \$5 per head was considered a high price for the summer pasturage.

That demand for pastures may not

be as heavy as last year is the present indication, due largely to the fact that range conditions in Texas have been Texas range cattle are now in better condition than at the opening of winter, which is very unusual It is probable that many Texans who ordiprobable that many Texans who ordinarily move cattle north will fatten them on their own ranges this season. Colorado, on the other hand, may seek more pastures than last year, having had a rather severe winter. There is talk of a heavy movement from Old Mexico, but that depends on the outcome of the present reballion in the immediate for present rebellion in the immediate fu-ture. If the Mexican movement is as heavy as some stockmen anticipate, the shortage from Texas may be offset so

far as Kansas pastures are concerned.

The present buoyant tone of the cattle market is favorable to the pasture owners, as it is reviving bullishness among stockmen. Besides, the money market is growing easier, and there is a likelihood of less difficulty in financing the summer cattle grazing business in Kansas, which involves millions, of dollars in the aggregate.

Horses and mules are upsetting no trade calculations. The market is fully as good as expected, and it is far better than some pesimistically inclined breeders have been expecting in view of the increasing supplies in the country and the advance of the motor trucks.

Cotton mules are selling at prices as high as ever. Hundreds are moving to the South. The month of January will go down in the history of the Kansas City market as one of the best ever experienced by dealers in mules. The farmer who has a fat cotton mule 14.2 to 15.2 hands high will be throwing away money if he does not receive an un-precedented price for his animal. Fat is still a very big factor in the price, and the more flesh mules carry the more money they should bring.

The East is buying as many draft horses and chunks as the most optimis-tic trade students predicted several months ago. But the trade is suffering from one handicap—the lack of fleshy animals. It is not very safe to ship a thin horse half way across the country in cold, stormy weather. And if the thin animals arrive alive after such a trip, they often present such an unattractive appearance to the teaming in-terests in the big cities of the East that they refuse to bid on them. There is still plenty of time to fatten horses intended for market, and farmers should not hesitate to do so. It will pay well. The spring demand promises to be much better than at present.

Thin chunks and draft horses are selling now at an extraordinary discount, being \$10 to \$20 per head lower than a year ago, while fleshy grades are fully as high as in 1913. Whether the thin animals will improve remains to be seen. Demand for them will depend to a degree on the farm buying of horses in the spring. Dealers expect a good demand for mares, but feel that the remarkably open winter, which has enabled many farmers to do much plowing, may tell in a falling off in the purchases of horses for spring farm work. The farm mule demand may be affected similarly.

Southern horses continue to sell at record prices. They are worth up to \$165 in Kansas City.

Receipts of both horses and mules are running slightly ahead of the corresponding time last year.

Notwithstanding increased cost of feeding stock and high cost of feed, fat lambs are selling now under the prices of a year ago. The present returns, as a rule, represent no profit to the majority of feeders. On the other hand, fat ewes and wethers are fully up to the prices of a year ago and more remuner-

The situation in the trade is disappointing for the present, although the winter feeding season thus far has been satisfactory, as indicated in these col-umns weeks ago. Perhaps the trade would be on a higher level now but for the fact that the profits of feeders early in the season, together with the surprising accumulations of feed, induced a lot of farmers to put lambs into feed lots late, thereby increasing the supply of fat offerings indicated at the close of

Change bitter butter to better butter

Whether 5 you make your own butter or have it made at the creamery, you know that bitter-tasting salt is bound to affect the flavor of the butter. And the price you get for the butter depends mainly on its flavor.



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the active movement into feed lots. Muttons are selling to better advantage than lambs, because they are relatively fewer on feed than usual the last few

Colorado has been selling lambs freely, due partly to adverse weather, especially in the San Luis valley, where the little animals are fattened in pea fields. Heavy snows have covered many of the pea fields in the San Luis district, and fully 100,000 of the 200,000 on feed there have already been marketed. Another unexpected feature of the market is the liberal receipts at Atlantic coast markets, indicating that the East is handling more

lambs and sheep than a few years ago.

In view of the outlook for a light spring lamb crop and the improving industrial conditions over the country, the market later may be better. There is a feeling that it will not go below the present level, at least.

Light Brahmas as Utility Fowls.

As I understand it the meaning of the word "utility" is usefulness or profitableness. Well, if there is a more profitable fowl than the Light Brahma I do not know what it is. I have bred this noble bird for 27 years and though I have bred many other breeds during this time I have always kept the Light Brahmas. I live at the edge of the city. Brahmas. I live at the edge of the city, two blocks off Main street and have altwo blocks off Main street and have always kept them confined to yards. They stand confinement better than most breeds. In the first place a three-foot fence will keep them in, and as all breeders know to get the best results from chickens they must not be of an excitable nature. When strangers or dogs or anything disturb them they do



WHITE ROCK COCKEREL-PRIZE WINNER-OWNED BY CHARLES C. FAIR, SHABON, KAN.

not try to fly out of the yard, but go along in a quite manner. As a layer when eggs are scarce in the winter I have had good results. While they do not mature as early as some breeds, when there are the fell the fell the when they start to lay in the fall the cold weather does not affect them as it does a bird with the large comb and lighter feather. We say that the comb is the thermometer of a chicken, but the pea comb of the Brahma is not affected by the change of weather. I now have pullets that were hatched the first week in May that started to lay January 3. While the standard calls an 8-pound pul-While the standard calls an 8-pound pullet by January 1, the Brahma can come as near up to weight as any. I took first pullet at three shows, my first exhibition pen; and first pullet at the state show in a yard. On returning from the 1913 shows I gathered 121 eggs in February, 154 in March, and it was a bad month; an average of nearly five eggs a day. I wanted to convince the people that a show bird can be a utility bird also. For market fowls I cull my cockerels out about November 1 and put cockerels out about November 1 and put them in the fattening pen and get from \$1 up for roasts for the holidays. I make them weigh from nine to 12 pounds and get 12 cents a pound. I' find that it takes no more feed to raise a large bird than it does a medium sized one as they do not run around as much and as they do not run around as much and are more quiet. I had three yards last year and had only two that wanted to set before June 1, so you see that if handled right they can be made to produce a large number of eggs, and for a family eight of the Brahma eggs are equal to a dozen or ordinary eggs. I have raised 240 chickens from a pen of 10 pullets and a cock to maturity and 10 pullets and a cock to maturity, and after culling out many to eat sold the best for breeders. A farmer cannot do better than to buy a few good Brahma cockerels to run with his flock thereby increasing the weight of his chickens for market, also getting larger pullets for the next year. If he pays \$5 each for

IMBIAN ROPE LL LESSEN YOUR HAYING TROUBLES.
You are stacking at fever heat to get it all in before the weather man changes his mind. Above everything you hope that the rope won't break. If it does, money-making time is lost in splicing and possibly sending to town for new rope. You can afford to buy none but the most dependable rope and keep a supply on hand. Save Time, Money and Worry by having Columbian Pure Manila Rope on your Hay Fork this year. Columbian Pure Manila Rope is made of the finest grade of hemp, grown and cured under special supervision. It is woven into rope by our own process, so as to give uniform strength throughout, thus allowing no weak spots. Columbian is the Cheapest Because It Wears the Longest We manufacture Ropes of all descriptions for all kinds of work:-Hay Carriers, Litter Carriers, Wagon Ropes, Commercial Twines, Clothes Lines, etc. You will need Columbian Rope this year. Your dealer is now placing orders for the rope he will sell this season. He will be glad to get Columbian Rope for you if you ask him. Better speak to him now, and when the rope comes, ask him to show you the Columbian Girl on the Burlap Cover-Every coil is stencilled like this: Send for "Story of Good Rope and how the Government Tests It." MANILA ROPE COLUMBIAN ROPE CO., AUBURN, N.Y.



them and hatches 300 chickens and makes a gain of two pounds each in weight at 10 cents a pound he has made weight at 10 cents a pound he has made money and a Brahma crossed with a common four-pound hen will produce a six-pound pullet or heavier. I put it low, as I have raised over six and one-half pounds on an average from common hens the first cross. At this time when meat is high it will pay to try it. In conclusion will say that while other breeds have come and gone, the demand

breeds have come and gone, the demand for the Light Brahma is increasing and I have sold more birds so far this year than ever before at this period, and for pounds of meat and pounds of eggs the Light Brahmas stand at the head with a record of 281 large eggs, equal to 420 eggs of the Leghorn in weight.—W. W. WARD, Nickerson, Kansas.

Why White Rocks Are the Best. I wish to tell all readers of Kansas FARMER why I consider my breed, the White Rocks, the best. I was a long time experimenting with other breeds but after trying Leghorns, mixed, etc., I purchased a few settings of high class eggs of the White Rock variety, and have never regretted it. When you consider the snow white plummage, the bright red head and rich yellow legs you can form some idea of the beauty of the breed from a fancier's standpoint.

Their long bodies, full breast and capacity for laying eggs when eggs are high during the winter, and keeping it

up through the spring and summer, easily gives them a favorite place on the farm. When a hen has completed her years of usefulness as an egg machine she will weigh from seven to nine pounds and at market value is worth \$1 or over.

The young chicks mature rapidly and for broilers are considered the best in the world. The young cockerels not fit for breeders are fine for capons. The production of capons is an industry that is just in its infancy, but destined to be

a large one in time. figures to substantiate my claims. Last year was the first year I thought my quality and quantity of stock warranted advertising. I had 120 high class hens mated with large cockerels. In January they were laying on an average of 20 eggs per day. By February 8 they were laying 50 eggs per day and I shipped my first hundred eggs, receiving \$4 for them. From that time until June 6 I sold every egg fit for hatching at \$1 per fiteen, or \$4 per hundred, selling \$300 worth be-sides setting my three incubators for my-self. This fall the cockerel trade has been good, selling from four to 21 a week at different prices. This winter eggs are worth 29 cents here and my hens are helping to reduce the high cost of living. It takes work, but what can we get without work that is worth any-

For the reasons given I believe White

Rocks are the best breed for both farmer and the farm; they have proven so to me and I would say to anyone wanting to start in the pure-bred poultry business that they can make no mistake in start-ing with White Plymouth Rocks.—NEL-LIE McDowell, Garnett, Kansas.

The Why of the Leghorn.

What kind of poultry pays me best? The S. C. Leghorns. Why? For utility

The poultry farms throughout this broad country are mostly stocked with the Leghorns. For eggs they are commonly known as the "egg machine."

I think that the experiment stations,

in fact I know that they will bear me out that the Leghorns are the best layers. It makes but little difference, brown, buff or white, they are all busy hustling, never still, always working while not on the nest.

A flock of one kind is always pleasing to the eye. They are easily kept, both

in feed and room, requiring at least one-third less in feed and room than larger varieties.—H. C. Short, Leavenworth,

There is no better time than the present to get a start in pure-bred poultry, Look over the advertisements of the poultrymen in this issue of KANSAS FARMER and send to them for their catalogs and prices.

SHARPLES

Easy to Clean Easy to Keep Clean

> "They are easy to take care of," writes one SHARPLES MILKER user, whose name we will be glad to furnish on request. "When we get through milking we milk a pail of water through them, the machine is cleansed in water about scalding. then placed in a solution of lime water.

"The machines do not hurt the cows. We have used them eighteen months. To anyone in the dairy business I would recommend them. We are milking around seventy cows daily in an hour and ten minutes. We use five units.

"One man attends to the milkers and another man strips the cows. The cows like it better than hand milking and it does away with the labor problem. I had to keep eight and nine men on my farm, but after pay day we might have one or two to do the milking. It just made things hum for the foreman and one or two men that would be regularly on the job. Now we are



under no obligations to them. Everything works smoothly and there is no friction among the men picking out the easy milkers and all those stunts."

The SHARPLES MILKER now is being used in dairies of from 15 to 700 cows. Built sturdily, its operation is alsolutely reliable.

Ask the editor of any national authoritative dairying paper what he thinks of the SHARPLES MILKER.

Catalog on request.

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That's what "C. T. X." has proved in the past five

years. Comparison and actual test have proved it. Thousands of keen farmers have discarded their ordinary plows for the money-earning advantages of the vantages in the new plow. The Rock Island 'C. T. X.' Universal Plow has won an approve of farmers in its few years after.

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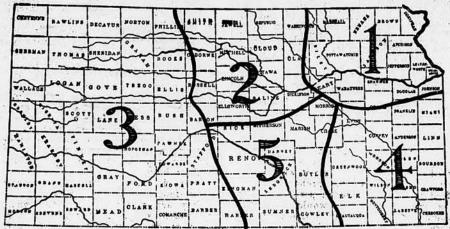


Except, of course, in the matter of getting the fields into condition and the planting machinery into shape, there is nothing of greater importance to Kansas FARMER readers at this time, than that of securing the necessary seed of the right kind for the several spring crops. We are really anxious that our readers appreciate the advantages through seappreciate the advantages through securing good seed. As has already been stated, to get good seed will be more difficult this year than for many years past. We really believe that desirable seed will not be extremely difficult to obtain provided the farmer will begin right now to locate seed and to inquire carefully into its quality before busing carefully into its quality before buying, or at any rate a sufficient time before planting to secure good seed in case that on hand or that bought does not, after a test, grow. We have remarked relative to the necessity of testing corn and kafir seed and have stated what course the necessity of testing corn and continuous in lacking for multiple and to pursure in looking for suitable seed. A large part of the corn and kafir must this year be bought from seedsmen. Those seedsmen advertising in Kansas FARMER have been doing business with us and with Kansas people for many years and are reliable. These seedsmen years and are reliable. Inese seedsmen have fully appreciated the situation relative to seeds, and particularly corn, and have done the very best possible under the circumstances, in securing the best available seed in such quantities as may be needed. We urge our readers to get in correspondence with these men and find out what they have to offer. The seed should be bought now. Delay is dangerous.

We recall the experience of one KAN-SAS FARMER reader who last spring de-layed getting his seed corn until a few weeks before planting. On account of the condition of the ground he was not able to begin planting as soon as he expected and in the meantime tested the corn he had bought. It showed only about sixty per cent of germination. Be-fore he could get other seed his plant-ing was delayed. However, in the meantime he planted a small quantity of seed corn he had elsewhere obtained and this made a crop. The week of delay waiting for other seed, resulted in the loss of that portion of the crop. It cost this reader several hundred dollars to

the outlook for good spring planted crops. However, evaporation from all fields will begin with the spring winds and at that time the moisture now in the ground will be dissipated. The fact is that much of our fall and winter moisture is wasted before we get winter moisture is wasted before we get the crops into the ground. If we would save this moisture for the use of the growing crop later, some cultivation should be given the fields just so soon as the ground is in condition. The as the ground is in condition. The character of the cultivation will, of course, depend upon the location of the land and the probability of damage to it by blowing. The cultivation should be such as to leave the ground rough and should be east and west across the fields in those sections of high winds. The deeper the cultivation the better the soil moisture will be conserved. This applies to those cultivations which can be given before planting. The depth of cultivation after planting must be regulated, of course, by the character of the crop with a view to not disturbing the roots. Early cultivation will permit of early planting, too. fields in those sections of high winds.

The map in these columns is re-printed from Kansas Farmer of February 1, 1913. It is here reproduced because of inquiries received during the past few weeks as to the varieties of corn best adapted to the different sections of the The map and the varieties listed for the different sections are made up from data compiled from information obtained from various sections of the state. The information comes principally from the observations of the agronomy department of the Kansas Agricul-tural College. Besides the varieties named, there are many local varieties grown which give good results. The map and the varieties reported as adapted to each section will aid Kansas FARMER readers in locating the varieties of seed corn believed to be best for his of seed corn believed to be best for his locality. Section 1—Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone County White, Hiawatha Yellow Dent, Kansas Sunflower, local varieties. Section 2—Kansas Sunflower, Iowa Silver Mine, Boone County White, Reid's Yellow Dent, Hogue's Yellow Dent, Nebraska White Prize, local varieties. Section 2—Kansas Valley Versions Section 2—Section 2 braska White Prize, local varieties. Section 3—Pride of Saline, Iowa Silver Mine, Albright, Calico, local varieties.



KANSAS MAP SHOWING DIVISIONS TO WHICH SEVERAL VARIETIES OF CORN ARE ADAPTED

Rock Island "C. T. X." Universal Plow

an army of farmers in its five years of existence. In every test, in every kind of soil, the "C. T. X." wins. Tame sod, heavy clay, sandy loam, gumbo, waxy or mixed soil, stubble fields or old corn-stalks—the one universal bottom handles them all.

The Plow That Really Makes You Money

is the best crop insurance you can buy. It's the only plow that absolutely and positively leaves no air spaces to cut off moisture from below. This means real drought protection. In dry weather, moisture comes to the plant roots—just like kerosene comes up your lamp wick. Air spaces have killed many a crop—they won't kill yours if you use a "C. T. X."

The Rock Island "C. T. X." Universal Plow has an auger-like twist of the mouldboard. This exclusive feature makes the dirt travel backward and downward—not backward and upward. This makes a cleaner furrow and a more thoroughly pulverized soil than any other plow bottom, Each slice—either two inches or down as deep as you ever want to go—lies even and flat against the subsoil. It turns clear over, burying all trash completely. subsoil. It turns clear over, burying all trash completely.

An All-Purpose Plow

The Rock Island "C. T. X." Universal Plow is adapted to all conditions—all soils. Saves buying extra bottoms. Pulverizes much more, so it saves at least one harrowing. It is a work saver, a money saver and an increased crop producer. And tens of thousands of farmers have proved it! to the soil you all about this wonderful plow—that it does, what it saves, what it costs. You are the judge and jury. A postal brings all the facts, including the most complete booklet on plows ever published. Write and get 'em now—before you forget it.

ROCK ISLAND PLOW CO. 214 Second Ave. Rock Island, III.



NO AIR SPACE-"C. T. X."

READ KANSAS FARMER'S CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING PAGE FOR READY BARGAINS delay in securing seed and seed was not so difficult to obtain last year as it is this year. In the case of a corn crop a few days' delay may result in the loss of the eres oss of the crop.

It appears to us that all conditions are favorable for a good crop this year. Not in years has the ground been so thoroughly wet as at present and this is a condition which indicates that at least during the early part of the season growing conditions will be extremely favorable. Just what the character of the spring will be, no one can know. That is, whether it will be wet and cold or warm and dry. Good, strong seed is warm and dry. Good, strong seed is needed to insure the best crop results. Should either of the extremes above mentioned prevail, seed which will withstand the adversity of unfavorable growing weather is needed. For these reasons, principally, the best quality of seed should be obtained. We have never be-fore seen so much fall plowing and blank listing in Kansas as was done last fall. This is another condition favorSection 4—Hildreth, Kansas Sunflower, Commercial White, Boone County White, Reid's Yellow Dent, Golden Beauty, local varieties. Section 5—Kansas Sunflower, Hildreth, Boone County White, Iowa Silver Mine, Reid's Yelsow Dent Manual varieties. low Dent, MoAuley, local varieties.

While considering the matter of seed corn and corn planting, our readers should not overlook the advantages of planting an acreage of grain sorghums sufficient to insure a supply of grain for feed and roughage. We do not believe there is an upland farm in Kansas which cannot afford to plant on uplands at least half as much kafir or mile as has heretofore been planted to corn. The areas in which the several grain sorghums should be planted will be reported ghums should be planted will be reported in Kansas Farmer next week. Good quality of grain sorghum seed will be as difficult to obtain as good quality of seed corn. However, even with such grain sorghum seed as is obtainable, the sorghums will give a greater feed assurance than will corn on the uplands.

The use of the silo and the value of kafir and cane silage as compared with corn silage should result in an increased acreage of the sorghums on those farms and lands which may be regarded as adapted to corn. In the best year the sorghums will yield a tonnage for silage which will not place them at any disadvantage as compared with corn, so we think the silo-owning farmer—even though he has the best corn land—will be benefited by planting kafir or cane for silage. At least, we think he will be overlooking a good bet if he depends wholly on corn and does not plant a kafir acreage sufficient to fill his silo in case of corn failure.

Kafir seed is coming into Kansas in considerable quantities from Oklahoma. We do not know what care is being exercised in securing kafir seed of good quality—that is, in so far as its purity is concerned. The chances are, however, that such seed is mixed but it is well to remember that kafir being earlier and more dry weather resistant than corn, will in anything like a normal year in Kansas, give better results and more successfully endure hardships than will corn and so the purity of such seed is not so important. So, from a feeding standpoint we think the farmer who does not have the best of corn land in a section having at least thirty-five inches of rainfall per year, should lean more strongly to kafir than heretofore. To plant corn on the uplands west of a line drawn through Beloit, Hutchinson and Anthory comes. drawn through Beloit, Hutchinson line drawn through Beloit, Hutchison and Anthony, comes near being the rankest kind of folly inso far as our judgment goes. Kafir, we think, should be planted on the uplands east of this line and milo and feterita west. Briefly, this is our idea of the areas adapted to corn, kafir and milo and these ideas are supported in a general way by the observations of many men who have for years observed the performance of these crops in the several sections. As has been stated above, detailed explanation will be given on this point in an early future issue and this should at this time suffice in inducing the reader to give some thought to those crops of which he is likely to need for next year's planting.

Feeding Out Load of Cows. Our subscriber, G D. of Butler County, writes us that he would like to have suggestions as to balancing a ration for the feeding out of a carload of cows the feeding out of a carload of cows averaging about 900 pounds at the present time. Silage is the only feed he has on hand, having to buy all other feeds; corn costing 70 cents a bushel, cotton seed meal \$31.50 per ton, molasses feed \$30 per ton, alfalfa \$17 per ton.

This subscriber asks especially concerning the use of a self-feeder for feeding shelled corn and also as to the ad-

shelled corn and also as to the ading shelled corn and also as to the advisability of using some of the molasses feed. Having to purchase all these feeds, as is necessary with our correspondent, makes the cost of finishing these cows come high. The silage, if sufficient in quantity, can be used as the roughage part of the ration and will be somewhat more effective than dry roughage. We part of the ration and will be somewhat more effective than dry roughage. We would advise feeding at least 20 pounds of silage daily per head and more if the quantity on hand would justify heavier feeding. The feeding of the silage should be calculated so that it will not run out be calculated so that it will not run out before the cattle are ready for the mark-et. With alfalfa hay at \$17 per ton it is questionable whether it would pay to feed very much, if any. If it was already on the farm it would probably pay to feed five or six pounds per head daily. As grain ration we would suggest a combination consisting of five pounds of corn, five pounds of molasses meal, and combination consisting of five pounds of corn, five pounds of molasses meal, and two pounds of cotton seed meal. Of course this heavy a ration should not be fed at the start. A smaller amount of these feeds should be given, gradually increasing, using the amounts suggested as about the maximum amount of grain to be fed. Some additional or grain and the fed. to be fed. Some additional roughage would be a desirable addition to the ration and if straw or any form of cheap roughage is available it should be supplied so that the cows may eat as much as they care to. It has been found that the use of silage seems to stimulate the consumption of considerable quantities of rather dry, inferior roughage, such as straw.

Our subscriber's letter makes no mention of any particular brand of molasses feed. We would suggest than any brand purchased should be purchased on the basis of its guaranteed analysis. Some of these molasses feeds are high in feeding value and give most excellent results. Molasses has a stimulating effect and increases the palatability of the whole ration. The molasses takes the place to some extent of corn, since the nutrients it contains serve the same purpose as the nutrients contained in corn. It is not usually desirable to use

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a self-feeder when feed is high priced. A given amount of grain fed by a careful feeder will give better results than the same amount of feed used through a self-feeding device.

Indian Runner Ducks Profitable.

In my twenty years experience with pure-bred poultry I do not recall a variety of fowl that sprang into popular favor and held on to its popularity as has the Indian Runner duck; and there is a good reserve is a good reason.

Allowing for the boasting and exag-gerated claims that are ever made by over-enthusiastic breeders of new varieties, the fact remains that they are great layers and if rightly managed, very profitable fowls upon the farm.

When we remember that the average

When we remember that the average hen produces but about seventy eggs per year and the scourage of disease and vermin that she and her offspring are heirs to, it does not seem strange that the Runner duck is in great demand. This is our fifth year with them. We keep from one hundred to four hundred despending on the season of the year. depending on the season of the year, upon our farm, and think we know whereof we speak on the matter.

whereof we speak on the matter.

We find that with proper feeding and care from 180 to 200 eggs per duck per year can be depended upon. This claim, I realize, is very modest, as compared with the claims of many eastern breeders; but we do not practice the intensive egg producing methods, nor feed the highly stimulating rations that they perhaps do. Such handling as we give perhaps do. Such handling as we give them and such results as we get may be hand on any ordinary farm with the care

hand on any ordinary farm with the care of any ordinary poultry keeper.

They do not require the careful housing the chickens do. A dry shed, opened to the south and bedded with straw, makes them good winter quarters at night. They should be given free range of field and orchard after 9 A. M. each day, and they will pick up a goodly part of their living. their living.

They do not require high fencing. A two-foot fence being sufficient.

They are modest eaters. One quart of mash to six ducks, twice daily, composed of one part each of bran, corn chop and shorts, and one-half part commercial beef scrap, we find an ideal ration.

Next to egg production, the quality that appeals to most duck raisers is their freedom from disease and vermin. No roup, cholera, limberneck, liver trouble, scaly leg nor frosted combs. Just think of it! And best of all no lice nor mites nor broody hens to "breakup."

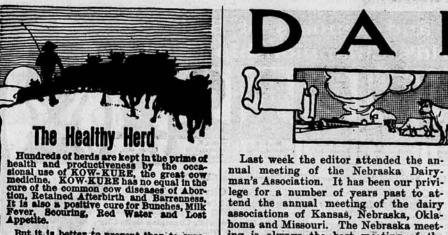
Of the three varieties, the English enciled, the Fawn White and the Pure White, we find very similar; only popular demand leans most toward the last two named. The Pure White has advantages over the rest in always laying pure white eggs and being of solid color breed more true.—Mrs. C. H. MEYERS, Fredonia, Kansas.

That some feed or condimental can be called an egg-producing feed is erroneous. Often meat scrap or other feed, when added to the ration, will cause hens to lay. The value is not in the feed, but in its ability to balance the ration. A balanced and nutritious ration is as important for egg production as for milk production.



KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU MENTION





icine. KOW-KUKE has no equal of the common cow diseases of Abor-Retained Afterbirth and Barrenness, also a positive cure for Bunches, Milk also a positive cure for Bunches, Milk er, Becuring, Red Water and Lost

But it is better to prevent than to cure. The periodical use of Kow-Kure in small doses will effectually prevent these diseases, and make the healthy herd pour a constant stream of profits into your pockets.

you have a backward cow, buy a 500 kage of KOW-KURE, and give according lirections. It will do wonders. 50c and 500 packages at all feed dealers and





Gears thoroughly protected, before the this picture, which illustrates our large spacity machines. Westers refer filled from Westers refer filled from Westers upon sall. Whether your dairy is urge or small write for our sadsome free catalog. Additional of the sall was addeduced to the sall was a sall write for our sadsome free catalog.

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At the Nebraska meeting O. A. Sevier of the sandhill country in northwest Ne-braska, made the most instructive and in fact remarkable talk we have heard

the day.

before a dairy association. He is an early day farmer in his section and one of the first to undertake dairying. Soon after he located he found that the production of feed was much more certain than the growing of grain crops and duce and sell beef. Later the advantages results obtained from milking beef

An important point mentioned regret-fully by Mr. Sevier, was that he had failed to recognize the merits of one of the early bulls bought by him. The animal became unruly and was disposed of at butcher prices before any of his heifers had come into milk. Later Mr. heifers had come into milk. Later Mr. Sevier discovered his mistake and found that the heifers from this sire were so superior to other heifers from others sires that he was almost heartbroken when he recalled that the animal was not used by himself or some other farm dairyman as a herd header. He reported that since he has carefully watched the performances of the heifers of the various sires before making final disposition thereof. It is our opinion that there are few dairymen who have followed the business for fifteen or twenty years who do not have the same cause to regret. Even though the superior animal cannot longer be kept in the herd, there are always other farm dairymen who are willing to have such as the superior and the superior animal cannot longer be kept in the herd, there are always other farm dairymen who are willing to buy such animal at a good price provided, of course, they are able to see some of his heifers in milk. In the western country we need proven sires of dairy breeding. The demand is greater than the supply and the supply will never catch up with the demand. It is a serious loss, not only to the owner but to the industry in general, to slaughter a valuable sire.

Had the president of the United States been in attendance at the Nebraska meeting he would not have attracted more attention or received more admiration than did La May, the purebred Holstein cow above mentioned. The cow is a magnificient specimen of the Holstein breed, although not so large a cow as the editor had expected to see. a cow as the editor had expected to see. In the year just closed this cow produced 26,660 pounds of milk, and 773.49 pounds of butter fat. This record ranks her ninth in milk production among the cows of the world, and she holds the distinction of having given more milk in a year than any other cow owned by a state agricultural college. She converted one dollar's worth of feed into three dollars' worth of milk. La May was bought by the Nebraska College four or five years ago as a cow for about \$65, or five years ago as a cow for about \$65. showing again that some man had over-looked a good bet in not feeding and handling her in such way as to show what she was capable of doing. This cow is worth \$2,500 if she is worth a cent. Not every cow in every dairy herd is a La May, but no farm dairyman knows what he has in his herd until each cow has been properly fed and her milk weighed and tested. In many herds if the time and trouble is expended in finding out what the various animals will do, cows of superior quality will be found. We have written enough about

Last week the editor attended the an-

ing is always the best meeting of the number. It is the most largely attended and develops the most interest. The success of the Nebraska association is

due to the co-operation of the members of the various branches of the dairy industry in that state. The cow-milk-ing farmer, the cream station operator,

the creamery manager, and the milkman who distributes milk in the cities, are all members, pay the annual dues and help in maintaining and building up the organization. To be sure, the programs are largely devoted to the improvement of the dairy herd, to better feeding and better care. This is as it should be

better care. This is as it should be. The cow is the foundation of the dairy

industry and it is on the farm end of

the dairy business that there is the greatest chance for improvement and increased profits through dairying. The business of the Nebraska organization

is largely taken care of by those con-

nected with the manufacturing or dis-tributing end of the business. This is as it should be, also. These men have the facilities for taking care of the busi-

ness. These are the gentlemen on whom falls the responsibility for the success of the annual banquet which is attended each year by not less than two hundred of those connected with the state's

dairy interest and the larger proportion

quet, that this feature alone was worth the time and the expense of a trip to Lincoln. The banquet is not only a good "feed" but affords opportunity to hear two or three good speeches. This year Professor McKay, secretary of the American Association of Creamery But-

ter Manufacturers, who has recently re-turned from the old country, after an

investigation into the breeding and feed-

ing methods of dairy cattle, was a speaker. Professor Frandsen of the dairy department of the Nebraska Agri-

cultural College, was also a speaker, telling of the accomplishment of the remarkable cow, La May, owned by the college, and showing just what her achievements in the way of economical dairy production meant to the farmers of Nebraska. The editor of Kansas

FARMER made a talk setting forth the possibilities of increased profit through better cow and better feeding methods and gave his ideas as to how these were

to be accomplished. Dairy associations in other states can well afford to apply

the Nebraska idea to their associations.

from the state an appropriation of \$1,000 per year for publishing and distribut-

ing the report of the annual meeting. This is a part of the wisdom shown by the state in helping to foster and upbuild dairying. It is our wish that Kansas might do the same thing. The program given by the Kansas State Dairy

Association, which was briefly reviewed in these columns a few weeks ago, was

no less important to the farmers of Kan-

sas than was the Nebraska program to the farmers of that state. The distri-bution of a report of the Kansas meet-ing would be of great help to dairying

in this state, and some arrangement should be made for publishing and dis-

tributing it. It is not amiss to say

that there are several other important associations in Kansas, one of which is

sociation, the reports of which would be well worth publishing by the state. The

State Poultry Association is another

such organization which should have its

reports printed and distributed by state funds. Kansas could handle the print-

ing of these reports through its state printing appropriation and the increased appropriation needed would be so small

as to be unnoticed. The reports of these meetings in bulletin form would add much to the agricultural literature of

the Kansas Live Stock Breeders'

The Nebraska association receives

of which attendants are farmers. heard one dairyman say after the ban-quet, that this feature alone was worth

that he must take on some phase of live stock farming. He began with pure-bred Shorthorn cattle, intending to proand necessity of cow-milking were forced upon him. He was not satisfied with cattle. cattle. Accordingly, he decided to obtain dairy blood and at considerable sacrifice during the times of short crops and low prices, he bought a Holstein bull. Ever since his herd has been headed by a pure-bred Holstein and his average butter fat production per cow is now alightly in excess of 300 pounds of butter fat. He distributed among the audience post card photographs of several cows producing in excess of 400 and 500 pounds of butter fat. In recent years he has begun testing his cows to determine individual merit. His is a grade herd. He has never bought a female of pure breeding, but has always kept a pure-bred sire of good breeding at the head of the herd. Within the last few years he has built a silo, or rather his son built it after having at-tended the Nebraska Agricultural College, and had there seen the advantages of feeding silage. Mr. Sevier now says he can see wherein he lost more than the price of a silo each of the years he was without it.



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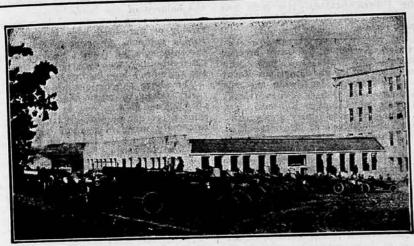
THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF

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FOR KANSAS IN 1914 is less than 500. Of these we offer 150. HOPPER & SONS, of Manhattan, Kan. individual cases to show that there are really superior cows in nearly every herd and that such are worth discovering.

We have a letter from Carl Snyder, We have a letter from Carl Snyder, Shawnee County, calling attention to the fact that in our issue of January 24 our quotations of twenty to twenty-five cents per gallon for milk bought by local distributors, were too high. Mr. Snyder is correct, although some dairymen are selling at these figures. We find, however, that at this time the general prevailing price for milk to be retailed for domestic consumption in Topeka, is forty-five cents per pound butter fat and that the average test for the first two weeks of January at a Topeka plant, was four and four-tenths

milk. We infer from this that he is inmilk. We infer from this that he is in-terested in introducing a system whereby he may know how much milk his cows are giving. Every dairyman should make some provision for weighing the milk of the individual cows, at least often enough so as to form some idea as to their production. Dealers in creamery and dairy supplies can furnish a spring to their production. Dealers in creamery and dairy supplies can furnish a spring scale or balance especially designed for the weighing of milk in the stable. This scale has an extra pointer on the dial which can be set to stand at zero when the pail is hanging on the scale. In this way the weight of the milk contained may be read directly from this pointer. A scale of this kind hanging in a convenient place, with a weight sheet fastened to a board, makes it a



PART OF THE AUTOMOBILE ATTENDANCE AT THE BIG HORSE SALE RECENTLY HELD AT MANHATTAN BY LEE BROS. OF HARVEYVILLE.—THE AUTO OWNERS BOUGHT MORE AT MANHATIAN BI LEE BROS. OF HARVETTIMES. THE AUTO OWNERS BOUGHT MURE HIGH-PRICED HORSES TO MAKE MORE MONEY TO BUY MORE AUTOMOBILES, ETC.

per cent fat. This would result in milk of this quality selling at \$1.98 per hundred or sixteen and one-half cents per gallon. The Mulvane condensery prices on a 100-pound basis for last year, were as follows: April, \$1.20; May, \$1.25; June, \$1.25; July, \$1.40; August, \$1.45; September, \$1.55; October, \$1.70; November, \$1.90; December, \$2. The prices for this year are January, \$2; February, \$2; March, \$1.80. The point in this connection is that those farmers within hauling distance of Topeka have a market for their milk fully as advantageous et for their milk fully as advantageous as may be had through a condensery. It is a fact, however, that within ten miles of Topeka enough milk should be produced to not only supply the city but to maintain a condensery on as large scale as that operated at Mulvane.

Ration for Milk Cows.

Ration for Milk Cows.

The following inquiry on the feeding of dairy cows comes from one of our Eastern Kansas correspondents:

"What is the best and cheapest ration to feed a cow in order to get the most milk? How much should be fed per gallon instead of per pound, as usually given? How much should a gallon of milk weigh? How do you weigh milk?"

This correspondent is buying all feeds, corn chop costing \$1.65 per hundredweight, shorts \$1.45, bran \$1.20, crushed oats \$1.50, and cottonseed meal \$1.75. He is now feeding a ration consisting of one pound corn meal, one pound of shorts one pound corn meal, one pound of shorts and four pounds of crushed oats. For roughage he is using alfalfa and oats straw. The alfalfa apparently is limited in quantity, and our correspondent desires a grain ration which will permit of reducing somewhat the amount of alfalfa used.

The cottonseed meal is the chargest.

The cottonseed meal is the cheapest source of protein, and where it is desired to reduce the alfalfa in the ration it would be necessary to introduce cotton-seed meal as a grain ration. Fed in lim-ited quantity this high protein concen-trate has no harmful effects. It is a very valuable addition to the dairy ra-tion.

On the basis of the feed prices quoted we would suggest a combination made up as follows: Two parts of corn by weight, two of shorts, one of bran, and two of cottonseed meal.

50

Normal milk should weigh a fraction over eight pounds to the gallon. This grain mixture should be given at the rate of about 2½ pounds to each gallon of milk the cow is giving. With this ration the all alfa hay might be cut to say or eight a words nor head daily given. six or eight pounds per head daily, giving all the oats straw the cows will consume in addition. The manner in which the cows respond to a ration of this kind should be taken as a guide to decide the amount to feed. By experimenting a little it can be determined whether they will respond with an increased milk flow to an increase in ration.

Our correspondent asks how to weigh

very simple matter to weigh and record the milk of each cow as it is strained into the can. A suitable sheet for recording these weights can be ruled at home, but the better way would be to write to the Agricultural College at Manhattan and secure sheets which have been prepared especially for this purpose. The dairy department is prepared to furnish milk sheets of this kind.

S. C. White Leghorns.

After experimenting with mongrels and several other pure breeds, we finally discovered some years ago that the breed that lays is the breed that pays. Statistics from various experiment stations show, and we have further proven to our own satisfaction, that the S. C. White Leghorn hen on annual average as compared with the large hen, eats about one-third less feed and lays about one-fourth more eggs. These eggs will hatch 10 per cent more chicks and 10 per cent more of the chicks will grow to maturity than from the large breeds. S. C. White Leghorns. to maturity than from the large breeds.

If you are a city man you want S. C. White Leghorns because you can keep two in the same space required for one two in the same space required for one large hen. If you are a farmer you want S. C. White Leghorns because they are the very best hustlers and bug exterminators. The fact that S. C. White Leghorns are bred exclusively on practically all of the large egg farms, both east, and west, should prove they are east and west, should prove they are the most profitable. They are the premiers in laying, and the standard by which the prolificness of other breeds are judged. Being pure white, they are easiest bred to color.

Our range raised laying Leghern pul-

easiest bred to color.

Our range raised laying Leghorn pullets commence laying at four and one-half to six months of age and are unexcelled as winter layers. Our range raised cockerels make plump, toothsome broilers in a shorter time than the larger broads. ers in a shorter time than the larger breeds. Everything on our farm is free and open. For that reason everyone of our hundreds of breeders possess the power of imparting to its offspring its supurb constitutional vigor and its ability to produce a large number of large white eggs.—Theo. R. Wolfe, Conway Springs, Kan.

Mongrels are the result of promiscuous crossing and are never as good as well bred chickens, either pure-bred or high grade. Pure-bred poultry has been developed for production, so if selected and handled intelligently will give the most profitable returns. It does not pay to keep mongrels or an inferior flock.

Small Breeds and Egg Size.

Leghorns predominate on eastern poultry farms and there is no objection poultry farms and there is no objection to the size of the eggs. A good strain of Leghorns will lay as large eggs as any breed of chickens, according to N. L. Harris, superintendent of the poultry plant at the Kansas Agricultural College. It is the rundown, poorly bred, and poorly fed flock that lays the small egg.

DE LAVAL

Butter Triumphs as Usual at the NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

BUTTER made from cream separated by De Laval Separators made the usual clean sweep of all highest awards at the great 1913 Chicago National Dairy Show and Annual Convention of the National Buttermakers' Association, just as it has always done every year since the organization of the National Associa-

Whole Milk Creamery Butter

The highest score in this class was awarded to O. N. Peterson, of Rapidan, Minn., a De Laval user, as were 187 out of 200 whole milk creamery entries.

Gathered Cream Creamery Butter

The highest score in the gathered cream factorymade butter class was given R. O. Brye, of the Readstown Creamery Co., Readstown, Wis., this prize-winning butter being made from the cream farm patrons all using De Laval Cream Separators.

Farm Dairy Butter

The highest score in this class was awarded to Mrs. D. H. Turnbull, of Monmouth, Ill., whose family has been using De Laval Cream Separators for over twenty years.

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The evidence of the superiority of De Laval cream and butter, demonstrated by the winning of all highest awards the world over for thirty years, is so overwhelming as to be indisputable and unanswerable. A De Laval catalog, to be had for the asking, will make plain the reasons for it.

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Maker of the original CLARK Dish harrows and plows



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Less Expense-Less Labor-Less Repairs-Longer Service The cost of a manure spreader must be figured by the years of service it gives you and the kind of service you get out of it. The first cost of a Great Western may be a little more than the price of some shoddy, poorly-made, heavy-draft spreader, but it costs more to make a Great Western, and that extra cost is made up to you many times in the kind and length of service it gives. Based on the cost per year, the Great Western is the cheapest spreader you can buy. The extra dollars you pay at the start are paid for quality, and you'll get them all back, with many more

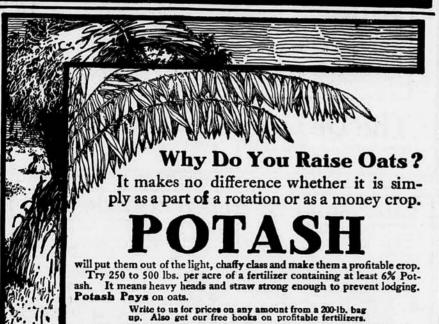
Great Western—Low Down

embraces all the great features that have kept it ahead of all others for over twelve years. More than 100,000 farmers testify to the superiority of this machine. There's but one opinion regarding this spreader, and that is that it is the one per ect spreader. Features that Count

some of the points that put the Great Western in first place years ago, and have held it there ever since Trussed Steel Frame
The Great Western frame is built for great
strength—of best trussed steel, firmly braced. All
weight of load and beater, and force of operation,
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Fewest parts on any spreader, Simplicity,
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LIVE STOCK

At a recent meeting of the Galloway Record Association, which was held in Kansas City, January 26, G. E. Clark of Topeka, was re-elected president of the association for the fourth time. Mr. Clark is proprietor of the Capital View Ranch near Silver Lote and in in the

Ranch near Silver Lake, and is in the front ranks of the Galloway breeders of the United States. His herd has made strong winnings wherever shown the past season.

J. Calvin Ewing, a Galloway breeder of Youngstown, Ohio, has just been elected president of the American Royal Live Stock Show. Mr. Ewing succeeds H. C. Duncan of Osborn, Missouri. T. J. Wornall of Liberty, Missouri, has again been elected secretary and general manager, and Robert H. Hazlett of El Dorsde Karses trees the Liberty of El Dorsde Karses trees to the Liberty of El Dorsde Karses trees the Liberty of El Dorsde Karses trees to the Liberty of El Dorsde Karses trees trees trees the Liberty of El Dorsde Karses trees t Dorado, Kansas, treasurer. Mr. Wornall made a success of the American Royal show from the standpoint of its management the past year, and his re-election for the coming year is well merited. The breeders will all feel that the American Royal will again be splendidly managed at the next show.

We notice in a recent exchange that a bunch of hogs consisting of seventy head, averaging 252 pounds, were recent-ly shipped in from Cheyenne County, the extreme northwest county of Kansas, and topped the St. Joe market, bring-ing \$8.45 per hundred market, bringing \$8.45 per hundred. The average western Kansas farmer has considered that he was out of the game so far as hogs were concerned because he could not raise corn. With the grain sorghums which can be so successfully grown in this part of the state and which have been found to be almost if not quite equal to corn in pork production, the farmers of this territory can easily raise a few hogs and make money on them. A few years ago a carload of hogs from Norton County, Kansas, won the cham-pionship at the Denver Live Stock Show.

Wheat and Cattle.

Ordinarily the wheat farmer has kept out of the live stock business, regard-ing it as a source of annoyance and sometimes as a means of compelling him to work too steadily. It would appear that conditions are changing. Even the wheat farmer is realizing that he cannot grow wheat continuously upon the same land without paying some attention to the building up of his soil.

This year many a wheat farmer has realized large returns on his wheat farmer

realized large returns on his wheat from a pasture standpoint. Never have conditions been more favorable for a strong, thrifty growth during the fall and early winter. While this has been a boon to the wheat farmer, it has been no less helpful to the cattleman with more stock on his hands than he had feed to winter. Thousands of cattle have been pastured this fall and winter on the wheat fields at practically little cost to the owner. Other thousands have been pastured on the farms of wheat farmers who had no cattle. Cattle have waxed fat and are in far better condition than they were last winter at the same time.

Many of our farmers having silos have been able to hold on to their scanty supply of silage by using the wheat pasture the greater part of the season.

Starting in Better Hogs.

There is no cheaper or better method of introducing good hogs on a farm than to buy of a good, reliable breeder, a few Oftentimes the producer of market pork, through failure to pay close attention to the matter of properly handling his breeding herd, must introduce new, vigorous, well bred stock if he is to reap the best results stock if he is to reap the pest results from a market standpoint. To such, the opportunity to buy properly handled, well bred sows due to farrow early in the spring, offers the best solution of the problem of building up a run-down

A few choice sows brought to the farm and carefully handled will make it possible to add a number of good brood sows to the herd for future use. The best gilts from these sows should be selected early enough so that they may be given the treatment necessary to develop them into useful brood sows. Gilts for breeding purposes should never be selected late in the fall from lots of hogs which have been handled entirely from a mar-

ket standpoint.

If the hog man who is adding a few choice sows to his herd will exercise a little forethought as to the blood lines of the various sows purchased, a herd boar may be selected and raised from one of the litters which can be used on the balance of the herd.

Many a man has started in with the raising of pure-bred hogs in this easy, simple manner. One choice brood sow, carefully selected from a herd of recognized standing, will soon put a man into the pure-bred hog business.

the pure-bred hog business.

The above suggestions are not necessarily taken to mean that every man starting out in this way is going to become a breeder of pure-bred hogs in the commonly accepted use of the term. Very few men have the necessary qualifications to become successful breeders and sellers of breeding stock. Every producer of market hogs, however, should utilize to the fullest extent possible improved, pure-bred stock in producing his proved, pure-bred stock in producing his market animals. While it is not necessary, perhaps, to keep up the registry of the breeding herd, better returns will be secured if pure-bred stock is used exclusively. exclusively.

Hog Men Should Keep Records.

The hog men are almost at the beginning of another year's work with their fresh crop of pigs. The breeder of purebred hogs must exercise the greatest care in properly marking all his litters and keep his records absolutely up to date if he would succeed as a breeder. This if he would succeed as a breeder. This is absolutely essential and oftentimes a little carelessness in this matter re-

a little carelessness in this matter results in great difficulties when it comes to properly registering the pigs produced. The breeder of market hogs has ordinarily considered it a waste of time to pay any attention to the keeping of hard records. Our most successful hog herd records. Our most successful hog men, however, have found that even for market purposes it pays well to keep an accurate record of the various litters. Such records can easily be used to the best advantage in the selections of breeding animals to be retained in the herd.

J. G. Arbuthnot, who has made a great success as a hog grower in Republic County, Kansas, has developed a system of marking hogs which has proven thor-oughly satisfactory to him. He has in times past raised as many as 1,500 hogs in one season and by his system of markin one season and by his system of marking has been able to correctly identify every litter of the whole bunch. He marks his hogs by notching their ears. He describes his method as follows:

"The numerical value of the notches is not hard to remember. Takes the state of the sta

is not hard to remember. Take a pig and look him right in the face. A notch in the outer edge of his right ear, which comes at your left hand, has a value of 1000, the inner edge of that ear counts 100 for each notch, and reading on over toward your right, the inner edge of the other ear counts to and the edge of the other ear counts ten and the outer edge one, for each notch. A pig which has two notches on the outer edge of the ear that comes to your right as you face him is number two. If the notches had been on the outer edge of the ear to your left, his number would have been

"There is room for four notches or one edge of a pig's ear, so starting with one, the numbers you can use are: 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 30, and so on up to 444, which will give you more than 600 numbers. If give you more than 600 numbers. If that is not enough you may have an-other 600 numbers by making a notch in the tip of the pig's right ear and call-ing this series R. Then you can have 600 more by putting the notch in the tip of the left instead of the right ear. If you put notches in the tips of both ears you can call the numbers B1, B2, eac." It is very easy to read a hog's number

It is very easy to read a hog's number even if the animal is moving. After explaining his system of marking, Arbuthnot threw some corn into the pen. As the hogs milled around and around after the corn he called out their numbers. One quick glance at the ears was all he

If you have an incubator you can go to hatching chicks as soon as you have eggs enough, whereas you have to wait for a setting hen till she gets ready.

Kansas State Poultry Show

[Continued From Page Eight]

and fifth cockerel, second pullet, and

first and fourth pen. W. H. Ward, Nickerson, the veteran Light Brahma breeder, was on hand with several of his beauties. He took all premiums but one. He is going into the business deeper than ever, and will have charge of a school of poultry in his

There were two exhibitors of Mammoth Bronze turkeys, and each had prime specimens of the breed. Mrs. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, won first on adult cock, first yearling cock, first and second hen, and fourth pullet. George W. Perkins, Newton, won first and second cockerel and first, second, third and fifth pullet. fifth pullet.

fifth pullet.

The Anthony Manufacturing Company, Anthony, Kan., had a sanitary roost on exhibition which is built on correct scientific principles. It automatically supplies the lice killer that will kill all lice on the fowls that perch on the roost. Lousy hens will not lay, and though this is known to most poultry breeders, they will not go to the trouble of applying the proper remedy to eradicate them. With this new roost the labor of applying lice killer has been taken away, for after it is once filled it will last for several weeks, and then a will last for several weeks, and then a simple turn of a valve will set it going again for several weeks more. It would

again for several weeks more. It would pay every one who keeps chickens to buy one or more of these roosts.

Ross Brothers, Wichitz, had a very creditable display of incubators, brooders and poultry supplies. It is one of the firm's boasts that you cannot ask for anything in the poultry supply line that they cannot furnish and we believe that they cannot furnish, and we believe them. Send for their catalog.

LIST OF EXHIBITORS.

Charles Amos, Peabody. W. Orp.; Dave Baker, Conway Springs, S. C. W. Leghorne; Mrs. E. L. Barraclough, Wichita, W. Orp.; R. W. Baldwin, Conway Springs, R. C. R. L. Reds; A. F. Buckles, Hazelton, S. C. R. L. Reds; John Brewer, Wichita, S. C. Reds; A. M. Butler, Wichita, R. C. Reds; A. M. Butler, Wichita, R. C. Reds; A. M. Butler, Wichita, R. C. Reds; G. R. L. Reds; John Brewer, Wichita, R. C. Reds; G. R. L. Reds; John Brewer, Wichita, R. C. Reds; G. R. L. Reds; John Brewer, Wichita, R. C. Reds; G. R. L. Reds; John Butler, Wichita, R. C. Reds; G. R. L. Reds; John Butler, Wichita, R. C. Reds; G. R. L. Reds; John Butler, Wichita, R. C. Reds; G. R. L. Reds; M. R. R. Reds; M. R. Reds; M. R. R. Reds; M. Reds; M. R. Reds;

O. Rindom, Liberal, Golden Wyand.; V. M. Ravenscroft, Kingman, Brd. Rocks; E. W. Rankin. Topeks, L. Brahms; W. J. Roof, Maise, S. C. Br. Leg.; Peter Roth, Otis, R. C. Reds; Mrs. M. A. Ranck, Nioto, Ill., R. C. Reds; Mrs. M. A. Ranck, Nioto, Ill., R. C. Reds; Mrs. M. A. Ranck, Nioto, Ill., R. C. Reds; A. K. Sell, Fredonia, S. C. K. L. Red; J. J. Slattery, Wichita, Part. Pl. Rocks, R. C. Reds; A. K. Sell, Fredonia, S. C. W. Leg.; L. G. Shoop & Son, Perry, Okla., Golden Wyand; E. R. Sanner, Newton, S. C. Buff, Orp.; Stover & Myers, Fredonia, R. C. Reds, Ind. R. Ducks, W. Ind. R. Ducks, Bour. Red Turkeys; H. P. Swerdfeger, Wichita, S. C. Br. Leg.; T. W. Spencer, Wichita, S. C. Reds; R. P. Tompkins, Wichita, Buff Orp., Blk. Orp.; Otis Vermillion, Cunningham, S. C. R. I. Red; J. E. Wright, Wilmore, R. C. Br. Leg.; H. A. Wattles, Wichita, Gold. Wyand.; Dr. John Wilson, Winfield, Gold. Wyand.; Dr. John Wilson, Winfield, Gold. Wyand.; Clyde C. Whitely, Wichita, S. C. R. I. Reds; H. L. White, Wichita, S. C. R. I. Reds; H. L. White, Wichita, S. C. R. I. Reds; C. K. Whitney, Wichita, Anconas, W. Pl. Rocks; M. K. Wright, Wellington, W. Wyand.; Wichita Buff Orpington Yards, Wichita, Buff Orp.; W. H. Ward, Wichita, W. C. Bl. Polish Bant, Buff C. Bant, A. J. Waddell, Wichita, Buff Rock; Wichita, W. C. Bant.

JUDGES' AWARDS.

The awards as made by Judges Thompson and Campbell are as follows: Thompson and Campbell are as follows:

Barred Rocks.—Mrs. H. E. Gonder, Wichita, 2 cock, 2 ckl, 2 pen ckl mating, 3 pen pul mating, 4 pen standard mating; Reber & Dudley, Emporia, 5 cock, 2 hen, 4 pul, 5 pen standard mating; Mrs. R. J. Molyneaux, Wichita, 1 cock, 3 ckl; Ray McDonald, Dalhart, Texas, 3 cock, 3, 5 hen, 2 pul, 3 pen standard mating, 2 pen ckl mating, 4 pen pul mating; A. T. Edwards, Plains, 4 hen, 5 ckl; Meek & Ball, Mulhall, Okla., 1 ckl; C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan., 1 hen, 4 ckl, 1, 5 pul, 2 pen standard mating, 1 pen ckl mating, 1 pen pul mating, J. C. Hoyt, El Dorado, Kan., 4 cock, 3 pul; Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Ogden, Wichita, 1 pen ckl mating, 2 pen pul mating, 4 pen ckl mating.

White Bocks.—C. K. Whitney, Wichita, 1 cock, 1, 2 hen, 2, 3, 4 ckl, 1, 2 pul, 1, 5 pen; Frank Lott, Danville, Kan., 2, 3 cock, 3, 4, 5 hen, 1, 5 ckl, 3, 4 pul; J. A. Green, Harper, Kan., 2 pen; J. L. Heaton, Harper, Kan., 4 pen; J. H. Schlegel, Jr., Otis, Kan., 3 pen.

wnite Bocks.—C. K. Whitney, Wichita, 1 cock, 1, 2 hen, 2, 3, 4 ckl, 1, 2 pul, 1, 5 pen; Frank Lott, Danville, Kan., 2, 3 cock, 3, 4, 5 hen, 1, 5 ckl, 3, 4 pul; J. A. Green, Harper, Kan., 2 pen; J. L. Heaton, Harper, Kan., 4 pen; J. H. Schlegel, Jr., Otls, Kan., 3 pen.

Buff Bocks.—A. J. Waddell, Wichita, 1, 2 cock, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 pul, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 hen, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ckl, 1 old pen, 1 young pen.

Partridge Rocks.—C. E. Florence, El Dorado, Kan., 1 hen, 2 pen; A. P. Moore, Stafford, Kan., 1, 3, 5 cock, 2, 3 hen, 2 ckl, 2, 3 pul, 1 pen; J. J. Slattery, Wichita, 2 cock, 4 pul; J. W. McVey, Stafford, 4 cock, 4, 5 hen, 1 pul; Alys Kirby, Wichita, 1 ckl. Silver Penciled Bocks.—A. P. Moore, Stafford, 1 cock, 1, 2, 3, 4 pul, 1, 2, 3, 4 pen, special for largest and best display in particolored birds; Mark Daniel, Augusta, Kan., 5 hen, 5 pul.

White Wyandottes.—W. W. Larimore, Hutchinson, Kan., 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 3 pen; M. K. Wright, Wellington, Kan., 2 cock, 3, 4 hen, 1, 2 pul, 1 pen; R. H. Moore, Wichita, 4 pen; H. Challie, Wichita, 2 pen. Buff Wyandottes.—H. J. Freeman, Wichita, 1, 2, 3 cock, 1, 2 hen, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ckl, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 cll, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ckl, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ckl, 1, 2, 3, 4 pen, pecial for largest and best display in particolored birds; Mark Daniel, Augusta, Kan., 5 hen, 5 pul.

White Wyandottes.—W. W. Larimore, Hutchinson, Kan., 1 cock, 1 hen; D. L. Mc-Alister, Wichita, 3 cock, 2 hen, 1 ckl, 3 pen; M. K. Wright, Wellington, Kan., 2 cock, 3, 4 hen, 1, 2 god, 3, 4 hen, 4 god, 3, 4 kel, 1, 2 god, 1, 2 hen, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ckl, 1, 2 god, 3, 4 hen, 4 god, 3, 4 kel, 1, 2 god, 3, 4 kel, 1, 4 god, 3, 4 kel, 1, 4 god, 3, 4 kel, 1, 4 kel, 4

pen.
S. C. White Orpingtons. — Miss Jennie Gerrard, Wichita, 1 cock, 1, 2 hen, 2 ckl, 1, 2 pul, 1 pen; H. L. Dewing, Wichita, 2 cock, 4 pul, 3 pen; Mrs. E. Hayworth, Viola, 4 cock, 4, 5 hen, 3, 4, 5 ckl, 3 pul; F. W. Ford, Caldwell, 3 cock, 2 pen; Charles Amos, Peabody, 1 ckl; Mrs. E. L. Barraclough, Wichita, 5 pul; T. Livingston, Wichita, 3 hen, 4 pen.
S. C. Black Orpingtons, — R. P. Tompkins, Wichita, 1 cock, 1, 2, 3, 4 hen.
Buff Cochins, — J. C. Baughman, Topeka, 1, 2, 3, 4 cock, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 hen, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ckl, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 pul, silver cup for best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet in show

cock, hen, cockerel and pullet in show room.

Light Brahmas.—W. H. Ward, Nickerson, 1 cock, 2, 3, 4, 5 hen; E. W. Rankin, Topeka, 1 hen.

Black Langshans.—H. M. Palmer, Florence, 1, 2 cock, 1, 2, 3, 4 hen, 1, 2, 3 ckl, 1, 2 pul; R. P. Krum. Stafford, 5 hen, 3 pul; J. L. Miller, Bucklin, 1 pen.

S. C. Leghorns.—W. J. Roof, Maize, 1, 2 cock, 1, 4, 5 hen, 1, 2, 3 ckl, 1, 3, 4, 5 pul, 2, 3 pen; Mrs. H. P. Swerdfeger, Wichita, 3, 4 cock, 2, 3 hen, 4, 5 ckl, 2 pul, 1, 4 pen; Ed C. Gorman, Wichita, 5 pen.

Bose Comb Brown Leghorns.—J. E. Wright, Wilmore, 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul, 1 pen; W. S. Cummins, Wichita, 2 hen, 2 pen.

S. C. W. Leghorns.—Mrs. M. Kettering, Wichita, 1 cock, 3 hen, 5 ckl; Dave Baker,

pen.
 C. W. Leghorns.—Mrs. M. Kettering,
 Wichita, 1 cock, 3 hen, 5 ckl; Dave Baker,

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pul, 1 pen; George Plant, Wichita, 1 ckl, 4 pul.

S. C. Black Minorcas.—Frank Leach, Wichita, 1, 2, 3, 4 hen, 1 ckl, 1, 2 pen.

Mottled Anconas.—C. K. Whitney, Wichita, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 hen, 1, 2 ckl, 1, 2, 4, 5 pul, 1 pen; Harold Hays, Wichita, 3 ckl, 3 pul.

White Crested Black Pollsh.—John Brewer, Wichita, 1 cock, 1, 2 hen, 1 ckl.

Silver Gray Dorkings.—C. V. LaDow, Fredonia, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 pul.

Sicilian Buttercups.—G. R. Barker, Wichita, 1 ckl, 1, 2, 3 pul.

Cornish Fowl.—C. E. Jeys, Wichita, 1 cock, 5 hen; L. C. Horst, Newton, 1, 2, 3, 4 hen, 1 ckl, 1, 2, 3, 4 pul.

B. C. Barred Rocks.—G. W. Lightner, St. John, 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys.—Mrs. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, 1 adult tom, 1 yearling tom, 1, 2 hen, 4 pul; G. W. Perkins, Newton, 1, 2 ckl, 1, 2, 3, 5 pul.

Bourbon Red Turkeys.—Stover & Myers, Fredonia, 1 adult tom, 1 young tom; Bert Ferguson, Walton, 2 ckl, 1, 2 pul.

Indian Runner Ducks, Fawn and White.—Mrs. A. D. Pryor, Fredonia, 1 cock, 1 hen,

2 pen; Stover & Myers, Fredonia, 2 cock, 2 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul, 1 pen.

Indian Runner Ducks, White.—C. J. Page, Salina, 2, 3 cock, 2, 3 hen, 2, 3 ckl, 2, 3 pul, 2, 3 per; Stover & Myers, Fredonia, 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul, 1 pen.

Pekin Ducks.—Elizabeth Kagarice, Darlow, 1, 3, 4 ckl, 1 pen; C. J. Page, Salina, 2 ckl, 1, 2 pul, 2 pen.

Rouen Ducks.—George Messmer, Norwich, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul,

Buff Cochia Bantams.—R. P. Krum, Stafford, 1 cock, 3 hen; L. E. Ward, Wichita, 2 cock, 4 hen; W. H. Baker, Stafford, 1, 2 chen, 1 ckl.

White Cochia Bantams.—R. P. Krum, Stafford, 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul; Carl Young, Wichita, 2 cock, 3, 4, 5 hen; W. H. Baker, Stafford, 2 chen.

Black Cochia Bantams.—John Dudley, Emporia, 1 cock, 2 hen, 1 pul; R. P. Krum, Stafford, 2 ckl, 3 pul.

Crested White Polish Bantams.—L. E. Ward, Wichita; second display, Raymond Ritter, Wichita; second display, Raymond Ritter, Wichita; second display, Raymond Ritter, Wichita; Stafford County won the special prize of \$25 for largest and best display of birds

Stafford County won the special prize of \$25 for largest and best display of birds

\$25 for largest and best display of birds from any one county.

The Anthony Manufacturing Company received the blue ribbon for the best sanitary poultry roost.



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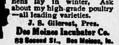
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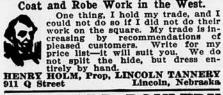
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STANDARD BOOKS
FOR THE FARMER AND BREEDER Address, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

A World's Egg Laying Contest

On December 1 at the State Poultry Experiment Station at Mountain Grove, Mo., 1,040 hens began to make poultry history in the greatest egg laying and feeding experiment ever conducted at any point in the world. These hens were from some of the best bred-to-lay flocks to be found, and from all parts of the globe. England starts the contest in the lead. A pen of ten White Leg-horns from Tom Barron making the best record for December by laying 206 eggs. One pullet in this pen laid 26 eggs in 31 days, another 25, and others 24, 23, 23, and 22 eggs each. Other parties have birds of the same strain entered in the contest and it will be interesting to note contest and it will be interesting to note the difference in egg production. Another pen of another variety contains ten pullets which are full sisters from a high producing hen. What will be the difference in the production of these sisters? Will there be any great difference, and what will be responsible for the variation? Will the English again carry away the honors in 1914, and if they do, why is it that English hens can beat the Americans in egg production? Will the Australian and New Zealand pens make the high records in this country make the high records in this country that they make in the contests in those countries, entire pens of hens averaging from 250 to 265 eggs each. If they can't do so well here, why? Is it the climate or the breeding or what? Will some American or some Missourian be able to prove to the world that he knows are the same of the same of the world that he knows are the same of the same prove to the world that he knows some things about breeding hens for egg production, and that the world must sit up and take notice of our methods? There is no denying the fact that American breeders are making rapid education. can breeders are making rapid advancement along this line, and we serve warning upon foreign nations now that if Americans do not win in this test, that the time is not far distant when they will do so.

We were told by one of the contestants who has been winning many honors in contests and in the show rooms of foreign countries, that the foundation stock of his flock of noted layers was imported from America. He took this American bred stock and by close study and ap-plication of the principles of breeding for egg production, he produced his famous strain of layers and also com-bined show qualities in the same flock. If some American does not win in this contest, it is because of the fact that we have gone to seed on the fancy side of the business before we even sprouted in our study of the science of egg production. It is not so today, however. Thousands of American poultry raisers are devoting their best thought and energy in an effort to increase the productiveness of their hens, and egg lay-ing contests are responsible for much

of this interest. This experiment was not begun under the best conditions nor most favorable circumstances. Some of the foreign birds did not arrive here until two weeks after the contest started. Some pens were six weeks on the road in shipment and six hens were dead in one pen when it reached Mountain Grove. A number of hens were dead in other pens because of long shipments. Many hens arrived out of condition and we have had cool, damp, rainy, foggy weather and two heavy snows since the first birds began to arrive, and only a very few days of sunshine. Our altitude is also much higher and the climate quite different from some of the warm, dry countries and states from which many of the pens came. This has worked a hardship many cases and made a situation which has been very difficult for us to control. The contest really should have begun on November 1 at the latest and this would have given the birds time to become acclimated and also given us another month's egg yield which we will practically lose in our totals, as the

November as pullets than they will lay next year in November as hens. This experiment really consists of three separate contests. Each will be fed differently. Separate prizes will be offered in each, and a grand champion-ship prize will be awarded for the highest record. The sixty pens in the national contest are fed a very simple ration which was formulated by this experiment station but what we believe is going to prove to be one of the best which can be used. The 28 pens in the National Single Comb White Leghorn Contest are being fed a ration which has always proven good with Leghorns and which is looked upon as being the best for that variety. The 16 pens in the National Utility Contest are composed entirely of Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyan-

mature pullets laid many more eggs in

dottes, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, and White Orpingtons. These are the gen-eral purpose varieties and are being fed a ration which proved best in our feeding experiments and which is also recommended by one of the leading experiment station of this country. It remains to be seen what the results will be.

The total eggs laid in December were 6,792, or an average of over six and one-half eggs per hen for both good and bad. The leading pen for the month averaged

The leading pen for the month averaged 20.6 eggs per hen.

Missouri has nearly as many pens as all other states combined. Besides Missouri, the following states and countries are represented by the following number of pens: Pennsylvania 7, Ohio 6, England 4, Iowa 4, Nebraska 3, Australia 2, Kentucky 2. Maryland 1, Alabama 1, Massachusetts 1, Ontario, Canada 1; British Columbia 1, South Africa 1, New York 5. California 4. Zealand 7, New York 5, California 4, Texas 4, Michigan 2, Arkansas 2, New Jersey 1, Illinois 1, West Virginia 1, Wis-consin 1, New Hampshire 1, Vancouver Island 1.

The best record made by representatives from each country is as follows:

tives from each country is as follows:

White Leghorns made best English record, 206 eggs; Buff Orpingtons made best United States record, 152; Anconas, best Missouri record, 147; White Leghorns, best British Columbia record, 133; White Leghorns, best Vancouver Island record, 109; White Leghorns, best South African record, 86; White Leghorns, best New Zealand record, 82; White Wyandottes, best Ontario record, 66; White Leghorns, best Australian record, 33.

The Australian birds did not arrive

The Australian birds did not arrive for sometime after the contest started. Australian and New Zealand pens will be somewhat handicapped this year because of the fact that the pens which they have entered were hatched out of season. Their seasons are exactly op-posite from our own. We we are hav-ing night they are having day, and when we are having fall and winter they are having spring and summer. Most of the birds which were sent from those countries had to be hatched this fall and late summer which was their spring, and their birds are therefore very young.

INCREASED EGG PROFIT

(Continued from Page Five.) In fact it is an excellent thing. These pullets will practically have their growth pullets will practically have their growth when cold weather comes but will not have begun to lay. Instead of putting their strength into egg production they will go on developing and by February when they start to lay they will be strong physically. It is through these pullets that we are to avoid the problem of incubation. The early pullets that are incubator hatched will have been shut up in the early fall and fed stimulating food calculated to increase egg lating food calculated to increase egg production. They will be kept up all winter and never mated to a male bird. Infertile eggs keep better in hot weather or cold storage. In the spring when the bottom drops out of the price of eggs and chickens are a bit scarce, they may be disposed of to fair advantage on the

The hen hatched pullets are given the run of the farm and are not fed stimu-lating food. In the spring and through the summer, having stored up strength all winter, they will lay enough eggs to pay for their keep for a year. In the fall they will molt and the chances are the cold weather will catch them before they are well over it. Then comes another rest and time of storing strength and by early spring you will have a bunch of breeding birds that have been fitted for their task just as surely as the grand champion steer at the International is fitted for his task. And it is just as necessary. Hens that are hen hatched should be used for the breeding flock every time.

Two flocks for every farm should be the slogan!

A comparatively small bunch of birds hatched under hens for a breeding flock. And a large flock of early incubator hatched pullets to lay the eggs.

Seed Corn.

We have a few hundred bushels of extra good seed corn, shelled, nubbed, butted and sacked, \$2.85 per bushel, f. o. b. here. Mostly Hildreth's Yellow Dent and Boone County White. This was no doubt the best field of corn grown in Kansas in 1913. It produced 50 bushels to the acre, and was grown on W. E. Brooks' homestead a few miles north of here. It was the best corn exhibited at the State Fair at Hutchinson, Kan. Or-der now, and if over-sold we will return your check. — Brooks Wholesale Co., Ft. Scott, Kan.—(Adv.)

Are you ready for a Piano at a Bargain?

You have read a lot about smashing offers, tremendous bargains, etc., but have you noticed the offers are generally made on unknown, unworthy pianos. We are the regular, legal authorized representatives for the greatest pianos in the world, such as STEINWAYS, VOSE, KURIZMANN, ELBURN.



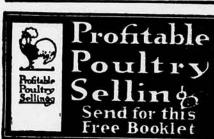
We can offer you special inducements on We can offer you special inducements on these instruments, such as low price, easy terms, and the Jenkins guarantee. We have both used and new pianos. We can fit your purse, suit your taste and please your fancy. Write us what you have in mind as to price and whether you want a new er second hand piano or organ. We will write you and send our catalogue. We will write you apersonal letter, answering your questions and giving you full information as to prices, terms and the way we do business.

Easy Terms Low Prices Good Pianos Square Deal

Write us whether you are interested in a new or slightly used plano at a great bargain. Penhaps you may be interested in a Plano, either new or used. Anyway write us your desires and we will send you full particulars and full description of our bargains.

W. JENKINS Sons'Mosic Co. 1015 Walnut Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.





The poultry breeder's percentage of profit depends quite a bit on seiling costs. These profits are good, sometimes, and sometimes they are not. At the very best the average poultry breeder never got any more than his or her due. Usually it has been less. Not because the breeders don't know their business as breeders, nor yet because they are not good men and women.

No sensible breeder would allow the cost of raising stock to go twice as high as necessary. But sometimes the selling cost is allowed to get too high, because the wrong means of advertising are used.

To select the right selling means for Kansas and adjoining states means money saved to breeders, besides money made in the better prices to be had when using the right means. The booklet, Profitable Poultry Selling, has been written, and is free to poultry breeders everywhere who will simply write for it.

KANSAS FARMER
Topeka, Kansas.

To reach the well-to-do Farmers of Kansas and surrounding Territory with a Heart-to-Heart Busiaess Talk, use our Classified Col-umns. Ready buyers at a low

The Selway Steel Post And Ready Made Corner System

The strongest line post and corner on the market. Evcorner on the market. Everything driven with a sledge hammer. Our line posts are full of flexibility and life. Made of open hearth, non-rusting high carbon steel, every ounce placed where it will do the most good. most good.

Our corner can be put up or taken down in 30 minutes with our triangle bracing and anchor system. The corner will positively stay where you put it. No holes to dis. For sale by dealers every-where. Write us for booklet.

The Selway Steel Post Co Lincoln, - - Nebraska. Or H. G. Moore, Kansas City, Mo.



A bully good brand—the kind of work clothes that makes the work easier. Worn wherever there is work to do. On the farm, in the factory, outside and in, you'll find satisfied workers wearing FITZ.





Save 50 on Your Silo

Shipped on approval to your station. Made your station. Made from best grade Wash-ington Fir Lumber (one piece staves). Easy to erect—gives best service —keeps silage perfectly.

THE INDEPENDENT SILO gives satisfaction. We want to send you names of farmers using the Independent Silo—the best stave silo at the lowest price. Get our free silo book—tells why we quote lowest prices on guaranteed silos. Learn about our new "Link Lock Anchoring System." A postal card brings this information. THE INDEPENDENT SILO CO., 451 Live Stock Exch. Bidg., Kansas City, Mo.; 2326 University Ave., St. Paul, Minnesota.

> Do You Have to be Shown?-

Tm told that I have the best quality of seed, give the largest packages and have the most common-sense Seed Book in the bunch. And I'm willing to admit it.

Do you have to be shown?

All right. I live close to the Missouri line and I'll "show" you.

I'llsend you the Seed Book and a big package of parden seed, and you can judge for yourself. NO CHARGE FOR EITHER, and you need not even send the postage unless you wish.

I also have guaranteed Clover and Alfalfa, and all kinds of farm seed at Farmer's Prices, Shall I send you free samples of these also?

MENRY FIELD, Pros.

HENRY FIELD SEED CO., See 55, Shessadesh, Iswa.



sorts free with every order I fill. Buy and test. Return if not O. K.—money refunded.

Big Catalog FREE

Over 700 illustrations of vege-I will give a lot of new

Over 700 illustrations of vege-tables and flowers. Send yours R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Illinoi

THE STRAY LIST

H. N. HILDEBRAND, COUNTY CLERK, Gray County. Taken Up—By C. B. Rhodes, on October 6, 1913, one dun old horse mule, no brands, gray hairs on right front foot, cars lop. Valued at \$30. Eight miles southwest of Ingalls, Kan.

HERMAN BROEKER, COUNTY CLERK, Douglas County. Taken Up—By Conrad Altenbernd, Eudora, Kan., R. F. D. No. 3, one yellow Jersey cow with white spots on body, split right ear, coming about 3 years old; will be fresh soon. Appraised value, \$75, on December 13, 1913.

The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE

GRANGE

OFFICERS.

Master ... A. P. Reardon, McLouth
Overseer ... J. L. Heberling, Wakarusa
Lecturer ... L. S. Fry, Manhattan
Secretary ... A. E. Wedd, Lenexa
Treasurer ... W. J. Rhoades, Olathe
Chairman of Executive Committee ...
... W. T. Dickson, Carbondale
Chairman of Legislative Committee ...
Chairman of Committee on Education.
E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence
Chairman of Insurance Committee ...
I. D. Hibner, Olathe
Chairman of Women's Work Committee ...
Adelia B. Hester, Lone Elim
NATIONAL GRANGE OFFICERS.

NATIONAL GRANGE OFFICERS.

More than \$18,000,000 risks are carried by the Grange Fire Insurance Company of Kansas. Last year they had 170 losses, amounting to \$19,406.78. The average rate is about \$10 on the thousand for five years.

Sometimes a grange is organized under peculiar conditions. On April 17, 1873, a meeting was held in Kansas to organize a grange. While the meeting was in progress a terrible hurricane arose, tree tops were snapped off by the force of the wind and it required the efforts of three men to hold the outside door of the hall shut. After the storm efforts of three men to hold the outside door of the hall shut. After the storm had passed and quiet had been restored the organization of the grange was com-pleted. This grange was given the ap-propriate name of Hurricane Grange and has had a continued, useful existence ever since it was organized, more than forty, wears ago. It has carried on exforty years ago. It has carried on ex-tensive work along many lines and is today one of the most prosperous grang-es in Kansas. One of the charter members is still enrolled.

Manhattan Grange Meeting. The following interesting report of a recent meeting of the Manhattan Grange is taken from the columns of the Man-

hattan Mercury:
"The meeting was called to order at
1:30 with Worthy Master Matter in the chair.

"The regular routine of business was carried through to the literary program time. Some fine instrumental music by Mrs. Rhodes opened the program.

"Mr. Signor followed with a good sensible speech on the subject, Why Are the Press and the Public so Interested in the Improvement of the Farmer?' He took the stand that the average farmers, their wives and their children are just as intelligent, just as well read, just as well dressed and have just as good homes as the average townspeople and have just as much need of a parlor, too. "Mrs. Rhodes then favored us with a

"Mrs. Rhodes then favored us with a song which was much appreciated.
"Following this was our Grange paper, 'The Spirit of the Grange,' prepared and read by Mrs. Abbott. Some of our leading grangers were contributors to this. Mr. Signor gave 'A Review of the Year's Work in Our Grange.' Mr. Akin prepared an editorial, 'The Invoice of the New Year.' Mr. Frye gave an interesting account of his work as state lecturer during the week from January lecturer during the week from January 5 to 11, inclusive. Mr. Matter wrote a good article, "The Grange on International Peace," and Mr. Docking wrote of 'Co-operation in the Grange,' and also discussed it discussed it.

"These articles with the grange local news, a few household notes and a smile now and then made our paper very in-teresting and this closed a profitable meeting.

"A GRANGER."

Jackson County Pomona Holds a Big Meeting.

One of the largest gatherings of Grangers ever held in Jackson County occurred on Saturday, January 17, when the Banner and Elk Valley Granges entertained the Pomona Grange of Jack-

son County, Seven of the wide-awake live Grangers of the county were will represented at this meeting. The Lawn Ridge delegates were accompanied by their Grange orwere accompanied by their Grange or-chestra, and they furnished the meeting with some very fine music, which was highly appreciated by all present. The next meeting of the State Grange will be held in Holton, and this orchestra has been invited to furnish music for the occasion, and in all probability they will do so will do so.

A bountiful and very appetizing dinner was served at noon by W. D. Nan-heim, one of the best caterers in Holton. The number of plates was 208, and all present had a jolly good time while the dinner was in progress.

After dinner reports were received from the delegates at large to the State Grange meeting at Emporia, and from the insurance solicitors of the various Granges. These reports were highly satisfactory to all the patrons, especially to those who are carrying insurance in the order.

Some very important questions of much interest to the farmers were dis-cussed, among them that of purchasing binding twine from the penitentiary at Leavenworth. Last year the Pomona Grange saved \$500 to its patrons by purchasing one carload of twine there, and it proposes to use two carloads this

year at a corresponding saving.

The advisability of shipping in Red
Texas seed oats was discussed, and both questions were referred to the Subordinate Granges for definite action.

The question of getting a farm demonstration agent for Jackson County was very thoroughly discussed. Some good arguments were produced on both sides of the question. The matter was finally referred to a committee of three appointed to confer with a similar committee, appointed by the Jackson County Improved Stock Breeders' Associa-

Some plans were discussed for enter-taining the State Grange which meets in Holton next December. The grang-ers are already planning and looking forward to this event with much enthusiasm.

thusiasm.

Jackson County is reapidly growing in grange membership, several new granges having been organized during the last two years. One new grange has been organized in the last week. The county now has fourteen granges with a membership of 1,250. The Elk Valley Grange, one of the best in the county, has very recently dedicated a fine new grange hall, costing \$1,400, besides the work donated by its members.

The Brick Grange has just closed a

The Brick Grange has just closed a very enthusiastic contest for membership, and as a result has initiated about new members.

Three of the Jackson County granges own their own halls—Banner, Brick and Elk Valley.

The Pomona Grange was organized less than a year ago and now has a membership of about 125. This Pomona Grange has been the means of uniting the interests of the subordinate granges of the county, and in a co-operative way has been of much benefit to the farmers. -Mrs. Mabel Pomeroy, Holton, Kan.

Better Poultry Methods by Correspondence.

Kansas can increase the value of the poultry products ten million dollars yearly by careful attention to the selection of the breeding stock and to the prevention of disease in the flock. There is not a farm in Kansas where the maximum of production in the poultry in-dustry has been reached. This is due to the fact that the majority of the farmers know little of the details of scientific practical poultry management, says J. C. Werner, director of the correspondence courses at the Kansas Agricultural Col-

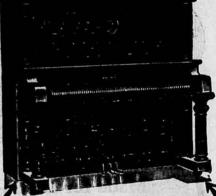
lege.
"We have just formed a practical course in poultrying that will be of interest to the farmer, his wife, the boys and girls, or the expert poultryman," Mr. Werner said. "The texts and bulletins used should be in the possession of everyone who has even a dozen hens. The course is divided into three divisions-

incubating and brooding, feeding and housing, and the prevention of disease.

"Poultry is a paying side line, not only for the farmer, but for the man on a small city lot. It sometimes solves the 'boy on the farm problem," where the farmer gives the care of the flock to the boys and they make it a profitable business. The professional man finds it of profit to spend his time in working with a few chickens, and it is a fine diversion. At present, there is an increased demand for poultry products because of the high price of meat. This correspondence course will teach any one the fundamentals in scientific management of poultry."

Guaranteed Advertising.

It is a good practice to answer adver-tisements in Kansas Farmer, even though they also appear in other papers, for when you state that you are answering the ad from KANSAS FARMER, you make KANSAS FARMER responsible for every promise and description the advertiser makes concerning his goods. Our guarantee is back of every advertisement we accept.



Bon't Invest A Dollar in Any Plano Until You Get Our Great Money-Saving Offer en Guaranteed Guild

Wait a few days more before you decide that perplexing piano question! Investigate our unequalled proposition on the Guaranteed Guild and you'll no longer be perplexed. The Guid is the only moderate priced piano in the world backed with a limitless, perpetual guaranteenot for five years, ten years or twenty-five years, but perpetual! It is sold direct to you at a price which positively saves you from \$5000 \$150.

20-Day Free Test!

We don't ask you to take the slightest risk.

Every Guild that leaves our factory must self itself. We are perfectly willing to take all the risk and ship a Guild direct to your home, all freight prepaid, for a 30-day free test. If it pleases you, it stays. If it doesn't please, it comes back to us at our expense.

PAY AS YOU PLEASE!

Mostby, Quarterly, Semi-Assessity, or Assessity.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR CASES

If you find the Guild O. K. in every respect and seamt to keep it, you may make your own-terms and pay as you please—monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually, or eash in fall after the 2d-day test. You can make a first payment of any amount you wish and arrange the future payments a nay manner most convenient to you. We have been in business for 2d years. We have pleased customers in practically every Southwestern state. This is our trade territory and we consider our customers as our resighbors—and we treat them as such!

Hold up your decision as to 'which plane' until you get our illustrated eatalogue and money-asying offer. Write today. Just your name and address on a postal eard will do.

&B.Guild Music Ca 741 Hansas Avenue, TOPEKA, KANSAS

There never has been invented snything as comfortable as a real feather bed. If there is one thing that can add to this comfort it is a real feather pillow, resillient and firm. Hundreds of substitute materials have tried to supplant these without success.

Our feather beds are made to weigh 86-lbs., all new sanitary feathers with best ticking, equipped with sanitary ventilators. We guarantee safe delivery and also guarantee to refund full purchase price if you do not like the bed and pillows after trying them 10 days. Send us \$10 and we will send you the feather bed and the pair of 6-lb. pillows.



b. pillows.

We prepay the freight.
You can act as our agent and
make big money. Send us
your order today.

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Mayer Honorbilt Shoes lead in style and are unapproached in wearing qualities. They look, fit, feel and wear right. They give you the latest style, absolute satisfaction, and genuine comfort. These splendid shoes are not equalled by other shoes selling at anywhere near the same price.

Made for Lasting Service

Only the choicest upper leather, fine oak tanned soles and the best of materials go into Mayer Honorbilt Shoes. They are made to last and hold their shape. Buy Mayer Honorbilt Shoes and get the greatest shoe values obtainable.

WARNING—Always be sure and look for the Mayer name and trade mark on the sole. If Mayer name and trade mara ou wite to us.

We make Mayer Honorbilt Shoes in all styles for men, women and children.
Drysox, the wet weather shoe; Yerma
Cushion Shoes; and Martha Washington Comfort Shoes.

F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co.



Mrs.Farmer, Listento Me! -Why Fool with Setting Hens?

Is there anything more exas-perating than an old "Settin" Hen"? How foolish it is to try to raise chickens "by hand," when the

Sure Hatch Incubator

is waiting; ready to do the work easier, theaper, better—at any time, January,

cheaper, better—at any time, January,
March or June!
I build a good, practical hot-water
heated incubator, that will hatch even
if the room is at freezing temperature.
I'll send FREIGHT PAID ON 60 DAYS' TRIAL

to yee FREIGHT PAID UN 60 DATS' TRIAL fou can make a hatch and prove its success to your own attifaction.

We are reliable; have been in business sixteen years, and back our machine with a strong 5-year guarantee. You should have poultry on the place to pick up feed that would otherwise go to waste. The Sure Hatch Incubator will enable you to hatch chicks in winter, to get the highest to you by first fast freight the day your order is received.

A poetal card brings you by return mail my Big Free Catalog, giving full description of Sure Hatch incubators and Brooders; also prices of the different sizes. The Most Valuable Poultry
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book like it ever printed. Not a catalogue; but a book of new and reliable facts on Foultry Raising
proven and endorsed by U.S. Govermment Poultry Experts. It isn't
for sale. You can't buy it, but I'll
give it to you Pres with a Sure Hatch
incubator. Book worth \$10 to you.

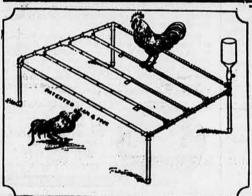
Frenk Hammond, Proc. & Mgr. SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO.



R. Raechel.

Gladstone, N.D.

"I have one of your 150-egg Sure latch Incubators and the longer I use the better it hatches. I took off a hatchesterday of 147



BOOK

THE PERFECTION MEDICATED ROOST

A roost that should be in every chicken house. Kills all the insects. Makes the hens lay. Write for prices. Live agents wanted for Kansas and Oklahoma.

THE ANTHONY MFG. CO., ANTHONY, KANSAS

Cut out ad. Good for 10 per cent on mail orders.

of the concrete silos.

DOUBLE WALL WITH DEAD AIR SPACE BETWEEN. DOUBLE WALL WITH DEAD AIR SPACE BETWEEN.

25 Per Cent Cheaper Than Any Other Silo on the Market.

ONE SIX-FOOT DOOR AT BASE.—NO OUTSIDE

LADDER TO CLIMB.—NO HOOPS TO TIGHTEN.

No loss of sour silage in the coldest weather.

No loss of sour silage around the edges.

Every pound of ensilage going into the

THERMOS comes out 100% FEED.

You can buy all needed material of your local lumber dealer. Erect this silo yourself in the leisure winter period and save cost of construction later.

Send for free circular to

THERMOS SILO CO.

Long Building, Kansas City, Missouri. Western Office, Boise, Idaho.



NORTHWESTERN LIVE STOCK INSURANCE CO. PAID UP CAPITAL \$100,000. ASSETS \$175,000

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ON DEPOSIT WITH THE JOWA INSURANCE DEPARTMENT GOOD PRODUCING AGENTS WANTED

ADDRESS HOME OFFICE.

DES MOINES, IOWA

INCUBATORS TESTED

Good Incubators Absolutely Necesary in Making Poultry Profitable Farm Industry

F incubators in general there is no end, and much has been written about them, but of incubators in particular there is not so much knowledge, and we wish to make note of a few incubators that have been tested and tried and have lived up to their specifications.

THE SURE-HATCH INCUBATOR.

This incubator is manufactured at Fremont, Neb., and has had a long career of usefulness. It is made out of California redwood, with copper heater and pipes. It is what is called a hotwater machine and retains the heat uniformly in avery part of it. formly in every part of it. The Sure Hatch is a heavy, strong and durable machine, built to last, and to give good service, and with their enormous output the manufacturers can give you a firstclass machine at a very low cost, and a good machine at a reasonable cost is what everyone wants. Quality is the



THE SURE HATCH INCUBATOR.

strong point to which the Sure Hatch Company calls attention. The sides and ends of the Sure Hatch are made with two distinct walls of redwood. The space between the two walls is made airtight to provide a dead air space for insulation, since a dead air space is almost an absolute non-conductor of heat. The Sure Hatch people issue a very neat catalog giving 25 reasons for the faith that is in them as making one of the best incubators on earth. There is lots of other information useful to poultry of other information useful to poultry raisers in the catalog, which will be sent on request to anyone who applies for it. Write to the Sure Hatch Incubator Co., Box 42, Fremont, Neb.

THE BELLE CITY INCUBATOR.

This machine is made in Racine, Wis., where timber is plentiful and metal conveniently at hand. They make a reliable machine and sell it for very little



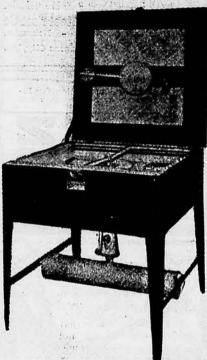
THE BELLE CITY INCUBATOR.

money, because they make so many of them. Their specialty is a machine made out of fiber, an artificial board which they call Paragon board. They claim that this board increases the life claim that this board increases the life of the machine many years, as it does not warp or wear out. Another novel practice of this company is that they make only one-size incubators, the 140-egg machine. The president of the company, Jim Rohan, gives this ironclad guarantee with each incubator. "I guarantee the 140-egg World's Champion Belle City Incubator to be exactly." pion Belle City Incubator to be exactly as represented. I guarantee it to out-hatch any other incubator of equal size when operated under like conditions and according to simple directions. I guarantee it for 10 years and to refund the purchase price if machines do not fill these guarantees after being given a fair trial." Send to Belle City Incubator Co., Box 18, Racine, Wis., for one of their catalogs, in which are many testimonials as to the merits of this machine.

THE RAYO INCUBATOR.

This incubator is made in Omaha, Neb., and is entirely different from any other incubator on the market, except its imitators. It is different from hotwater incubators, as different as the sun is from the moon, because it is a hot-air

incubator; but is different from the kind incubator; but is different from the kind of hot-air incubators that you have always heard about, as it is from the hotwater machines. The Rayo Incubator is heated by radiating pipes, just like the hot-water type, except that inside the pipes there is hot air in place of hot water. The lamp is under the center of the machine, and not at the end, as in other machines. The makers claim there is a great saving of oil in the Rayo machine. There is a glass top on this machine, and you can see all the eggs at once without peering through a eggs at once without peering through a side door. The oil tank has a capacity



THE RAYO INCUBATOR.

of five quarts. That means only one filling of the tank to a hatch, and of course no more risk of forgetting to course no more risk of forgetting to fill the lamp during the hatch. This is really a wonderful machine, and a perusal of their catalog will repay anyone who is thinking of buying an incubator. Write to the Rayo Incubator Co., 1019 13th St., Omaha, Nebraska.

This machine is manufactured at Linguist Machine is manufactured at Linguist Machine in Machine Machine in Machine Machine

This machine is manufactured at Lincoln, Neb., and has an enviable reputa-tion as a well made reliable machine. It is made in six sizes, from 60 eggs to 540 is made in six sizes, from 60 eggs to 540 eggs—a size suitable to the needs of every poultryman from the small scale to the large scale, and at a price within the reach of everybody. It is a hotwater machine, and is an extra well-built affair. It may cost a little more money than other makes, but it will be money



THE QUEEN INCUBATOR.

well expended in the long run, for you will have the satisfaction of having a reliable machine, and having it in good working order for a great number of years. Their catalog is filled with testimonials of those who have used the timonials of those who have used the Queen and found it to be all that its manufacturers claimed for it, a firstclass machine, well made, and at a reas-onable price. Write to the Queen Incu-bator Co., Box 28, Lincoln, Neb.

THE SUCCESSFUL INCUBATOR. The Successful Incubator is manufactured by the Des Moines Incubator Com-pany, Des Moines, Iowa, and is all that pany, Des Moines, Iowa, and is all that is name implies, a successful machine for the hatching of chicks. It is made of the best material it is possible to buy, and by the best skilled workmen, and although the price is very low, it is a machine that looks well, as well as one that works well. one that works well. They have a large catalog describing the workings of their incubators and filled with testimonials of delighted customers. This will be sent free on request to any of our readers, also a catalog of high-grade poultry,

all leading varieties. It will pay you to write at once for these catalogs and other poultry information to the Des Moines Incubator Co., Box 83, Second St., Des Moines, Iowa.

THE OLD TRUSTY INCUBATOR. THE OLD TRUSTY INCUBATOR.

Nearly everyone knows where the Old Trusty Incubator is made—Clay Center, Neb. It was invented there, many years ago, by M. M. Johnson, and a successful business built up, which is now carried on by his son, H. H. Johnson, a chip off the old block. The Old Trusty is a hotwater metal-covered machine, and has been very popular with thousands of been very popular with thousands of people. The catalog of the Old Trusty is an elaborate affair, filled with portraits of successful hatches made with traits of successful natches made with the machine and the people who manip-ulated them. Instead of speaking him-self, Johnson lets the people speak for him with the pictures of the machine filled with newly-hatched chicks. The price of the Old Trusty is a very modest



one and no farmer is so poor that he cannot afford to own one, and Johnson pays the freight on them to their destination. Be sure and send for this fine catalog. Write to the M. M. Johnson

Company, Clay Center, Neb.

All of these incubators that we have mentioned are thoroughly reliable machines. Kansas Farmer does not advertise frauds, and we know these manufacturers do not come under that head. There may be a matter of detail or make-up in one machine that you will like better than in others, but they are machines that can be depended upon to hatch chickens, and that is what is wanted in an incubator. Any of these machines will more than pay for themselves in one season. Write for any one of the catalogs, or send for all and study them over carefully. Whichever machine you order, you will be certain of getting an incubator that will hatch out chicks much better and cheaper than with hens. vertise frauds, and we know these manwith hens.

BROODERS.

While we have restricted our notes to the merits of the incubators, it is as essential to have a good brooder as a good incubator, and all these manufacturers make a brooder to go with their incubators, so we advise our readers to buy a brooder at the same time you buy your incubator, and of the same manufacturer, for as a rule the same principles govern these men in making their machines. One is made to supplement the other and when separate are not as efficient as when they go together. With a good incubator and a good brooder you can hatch the chicks and raise them to a profitable size and need never be short of a good fry or a fine roast.

south or may have a curtain or burlap or doors to be closed in bad weather.

Winter and summer quarters and a scratching shed may be combined in a house of one room suited, under favorable conditions, for a flock tof thirty adult fowls. It may be built of stone, brick or concrete, but in most sections it is heart to account the house of lumit is best to construct the house of lumber and build on runners so that it can be readily moved if it ever becomes desirable to change to fresh ground or a new location.—H. A. MCKEENE, Springfield, Illinois.

Balanced Ration for Hens.

Although many maintain that the hen Although many maintain that the near is a vegetarian a small amount of meat scrap added to the ration is very beneficial. During the summer, chickens eat grasshoppers and bugs, so the value of the meat scrap is more noticeable in the winter time. Poultry, and especially laying hens, require some protein from an animal source. The scrap supplies this protein. this protein.

Cottonseed Hulls in Ration.

The following inquiry comes from B. A. F., of Butler County: "In feeding 20 to 25 pounds of corn silage containing no grain, what would be the necessary

amount of cottonseed hulls to balance

amount of cottonseed hulls to balance the ration when fed with about two pounds of cottonseed cake or meal daily?"

This correspondent reports having some bound kafir to feed with the silage. The cottonseed cake will cost \$32 per ton and the hulls \$11 per ton. He makes further inquiry as to whether \$6 per ton and the hulls \$11 per ton. He makes further inquiry as to whether \$6 per ton, weighed, would be a fair price to place on silage which was made from shock corn taken from the field early in the fall. This inquiry fails to state what class of cattle is being fed. The inference from the nature of his inquiry is that they are stock cattle. This cor-respondent undoubtedly has a slightly erroneous idea as to the character and composition of cottonseed hulls. The digestible nutrients contained in cotton-

digestible nutrients contained in cotton-seed hulls as given by Henry in his text on "Feeds and Feeding" are as follows: Total dry matter per 100 pounds, 88.9 pounds; digestible protein, .3; carbohy-drates, 33.2; fat, 1.7. Cottonseed hulls consist chiefly of crude fiber or cellulose, and come in the same class of feeds as straw. They are used in the South as a roughage to lighten up the cottonseed meal. It will be interesting to note how this material be interesting to note how this material compares with straw in feeding value. According to the authority referred to above, oat straw contains 90:8 pounds of total dry matter per 100 pounds, 1.3 pounds protein, 39.5 carbohydrates, and 8 fat. Even wheat straw contains more directible protein than cottonseed hulls. digestible protein than cottonseed hulls. Fat is the only nutrient which the hulls contain in excess of the same nutrient as found in wheat or oat straw, and the amount is so small that it can al-most be left out of consideration in studying the feeding value of the hulls.

Cottonseed meal or cake, on the other hand, is a very concentrated feed, containing over 37 per cent of digestible protein. The two pounds of cottonseed



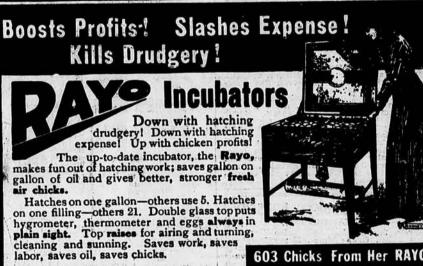
FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN BUNNER. GREAT CLAIMS MADE FOR VARIETY.

meal or cake given with 25 pounds of corn silage and what addition dry rough-age might be available, would make a very satisfactory ration for wintering stock cattle. A ration of this kind was used at the experiment station at Havaused at the experiment station at Hays, Kan., in wintering beef breeding cows last winter. One lot of these cows relast winter. One lot of these cows received 20 pounds of silage daily, one pound of cottonseed meal, and all the wheat straw they would consume in addition, which amounted to an average of over 17 pounds per head daily for more than 100 days. This ration produced average daily coins. duced average daily gains per cow of over half a pound. We would suggest that our correspondent use the results of this Hays experiment as a guide in feeding his stock cattle. Where the feeding his cattle are limited to 20 or 25 pounds of silage daily they will eat considerable additional dry roughage, and from the results of the test at Hays it will appear that cattle receiving silage for a ration consumed more wheat straw than those which received kafir fodder in the place of silage.

Six dollars a ton is rather a high price to place on silage containing no grain. Ordinarily three tons of good average silage may be considered worth as much as one ton of first-class hay.

It's pretty safe to follow the old hen's method of feeding chicks. She feeds them often and in small bits. She gets them plants and tender greenness. She keeps them on the move. She gives them animal food in the form of worms and bugs, and doesn't mix any wet





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HOME MADE SOAP

T our old home in Dickinson A County mother used to make soap every spring and fall—it was the soap used on wash day and in scrubbing. On most farms soap-making has gone out of fashion, but if strict economy is desirable, the custom might well be revived. The farmer is spending too much of his money for the things he should obtain at home.

Laundry soap may be made easily from the fat that accumulates in cooking. It is very economical and entirely satisfactory. The fat first should be clarified by adding to the melted fat a few slices of raw potato. The melted fat then should be heated gradually until it ceases to bubble and the potatoes are well browned. Strain it through a double thickness of cheesecloth and set it aside to cool until the temperature is 120 degrees F. The process may be repeated if necessary.
PROTECT YOUR HANDS.

To make soap, dissolve the contents

of a can of lye in 21 pints of cold water, and stir until the lye dissolves. Lye irritates the hands, hence it is well to protect them by putting paper bags over them. Cool the solution to about 80 degrees F. Slowly pour the dissolved lye into the grease, stir until the lye and grease are thoroughly combined and the mixture drops from the stirrer like The mixture should be stirred slowly, but not too long, for there is danger of separating the lye. From five to ten minutes is enough, depending on the grease and the weather.

small quantity of soap may be A small quantity of soap may be molded in an agate pan, which should be wet before pouring in the mixture. Set the molds away for a day or two. After that time, it may be unmolded and cut up as desired. Agate ware or wooden utensit should be used in making soap as live will get the time and ing soap, as lye will eat the tin and ruin the utensil. Individual round cakes may be made easily by molding the soap in granite gem pans.

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This department is prepared especially in New York City for KANSAS FARMER. We can supply our readers with high grade, perfect fitting, seam-allowing patterns at 10 cents each, postage prepaid. Full directions for making, as well as the amount of material required, accompanies each pattern. When ordering all you have to do is to write your name and address plainly, give the correct number and size of each pattern you want and enclose 10 cents for each number. We agree to fill all orders promptly and guarantee, safe delivery. Special offer: To anyone ordering a pattern we will send the latest issue of our Fashion Book, EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER, for only 2 cents; send 12 cents for pattern and book. Price of book if ordered without pattern, 5 cents. Address all orders for patterns or books to KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.



No. 6468—Ladles Apron: This apron is just the thing for wearing around the kitchen, as it covers the entire dress. It fastens at the back. The pocket and the front strap are in one piece. Linen, gingham or chambray can be used to make this apron. The pattern, No. 6468, is cut in sizes 34, 38 and 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4½ yards of 36-inch material. No. 6066—Ladles' Shirt Waist: Madras, linen or China silk can be used to make this waist. The waist closes at the front and can be made with either the long or short sleeves. The pattern provides for a removable chemisette. The pattern, No. 6066, is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material and 1 yard of lace edging. No. 5787—Ladles' Waist: Serge, linen or striped messaline can be used to make this waist, with the trimming of contrasting material. The waist closes at the back and is made without shoulder seams and with a removable chemisette. The pattern, No. 5787, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 yards of 44-inch material, % yard of 18-inch allover, and % yard of 24-inch satin. No. 6671—Ladles' Shirt-Waist: Any of the wash materials can be used to make this waist. The waist closes at the front and can be made with or without the box plait at the front and with either the high or low neck. The pattern, No. 6671, is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2½, yards of 36-inch material or 1½ yards of 44-inch goods. No. 4650—Ladles' House Dress: Many women prefer the house dress to a kimono or a wrapper, and here is an excellent pattern for making such a garment. The dress closes at the left side of the front. The bishop or leg o' mutton sleeves can be used. The skirt is cut in seven gores. The pattern, No. 6669, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4½ yards of 44-inch material and 1½ yards of insertion. No. 5854—Ladles' Waist: Any woman can make this waist in a couple of hours. The waist closes at the front an



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WON CHAMPION KANSAS-BRED Barred Rock cock and cockerel, second cockerel mating, third pullet mating, and fourth standard mating pens at 1914 State Show. Eggs., \$1.50 up per 15. Mating list free. Eggs, \$1.50 up per 15. Mating list free. Mrs. H. E. Gonder, Box 664 F, Wichita, Kan.

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*1.25 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. Mary Helm, Solomon, Kan.

FINE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, prize winning stock, \$1 to \$1.50. Mrs. Frank Odle, Wamego, Kan. HINKLE'S STRAIN S. C. BROWN LEG-horns, standard-bred. Write for mating list and show record. Oliver C. Hinkle, Mus-kogee, Okla.

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WARD'S LIGHT BRAHMAS, STILL UNdefeated. Eleven firsts, 8 seconds, 6 thirds, 3 fourths, 1 fifth, in the largest shows in Kansas. Thirteen yards of fine birds, Buff and Barred Rocks, Black Langshans, White Leghorns. Eggs, \$3.00 straight. W. H. Ward, Nickerson, Kan,

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EGGS, \$2.00 PER 15, FROM CHOICE Sliver Wyandottes, by parcels post. Slour Poultry Yards, E. P. Hunt, Jr., Prop., Slour City, Iowa. Mating list free.

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GET EGGS FROM THE BEST SILVER Wyandottes in the West. Won all premiums and specials on Silvers at State Poultry Show, Wichita. L. P. Hubbard, Topeka, Kan.

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Brahmas, Sliver Hamburgs. Pens headed with Berry's cockerels from Iowa. Egg orders booked now, \$1.00 setting. Mrs. Emil Asp, Galva, Kan.

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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A BREEDER OF Silver Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, White Crested Black Polish. Cocks, cockerels, heas and pullets for sale. Pairs, trios and pens properly mated. Wm. Neiers, Cascade, Iowa.

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Eggs, \$1.50 and \$2.50 per 15; utility eggs,
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Write for circular. Wheeler & Wylle, Manhattan, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. — MY BIRDS also made a clean sweep at the American Royal Live Stock Show at Kansas City this fall. If in need of a good breeder of birds to win at your show this winter, write me. My birds are winning everything in sight wherever they go. N. Kornhaus, Peabody, Kan.

SEVERAL BREEDS

THE CENTRAL SUPPLY HOUSE, 627 Quincy St., Topeka, Kan., have incubators, incubator supplies, adjustable leg bands, 12, 15c; 25, 25c; 50, 40c; 100, 65c.

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PURE BRED POULTRY

RHODE ISLAND REDS

eyers & Stover Poultry Farms Fredonia, Kan.

R. C. Red Chickens
Four yards of splendid birds, headed by
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Pure white, every first (5) at Hansas ate, in strong competition. Eggs, \$2.50 r 12. Fawn-white. Large yards, classy rds. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.00 per 100.

Bourbon Red Turkeys The big, red, blue ribbon kind. Eggs,

A FEW BOSE COMB RHODE ISLAND ed cockerels for sale, reasonable. Mrs. C. Jordan, Wakarusa, Shawnee Co., Kan.

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19 Reds won great records at State Show19gs from utility stock at reasonable prices.

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ROSE COMB R. I. HEDS—EGGS FROM good farm flock, \$1.00 for 15, \$4.50 per 100. Chicks, 15c. Mrs. John Buchenan, Route 2, Solomon, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS-Vinners largest shows in U. S. Eight grand ens mated. Eggs guaranteed to hatch, lend for mating list. William Tallant, coultry Judge, Edmond, Okla.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, BOTH COMBS. Eleventh year of sending our guaranteed fertility and safe arrival. Low priced eggs considering quality of stock. Mating list free. H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kan.

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SAND CREEK DARK CORNISH—GOOD pullets. Eggs, \$1, \$2 and \$8 per 15. L. C. Horst, Newton, Kan.

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FIFTY PURE-BRED BABY CHICKS free. Send stamp for our offer. Kansas Poultry Co., Norton, Kan.

TURKEYS

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, \$5 AND 6. Mary E. Gibson, Eureka, Kan.

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR-eys. W. F. Hirsch, Ellinwood, Kan.

BOURBON REDS, FINE STOCK.—EGGS, for eleven. Julia Haynes, Baileyville,

LARGE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS not related to stock sold previous years. Sadie Litton, Peabody, Kan.

PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS, Buff and White Orpington Partridge Rock chickens. A. M. Farmer, Pratt, Kan.

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—A FEW good toms and pullets for sale. Winners at State Poultry Show. Also eggs in season. G. W. Perkins, Newton, Kan.

THE STRAIN THAT WINS THE BLUF-lammoth White Holland Turkeys. First on il at Iowa State Fair, 1913. \$5.00, male or lamale. Longworth's, Polk, Iowa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS — 36 coms and 35 pullets, sired by first prize State Show tom. Pullets, \$3.50 to \$5.00 each; coms, \$5.00 to \$10.00. Eggs in season. Mrs. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kan.

M. B. TURKEYS—YOUNG STOCK SIRED by "Champion," seven times a first prize winner in leading shows of Kansas and Missouri. My hens have great show records, including first hen and first pullet at Kansas State Show, January, 1913. On six entries at Kansas State Show, January, 1914, I won first and second cockerel, first, second, third and fifth pullet. A few White and Buff Rock cockerels at a bargain. Newton Blue Ribbon Poultry Farm, G. W. Perkins, Prop., Newton, Kan.

POULTRYACHICKS

Have you ordered that incubator? You cannot raise early chicks without

The sooner the chicks of the larger breeds are hatched out the better, for they need several months to get their growth in time for the fall fairs.

One subscriber writes that she feeds her hens sour milk through the molting season and during the winter, with ex-cellent results. She is never without fresh eggs the year around she writes.

Early in December a flock of overl,800 turkeys were driven from Ezzel to Hallettsville, Texas, a distance of twelve miles, in two days. Drives of this kind are not uncommon in Texas, as the majority of live turkeys marketed are brought in in this way.

The Lawrence Creamery Company of Lawrence, Kansas, is going to operate a poultry fattening establishment in con-nection with their creamery, utilizing the by-products to fatten the fowls and then ship them to the Kansas City

We learn that the Kansas Poultry Federation had a real good show at Independence the first week in January. Neither the awards nor the details of the show have reached us, but they were especially strong on lectures and institute work.

Leavenworth as usual had an extra good poultry show. Their showing in pigeons and pet stock is quite a feature. The quality of the birds was said to be better than ever and the quantity was fully up to last year's show.

D. A. Chacey of Leavenworth, had a fine showing of Buff Rocks and White and Silver Wyandottes at the recent



PRIZE-WINNING BLACK LANGSHAN COCK, OWNED BY G. M. KLUSMIRE, HOLTON, KAN.

Leavenworth show. He took most of the premiums in all three varieties. Mr. Chacey says he has quite a number of each kind for sale and will sell them at very reasonable prices. He guarantees a square deal or your money back.

The old reliable breeder of S. C. Brown Leghorns, H. C. Short, had a big string of his beauties on exhibition at the Leavenworth show. He took nearly every premium that was offered.

During the latter half of last Novem-During the latter half of last November, guaranteed, select new-laid eggs retailed in New York City at 80 cents to 85 cents per dozen. These eggs, at the high prices named, were sold by fancy grocers to an exclusive trade that demands the "real thing" and that can afford to pay for it at any price. "Guaranteed" means "new-laid" beyond the possibility of a doubt, and "select" means extra large and pure, clean white.

At the Buffalo, N. Y., poultry show they had something new in the way of contests. Several pens were entered to see which laid the most eggs during the show. A pen of five S. C. R. I. Reds won by laying 21 eggs in five days; the second prize being wo nby a pen of S. C. W. Leghorns with 19 eggs. This would be an interesting feature to add to any show. A breeder who could get his hens

in condition for laying during the show would be entitled to considerable credit.

The 300-egg hen has arrived. Authentic word comes from Professor Dryden, head of the poultry department of the Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, that on November 12 a transested hen, known as No. C 521, laid 303 eggs for a period of three hundred and sixty-five consecutive days. This is the highest well-authenticated yearly eggyield thus far recorded by trapnest in the United States or Canada. The head is seven-eighths White Leghorn and one-eighth Barred Plymouth Rock.

Buy an Incubator. It is hardly necessary to tell any in-telligent poultry breeder that an incu-bator is a necessity of his business. All breeders know that they cannot hatch chicks early enough for their needs un-less they have incubators. Early chicks are a necessity for those ayhibiting fourts. are a necessity for those exhibiting fowls at the fall and winter shows, for unless



PRIZE WINNER OF OLD RELIABLE BARRED ROCK VARIETY, RRED BY GRORGE BEUOY, CEDARVALE, KAN.

they get them out early they will not be mature enough to exhibit in proper condition. The fowls will not be up to standard weight and their feathers will not be ripe and therefore will be badly handicapped when competing for a prize. The poultry breeders realize the value of an incubators as prime adjuncts to their plant, but the ordinary farmer does not realize the benefit an incubator

their plant, but the ordinary farmer does not realize the benefit an incubator would be to him. In the first place he could hatch his chicks much earlier with an incubator than with hens, and then get good prices for the chicks as broilers when they are ten or twelve weeks old. In the second place he would get many more eggs by breaking up his setting hens and getting them to lay again by using an incubator to incubate the eggs in place of hers. in place of hens.

Good incubators can now be bought for a few dollars and the price of one could be saved in one season. Look over the incubator advertisements in this is-sue of KANSAS FARMER and send for their catalogs.

Coop For Hen With Chicks.

A coop two feet square, two feet high, in front, one and one-half feet high at the back with a single pitch roof provides a safe home for the mother hen and her little flock. The front of the coop has a slatted door or a frame door covered with one-inch mesh wire netting. A shutter hinged at the top may be provided for protesting the front of be provided for protecting the front of the coop at night and during bad weather. This may be fastened up for shading the front of the coop when the sunshine is too hot .- H. A. MCKEENE, Springfield, Illinois.

Hens Too Fat to Lay?

A fallacy often heard is that hens may become too fat to lay. Don't believe it. To get the most eggs, feed the hens well and give them plenty of exercise. Many poultrymen feed the grain in several inches of litter. The hens are allowed to eat all they will scratch out. The scratching gives them the necessary exer-

Many persons think hens should be warmly housed. However, excellent results have been obtained by using a tightly built house with an open front. A dry roosting place, protection from drafts, and fresh air are needed. Warmth can take the place of none of these or that of good wholesome feed. There is such a thing as having a house too warm and poorly ventilated.



Queen internator

QUEEN INCUBATOR COMPANY Box 28, Lincoln, Neb.



EQUINEAKE

The Most Wonderful Cure For

HORSE

known. Send \$1.00 for bottle, or card for booklet. Address

WOODMANSEE REMEDY CO. 503 N. Academy St., Galesburg, Ill.

When writing advertisers, please men-tion KANSAS FARMER.

CEMENT BUILDERS

Should write for information about my new forms and form lifter. Easy to op-erate, safe, and insures perfect work. I will figure with you on building your cement silo. Write

J. M. BAIER, Elme, Kan. (Shipping Point, Abilene, Kan.)



ANDERSON'S

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS With the Independence (Federation) Show, January 5-10, 1914, 1st, 4th and 5th hen; 2d cockerel. This, with my many other winnings, should put the seal of "Quality" on Send for free booklet.

P. H. ANDERSON, Box F-53, Lindsbarg, Kan. Life member American Poultry Association

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS \$1.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also eggs. J. E. GISH, Manhattan, Kan.

White Plymouth Rocks

Again prove their superiority as egg layers in the National Egg-Laying Contest, one White Rock hen laying 281 eggs; 645 hens competing. I have bred White Rocke exclusively for 20 years and have them as good as anybody. Eggs from three high-scoring pens, \$2.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 45, delivered free by parcel post or express. Safe delivery guaranteed. A limited number of eggs from a specially fine mated pen, \$5.00 per 15. You will get what you order, or money refunded.

Station B. THOMAS OWEN,

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY



JACKS AND JENNETS.—Six fine 3 and 4-year-old jacks and 17 mammoth black jennets for sale. Will sell worth the money. JNO. A. EDWARDS, Englewood, - - - Kansas

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Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "add"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a werd per week. No "ad" taken for less than 60 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms, always cash with order.

SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted free of charge for two weeks, for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

MEN WANTED TO LEARN BARBER trade. Term not limited. Tools free. Call or write. Topeka Barber College, 327 Kan-sas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

MEN FOR ELECTRIC RAILWAY MOTOR-men and conductors; fine opportunity; about \$80 monthly; experience unnecessary; no strikes. State age. Address Box M, Care Kansas Farmer.

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FARMERS — WE WANT AGENTS IN every school district in the state of Kansas to solicit applications for our popular hall insurance. A little work will give you your insurance free. Write us for particulars. "The Old Reliable." Kansas Mutual Hail, Starling Kan "The Old Rel Sterling, Kan.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED FOR government jobs. \$65 to \$150 month. Vacations, steady work. Parcel Post and Income Tax means many vacancies. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now available. Franklin Institute, Dept. C-82, Rochester, N. Y.

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YOU CAN SELL YOUR FARM OR BUSI-ness quickly for cash, wherever it is, by our system. Particulars free. Black's Business Agency, Desk 15, Durand, Wis.

NEW YEAR BARGAINS IN SUNNY South Missouri. Homes for those of mod-erate means. Write for list, free. Avery & Stephens, Mansfield, Mo.

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FOR SALE — IMPROVED 480 - ACRE farm, price \$50 per acre, one-third cash, balance good terms; or trade equity for Western Kansas land. Address George Schoor, Owner, Mound City, Kan.

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

OPPORTUNITY FOR 1,000 FARMERS, near big beautiful city of Denver. Splendid market. Big prices for your products. Strictly reliable detail free. Griswold, Farm Specialist, 412 Chamber of Commerce, Denver, Colo.

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WIDOW MUST SELL 403 ACRES, INcluding 36 choice Holstein cows, fodder, 100 acres valuable timber, modern buildings worth \$7,000, running water. Price, \$10,000. Easy terms. Free catalog. C. J. Ellis, Springville, N. Y.

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—Oregon Almanac, Oregon Farmer and
other official books published by State Immigration Commission, telling of resources,
climate and agricultural opportunities for
the man of moderate means. We have
nothing to sell. Address Room 54, Portland
Commercial Club, Portland, Oregon.

FOR SALE—200 ACRES; 100 CULTIVAtion, pasture, mow land, 7-room house, two
windmills, spring water, barn, corn crib,
granary, other outbuildings; rock cave, cellar under house, cistern, scales. Ten miles
to Alta Vista and Council Grove. Young
orchard, plenty shade trees. Phone. This
is a snap. Will sell if taken within 20 days.
Price, \$39 per acre. R. B. Berends, Alta
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VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, WANTS SETtlers. Special inducements offered by State
Government which owns lands, water, raliways and free schools. Excellent climate,
resembles California; no extreme heat or
cold. Small deposit and 31½ years for purchase of lands, adapted to every kind of
culture. Citrus fruits, apples and pears;
wheat, corn, alfalfa, sugar beets; dairying,
hog raising, etc. Ample markets. Exceptional opportunities in irrigated districts.
Reduced passages for approved settlers. Free
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TYPEWRITERS, ALL MAKES, ALL prices. Guaranteed same as new. Will ship for trial. Crane & Co., Topeka, Kan. "45 years in business." Write for Catalog "G."

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WANTED—STEADY WORK ON FARM, by day or month, by experienced man. K. E. Newcomer, Collyer, Kan.

EXPERIENCED TELEPHONE MAN AND vife desire to take charge of a telephone wife desire to take charge of a telephone system. References furnished. Address Telephony, Care Kansas Farmer.

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GOOD VIOLIN FOR SALE CHEAP. Excellent toned. Could send on trial. Write Miss Bertha W. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kan.

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GREYHOUNDS AND STAGHOUNDS, CO-ote dogs. Arkansas Valley Kennels, Cim-rron, Kan.

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SEED CORN-\$1.50 IF TAKEN AT ONCE. Bert Williams, Marysville, Kan.

PURE ALFALFA SEED.—I GROW ALL I sell. De Shon, Logan, Kan.

\$6.00 WILL BUY 100 DELICIOUS WHOLE root crown grafts. Send for list, its free. Sunny Slope Nursery, Hannibal, Mo.

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS, PURE-BRED, leading varieties. Bowser Fruit Co., Dixon, Illinois.

SEED CORN — FINE QUALITY OF Boone County White, 1912 crop, \$2.00 per bushel. B. A. Nichols, Hutchinson, Kan.

GOOD YELLOW 1918 SEED CORN AT \$1.75 per bushel. Hillsboro Milling & Ele-vator Co., Hillsboro, Kan. SEED CORN-1,000 BU. WHITE ELE-phant, extra heavy. Crib run, \$1.50; graded, \$2.00. J. C. Clemmons, Anadarko, Okla.

PLANT TREES THAT GROW. WRITE oday. Wellington, Nurseries, Wellington,

SEED CORN—HOWARD'S PRIZE CORN, Pride of Saline, yellow and white. Circu-lars. H. Howard & Son, Marshall, Mo.

ALFALFA SEED, \$5 PER BUSHEL. I have 200 bushels clean alfalfa seed at \$5 per bushel, f. o. b. St. Francis, Kan. Small samples free. Josiah Crosby. FOR SALE — PURE-BRED YELLOW Dent seed corn, \$2.50 per bushel. Order of the Country Club Farm. M. S. Zachary, Jacksonville, Ill.

EARLY SEED CORN—HEAVY YIELD-ing, prize winning yellow, \$1.75 bushel. Samples and details free. Elmer Klingen-smith, Hughville, Ind.

CALICO SEED CORN FOR SALE—Graded, sacked and on track. Price, \$2.00 per bushel. W. J. Carpenter, Clay Center,

ALFALFA SEED, \$6.60 PER BUSHEL, sacked. My own growing and free from any kind of weed seed. Certain to please. Chas. Hardwick, Lamont, Okla.

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D. V. BURRELL'S SEEDS ARE FAMOUS for quality. Send 10 cents for five trial packets, cantaloupe, cucumber, water melon, cabbage, tomato, and free catalog. Write today. D. V. Burrell, A-18, Rocky Ford, Colo.

SEED CORN FROM GROWER.—PURE-bred Boone County White, 1912 crop, raised on best Kaw Valley land. Ear corn only, Guaranteed extra fine. \$2.00- per bushel. J. W. Cochran, Route 6, Topeka, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED. DAWES COUNTY, non-irrigated aifaifa seed, cane, millet and sweet clover seeds. Baled aifaifa hay, all cuttings. Prices and samples free. Schwabe Bros., Chadron, Neb.

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DWARF MILO MAIZE IN HEAD, CAREfully hand selected for years, \$2.25 per cwt. Feterita, recleaned, \$3.50 per cwt. Souriess cane, recleaned, \$1.75 per bushel. Buy direct from grower. Eli Taylor, Liberal, Kan.

SEED CORN—ALL THE LEADING VArieties, bred for large yields. Kiin dried and each ear tested for germination in three or more places. Your money's worth or money back. Catalog free. W. H. Boeker & Sons, Petersburg, Ill.

KAFIR SEED—BLACK HULLED WHITE, germination test 99 per cent. This kafir has been given special attention. Threshed and graded. \$3.25 per hundred, bags free. Reference, Bank of Gage. G. E. Irvin, Gage, Okla.

ALFALFA SEED—RECLEANED, HOME-grown, non-irrigated alfalfa seed, \$5.40, \$6.00, \$6.60, \$7.20 per bushel, our track. Seamless bags, 25c each. Delivered price on request. No weed seed in this section. The L. C. Adam Mercantile Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

"101" RANCH SEED CORN—FREE ON request, circulars about our celebrated "101" White Wonder, Bloody Butcher and Improved Indian Squaw Seed Corn—thoroughly acclimated to all parts Southwest; outgrow, outlive, outyield all other varieties. Miller Brothers, 101 Ranch, Box K, Bliss, Okla.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED.

BALED ALFALFA FROM THE BIGGEST alfalfa farm in North Kansas. Address Robert Hanson, Concordia, Kan.

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PATENTS SECURED — BOOKLET ON request. Harry Patton Co., Suite 10 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET, ALL About Patents and Their Cost. Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 500-R Victor Bldg., Washington, D. C.

WANTED-TO BUY.

CAPONS, CHICKENS, TURKEYS, DUCKS, eese. For best market write The Copes, geese. For b Topeka, Kan.

HONEY.

HONEY — PURE EXTRACTED 60-IB. can, clover, \$6; 2 cans, \$11.50; 60-Ib. can heartscase, \$5.25; 2 cans, \$10. F. O. B. Center Junction. Quality guaranteed. W. S. Paughburn, Center Junction, Iowa.

CATTLE.

GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES, BOTH sexes, for sale. Arnold & Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

FOR SALE — REGISTERED HOLSTEIN buils, Smith & Hughes, Topeke, Kan.

Route 2. REGISTERED JERSEYS. IF YOU WANT a good Jersey bull calf, write Sable & White Stock Farm, Seward, Kan.

SIX SHORTHORN BULLS—ONE 3-YEAR Id. Good ones. Write J. B. Porter, Lew old. Good ones. istown, Mo.

MARCH RED POLL BULLS—WEIGH 600 ounds. D. F. Van Buskirk, Blue Mound,

EIGHT HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIF. ers, fresh in less than 60 days. Also Berpi', Trogan, registered. Write Jack Hammel, 215 Adams, Topeka.

FOR SALE—LIMITED NUMBER DOU. ble standard Polled Durham bulls, cows and heifers. Write soon. C. M. Albright, Overbrook, Kan.

GUERNSEYS—REGISTERED BULL calf, \$ months old, from imported grand dam. Pedigree sent on request. Williams Bros., Marysville, Kan.

FOR SALE — HIGH-GRADE WELL-marked Holstein bull calves, sired by son of King of the Pontlacs, \$18 each, crated, Lovers' Lane Dairy, St. Joseph, Mo.

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE — CHOICE calves, either sex. Also a few yearling helfers, best of breeding. Come or write, Geo. A. Nelson, Militown, Wis.

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY HIGH-grade caives crated for shipment anywhere. Write for prices. Wisconsin Live Stock Ex-change, 894 27th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

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FOR SALE — PURE-BRED HOLSTEINS. Fine young cow, large, gentle, dandy milker, fresh soon, \$175. Also pretty heifer, 10 months, \$60. Neither registered. F. O. B. Independence. E. J. Castillo, Independence, Kan.

SEND FOR BOOKLET, "PROFITABLE Poultry Selling," issued by Kansas Farmer. Free for the asking to anyone interested in poultry. A post card request will bring the booklet by return mail. Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

FOR SALE — SCOTCH SHORTHORN herd bull, Victor Knight 333557. A large thick four year old. Good, sure breeder, good disposition. Sire, Barmpton Knight, sire of grand champion female 1910 Royal; dam, 4th Elderlawn Victoria, first prize winner World's Fair 1904. Wm. B. Parker, Lakin, Kan.

JERSEY COWS FOR SALE—I HAVE 110 non-registered pure-blood and high-grade Jersey cows and heifers, 80 in milk or be fresh in spring, and only 55 stanchlone, Must sell 25 head. Am not a dealer, but have a practical working dairy and ship the product to Kansas City; raise my own cattle, using registered bulls. If you want tle, using registered bulls. If you want cauch cows, write me at once. Geo. S. Linscott, R. F. D. 3, Bonner Springs, Kan.

HOGS.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS—TWO EXTRA GOOD spring yearling boars for sale. Also a few sows and gitts bred for spring farrow. Er-nest Sewell, Independence, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLEANING, PRESSING, DYEING. WORK guaranteed. Manhattan Cleaners, 609 Jack-son, Topeka.

GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET DOING \$5,000 per month. Best town in Kansas. Cash or trade. Lock Box 71, Manhattan.

FARM HAND WANTED — MARRIED. small family. Steady work for right man. Herbert Horton, Blue Mound, Kan.

LADIES—SEND 10 CENTS FOR LARGE package nice silk remnants for patchwork. Also earn money copying names. American Advertising Burean, Leightons Corners, N. H.

MEN WANTED TO LEARN BARBER trade. Term not limited. Tools free. Call or write. Topeka Barber College, 327 Kan-sas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

RICE—NEW CROP. 100 POUNDS BEAU-tiful, clean, white table rice, put up in dou-ble sacks, freight prepaid, \$4.50, east of Rockles, Cabaniss, Rice Man, Box 13, Katy, Texas.

WHEAT RAISERS—THIS ADVERTISE-ment cut out and mailed to me with your name and address will bring you a certifi-cate worth one dollar. Do it now. W. S. Wells, Sterling, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER

DELICIOUS CAKE—RICH, LIGHT AND inexpensive cake made without butter, eggs or milk. Recipe for same sent for 10 cents. Address Harmac, 4217 Page Bldg., Dept. C. St. Louis, Mo.

FARMERS WISHING TO SAVE FROM \$1.00 to \$1.50 on end posts in fence building should write E. L. Russ, breeder of big type Polands, Kearney, Mo. Latest thing out in underground bracing.

GIRL OR WOMAN WANTED TO DO general housework on farm. Liberal wages and a good long job for good help. State wages wanted and reference in answering this ad. A. W. Kline, Route 1, Mullinville, Kan.

SEND FOR BOOKLET, "PROFITABLE Poultry Selling," issued by Kansas Farmer. Free for the asking to anyone interested in poultry. A post card request will bring the booklet by return mail. Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

WANTED—RELIABLE FARMER WITH equipment to take charge of 110-acre irrigated farm in lower Pecos Valley. Good opportunity for right party. Call or write at once for particulars. C. B. Hypes, 700 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

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FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Peb. 17—Joe Dvorak, Marion, Kan.

Feb. 25—J. C. Robinson, Towanda, Han.

Feb. 24—H. J. Hineman & Sons and D. J. Hutchins, Sterling, Kan. Harch 9—G. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo.

Shorthorns.
Feb. 16—C. S. Nevius & Son, Chiles, Kan.
Feb. 26—Hoadley & Sigmund, Selden, Kan.
Sale at Norton, Kan.
March 25-26—Central Shorthorn Breeders
Association, W. A. Forsythe, Manager,
Greenwood, Mo. Sale at Kansas City, Mo.

Jersey Csttle.

March 5—Everett Hays, Hiawatha, Kan.
May 11—H. C. Johns, Carthage, Mo.

Peland Chinas.

Feb. 12—W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.
Feb. 17—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.
Feb. 17—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
Feb. 17—E. M. Wayde, Burlington, Kan.
Feb. 18—J. R. Cline, Iola, Kan.
Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Han.
Sale at Manhattan.
Feb. 19—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Feb. 19—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Feb. 20—W. A. Baker, Butler, Mo.
Feb. 20—W. A. Baker, Butler, Mo.
Feb. 27—W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kan.
Feb. 28—A. R. Reystead, Mankato, Kan.
March 3—George Wedd & Son, Spring Hill.
March 4—L. V. O'Keefe, Bucyrus.
March 4—John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.
March 10—Joshua Morgan, Hardy, Nob.
March 24—Herman Gronniger & Son, Bendens, Kan. Kan. George S. Hamaker, Pawnee City,

Duroc Jerseys. 10—Kansas Agricultural College, Man-Feb. 10—Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 11—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Feb. 12—J. A. Porterfield, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 21—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.
March 71—E. G. Munsell, Herington, Kan.
March 11—W. W. Otey and Sons, Winfield,
Kan.

Kan. March 12—G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan. March 13—Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kan. March 18—R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan. March 25—W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan. Berkshires.
Feb. 10—Kansas State Agricultural College,
Manhattan, Kan. Sale in forencon.

Attention is called to the advertisement of John A. Edwards, Englewood, Kan. Mr. Edwards is offering six very fine three and four-year-old jacks and 17 mammoth black jennets for sale. Look up his card in Kansas Farmer and write him. He is offering this stock well worth the money.

L. V. O'Keefe's Poland Sale March 4.
We wish to announce that L. V. O'Keefe, of Bucyrus, Kan., will sell 50 Poland China sows and gilts on March 4 at his farm near Stillwell, Kan. For catalog, write to Bucyrus, Kan. Sale ad and further mention will appear next week in Kansas Farmer.

Blue Ribbon Sale of Poland Chinas.
Don't fail to send for a catalog of the
Don't fail to send for a catalog of the
libon sale to be held at Rich Hill,
Mo., on February 18, 1914. There will be
a hog show when W. Z. Baker drives in
the ring his big-type champions., Please
read ad in this issue and arrange to attend.

George Wedd & Son Poland China Sale.
Please note that George Wedd & Son, of
Spring Hill, Kan., will sell a draft of 55
head of Poland Chinas on March 3. Twenty
of the gilts will be sired by the 830-pound
Wedd's Long King, and a number of the
sows will be bred to him. Please see sale
ad and further announcement next week,
and send early for a catalog.

This will be the last call for the combination Berkshire and Duroc bred sow sale by the Agricultural College at Manhattan. This sale will be held at the college sale pavilion, February 10. The offering will be the best lot of Berkshire and Duroc sows ever sold at the college, having been fed with an idea of future usefulness. The entire offering is immune.

Last Call for W. B. Wallace Sale.

We wish to call our readers' attention to the Poland China bred sow sale of W. B. Wallace at Bunceton, Missouri, on February 12. Mr. Wallace is selling 50 head of extra good Poland China bred sows and gilts. They will be bred to his trio of herd boars—Grand Monarch, Expansion Wonder, and Monarch. If you are interested in the big, useful Poland Chinas arrange to attend this sale. Remember the date is Thursday, February 12, 1914.

This will be the last call for John A.

This will be the last call for John A. Porterfield's Duroc bred sow sale. Breeders should not overlook this sale. The offering is first class in every way. They are the big, smooth kind, sired by boars that are among the best of the breed and out of extra high-class Crimson Wonder and Ohio Chief dams. Many of them are bred to Mr. Porterfield's great herd boar, Top Inventor, one of the great Duroc boars now in service.

L. R. Wiley Sells Good Horses.

Mr. L. R. Wiley, of Wiley Horse Importing Company, Emporia, reports good sales for the opening month of 1914. He reports sales bringing in more cash and less long-time notes and a demand for better horses. He reports buyers paying particular attention to breeding as well as to individuality. For this he gives credit to Professor McCampbell, secretary of the State Live Stock Registry Board, in educating both the farmer and the stallion buyer on the importance of producing better horses. Up to the time this report was received they had sold eleven head during the month of January. They still have a very high-class lot of horses and breeders will find the prices low when the quality of the offering is considered.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Lew Jones, of Alma, Kan. Mr. Jones is offering some imported Belgian and Percheron stallions and mares that will interest breeders wanting strictly high-class stock. He is also offering a few registered jacks. Mr. Jones' show string were prize winners at Topeka, Hutchinson and American Royal shows in 1913, winning 28 first and championship ribbons, three gold medals, and two silver medals. He is offering his prize winners for sale, and his entire offering will please breeders wanting good ones. Look up his card and visit or write him at

Alma, Please mention Kansas Farm when writing.

when writing.

J. C. Rebisen Percheren Sale.

The Whitewater Falls Stock Farm, Towanda, Kan., Robison Percherons and World's Faid champion Casino, are all brought to mind whenever Percheron horses are mentioned anywhere in the Southwest. Mr. Robison has earned the reputation of being one of the leading breeders of Percheron horses in Kansas. When Wednesday, February 25, 1914, arrives, those who are at his sale, which will be held in the great sale pavilion on the Whitewater Falls farm near Towanda, Kan., will see one of the greatest offerings ever run through a sale ring, consisting of 20 head of imported and home-bred stallions and 30 head of the best young imported and home-bred mares ever sold on this farm. If you are expecting to attend or knew of a friend who is interested in good Percherons, send early for a catalog. It will interest you. It is brim full of horse sense and is nicely illustrated with cuts made from actual photostaken on the Whitewater Falls Stock Farm. Please read the one-fourth page ad in this issue and kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Glenwood Farms Sale.

On February 16, C. S. Nevius & Sons will sell a number of useful Scotch cows, bred to bulls that seldom sire less than \$200 bulls and always make valuable animals. The fifteen two-year-old helfers are a grand lot in fine condition—they are the smooth, blocky kind—would be valuable in any herd and grow into herd cows valued at \$200 to \$500. The attraction of this sale is the great herd bull Prince Valentine 4th. Seldom do breeders have the opportunity to buy such a bull at any price. He is a proven sire and a show bull backed up by a rich pedigree. No. 2 in the catalog is a rich roan Lavender and is equal to the highest-priced bull sold in our last sale for \$555; he is a thick, meaty fellow and should be looked after. No. 3 is a rich red Butterfiy—a mellow fleshed fellow and few better bulls sold. No. 4 is a Searchilght calf-coming from the Secret family, of splendid proportions and will make a herd header for some good herd. There are eight young bulls in this sale that should go to head pure-bred herds. Don't fail to send for the catalog and remember that the hog sale is the next day, February 17. Everyone interested in good producing Poland China sows should attend both sales. Catalogs are ready to mail out. Write for one and kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Third Annual Jack Sale.

sows should attend both sales. Catalogs are ready to mall out. Write for one and kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Third Annual Jack Sale.

On February 25 at Stering, Kan., J. T. Hineman, of Lane County, and D. J. Hutchins, of Sterling, Kan., will sell bead of tried jacks, all fashionably bred and broken to service, ranging in age from two years to mature jacks. Also ten head of producing jennets that are bred to extra good jacks. This is the third sale for these gentlemen, and they are selling a clean offering. They are going to stay in the jack business and are not making a quitbusiness or closing-out sale. They are selling some extra good jacks and they will be sold by men that give and stand by their guerantees. Some of the best herd jacks known to the breed have been used in these herds. High Tide, 1564, is a black jack with white markings, foaled 1902; 15%, hands standard, 16½ tape measure; sire, High Style, he by Tarkington Napoleon, he by Imported Napoleon; dam, The Downs Jennet by Stigall's Black Hawk 2d, one of Kentucky's greatest jacks, and he by Prince of Wales that sold for \$2,000 when jacks were low. High Tide has a wonderful head and ear and the greatest crest the writer has ever seen on a jack; wonderful action for a jack his size. He could hit a five-minute gait on the road. He proved a great breeder on both mares and jennets, some of his jack colts bringing as high as \$300 when coming two-year-olds, and having sired mules which sold for \$125 at weaning time. You will see some of this great jack's get in this sale. Pharaoh 2491 is a black jack with white points, foaled July 13, 1906, 15% hands high standard measure, weight 1,150 pounds. Owned by H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan. His sire was Hinkle's Taxpayer 1681, he by Imported Taxpayer 167; dam, Miss Bloodworth, by Old Liberty, a great Kentucky jack; second dam a mammoth jack. The dam of Hinkle's Taxpayer 1681 was a Starlight jennet. Pharaoh is one of the best jacks in the world today. He won first in four-year-old class and grand championshi

Covered Runs for Chickens.

If cats or hawks are likely to disturb the chicks, a connecting yard at one or both sides of the coop, one foot high, two feet wide and three or six feet in length enclosed and covered with wire length enclosed and covered with wire netting, will keep in the chicks and exclude their enemies. Both coop and yard frame should be made of light lumber so as to be readily movable to fresh ground. These must be placed where the chicks can keep dry under foot. An excellent plan is to place several coops for hens near together, letting the chicks intermingle from the first.—H. A. McKeene, Springfield, Ill.

Mature Hens For Breeding.

Pullets are not to be preferred to mature hens for breeding stock. Pullets are immature, and although they lay well, a smaller per cent of the eggs are fertile. Eggs from hens produce larger and stronger chicks. A healthy, mature hen that has proved her ability and value in the laying pens should be used

rather than a young hen.

Some people say the value of the incubator has been overestimated. But, ordinarily, hens do not become broody early in the season, and the incubator can be used to advantage. The early chickens are the most profitable, both for the market and winter egg production. Also, the hen can take care of a large number of chickens, while the number of eggs on which she can set is

BARGAINS IN LAND

ARKANSAS VALLEY HAY AND STOCK RANCH

170 ACRES in fine alfalfa, sweet clover and prairie hay. All well fenced, house of 7 rooms, hearing fruit trees; nice grove, 3 miles town, 7 miles county seat and Division Ranch joins free range. Price, \$50 per a. Can furnish good title and terms. 6% int. Owner must retire on account of old age. Also have a few quarters smooth raw land real cheap. Commission to agents. Write today. BOX 451, SYRAOUSE, KANSAS.

FOR SALE

Ideal Stock and Grain Farm, Overlooking the State University of Lawrence, Kansas.

444 ACRES

Bluegrass and plough, finely watered, rich black soil, only about 30 acres of rough land and that fine pasture.

Beautiful building site, fine oak grove, and lies just across road from old home farm of ex-Gov. Robinson. Price, \$75 per acre. Reasonable terms.

JOHN S. TOUGH

Bismarck Grove, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

BUY or Trade with us—Exchange book free. BERSIE AGENCY, El Dorado, Kan.

160 ACRES, well located, Franklin Co., Kan.; 6-room house, other good improve-ments. \$9,000. Time on \$4,000, 6 per cent. ALLEN MANSFIELD, Ottawa, Kan.

FINE BUTLER COUNTY STOCK FARM.
For sale on exceptional terms, 400 acres,
1¼ miles from trading and shipping town
on Frisco R. R.; 120 bottom alfalfa land, 30
acres alfalfa, balance pasture; nicely improved. \$55 per acre, \$3,000 cash, owner
carry balance 6 per cent.
V. A. OSBURN, El Dorado, Kansas.

HAY AND DAIRY FARM, 20 miles north of Colorado Springs; 85 acres in timothy and clover, 120 cultivated, good improvements, running water, 5 miles to good market. Price, \$10,000; one-third cash, balance to suit. B. J. Gwillim, Colorado Springs, Cole.

WE SELL OR TRADE ANYTHING, ANYWHERE. REALTY EXCHANGE CO., NEWTON, KAN.

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For further information address GEO. W. HERBERT, Inc., West. Rep., First National Bank Building, CHICAGO, ILL.

W. C. RICHARDSON, Inc., East, Rep., 41 Park Row NEW YORK CITY.

It has been shown by experiment that hens lay an extra egg for every quart of skim milk that they drink. The difficulty comes in getting them to drink enough milk. It will help to sour some of the milk, clabber it, and feed it as

Book of 1,000 Farms, etc., everywhere, for exchange. Graham Bros., El Dorado, Ka

o A. VALLEY FARM, \$2,500; imp.; list map ree. Exchanges. Arthur, Mt. View, Mo.

WE OWN 18,600 acres in fertile Pawnee Valley, smooth as a floor; best alfalfa and wheat land on earth. Five sets of improve-ments. Shallow water. Will sell eighty acres or more. Frizell & Ety, Larned, Kan.

130 ACRES, 14 miles of fine city of 2,000; high school etc., best wheat, corn, alfalfa land in world; 30 a. in wheat now and you ought to see it, balance in best of timber. Produced better than 40 bu. wheat per a. 1913. In center of oilgas belt. Unleased, can lease any time for cash rental and share. No incumbrance. Will sell at once, \$60 a., and is worth \$100. Come and see—you will buy. Terms.

LOCK BOX 926. Fredenia, Kansas.

LOCK BOX 926, Fredenia, Kansas.

WISCONSIN

Official publications concerning the soils, rainfall and crops of Wisconsin may be had free by writing Wisconsin State Board of Immigration, Madison, Wis. State Capitel 555.

LOOK \$1,200 cash, terms to suit buyer on bal-ance. We sell or trade lands or anything anywhere. "Ask Kirwan & Laird about it," West Plains, Howell Co., Mo.

A BARGAIN IN TRADE.

Splendid business proposition in one of the best small towns in Kansas. Complete line of harness and horse goods. Good business building on corner, fine location; fine 9 room residence, first-class condition, with six lots and outbuildings. Price, \$15,000. Will trade for land of equal value anywhere in central or eastern Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma.

Oklahoma,
H. B. BELL LAND COMPANY
Room 5 Commerce Bldg., Dodge City, Kan.
Telephone 2.

\$55.00 Per Acre.

320 Acres, 70 acres fine creek bottom, 185 under cultivation; a lot of fine level upland, good black loam soll, improved, fine water, more can be cultivated, balance pasture and meadow, some alfalfa, a fine stock and great form weaver & Myers, Wakefield, Kan.

MONEY-MAKING FARMS, 21 STATES— \$15 to \$50 an acre. Live stock and tools often included to settle quickly. More for your money in productive land near good markets here today than elsewhere on earth. Get the facts. Big illustrated bargain sheet free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 77, New York City.

140 ACRES, 2½ Miles McAlester, city of 15,000. All tillable, bottom and second bottom; no timber or rock; no overflow; 35 a, cultivation, balance meadow. \$32 per acre, terms. No exchange. SOUTHERN BEALTY CO., McAlester, Okla.

Near KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE \$2,000.

Ten acres. Orchard, alfalfa, 7-room stone house, cellar, twi cisterns, well, stone barn, \$5,500. Five Acres, improved, \$3,500. Five unimproved. Liberal cash terms. Write owner, C. ELLING, Watova, Oklahoms.

FLORIDA Fruit, Vegetable and Stock Farm Land. Peace River region. Low price. Joins own big farms. Help wanted. Farwell & Sons, 69 Fencion St., Dubuque, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Well improved smooth 30 acres 1½ miles from Garnett, Kansas, 50 acres clover and timothy, 2 acres prairie grass, balance in cultivation. Some fruit, peaches and grapes. Plenty of good water. Good 6 room house. New barn 32 x 40. Cattle shed 25 x 50. Corn crib 14 x 20 and other outbuildings. Also have a highly improved 40-acre suburban home, which I would trade for unimproved prairie hay land. For particulars, write

W. L. WARE, Garnett, Kansas.

SNAP.

Farm adjoining town. 160 acres joining Fall River. Kan.; fenced, cross-fenced; 35 acres cultivated, balance fine native grass, used as meadow and pasture; dandy dairy farm; 6-room house; nice home. Price, 35,500, half cash, balance time to suit. Owned by non-residence, hence low price. Also rich black loam 40-acre farm 3 miles out, fairly well improved; 37 acres cultivated; grow anything; finest water in state. Price, \$1,400; \$800 cash, balance to suit. I can suit any man for land. Write me for list. W. A. Nelson, Fall Eiver, Greenwood County, Kansas.

The Land of Sunshine, Health and Good Crops, for Cheap Land. No hot winds, cool nights. Land very productive for all kinds of crops, and where dairying and general farming is assured. 320 acres improved Elbert County farm, with 100 acres in cultivation and fenced, with open range for 300 head of stock; average 11 miles to two good towns; good roads the year round; coal field short distance. This farm is A No. 1 and will bear close investigation. Price, \$25.00 per acre. If interested, deal direct with owner and save commissions. Any and all information accurately given. F. E. JANKE, 121 N. Walnut St., Colorado Springs, Colo.

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advan-tages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily ad-vancing, where living expenses are reason-able, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB, Topeka, Kausas.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME

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Write for Borman's new book on Grain Sorghums—a book that every farmer of the Great Southwest should have.

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To increase your income by learning of the increased wealth you may earn by knowing thoroughly and completely of the proper use of grain sorghums. This is what the Borman book shows you. It

cannot help but increase your knowledge and earning power.

It is overflowing with interesting and valuable material showing how kafir, milo, and cane, fed through the silo to live stock of all kinds, will bring assured prosperity and will build permanent

Just think of having this knowledge, the result of years of study and research, all before you. Borman's book is written in an interesting and instructive manner with the facts and figures, experiments and cultivation of this subject, intelligently and simply told

in the language of our every-day conversation.

You need this book. Hit or miss information or traditional methods are insufficient to meet the question of sure feed.

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With a year's subscription to KANSAS FARMER.

Special Offer

On new and renewal subscriptions to Kansas Farmer, the book will be sent, prepaid, together with Kansas Farmer for one year, for \$1.50.

This book is now in press and we expect to begin filling orders by January 25. The Sorghum Book will be printed on fine book paper and bound in cloth. The price will be \$1.25.

To order, fill out the coupon below. Send your remittance and address all letters to

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KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas

I enclose herewith \$1.50 for which please send Kansas Farmer one year and a copy of Mr. Borman's Book on Sorghum, postpaid.

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Three Fine Gentle Shetland Ponies and Outfits To Be

GIVEN AWAY

TO BOYS AND GIRLS: KANSAS FARMER, the big paper you are reading now, is going to give away three fine, gentle Shetland ponies and outfits to boys and girls March 20, 1914.

Do you want one? One hundred and

four other Kansas boys and girls have already won KANSAS FARMER Shet-land ponies, and so can you. There is no nicer pet or playmate in the world for a child than a cute little pony like these we are going to give away. It will be easy to get one— the other boys and girls said it was easy and they were so glad they sent in their names to the PONY EDITOR. There is no easier or better way to get a Shetland pony than to send in your name right away. It costs you nothing to enter this contest and you will sure win a Pony or a Cash Prize.



Who Wants a Pony Like This One?

FREE OFFER IF YOU ENTER DURING THE NEXT 15 DAYS.

Don'twalt—send in your name and address at once. To all who send in their names within 15 days a FREE PREMIUM will be sent with a free outfit and full information about the contest, so ACT AT ONCE.

FILL IN THE COUPON AND MAIL TODAY.

PONY EDITOR KANSAS FARMER, 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sir:—I desire to enter your Shetland Pony Contest. Please send me

Free of Cost the Free Premium and Free Outfit and tell me how I can win

a Pony and Outfit.	outile and ten me now I can w
	•
My Name	Address
My Father's or Mother's Name	

Letters From Poultry Breeders

Interior Fittings of Hen House.

The interior fittings of the hen house should be as few and simple as possible and all easily removable so that they may occasionally be placed out of doors in the sunshine and fresh air or thoroughly sprayed, whitewashed or otherwise cleaned and treated to prevent insects and disease germs harboring in the house.

A roosting platform may be placed one and one-half or two feet above the floor in the back part of the house. It may be three feet wide and extend the full length of the house if thirty large fowls are to be provided for. The platform should be made of matched boards,



C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKEREL .- FINE SPECIMEN OF THIS GREAT EGG BREED.

clear of knots, smoothly planed and closely fitted together. Perches are not always needed, but if thought necessary may consist of two by three scantlings, planed smooth, rounded at the upper edge and placed broadside down about six inches above the platform. To insure protection of the fowls during the coldest nights, from danger of becoming chilled or freezing their combs, the walls and ceiling of the roosting place may be sheathed and the fronts protected by a curtain which later is kept out of the way in moderate or warm weather.—H. A. McKeene, Springfield, Illinois.

The Ever Popular White Wyandotte. I am asked what kind of poultry pays me best. While I have never failed to realize a good profit from my ducks and turkeys, yet the kind of poultry that pays me best of all is my pure-bred White Wyandottes.

White Wyandottes.

It is always a pleasure for me to write about the White Wyandottes. They are always ready to back you up in any statement you make about them. They are the one breed that has made steady progress without any unnatural booms.

When I first started breeding them

When I first started breeding them twelve years ago, they were among the largest classes in all the large shows. Today they are the largest class in nearly every important show in America. Why are they so popular? First of all is their great laying qualities. No breed in existence will lay more eggs in a year or more in winter than the White Wyandottes. In the egg laying contest. Wyandottes. In the egg laying contest just closed they came out with colors flying and in the English contest they made wonderful records. In a recent report by the London Times, White Wyandottes won three out of six of the gold medals for the highest laying pens, two of them being first and second. The second reason is because of their grand second reason is because of their grand table qualities. A well bred Wyandotte is always plump and ready for market at eight weeks old, thereby making them the best breed for broilers, for they grow as quickly as any breed in the standard. I have had cockerels weighing seven pounds at five months old. he third reason is their beauty. What is more beautiful on the farm than a flock of snow-white birds of true Wyandotte shape, with their close-fitting, bright red combs and faces and rich yellow legs?

In the season just past, from a flock of 75 hens I realized a net profit of \$3.10 per head per hen, by selling eggs for hatching and the best cockerels for breeders. In addition, they furnished

every day for my table fresh eggs and meat for a family of nine.

What I have done you also can do if you have the right breed, give them the proper care and management and are not afraid to work, as the secret of success with poultry lies principally in the management.—Mrs. A. J. Higgins, Effingham, Kansas.

Buff Wyandottes.

To every person wishing to start a pure strain of poultry the variety or

breed to select is of considerable importance. This is as true of fowls as it is of cattle, horses or hogs and it pays with all these farm animals to use nothing but pure varieties or breeds. While it is true that there is no "best variety or breed" of fowls for all persons or all conditions there are undoubtedly varieties or breeds which are especially adapted for certain purposes. It should always be remembered that a great proportion of the poultry produced is produced for utility purposes. Only a very small proportion, comparatively speak-ing, is used for fancy or exhibition pur-poses. Even here the ultimate aim of the fancier who exhibits poultry is to keep the strains pure and improve the varieties for utility purposes.

Utility breeds or the all-purpose fowls

should always be good layers, good for market purposes, of good size and of quick maturity. It is only in the American classes that we find breeds that fill all these above requirements.

The writer's first poultry experience was in the breeding of Barred Rocks. Later he became greatly attracted by the beauty of the Wyandottes, and now we have settled on this breed as our chosen breed and have had no reason to regret our choice. Our principal reason for choosing this breed was because of the beautiful shape. The Wyandotte is a bird of curves and it is truly said that this bird "travels on its shape." They are low and blocky and meture in a are low and blocky and mature in a shorter time than any of the other American breeds. They have the low rose combs, which are less liable to freeze and for that reason we think they are better winter layers than any of the single comb breeds, under average farm conditions.

There are a good many varieties of the Wyandottes and we finally chose the Buff for a number of reasons. From the



BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKEREL .- THIS VABI-ETY GAINING WELL-EARNED POPULARITY.

standpoint of beauty we admired a genuine golden buff bird more than any one other color. This color does not show the dirt and therefore the birds do not have to be washed and laundered as do white birds when taken to the show room. They are also safer from hawks on the farm than pure white birds. Beautiful as the white bird may be when perfectly clean they are very seldom seen in that condition. The Buff Wyandottes carry heavier feathering than the other Wyandotte varieties and for that reason stand the cold better. This variety has always been noted as winter layers. In all the egg laying contests that have been conducted the Buff Wyandottes have been right up in the front ranks. In an egg laying contest conducted some years ago at the Kansas Experiment Station the writer had a pen entered, one hen of which finished third, being beaten only by White Leg-

As a table bird they are unexcelled. When dressed they show a carcass which is compact and plump, and these plump bodies, with their yellow skins, when properly roasted come to the table in a way to tempt the appetite of an epicure.

The Wyandotte varieties are all very quite and easily controlled. A four-foot fence will hold them. With all this quietness they are good foragers. As a fancier's bird they are almost in a class by themselves at the present time. They have never been boomed, but are glowly coming into their owns and will slowly coming into their own and will never take any backward steps. Once a Buff Wyandotte crank always one, providing the right kind of stock is selected in making the start.—Wheeler & WYLIE, Manhattan, Kansas.

Third Annual Jack Sale AT STERLING, KANSAS, Tuesday, February 24, 1914

Twenty-Five Tried Jacks-From two to six years old. Ten Head Jennets-All are bred to extra good jacks. All are producing

and are safe in foal.

The jacks will consist of several tried jacks of very fashionable breeding.

We won more first premiums on jacks and jennets than all other exhibitors at Kansas State Fair, 1913, Hutchinson.

Seven Two-Year-Old Jacks—Extra good and nicely broken.

Four One-Year-Old Jacks—Will mature into large jacks. Two are sired are safe in foal.



PHARAOH 2491. Four Five-Year-Old Jacks.

Four Four-Year-Old Jacks.
Six Three-Year-Old Jacks.
All are nicely broken and sold as represented. This offering comes from two of the best herds of jacks in Kansas, headed by Missouri King and

Write for illustrated catalog, and come to the sale.

D. J. HUTCHINS

H. T. HINEMAN

STERLING, KANSAS.

AUCTIONEERS—COL. E. L. HARRIMAN, SNYDER, POTTER AND CLAWSON.

FIELD NOTES

Baler's Cement Sile Forms.

J. M. Baler, Elmo, Kan., is advertising in this issue his new cement sile forms and form lifters. This outfit can be sold at a much less price than those manufactured in the East. In some localities farmers are joining forces and building their own siles at a saving of several hundred dollars on each sile. These forms and form lifters simplify cement sile building and make them of more perfect construction and lessen the danger in building. Mr. Baler's outfit was thoroughly tried out last season and he himself erected a number of siles in the vicinity of Abilene. Write him for prices and his plan of selling to a company of farmers. He will figure with you on erecting a cement sile if you desire. Write him for further information.

Feed Crushed Grain.

him for further information.

Feed Crushed Grain.

A saving of from 15 to 20 per cent in feed without impairing the condition of their animals is the common experience of farmers and stockmen who feed crushed grain instead of the whole grain. Easier and more thorough digestion of the feed results in better, health of the animals-freedom from digestive troubles. The Bowsher Feed Mills will crush and grind ear corn (with or without shucks), Will also grind wheat, oats, barley, rye, and all small grain. It takes but a short time to grind a day's feed for 100 cattle. The Bowsher feed mill is a pay-for-itself machine manufactured by the C. N. P. Bowsher Co., South Bend, Ind. This company holds four gold medal awards for the excellence and efficiency of their machine.

medal awards for the excellence and emciency of their machine.

J. H. Harter, of Westmoreland, Kan., one of the best known Poland China breeders of the state and of Mogul's Wonder fame, will hold his annual bred sow sale this season at Manhattan, Kan., on Wednesday, February 18, which is the second date in the big Riley County circuit. The sale will be held in the judging pavilion at the college. Mr. Harter will have his usual good useful offering and will put in as attractions a dozen or more fall yearlings and tried. sows sired by Mogul's Monarch, one of the greatest sow sires ever owned in the West. This great boar died during the fall, and this will be the last chance to buy sows sired by him. A large per cent of these will be bred to the herd boar, Long King, one of the smoothest and best feeding sons of the noted Long King's Equal. Others are bred to Mr. Harter's big smooth boar, Gephert, a boar tracing to Blain's Wonder. Of the 22 spring gilts included in the sale about half are by Long King and about all out of Mogul's Monarch sows or sows carrying some of his blood. Some of these gilts are bred to Harter's Long King, a son of Long King and out of a sow by Redemption Chief. You will like this offering, together with a trip to the college, so write for catalog and plan to attend or send bids if desired to fieldman for this paper.

Swingle Closes Circuit.

A. J. Swingle, big-type Poland Chinabreeder of Leonardville, Kan., has fourth and last place in the Riley County bred sow sale circuit, his date being February 20. The sale will be at the Swingle farm adjoining town, and one of the greatest offerings of gilts of the season will go through the ring. Few Kansas breeders have bought more liberally from the best Iowa breeders, and this sale will be composed almost entirely of Iowa bred hogs. The 20 gilts are specially choice. They were sired by the big herd boars, Big Orange Again, a first-class son of the noted Big Orange, and Grit-

ter's Surprise by Long Surprise and out of the noted sow, Mollie Fair. These glits are exceptionally large and roomy and will make great brood sows. They will be bred to the young boars, sons of Sloux Chief, an Iowa prize winner in big-type shows. They are out of a dam by the big boar, Longfellow. The tried sows and fail yearlings are bred along the same lines, and are bred to Big Orange Again and Gritter's Surprise. The blood lines all the way through suggest immense size, many of them only one or more places removed from A Wonder, Big Orange, etc. Remember this, together with the entire circuit. Write for catalog and be there or send bids to representative of this paper.

Price Made Good Sale.

Ned B. Price, one of the best known breeders in Central Kansas, made a dispersion sale at Mankato, Friday, January 30. The demand for the tried sows and early spring gilts was extra good, but a number of gilts all bred rather late reduced the average to a trifie below \$40 per head, not enough for such a good offering. Number 5, a choice two-year-old sow sired by Chief Protection by Ohio Chief, topped the sale at \$80. She was bought by W. R. Mitchell of Mankato. Col. John Brennen was the auctioneer. Following is a partial list of sales, with buyer's name and address:

1—W. R. Crow, Hutchinson, Kan. \$56.00

2—S. S. Simmons, Mankato. 44.00

3—W. R. Crow, Hutchinson, Kan. \$50.00

5—W. R. Mitchell, Mankato. 80.00

6—Peter Anderson, Jamestown 50.00

5—James Robbins, Mankato. 35.00

8—W. R. Crow 43.00

9—S. S. Simmons 38.00

10—Tom Burkett, Otego 32.50

11—J. A. Reed, Lyons 45.00

14—James Robinson, Mankato 40.00

15—J. L. Philips, Ionia 42.00

24—W. R. Crow 35.00

25—A. M. Rinehart, Smith Center 35.00

25—A. M. Rinehart, Smith Center 35.00

35—Tom Burkett 35.00

55—Tom Burkett 35.00

55—Tom Burkett 35.00

55—Tom Burkett 35.00

Success With Incubators.

There are still a lot of people in the belief that incubator-hatched chicks are not as strong as those hatched under hens, says the Des Moines Incubator Company, and they further state that they believe they can do more to eradicate this false belief by citing some facts accomplished with their "Successful" incubators and brooders. W. Koch, of Bellingham, Wash., started three years ago with one of our hatching outfits and had such good success in hatching and raising the chicks that he now operates nine of the largest-sized incubators and brooders. Several of his neighbors have also ordered from one to six of these 312-egg size Successful incubators. A. Kintlein, of Hempstead, N. Y., last year secured a No. 5 Successful incubator. A little while ago he gave an order for six of the No. 4, 312-egg size Successful incubators. Julius Wurst, of Waterville, Minn., was quite skeptical about incubators and brooders; nevertheless he tried it by ordering last spring one of the No. 9 240-egg size machines, and in three hatches produced 610 strong chicks from 720 eggs and raised all but eight or ten of them. He also ordered additional Successful incubators and brooders. Mrs. Laura Allen, of Guthrie, Okla., last spring hatched 734 chickens from 863 eggs, and had fine success in raising them. Henry Williams, Ledgewood, N. J., has had always hatched over 200 chickens, having

PERCHERON SALE

Whitewater Falls Stock Farm

J. C. ROBISON, Prop., Towanda, Kan. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1914

20 Registered Stallions

Imported and **American Bred**



30 Mares **All Registered** and Bred

As Good a Lot As Will be sold in America This Year

"CASINO."

Buy Where You Can Secure the Best, With Size and Quality

More than 2,000 Percherons have left this farm—the oldest breeding farm in the West. Stock loaded on cars free of charge. Free conveyance to and

DO NOT MISS THIS SALE

More mares showing heavy in foal included in this sale than in any former sale. Send for catalog to

J. C. ROBISON Towanda, Kansas Auctioneers—J. D. Snyder, W. M. Arnold, Boyd Newcomb, W. P. Ellet.

the record hatches in his neighborhood. He wants two more of these machines. Fred Pantecock, of Fulda, Minn., said lately that he had seen so many people having such good success in hatching and raising their poultry in the Successful incubators and brooders that he wants to try it himself now, and ordered a 240-egg size machine. The Linwood Poultry Farms, of Davenport, Iowa, one of the largest egg farms in the Middle West, have used Successful incubators and brooders exclusively and with such success that they have added more from year to year. Dozens of poultry raisers could be named who a few years ago started the poultry business with but one incubator and brooder and now operate from five to a dozen Successful machines. They had success from the very beginning, both in hatching as well as in raising chicks; otherwise they would not have seen the need of adding more of these machines. "Successful" incubators require little attention, are dependable and safe, economic in the consumption of oil, and are simplicity itself in operating. The Des Moines Incubator Co., 83 Second St., Des Moines Incubator Co., 83 Second St., Des Moines, Iowa, will be glad to send you their 128-page catalog.

Immune Bred Gilts.

Immune Bred Gilts.

Hubert J. Griffiths, one of our Poland China advertisers living at Clay Center, Kan., writes that the demand for Poland Chinas has been unusually good. Mr. Griffiths has sold 20 spring boars, all at good prices, and has just sold 10 bred gilts to one man. He changes his card so as to offer 20 gilts bred to his herd boar, A Big Orange Again. These gilts are large and of splendid type, nearly all of them sired by Collossus Pan, Mr. Griffiths' great Collossus and Expansion-bred boar. He also offers 20 fall boars and gilts at very low prices in order to close them out quickly.

Griffiths Sells February 19.

J. L. Griffiths, the Poland China breeder who has been holding good sales for the past few years, holds third place in the Riley County circuit this year, his date being Thursday, February 19. His offering will be first class, as it always is. He is putting in eight of his splendid tried sows, including Lady Wonder 1st, one of his famous Wonder sows, also one sired by Colossus, the boar that won so many firsts famous Wonder sows, also one stred by Colossus, the boar that won so many firsts at leading fairs a few years ago. This sow has four gilts in the sale stred by Long King's Best, the highest-priced son of Long King's Best, the highest-priced son of Long King that was ever brought to Kansas. Two extra fine gilts were stred by the great boar, A Wonder's Jumbo. A large per cent of the females that are included in the sale are related to the big 700-pound Wonder sows that have made the Griffiths herd well known. This strain came from the Mouw and Wheeler herds, and there is nothing better in big-type breeding. All of the tried sows and a part of the gilts will be bred to the great young herd boar, King of Kansas, a son of Long King's Equal and out of the sow, May Wonder, by A Wonder. He is truly a boar destined to make Poland China history. He will make a 1,000-pound hog. Other gilts are bred to the young boar, A Jumbo Wonder, almost exactly the same breeding. Catalog upon request. Come or send bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Griffiths' care.

J. M. Nolan's Stallions and Mares With this issue J. M. Nolan of Paola, Kan., starts an ad for his Fercheron and Belgian stallions and mares. Mr. Nolan exhibited the grand champion stallion at the American Royal in 1912, and has a number of extra good horses in his barns for

sale. Please look up ad in this issue and write him or go see these horses. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Duroc Sale at Burr Oak.

Duroc Sale at Burr Oak.

This week we announce a bred sow sale for Dana A. Shuck at Burr Oak, Kan. Mr. Shuck has for several years been holding Duroc Jersey sales, but this winter's offering is by far the best he has ever offered to the public. He is going to sell about 46 head, of which number 15 are tried sows selected from his bunch of great producing dams, 25 top spring gilts and five summer boars. The sows and gilts are bred for spring farrow to the herd boars, Missouri Climax and Crimson Burr. Missouri Climax was sired by Climax 2d, grand champion boar at the American Royal for three successive years. His dam was by the great Missouri King. Crimson Ruler is a son of Pawnee Crimson, he by Crimson Wonder 2d. His dam was Crimson Queen 2d, a daughter of the noted prize winning boar, Valley Chief. The gilts included in the sale are mostly daughters of the splendid breeding boar, Model Chief, by Chief Perfection, he by old Ohio Chief. His dam was a daughter of Harding's King of Colonels. The tried sows include many of the good sows that have been bought at different times out of the leading sales of this and adjoining states. The offering will be presented in nice condition and every one immune from cholera. Catalog will be sent upon request, and parties interested and unable to attend may send bids in Mr. Shuck's care to Jesse Johnson or Walter Ward.

Rineharts Average \$40.

Rineharts Average \$40.

A. M. Rinehart & Son, breeders of Durocs, held their annual bred sow sale at the fair grounds at Smith Center, Kan., as advertised. The offering of over 50 head of bred sows and glits was the best that ever went through a sale ring in this part of the state. All were immune and in excellent breeding form. The average of about \$40 per head was good considering the large number sold. R. P. Wells, Jewell County's big breeder, topped the sale at \$100, buying No. 3, a wonderfully fine spring gilt sired by Rambler's Wonder and bred for spring farrow to Model Hero. Col. John Brennan was at his best, selling the offering quickly and to the satisfaction of both buyer and seller. Following is a list of buyers at \$35 and up:

nu up:	
1-S. C. Sasse, Athol, Kan\$	66.00
2-T. W. Thompson, Mankato	66.00
3-R. P. Wells, Formoso1	00.00
5-E. B. Shields, Lebanon	42.00
b-E. B. Shields, Lebanon	47.00
	53.00
8-T. W. Thompson	46.00
9-P. A. Worley, Athol	45.00
0-Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak	36.00
2_R P Wells	49.00
4-W. A. Alferd, Smith Center	35.00
7-F. E. Housel, Smith Center	42.00
D A Worley	47.00
8—P. A. Worley	47.00
9-E. M. Scott, Smith Center	36.00
0-Mr. Robbins, Beloit	
4-Leon Carter, Asherville	38.00
30-Frank Carson, Smith Center	40.00
31-N. B. Price, Mankato	36.00
5-A. T. Cross, Guide Rock, Neb	41.00
6-Emma Detwiler Smith, Hollister,	
Idaho	40.00
37—Fear Bros., Bala	44.00
7-Fear Bros., Bala	41.00
88-John Canfield, Smith Center	38.00
39—John Campbell	38.00
41—J. C. Dilsaver, Athol	
52-T. W. Thompson	47.50
55-T. W. Thompson	63.00
54-T. W. Thompson	49.00
56-Frank Lasse, Athol	46.00
57-Ed Shields, Lebanon	43.00
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J. R. CLINE'S POLAND CHINA SALE

IOLA, KAN., FEB. 18, 1914

50 - SOWS and GILTS - 50

Bred to the following herd boars for March litters: Tecumseh Hadley 61410, Long King's Equal 2d 68928, Glasford 68796, head of my herd of big-boned Poland Chinas; Tecumseh Hadley, son of Major B. Hadley, grand champion of all breeds at the American Royal of 1911, and Perfection Tecumseh 129157, an 800-pound sow that took second; Long King's Equal 2d, son of J. B. Lawson's famous Long King's Equal 53730, and Black Beauty 2d 143094; Glasford, son of Melborne's Jumbo 61941 and Louise Bell 144794.

The fine sows and gilts that will go in my February 18 sale will be bred to these great boars, and I don't believe there are three better ones in any man's herd. Write for catalog and come to my sale. I will guarantee a good offering and you will be pleased with them.

All my sows are of the very best blood lines, of the big, smooth, easy-feeding Polands. All-well grown out and in fine condition. Come to my sale and see my hogs, whether you buy or not. Spend a day with me. Sale right in town. Remember the date is February 18th at Iola, Kansas. If you cannot come, send bids to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer, in my care and I will see that you have fair treatment.

J. R. CLINE, Iola, Kansas

R. L. Harriman, Auctioneer

BIG SMOOTH POLAND CHINAS

WE WILL SELL AT

BUTLER, MO., FEB., 19, 1914 50—HEAD OF BRED SOWS AND GILTS—50

They are bred to our two herd boars, Missouri Wonder 55408 and Big Look 63604. A number of the sows are by King Ex. 3d and the Big Hadley breeding.

This offering is above the average, and you won't be disappointed if you come. Sale right in town. Send bids to either auctioneer or field men. Catalogs are ready. Send for one today.

W. A. BAKER & SON, Butler, Mo.

Auctioneers—C. F. Beard, Clyde Robbins. W. Z. Baker Sells at Rich Hill, Mo., February 18, 1914.

PORTERFIELD'S DUROC SALE

At JAMESPORT, MO. FEBRUARY, 12, '14

Fifty head of tried sows, fall yearlings and spring gilts, sired by such boars as Crimson Royal 2d, Col. Model Top, King of Cols. I Am, and King of Cols. 2d, and out of Crimson Wonder and Ohio Chief dams. They are bred to such boars as Top Inventor, Col. Model Top, and King of Cols. I Am.

Breeders and farmers will find this a strictly high-class offering. Bids sent to fieldmen or auctioneers in my care will receive fair treatment. Send card for catalog at once. They are now ready.

JOHN A. PORTERFIELD, JAMESPORT, MISSOURI

AUCTIONEERS—COL. JACK WELLS, COL. T. E. DEEM. W. J. Cody, Fieldman for Kansas Farmer.

BRED SOW SALE

BURLINGTON, KANSAS TUES, FEB., 17, 1914

30 HEAD BRED SOWS AND GILTS

Ten Fall Boars all Large Type Polands

A number of the sows are sired by Master Hadley 2d and bred to a son of Big Orange. A few gilts by a son of Expansion Wonder will be bred to Master Hadley 2d, a good son of Big Hadley. A number of the sows have raised litters and have proven good producers. I am selling some of my best sows bred to good boars. All big-type breeding. Sale will be held right in town, in comfortable building. Please send for a catalog and come to my sale. This is my first sale and I guarantee a good clean offering of brood sows that will make money. If you can not attend, send bids to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer, who will buy for you. Write today for catalog.

E. M. Wayde, Burlington, Kan.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE

45 Immune Duroc Jersey Bred Sows

BURR OAK, KANSAS Saturday, February, 21, 1914

15 - Tried Sows - 15

25 - Spring Gilts - 25

5 - Summer Boars - 5

Females All Bred for Spring Farrow to the Herd Boars,
Missouri Climax and Crimson Burr.

The spring gilts were about all sired by Model Chief, a grandson of old Ohio Chief, and Harding's King of Cols.

Tried sows include some of the best sows I ever owned. A splendid selection of richly-bred individuals, the big, useful and quick-maturing kind. The summer boars are tops and richly bred.

Write for catalog giving complete descriptions. If you can't attend, send sealed bids to Jesse Johnson or Walter Ward in my care, Burr Oak, Kansas.

DANA D. SHUCK Burr Oak, Kansas

Auctioneers-John Brennan, N. B. Price.

Ikey Buyer: Be a "Wise Guy." Buy "Show Horses" of Iams, who has crossed the ocean 50 times for horses and sold 5505 Registered Horses. Iams 52 years of success in the Horse Business make him a Safe Man to do business with at Special Hard Time Prices. Guarantee backed by "Million Dollars."

New Importation of Horses are the "Big Noise." The "Big Black Boys" and "Hard Time Prices" make "Ikey Buy-ers" "Sit Up and Take Notice" and Buy Horses of James

The "Peaches and Cream"

Horse Importer is "up to the minute," an Expert Judge and a "Close Buy-er." His 1914 Importa-tion and his Home Bred

Percherons and Belgians are the Classiest Bunch

of big - boned,

quality and finish Iams has im-ported or bred, and will be sold

at Democratic "Let Live Pri-ces." Owing to

war scare, poor crops in Europe, "Iams' Cash," and bought in

November and

December when Prices are Low-

est, Iams made a "Killing" and bought a top bunch of Show

and Business Horses at Bargain Prices. Ikey, shy your "Progres-sive" Hat into the ring, buy a tick-

of Iams.

RAUNKIAW

"Iams' Horse Show" and get his "Bargain Prices." Iams' Kind are all "Show Horses."
Only Big Drafters. No Culls.

IAMS' PROGRESSIVE PRICES

and Paris and Belgian winners are the "Town Talk," Iams' "Swell Horses" and "Hard Time" prices are "business propositions" that make the "electric wheels" work fast under a "wise buyer's hat.". Ikey, why worry? "Iams' selling clothes" fit all buyers. Iams has

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED AT \$1000 and \$1400

(Few higher.) Registered mares, \$700 and \$1,000. Terms, cash or one year's time at \$%. One year's time and security at 6%. \$100 less price for cash than time. Iams pays freight and buyer's fare. Gives 60% breeding guarantee. Backed by "Haif Million Dollars." Can place \$1,500 Insurance. Iams' \$1,500 Show stallions are better than those sold elsewhere at \$5,000 to \$10,000. Iams backs up ads with a \$500 guarantee that you find horses as represented and at less price for "Toppers" than elsewhere. Never were such "big show herses" offered at such bargain prices. Write for "Eye Opener" and Horse Catalog. It has a \$1,000 bargain on every page. Feferences: First Nath. Omaha, Natl. Bank, Omaha, and Citizens State Bank, St. Paul, Neb.

SIXTY PERCHERON AND BELGIAN Stallions and Mares, 2 to 6 years old, weight 1,700 to 2,300 pounds. All registered, approved, stamped and inspected by Governments of France and U. S., and Certificates "Stamped O. K." All sound, "Bell Ringers," "Iams Kind" need no State Law to make "them sound." Iams sells "winners."



JACKSON COUNTY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

MOST PROGRESSIVE BREEDERS OF JACKSON COUNTY UNDER THIS HEAD



Devere Rafter Secretary

SHORTHORNS.

Oak Grove Shorthorns headed by the great bull "White Starlight" by Searchlight. Dam by Choice Goods. Every cow in herd straight Scotch. Holton, Kansas.

. ABERDEEN ANGUS,

"BLACK DUSTER" heads our herd, mated with as richly bred cows as can be found. Choice cows with calves at foot, and re-bred. Also young bulls. Berkshires. George McAdam, Holten, Kan.

POLLED DURHAMS.

"TRUE SULTAN" heads herd. Shown at leading fairs last year, winning 9 first and 8 junior championships. We are mating him with cows of equal breeding and merit. Ed. Steglin, Straight Creek, Kan

HERFORDS.

HEREFORD BULLS, Choice, richly bred individuals, ready for service. Also Duroc Jersey gilts bred for spring farrow. Percherons for inspection.

M. E. GIDEON, Emmett, Kansas.

HOLSTEINS.

SHADY GROVE HERD. For immediate sale, four choice young bulls of excellent breeding and out of high record dams. Also three-year-old herd bull. Inspection invited. G. F. MITCHELL, Holton, Kan.

SEGRIST & STEPHENSON. Breeders of registered working high testing Holsteins. Choice young bulls out of record cows for sale. Farm adjoins town. Holten, Kan.

"BUFFALO AQUEINALDE DODE," son of a 24-lb. cow, heads our Holsteins. Cows are as good as we could find. Young bulls for sale later. Visitors always welcome. DAVID COLEMAN & SONS, Denison, Kan.

HOLSTEINS. Best of breeding and individuality. Registered and unregistered O. I. C. swine of the best strains. Also White Wyandotte chickens. Stock for sale. J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, Kansas.

PERCHERONS.

BANNER STOCK FARM—Home of "Incleus," champion American Royal, 1911; weight 2,240. Two 8-months-old stallions, one 2-year-old fillic for sale.
BRUCE SAUNDERS, Holton, Kansas.

PERCHERONS FOR SALE. A few nice farms for sale. Write JAS. C. HILL, Holton, Kansas.

JACKS AND JENNETS.



M. H. ROLLER & SON Circleville, Kan. Fourteen big jacks and 25 jennets for sale. One imported Percheron and one high-grade Belgian stallon.

P. E. McFADDEN, HOLTON, KANSAS. Live stock and AUCTIONEER general farm

JERSEY CATTLE.

Linscott Jerseys. The oldest and strongest herd in Kansas. One hundred head, consisting of cows in milk, heifers and young bulls. Reasonable prices. Island breeding. R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

SIZE—PRODUCTION—BEAUTY
Registered Jersey bull, 4 weeks old. Dam
is giving 30 pounds 7 per cent milk daily.
Cheap if taken soon.
R. A. GILLILAND, Mayetta, Kansas.

SUNFLOWER JERSEYS, headed by Imp. "Castor's Splendid," mated with real working cows. Choice young bulls of serviceable age for sale.

H. F. ERDLEY, Holton, Kansas.

SPRING HILL DAIRY FARM
Offers for sale bull dropped June 18, 1913.
Sire, a grandson of Sultan of Oaklands;
dam, first prize Nebraska State Fair.
J. B. PORTER & SON, Mayetta, Kan.

"Fontain's Valentine" Heads our Jerstered cows bred to this bull for sale. Also bull calf.
W. R. LINTON, Denison, Kansas.

POULTRY.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—Eggs from two pens and farm flock. First pen headed by cockerel scoring 96. All prize winning stock. Write for prices. GEO. M. KLUSMIRE, Holton, Kan.

DUROC JERSEYS.

OAK GROVE FARM DUROCS. Headed by "Freddle M" 94761, grandson of the noted Collossal. Sows in herd of equal breeding and merit. Visitors welcome. F. M. CLOWE, Circleville, Kansas.

POLAND CHINAS.

ORANGE CHIEF 68739 heads my herd of the big smooth kind. Fall boars and glits sired by Sunny Colossus and Blue Valley Giant 2d, out of sows with both size and quality. WALTER DODSON, Denison, Kan.

HIGHLAND STOCK FARM. Poland Chinas Shorthorns. 15 choice, big bone, spring and summer boars for sale, sired by "Expansive Wonder." Also fall boars. BROWN HEDGE, Whiting, Kansas.

MAHANS BIG POLANDS have both size and quality. Headed by a son of the great Expansive. Sows of unusual size and smoothness. 25 fall pigs, either sex, for sale. J. D. MAHAN, Whiting, Kansas.

COLEMAN'S BIG SMOOTH POLANDS.
150 in herd. Herd boars, O. K. Lad,
Hadley C. Expansion, Price We Know,
Mastodon and Mogul sows. Herd has tops
from many sales, 20 bred glits and 25 fall
pigs for sale, Also Jersey cattle.

JOHN COLEMAN, Denison, Kan.

TEN BRED GILTS and tried sows. Big and bred to a splendid son of Blue Valley and Dust. Dams trace to John Blain's preeding. IMMUNE.

O. B. CLEMETSON, Holton, Kansas. 125 HEAD STALLIONS and MARES PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND SHIRES.

More actual ton stallions to be seen in Wiley's barns at Emporia than any other place in the West. If you need a stallion, come and see for yourself. I am going to make special prices for the month of January in order to make room for new consignment to arrive February 7. These stallions and mares are selected with an eye single to the wants of the most critical American buyer. I will save you from \$100 to \$200 on your horse. Write for prices and descriptions, or come and see me. Will meet all trains. Telephone \$37. Barns close to A. T. & S. F. depot.

L. R. WILEY, Emporia, Kan. Importer and Breeder



Lamer's

Percheron Stallions BUY NOW while there is the most of and Mares Variety to select from. C. W. LAMER, SALINA, KANSAS

FOALED and GROWN on the farm, offered at farmer's prices, eight coming 2-year studs, nine coming 3-year studs, eight 3 years old and over studs, registered Percheron Society of America. Of the big type with substance and from French ancestry on both sides. Fast trains direct from Kansas FRED CHANDLER, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa.



FIELD NOTES

One Hundred Rats a Month.

It is said that is the record for one trap in one establishment, but that is the number caught in a livery stable in Scranton, Pa., in one of the traps invented by H. D. Swarts of that city. See ad on page 29 this issue.

O. B. Clemetson for Bred Sows. Poland China bred sows and glits, all immune and all bred to his great young boar, a son of Blue Valley Gold Dust, one of the greatest breeding boars in Nebraska. The Clemetson Polands have lots of size and length. The Blue Valley Gold Dust boar is from a very large dam tracing to the great big Nebraska State Fair winner, Price We Know. The sows in Mr. Clemetson's herd have lots of scale and are a combination of a number of the largest-type families. Look for this card in the Jackson County ook for this card in the Jackson County

Lee Bros.' Percheron Sale Good.

The second annual sale of Percherons from the Blue Ribbon Stock Farm was pulled off as advertised at Manhattan, Kan., on January 27. Lee Brothers have put out some of the most noted stallions in the world, having owned and showed the grand champion mare at the American Royal for the past five years, including the show of 1913. The top of the sale was No. 1 in the catalog, the show stallion, Reinhard, going to E. E. Stratton of Eskridge, Kan., at \$1,275. The top of the mares was No. 3, Marcellene, the champion show mare of 1913. She went to R. E. Loomis, Mankato, Kan., at \$750. Twelve stallions averaged \$497; 25 mares averaged \$429, and the 36 head sold averaged \$463. The sale was well advertised and horsemen from a dozen states came to buy, with drafts and bank references. The sale was a success and the prices received were very satisfactory to the Lee Brothers. Col. R. L. Harriman, of Bunceton, Mo., did most of the selling, assisted by Col. Snyder, Col. Brady, and Col. Crews of Topeka.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

High-Grade Field Seeds.

Just as much land and labor is required to plant and harvest poor seed as good seed. The difference in the crop makes it sensible farming to choose the best seed. The A. Berry Seed Co., well known seedsmen of Clarinda, Iowa, are offering a line of field seeds that have a high germination and are sold at a very reasonable price. They offer pure sweet clover at \$6 a bushel, clover and timothy mixed at \$5 and other seeds at proportionate prices. All seed is thoroughly desired and is free from noxious weeds. All orders are taken on the basis of satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Eyery farmer who is on the market for seeds should investigate the Berry offers. The company will send a free sample of any field seed, together with a 76-page catalog, to any who apply. Address A. A. Berry Seed Co., Box 1067, Clarinda, Iowa.

The Honest Queen Incubator.

In these days of cheap construction it is a gratifying experience to find an incubator built as honestly and substantially as the Queen Incubator is built. It is a regrettable fact that many incubators dry apart and fall to pieces after short periods of service. But this cannot be charged against the Queen Incubator. The materials used in the Queen are those best adapted to incubator use. The wood is thoroughly-seasoned, the workmanship is of the best, the completed machine is honest. Proof of the substantial character of the Queen is seen in the fact that the manufacturer expects every Queen he turns out of his factory to last 25 years. It is well to look for lasting qualities when you buy an incubator. You hope to be in the poultry business not only for a year or two, but you want to succeed so well that you will follow it for many years, and you want your machine to last. In the Queen you get not only an honestly built, substantial incubator, but one that has the true hatching genius. The Queen's record is well known—honesty, big hatches, livable chicks, long life. Mr. P. M. Wickstrum, the manufacturer of the Queen, claims for it 28 points of excellence, and there is always a good substantial basis for any claim Mr. Wickstrum makes. Catalog and particulars may be had by writing the manufacturer at Box 28, Lincoln, Neb.

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Walter Dodson, Poland Chinas.
Walter Dodson, Poland China breeder of Denison, Jackson County, Kansas, offers his herd boar at a bargain. He is a grandson of the great boar, Colossus, and a tried sire that has made good in the Dodson herd. Mr. Dodson also has Partridge Wyandottes for sale.

The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., of Racine, Wis., have issued their new 1914 catalog on threshing machinery. The book has a beautiful colored cover with 88 pages brim full of interesting information and photographs on all phases and uses of threshing machinery. The Case Company will send this book to those interested who write them at the above address, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

How You Lose by Saving.

You lose at least \$3 in egg production every time you try to set a dozen hens instead of hatching those eggs in an incubator. The average hen under ordinarily good management should produce 15 eggs in the 21 days of the hatching period. Thus, 12 hens should produce 180 eggs, which, at 20 cents a dozen, are worth \$3.00. Then hens will not lay while they are setting, of course, and yet the egg production is one of the most profitable divisions of poultry raising. The hens will have to run around and mother their chickens for a month more, which would run the cost even higher than \$3 when eggs are priced at the very conservative estimate of 20 cents a dozen. The above is one of the comparisons brought out by a writer in a booklet, "Turning Eggs Into Chickens Into Dollars," issued by the Rayo Incubator Co., 1019 So. Thirteenth Street, Omaha, Neb. This booklet also tells how the Rayo Incubators will do the same work as the 12 hens at a cost of one gallon of oil, and thus save that \$3 worth of eggs. The booklet and sample of the only hatching chart in the world will be sent postpaid upon request to all who ask for it.

Seeds Twice Tested for Trueness to Type.

A well known seed grower is making an exceptional offer of flower and vegetable seeds which should be taken immediate advantage of by all who wish fine, big garden crops, and large, beautiful flowers. This offer is for six packages of quick-growing vegetable seeds and six packages of rarest, radiant flower seews for 20 cents, or six packages of vegetable seeds or flower seeds for 10 cents. In this vegetable selection there are offered one package each of Earliest Cabbage, Shorthorn Carrot, Early Market Cucumber, Prize Head Lettuce, Mixed Onion and Flashlight Radish. The flower selection consists of one package each of Radiant Sweet Peas, Elegant Asters, Gorgeous Eschscholtzias, Blue Cornflower, Brillant Popples, Sunny Cosmos. And all these will be sent upon the receipt of 20 cents. Seldom is such a generous opportunity offered to our readers. A catalog fully illustrating and explaining these and many other seeds will be sent free of charge if you write Salzer, 226 S. Eighth St., La Crosse, Wis.

write Salzer, 226 S. Eighth St., La Crosse, Wis.

Getting Plenty of Eggs During Winter.
That's the problem that faces every poultry raiser—hens have a knack of taking it easy during the winter when egg prices are away up. Dr. Gilbert Hess says he has solved the problem—he makes his biggest profits from his hens during the winter because he sees to it that the egg supply is plentiful. The doctor states that hens, being cooped up, deprived of exercise and the lack of green stuff, will not lay in the winter. The egg organs become dormant—inactive—and the hen consequently puts on fat instead of turning her feed into eggs. Being a poultry raiser of considerable success, Dr. Hess himself delved into the winter egg question many years ago. He was a veterinary scientist and a doctor of medicines also, and therefore was fully capable of finding where the trouble was and applying the remedy. He compounded a number of bitter tonics and well known correctives, proceeding on the idea that hens must have a tonic during the winter to tone up and invigorate the dormant egg organs and keep them healthy. His preparation is known as Dr. Hess' Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and is sold by over 28,000 dealers throughout the United States. Dr. Hess stands behind his Pan-a-ce-a with the most liberal guarantee we ever heard of. His message to your whole flock, and if it does not make them lay and keep them in healthy condition, he has authorized that dealer to refund your money.

Steadiness of Market for Poultry.

keep them in healthy condition, he has authorized that dealer to refund your money.

Steadiness of Market for Poultry.

Most always a farmer figures on feeding his corn crop to his hogs or cattle, and, therefore, it amounts to about the same thing as selling his corn crop as fat cattle or fat hogs. This is a condensed method that means at best a small per cent of profit. It is different with poultry. The amount of grain in proportion to the weight of the fowl is insignificant. To take it for a ten-year stretch, a pound of beef or pork costs twice as much as a pound of chicken meat, yet on the market a pound of chicken brings as much as two pounds of beef, besides the egg production. And then the grain, pork, beef, etc., are implements of speculation and combine and go up and down accordingly. It is not a question of drawing on imagination to settle the question of poultry profit. I have dealt in clear facts that are known to every one who stops to think a minute. Besides the lack of risk, there is more profits in chicks. The fellow that gets a big bunch of cattle is dependent on a corn crop. If it partly fails he loses all that he has made for two or three years back by having to buy at advanced prices to finish his hogs or cattle. It would scare many people stiff if they had to buy feed in order to finish a bunch of poultry. There is, however, a large packing house at Topeka, Kan., that has a capacity to feed 100,000 chickens at one time. They are making a specialty of eggs, butter and poultry, and they are growing wealthy. They feed chickens I days. They would rather feed them themselves than to have the raiser fatten them. They can do it and save money, but let me know when you can sell cattle or hogs that way and finish them as quickly. Our incubators are pretty evenly distributed over the map of the United States. Comparing them with the population I find the ratio quite uniform. With adapts itself to every locality and climate. If followed your instructions and advice closely and I have made good on the p

HEREFORD CATTLE

Star Breeding Farm

HEREFORD CATTLE **DUROC JERSEY HOGS**

FOR SALE. 20 TWO-YEAR-OLD BULLS 55 COMING TWO-YEAR-OLD BULLS 20 BIG STRONG YEARLING BULLS

All registered and sired by high-class herd bulls. A carload of cows and heifers with calves at foot or bred to drop calves early in the spring. Prices reasonable. Write, or come and see me.

Sam Drybread, Elk City, Kan.

LANDER'S

Brookside Herefords

Herd headed by Gay Lad 14th by the champion Gay Lad 6th and out of Princess 16th. Six yearling bulls and ten bull calves for sale, also seven yearling heifers, the best of breeding and choice individuals. Prices reasonable. Write or call.

WARREN LANDERS, Savannah, Missouri.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

Choice pigs, 10 to 16 weeks old, either sex. Sired by Robin Hood, Premier 2d, or Adam, a son of Rival's Lord Premier. Nothing but the very choicest specimens shipped. Price, registered, crated, F. O. B. here, one, \$20; two, \$35; three, \$50.

W. J. GRIST, Ozawkie, Kan.

40 - BERKSHIRE BOARS - 40 Cholera Proof (Hyper-Immunized)
Big and growthy. Ready for service.
Prices, \$25 to \$50.
SUTTON FARMS, Lawrence, Kansas.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

Crystal Herd O. I. C's

Headed by Frost's Buster 29745 by
Thea 30442. A few choice boars by
this great sire, \$25 while they last.
Will weigh 225 pounds and up. Bred
glits, March farrow, \$35 to \$50. Gilts
bred to Frost's Buster, Expectation, and
Illustration. They are the kind that
win the ribbons.
DAN WILCOX, Cameron, Mo.

WOLFE'S O. I. C. SWINE.

Large, prolific kind, March and April
boars, Gilts bred or open. Fall pigs. Prices
low. Pedigrees free. Write your wants.
D. W. WOLFE, Route 2, Carrollton, Mo.

O. I. C. SWINE Harry W. Haynes, Meriden, Kansas

Little Bras D'or Bridge, Cape Breton Island, N. S., expresses surprise that he got a nice bunch of lively chicks from eggs here and there that he says were stone cold, and the spring, all through, was extremely cold. It is merely a question of a good incubator. A good incubator is needed in a mild climate as well as in a cold one, though a poor machine, during steady weather and in a mild climate, will make some fairly good hatches. Think of this and think of what would happen if the weather took a sudden turn. It has always struck me that an average hatch was the real thing to look at—not in the class of accidental good hatches in warm climates. I want to average them all, beginners and experts. That way we get close to what you do on your own account, and not what would be possible if you were somewhere else. Again I say, poultry raising is a business for any climate. Don't let your location bother you. All locations, all climates, all weathers are alike to the Old Trusty.

Young Percherons for Sale.

Bruce Saunders, proprietor of the Banner Stock Farm, Holton, Kan., and owner of the great prize winning stallion, Inclues, offers a couple of very choice young stallions and one two-year-old filley. This stock is first-class and will be priced reasonably. Mr. Saunders also offers some choice jacks.

Black Langshans.

George M. Klusmire, our Jackson County Black Langshan specialist, offers eggs from two pens, also from his big flock of farm range birds. Mr. Klusmire has high scoring birds and has won the lion's share of premiums at leading shows the past few years. He has won in big shows over imported birds. There are over 150 hens on the place, so there are plenty of eggs. It will be well, however, to get your order in early. early.

early.

Jerseys Change Hands.

A. L. Wylie, of Clay Center, Kan., has bought the Nordstrom interest in the Golden Rule Jersey herd located at that place. Mr. Wylie's farm is just outside of the city limits. He will engage in the dairy business quite extensively. Complete records will be kept and one of the best herds in the state maintained. The herd consists of the herd bull, Cicero's Rochette Noble, and a half dozen select cows, all the rest having been sold at auction last fall. Cicero's Rochette Noble is one of the richest bred bulls anywhere in the West. His sire and dam were both imported, and he is closely related to some of the most noted show animals on the Island. Parties interested in Jerseys are invited to visit this herd at any time.

Amcoats Shorthorns.

S. B. Amcoats, a regular advertiser in Kansas Farmer, has some of the best bulls for sale that he has ever offered to the buying public. Most of them are of serviceable age and all are either pure Scotch or have a number of Scotch tops. Five or six of them range in age from eight to six teen months. They are in good breeding form and are the low blocky sort. Mr. Amcoats is all sold out on spring boars, but has some choice fall boars and gilts for sale. Write him about this stock.

150 BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA SOWS ALL IN RILEY COUNTY, KANSAS

KLEIN'S ANNUAL

POLAND CHINA BRED SOW SALE

At Farm Near Zeandale and St. George Kansas, Tuesday, February 17, 1914

45 - HEAD

This Is My Best Sale Offering.

25 Fall Yearlings, 5 Tried Sows and 15 Spring Gilts

The offering was sired largely by my 800-pound boar, Chief Price. Bred for spring farrow to three different boars-Black Jack by Mogul's Monarch, Bell Metal Again, and Chief Price.

Strictly big-type and good individuality. The blood of Expansion, Prince You Tell, Mogul's Monarch, and other noted sires. All gilts out of mature dams. Write for catalog. Stop at St. George and Zeandale, Kansas, hotels. Trains met at both places.

L. E. KLEIN,

ZEANDALE, KAN.

Auctioneers-Jas. T. McCulloch, Floyd Condray.

HARTER'S BIG POLAND SOWS

Sale at College Pavilion

Manhattan, Kan., Wed. Feb.,

40—HEAD OF THE HARTER KIND AT AUCTION—40 Everything Bred for Spring Farrow to My Boars, Long King, Gephert, and Harter's Long King.

Eighteen Tried Sows and Fall Yearlings. Twenty-two Spring Gilts, Mostly Sired by Long King.



Twelve of the best Fall Gilts and Tried Sows are by Mogul's Monarch. This is the last chance to buy his daughters, as he is dead.

This offering, taken as a whole, is a particularly uniform and useful one. A large per cent of the fall gilts and tried sows and a part of the spring gilts were sired by the great boar, Mogul's Monarch, and bred to Long King and Gephert, a pair of extra heavy-boned and well-fleshed sires, both of strong big-type breeding. My catalog gives all necessary information. Write for it and be my guest sale day, either as a buyer or spectator.

J. H. HARTER -:- -:- WESTMORELAND, KANSAS. Auctioneers-L. R. Brady, Jas. T. McCulloch, W. C. Curphey, Jesse Howell.

GRIFFITH'S IMMUNE POLAND CHINA **BRED SOW SALE** AT RILEY, KANSAS, FEBRUARY 19, 1914

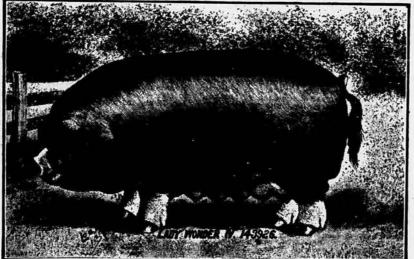
45 Head The Kind I Have Sold at Former Sales, and Immune as Usual.

Uniform and well grown out, and combining the blood of famous big hogs. Gilts are of January, February and March farrow.

Four extra choice Boars, sired by King of Kansas.

Two Gilts sired by A Wonder's Jumbo; four by Long King's Best. Others equally as good, sired by Big Bone Pete.

Eight Tried Sows, sired by Mastodon's Best, the great Collossus, and Big Bone Pete, and all related to the noted Wonder 700-pound sows.



Four Daughters of This Great Sow and Her Full Sister Go in the Sale. All tried sows and a part of the gilts are bred to my great young boar, King of Kansas, a son of Long King's Equal and out of a dam by A Wonder. Others to A Jumbo Wonder, a grandson of A Wonder and Long King's Equal. Write early for catalog. Parties attending sale stop at Riley and Leanardville, Kansas, hotels.

J. L. GRIFFITHS, RILEY, KANSAS Auctioneers—Jas. T. McCulloch, Floyd Condray.

BRED SOWS AT AUCTION

Leonardville, Kansas Friday, February, 20

32—HEAD OF STRICTLY TOPS, ALL IMMUNE—32 Three Tried Sows

Daughters of Chief Price Again, Big Bone Pete, and Commander.

Nine Big Fall Yearlings

Sired by Big Orange Again and Gritter's Surprise by Long Surprise.

Twenty Select Spring Gilts

Sired by the boars, Big Orange Again and Gritter's Surprise. They trace to and are mostly granddaughters of Chief Price Again, Big Chief, Jumbo Wonder, A Wonder, and Big Orange.

The Gilt division of this sale is especially attractive. I don't think there will be a better lot sold this season for both size and quality. Everything bred—the fall gilts and tried sows to the boars already mentioned, and the spring gilts to my young herd boars, Miller's Sioux Chief 1st and Miller's Sioux Chief 2d. Litter brothers sired by the great Sioux Chief and out of the noted sow, Lady Longfellow.

Catalog upon request. Parties attending sale stop at the Swingle House.

A. J. SWINGLE, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

Auctioneer—Jas. T. McCulloch.

JESSE JOHNSON will attend all four sales, send him bids in care of party making sale

C. S. NEVIUS & SONS' ANNUAL SALE OF SHORTHORNS

Tenth Event at Glenwood Farm MONDAY, FEB. 16, CHILES, KAN.



DOUBTLESS THE GREATEST SHOW AND BREEDING BULL EVER OFFERED AT AUCTION IN RECENT YEARS IN THE WEST, AS SHOWN BY HIS SHOW RECORD AND HIS GET.

Representing Prince Pavonia 207316, Searchlight 292031, Searchlight Jr. 337153, and Prince Valentine 4th 342179. All of best Scotch breeding. Bulls to head the best herds, breeding cows for the best herds, show cattle to please the best. In fact this lot is bred right and grown right to fit into any herd in which they may go. Ten bulls from 12 to 18 months old, of best Scotch breeding. Fifteen cows, mostly with calves at foot. These cows are of our best breeding cows that have produced high-class bulls or heifers. Twenty yearling and two-year-old heifers out of these cows, and others as good. Sale at farm in heated sale barn.

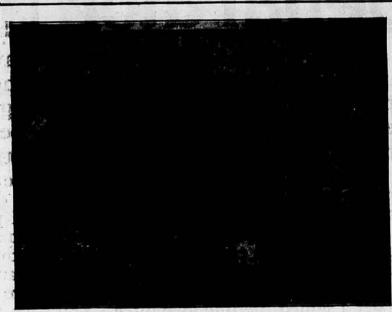
C. S. Nevius & Sons, Chiles, Kan.

Col. R. L. Harriman, Bunceton, Mo.; Col. John D. Snyder, Hutchinson, Kan NOTE THE HOG SALE THE 17TH.

BRED SOW SALE

February, 17, 1914

50 Head - Bred Sows - 50 Head



ONE OF THE NEVIUS KIND.

And all sired by or bred to the following herd boars: Designer, Major Look, Good Metal, and C. S. Equal by Long King's Equal. Sows are bred for March and April litters and are now showing to be in pig.

and are now showing to be in pig.

Catalogs are ready to mail out. Send for one today and arrange to attend my sale. If you cannot come, send a hid to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer, who will buy for you.

AUCTIONEER, R. L. HARRIMAN.

C. S. Nevius & Sons, Chiles, Kans.

PRIZE WINNING BLOOD

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

THURSDAY, FEB. 19, 1914 RICH HILL, MISSOURI 55-Big Boned Poland China Sows-55

It is not my desire to boast of what we have done in the show ring nor what we intend doing; but to fit and finish the heaviest and largest herd of State Fair and American Royal class herd champions and grand champions of 1913 is by no means an easy job. It is an honor that I never hoped to attain when I started into business a few years ago, but after all, the rounds to the top of the ladder were not so difficult to climb, especially when I once got into the family of State Fair Champions. I cannot exactly claim all of this honor, for as I look at the show record I find the breeding I have has been doing this for many years, and as "like begets like" and blood will tell, etc., I should not have been surprised when I came home with a few less than 100 prizes in the fall campaign down through the State Fair circuit.

EVERY HOG IN MY HERD IS IMMUNE.

In looking over the pedigree and the history of King Hadley, my herd hog and greatest State Fair champion of 1913, I see his old sire, Big Hadley, has sired more winners than any one Poland China boar. Not only was Big Hadley a corking show hog, but for twenty generations with a few exceptions they have been prize winners.

King Hadley, like his sire, has been for two years siring State Fair and American winners. Notice what he and his three litter sisters did this fall in the shows, winning herds, class and championships and grand championships in all of the shows.

King John 64099 won in the senior yearling class more prizes in 1913 at the State Fairs and American Royal, but was hardly able to beat King Hadley in the sweep-stakes and grand championship, but he was among the last with the judges to leave the show ring each time, and once or twice I really felt as if he would win the laurels from the King.

The third male that these sows are bred to is King Blain, Jr. While we did not fit this great hog for the show, he is not without honor, as he sired my class and herd sows that were so successful in winning under one year, and he has for his sire King Blain. Every breeder in Kansas and Missouri knows all about King Blain.

My sows that I am offering in this sale are all bred to these three males, and I invite the closest inspection to their breeding and show records. Compare them with the best and see how they score for blood.

My catalog is tabulated and you are welcome to one. Drop me a card with your name and address on it and I will mail one to you.

If you can't come and you want to get in line and get prize-winning blood, send your order to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer, who will buy for you.

W. Z. BAKER,

Rich Hill, Mo.

AUCTIONEERS—Beard, Sparks and Robbins.

RICH HILL, MISSOURI.

JOSEPH L DVORAK'S PUBLIC SALE

Tuesday, February, 17, 1914
AT MY FARM NEAR
MARION, KANSAS



GALLANT, IMPORTED PERCHERON AT HEAD OF LINE, GOES IN SALE. THIS HORSE WAS FIRST PRIZE WINNER AT MICHIGAN STATE FAIR.

Seven imported Percheron mares, 3 to 8 years old; two imported stallions, 5 to 7 years old; two home-bred stallions, 2 and 3 years old; two mare colts; one home-bred stallion, 5 years old; one home-bred stallion 3 years old; two home-bred stallions, 2 years old; one home-bred stallion, 1 year old; four stud colts.

All my horses are extra good and are regular producers, guaranteed to be breeders.

Forty head of registered Poland China hogs, bred sows and gilts, the big medium kind.

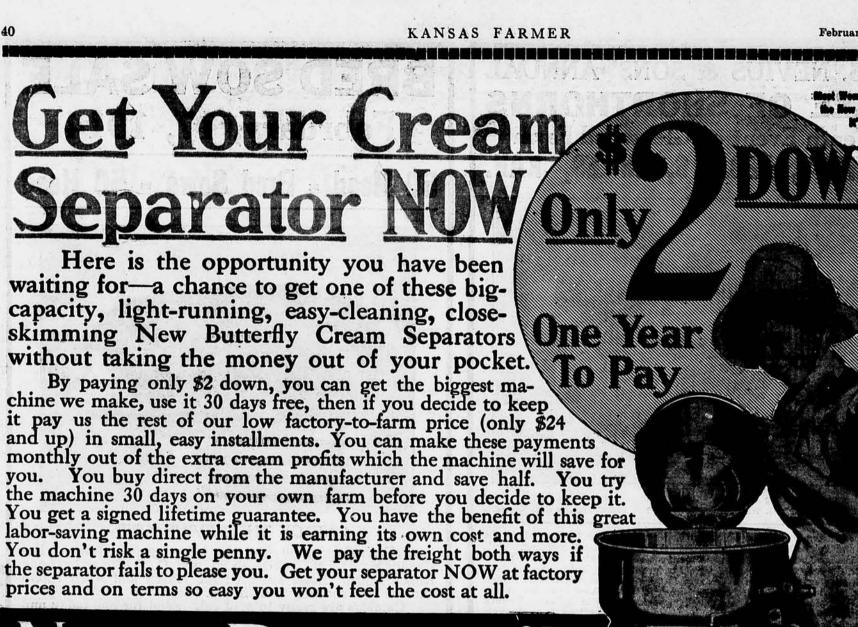
Thirty head of cattle, cows and heifers.

Write me for further information, but come to my sale.

There will be some bargains for you.

Joseph L. Dvorak, Marion, Kansas

COL. LAFE BURGER, AUCTIONEER.



New Butterfly Cream Separators

will make you \$10 to \$15 a year more profit from every cow you own. They are handsome, high-grade, durable ma-The most modern and convenient separator you can buy. No other separator costs more to make, has so many patented improvements or gives you as much value for your money. We will prove this on your own farm, or no sale. Thousands are in daily use all over the United States. Read the letter at right.

Free Trial Lifetime Guarantee

Fill out the coupon below—mail it to us right away for free catalog folder. Get our big special offer on the five sizes of machines we make, so you can pick out the one that exactly suits your requirements. We will ship it to you on our easy payment terms of only \$2 down and let you try it 30 days on your own farm. When the 30 days are up, if for any reason you are not pleased—if you don't prefer the New Butterfly to any other separator you ever saw or used—just return the machine to us. We will pay the freight both ways and refund your first payment.

You won't be out a single penny.

Every New Butterfly Separator is granted and the same and the same

Every New Butterfly Separator is guaranteed against defects in material and workmanship, regardless of how many years you have used it. No other separator manufacturer will give you this signed

—according to size. We make two styles and five sizes of the New Butterfly Separator. Our Free Catalog Folder describes all of them. lifetime guarantee.

Albaugh-Dover Co., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: The New Butterfly
Cream Separator works fine and we
are well pleased with it in every respect. We are especially pleased with
its light running and easy cleaning.
It is the easiest cleaned machine in
the neighborhood, and there are all
kinds here. Yours truly,

CHARLES BONHAM.
R. No. 6, Harrison, Ohio

Every machine we build is beautifully finished throughout and

guaranteed a lifetime. Note these special features: No disks to wash and rust out. The New Butterfly Skimming Device is complete in one piece—made of aluminum—the "everlasting," easy-cleaning metal. Shelby Seamless Steel Bowl—phosphor bronze bearings, vertical shafts, adjustable cream platter, ratchet crank, self-draining bowl, low-down self-draining milk supply tank, closed bottom, open milk and cream spouts, oil-bathed ball-bearings, and many other explusives features. ings, and many other exclusive features.

Our Big Illustrated Catalog Folder

tells all about this wonderful machine, contains letters from many users, shows large colored illustrations, pictures the machine in use; shows how every part is made, and tells you all about our factory-to-farm self-earning separator plan. Fill out the coupon at left—mail it to us today for the Free Catalog Folder and BIG SPECIAL OFFER.

BAUGH-DOVER CO. 2181 Marshall Blvd.

....... This Coupon

Albaugh-Dover Co., 2191 Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Please send me at once your big colored Catalog Folder, with full description, illustrations, factory prices and self-earning, easy-payment terms on the New Butterfly

Cream Separator. I keep...