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For the improvement



of the Farm and Home

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GLENWOOD CANNING CLUB

Co-Operation Through Canning Club Puts New Life in Rural Church

Address by Mrs. J. M. Timmons, President of the Club, During Farm and Home Week, Manhattan

IN HIS calls through the county, P. H. Ross, county agricultural agent, came to our neighborhood and finding us interested in canning, told us of Otis E. Hall, state club leader, and soon a meeting was arranged at which Mr. Hall explained the club work as carried on by the mother-daughter clubs. As a result of this meeting the Glenwood Mother-Daughter Canning Club was organized in June, 1915. We began with 12 teams.

After we were organized, Mr. Hall gave a canning demonstration at the Glenwood Church for which the club was named. Great interest was taken from the first and the meetings which were held once a month were a success in a social way as well as instructive. At our demonstration we canned a few jars of whatever was in season. County Agent Ross attended a number of the meetings and gave us much assistance. We always invited all who were interested and always some who were not members were present, and many of these women have canned vegetables successfully.

In September of that year a picnic was held which was attended by many besides the members of the club, including Mr. Hall and County Agent Ross. A demonstration was given in the morning, followed by dinner. The afternoon was given over to a social time.

In November we had our first exhibit at the church, which consisted of about 400 jars. Much interest was aroused by this exhibit and when it was time to plan for the coming year, the interest had grown to such an extent that it became necessary to organize on a new plan. Our membership increased to sixty, including women and girls over a territory of eight or ten miles and representing three school districts. We have six officers—two in each neighborhood. Getting together, becoming acquainted and working together with a common aim—that of encouraging co-operation among the communities, I consider one of the finest things in the club work. Many are our neighbors and friends whom we scarcely knew before and we are becoming one big community instead of three. Our girls are being brought up to take more interest in their homes and work and are proud of their knowledge of canning.

There is much more to the club work than putting products in jars. It brings us in close touch with the Kansas State Agricultural College and we are constantly receiving new ideas for improving our methods of work along many lines besides canning, and which we will take up in our next year's work. We have held regular meetings during the year, sometimes canning, and sometimes arranging an all-day picnic to which we invited all who could attend. The most important of these picnics was held last September, when we invited the members of the Commercial Club of Leavenworth to take dinner with us. One hundred twenty-five of them came, bringing along a brass band. There was also a large crowd of farmers and their families, and a time long to be remembered was enjoyed by all. Edward C. Johnson, director of extension of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Mr. Hall, and I. N. Chapman, who succeeded Mr. Ross as county agricultural agent, were present and gave talks. A moving

picture man was also there and took many pictures of the club work.

Early in October a team was sent to Easton, Kansas, to assist County Agent Chapman in organizing a club at that place. Fifty-four joined at that time and they now have ninety-four members. There are two other mother-daughter clubs in the county, and one union club which is composed of members in both Leavenworth and Atchison counties and is under the joint direction of the county agents of both counties.

Later in October we put on an exhibit of 1,700 jars during the Fall Festival at Bonner Springs in Wyandotte County, and gave demonstrations during two days. Moving pictures were also taken there. Much interest was aroused. A farm bureau has been organized in Johnson County and it is only a question of time until there will be a farm bureau and county agricultural agent in Wyandotte County also. We secured a flat premium of \$60 from the Bonner Springs people.

In December our exhibit was taken to Leavenworth where it was on display for three days. A special car was provided by the Commercial Club for the exhibit, also for the members of the club, and all expenses were paid while in Leavenworth. Twenty-three hundred jars were shown there. O. H. Benson, national leader of the boys' and girls' clubs of the thirty-three Northern and Western States, President H. J. Waters of the Kansas Agricultural College, Dean Johnson, Mr. Hall and Mr. Ross were

present and gave addresses which we all greatly enjoyed. A novel feature of this meeting was that we had the unusual privilege of seeing ourselves as others see us, in the moving picture reel of the canning club.

Many good things have grown out of the club work. One, destined to be of great importance, is a community club composed of the members of the farm bureau. Many members have been added to the club through the interest in the canning club. This new club will include men, boys and girls, and will take up things of interest along agricultural lines and will co-operate in many ways to the mutual advantage of all.

A recent meeting of this community club will show how the community spirit works. The church was used, as it is for all such meetings in our community. We had two speakers from the agricultural college who had attended the farmers' institute during the day. County Agricultural Agent Chapman opened the meeting with a song service, which he led in a rousing fashion. This was followed by addresses from both speakers, and after this program a pie social was given by the Glenwood Aid Society. Mr. Thompson, one of the speakers, auctioned off the pies, and I am sure he would make a most successful auctioneer. It was the most enjoyable pie social we have ever had.

In November the Community Club held another meeting. Revival services had been in progress for some time but

the club date had previously been set and Walter Burr, who is at the head of the community welfare work of the extension division of the agricultural college, was the speaker. Dr. Heath, our pastor, who is greatly interested in the club work being carried on in the community and whose definition of community spirit is "religion put to work", turned the meeting over to the club and co-operated with Mr. Burr and Mr. Chapman. The most successful meeting was the result. Good music was furnished by some young people from the high school of a nearby town, who gave their services.

In connection with the church and club work, I would like to tell you something of what has been done in the way of building up the church. Five years ago the Glenwood Church had been abandoned for two years. After many efforts during several years it was closed and dropped from the Conference. At this, the minister on the charge to which Glenwood belonged, having the missionary spirit, decided to try to build up the church. It was in a state of complete dilapidation. The tower was not safe, the plaster was off in many places, and windows were out. It took courage to undertake such a task, and yet this man went from house to house raising the money, and men of all denominations gave. When enough money had been raised, the minister put on overalls, and without any thought of pay, worked day after day in an effort to make the church fit for services. He spent the whole day on the job, carrying his lunch with him. An aid society was organized and undertook to raise money to plaster the church. This was done, the walls were decorated and the woodwork painted. The young people of the neighborhood became interested and raised money to buy a piano. Carpets, stoves, and lights were installed. This church which was unused for two years, is now as attractive a country church as can be found, and is the community center for a large scope of territory.

We had many difficulties and many discouragements, and one so great that we could hardly bear it. The man with a missionary spirit was sent to a larger field, and one with none at all succeeded him, and he was so unwilling to act as our pastor that he did so only because he was told he must do it, and we just managed to hold on. It was during this time, however, that the canning club was organized, composed of the women of the aid society with a few others, and the community began to grow stronger. The past year a pastor who is in every way fitted to work with the club, has been with us, and the church has grown stronger, many new members have been added, and the church is in a financial condition second to none in the district to which we belong.

This is an outline of the work being done by church and club, and I feel that we have only begun. There are so many things we can do under the direction of the college extension work, that I can see a great future before us if we continue to co-operate, and co-operation is, after all, the secret of achievement. In closing I want to quote O. H. Benson on the definition of achievement as he gave it in his address at Leavenworth—"Get into the game, stay in the game, and complete the game."



GLENWOOD CHURCH, WHERE CANNING CLUB MEETS

Your Opportunity In Oil

Read Every Word of This---and Act

Never before, so far as we know, have the farmers of Kansas been given an opportunity to invest in an established, operating oil company. Here is one that is RIGHT NOW paying big dividends, and the stock will probably greatly advance in price during the next few months. This advertisement is being inserted at the urgent request of a representative of KANSAS FARMER, who said:

"You are about to offer to bankers and conservative investors what is undoubtedly a wonderful opportunity. I believe there are hundreds of good business men getting our paper who will realize that this is a high class investment offer. Won't you, as a favor to me, permit KANSAS FARMER to have the same privilege as bankers and others who are on the 'inside'?"

For the above reason we decided to let our copy appear in KANSAS FARMER, and not confine ourselves, as we usually do, to the financial pages of high grade dailies and banking papers.

WHO WE ARE

The Tulsa Securities Corporation are Investment Bankers, handling only high-grade, safe, dividend-paying stocks, bonds, and like securities. It numbers among its clients bankers, lawyers, big business men and other investors who accept its word as final in matters pertaining to advisable investments. We

firmly believe that if you make an initial investment with us in the securities of the OKMULGEE PRODUCING & REFINING COMPANY that your profits and your success will be so great that you will look to us for further gilt-edge investments. This Okmulgee offer is a ground-floor, inside opportunity.

Important and Startling Features of the Okmulgee Producing and Refining Company

1. The Okmulgee Producing & Refining Company is the consolidation of seven established, dividend-paying oil companies.
2. The company operates its own wells, pipe lines, refinery, and markets its own products.
3. Three of the seven companies in the consolidation paid one hundred per cent (100%) dividends during the year 1916.
4. The company is now paying 10 per cent dividends, but is earning sufficient to pay 65 per cent on all outstanding stock, and this is being done with only one-tenth of the holdings developed.
5. The company owns free and clear over 8,960 acres of proven oil and gas leases in the choicest fields of Oklahoma. Now owns 53 producing wells and a fully equipped modern refinery.
6. Present oil production is 1,700 barrels per day. Refinery capacity, 1,000 barrels per day. Average daily profits, \$3,150, equal to \$1,149,750 per year.
7. Twelve new wells are being drilled each month, which assures constantly increasing production and much larger earnings.
8. As to the value of the leases. The company recently refused an offer of \$700,000 for 200 acres of the 8,960 acres owned.

Why, How, and When Stock Is Offered

Why This issue of stock is made in order to secure additional valuable leases in the field. To increase the refinery capacity, and rush the work of bringing in new wells. Only 10 per cent of the holdings are now developed.

How You can secure stock only through the Tulsa Securities Corporation by mail or telegraph. No stock salesmen are employed, or agents, as the excellence of this type of investment makes salesmen and other methods used by the faker unnecessary.

When Before the stock in the Okmulgee Company was advertised, bankers heard rumors of it, and we received not less than 30 telegrams asking for particulars, or making definite reservations. We firmly believe that before March 10 all stock will be subscribed. For this reason we urge immediate action.

While this may be considered as an ADVANCE OFFERING, it is subject to prior sale or withdrawal without notice. Reservations may be made by telegram, at our expense. Letter of application must be accompanied by certified check or draft covering full amount of purchase.

Show This To Your Banker---Ask His Advice

OKMULGEE PRODUCING & REFINING COMPANY

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of Delaware)

CAPITAL STOCK.	
Authorized Capital Stock	\$5,000,000
Issued and Outstanding	1,750,000

Present Annual Earning Capacity, \$1,149,750.

TRANSFER AGENT—Empire Trust Co., 120 Broadway, New York. REGISTRAR—Security Transfer & Registrar Co., 66 Broadway, New York. All Common Stock. Par Value Five Dollars. Fully Paid and Non-Assessable. No Preferred Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages or Other Indebtedness Except Current Accounts.

Having Placed a Large Part of This Issue, We Now Offer the Unsold Portion at \$6 per Share

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

E. W. KIMBLEY, President (Director First National Bank of Okmulgee, Okla.)
J. M. MOELLENDICK, Vice-President (In Charge of Machinery and Equipment).

G. A. SIMONS, Vice-President (In Charge of Production).
J. P. COOK, Treasurer (President Guaranty State Bank of Okmulgee).
H. H. HAY, Secretary.

EASILY AND QUICKLY TURNED INTO CASH

Application is being made to list the securities of the Okmulgee Producing & Refining Company on the New York, Boston, Chicago and Kansas City Exchanges. Listed stocks have a quick sales value—can be converted into cash—at any time. This is an extremely desirable feature and is found in Government Bonds, Railroad Securities, etc.

FOR FUTURE DEALINGS

If you are not in a position just now to take advantage of this opportunity, and think that you may be in the market for a desirable investment in the near future, write us to that effect. We keep ourselves thoroughly posted on securities at all times, and will gladly give you our very best advice on investments. Our advice is free and absolutely impartial.

Tulsa Securities Corporation

510 SOUTH MAIN STREET

TULSA, OKLAHOMA

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PRACTICAL HIGH SCHOOL WORK

Students of the Mankato High School, Jewell County, enrolled in the agricultural and domestic science courses, won a number of the prizes offered in Farm and Home Week contests at the agricultural college. Paul Russell, Mankato, won first prize in beef cattle judging, second in hog judging, and third in dairy cattle judging. Smythe McMullen, Mankato, stood second in dairy cattle judging. Roy Crangle, Mankato, was first in corn judging. Thelma Green, Mankato, won first prize Class B, girls' sewing club display.

The members of the faculty of this high school are trying to make industrial education the basis of the work. They realize that many of the boys and girls do not have opportunity to go to college and a great many more do not finish college, so they are endeavoring to make the courses as practical as possible.

The course in agriculture is being taught along the seasonal lines. It is divided into fall, winter, and spring work on the farm. In this way the student who lives on a farm has a chance at the theory before the actual work begins on the farm. The work is put before the student in the form of theory, demonstrations, and laboratory work. Individual project work is being started among the students for the summer. Agricultural students taking manual training courses are building model gates, hog houses, poultry houses, ice houses, hay barns, etc.

Domestic science is taught in the same manner. Practice cooking, sewing, canning, etc., is the basis of the work.

SUCCESSFUL LIVE STOCK MEETING

The things most emphasized at the two-day live stock meeting held in Fredonia Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, were building up the soil, good live stock and especially cattle on every farm, improving and maintaining pastures, marketing through live stock all rough feed grown, and through the whole program a constant pointing out of live stock farming as the most profitable and safest type to follow for that part of the state.

The Southern Kansas Live Stock Association planned this meeting. The motto which appears on the letter head of this association is "More and Better Live Stock." This association has been holding an annual conference for several years. These meetings have been bringing together the growers of both dairy and beef cattle and producers of sheep and hogs.

It is generally admitted that the soil in this part of the state presents some peculiar problems. More commercial fertilizer is being used in Southeast Kansas than in any other part of the state. The most successful farmers of the section who are backing the organization, realize that the exclusive use of commercial fertilizers without growing live stock will eventually be ruinous to the farms. They have learned from experience that the use of live stock in conjunction with commercial fertilizers and proper rotation of crops, will build up the soil from a fertility standpoint.

It has been recognized that live stock men will meet with some obstacles in developing the business, but these are such as can be successfully overcome, and the purpose of the meetings that are being held is to work out plans suitable to the conditions.

The first day was devoted mainly to the subject of dairying. There is no other type of live stock farming that will so quickly build up the soil as will dairying. The second day was devoted to the growing of beef cattle. Carl G. Elling, who for several years has been district agricultural agent for this section of the state, discussed the subject of "Type as a Factor in Beef Production." Mr. Elling called attention to the fact that some of our largest and most successful breeders of pure-bred cattle are putting into the feed lot quite a number of animals eligible to registration because they do not come up to their type and standard of excellence. In their business the pure-bred "scrub" is unworthy of being allowed to reproduce

itself. These culls even if pure-bred are not of the type and standard which these breeders have found to be most profitable. This shows that quality in the cattle business as well as in other lines, is coming to the front. Every breeder should welcome the fact that the day of the "scrub" is passing and that the sooner the producers of inferior cattle fall in line with these leaders in the cattle business, the better for them. It is the inevitable course to success as the price of land increases. This is a particularly timely warning for Southeast Kansas, where the quality of the stock can be greatly improved and profits thereby increased.

Every feeder knows that there is a certain type of beef animal which puts on more finish and quality, brings the highest price and consequently is the most profitable. This is the type which the great breeders have found fits best into farming on high-priced land.

In these days of strong demands for quality it is not enough that a feeder make good gains, but the type and quality must be present or the finished animal will not bring a choice price. Good breeding, good individuality, and good feeding go together and bring the best profits.

Uniformity in type is very important. Specialization, standardization and commercialization tend to greater profits in beef production. The scrub lacking in uniformity of type cannot be standardized.

The various stock shows and fairs are doing a lot of good and afford excellent opportunities for studying the best types of beef cattle. The low-down, blocky type with good spring of rib, well meated down on the hind quarters, with a wide, short head, plenty of size, constitution and quality, is the type that wins in the feed lot.

KANSAS LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION

The annual convention of the Kansas State Live Stock Association will be held in Wichita from February 27 to March 1 inclusive.

There has been a demand for concerted action among the live stock producers along various lines the past few years, and the result has been a rapidly increasing membership in the Kansas Association. This organization is always alert and responsive to the needs of the cattle man, hog man, sheep man and horse man. For this reason it draws its membership from the farmers and stockmen of six of the greatest live stock states in the Union, namely, Kansas, Missouri, Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, and New Mexico.

A strong program has been prepared for the meeting to be held in Wichita next week. Every phase of the live stock industry will be covered and careful consideration will be given to the problems of the business.

WHAT IS KANSAS LAND WORTH?

Some people are never satisfied anywhere. The grass always looks a little greener on the other side of the fence. This applies to some who are farming in Kansas.

A few weeks ago we told of the results secured by boys and girls in the square rod contests in this state. One girl, whose story we printed in full, made her garden return a net profit at the rate of \$3,256 an acre.

"When an acre of Kansas land, gardened by a girl, brings a net profit of \$3,256," says 'The Breeders' Gazette,' "the query may well be raised as to the worth of such an acre. But many a young man would be disposed to question what would be the worth of such a girl. The garden and the girl were the essential factors in winning the annual Kansas square-rod garden contest. This record only led by about \$20, so closely were the leaders balanced. An acre of Florida muck land has yielded \$3,000 in one lettuce crop, with other crops to come on. It by no means follows that all acres in those two states are as productive, or that the price of land can be based on the growth of garden truck. As proving possibilities, however, the figures are suggestive. And so far as

we fall short of the possibilities, we limit our usefulness to the world. This is not to say that all should grow garden truck, as man shall not live by vegetables alone, but it is a strong intimation that we lose much by careless or too extensive cultivation."

DAIRY AND POULTRY TRAIN

How to make dairy farming and poultry production more profitable will be the subjects discussed and demonstrated by the speakers who will accompany the Santa Fe dairy and poultry train, which will cover the lines of that road in Eastern Kansas from March 6 to March 31 inclusive. One hundred and five cities and towns will be visited.

The train will carry dairy exhibits, including cattle of the breeds best adapted to Kansas. One car will be devoted to poultry exhibits, and three lecture coaches will be included in the train of eight cars.

The territory to be covered is well adapted to dairying and poultry. H. M. Bainer, agricultural and industrial agent for the Santa Fe Railway, will be in active charge of the train, which will be run under supervision of C. L. Seagraves, industrial commissioner for the Santa Fe at Chicago.

Kansas is capable of becoming an even greater dairy state than Wisconsin, the premier dairy commonwealth of the Union. The Kansas farmer can realize a bigger profit than the Wisconsin farmer. Climate here does not necessitate cattle being housed so long in winter and the producer has an assured market for dairy and poultry products.

Kansas is better adapted to the two big dairy crops, alfalfa and corn, than Wisconsin. Prof. O. E. Reed, head of the dairy division of the Kansas Agricultural College, who will be on the train as a speaker a part of the time, has made many visits to Wisconsin, and he reports that Wisconsin farmers are feeding Kansas alfalfa and are making a big profit from the finished product. Naturally, alfalfa from this state costs much more in Wisconsin than here, and if Kansas farmers grow their own alfalfa, as practically all of them do, the feed cost here is far below that in Wisconsin.

A flock of three or four hundred hens and a herd of ten average good dairy cows will add, easily, \$1,000 a year to the income of the average farm in the territory over which this train will run.

We would urge that farmers in the sections visited by this train attend the lectures and study the exhibits. We will publish the detailed itinerary of the trip next week.

BURNING PASTURES INJURES GRASS.

Kansas farmers should pay more attention to pasture management in order to realize fair interest on the valuation of their property. Ralph Kenney of the Kansas Experiment Station, who is investigating the problem of pasture improvement, spoke on this subject to the farmers at Manhattan, Farm and Home Week. He called attention to the fact that many farmers follow the practice of burning over their pastures early in the spring in order to get rid of the dead, coarse, unpalatable grass stalks left over from the previous year's grazing. They have found by experience that cattle do better early in the grazing season upon pastures so treated. The young, tender, succulent plants make more rapid growth and cattle find it more accessible than when mixed with the dry growth left.

While better results in pasturing are obtainable early in the season on burned-over fields, the ultimate effect upon the stand of grass, and especially of the choice forage stand, is bound to be bad. The burning cannot help but destroy the crowns of many of the plants, and also much of the seed that might have been dropped the previous year, as well as any young plantlets just starting. A part of this damage is overcome, however, by burning before the crowns and the soil have become thoroughly dry, thus preventing close burning.

BREEDING PERCHERON HORSES

Ancestry of Stallion Important. Horses From Best Families Give Best Results

IN time of peace, I am like you, a breeder of Percherons, and for this reason I was invited to address you. My father was also a breeder, and President of the Societe Percheronne of France. Born and raised among Percherons in Le Perche, amid farmers, I am glad to find myself with you today. It is with great pleasure that I shall let you know what we are doing on the other side of the water, both in the interest of France and Le Perche. If my country is now a battlefield, it is, however, necessary to think of to-morrow, and to make you familiar with our breeding industry and our resources for the future.

First, I must tell you about the horses I have seen in this country. Fourteen years ago, I first visited the United States, and for the last twenty-eight months I have been back on inspection work for my government. I found a great improvement in the breeding establishments, and I was surprised at the quality of the horses. In the beginning the needs of the war had compelled us to buy cavalry horses. We found them in Montana, Wyoming and Texas; a few in the east; that is, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. Unfortunately, the western horses were a little wild and small. Later, our needs were especially for artillery and transport horses. Particularly in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and in the western states, Oregon and Washington, we found very good artillery horses.

PERCHERONS GOOD ARTILLERY HORSES

I must also say, that the horses we like best for artillery service are those having Percheron blood. I do not say so because I am from Le Perche, but it is also the opinion of all the English, Italian and Belgian commissions. Nearly all these commissions can tell you by the qualities and defects of each horse presented, of what descent it is, whether Percheron of Le Perche or of Clyde or Belgian. The English have even demanded in their contracts a certain proportion of horses with Percheron blood. All horses of Percheron blood have plenty of energy and action. They are the ideal horses for field artillery. * * * I visited several Percheron breeding establishments in the United States and Canada. I found very good mares and stallions, as good as we have them at home, since they were imported. The foals, at their birth, also seemed to me, as to quality, nearly equal to those born in my country. * * * Generally speaking, I believe that the home-bred is not so big as the horse born in Le Perche. * * * In Chicago, where I was at the International Show two months ago, I saw a class of aged Percheron horses quite extraordinary, the like of which I had not seen anywhere, not even in France. All were imported. The other classes had certainly a few good horses, but in small proportion.

The allies have bought nearly a million horses in the United States, mostly artillery. The artillery horses that we buy are from 1100 to 1200 pounds in weight, many of them are of Percheron descent, while among the heavy artillery, or transport horses, which must weigh more than 1300 pounds, are found horses from all breeds. But, even in this class, we prefer descendants from Percherons, because with their bulk and heavy bones they always have energy and action which are not found in the descendants from the other breeds. They can trot, and even gallop, causing many of my fellow officers in active service to say: "Those horses are extraordinary; they gallop like thoroughbreds." They even go farther and say that all grey horses (which proves that they are related to Percherons) are acceptable. It is true, I am sure, that it is in this color that we find the greater proportion of our best horses. Unfortunately, we cannot accept them all, because the grey horse is too visible on the battle-field. The war will not last forever, and when the grey colts, which are born now, will reach the age when they can be sold, then the demand will not be for war horses, and at this time they will take grey horses indifferently. Again, nothing is more beautiful than a fine team of dapple-grey horses. I have seen, among others, the Fire Department of Buffalo, which uses almost exclusively

Address by Louis Aveline, French Army Horse Inspector. Before the Kansas Draft Horse Breeders Association, Manhattan, Feb. 9

magnificent grey horses, which attracts the attention of everybody in the streets. The South Americans, who are also good customers for Le Perche, do not buy anything but grey horses, claiming that they stand better the work and the heat.

SOIL AND CLIMATE OF LE PERCHE

I have traveled all over the United States and I have found that the States of Iowa, Illinois, Kansas and Nebraska come nearer to Le Perche as to soil, and the crops are about the same. The temperature in Le Perche, however, is more even; not so hot in summer; not so cold in winter. We seldom have any snow or frost, but always heavy rainfalls. I have seen rain for months and months. The summers are often very rainy, and we have a good deal of trouble in harvesting our hay. But we need rain for our pastures. After we have had sunshine for a week we always clamor for rain. Breeding being the specialty of the country, we must have fine pastures, and in order to have fine pastures we must have rain. Furthermore, the rain almost entirely drives away the flies, which trouble you so much here.

The soil is heavier. The main part of Le Perche is the valley of l'Huisne, crossed by the river of the same name. It would be difficult to find a soil which may equal it. An acre sold up to \$1,000. The area of Le Perche is about 70 miles in length and 60 miles in width. It is a very hilly country. The pastures and the fields are separated by thick natural hedges and the pastures are planted with apple trees. The valleys are always meadows, and the hills are artificial pastures or fields under cultivation. The property is very much subdivided in Le Perche. Most of the farms have an average of 100 acres, half pasture, half culture. Breeding is then the specialty of this part.

FRENCH BREEDING METHODS

In France, breeding is not conducted as it is in America. It is taken up in districts. In the South, they raise the thoroughbred and Arabian breeds, in the East and North, the draft horses, in the North-West the coachers, in Le Perche, the Percheron horses. Each district has its specialty. In Le Perche you will not find, as in America, breeders keeping both stallions and mares. The man who sells to the exporters, and whom we shall call the stallioner, has not even the mares. The mares are on the little farmer's land. At breeding time, stallions, belonging to the people who make a specialty to sell for export, are taken from one farm to another for the breeding which begins about February 1 and is kept up until June 25. A farmer with a 100 or 120-acre farm could do all his work with three or four mares, but he always has five or six, so that they do not work too much. The proportion of mares in foal, with this daily but not excessive work, is about 75 per cent. The colts then are born between February and June. The mare keeps on working up to the day of foaling. For about a week after the birth of the colt, the mare is kept with him in the stable. Then she goes back to work, being out about two hours in the morning and two hours in the afternoon. As soon as the colt is a few weeks old, and there comes

a less rainy day, (I stated above that we have heavy rainfalls,) they place the mare when she has no work to do, in the pasture with her colt, and as soon as the weather is a little better, they are left outside day and night. The colt is taken in only during the working hours of the mare. There is no time, no age to begin to feed the colt. When the mare is working, she has oats when she comes back from her work. The colt begins to eat by himself, and after he has reached a certain age, the farmer takes advantage of the absence of the mother to give extra food to the colt, mostly oats. After that time the colt is never without oats.

PREPARATION FOR EXPORT

Some farmers and particularly the stallioners who prepare the horses for export, buy those foals, males only. Each big stallioner knows practically all the mares in the country. He knows by which stallion she has been served, he knows the line on the dam's and on the sire's side, and he buys those foals from the farmer. The price is pretty high. We pay sometimes as much as \$400.00 for them, but they are taken to the stallioner's farm only when they are six months old, at weaning time. The stallioner has a large farm, mostly grass, the area of which varies from 400 to 500 acres. After the colts are weaned, they are placed in those pastures, by lots of about ten according to the size of the pasture. They are fed on oats, twice a day. The oats are given under a shed, but the colts are never locked up. They go about as they like. From that time, they stay outside day and night until they are 30 months old, when they are sold for exportation.

Before delivering his colt to the stallioner, the farmer must have it branded under the supervision of the Societe Hippique Percheronne. This brand is SP on the neck. At the time of branding, the description of the colt is taken, and its pedigree made. All this is done under the care of the Societe Percheronne. * * * The maximum of registrations has reached about 7,000 head, counting both sexes per year. Each Percheron horse is then so branded before the age of six months, as a guarantee of its purity of blood. I insist on the fact that a very great importance should be given to this brand. It is a guarantee, it is a trade mark. The Societe Percheronne has imposed this brand in order to avoid all frauds.

After weaning time the colt is given about six pounds of oats every day in two feeds. The ration is increased to about fifteen pounds as he grows older. We always give crushed oats, as it is better digested by the colt. During winter, grass being scarce, we give plenty of hay to the colts under the sheds. The fillies are always kept by the farmer to take the place of the mares. He weans them himself, leaves them in the pastures until they are two years old, and then he begins to put them to work. When they are three years old, they can take the place of older mares, because when the mares, at a certain age, are not in foal or do not produce any more, or are not of an exceptional line of breeding, they are sold as draft horses, either at home

or abroad. Switzerland, Italy and even Germany used to buy them in great quantities before the war. That is why the farmer in our country never has very old mares on hand. His stock is constantly renewed. We claim that an animal of young or middle age produces better than an old one. Many of those young fillies are also sold for exportation. But we claim in Le Perche, that those exported mares, used as breeding mares, do not yield the same quality of foals as at home. It may be exaggerated, but our pretension is that there is no place quite equal to Le Perche to produce the Percheron horse. Although the climate and soil of certain states of the Union are somewhat similar to those of my country, I believe that you will never be able to create another Le Perche.

TYPE AFFECTED BY CLIMATE

Certain critics, however, and also certain Americans have claimed that with grass, oats and a little bran, it is possible to produce good Percheron horses anywhere. This is not entirely true, for you can see for yourselves that horses do not reproduce themselves alike in all countries. In certain localities you find them bigger, in other localities they are smaller. Besides, the deep influence of climate and soil, even on individuals, is a well known fact. The proof of this statement, gentlemen, I find right in your own country. In 1910, an American Immigration Commission made a report which proves conclusively that from the very first generation, the children of immigrants in the United States change their physical structure. The human skull itself, which had been considered until now as an essential attribute of the race, and not subject to changes, also undergoes noticeable modifications in form under the influence of climate and soil. With such facts proved by experience, and confirmed by my personal observations, am I not right when I say that if you change the climate and the soil, you also change the type of the Percheron horse of Le Perche?

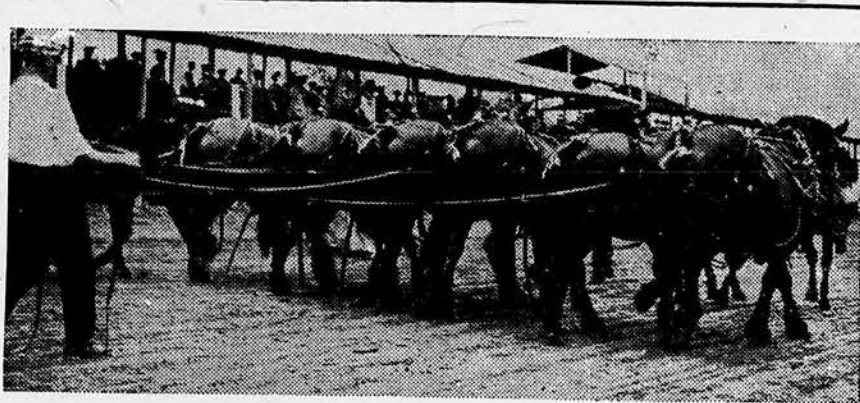
For export, particularly for the United States, we sell our stallions after they reach the age of two years. Those horses are bought in the pastures. Before selling them, we have, of course, selected for breeding purposes a few among the best, and above all, among those of the best line. For we put great importance on the ancestry. Such horses are kept as long as possible in the pastures. Generally they are put in the stable about the month of December, in order to be prepared and broke to begin service about the month of February, that is when they will be three years old. To a stallion of that age, we give about 50 mares. The cost for breeding is only \$5.00. In France, in order to have a stallion for service, you are required to have him inspected by a commission appointed by the government. The horse must be sound in his eyes and wind, and be at least three years old.

In the choice of stallions, we put less importance than the Americans on the weight. When you speak of a good horse here you always ask: "How much does he weigh?" You will never hear that in France. If we have heavy Percherons, we produce them by selection, no more no less than to meet the demand of the American market, because we find that the bigger the horse, the more apt to be lymphatic and slow it is. * * *

SELECTION OF BREEDING STALLION

In regard to the selection of a stallion, I cannot insist too much on his line of breeding. The best horse does not always produce the best colts. But the best family of horses almost always give the best results. * * * I assure that the exportation of Percheron horses to America must continue to take place, I shall even say more and more, although the breeders are afraid of the competition of the tractor. Opinions differ on this subject. For instance, I read in the Breeder's Gazette for December, 1916, an article written by a big breeder of Percheron horses in Canada, who is also a very big farmer. He says that the tractor is more expensive than a good draft horse, which can always find a ready market. I know several firms in

(Continued on Page Eleven)



SIX MARES SHOWN AT NEMAHA COUNTY FAIR BY C. H. WEMPE

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

A READER in Ellis County, Kansas, asks if anything can be put into harness oil that will keep rats from gnawing the harness and yet not injure the leather.

We have made special inquiry among the dealers in harness and they have no suggestions to offer. About the only thing that can be done is to rig up some method of suspending the harness by wires so the rats cannot get to it.

Seeding Tame Pasture

B. W. L., Leavenworth County, asks about seeding some upland corn ground for pasture this spring—what kind of grass to sow, the amount of seed to use to the acre, and whether or not a nurse crop should be used.

There are no absolutely sure methods that can be followed in getting a tame pasture started the first season in good condition. So much depends upon the weather conditions that what might bring good results one year would fail the next. We do not believe a nurse crop, as a rule, is advisable, although if the weather conditions happen to be just right grass can be successfully started with such crop. Bluegrass will be found in practically all of the best tame grass pastures of Leavenworth County and Northeastern Kansas. It is always desirable to have a clover sown in a pasture. A mixture of a number of kinds of grasses makes better pasture than does a single variety.

This county has had an agricultural agent for several years and this agent in co-operation with the farm bureau has, without doubt, found out who among the farmers of the county have worked out the best and surest methods of getting tame pastures started under the conditions prevailing in that section. We would advise this correspondent to take up this matter with the county agent and learn of the methods that have proven successful under the conditions prevailing on his farm. One of the most important things the county agent can do is to carry from one farm to another the best practices he finds in his travels over the country. County Agricultural Agent I. N. Chapman should be addressed at Leavenworth.

The handling of pastures is always an important question and we will be glad to publish letters from those who have been successful with tame grass pastures in Eastern Kansas.

Silage for Ewes

L. O., Dickinson County, asks if silage is a good feed for ewes and if the milk from silage-fed ewes will cause their lambs to scour or produce other harmful results. He also asks if a balanced ration equal to alfalfa and silage can be made by grinding alfalfa hay, corn fodder and straw.

Silage has been used most successfully in feeding sheep. It can well be a part of the ration of the breeding ewes. In fact succulent feeds such as root crops or silage, always promote thrift and keep the digestive organs in good condition. It is not generally considered advisable to feed too much silage to ewes before the lambs come. It is believed by most sheep men that heavy silage feeding tends to produce soft, flabby lambs. At the Pennsylvania Experiment Station when silage was used as the sole roughage for pregnant ewes, there was a large loss of lambs. The best results come from feeding about equal amounts of silage and dry roughage, and there is no better hay to supplement silage than alfalfa. After the lambs come, silage may be fed a little more heavily. It may be necessary to add a little grain to the ewes' ration in order to produce milk enough for the lambs. A mixture of corn six parts, bran three parts, and oil meal one part, makes a good grain ration for ewes suckling lambs. For the first few days after the lambs are born no grain will be necessary, but it should be given if it is found the lambs are not getting milk enough to keep them growing rapidly.

Sheep should never be fed any spoiled or mouldy silage. They are much more susceptible to tainted or spoiled feed than are cattle. Perhaps our correspondent has heard of harmful results from feeding spoiled silage. By being careful to feed nothing but good silage,

there need be no trouble in feeding it to sheep. In fact it is an ideal feed for them.

Grinding the corn fodder, alfalfa and straw might result in stock eating it with less waste, but it would not make it anywhere near as valuable as alfalfa hay and silage. It would be difficult to state just what the comparison would be in dollars and cents. Dry fodder and straw are feeds ranking too low in feeding value to justify putting any expense into grinding or cutting them. Even though ground to a meal, corn fodder would still be composed of the same indigestible crude fiber. Silage also usually contains some grain which adds to its value, and because it is preserved in a juicy, succulent condition it is much more completely digested than is the dry fodder.

What Kind of Fish for Pond

A. J. L., Finney County, asks what kind of fish he can put in a 40-foot square pond, without danger of their tearing down the banks. Catfish have been suggested to him. The water is pumped into this pond or reservoir by a windmill used for watering stock. He also asks about feeding the fish and where his foundation stock can be obtained.

So far as we know, the only fish that would injure the banks of the reservoir are carp, and there are plenty of other fish that are better than this variety. Mr. Tegemier, the state fish and game warden, suggests crappie or bluegill. He says the ordinary bullheads would also be good to put in a pond of this kind.

The depth of the pond is of considerable importance where fish are to be grown. The fish and game department will not furnish fish unless they are to be put in suitable ponds. We suggest that our correspondent and others interested in stocking fish ponds, write to the State Fish and Game Department at Pratt. Application blanks will be furnished to those desiring stock. These

blanks call for considerable information as to where the fish are to be kept. The fish car will make two trips to Finney County the coming season, and our correspondent can probably secure a start by getting in his application before the car makes the regular trips to that part of the state.

Pasturing Cane and Sudan

We have the following letter from W. J., a Franklin County reader: "I have about 120 acres of bluegrass pasture under lease, and the owner has thirty acres of plow land adjoining this pasture which he is thinking of sowing to cane. The plan is when the cane gets nearly waist high to turn the cattle into it, the idea being to seed this land to bluegrass from the droppings of the cattle running on the pasture. Is it safe to pasture cane? I have heard that it is dangerous."

There is some risk attached to pasturing cane and also others of the sorghum family, although many stockmen pasture these crops every year. Under certain conditions which are not fully understood, cane occasionally develops a very active poison. Usually it seems to be associated with some stunting of the growth of the crop, such as might be caused by extremely dry weather or frost. In pasturing these crops it is always well to understand these conditions and as a precautionary measure some stockmen test a field of cane with some cheap animal before letting the rest of the stock in.

Sudan grass is rapidly coming into prominence and we believe is better suited to our correspondent's purpose than is cane. This grass belongs to the sorghum family but is of much finer growth than are the other sorghums. Many farmers are finding it a very valuable summer pasture crop. From all the reports we have been able to gather it apparently is much less apt to be poisonous than is cane. In fact no case is on record where Sudan grass in Kan-

sas has resulted in poisoning cattle pastured on it. H. N. Vinall of the Federal Department of Agriculture, who addressed the Kansas Crop Improvement Association in Manhattan during Farm and Home Week, stated that in all his experience, which covers the whole United States, only three fatalities had been reported from the use of Sudan as a pasture. At the Arizona Experiment Station, where it was grown under dry farming conditions, twenty sheep to the acre were pastured continuously for a hundred days on Sudan grass. The sheep on the Sudan grass fattened, while those pasturing on cane only made ordinary growth. A Southwestern Kansas farmer kept a hundred head of shoats growing rapidly on a half grain ration, allowing them to pasture on three acres of Sudan grass during the summer.

Mr. Vinall recommended seeding Sudan grass broadcast in Eastern Kansas, using about twenty to twenty-five pounds of good germinable seed to the acre. In order to make the good go farther it is sometimes seeded in rows and cultivated, using four or five pounds of seed to the acre in Eastern Kansas, three or four pounds in the central third of the state, and two or three pounds in the western third.

Even though Sudan grass does not as yet seem to be as dangerous as cane for pasturing, we believe that in order to be absolutely safe it would be best to keep cattle away from Sudan grass that has been subjected to a sudden stoppage of growth. A normal, continuous growth may be considered as safe to pasture with all kinds of stock.

The scheme our correspondent has for getting bluegrass started on this thirty acres adjoining the bluegrass pasture, would undoubtedly work. It would probably take several years, however, to get the new land well sodded. If there is no clover in the bluegrass pasture, we believe it would be advisable to sow some on the thirty acres to be seeded.

Sweet Clover on Wheat

C. K., Cloud county, asks if a stand of sweet clover can be secured by sowing the seed this spring in wheat that was sown last fall.

In favorable seasons good stands are quite often secured in this way. The seed should be sown early, just as red clover is sown in wheat. The freezing and thawing of the early spring usually covers it so it will germinate.

There is considerable risk, however, in trying to get a stand in wheat for if it should be very dry and hot immediately following harvest the young plants are apt to perish. For this reason it is not generally considered advisable to attempt to seed any kind of clover or alfalfa with a nurse crop in the part of the state in which our correspondent lives. Whether to take the risk or not will depend on how important it is to get the clover started at once. If badly in need of pasture it might be worth while to risk sowing some sweet clover seed in the wheat this spring.

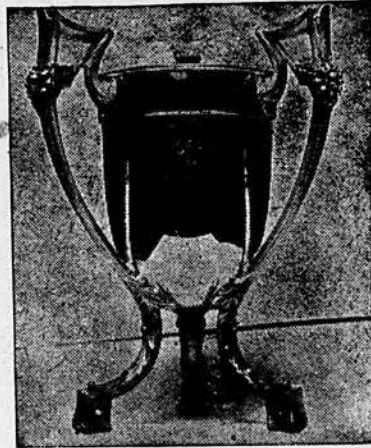
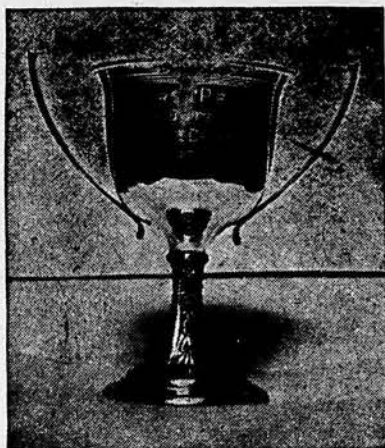
Silage Crop Tests

The results of this season's silage crop tests made by members of the Montgomery County Farm Bureau corroborate those of last year. We can depend upon such crops as Kansas orange cane and sumac cane to make large yields. Judgment must be exercised in the proper ripeness for cutting. If cut too green, sour silage will result.

In the test made by J. F. Towle, blackhull white kafir made a yield of 5.3 tons per acre; Kansas orange cane, 7.48 tons per acre. The soil was Bates fine sandy loam and the crop was cut early before its maximum growth had been reached.

Samuel Drybread, Elk City, made a silage test with home-grown seeds. Red kafir yielded 5.74 tons; Freidline's tall kafir—selected—8 tons; local cane double drilled, 8.62 tons; Kansas orange cane, 9.96 tons. The seed used in planting the Freidline tall kafir was secured from two tall growing rows of kafir that were in a head-to-row test conducted by F. P. Freidline in 1915. This shows the possibility of increasing the yield by selection.

Winners of Butter Prizes at Manhattan



THESE silver loving cups are the special prizes offered by the Kansas Farmer Company for the butter contest of the Kansas State Dairy Association, the annual meeting of which was held in connection with Farm and Home Week at the Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan.

The cup at the left was won by Mrs. George Downie, Lyndon, Kan., for the best five pounds of country butter. Mrs. Downie's score was 94. She also won the De Laval Separator Company's prize of \$10. The second prize in this class, which was a metal barrel churn given by the Kennedy Supply Company, was won by Mrs. Thomas Marks, Emporia, on a score of 93.5; third prize, Minnetonka butter printer given by Minnetonka Supply Company, Mrs. J. R. Ladlie, Independence, whose score was 93.25; fourth prize, four steel stanchions given by Harbison Manufacturing Company, Mrs. Charles Long, Stockton, score 92.5; fifth prize, Pelouze dairy scales offered by Cherry Creamery Supply Company, Mrs. William Newlin, Hutchinson; sixth prize, 14-quart Champion milk pail offered by Kennedy Supply Company, Mrs. C. A. Berry, Manhattan.

The right-hand cup offered for the best 10-pound tub of creamery butter, was won by the American Butter Company, Kansas City, on a score of 94.25; this company also won \$12 offered by the Kansas Creamerymen's Improvement Association. Second prize, \$8 in cash, offered by the same association, was awarded the Ottawa Condensing Company, Ottawa, on a score of 92; third prize, stag horn carving set given by the J. B. Ford Company, was won on a score of 91 by the DeCoursey Creamery Company, Kansas City; fourth, \$5 in cash, given by Kansas Creamerymen's Improvement Association, Merritt-Schwier Creamery Company, Great Bend, score 90.5; fifth, a silk umbrella, offered by the J. B. Ford Company, Swift & Company, Hutchinson, score 90.25.

Kansas Farmer Dairy Club

Club Members Visit Agricultural College

THESE five members of the Dairy Club attended the meetings of Farm and Home Week at the agricultural college: Elise Regier, White-water; Harvey Russell, Scott City; George Stahl, Manhattan; Harry Lenhart, Abilene; and Harold Bentz, Peabody. As planned, we met at Professor Reed's office Thursday afternoon and went to the live stock parade which took place in the big live stock judging pavilion. This building was so crowded that we had difficulty getting inside so we could have a good view of the animals shown. Here we saw fine types of the different breeds of beef cattle, dairy cattle, draft and saddle horses, and hogs, and listened to the histories of these animals given by Professors Cochel and Reed.

The Shorthorn steers sired by Matchless Dale, one of the finest Shorthorn bulls in the United States, has made some great records in the big live stock shows of the country, and it was a splendid lesson in animal breeding to see this fine bull and the steers that have won so many prizes. Of course, our Dairy Club boys and girls were specially interested in the dairy cattle. The best animals of the college herds of Holsteins, Jerseys, Guernseys and Ayrshires, were shown.

We were able to go back of Professor Reed's time in telling the boys and girls some interesting things about the dairy cows shown. The Ayrshire cows were specially admired by all. One of the best of these was Bangora 2d, and this brought to our mind that fifteen years ago as foreman of the live stock at the college, we fed an Ayrshire heifer calf which Prof. D. H. Otis had named Bangora. Bangora's mother was Star of Hillview, one of two Ayrshire heifers that had just been purchased by the college to start a herd of this breed. In those days we were all very proud of Star because she demonstrated her capacity for producing milk profitably with her first calf, even though she had not become accustomed to the climate of Kansas, which is so different from the far northeastern state which was her former home. Both Star and her first heifer calf, Bangora, are now dead, but we found seven cows, young heifers and calves in the college herd descended from Bangora, and four from College Maud, which was Star's second calf.

Being specially interested in seeing the calves and young heifers descended from Bangora and College Maud, we visited the dairy cattle barn the following day in company with Professor Reed. We were sorry every member of the Dairy Club was not with us. Professor Reed called our attention to the fact that the successful dairyman nearly always finds that some one cow has become the foundation of his herd. The important thing is to be able to recognize the possible founder of a future herd or strain and mate her with sires that will also transmit the capacity to produce milk in large quantities. In your work in the Dairy Club you are learning how to do the things necessary in order to recognize the good cows. It is possible that some of you now own in the cow you are milking in the club work, the founder of a profitable herd. We know that some of you are feeding heifer calves of which you are very proud.

The other Ayrshire heifer purchased by the college fifteen years ago has long since been forgotten. She was not a profitable producer herself and none of her offspring was worth saving. She and her progeny were soon sent to the butcher, and every dairyman who studies the business will find it profitable to dispose of some of his cows in this way.

After the live stock parade in the judging pavilion we were taken through the college flour mill by Professor Fitz, who explained the operation of the machinery used in making the wheat into the different grades of flour.

We next visited the state club boys' and girls' exhibits of sorghums, corn, potatoes, sewing and bread. Among these we found a plate of potatoes sent in by Harvey Russell. Harvey was also in a poultry club this last year, so you see he is a worker.

We then called on Professors Fitch and Tomson of the dairy department to see if the milk scores had been finished, but found we could not get these before Saturday.

It was then supper time and on our

way to the college cafeteria we stopped to call on the State Club Leader, Otis E. Hall, but found he was hungry, too, and had gone home. We found the cafeteria very crowded but a special table had been reserved for us by Miss Treat, the director. At supper we had a good visit together about the Dairy Club and many other things in which we were all interested.

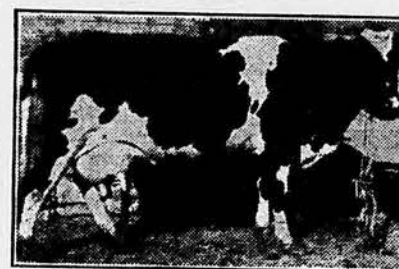
We were glad indeed of this opportunity to become acquainted with this many more of our Dairy Club members and feel sure those who attended the meeting are glad they went and will look forward to their next visit to the agricultural college. There are many things there of interest to boys and girls and they are always welcome.

We are indeed proud of the way you responded to the invitation to send in your milk samples for the state contest in-market milk. We found that of the thirty-three entries made, twenty-one were by boys and girls of the Dairy Club, and best of all of the seventeen scoring above 80 per cent, eight were samples entered by club members. If you did not receive a prize in this contest, don't be discouraged. Remember, all can't be winners, and try harder next time.

We were interested in hearing two of the boys tell about how carefully they try to produce clean milk by wiping their cows' udders with damp cloths before milking and then protecting the milk from dust and germs. One of these boys has a city milk route and the other sells butter fat to a creamery, but both know the importance of marketing a clean product.

Another Has Bad Luck

I have had bad luck with my contest cow. On December 20 one quarter of her udder began swelling and as I was afraid it might affect her milk flow, I took her



EIGHT-YEAR-OLD HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN OWNED BY GEORGE R. STAHL, RILEY COUNTY

to the Kansas Agricultural College hospital and had the veterinarians look at her. They said it might be either a bruise or she might have caught cold in it. They blistered it and this reduced the swelling somewhat but not altogether. Along with this she got indigestion and of course I had to take the grain away from her for a couple of days. She hasn't gotten back her appetite yet.

She dropped to about one-third the amount of milk she had been giving. She has increased her milk flow a little but not much.

I am enclosing a picture of the cow. I had my picture taken with her once but it wasn't very good, as she had her head turned. This picture was taken soon after she freshened.

I enjoy reading the club page of KANSAS FARMER and the letters from the club members. With best wishes for the club, I remain—G. R. STAHL, Riley County.

One of our dairy club members, Harvey Russell of Scott County, won third honors in the State Poultry Club for the year just closed. In his letter naming the winners in the poultry club, Otis E. Hall, State Leader of Boys' and Girls' Club Work, says: "Harvey won first honors last year and would have given somebody a close race this year had he not been so busy with other work during the summer. He is in the Kansas Farmer Dairy Club and we hope he will finish this contest as a winner."

Complete awards of the market milk contest of the Kansas State Dairy Association are on another page of this issue.

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through and through. It's our well known 1908 model, or I should say OLD TRUSTY as we built it without the metal cover. Thousands of these old machines are still in use and judging at a fair average must have made millions of dollars profit for owners. Write at once for our catalog and get full details of this money saving offer. You need OLD TRUSTY more than ever this year. When you can get top prices for eggs and chickens, you want every hatch to count. Send a postal, mail a coupon, or write a letter. Mention how many chickens you raise.

Old Trusty Incubators

\$300.00

The estimated profits made by Mrs. F. M. Anderson of Melvina, Wis., with OLD TRUSTY.

\$149.26

made from June 1st till Jan. 1st (seven months) by Mrs. F. A. Hefner of Chickasha, Okla.

\$2,900.00

house built out of poultry profits by Mrs. Rose E. Knauss of Altoona, Pa. And this with a \$10.00 OLD TRUSTY.

You can take your choice of two OLD TRUSTY models. Both machines are made with clear California redwood case. The redwood covered as illustrated above, or our 1917 metal covered OLD TRUSTY illustrated below. Both have the same pure copper heating system and automatic regulator.

We have always had calls for this famous redwood covered model, and the demand is now stronger than ever. Some of our old customers say that they prefer it to our metal covered machine, but this is mostly a matter of choice. One makes as big hatches as the other. About the only difference is the metal cover which is somewhat of an oil saving proposition.

I believe this redwood model is just what you are looking for. Write for our catalog and if in a hurry, send \$9.60 (if you live east of the

Rockies) and we will ship your machine at once. We always make quick shipment and guarantee safe delivery. Write today and

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What are your poultry troubles? You will find the answer for them in this book. Do your hens lay during fall and winter? Do you get early hatches? Do your chicks grow well? **Are you making money?** Get our book giving the Johnson answer to these questions. Poultry raising has always been the order of the day in our family. We write and print our own catalogs from our own experience and are always glad to send a copy free. Get full details of our 1917 money saving offer on Old Trusty and make more money on poultry this year. Yours truly, H. H. Johnson, "The Incubator Man"

12 Years

I have an OLD TRUSTY about 12 years old and it does its work yet. Mrs. Henry H. Nothaus, Carlyle, Illinois.

12 Years

Have been a user of OLD TRUSTY for 12 years. Have two of them and some brooders. Have best of success. Mrs. J. M. Higgins, Valparaiso, Neb.

10 Years

Bought OLD TRUSTY 10 years ago and have used it every season since. Mrs. Carol Beck, Fawn, Oklahoma.

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

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Big Oil Drawer

Instantly removed but can be filled without moving. Holds enough to require refilling only once or twice. Oil tank is not braced by legs or to brace legs, hence no leakage.

These improvements in OLD TRUSTY are not to make bigger hatches, but to make big hatches easier. OLD TRUSTY has always led in biggest average hatches year after year, even in coldest winter weather. (And it's winter hatches that make summer profits)

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More Cow Testing Associations

AT THE field meeting of the Kansas State Dairy Association at Mulvane last fall steps were taken to organize a cow testing association for that section of the state. O. E. Reed, professor of dairy husbandry in the agricultural college, showed the benefits of such an association and urged that one be formed. Following this meeting representatives from Mulvane, Wichita and Newton met to report the progress that had been made in securing members for an association. It was found that enough members had already been secured in the vicinity of Mulvane to start an organization. It was then planned to secure enough members along the interurban in the Wichita and Newton territory to form another association.

We have just received a letter from Prof. O. E. Reed in which he states that Kansas now has four cow testing associations in operation. This fact is sufficient evidence that they are successful and practical under our conditions. The first association was organized in 1912 by the dairy department of the agricultural college and local men at Abilene, Kansas. This association has been in operation for four years and has organized for another year's work.

The fact that farmers have kept this association running and have had such good results has made it possible to organize other associations. Three new associations have been organized and started during the past thirty years under the direction of the dairy department of the college. The Mulvane association started January 1; the Sedgwick and Harvey County association, with headquarters at Wichita, started January 2; and the Montgomery County association started the latter part of January. Following are the names and addresses of the secretaries of the various associations: Al Howard, Mulvane, Kansas; F. L. Huxtable, Wichita; W. W. Castello, Independence; A. H. Diehl, Enterprise.

The association in Montgomery County followed a series of special meetings held in that county in which H. M. Bainer, agricultural and industrial agent for the Santa Fe Railroad, assisted. E. J. Macy, county agricultural agent of Montgomery County, wrote as follows to Mr. Bainer concerning this cow testing association:

"The committee that was appointed at the dairy round-up meeting, with my help, was able to complete the cow testing association. This organization was perfected Saturday, January 13, with the following officers: J. R. Ladley, president; W. W. Castello, secretary-treasurer; T. M. Ewing, vice-president. The address of each is Independence. At the present writing we have four names on the waiting list and, should any vacancy occur, these men will be elected by those already in the organization. The work is planned to start February 1, and Mr. Castello will temporarily serve as tester until the college can prepare a young man for the place.

"We have four days' testing in the adjoining county—Labette—which includes two days at the Banks herd at Oswego and two days in the near vicinity of Cherryvale. The latter we regard as almost the same as Montgomery County.

"Mr. Elling did not get his men around

Parsons rounded up, on account of the presence of abortion in their herds.

"I gave a talk not long ago at Oswego relative to the cow testing association, and some effort will be made to organize one there. I believe this will be the preliminary effort which next year will be made to perfect their organization."

The dairy division of the United States Department of Agriculture furnishes record books for the members of the association free of charge. The indications now are that there will be several more associations organized within the state in the next few months.

State Milk Contest Winners

There were thirty-three entries in the market milk contest put on by the Kansas State Dairy Association this year at its annual meeting held in connection with Farm and Home Week at the agricultural college.

The six winners and their scores follow, in the order of the placings:

	Score
Harold Bentz, Peabody	97.5
Mark L. Borror, Manhattan	96.6
George Newlin, Hutchinson	96.6
William Newlin, Hutchinson	94.0
Y. W. Berry, Jewell	91.5
Theresa O'Mara, Colony	91.25

Kansas Farmer's Dairy Club made a very good showing in this milk contest. Twenty-one of the thirty-three entries were made by members of the club, eight of the seventeen samples scoring above 80 belonged to them, and they won first and sixth places in the awards.

Records Help Sales

Buyers of dairy cattle are becoming more exacting. The present sharp competition in the dairy business and the increased price of feed force the successful dairyman to secure the greatest return possible from his outlay. If he has registered cows, he expects more for his progeny than if he had only grades. But to obtain more and enough more to pay to keep pure-bred stock, the dairyman should be able to answer the following questions from the prospective buyer of a herd sire. Is the sire registered? What is the record of his dam? How many advanced registry daughters and proven sons has his sire? And what are the records of his grand dams and grand sires? If the breeder is selling a registered cow, he must answer: What is her record; the record of her dams and grand dams and the ability of her sire and grand sires to produce advanced registry daughters and proven sons?

To answer these questions and meet the demands of buyers, the breeder of pure-bred dairy cattle must do official testing. This testing is under the supervision of the various state colleges of agriculture. Breeders ready to take up this work or wishing further information should write to the dairy department of the agricultural college at Manhattan.

Comparatively few can start with all pure-bred stock, but if the value of good blood is appreciated, good animals will replace the poorer ones as fast as the earnings will warrant. This is a slow process but a very remunerative one, both in profits and satisfaction.

The more the dairyman knows about his business, the better will his business be and the greater will be his profit.



GROUP OF DAIRYMEN IN ATTENDANCE AT THE BRANCH MEETING OF KANSAS STATE DAIRY ASSOCIATION HELD IN MULVANE LAST FALL

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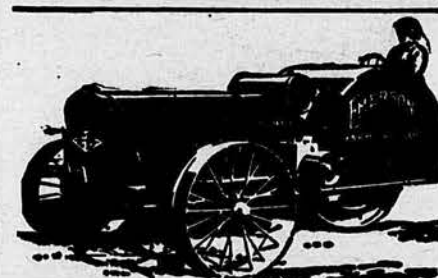
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A four-cylinder, 2-speed, light-weight tractor of great power, suitable for any size farm. Will pull the implements you now have on your farm—gang plows, harrows, mowers, binders, manure spreaders, road drag or graders. Will also operate your sawage cutter, feed grinder, circular saw, etc. Does more work than horses—costs less and is so simple anyone can run it.

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30 Days' Free Trial Earn its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings type catalog, folder and "Direct-from-factory" order. Buy from the manufacturer and save money.

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FARM POWER

Items of Interest About Automobiles, Engines, Tractors, and Motorcycles

CLOSER co-operation is being brought about between the automobile and the tractor engineers. During S. A. E. Day at the Tractor Show in Kansas City, standardization was the chief topic for consideration. The entire automobile industry has benefited by the standardization work carried on by the Society of Automobile Engineers, as has also the public. One of the biggest factors in reducing the price of motor cars without reducing quality has been this very work. Corresponding activity in the tractor field is certain to produce the same results. The development and refinement of the mechanical details of tractor construction are relatively simple. The technical information necessary to design an efficient power unit has already been provided by automobile engineers, by motor truck engineers particularly. The great need of the tractor industry at this time is to combine this technical information with the information already secured through practical experience in the field with tractors and an intimate knowledge of farm conditions. This will be brought about very largely by the consolidation of the Society of Tractor Engineers, with headquarters at Minneapolis, and the Society of Automobile Engineers. The name has been changed to the Society of Automotive Engineers.

For Engineering Experiments

The engineering experiment station of the Kansas Agricultural College was established for the purpose of carrying on tests and research work of engineering value to the State of Kansas, and of collecting, preparing, and presenting technical information in a form readily available for the use of the various industries within the state.

All the equipment of the various engineering and scientific laboratories and shops is available for this work. The personnel of the experiment station is made up of professors and instructors from the various engineering departments of the college whose work is directly related to the work of this division.

Bulletins have been published as follows:

Bulletin No. 1—Illumination for Farm and Town Houses, by G. B. McNair.

Bulletin No. 2—Boiler Room Economics, by A. A. Potter and S. L. Simmering.

Bulletin No. 3—Tests of Kansas Sands for Use in Mortar and Concrete, by R. A. Seaton and I. I. Taylor.

Bulletin No. 4—The Water Supply of the Farmhouse, by J. D. Walters.

Bulletin No. 5—Sewage Disposal for Country Homes (in press), by F. F. Frazier.

Bulletin No. 6—Inexpensive Plumbing for Farm Kitchens (in press), by W. A. Etherton.

The following investigations are now in progress:

Economy of internal combustion engines with various fuels.

Tests on concrete.

Tests of insulating materials for refrigeration.

Tests on oil traction engines.

Wind mills as prime movers for rural electric light plants.

Coal tests.

Research in rural architecture.

Comparative tests of lubricating oils.

Highways National Resources

Good roads can properly be considered as national resources. Roads have always had an important part in the development of nations. President Wilson in a speech voiced his ideas on this question.

"My interest in good roads," said the President, "is not merely an interest in the pleasure of riding in automobiles, it is not merely an interest in the very much more important matter of affording the farmers of this country and the residents in villages the means of ready access to such neighboring markets as they need for the economic benefit, but it is also the interest in weaving as complicated and elaborate a net of neighborhood and state and national opinions together as it is possible to weave. It is of the most fundamental importance that the United States should think in big pieces, should think together, should think ultimately as a whole, and I feel, in my enthusiasm for

good roads, something of the old opposition that there always has been in me to any kind of sectional feeling, to any kind of class feeling. The reason that city men are not more catholic in their ideas is that they do not share the opinions of the country, and the reason that some countrymen are rustic is that they do not know the opinions of the city, and they are both hampered by their limitations. I believe that the development of great systems of roads is, psychologically speaking as well as physically speaking, a task of statesmanship. I believe that it is the proper study of the statesman to bind communities together and open their intercourse so that it will flow with abso-

lute freedom and facility.

"No one argument ought to be omitted; every class has its argument for good roads and putting them all together they form an irresistible mass of arguments, but the result of the whole reasoning to my mind is simply this: The United States has up to this time simply let the energies of its people drift. It has thrown the reins on our necks and said: 'Now here is a continent of unexampled richness; do what you please with it, we will try to see that you are restrained until you get so powerful that we cannot restrain you. We will try to see that you do justice until you so combine with one another that justice is impossible, but we are not going to lend the aid of the government to the actual task of development.'

"That has been the general attitude of our government up to this time. It cannot be that attitude any longer. I remember having a very interesting and, for me, enlightening conversation with a mountaineer once in North Carolina. He was very hot against the excise taxes, which made it practically impossible for

him, without becoming a criminal, to make whisky out of his corn, and I discussed it somewhat minutely with him in order to get his point of view. His point of view was simply this: He had a little farm that was a fertile pocket in a remote part of the mountains. It did not pay him to take his corn to the market as corn, because by the time he got to the market, the very horses that were hauling it would have eaten it up, but he could profitably get it to the market as whisky, and his point was simply this, that it was unreasonable for the government to forbid his getting a market for his corn in the only way in which it was possible for him to get a market. Now, while we might say that it was not desirable that there should be any market at all for the product that he wished to sell, nevertheless the illustration will point my moral, namely, that it is not worth while producing until you can release what you produce, and that the only way of releasing it is by the most facile means of intercommunication and transportation."

No Other Six Resembles Hudson Super-Six

Don't Be Misled—It Is a Hudson Invention

Sixes have come into renewed popularity since the Super-Six won the top place. But the Super-Six invention—controlled by our patents—added 80 percent to the six-type efficiency. And that 80 per cent is what gave it supremacy, when the V-types threatened to displace the Six.

Late in 1915, remember, the Six was a waning type. Even the Light Six, which Hudson gave first rank, had revealed some vital engineering limitations.

It had not solved the problem of motor vibration. It had not minimized friction and wear. Its endurance had proved disappointing.

Sixes at that time held hardly a single record. They were mostly held by Fours.

And leading engineers, including the Hudson, were seeking a remedy in Eights and Twelves. At that time the Six, for high-grade cars, seemed verging on displacement.

What Saved the Day

It was the Super-Six invention, remember, which then saved the day for the Six.

Hudson engineers discovered the shortcoming. By a basic invention they corrected the fault. They ended nearly all the vibration. They doubled the motor's endurance. Thus they created a motor which has since won all the worth-while records.

But that doesn't mean that the old-type Six is any better than it was.

'Twas the Super-Six That Won

The Super-Six, in a hundred tests, has out-performed all other motor types. It has not merely broken records. It has made new records which, a year ago, no man considered possible.

It broke the 24-hour endurance record by 52 per cent. It broke the transcontinental record twice in one round trip. A Super-Six tour-

ing car went from San Francisco to New York and back in 10 days and 21 hours.

It beat twenty famous rivals up Pike's Peak. It broke all stock-car speed records, and all for quick acceleration.

Then, after 7,000 record-breaking miles, it showed itself in new condition. Not a part or bearing showed evidence of wear.

No other motor ever built has shown anywhere near such endurance.

All By Saving Waste

The Super-Six develops no more power than other like-size motors. It simply delivers more. It almost eliminates motor friction and wear by ending nearly all the vibration.

That vibration, which wasted power, was the great fault of the Six. It is that which led to the Eight and Twelve as a possible solution. Any motor in which that fault remains can't compare with the Super-Six.

A New Gasoline Saver

The Hudson Super-Six, in endurance and performance, stands foremost in the world. The new style bodies which we have created make the car look its supremacy. A new exclusive feature—a gasoline saver—gives it this year another advantage.

It now outsells any other front-rank car. It has 25,000 enthusiastic owners, who know that no rival can match them.

You can prove in one hour, at any Hudson showroom, that this car deserves its place. And that no other car, at any price, can be classed with it. Do that before the spring demand overwhelms us.



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MARLEY 2½ inches
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CREOSOTED POSTS
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It has been proved that posts treated according to this process will last as long as 40 years or longer. Your lumber dealer can supply you with L-B Creosoted Yellow Pine Posts.

Notice how straight and strong these posts are—because they are cut only from selected trees of slow growth, air-dried and yard seasoned. They cannot decay. They are treated right to the heart. Look for the L-B trade mark branded on the end of each post—this is a guarantee of thorough treatment with pure creosote.

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For WHEAT and CORN

ALFALFA and all other crops, a perfect seed bed is as important as to seed or plant. The Western pulverizer, packs and mulches—makes a perfect seed bed—at one operation, without extra horsepower. Especially adapted for breaking crust on winter wheat or other grain—forms the hardest crust into a granular surface mulch without harrowing the grain. Stops evaporation—preserves moisture.

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Made in 8 sizes, 1 and 3 sections. Sold direct, price \$20 and up. We want every farmer to have our free catalog before buying a roller or packer. It will prove we can save you money and have far the best machine. Contains full description and price direct to you, letters from many farmers proving its advantages over other makes, and much other valuable information. Send for it today.

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SAMPLE STOCK-SHARE LEASE

THIS sample lease was adopted at a landlord-tenant conference held in Rockford, Illinois, January 31, 1916, under the auspices of the Winnebago County Farm Improvement Association. It covers most of the points required in a contract involving joint ownership of live stock by landlord and tenant. It includes all the essential details of a legal contract and yet does not restrict the tenant or the landlord in any way that would prevent them from making the highest profit and at the same time maintain the fertility of the land.

This indenture made and entered into this day of _____, 191____, by and between _____, party of the first part, lessor, and _____, party of the second part, lessee. Witnesseth:

Description of the Land.
That the first party in consideration of the agreements and stipulations hereinafter mentioned to be kept and performed by the second party, has leased and does by these presents rent and lease unto the second party, the following described real-estate situated in the County of _____ and the State of _____, to wit: (Example: N. E. _____, Sec. _____, Town _____, Range _____), containing _____ acres.

Length of Tenure.
To have and to hold the said premises unto said second party from the first day of March, 191____, at 12 m., the first day of March, 191____, at 12 m., being a term of one year, with the privilege of renewal for each succeeding year, as long as both parties agree.

Plan of Farming Business.
This leasing arrangement is known as a stock-share plan. The parties to this contract shall be partners and will co-operate fully according to the terms of this lease, in order that each may receive the largest returns consistent with a practical system of cropping and soil management which shall maintain and even increase the fertility of the land, with the purpose that this farm shall not decrease in productiveness and value.

The type of farming as agreed upon is live stock and _____ The plan is to feed most of the crops on the farm depending upon the sale of live stock and dairy products as the principal source of income. (Here give as fully as desired the kind and number of live stock to be kept on the farm and the plans for crop rotation and soil fertilization.)

The following shall be furnished and shared by:

Lessor.
The first party will furnish above described farm, including the improvements thereon, and shall pay all taxes and insurance on said property. He shall furnish material needed for repairs and improvements and shall build new permanent fences and make other permanent improvements as required and shall furnish all phosphate and limestone fertilizers required on said farm. He shall pay stallion service fees on mares owned by lessee; colts to be owned in common.

Lessee.
The second party shall furnish all horses (not to exceed _____) harness, implements, farm machinery and labor necessary to do all work required to properly conduct this farming business and described in this agreement. He shall make all repairs and improvements where skilled labor is not required, except as herein specified. He shall haul, from railroad station or source of supply, all material for repairing buildings and fences, which may be needed in the operation of said farm. He shall haul from _____ railroad station or source of supply and spread on the land limestone, phosphate and other fertilizers purchased by lessor for use on said farm. He shall deliver to _____ market all produce from the farm free of cost to lessor. Lessee agrees to operate said farm in a workmanlike manner and to do the necessary work in good season and to properly care for the crops and live stock, preventing all unnecessary waste or loss or damage to lessor's property. He further agrees that he will not burn any cornstalks, straw or other vegetable matter grown upon said farm but that all this material shall be spread upon the land as manure.

Lessee may have potatoes and garden truck and such fruits as the farm affords, milk, poultry and eggs, for family use only.

Lessor and Lessee.
Shall furnish jointly all seed grain, grass seed, clover and alfalfa seed sown on said farm during the period of this lease; also all live stock other than work horses, and feed, including hired pasture, if such becomes necessary, for the same, including lessee's horses. They shall furnish binder twine and all fuel for tank heater, threshing, corn shredding, silage cutting, hay baling, corn shelling, clover hauling and pay machine bills for the same; they shall also pay jointly all veterinary fees and stallion service fees on mares owned in common. Each party shall pay one-half of all taxes and insurance on all personal property owned in common.

Shall share equally in all the proceeds from the sale of live stock, poultry, grain and other produce raised on said farm. Milk and cream checks shall be divided by purchaser. The butter used by each party shall be taken out of his share. Each party may gather and keep his own share of fruit. Buying and selling of materials, live stock and other farm produce shall be left largely with the lessee, but all sales and purchases of more than \$_____ shall be made with the knowledge and consent of the lessor. All joint business in the way of payments and receipts shall be through _____ Bank of _____

Number, Sale and Purchase of Live Stock Held in Common.

Both lessor and lessee shall own in common, each an undivided one-half, all live stock, excepting as hereinbefore provided for, owned and produced upon said farm; and such of said stock as the parties shall agree upon shall be sold at such time as may be satisfactory to both.

When Crops or Stock Are Sold and How the Money Is to Be Divided (or Invested).

Whenever any cattle, hogs, grain, corn or hay or any other product of said farm shall be sold, the proceeds shall be equally divided between the parties, or, if agreed upon, it may again be invested in other stock, grain or material for the common use and benefit of the parties.

Noxious Weeds to Be Destroyed.
Lessee further covenants and agrees that he will farm said land in a good, farmlike and workmanlike manner; that he will

commit no waste nor suffer injury to be done to the premises; that he will allow no noxious weeds to go to seed on said premises, and will keep the weeds and grass cut in the roads adjoining the land.

Manure to Be Scattered.
Lessee also agrees that he will draw out and scatter on said premises, on or before December 1st of each year, on the fields where most needed, following out the plan of farming agreed upon in this contract, all manure being and made on said premises up to December 1st next preceding the end of the term, and that in default of so drawing out and scattering said manure, he shall pay to lessor as penalty the sum of \$____.

Acres to Be Left Plowed.
That he will leave as many acres plowed on said premises at the end of his term as he finds plowed when he takes possession, and in default of so doing, he shall pay to lessor \$_____ an acre for each acre short of such number.

Care of Premises.
That he will keep the buildings, fences and other improvements on said premises in as good repair and condition as the same are when he goes into possession, or as good as they may be put in during said term, loss by fire, or inevitable, and ordinary wear excepted; that he will not assign this lease or sublet any part of said premises without written consent of lessor; that he will not bring mortgaged property on said premises without the consent of said lessor; that he will not sell or remove any of the farm crop from said premises without the consent of lessor; that he will not break up any established water courses or ditches or undertake any other operation which will injure said land.

Surrender Possession in Case of Default or at End of Lease.

That in case he shall, from any cause, neglect, refuse, or be unable to properly prepare said land, sow, plant, harvest, or care for any and all crops to be raised on said land, said lessor, his agents, heirs, or assigns, may at their option, take possession thereof and of the crops growing or being grown thereon, and properly care for the same, and sell the same, and the proceeds remaining after payment of the rents, cost and expenses and damages shall go to lessee. That he will surrender the stubble land, for the purpose of plowing, in the fall preceding the termination of this lease, as soon as the crop has been removed from the same; that he will surrender possession of said premises at the end of the term, or sooner termination thereof, and if immediate possession be not given, that he will pay lessor, or assigns, the sum of \$_____ for each and every day possession is thus withheld as damages for non-surrender.

Lien on Property of Lessee for Amount Due Lessor.

That a failure to keep and perform any of the agreements hereinbefore mentioned shall, at the option of said lessor, or assigns, operate as a forfeiture of this lease and terminate the term, and lessor may take possession of the premises at once without process of law, or he may bring an action at law for such failure, a tenant holding over after the expiration of his term, that in consideration of this lease, and the agreements herein contained on the part of the lessor, said lessee covenants and agrees to keep and perform the agreements hereinbefore set forth, hereby covenanting that moneys due from him to said lessor for plowing, or damages, or otherwise, shall be and hereby is declared and made a perpetual lien on any and all crops, stock and other personal property of lessee at any time kept, had or used on said premises, whether the same are exempt from execution or not, such lien to attach from the commencement of the term.

Lessor's Right of Entry at Any Time.

Said lessor reserves the right of himself, his employees or assigns to enter upon said premises at any time for the purpose of viewing the same or making repairs or improvements thereon, the same not to interfere with the occupancy of the lessee; and reserves the right to himself or agent to enter upon said premises for the purpose of plowing the stubble land, from which the crops shall have been removed, in the fall preceding the termination of this lease.

Lessee's Reward for Farm Improvements.

It is understood and agreed by both parties that the lessee's reward for all farm improvements which he is required to make according to the terms of this contract shall come in the increased yields and greater returns which should result and which will be shared by lessee if he continues to operate said farm.

But in case this lease is terminated before lessee receives the benefit from such improvements, he shall receive reasonable compensation for such improvements. For example, hauling and spreading rock phosphate and ground limestone, seeding clover and alfalfa, laying drainage, tile, stump pulling, etc.

(Here state reward to be given lessee for unexhausted improvements.)

Landlord's Liability in Case of Default.

That in consideration of this lease and the agreements herein contained on the part of the lessee, said lessor covenants and agrees to keep and perform the agreements herein set forth, hereby covenanting that any compensation due from him to said lessee for improvement work, etc., shall be a lien on his share of the personal property, and must be paid before the proceeds are equally divided.

And likewise for failure to provide for and carry out any improvements on said farm which are agreed to in this lease, said lessor shall be liable for damages to said lessee to reimburse him for the loss which may result from such default.

How Division Shall Be Made at End of Lease.

At the end of the term of this lease an accounting shall be had between the respective parties hereto, and the produce, stock, etc., upon said farm, belonging to lessor and lessee shall be equally divided. Lessee shall divide each kind of live stock into two equal lots, as near as may be, and lessor shall have his choice of lots of each kind of live stock; which division shall be final and binding on both parties. And if a proper settlement cannot be made in this way, all parties hereto agree to have a public sale on the premises for the purpose of dissolution. After all joint debts of lessor and lessee and the expenses of having the sale are paid, the proceeds shall be equally divided.

But if one or both parties object to a sale and prefer a division of said property, then each shall select an arbitrator. They jointly shall select a third, and they three shall make such division of said property as to them shall seem equitable, giving each party one-half of the same, after deducting from each party's share such indemnities or adding such compensations as may be

justly charged or credited to him according to the terms of this contract.

Liability of Each Party.

Neither party shall have the right to bind the other by any contract outside the scope of this agreement, or by any purchases made within the scope of this agreement except with the consent of the other, unless hereinbefore provided for.

Signed.....

Signed.....

BREEDING PERCHERON HORSES

(Continued from Page Four)

Chicago and New York who have used tractors for a while and have returned to horses. It is true that if you breed small horses such as I saw in Texas, Wyoming and Montana, you will not find any market for them. But since the war has helped those ranchers to get rid of those too small animals let them now breed their mares to draft stallions, preferably Percherons as, according to the opinion of many breeders, the Percheron horse is the best for crossing purposes. The proof of this is that all other countries now want to imitate North America, for we sell Percherons to South America, Japan and Russia. Even England, this year, has bought Percheron stallions and mares to export them at home, a fact which will surprise Shiremen and Clydemen, knowing the jealousy of Englishmen for all their pure-breds. * * * I believe that you must not be content with using only your animals born and raised in this country, but you must continue to infuse imported blood.

AMERICAN HORSES GOOD

As to your work-horses, I have found them very good. I was even surprised to find such good horses, and I must confess that I bought lately on the St. Louis market, some remarkable geldings and mares, the mares as good as those of our own production. I do not speak of geldings, for the reason that we do not castrate our colts. I was even jealous to see that they could produce such good animals outside of Le Perche, and I blame the American farmer for getting rid of such animals.

I hope that as soon as the exportation will be re-opened and the war over, again we shall send many stallions to your country. I have read in several American papers, articles stating that the French War Office had taken a great number of Percheron horses. Do not believe one word of it. The government has not mobilized one stallion, not one mare used for breeding purposes. A few animals have been taken, but they were inferior or did not breed any more. The government was very careful indeed to spare all breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, etc. I shall not say that we have on hand now as many Percheron horses as we had before the war. The main reason is that most of the breeders have joined the army, and their breeding establishments are managed by their wives who, of course, cannot buy. The shortage of help also does not allow us to have as many horses as formerly. For two or three years after the war, we shall not have such an abundance of horses for exportation; but the Percheron horse of Le Perche will remain with its qualities as pure as in the past.

How to Smoke Meats

Pickled and cured meats are smoked to aid in their preservation and to give flavor and palatability. The creosote formed by the combustion of the wood closes the pores to some extent, excluding the air, and is objectionable to insects.

House and Fuel.—The smokehouse should be eight or ten feet high to give the best results, and of a size suited to the amount of meat likely to be smoked, six by eight feet being large enough for ordinary farm use. Ample ventilation

should be provided to carry off the warm air in order to prevent overheating the meat. Small openings under the eaves or a chimney in the roof will be sufficient if arranged so as to be easily controlled. A fire pot outside of the house proper with a flue through which the smoke may be conducted to the meat chamber gives the best conditions for smoking. When this can not well be arranged a fire may be built on the floor of the house and the meat shielded by a sheet of metal. Where the meat can be hung six or seven feet above the fire this precaution need not be taken. The construction should be such as to allow the smoke to pass up freely over the meat and out of the house, though rapid circulation is at the expense of fuel.

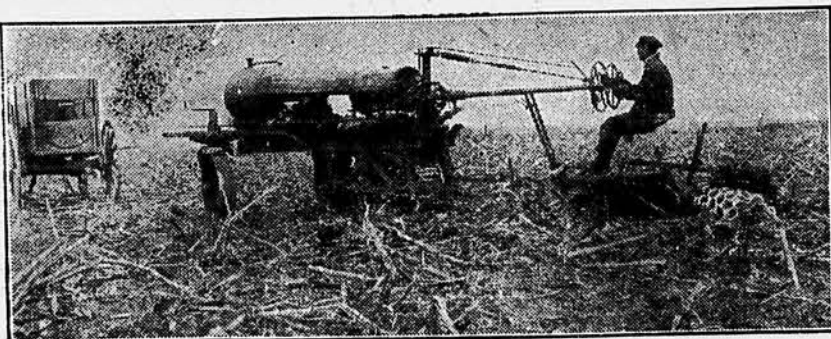
Brick or stone houses are best, though the first cost is greater than if they are built of lumber. Large dry goods boxes and even barrels may be made to serve as smoke houses where only small amounts of meat are to be smoked. The care of meat in such substitutes is so much more difficult and the results so much less satisfactory that a permanent place should be provided if possible.

The best fuel for smoking meat is green hickory or maple wood smothered with sawdust of the same material. Hardwood of any kind is preferable to soft wood. Resinous woods should never be used, as they are likely to impart bad flavors to the product. Corn cobs are the best substitute for hard wood and may be used if desired. Soft wood and corn cobs give off large amounts of carbon in burning, and this is deposited on the meat, making it dark in color and rank flavored. Juniper berries and fragrant woods are sometimes added to the fire to flavor the meat.

Meat that is to be smoked should be removed from the brine two or three days before being put in the smoke-house. If it has been cured in a strong brine, it will be best to soak the pieces in cold water over night to prevent a crust of salt from forming on the outside when drained. Washing the meat in tepid water and scrubbing clean with a brush is a good practice. The pieces should then be hung up to drain for a day or two. When drained they may be hung in the house. All should be suspended below the ventilators and should hang so that no two pieces come in contact, as this would prevent uniform smoking.

A slow fire may then be started, warming up the meat gradually. During the winter months in cold climates it is best to keep the fire going continually until the smoking is complete, holding the temperature at about the same point. If the fire is allowed to die down, the meat becomes cold and the smoke does not penetrate readily. This results in heavy smoke on the outside and very little on the inner portions of the meat. During the spring months and in the summer a light fire may be started every second or third day for two weeks, the meat being allowed to hang in the smoke house until sufficiently colored. When the fire is kept going steadily and an even temperature is maintained, twenty-four to thirty-six hours will be required to finish one lot of meat. Smoke will not penetrate frozen meat and it will be necessary to extract all frost from it before filling the house. The house should be kept dark at all times to prevent flies entering. As soon as smoked sufficiently the meat should be cooled by opening the ventilators or doors. When hard and firm it may be canvased or packed away for summer use.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The annual meeting of the American Guernsey Cattle Club will be held on May 16, 1917, in New York City.



DISKING CORNSTALKS IN ADVANCE OF PLOWING OR LISTING IS VALUABLE FARM PRACTICE.—ORGANIC MATTER IS GREATLY DEFICIENT IN MOST SOILS

I MET HIM ON THIS VERY SHIP!



"Read this little story. It was my turning point as a manufacturer of cream separators."—Wm. Galloway.



It was within an hour of sailing time. I was on my way home from Europe five years ago. The Mauretania lay beside her Liverpool wharf. Everybody was hurrying to get on, as we were to sail at five o'clock. Suddenly, without warning—without a propeller turning—she commenced to pull away from her moorings. The gang planks creaked—broke loose—and there was quite a commotion as the mighty Mauretania tore loose from her moorings and floated out into the water. In the excitement I met a man who was leaning over the rail who looked at me and we laughed together. Then we just naturally got acquainted like people do when they are traveling. He was J. J. Berrigan of Orange, New Jersey, the famous cream separator expert and inventor. I had never seen him before but I had heard of him. I told him I was from Waterloo, Iowa, and he said, "You are Galloway." I soon found out he was the great cream separator expert and a man I was glad to meet. Naturally

WE BECAME WELL ACQUAINTED

He told me what he had done in perfecting cream separator patents and improvements. I told him he was just the man I was glad to get acquainted with. After the Mauretania had been lashed to her wharf again, the excitement was over, and I began to talk cream separator, and every day after that we spent several hours together visiting. I told Mr. Berrigan that we were perfecting what I thought was the best cream separator ever produced, and I also told him if he would come to Waterloo and put on the finishing touches, go over the separator, test it, criticize it, find fault with it, wherever he could, and suggest any possible improvements. I would pay him well for his time. In a few days after we landed in New York he did come to Waterloo. He said our separator was one of the finest designs he had ever seen, and with the few recommendations which he made, he pronounced it O. K.—good as the best—and better than many of the separators on the market today. Our engineers, designers and separator builders had produced a machine with graceful lines, simplicity of construction, combined all the good features and left out all the faults. Mr. Berrigan commended us on the work and immediately put his stamp of approval upon this machine. That's why I say

WE PERFECTED THIS SEPARATOR

before we offered it on the market. We put out in the hands of farmers and dairymen enough of these separators to know that they would stand up under any test, whether operated and used in the kitchen, the milk house, the creamery or elsewhere, used two or more times per day, every day, week after week, month after month. I just want you to try it. If you like it, buy it. If you don't, send it back. We pay freight both ways. If the New Galloway Sanitary Separator is as good as I say it is, you can't afford to buy any other kind. If it is not as good as I say it is, I could not afford to make this ninety day trial offer and I could not afford to guarantee it for ten years.

Get My New Low Prices

AND READ MY 1917 BOOK ABOUT CREAM SEPARATORS

It tells of how we took four years to design and perfect this separator, to build into it every good cream separator feature and retain its beautiful proportions. How we did not build it down to a price, but built it up to a high standard in our own factories right here in Waterloo. It tells how we build Galloway Sanitary Separators from the ground up. How they are designed and many other separator secrets and facts. A meaty, exact, concise, truthful book about cream separators, gasoline engines, manure spreaders, tractors and other implements we manufacture. Why, by selling direct, I can make a machine as good or better than any high priced separator sold through other systems. These are a few of the reasons why I want you to get this book. It tells the whole story. It tells the truth. It tells the

facts. Ask for it today. A postal gets it. Don't delay. A reading will save you dollars in buying.

Indisputable Proof!

Have operated several different kinds of separators. We know it skims close. It paid for itself. Wm. S. Galloway Sanitary skims. It is easier running and as close and runs lighter more easily cleaned than any. J. E. Ricketts, Paddensburg, Mo. I wouldn't exchange it for any high priced separator. E. F. Louthan, Carthage, Mo. Your No. 9 separates perfectly at rate of 800 lbs. per hour. (Only guaranteed for 750 lbs.) S. S. Brockway, Greenville, Pa.

Try a Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator in Your Dairy for Ninety Days.

Stand it side by side with cheaper machines and you will see the difference in material and workmanship, design and skimming qualities. Stand it beside the highest priced machines, test them together for months! Higher priced machines will not run any easier or skim any closer and cannot be more perfectly sanitary or better built. We want you to be the judge—we will take your decision as final. Separators shipped from Waterloo, Council Bluffs, Kansas City, St. Paul, or Chicago, whichever is nearest to you.

Wm. Galloway, President
WM. GALLOWAY, COMPANY

213 Galloway Station, WATERLOO, IOWA



Note these few strong, simple, sanitary parts. Easy to wash clean—no rough edges—no sharp corners. Bowl catches any foreign matter in the milk. Only two shafts in the whole gearing—both of high-carbon steel, in long, perfectly fitted bearings. All gear shaft and both bowl spindle bearings supported by one casting—the gear case. All the working parts run spray of oil. Simple, effective driving clutch on crank shaft.

4 Good Sizes From 375 to 950 lbs. Capacity per Hr.

B-33

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Gentlemen: Please find enclosed \$.....for which send me

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One year for \$1.00; two years for \$1.50; three years for \$2.00.

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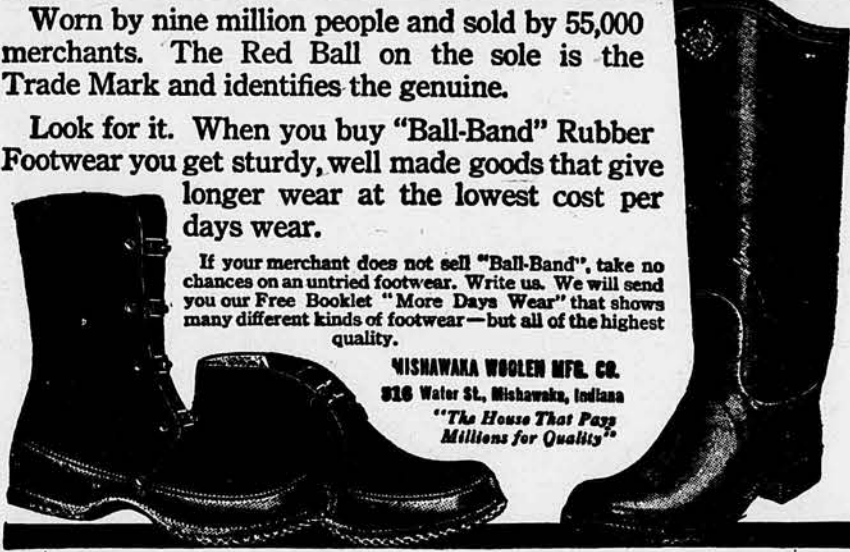
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"The House That Pays
Millions for Quality"



The tractor You'll Buy When You See It Work

In our 51 years experience building implements for the farmers of America we have never put out a machine that met with such general and enthusiastic approval as the **Moline-Universal Tractor**

The great demand for this tractor made necessary the erection of the largest tractor factory in the world, which is now in operation.

This proves that the Moline Universal meets the pressing need of American farmers for a practical machine that will take the place of horses.

You can rely upon this tractor for *All Field Work*, from preparing the seed bed to harvesting the crop—pulls the usual 5-horse load; gives you 10 to 12-H. P. for belt work. One man operates both implement and tractor.

Write us for illustrated literature and name of nearest Moline dealer.

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The Moline Line Includes
Corn Planters, Cotton Planters, Cultivators, Corn Binders, Grain Binders, Grain Drills, Harrows, Hay Loaders, Hay Rakes, Lime Sowers, Listers, Manure Spreaders, Mowers, Plows (chilled and steel), Reapers, Scales, Seeders, Stalk Cutters, Tractors, Farm Trucks, Vehicles, Wagons.

Spread Your Straw

IT is easy now to spread straw—and it pays \$50 to \$100 per day. Straw spreading absolutely prevents soil blowing, winter kill of wheat, and increases your crop yield at least \$5 an acre.

Easy To Attach and Operate.

You can attach the "Perfection" to any wagon or truck you have in two hours time—no extra parts needed—no changes on the wagon you have—it is easily removed.

It is safely and easily operated by one man.



PERFECTION

\$5 PER ACRE PROFIT

Any honest, ambitious farmer can have my "Perfection" Straw Spreader, on terms, under which the spreader can easily earn its own cost, from the increase in crops, the first year—just as thousands have done. Write me your address and I will send you, as a reader of this paper, my special money-saving offer and liberal guarantee.

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Growers and breeders of high quality seed corn for over 40 years. Get a bumper crop and bigger prices this season. Plant Armstrong's Seed Corn. Varieties adapted for your section. Often produce 15 to 20 bushels more per acre than native corn. Special Prices on Early Orders. Try some this year. Your name and address on a postal brings you Free Samples and Seed Corn Annual.

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PARTS For Kansas REPAIRING
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Cattle Improvement

ENTHUSIASM for better cattle was a marked feature of the annual meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association held in Manhattan, February 8. Over five hundred were present at the afternoon session and no address given was listened to with greater interest than that of F. D. Tomson, editor of The Shorthorn in America. Mr. Tomson made a strong plea for the breeding of pure-bred beef cattle and supported his statements by most convincing arguments. He said:

"There is a sentiment more or less general that the business of raising improved cattle is intended for a limited few. Let me correct this impression. It should be the business of every man identified with the live stock industry as a producer to produce and develop improved types and maintain improved standards.

"It is a business in which continuity of purpose and methods count for a great deal. It is not a business that may be engaged in one year and closed out the next. It does not admit of an intermittent identity or activity. By the very nature of the business it requires a steady, continuous, persistent application of thought and purpose. And for this reason the farmers in the British Isles have attained a degree of success that we have scarcely reached in this country.

"The making of a pedigree means an intelligent selection and mating of types which involves some knowledge of the preceding ancestry. For instance, we would hardly expect a breeder to produce cattle that would reproduce accurately if he used a small, fine-boned, smoothly-finished sire of uneven conformation and heavy bone, and continued this plan. The offspring would lack uniformity and could not be relied upon to reproduce type. The correct method would be for the breeder to form in his mind the conformation, the type, that he wished to perpetuate and then select his sires as nearly of this type as possible. Having done this, the pedigree would be strengthened with each cross and the offspring would much more certainly reproduce the type desired.

"Let us suppose that a breeder has followed this plan and then, through lack of judgment, or for some unaccountable reason, permitted the use of a wire widely differing from his established type. In so doing he has destroyed the results of years. Now let us suppose that an inferior sire, representing indifferent blood lines, is placed in service. We can scarcely estimate the damage resulting.

"These are fundamental rules that should be applied to the breeding of registered cattle, but they are of no less value in the breeding of non-registered or grade cattle. The fact is that no man, however gifted he may be, can improve his cattle by any other method than a careful application of the principles just given. And the fact that we have so many inferior cattle, so many indifferent, angular, under-sized, flat-ribbed, sway-backed cattle all the way from Stillwater, Oklahoma, to the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific is because the principles stated have not been applied persistently.

"The breeding of registered cattle leads to a broader contact with people. It induces more or less travel. It encourages the study of nature, of men, of books, and the effect is educational. I have never ceased to be impressed with its broadening, refining influence. So it is an inviting field and experience gleaned from many sources clearly demonstrates that the producing of registered cattle, improved cattle, enables the grower to command a larger cash return when his product goes to market.

"I know of a breeder in the Southwest who some years ago when he shipped his steers to the Fort Worth market and sold them, requested of the packer a careful report on their dressed weights, and especially as to the quality of their meat. This request naturally centered the interest of the packer and his buying department on this particular load of steers. When the live weights and the dressed weights were

compared it was quite apparent that there was a justifiable reason back of the request for the report, as they proved splendid killers. Later, this man brought another shipment and recalled the killing qualities of the former load, saying that he desired a report also upon this load which was similarly bred. The result was that he received a considerable advance over the market price. And in the years since when his steers have shown up at the market they are readily purchased, always at an advance, no matter how heavy the market is glutted. This same party maintains a breeding ranch in Colorado and his experience at the Denver market is the same in this respect as at Fort Worth, and he says the reason is that he has been breeding pure-bred cattle for many years and the quality which they possess has been recognized and he is making a splendid profit as a result.

"This is a practical illustration of the value of the use of improved blood. Nothing that you can do as a cattle breeder will strengthen your position at the market so much as to furnish steers that are pure-bred or at least that have four or five pure-bred tops. So let the improved animal, the registered animal, be the basis upon which you build your breeding operations. This is vastly more important now than in the early days when the improved animal did not appear at the market in considerable numbers. Competition is keen today in this field and the man who attempts to make a success of raising inferior cattle on the assumption that they are profitable will find himself severely handicapped because cattle of the improved type go to market in large numbers and are given the preference by the buyers."

The speaker discussed at considerable length the great influence of the Shorthorn breed in cattle improvement the world over. "Who can estimate," said Mr. Tomson, "the extent of the improvement that the Shorthorn has brought about in American live stock and agriculture? Who can fail to recognize the enterprise and high character of the men who have been and are associated with the Shorthorns? I am inspired as I think of their names by the score. Who can foresee the breadth of the achievement in the years to come?"

He closed with these words: "The Shorthorn has no quarrel with any of the improved breeds, and it could, in no wise, benefit by their decline. Through the co-operation of the forces back of the Shorthorn and the other breeds, live stock husbandry in America is being rapidly placed on a higher and more profitable and enduring basis. It is through the use of improved blood that the corn belt farmer can profitably produce market steers on high priced land. Its use insures to the consuming public an adequate meat supply of the best quality. That the Shorthorn must always be relied upon as one of the most important factors in this achievement there is none to deny."

G. W. Howard, Oakley, has devised an elevator for elevating silage out of a pit silo, by the use of which he says he can elevate a ton of silage every fifteen minutes. Farmers in that vicinity desiring an easier and faster way of getting silage out of a pit silo would do well to visit Mr. Howard and learn about this elevator.

This is a good time of year to put in pit silos, while work is slack, and then they will be ready to fill next fall when the feed crop is ready to harvest. The digging and cement work can be done satisfactorily below the surface during freezing weather. The district agricultural agent, W. A. Boys, recently assisted F. E. Brooks, Winona, in making out specifications for the construction of two pit silos.

Now is the time to consider improving the farm poultry flock. It will cost no more to feed the good layers next winter than to board the hens which will make no return except in fat which is much less profitable than eggs.

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Only Hartman's, with their \$12,000,000 capital and over two million customers, can make such an offer as this. Order any size or style Majestic Engine you want—no C. O. D.—no security. When the engine comes, work it thirty days, and if you are fully satisfied with it, pay a small deposit 60 days after arrival, and balance in small payments every two months, which gives you a full year to pay. Or, return engine at our expense.

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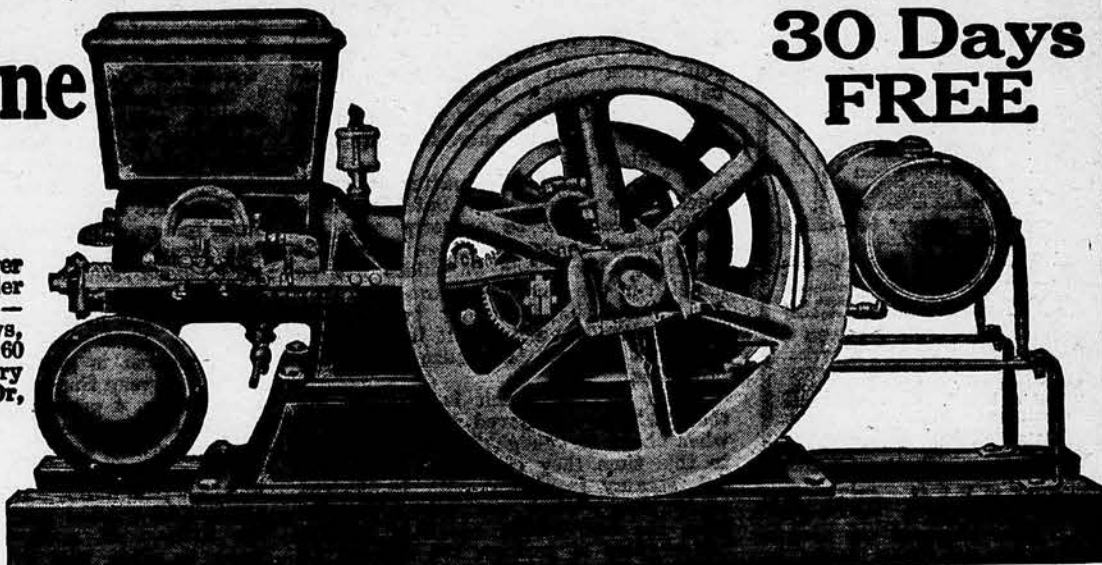
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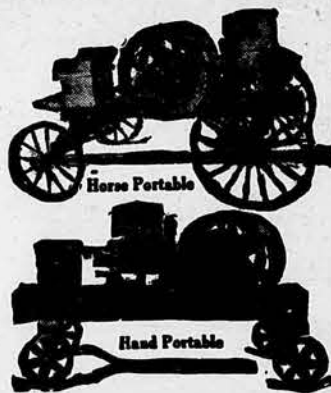


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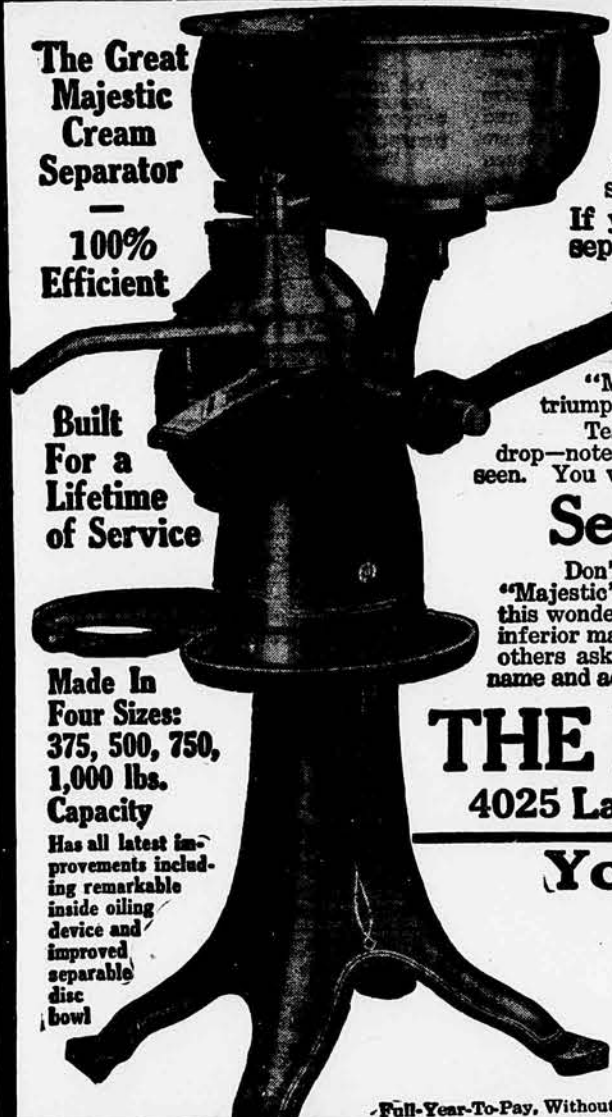
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Care of Incubator Chicks

By N. L. Harris, Poultry Department, K. S. A. C.

HOW often we hear the remark, "Incubator chicks are not as strong as hen-hatched." Unquestionably such statements are the result of experiences which seem to prove that such is the case. That it is not the case, is proven by the success of hundreds of poultrymen who have used the incubator for years. Their stock is as vigorous and their egg production as good as in the cases where hens are used for incubation.

It is not a difficult matter to hatch chicks with an incubator, but it requires considerable skill to properly care for them after they are taken from the machine. Thousands of chicks are so handled in the first few hours that they die during the following two weeks. That death does not result immediately makes it difficult to realize where the fault lies.

When a good hatch is brought off the chicks are removed to the brooder when about forty-eight hours old. Prior to this time they have been kept in a hot, steamy incubator with insufficient ventilation. They are taken directly from the over-heated condition with a temperature of perhaps 105 degrees, to a brooder or perhaps an old hen with a temperature of possibly 85 or 90 degrees. A baby chick subjected to such a sudden change of temperature usually becomes chilled and dies within a few days from bowel trouble. The more successful poultrymen remove the egg tray as soon as the hatch is completed, and open the incubator door a little at a time. In this way the chicks become accustomed to outside air conditions. In the early spring it will require ten or twelve hours to accomplish this result.

Good brooding requires plenty of fresh air and exercise. One compartment of the brooder should furnish a heat varying from 100 to 110 degrees. To confine chicks in such a heated compartment would result in a lowered vitality. For this reason a small outside run should be furnished where the air is cool and fresh. If the chick becomes slightly cool, a few moments under the hover will thoroughly warm it and it is again ready to go out and rustle. Where the hover temperature is too low, it requires some time to warm the body and the chicks huddle around the heat. This is not a desirable condition and should be avoided.

In cases where small flocks are to be cared for, the lamp-heated brooders or the old hen will be found sufficient, but where large hatches are brought off perhaps no more satisfactory arrangement can be found than the colony brooder stove. These are both oil and coal-heated and are used extensively.

The first few feeds require care. Where possible, sour milk should be given before any feed. In fact, to insure best results a constant supply of clean, sour milk should be furnished. The first feed may consist of a small quantity of corn or kafir meal, wheat bran, bone meal and beef scrap. This feed should be scattered dry on a clean board or paper. If the chicks do not readily begin to eat, the board may be tapped with the finger nail. This will attract their attention and as they see the particles of feed being disturbed, they will pick at them and thus learn to eat. No chick should be fed all it will eat until it is several days old. After this it may be allowed all it will keep cleaned up until noon, when it should be allowed to become quite hungry. This gives the system time to become cleaned out once a day.

Some sort of green feed is essential to the best development of growing chicks. Nothing else fills this requirement as well as does a sliced onion once daily. Incubator chicks often get the habit of bunching and drooping. The feeding of onion will quickly break up this habit. Slice the onion crosswise so as to form rings. After the first feed or two there will be a wild rush for the rings. Each

ring furnishes an object over which to struggle. Each chick seeks to secure a piece and run with it. In his greediness he may get the leg of another chick and start with that, which adds to the general activity. Aside from acting as a stimulus to activity, the onion is a wonderful appetizer.

Chicks must be kept active. To aid in this, a portion of the feed should be scattered in some sort of litter. Alfalfa leaves or meal furnish the best scratching material.

There are many good rations and systems for growing baby chicks. One that has given the writer more than ordinarily good results is to give the chicks, when about forty-eight hours old, a drink of sour milk and a small amount of sand. In a short time a light feed of dry mash is given, composed of 18 pounds of very fine corn chop, 21 pounds wheat bran, 4 pounds bone meal, and 2 pounds fine beef scrap. The second day, in the morning as much of this mash is fed in shallow troughs as will be eaten in twenty minutes. With this a small amount of cracked grain is scattered in the litter. At noon another feed of mash is given and a good supply of sliced onion furnished. Nothing more is fed until night, when a liberal supply of both grain and mash is given.

The most important principle is to keep growing chicks busy. If not, they will acquire evil habits, the most pernicious of which is toe-picking. Once this habit is started, whole flocks are often ruined. There is one sure cure, which is simply to dip the toes that are bleeding in a can of pine tar. This not only proves distasteful to the chicks that are doing the picking, but it is very healing.

To sum the matter up, to be successful with incubator-hatched chicks, it is necessary to secure eggs from hens that are not too fat. Be sure the incubator does not run too high. Accustom the chicks to outside air conditions before removing them to the brooder. Furnish plenty of exercise and fresh air. Keep everything clean and do everything that adds to the chicks' comfort.

Feeding for Eggs

Systematic feeding is just as necessary in the poultry yard as it is in the steer pen or hog lot.

Grain for chickens should be clean and free from mold. Moldy grain will often cause death or result in any one of several diseases common to the digestive tract. Birds affected become weak and inactive and often manifest an intense thirst. Such an individual may be given a teaspoonful of Epsom salts and if recovery is not rapid it should be killed.

There is always danger of under-feeding. The birds should go on the roosts at night with crops well filled. Only a little grain need be scattered in the straw litter each morning to induce exercise during the day. The total amount of grain to be supplied daily will depend largely upon the palatability of the dry mash which is fed as an adjunct to the grain ration and also the housing facilities. If the dry mash is not relished or if none is fed at all, a greater amount of grain is required to satisfy the appetite of the birds and at the same time they cannot utilize the feed efficiently for production purposes. When insufficient protection is given, especially during the winter months, by undue exposure of houses or by allowing drafts, more grain is required to keep up the body heat.

It is questionable whether chickens may be overfed. An improper balance, however, between mash and grain will often result in an excessive deposition of fat, so much in fact that the function of the reproductive organs is interfered with and the bird does not lay. It is believed that laying hens should eat half as much mash as they do grain, but experience based on year round feeding shows that the dry mash consump-

TO BE successful with incubator-hatched chicks, it is necessary to secure eggs from hens that are not too fat. Be sure the incubator does not run too high. Accustom the chicks to outdoor conditions before removing them to the brooder. Furnish plenty of exercise and fresh air. Keep everything clean and do everything that adds to the chicks' comfort.

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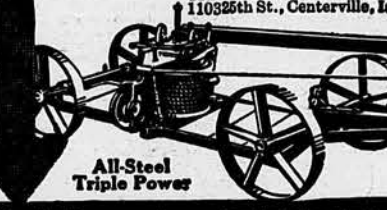
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TAKEN UP—BY ROY J. PHILLIPS, Council Grove, Council Grove Township, Morris County, Kansas, on December 18, 1916, one red heifer, no marks or brands. Appraised at \$25. Lee A. Moser, County Clerk.

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TAKEN UP BY W. H. DECROW, Wamego, Wabaunsee Township, Wabaunsee County, Kansas, one six-months-old heifer calf, red with brockle face. Both ears bobbed. 2½ feet high. Appraised at \$20. Taken up on February 10, 1917. L. B. Burt, County Clerk, Alma.

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tion is only about one-third of the total ration. A wet mash consisting of bran and sour milk may be fed two or three times weekly during the late summer and during the winter as an appetizer and in this way the total amount of mash eaten may be increased.

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Chickens hatched early in the season should be brooded in a poultry house or shed while the outside weather conditions are unfavorable. After the weather becomes settled, they can be reared in brood coops out of doors. Brood coops should be made so that they can be closed at night, to keep out cats, rats, and other animals, and enough ventilation should be allowed so that the hen and chicks will have plenty of fresh air. Details and specifications for building a good coop are given in Federal Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin 574, "Poultry-House Construction," which is to be had on application.

The hen should be confined in the coop until the chicks are weaned, while the chickens are allowed free range after they are a few days old. Where hens are allowed free range and have to forage for feed for themselves and chicks, they often take them through wet grass, where the chicks may become chilled and die. Most of the feed the chicks secure in this manner goes to keep up the heat of the body, whereas feed eaten by those that are with a hen that is confined produces more rapid growth, as the chicks do not have so much exercise. Then, too, in most broods there are one or two chicks that are weaker than the others, and if the hen is allowed free range the weaker ones often get behind and out of hearing of the mother's cluck and call. In most cases this results in the loss and death of these chicks, due to becoming chilled. If the hen is confined the weaklings can always find shelter and heat under her, and after a few days may develop into strong, healthy chicks.

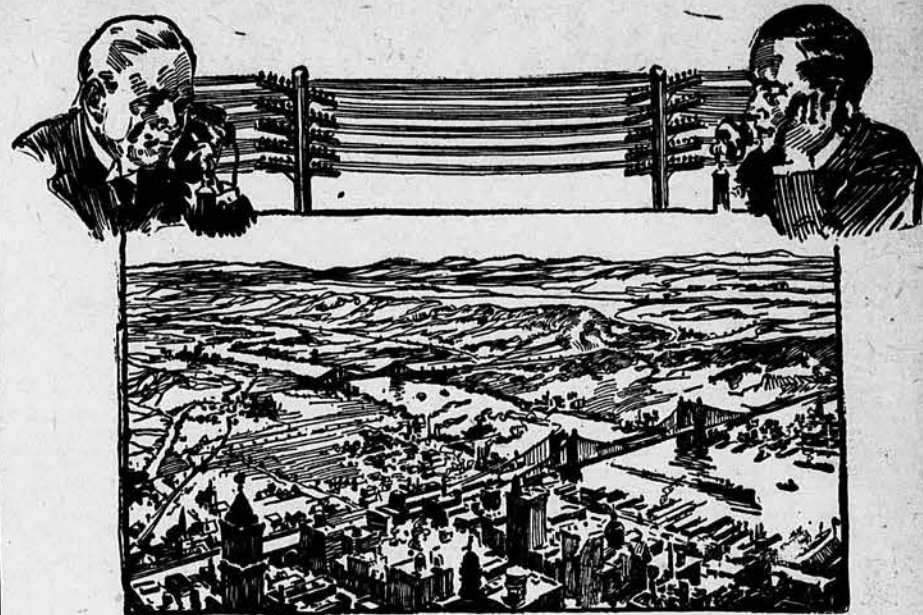
The loss in young chicks due to allowing the hen free range is undoubtedly large. Chickens frequently have to be caught and put into their coops during sudden storms, as they are apt to huddle in some hole or corner where they get chilled or drowned. They must be kept growing constantly if the best results are to be obtained, as they never entirely recover from checks in their growth even for a short period. Hens are usually left with their young chicks as long as they will brood them, while some hens frequently commence to lay before the chickens are weaned.

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Price \$1.50 per package, two for \$2.50, parcel post prepaid with directions. Each package will hatch 500 chicks. If it fails an additional package will be furnished without cost. Remember every cent of your money will be returned if you are not satisfied after using the half package.

They will also tell you how to build the best Home-Made Brooder in the world from an ordinary box or change any old brooder so that you can use Warm Medicated Dirt Floors, these will save the lives of your baby chicks. Get this Brooder information, it is valuable and absolutely free. Don't let your chicks die in the shell this spring; order a package of this Remedy and do it now, it will insure big hatches and strong chicks. Remember you must mention this paper and the date with your order.—[Adv.]



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Home-Made Fireless Cooker

EVERY housewife who will give the matter thought and attention, can make good use of a fireless cooker in her kitchen. By its use much fuel can be saved and foods can be thoroughly cooked without requiring the constant attention of the cook to prevent burning.

Nutritive value and flavor of many foods are lost because they are not cooked long enough to release these properties as they should be released. Cereals are so neglected probably more than any other class of foods. The reason for this is that it is impossible to start breakfast early enough in the morning to allow the cereals sufficient time to cook thoroughly, and few people will bother to partially cook the breakfast food the night before. In the fireless cooker is the ideal way to cook cereals.

A home-made fireless cooker is within the reach of all. In a recent bulletin of the Federal Department of Agriculture suggestions for a practical home-made cooker are given. These suggestions have been carefully worked out by the Office of Home Economics of the department.

The outside of the cooker may be a tightly built wooden box, an old trunk, a small barrel, a large butter or lard firkin or tin, or a large galvanized iron bucket with close-fitting cover. In general, a well-built, conveniently sized box is perhaps most satisfactory, though the cookers entirely encased in metal have the advantage of being fire-proof.

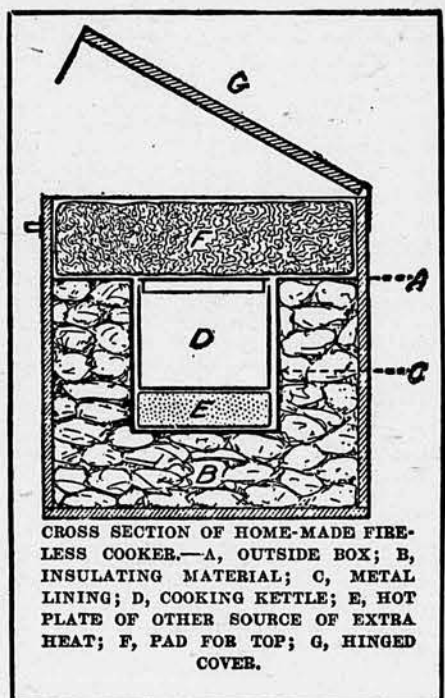
If a box is to be used, its size will depend on the size of the cooking kettle to be used in it and on whether there are to be one or two compartments. It must be large enough to allow for at least four inches of packing material all around the "nest" in which the cooking kettle is to be placed. For the sake of cleanliness and convenience the nest should be lined with metal and should be a trifle larger than the cooking utensil. If an extra source of heat, such as a hot brick or plate, is to be used, a metallic lining for the nest is imperative. For this purpose a galvanized iron or other metal bucket may be used or, better still, a tinsmith can make a lining of galvanized iron or zinc which can be provided with a rim to cover the packing material. In case no hot stone or plate is to be used in the cooker, the lining can be made of strong cardboard.

For the packing and insulating material a variety of substances may be used. Asbestos and mineral wool are good and have the additional advantage that they do not burn. Ground cork—such as is used in packing Malaga grapes—hay, excelsior, Spanish moss, wool, and crumpled paper may also be used satisfactorily. Of the inexpensive materials that can be obtained easily, crumpled paper is probably the most satisfactory, since it is clean and odorless and, if properly packed, will hold the heat better than some of the others. To pack the container with paper, crush single sheets of newspaper between the hands. Pack a layer at least four inches deep over the bottom of the outside container, tramping it in or pounding it in with a heavy stick of wood. Stand the container for the cooking vessel, or the lining for the nest, in the center of this layer and pack more crushed papers about it as solidly as possible. When an extra source of heat is to be used, it is much safer to pack the fireless cooker with some non-inflammable material, such as asbestos or mineral wool. A cheap and easily obtained substitute are the small cinders sifted from coal ashes, preferably those from soft coal, which may be obtained at the boiler house of any mill. The cinders from hard coal will do, however. Experiments with this material made by home economics specialists of the department showed that it is very nearly as satisfactory as crumpled paper as packing. If fire-proof packing is not used, a heavy pad of asbestos paper should be put at the bottom of the metal nest and a sheet or two of asbestos paper should be placed between the lining of the nest and the packing material. Whatever packing material is used, it should come to the top of the container for the kettle, and the box should lack about four inches of being full. A cushion or pad must be provided to completely fill the space between the top of the packing and the cover of the box after the hot kettles are put in place. This should be made of some heavy goods, such as denim, and

stuffed with cotton, crumpled paper, or excelsior. Hay may be used.

The kettles used for cooking should be durable and free from seams or crevices, which are hard to clean. They should have perpendicular sides and the covers should be as flat as possible and provided with a deep rim shutting well down into the kettle to retain the steam. It is possible to buy kettles made especially for use in fireless cookers. These are provided with covers which can be clamped on tightly. The size of the kettle should be determined by the quantity of food to be cooked. Small amounts of food cannot be cooked satisfactorily in large kettles, and it is therefore an advantage to have a cooker with compartments of two or more different sizes. Kettles holding about six quarts are of convenient size for general use. Tinned-iron kettles should not be used in a fireless cooker, for, although cheap, they are very apt to rust from the confined moisture. Enamelware kettles are satisfactory, especially if the covers are of the same material. Aluminum vessels may be purchased in shapes which make them especially well adapted for use in fireless cookers and, like enameled ware, they do not rust.

The fireless cooker must be used with intelligence to obtain the best results.



It is best suited to those foods which require boiling, steaming, or long, slow cooking in a moist heat. Foods cannot be fried in it, pies cannot be baked successfully in the ordinary fireless cooker, nor can any cooking be done which requires a high, dry heat for browning. Meats, however, may be partially roasted in the oven and finished in the cooker, or may be begun in the cooker and finished in the oven with much the same results as if they were roasted in the oven entirely. The classes of food best adapted to the cooker are cereals, soups, meats, vegetables, dried fruits, steamed breads, and puddings.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—In a later issue we will tell of the use of the fireless cooker. Recipes suitable for it will also be given.

Extension Schools Popular

The Kansas Agricultural College is being taken to the women of the state. It isn't necessary to go to Manhattan. Busy persons are given the opportunity of studying for a week under trained teachers. In 1916 nearly 1,000 housewives and others attended extension schools in home economics in twenty-six communities, and in 1917 the attendance is expected to show a material increase because of additional courses offered.

Last year some drove from ten to fifteen miles to attend the schools. One woman got up at 4 o'clock in the morning to do her washing and get her other work out of the way so she could go to the extension school.

An extension school may be organized by the school authorities of a community if it is to be conducted in connection with the school, by women's clubs, by committees representing any organization, or by individuals who

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wish to take the responsibility upon themselves to organize a school. It is usually better to have a committee of from three to five to do the local planning for a school than to leave it to a single individual.

Schools will be held only where there are fifteen or more members enrolled, as it would be inadvisable to spend the time with a smaller class and as it is necessary for the schools to be self-supporting in every locality as far as local expenses are concerned. Girls under sixteen years of age are not admitted.

Courses in food preparation, home management, home nursing, sewing, canning, dietetics, home problems, and home art will be offered in the schools which will be held between March 1 and October 1. Application should be made immediately so that the work may be well organized. Whenever an application is made signed by fifteen or more representative women of a community, it will be given immediate consideration and the dates for the school assigned.

Full particulars may be had by addressing Miss Frances L. Brown, director of home economics in extension, Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas.

A good way to test the quality of silk, to see whether or not it is filled, is to crush it and pull it through the hand. If it is filled the creases will remain and when held toward the light it

will show breaks. By applying this test before buying silk, money may be saved as well as time which would be spent in making up the worthless material.

We should never work so hard that we are tired to the point of having no interest in the lives of those about us. We should reserve some strength each day for the things that build family life and family interest, as these are quite as important as shelter, food and clothing.

Baked Bananas

Remove the skins and place in buttered baking dish. Sprinkle with sugar and bits of butter, and a few drops of lemon juice if desired. Cover bottom of dish with water and bake until slightly brown.

Hot Water Sponge Cake

2 eggs
1 cupful sugar
1 cupful hot water or milk
1 cupful flour
1 1/2 teaspoonfuls baking powder
1/2 teaspoonful salt
1/2 teaspoonful lemon extract

Beat yolks of eggs until thick and lemon-colored, add half the sugar gradually, beating continually. Next add water, balance of sugar, extract, the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs, and flour mixed and sifted with baking powder and salt. Bake twenty-five minutes in a moderate oven in shallow pan which has been buttered and floured.

FASHION DEPARTMENT - ALL PATTERNS TEN CENTS

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 Dress-maker," 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. 7966—Girls' Apron: Cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. One of the season's ideas in aprons for a girl of school age is here illustrated. The first advantage is its being cut in one piece. The back straps cross at the waistline and extend to the shoulders, where they button to the ends of the front section. No. 7980—Ladies' Waist: Cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. This waist with the becoming open neck will draw favorable attention whether made of one or two materials, for it is cut in two sections at front and back, the front having the more novel treatment with the lower section in uncertain outline. No. 7991—Boys' Norfolk Suit: Cut in sizes 4, 6 and 8 years. A suit with a maximum of merit. The coat is made with a yoke front and back and wide box plaits, these being left loose at the waistline for a belt to pass underneath, as pictured. Straight trousers are well cut, pocketed and buttoned at sides. No. 7978—Ladies' Kimono: Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Just looking at this will arouse the desire to have a garment like it. The body portion is in bolero style, the skirt section gathered at the upper edge under the bolero. This creates the graceful folds that make the model a charming one. No. 7932—Ladies' Skirt: Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. A worthy feature of this model is the yoke belt arranged over the top of the skirt, but you may mount the three gores on a slightly raised waistline and omit the belt. Buttons that are importantly placed tell that the closing is at front. No. 8003—Maternity Dress: Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. From the fashion standpoint this dress lacks nothing in appeal. The surplice waist with rever fronts in contrasting note—to show an attractive chemisette that fills the long V neck—adds much to the graceful lines of the garment.

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DARK RED ROSE COMB RHODE ISL- and Red cockerels, \$3 and \$4 each. Mrs. F. A. McGuire, Paradise, Kansas.

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING ROSE Comb Rhode Island Reds. Catalog free. M. L. Puckett, Puxico, Mo.

LARGE BRILLIANT ROSE COMB RED eggs for hatching, \$1 per fifteen; \$6 per hundred. Mrs. Roy Davisson, Sabetha, Kan.

R. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS, STAND- ard color, graded by John C. Snyder, poultry judge. F. L. Leck, Neal, Kansas.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS— Large and dark red in color. \$2 and \$2.50 each. Chas. Jacob, Route 3, Chapman Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS— Eggs, \$2 per setting. Kansas state show winners. Mating list. L. E. Castle, Wichita, Kansas.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds. Eggs for hatching, \$1 per fifteen; \$5 per hundred. Mrs. L. F. Hinson, Stockdale, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs, one dollar per fifteen. R. R. Wilson, 2519 Grand Ave., Parsons, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, large husky dark red fellows that will improve your flock, \$3 to \$15 each. Write for price on hatching eggs. Neils W. Peterson, Mason City, Neb.

EGGS FOR SALE—S. C. R. I. REDS. Breeder for twelve years. \$1.50 per setting of fifteen; \$5 a hundred. Mrs. Jno. G. Schmidt, Route 1, Box 135, Edgewood, Lexington, Mo.

SIX GRAND PENS, ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds that have shape, size and color. Mated to roosters costing \$15 to \$50. Fifteen eggs, \$2.50; thirty eggs, \$4; fifty eggs, \$6. Fine pure-bred range flock, \$5 per hundred. Baby chicks. Send for catalog. W. R. Huston, Red Specialist, Americus, Kan.

MINORCAS.

S. C. WHITE MINORCAS—EGGS FROM pure-bred birds, \$3 and \$2 per setting. Correspondence solicited. A. Goodwyn, Minneapolis, Kansas.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. U. A. Gore, Seward, Kansas.

FINE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER- els for sale. J. Benjamin, Cambridge, Kan.

R. C. BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.50 for fifteen. G. G. Wright, Langdon, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$3.00 per fifteen; \$5.50 per thirty. Mrs. O. E. Collins, Drexel, Mo.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, per fifteen \$1; one hundred, \$4. H. A. Ritter, Route 2, Kiowa, Kansas.

R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER- els, \$1 each. Also eggs per fifteen, \$1. Mrs. E. S. McCandless, Nashville, Ark.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM farm range stock, \$4 per hundred. Vida Hume, Tecumseh, Kansas.

SHUFF'S "BEAUTIFUL" SILVER WY- andottes. Cockerels and hens. Eggs—Fifteen, \$1.50; fifty, \$3.50; hundred, \$6. Baby chicks. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kansas.

SILVER WYANDOTTES. YES, I AM still selling Silvers. Have some good cockerels left. Eggs in season. Prices reasonable. Write me. M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kansas.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—PENS headed by Madison Square Garden and Chicago Coliseum winners. Eggs, \$3 per fifteen. Book early. Rev. F. K. Beery, Concordia, Kansas.

LANGSHANS.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, \$3 FOR 15, from my San Francisco and Kansas State Show winners, 1917. H. M. Palmer, Florence, Kansas.

ORPINGTONS.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON eggs from silver cup winners. Prices reasonable. Mrs. J. N. McDaniel, Arbela, Mo.

PURE-BRED WHITE ORPINGTONS— Eggs for hatching, \$1 per fifteen, \$5 per hundred. Frank Hinson, Stockdale, Kansas.

FINE BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM my regular winners, reasonable. H. T. Farrar, Axtell, Kansas.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS— Eggs and chicks reasonable. Mrs. Barraclough, 137 S. Fern, Wichita, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON eggs from prize winners. Also some choice cockerels left. Mrs. Earle King, Raymore, Missouri.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—SOME GOOD HENS and pullets yet for sale. Eggs from winners, \$1.50 and \$3 per fifteen. L. S. Weller, Salina, Kansas.

EGGS FROM MY BLUE RIBBON WIN- ners and bred to lay strain, \$2.50 for fifteen. Few choice cockerels, \$2, \$3 and \$5 each. Hens and pullets, \$2 each. Pens mated. Myrtle Howard, Byron, Okla.

DAMON'S ORPINGTONS—MY S. C. BUFF and White Orpingtons win in all classes of competition. Five splendid matings in buffs and whites. Imported blood. Write for mating list. Few white cockerels for sale cheap. J. E. Damon, Caldwell, Kansas.

HOUDANS.

PURE-BRED HOUDAN COCKERELS, \$2 each. Eggs: Mrs. J. A. Smith, Cleburne, Kansas.

LEGHORNS.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, STATE WIN- ner. Mrs. W. R. Hildreth, Oswego, Kansas.

S. C. BLACK LEGHORN COCKERELS. William Cross, Utica, Neb.

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS (YOUNG'S \$20 stock). Elsie Thompson, Mankato, Kan.

ROSE COMB LEGHORN COCKERELS— Eggs in season. Mrs. John Holshay, Bendena, Kansas.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—FEW CHOICE cockerels, \$1. Mrs. J. R. Stewart, Winston, Missouri.

PURE-BRED S. C. BROWN LEGHORN eggs, \$1 per fifteen, \$5 per hundred. Mrs. L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kansas.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, cheap. Write for prices. I. M. Fisher, El Dorado Springs, Mo.

EGGS, \$1.50 PER SETTING. LEGHORNS, Rd. 1, Co., Wyandotte and Orpingtons, Royal Poultry Yards, Coffeyville, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS—English Barron strain. Baby chicks. F. B. Morger, Fowler, Colo.

R. C. B. LEGHORNS, WINTER LAYERS, vigorous stock. Eggs, \$4 per hundred. W. C. Gilmore, Oneida, Kansas.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS— Prize winners. \$5 hundred, \$2.75 fifty, \$1 fifteen. Rufus Standiford, Reading, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS— Thirty-one prizes at Kansas State Show, 1917, including eight firsts. W. J. Roof, Maize, Kansas.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, scored birds. Write for prices. Eggs for hatching, \$5 per hundred. Mrs. Joe Streeter, Route 5, Hamilton, Mo.

BROWN LEGHORNS—ROSE, SINGLE Comb. Bred to lay strain breeding. Eggs, fifteen, \$2; fifty, \$3; hundred, \$6. Plainview Poultry Farm, Lebo, Kansas.

EGGS FOR SALE FROM PURE-BRED heavy winter laying Single Comb White Leghorns, \$2 fifteen, \$10 hundred; 100% fertility guaranteed on seventh day of incubation. H. M. Blaine, Sylvia, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, Columbian Wyandottes, Muscovy ducks, fancy pigeons. Catalog. Southdown sheep, Berkshire swine. J. A. Leland, Springfield, Illinois.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS— Fine winter laying utility and beauty strain. Eggs from trap nests. Pullet in Leavenworth contest. Eggs, per hundred, \$4.50 and \$6; baby chicks, 12½ cents apiece. Paradise Poultry Farm, Carona, Kansas.

RUSSELL'S FAMOUS BROWN LEG- horns, single comb, prize winners, heavy layers. Write for catalog. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Geo. Russell, Chilhowee, Missouri.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. I AGAIN have state show prize winners, exhibition and utility cockerels for sale. Eggs. Eggs. Mrs. Terry Jenkins, Osawatomie, Kansas.

PRIZE WINNING S. C. WHITE LEG- horns at two state shows. Eggs, \$2, \$3 and \$5 per fifteen. Eggs from flock, \$5 per 100. Chicks. Send for free mating list. C. G. Cook, Box F, Lyons, Kansas.

S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS FROM hens with records over two hundred eggs; one, two, three dollars each. Baby chicks, 12½c each. Eggs, \$5 per hundred. Hyperion White Leghorn Farm, Route 1, Des Moines, Iowa.

YOU WANT GOOD LAYERS. MOORE'S strain of S. C. Brown Leghorns are prize winners and winter layers. Eggs, \$1 for fifteen and \$4 for 100 postpaid. John W. Moore, R. R. No. 1, Poplar Bluff, Mo., formerly of Hendrickson, Mo.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS for sale. Range raised. Famous Yesterday hens mated to Barron cockerels from two hundred forty egg stock. \$1.25 per setting; two or more, \$1 each; \$5 per hundred. Shady Pine Leghorn Farm, Rossville, Kan.

SIX DOLLARS PER HUNDRED FOR eggs from prize winning Single Comb White Leghorns. Test shows one forty-four fertile eggs out of one fifty-five. Three fine yards. Send postal for complete description. G. R. McClure, McPherson, Kansas.

ANCONAS.

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—EGGS, FIF- teen for \$1.25 or \$6 per hundred delivered. Write for printed matter. C. K. Whitney, Route 9, Wichita, Kan.

SEVERAL BREEDS.

REDS, ROCKS, LEGHORNS; 12½c. Request folder. McCune Hatchery, Ottawa, Kansas.

FREE—1917 PRICE LIST OF EGGS. ALL leading breeds of chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese and guineas. Monroe Poultry Yards, Monroe, Iowa.

EGGS FROM PURE-BRED PRIZE WIN- ning Bourbon Red turkeys, both combs. S. C. R. I. Reds, White and Black Langshans, Anconas and Light Brahmas. Write for mating list. Mr. Henry Gillen, Route No. 1, Osborne, Kansas.

FOR SALE, EGGS—EGGS FROM PURE- breeds, and cockerels, turkeys, geese, eight kinds of ducks, pearl and white guineas, bantams, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Houdans, Hamburgs, Games, Langshans, Minorcas, Brahmas, Cochins, Buff and White Orpingtons, Buff and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Leghorns, Hares, Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, Dogs, Fancy Pigeons. Write wants. Free circular. D. L. Bruen, Platte Center, Neb.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION KANSAS FARMER

POULTRY WANTED.

EGG CASES, AND POULTRY COOPS loaned free to our shippers. Paying prices published daily in Topeka Capital. Next week, No. 1 fowls: Turkeys, 24c; capons, 22c; hens, 17c. The Copes, Topeka.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION KANSAS FARMER

FARM AND HERD.

W. W. Otey of Winfield, Kansas, has claimed Thursday, March 23, for his annual Duroc Jersey bred sow sale. On this date he will offer the farmers and breeders forty head of tried sows and fall yearling gilts, all bred and safe to All Col. 2d and Day Dream by Otey's Dream and out of a Red Wonder dam. They will also offer twenty head of summer and fall boars and gilts.

Oliver & Doran, owners of the famous Dornwood herd of Jersey cattle, report the herd making a splendid record this year. This is one of the Jersey herds that is noted for heavy production and has few equals as a profit producing herd. A feature of his herd at this time is the choice lot of young jacks and a number of extra good ones of serviceable age.

H. A. Johnson of Red Cloud, Neb., is one of the leading jack breeders of that state and his herd of mammoth black jacks is one of the best in the West. A feature of his herd at this time is the choice lot of young jacks and a number of extra good ones of serviceable age.

The average production of butter fat of the junior two-year-old class leaders has been increased 5.4 pounds by the record just completed by Pearl Rose of the Glen 4714, a two-year-old Guernsey heifer owned by Henry W. Howe, Bedford Hills, New York. This cow produced in one year of her first lactation period 12,378.8 pounds of milk and 711.43 pounds of butter fat, which entitles her to third place in her class. The sire of Pearl Rose of the Glen 4714 is Missy's May Rose King of the Glen 1366, a son of Beau Regal 13448 and Missy of the Glen 18390. Beau Regal 13448, an Advanced Register son of an Advanced Register cow and by the great May Rose bull, Imp. May Rose King 8336, which in turn is a son of May Rose 2d 3251 P. S., the foundation cow of the May Rose family. Pearl Maiden of the Glen 23622 is the dam of the new leader and has two excellent official records, one of 13,032.5 pounds of milk and 621.47 pounds of fat as a junior three-year-old, and the other of 14,591.1 pounds of milk and 695.73 pounds of butter fat as a mature cow. She is sired by a bull with ten tested daughters and out of an Advanced Register daughter of Fernwood of Homestead 7448, which sired eight Advanced Register daughters with good records.

A Guernsey cow has just completed a record which secures for her sixth place in the junior three-year-old class. Langwater Desire 40709, owned at Langwater Farms, North Easton, Mass., is the cow that has done this by producing 14,219.8 pounds of milk and 708.69 pounds of fat. Her sire, Langwater Monarch 20899, is an Advanced Register sire by Imp. Yeoman 8618 and out of Dolly Bloom 12770, making him a full brother of that great cow, Dollie Dimple 19144, the highest producing cow of the breed in the senior three-year-old class. She produced 18,458.8 pounds of milk and 906.89 pounds of fat in a year under official test at the age of three years and nine months. The dam of Langwater Desire 40709 is Langwater Dairymaid 26377, which sold to C. L. A. Whitney of Albany, New York, at the recent Langwater sale for the highest price ever paid for a Guernsey cow, \$6,150.

Leon A. Waite of Walnut Breeding Farm, Winfield, Kansas, is one of the progressive workers in the interest of improved live stock. Mr. Waite's 1,200-acre Walnut bottom farm is the home of one of the great herds of pure-bred Hereford cattle in Kansas and also of good flocks of Cotswold and Shropshire sheep, and his herd of Berkshire hogs is as good as the best of that breed. The blood lines of his Hereford herd include all of the popular families of the breed. His herd is headed by Concentrate 289644, a sire that has attracted the attention of all leading Hereford breeders. Walnut Hereford herd is drawn upon heavily for breeding stock. Among the recent sales reported are a choice double bred Concentrate calf to Blain Adams of Dexter, Kansas, to head his choice herd of young cows. This calf weighed 1,340 pounds at fourteen months of age and sold for \$1,250. A choice yearling son of Beau Brae to head the herd of Victor Sandstrom of Atlanta, Kansas, at \$600; eleven choice cows to J. H. Keith of Coffeyville, Kansas; five choice bulls to go to Mexico, and three bulls to John Gosling of Kansas City, Missouri. The herd now consists of ninety head. Mr. Waite has recently completed a modern farm home at a cost of \$8,500. The house contains fourteen rooms and bath, modern plumbing and electric lights throughout, and is heated by a furnace.

The widespread interest in the Hereford breeders' consignment sale to be held at Manhattan on March 3 under the management of W. A. Cochel, assures a successful sale. The offering was selected from the very best herds in Kansas and every animal to be sold has been inspected by some member of the animal husbandry department and the breeding represented will be the best of the breed.

The Holstein-Friesian heifer Miss Valley Mead De Kol Walker 250936 has broken the record for fat production in the senior two-year class of the division covering tests begun not less than 240 days from freshening, by producing in seven consecutive days 407.1 pounds milk containing 16.942 pounds fat, with the test still in progress. She freshened at the age of 2 years, 6 months, 25 days, and began her test 243 days from freshening. Her prior record, begun fifty-eight days from freshening, is 634 pounds milk containing 20.546 pounds fat. Her sire is Prince Galsche Walker 81663; her dam is De Kol of Valley Mead 51218. In the senior two-year class of the eight months division she displaces O K L Pearl Tula 265487. If computed on the 80 per cent basis, the equivalent butter so far claimed for Miss Valley Mead De Kol Walker would amount to 21.18 pounds.

Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items of stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word 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.

BE A GOVERNMENT FARMER. GOOD pay; steady, interesting job. Write Central Institute, 44-F, St. Louis.

MAN OR WOMAN TO TRAVEL FOR old established firm. No canvassing; \$1,170 first year, payable weekly, pursuant to contract. Expenses advanced. G. G. Nichols, Philadelphia, Pa., Pepper Bldg.

FARMERS 18 OR OVER—GET GOVERNMENT jobs, \$75 to \$150 month. Vacations with full pay. Spring examinations everywhere. Education unnecessary. Sample questions free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. W-82, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED.

MEN TO WEAR FINE SUIT. ACT AS agent. Big pay, easy work. Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 534, Chicago.

WE PAY \$80 MONTHLY SALARY AND furnish rig and expenses to introduce guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Bigler Company, X 671, Springfield, Ill.

REAL ESTATE.

TRADES EVERYWHERE—EXCHANGE book free. Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

TWO RARE BARGAINS NEAR TOPEKA—160-acre farm, \$60. Forty acres, \$70. Terms, J. E. Thompson (The Farmer Land Man), Tecumseh, Kansas.

FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS—OUR OF- ficial 112-page book, "Vacant Government Lands," lists and describes every acre in every county in U. S. Tells location, place to apply, how secured free. 1917 diagrams and tables, new laws, lists, etc. Price 25 cents postpaid. Webb Publishing Co., Dept. 16, St. Paul, Minn.

YOUR CHANCE IS IN CANADA—RICH lands and business opportunities offer you independence. Farm lands, \$11 to \$30 acre; irrigated lands, \$35 to \$50; twenty years to pay; \$2,000 loan in improvements, or ready made farms. Loan of live stock; taxes average under 20 cents an acre; no taxes on improvements, personal property, or live stock. Good markets, churches, schools, roads, telephones; excellent climate—crops and live stock prove it. Special homeseekers' fare certificates. Write for free booklets. Allan Cameron, General Superintendent Land Branch, Canadian Pacific Ry., 234 Ninth Ave., Calgary, Alberta.

NEW FARM OPPORTUNITY IN ONE OF the greatest states in the Union. A new line of the Santa Fe is tapping a rich and fertile prairie section of Northwest Texas, where already many farmers have made good in a big way with wheat, hogs and live stock. Here, if you act now, you can get first choice—get in on the ground floor of a great opportunity. You can get in ahead of the railway—ahead of the people whom the railway will bring—ahead of those who act more slowly than you do. This is the chance of a lifetime for a man of moderate means. A certain number of thrifty, far-seeing farmers can acquire good land at an astonishingly low figure and on long, easy terms. If you have confidence that a great railroad, like the Santa Fe, would only recommend what it considers a good thing, and because it wants to see new territory developed and wants newcomers to prosper and produce—then write me today for particulars about this district. Mild climate, social advantages, schools, churches, telephones, good roads. Everything there but enough men with their families. Will you be one of the fortunate first comers to reap the advantages of a section that has been minutely inspected by a Santa Fe agricultural agent and pronounced right? Write me now and let me send you a copy of the special illustrated circular we are getting out. C. L. Seagraves, Industrial Commissioner, A. T. & S. F. Ry., 931 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCES

INVESTORS' MAGAZINE FREE TO YOU. \$10 invested with us has made others \$290 in few months. "Hoffman's Investment Journal" tells how this was done. This magazine gives facts about the real earning power of money. Tells how many have started on the road to fortune. We will send it three months free. If you want to make money, write for this magazine today. Hoffman Trust Company, 719 Carter Building, Houston, Texas.

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine, "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to any one who has not acquired sufficient money to provide necessities and comforts for self and loved ones. It shows how to become richer quickly and honestly. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal and has the largest circulation in America. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 431.28 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED.

MAN AND WIFE WANT WORK ON farm. Experienced with live stock. Have no children. Good references. Address W. care Kansas Farmer.

HEDGE POSTS.

FOR SALE—FIFTY THOUSAND OSAGE hedge posts. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

HEDGE POSTS—SALE, CARLOAD GOOD hedge posts. B. C. Day, Sibley, Kansas.

TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

SEED CORN.—LAPTAD STOCK FARM, Lawrence, Kansas.

TREES AT WHOLESALE—CATALOGUE free. Agents wanted. Peyton Nurseries, Boonville, Mo.

WATERMELONS—GUARANTEED PURE. Both Halbert Honey and Rubber Bldg., H. A. Halbert, Originator, Coleman, Texas.

BOW CREEK FARM SEEDS—ALFALFA, feterita, kafir, Sudan grass, corn. (Sudan, sweet clover wanted.) Logan, Kansas.

BLACK-HULLED WHITE KAFIR SEED, re-cleaned, tested and sacked, \$2 per bushel. Grover Lee, Pratt, Kansas.

TEN ELBERTA AND FIVE CHAMPION peach trees, postpaid, \$1. Send now. Wellington Nurseries, Dept. C, Wellington, Kan.

SEED CORN—BOONE COUNTY WHITE, carefully selected, \$2.50 per bushel shelled. J. W. Taylor, Edwardsville, Kansas.

NURSERY STOCK OF QUALITY THAT bears the choicest. Send for free catalog. Alpha Nursery, Alpha, Ill.

SEED CORN—WON FIRST AND SWEEP- stakes, Missouri State Corn Show, 1917. For catalog, write George Manville, Faucett, Mo.

TIMOTHY SEED—FANCY, NEW CROP, re-cleaned timothy seed at \$2.50 per bushel. Write today for samples. Watson Bros., Seed Merchants, Milan, Mo.

ALFALFA SEED, NEW CLEAN UPLAND, 14 cents per pound for one bushel or more. Bags, 25 cents. Sample on request. W. M. Hixon, Berryton, Kansas.

SEED CORN—DIAMOND JOE WHITE, excellent drought resister, and Reid's Yellow Dent. Graded, \$2.50 bushel. D. D. Denver, Milford, Kansas.

IOWA GOLD MINE AND BOONE CO. White seed corn, selected, shelled, graded, \$2 per. Choice alfalfa seed, \$7.50 per. Samples free. J. F. Feigley, Enterprise, Kan.

REID'S YELLOW DENT, BOONE COUNTY White seed corn. Genuine Red Texas seed oats, clover, timothy and alfalfa seed. S. G. Trent, Hiawatha, Kansas.

TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, VINES, seeds. Everything at lowest prices direct to you. All tree peddlers' commissions cut out. Free book, "Wichita Nurseries & Seed House, Shell Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

SEND \$1.00 FOR 100 PROGRESSIVE strawberry plants and get our Twentieth Century Berry Book absolutely free. Worth dollars to you. E. W. Townsend, Box 3, Salisbury, Md.

SEED CORN—IMPROVED HIGH YIELD- ing varieties. Guaranteed and priced reasonable. Let us send you pictures of this great corn. Write J. T. Bristow Seed Corn Farms, Wetmore, Kansas.

PURE WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLO- ver seed direct from grower. Hulled, \$15; scarified, \$16 per hundred pounds. Circulars and samples free. Willis Conable, Axtell, Kansas.

RED TEXAS RUST-PROOF SEED OATS, re-cleaned and carefully graded. You buy nothing but oats. Grown here one year. They are fine. Let me send you a sample and price. Warren Watts, Clay Center, Kan.

SEED CORN—PURE-BRED REID'S YEL- low Dent and Boone County White, Alsike, Mammoth and Medium Red Clover, Kherson and Iowa 103 Oats, new crop timothy seed. Folder and prices free. F. M. Riebel & Son, Arbela, Mo.

ALFALFA SEED FROM HIGH PRODUC- ing fields. 370 bushels threshed from forty acres. Quick to recover after each cutting. 95% germination, 99 purity. Test made by County Agent Schnacke. Won first at our fair. Price, \$8 per bushel; new sacks, 25c. Stockwell Farms, Larned, Kansas.

KAFIR SEED—WE HAVE TWO CARS fine white kafir seed testing over 90 per cent germination, which we will sell while it last in 2-bushel sacks at \$1.85 per bushel. Sacks free. It is going to be hard to find good kafir like this this year. If you will need kafir, better order quick. Brooks Wholesale Co., Ft. Scott, Kan.

GET VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY. Plant Brodbeck Sweet Cherry Trees, that bear where other sweet cherries fail. Larger and better than others. Only one failure in 23 years. Wake up to facts. Don't stand in your own light and wonder if this is true. We will return every dollar you pay for Brodbeck Sweet Cherry Trees if you are not well pleased. Write for its history. S. S. Brodbeck, Gallatin, Mo.

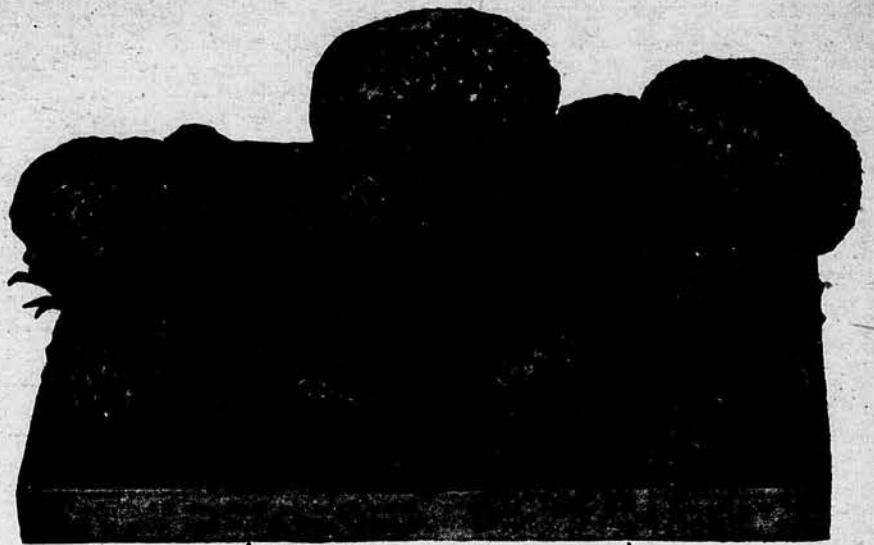
MISCELLANEOUS.

YOU CAN MAKE A GOOD LIVING IN your back yard raising Belgian hares. Full particulars and price list of all breeds, 10c. W. G. Thorson, Aurora, Colo.

FOR SALE—16-HORSEPOWER GASO- line engine on steel trucks; good as new. Double seated carriage, rubber tires, good as new, cost \$480, or will trade either of the above. Make me an offer. H. W. McAfee, Route 8, Topeka, Kansas.

PATENTS.

PATENTS. PICTURE OF PATENT OF- fice, three-year calendar, and 64-page book free. Fitz Gerald Co., Patent Attorneys, 841 F St., Washington, D. C. Estab. 1880.



Box Everbearing Strawberries

Will You Enjoy a Fine Bed of Fancy, Heavily Fruiting, Everbearing Strawberry Plants at Our Expense? See Our Offer Below

THESE guaranteed true to name Everbearing Strawberry plants are just what their name implies and if set in your garden during the spring months will bear a heavy crop of fine, big, red, deliciously flavored strawberries all through July, August, September and October of same year.

Everbearing Strawberries Now a Commercial Success

The berries are of good size, fine color, firm flesh and of much better flavor than the average June berries. The plants fruit very heavily, running a good 20% more than the regular once a year fruiting sorts bear at regular strawberry time, but instead of stopping fruiting at end of regular season, these new everbearers keep right on and fruit heavily all through the summer and fall months.

Wonderful Root System

The Everbearing varieties have a much heavier root system than the common sorts, often going into the soil to the distance of a foot and a quarter. This gets the roots down into the moist soil and enables the plants to produce fine large berries right along during hot, dry summer weather.

We are glad to help introduce these valuable plants, and if you will accept our offer and fill out the coupon and mail to us at once, we will have our nursery send you the **DOZEN ASSORTED EVERBEARING PLANTS** at proper time for planting in your locality and include with them a plant of a new \$1,000 variety for good measure on the deal.

KANSAS FARMER CIRCULATION DEPT., Topeka, Kansas.

Gentlemen.—Please find enclosed \$1.50 for two years' subscription to KANSAS FARMER. Send me absolutely free of charge one dozen assorted EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY PLANTS and the NEW \$1,000 PLANT as advertised in above offer.

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Are you now taking KANSAS FARMER?.....

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—ONE HIGH BRED JERSEY bull calf, born January 24, 1917. Write H. H. Starr, Claflin, Kansas.

FOR SALE—EIGHT HEAD CHOICE high grade Polled Durham cows, heifers and bull. C. M. Albright, Overbrook, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bulls, ready for service. Prices right. G. H. Ross, Independence, Kansas.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE—ONE PURE- bred heifer calf and four grades, nicely marked and colored. Arthur Findlay, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR SALE—TEN HIGH GRADE GUERN- sey cows and 150 pure-bred Duroc hogs. Bred sows, gilts, boars and fall pigs. Write for information. George M. Newlin, Hutchinson, Kansas.

HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES, either sex, 15-16ths pure, crated and delivered to any station by express, charges all paid, for \$20 apiece. Frank M. Hawes, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GRADE POLLED Durham yearling bulls at \$50. Two full-blood yearlings at \$65. My herd bull coming four years, gentle, recorded in both books, at \$100. One hundred western ewes five years old, bred to Shropshire bucks to lamb in March, at \$9. David Baumgartner, Halstead, Kansas.

DOGS.

HIGH CLASS PEDIGREED ST. BER- nard pups, price \$25. F. J. Letterdink, Hickman, Neb.

FOR SALE—PAIR GUARANTEED COON hounds. Send 2 cents for prices. John Rash, Centerville, Kansas.

AIRDALE—THE GREAT TWENTIETH century dog. Collies that are bred workers. We breed the best. Send for list. W. R. Watson, Box 128, Oakland, Iowa.

TRAPPER POISON

GOES' LIQUID POISON CAPSULES KILL foxes, coyotes, wolves, on spot. Eleventh season in use. Mention this paper and I send free circulars. Edmund Goes, Milwaukee, Wis., Station C.

WISCONSIN LAND FOR SALE

LANDOLOGY, A MAGAZINE GIVING the facts in regard to the land situation. Three months' subscription free. If for a home or as an investment you are thinking of buying good farm lands, simply write me a letter and say, "Mail me Landology and all particulars free." Address Editor Landology, Skidmore Land Co., 301 Skidmore Bldg., Marinette, Wis.

HORSES AND MULES.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF SHETLAND ponies. Geo. A. Gallatin, Mo.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED MORGAN stallions. Iver K. Johnson, Goff, Kan.

SHETLAND PONIES, FIFTY HEAD, moderate prices. Charles Clemmons, Coffeyville, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—ONE COMING four-year-old black registered Percheron stallion. Bert Donley, Oxford, Kansas.

FOR SALE—THREE REGISTERED PER- cheron stallions, coming 2 years old. W. E. Dustin, Route 1, Topeka, Kansas.

SALE OR TRADE FOR YOUNG STOCK, 15-16th Belgian stallion 9 years old, weight 2,000 pounds; 65 per cent breeder. W. G. Shideler, Silver Lake, Kansas.

FOR SALE—TABASCO 5936, AMERICAN saddle horse, perfect beauty, gentle, five years old. Will exchange for Holstein cows or heifers. R. A. Bower, Eureka, Kansas.

WANTED—TO TRADE 1,000-POUND registered blue ribbon jack, 7 years old, black, for good draft stallion. J. E. Itschner, Box 122, Sayre, Okla.

JACK FOR SALE OR TRADE—FIVE years old, gray, 14 hands jack measure; excellent breeder. Sacrifice price. Harry Bilson, Eureka, Kansas.

FARM AND HERD.

The Jersey cow, Venita's Figgis, of the famous Longview Jersey herd, Lee's Summit, Mo., made the highest butter fat record in Missouri during the year 1916 and won the silver loving cup awarded annually by the Missouri State Dairy Association. Her record for the year was 12,216.9 pounds milk and 769.02 pounds butter. The Longview herd is made up largely of animals imported from the island and includes members of proven families such as Raleigh, Noble of Oaklands, Oxford You'll Do, Golden Fern's Noble, Oxford Majesty and others of note. The herd is headed by Fontaine's Chieftain and Flora's Queen Raleigh. Fontaine's Chieftain is an imported son of Noble of Oaklands out of a daughter of Raleigh. He won first over the Island of Jersey, 1909, and was grand champion at the National Dairy Show, Chicago, 1912. Has eighteen daughters and one son in the Register of Merit and a number on test. His highest testing daughter at the present time is Imp. White Heart, 711 pounds 13 ounces butter, 10,120.2 pounds milk in three-year-old form. Flora's Queen's Raleigh is a son of Queen's Raleigh, grand champion at the Kansas State Fair in 1915. He was first prize two-year-old bull at the National Dairy Show, Springfield, Mass. Since the establishment of the herd in May, 1914, seventy cows have been placed in the Register of Merit.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

CLYDE GIROD, At the Farm

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN FARM, TOWANDA, KANSAS

Breeders of pure-bred Holsteins. Special attractions in choice young bulls ready for service, with fashionable breeding. Write for pedigrees and prices. We maintain a breeding herd of pure-bred females and offer a grand lot of young springing heifers and cows, a number with A. R. O. records at prices within reason.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE OUR OFFERING

Of choice extra high grade young cows and heifers, all springers in calf to pure-bred sires; large developed females, good udders, well marked and the right dairy type at prices that will challenge comparison for Holsteins of their breeding and quality. A visit to our farm will convince you. Keep us in mind before purchasing. Wire, write or phone.

GIROD & ROBISON

MAURER'S HOLSTEIN FARM

We have a choice lot of high grade cows, fresh and springers. Also grade and pure-bred calves of either sex. We can please you in good Holsteins.

T. R. MAURER & COMPANY

EMPORIA, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

We offer for sale 200 choice, high grade Holstein cows, heifers and service bulls of various ages; well marked and in good condition. Also can furnish a few choice, beautifully marked, 15/16ths pure-bred heifer or male calves, 1 to 2 weeks old, out of heavy milk-producing dams, at \$15 each, crated for o. b. cars. First draft takes them. Write W. C. KENYON & SONS, ELGIN, ILLINOIS

CORYDALE FARM HERD

Offers for sale four bull calves two to four months, sired by Jewel Paul Butter Boy 94245. These calves are all nicely marked and from good milkers.

L. F. CORY & SON, BELLEVILLE, KAN.

Sunflower Herd Holsteins

Watch for Date of Big Public Sale. 150 head bred for production. Get catalog early.

F. J. SEARLE - OSKALOOSA, KANSAS

Butter Bred Holsteins

Buy your next bull calf from a herd that won the butter test over all breeds.

J. P. MAST - SCRANTON, KANSAS

The Cedar Lane Holstein Herd

We are now offering some exceptionally good bulls of serviceable ages at very attractive prices. These calves are sired by our 29.4-pound grandson of Pontiac Korndyke.

T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS

LILAC DAIRY FARM

Route No. 2, Topeka, Kansas.
BREEDERS OF PURE-BRED HOLSTEINS
Bulls from A. R. O. cows, all ages, for sale.

GOLDEN BELT HOLSTEIN HERD
Herd headed by Sir Korndyke Bess Hello No. 165946, the long distance sire. His dam, grand dam and dam's two sisters average better than 1,200 pounds butter in one year. Young bulls of serviceable age for sale.
W. E. BENTLEY, MANHATTAN, KANSAS

REGIER'S HOLSTEINS

Holstein-Friesian A. R. O. bulls ready for service. World's record blood flows in their veins.

G. REGIER & SONS, WHITEWATER, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CALVES—Ten heifers and two bulls, 15-18ths pure, beautifully marked, 5 weeks old, from heavy milkers. \$20 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Write EDGEWOOD FARM, Whitewater, Wis.

CEDAR LAWN FARMS
C. A. Schroeder & Sons, Props.
Forty years of registered Holstein breeding, not dealing in birthplace of 40-pound cow, Johanna DeKol Van Beers. State wants and get delivered prices on young bulls.
W. C. SCHROEDER - WEST BEND, WIS.

Braeburn Holsteins A. R. O. BULL CALVES
H. B. Cowles, 608 Kansas Av., Topeka, Kan.

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES
Five to six weeks old, nearly pure, well marked. \$20, express paid.
COLD SPRINGS FARM, Whitewater, Wis.

HOLSTEIN CALVES.
Very high grade heifer calves, five weeks old, nicely marked, \$20 each delivered to your station. We can supply you with registered or high grade Holsteins, any age or number, at reasonable prices. Clover Valley Holstein Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

Look to the future.
Tredico Bulls
(Holsteins)
Kingman, Kansas

NEMAH VALLEY HOLSTEIN FARM

Choice yearling bulls and bull calves. World's record blood lines. Price reasonable. We invite inspection of our herd.
H. D. BURGER, Route 2, SENECA, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN COWS

Holstein cows, springers or bred heifers. Very large, good markings, out of best milking strains, bred to pure-bred bulls of the very best blood. Special prices on carload lots. J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

We want to cut down our herd. Will sell ten or twelve choice cows, most of them young, also a few heifers.

M. E. MOORE & CO. - CAMERON, MO.

If on the market for pure-bred stock, read KANSAS FARMER live stock advertisements. You will find what you want.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

F. W. ROBISON, Cashier Towanda State Bank

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN FARM, TOWANDA, KANSAS

Breeders of pure-bred Holsteins. Special attractions in choice young bulls ready for service, with fashionable breeding. Write for pedigrees and prices. We maintain a breeding herd of pure-bred females and offer a grand lot of young springing heifers and cows, a number with A. R. O. records at prices within reason.

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Choice yearling bulls and bull calves. World's record blood lines. Price reasonable. We invite inspection of our herd.
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M. E. MOORE & CO. - CAMERON, MO.

If on the market for pure-bred stock, read KANSAS FARMER live stock advertisements. You will find what you want.

H. T. Hineman & Sons, the well known jack breeders and showmen of Dighton,

Dighton, Kan.

ALPHA DELL FARM STOCK SALE

At Topeka, State Fair Grounds

Thursday, March 8, 1917

Twenty Registered Jersey Cows in milk and heifers. Best blood lines.

Twenty-eight Registered O. I. Chester White Sows and Gilts—open, bred, and with litters.

Two Good Boars.

Five Standard and Pro-Standard Horses.

Sale positive. Send for catalog.

F. J. SCHERMAN, Route 8, Topeka, Kansas**25 - Head Jersey Cows - 25****HEIFERS AND HEIFER CALVES, 10 HEAD**

Extra good registered Jersey bull (Mazeta Pogis of Dornwood) at public sale to close out estate of Corwin J. Reed. Sale at farm seven miles north of Emmett, on

FEBRUARY 27, 1917

Four mares, twenty shoats, three brood sows with pigs. Registered Duroc Jersey boar. All farm implements, including De Laval Cream Separator, Blizzard Ensilage Cutter, Wagons, etc. Household goods.

The Jersey cows are especially well bred from best bulls. Careful records of production for inspection at farm.

ALVIN J. REED, Administrator, HAVENSVILLE, KAN.

Kansas, have announced March 13 as the date of their annual jack and jennet sale. They have catalogued twenty-five jacks and twenty-five jennets for this sale. The jacks range in age from weanlings to tried jacks from 14½ to 16 hands standard. The jennets are bred to the world's grand champion Kansas Chief 9194. Some of them have colts at side by Kansas Chief. The offering will include jacks and jennets that were first prize winners at the big fairs. They will also sell ten good Percheron stallions. This herd is noted for its big winnings at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

C. I. Ward of Cameron, Missouri, sale manager for the Missouri Hampshire Breeders' Association, announces a public sale of Hampshire bred sows to be held at the sale pavilion, South St. Joseph, Mo., March 1, 1917. One hundred head of bred sows from the best Hampshire herds in Missouri will be catalogued for this sale.

J. S. Turner and T. W. Strickler of Fairfax, Missouri, held one of the most successful Poland China bred sow sales held in North Missouri this winter. The offering was presented in splendid condition. A large crowd of breeders from several states were in attendance. Bert E. McMillon of Blanchard, Iowa, topped the sale on Lot No. 1 at \$200, and the forty-three head sold for an average of \$90.65, which was very satisfactory to Messrs. Turner and Strickler.

L. C. Walbridge of Russell, Kansas, is one of the oldest Poland China breeders in Kansas and one of the progressive breeders. During the thirty years that he has been breeding along scientific lines and has succeeded in developing a type of Poland that mature quick and that have the size and quality to make them profitable feeders. He has one of the big herds in this state and this year he has bred sixty cows for spring litters. The blood lines of his herd are the best of the big-type breed.

T. M. Clouser, St. Joseph, Mo., administrator of the estate of C. W. Clouser, has announced a public sale of seventy-two head of Jersey cattle to be held February 21 at the farm near St. Joseph. The offering will consist of forty-four cows, twenty-five heifers and heifer calves, and three bulls.

Findlay Bros., of Cold Springs Farm, Whitewater, Wis., and owners of one of the great Holstein herds in that state, report their herd making good records. This firm owns one of the Wisconsin herds noted for heavy production.

The consignments of Hereford cattle to go in the Hereford Cattle Breeders' Sale to be held at Manhattan, Kansas, March 3, under the management of W. A. Cochel, are from the best herds in Kansas. Every animal catalogued has been inspected by some member of the Animal Husbandry Department and it will be a choice offering.

The Holstein-Friesian heifer, O K L Pearl Tula 265487, has broken the record for fat production in the senior two-year class of the division covering tests begun not less than 240 days from freshening, by producing in seven consecutive days 373.4 pounds of milk containing 15.235 pounds fat, with the test still in progress. She freshened at the age of 2 years, 8 months, 17 days, and began her test 245 days from freshening. Her prior record, begun sixteen days from freshening, is 378.4 pounds milk containing 18.806 pounds fat. Her sire is Ormsby Korndyke Lad 102469; her dam is Pearl De Kol Tula 146422. In the senior two-year class of the eight months division she places K P Gem 201634, whose record, begun 364 days from freshening, is 336.6 pounds milk containing 15.063 pounds fat. If computed on the 80 per cent basis, the equivalent butter so far claimed for O K L Pearl Tula would amount to 19.04 pounds.

Kansas has gained a reputation for buying good jacks that has attracted the attention of the leading jack breeders of the country, and the result is that a lot of the best jacks are being shipped to this state.

A recent shipment was a carload of Kentucky jacks shipped to Newton, Kansas, by E. P. Maggard, formerly of the well known Kentucky firm of Saunders & Maggard. This firm has placed many choice jacks in Kansas in recent years.

We have just received Volume 50 of the American Berkshire Record. The volume contains 5,000 pedigrees from Number 210-001 to 215,000, and other information of interest to Berkshire breeders.

W. T. McBride of Parker, Kansas, announces March 15 as the date of his Duroc bred sow sale. Mr. McBride owns one of the good Duroc herds and will catalog a choice offering for this sale.

March 17 is the date claimed for the sale of jacks, jennets and Percherons to be held at Oakland Stock Farm, Chillicothe, Mo. Twenty-two head of two and three-year-old jacks, six jennets, six Percheron stallions and six Percheron mares will be catalogued for this sale. Oakland Stock Farm is noted as the home of herds of Percherons and jacks that are among the best in the state.

M. E. Moore & Co. of Cameron, Mo., owners of one of the great herds of pure-bred Holstein cattle now assembled, report that the demand by Kansas buyers for high-class Holsteins is very heavy. This firm has placed a large number of choice Holsteins in this state and among the recent sales were six pure-bred sows to F. W. Ankerman of Norcatur, Kansas. They also sold two choice bulls to go to Provo, Utah.

W. H. Mott, Herington, Kansas, sale manager, has announced a breeders' consignment sale of pure-bred Holsteins to be held at the Dr. Axtell Dairy Farm, Newton, Kansas, April 7, 1917. On that date fifty head of registered Holstein cattle will be sold. The consignments will be from the herds of Dr. Axtell of Newton, Kansas; Dr. Schuyler Nichols, and W. H. Mott. The sale will be held on the day following the meeting of the Kansas State Holstein Breeders' Association, which will be held in Newton on April 6. The fifty head of Holsteins to go in this sale will be carefully selected and will represent the best breeding of the Holstein breed. They will be backed by records and it will be one of the useful lots of Holsteins that will be sold this season. They are from heavy producing herds and are the kind that are profitable regardless of conditions.

J. W. Priestley of Bolcourt, Kansas, has announced a sale of registered Galloway cattle to be held March 8, 1917. On this date he will offer twenty head of choice Galloways.

H. D. Burger of Seneca, Kansas, owner of Nemaha Valley Stock Farm, is one of the very successful breeders of registered Holsteins in Kansas. During the past few years Mr. Burger has succeeded in building up a herd that is making production records that place the herd with the best. He has world's record blood lines and a choice lot of individuals. The young stock in the herd at this time is a choice lot and includes young bulls backed by high records.

J. A. Engler of Chapman, Kansas, claims March 7 as the date of his public sale of Holstein springers. On that date Mr. Engler will sell fifty-seven head of choice high grade two and three-year-olds, all in calf to registered bulls and all to freshen in the near future. Some will have calves by sale day. The entire offering is tuberculin tested and are the type and breeding that make the production records.

W. T. McBride of Parker, Kansas, owner of one of the good herds of Duroc hogs in Kansas, announces a sale of Duroc bred sows to be held March 15. He will catalog thirty head of well grown March and April gilts for this sale. They were sired by Ladore Wonder and are bred to H. & B's Pathfinder and Jorgeson's Golden Model. He will also sell two choice coming yearling Red Polled bulls. Mr. McBride has completed a fine new sale barn on his farm and will use it for the first time March 15.

HEREFORD CATTLE.



HEREFORD CATTLE

FOR SALE 35 BULLS, 10 MONTHS TO 2 YEARS OLD.
20 COWS AND HEIFERS.

Best breeding families. Bred to an Imported Britisher bull. Come and see me. Sale barns right in town.
T. I. WOODDALL, HOWARD, KANSAS

STAR BREEDING FARM---HEREFORD PLACE

FOR SALE--100 BULLS

50 EARLY BULL CALVES
30 COMING 2-YEAR-OLDS
20 COMING 3-YEAR-OLDS

Herd headers and range bulls. Ten yearling heifers, twenty heifer calves and a carload of good cows. The very best breeding represented. Come and see me.

SAMUEL DRYBREAD, ELK CITY, KANSAS

Walnut Breeding Farms



Where real Anxiety 4th blood is found in abundance. The home of Concentrate 289644, a double Beau Brummel. Young stock always on hand for sale from this noted sire. Five extra herd headers on hand at reasonable price, blood lines considered. Twenty choice young bulls for sale. Come and see my herd. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also a few Berkshire pigs.

LEON A. WAITE, R. F. D. 8, WINFIELD, KAN.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

DOUBLE STANDARD POLLED DURHAMS
Bulls for sale. "Forest Sultan" at head of herd. **C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Kansas**

JERSEY CATTLE.

JERSEY CATTLE.

SEVENTY HEAD REGISTERED JERSEYS

FORTY COWS AND THIRTY HEIFERS FOR SALE.

Nothing over five years old. Richly bred Fox Signal and Fern Lad families. All bred to choice registered herd bull. Must reduce herd.

N. L. DUCHESNE - GREAT BEND, KANSAS

120 Jersey Cows and Heifers

Pure-bred and high grade. Forty bred yearlings, superior individuals, all from profitable dams, now for sale.
J. W. BERRY & SON, Jewell City, Kansas

DORNWOOD FARM JERSEYS

Some richly bred young Jersey bulls. Pedigrees and prices on request.
DORNWOOD FARM - TOPEKA, KANSAS

Registered Jersey Bulls, butter-bred, from high producing cows. Photo furnished. Maxwell's Jersey Dairy, Route 2, Topeka, Kan.

Bargains in Jersey Cows

From one to a carload of good, young, registered Jersey cows, mostly fresh or soon due. Offered at sacrifice prices because short of feed and cannot winter. Also a few open heifers and young bulls. Write your wants or come and see this stock.

The Ennis Stock & Dairy Farm, Horine, Mo.
(Just South of St. Louis.)

LINSOTT JERSEYS

Kansas First Register of Merit, Estab. 1878. If interested in getting the best blood of the Jersey breed, write me for descriptive list. Most attractive pedigree.
R. J. LINSOTT - HOLTON, KANSAS

20 - Registered Jersey Cattle - 20

Thirty O. I. Chester White Hogs and Five Horses at blooded auction stock sale at Topeka State Fair Grounds, March 8, 1917. Catalog ready February 10.

F. J. SCHERMAN, Route 8, Topeka, Kansas

LONGVIEW JERSEYS

Seventy Three in Register of Merit.

Why Take a Chance?

Buy from a responsible firm. Bulls all ages, type and production combined with Register of Merit backing. Guaranteed to be satisfactory and as represented. Otherwise money refunded and express charges paid both ways.
LONGVIEW FARM, LEE'S SUMMIT, MO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Live Stock and Farm Auctioneer

Write or wire for date. I can please you.
LAFE BURGER, WELLINGTON, KANSAS

FRANK J. ZAUN Live Stock Auctioneer.
Write or wire for date.
Independence, Missouri

LESTER R. HAMILTON

Live Stock Auctioneer
Write for terms and date. **Clarksdale, Mo.**

MULEFOOT HOGS.

Buy Big-Type Mulefoot Hogs from America's champion herd. Low cash prices. Big catalog free. **Jno. Dunlap, Williamsport, O.**

Mulefoot Hogs. Choice bred sows and gilts, both sexes, all ages, for sale. Five families in herd. **J. W. Cox & Son, Arapahoe, Neb.**

HEREFORD CATTLE.

HORSES AND MULES.

HORSES AND MULES.



German Coach Stallions and Mares

THE FARMER'S GENERAL PURPOSE HORSE

Twenty-three stallions from weanlings to 5-year-olds. Handsome, stylish, gentle, but powerful young stallions, 1,300 to 1,600-pound fellows, the right kind to produce durable, active farm horses and command attention in any stud. Priced where you will buy. Satisfaction guaranteed. Come or write at once.

BERGNER BROS., ROUTE 4, PRATT, KANSAS
Waldeck Lake Ranch

MARES AND FILLIES

ABOUT ALL SOLD

A few good ones left. Fifty head of stallions and mares. Thirty head of stallions, including Percherons, Belgians and Coach stallions, 2 to 6 years old. All for sale at hard times prices. Come and see me.
J. M. NOLAN - PAOLA, KANSAS

PRAIRIE VIEW STOCK FARM

Has 40 big, black Mammoth jacks and jennets. Every jack my own raising; two to six years old, 15 to 16 hands high, extra heavy bone, big bodies. I can sell you a better jack for \$500 to \$600 than most speculators can for a thousand. Come and see for yourself. They must sell.
ED BOEN, LAWSON, MO.
38 Mi. E. of K. C. on C. M. & St. P.
40 Mi. S. W. of St. Joe, on Santa Fe



PERCHERONS-BELGIANS

Imported and home-grown 4 and 5 yr. old stallions, ton and heavier, 3 yr. olds, 2 yr. olds, yearlings. Produce of 62 imported mares and noted prize winning imported sires. Farmers' prices. **Fred Chandler, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa.** (Above Kansas City.)

FOUR BIG JACKS FOR SALE

Also three jennets. Jacks are all blacks, 4 and 5 years old, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2 hands, standard. All grandsons of Limestone Mammoth. Barns 3 blocks north of depot.
F. W. POOS - POTTER, KANSAS

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS
for sale at their actual cash value. Barn in town.
A. H. SEYMOUR, GREAT BEND, KANSAS



FOR SALE OR TRADE

Eight head of jacks from sucklers to eight years old. All black with white points; 15 to 16 hands high; weight up to 1,100 pounds. Can use as good draft stallion or other live stock.

H. A. JOHNSON
Red Cloud - Nebraska

POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS.

DEMING RANCH POLANDS

We will not hold a spring sale. Our show herd will be at Wichita, Kansas, Oklahoma City, and Fort Worth, Texas. We have for sale forty bred sows and gilts bred to our four herd boars, also 125 high class fall pigs, boars and gilts.

H. O. SHELDEN, HERDSMAN

THE DEMING RANCH, - OSWEGO, KANSAS

Poland China Boars and Gilts

Twenty-five early spring boars and twenty-five gilts. Sired by I Am King of Wonder and Watt's King.

WM. WATT & SON - GREEN CITY, MO.

IOWA KING BRED SOW SALE FEB. 1

Will Sell 40 Head of Tops. Am offering now some choice herd boar prospects, June and July pigs. All immune. Send for catalog of sow sale and price on boars.

P. M. ANDERSON, LATHROP, MISSOURI

Henry's Big-Type Poland

Fall pigs, either sex, sired by Mammoth Orange. Special price of \$15 each to make room for spring litters.

JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KANSAS

TOWNVIEW FARM

Big-Type Poland Chinas.
For Sale—25 summer and fall gilts, sired by Miller's Sioux Chief and out of Lady Longfellow. Bred for late spring litters. Also 25 summer boars. Come and see my herd.

C. E. GREENE - PEABODY, KANSAS

ARKELL'S BIG POLANDS

Fall boars sired by Longfellow Again and Chief Big Bone, out of choice big-type sows. Choice individuals. Some herd header prospects.

JAS. ARKELL, JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

Stock of all ages, sired by seven of the very best boars of the East and West. Priced right. Write your wants to the

CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM

A. S. Alexander, Prop. Burlington, Kansas

PROFITABLE TYPE POLANDS

Big-type Poland Chinas, as good as grows. You prove it at my expense. Breeding stock for sale at all times.

L. C. WALBRIDGE - RUSSELL, KANSAS

LANGFORD'S SPOTTED POLANDS
Boars—Serviceable age, guaranteed to please. Breeding stock, both sexes.

T. T. LANGFORD & SONS, Jamesport, Mo.

ROSS & VINCENT BIG-TYPE POLANDS

Gilts bred for March and April farrow. Also both sexes of September and October farrow. These represent the breeding of Big Type Jr. Douglas Jr., Improved King Jr. and Cowles' Orange. All immune.

ROSS & VINCENT, STERLING, KANSAS

Breeders' Directory

ANGUS CATTLE.
Geo. M. McAdam, Holton, Kan.
Geo. A. Deitrich, Carbondale, Kan.
D. J. White, Clements, Kan.
RED POLLED CATTLE.
Mahlon Greenmiller, Pomona, Kansas.
DORSET-HORN SHEEP.
H. C. LaTourette, Route 2, Oberlin, Kan.
JERSEY CATTLE.
J. B. Porter & Son, Mayetta, Kan.

FARM AND HERD.

Catalogs are out for the sale of Jersey cattle and O. I. C. hogs to be held at the Topeka State Fair Grounds, March 8, by F. J. Scherman of Topeka. Twenty head of registered Jersey cows and heifers have been catalogued for this sale, also twenty-eight head of registered O. I. C. sows and gilts, some with litters, others bred, and a few open. He will also sell some standard-bred horses.

A. H. Seymour, Great Bend, Kansas, announces that he has arranged to sell ten head of choice Percheron stallions at Great Bend, March 9, immediately following Thos. Clayton's Hereford sale. The stallions are all blacks and grays. Some of them will weigh 2,000 pounds. He will also sell ten fine Percheron mares, a number of them heavy in foal.

Alvin J. Reed, administrator of the estate of Corwin J. Reed, has announced a sale of Jersey cattle to be held February 27 at the farm of the late Corwin J. Reed, seven miles south of Emmett, Kansas. The offering will consist of twenty-five head of very high class Jerseys that make up one of the good producing herds now in Kansas. The Jerseys in this herd are backed by records that prove them profit producers.

E. E. Fritzell & Sons of Larned, Kansas, owners of one of the good herds of Red Polled cattle, report a heavy demand for high-class Red Polled breeding stock. They have supplied foundation stock for a number of new herds during the past few months. This firm also owns a fine herd of registered Galloway cattle.

James Auld of Wakefield, Kansas, owner of good herds of Percheron and Shire horses, reports his herds doing well. A feature of his herds at this time is the choice lot of young stallions and mares.

PUBLIC SALE OF HOLSTEIN SPRINGERS

—AT CHAPMAN, KANSAS, MARCH 7, 1917—

57 . Head of Carefully Selected High Grade Holstein Heifers . 57



This will be one of the best offerings of Holsteins that will be sold in Kansas this season. They are choice high grades, well marked, from two to three years old. All are in calf to registered bulls and all tuberculin tested. They were very carefully selected from the best Holstein herds in Green County, Wisconsin, the banner dairy cattle county in that state. If you want Holsteins that are producers, this lot will suit you and you cannot afford to miss this sale. Chapman is on the main line of the Union Pacific Railway, twelve miles east of Abilene and twelve miles west of Junction City. Easy of access from Santa Fe, Rock Island and M. K. & T. Railways. Remember the date, March 7, 1917.

J. A. ENGLER, CHAPMAN, KANSAS



DUROC JERSEY BRED SOW SALE

AT PARKER, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1917

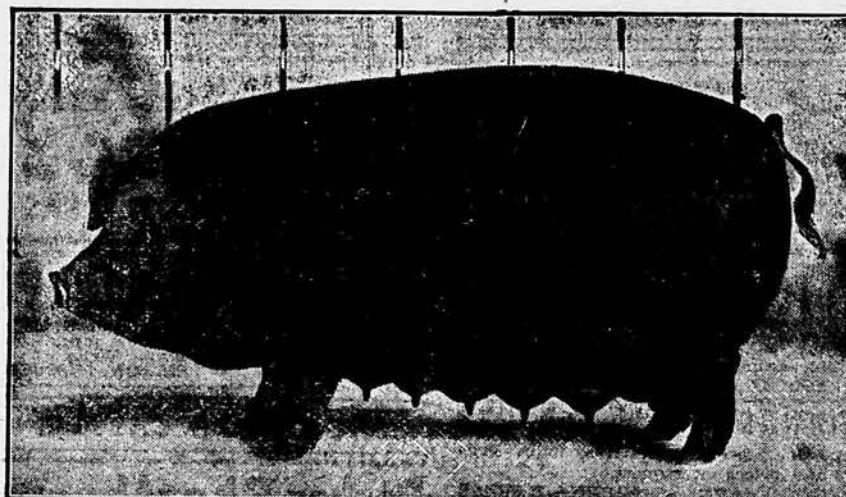
Thirty head March and April gilts sired by Parker Wonder, he by Ladore Wonder, and out of sows by such noted boars as Defender, Crimson Wonder and Kant-Be-Beat. All will be bred for March and April litters to my herd boars, H. & B.'s Pathfinder, bred by J. E. Davis, Knoxville, Ill., by Old Pathfinder and his dam was Orian Bell by Orian Chief 6th. A few of the gilts are bred to Jorgenson's Golden Model by Grand Model and out of Iowa Queen by King The Col. 2d. All these gilts are large and growthy and are showing safe for spring litters.

I will also sell two registered Red Polled Bulls coming yearlings. They were bred by D. F. Van Buskirk and sired by his great show bull, Kansas City Lad No. 23058 and out of my best herd cows. These calves will be yearlings on next June 12 and June 20. Well grown out and will make herd bulls. Sale starts at 10:30 a. m. Will be held in my new sale barn. Please send for catalog and arrange to attend. O. W. Devine will represent Kansas Farmer at sale.

W. T. McBRIDE, PARKER, KANSAS

Auctioneers:

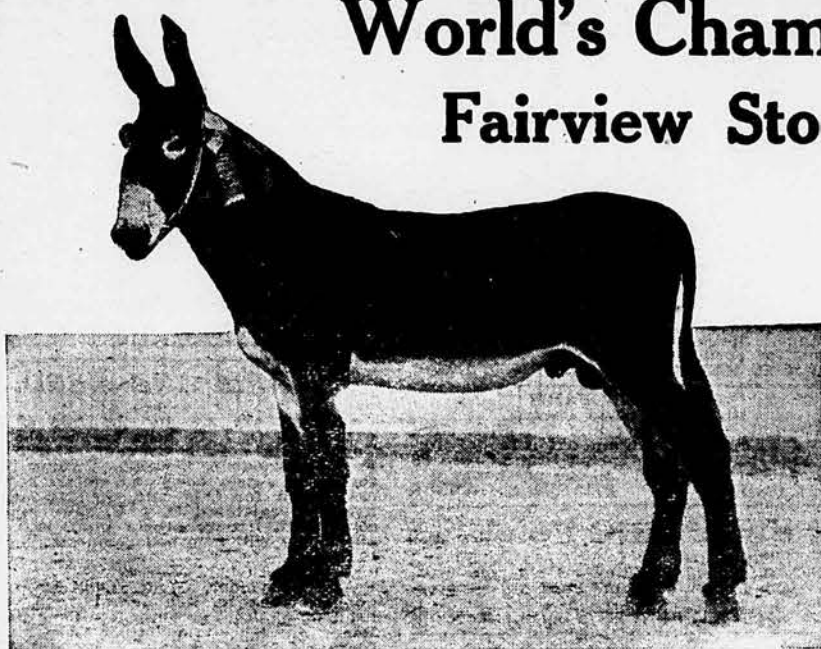
Jas. W. Sparks, Marshall, Mo. L. S. Jackson, Parker, Kan.



World's Championship Blood at Auction

Fairview Stock Farm, Dighton, Kansas

Tuesday, March 13, 1917



TWENTY-FIVE JACKS from weanlings to tried jacks; from 14½ to 16 hands standard. Heavy boned, rugged kind, not fat nor pampered.

TWENTY-FIVE CHOICE JENNETS, bred to the world's grand champion, Kansas Chief 9194. Most all of them showing heavy in foal. A number with Kansas Chief colts at side.

TEN GOOD PERCHERON STALLIONS, MARES AND COLTS. Rugged, heavy boned, western raised horses.

The most useful offering of breeding stock we ever sold. Jacks and jennets, first prize winners of Kansas and Missouri State Fairs.

Sale will be held in new sale pavilion on farm, regardless of weather. Sale commences at 10 a. m., sharp.

H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS—Col. Bob Harriman, Bunceton, Mo.; Col. Jno. D. Snyder, Hutchinson, Kan.; Col. Pete Powelson, Kiowa, Kan.; Col. Wiley Clouston, Ness City, Kan.

Public Sale Galloway Cattle

As I am going to Iowa, I will hold a public sale at my farm four miles east of Boicourt, Kansas, on the Frisco Railway, and four miles northwest of Amoret, Mo., on the Kansas City Southern Railway, and Pleasanton, Kansas, on Frisco and Missouri Pacific.

On March 6, 1917

Twenty head of registered Galloway cattle, six cows, two with calves at sides; three 5-year-old heifers; three yearling heifers; two heifer calves; one herd bull; two 3-year-old bulls; three bull calves. These cattle are large and heavy boned. Cars will meet all trains.

J. W. PRIESTLEY, - - - - BOICOURT, KANSAS



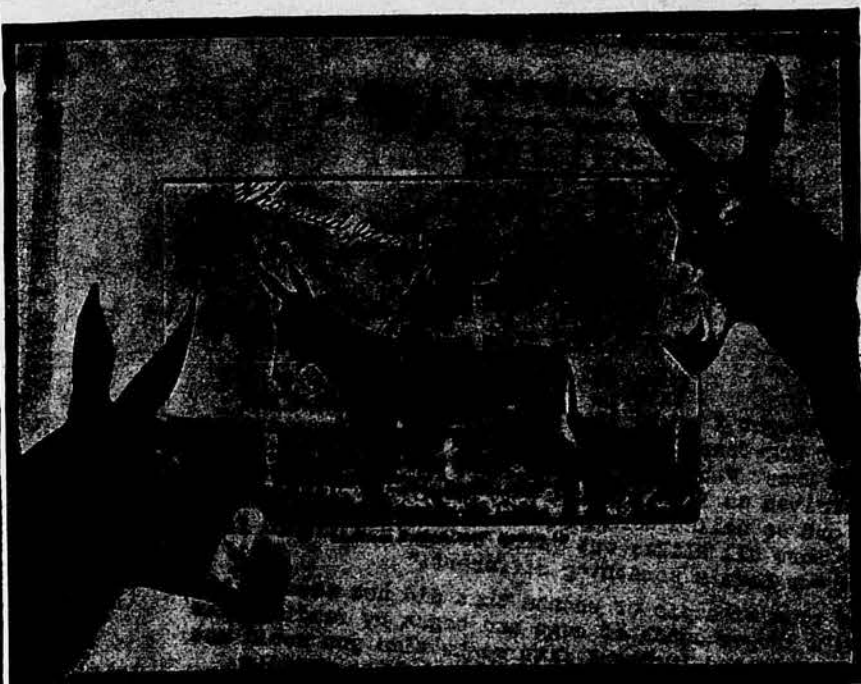
Registered Percheron Stallions and Mares

On March 9, 1917

FOLLOWING THE THOMAS CLAYTON CATTLE SALE

I will sell ten Percheron stallions, age from 2 years to 5 years old, and ten Percheron mares from 2 years old to 7 years old.

A. H. SEYMOUR
GREAT BEND - - - KANSAS



LIMESTONE VALLEY FARM

Thirty-Eighth Annual Auction Sale of High Class Registered Mammoth Jacks and Jennets

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1917

At Missouri State Fair Grounds, Sedalia, Pettis Co., Mo.

TWENTY-NINE JACKS—Twenty-three old enough for service; six extra good yearling jacks. **THIRTY JENNETS**—Five with colts at foot; twenty-five jennets breeding age and now bred to the three noted jacks, Limestone Monarch 3254, Missouri State Fair champion and San Francisco World's Fair reserve grand champion, son of the undefeated show jack, Limestone Mammoth 298; Limestone Good Boy 6028, second prize three-year-old at San Francisco World's Fair, son of the undefeated and St. Louis World's Fair grand champion, Orphan Boy 696; De Wolf Hopper 3720, son of Orphan Boy 696. We will also sell two good registered Percheron Stallions. Sale begins promptly at 9:30 a. m. in Show Pavilion, with comfortable seats and other accommodations. For fine illustrated catalog, address

L. M. MONSEES & SONS

321 SOUTH OHIO STREET

SEDALIA, MISSOURI, U. S. A.

Auctioneers: Cols. Harriman, Gross, Hieronymus Bros. & Logsdon.



ON OUR WAY TO SUCCESS
NOW, ALL TOGETHER

Big Hampshire Bred Sow Sale

AT SALE PAVILION, SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1917



Nearly 100 head of bred sows and gilts have been catalogued for this auction. Ten boars are also listed. The offering represents the best of the breed, consigned by fifteen Missouri breeders. Bred sows are scarce. This is your opportunity to get the best at your own price. The demand for Hampshires is increasing very rapidly. If you do not own Hampshires, you will "eventually." The BELTED HOGS have proven themselves the greatest rustlers, best sucklers and very prolific. The catalog will be ready to mail February 20. Write for one.

MISSOURI HAMPSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

W. J. BRINIGAR, Pres., Blythedale, Mo. C. I. WARD, Sale Manager, Cameron, Mo.
Thos. E. DEEM, Auctioneer.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

A GUERNSEY BULL

used in a grade herd in Ohio sired daughters that produced 50% more milk and 70% more butter fat as 2 year olds than did their dams when mature.

GUERNSEY MILK contains 5% Butter Fat

Write for our beautiful free booklets about Guernseys

THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB
BOX R. K. PETERBORO, N. H.



FOUNTAIN VALLEY FARM Duroc Sow Sale

Tuesday, March 6, 1917



Aristo 55971, Missouri's Greatest Duroc Sire, Heads My Herd

Aristo was junior champion at Missouri State Fair, 1914. I will sell forty head of large sows and gilts and a few boars. The largest per cent of these gilts are sired by Aristo or bred to him. These are big Durocs with quality. Write for catalog and arrange to come to sale. O. W. Devine will represent Kansas Farmer at sale. W. D. Ross, Auctioneer, Otterville, Mo. All trains met at Otterville or Pilot Grove, Mo.

Richard Rothgeb,

Pleasant Green, Missouri

Registered Kentucky Jacks



I have shipped from my home, Poplar Plains, Kentucky, eighteen head of jacks to Newton, Kansas, and they are for sale privately. This is a good load of jacks, with lots of bone and size, with all the quality and finish you would ever see in a load of jacks. Ages from two to eight years; height from 14 1/2 hands to 16 hands standard, and good performers.

I have shipped jacks to Kansas since 1879 and I do not believe I ever shipped a better load.

Any one wanting a good jack, call and see me at Welsh's Transfer Barn, two blocks from Santa Fe Depot, one block from Interurban. Come and see me.

E. P. MAGGARD

Successor to Saunders & Maggard

NEWTON, KAN.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.



MR. H. J. DICKINSON of Osage, Iowa, says:

"We showed two cows at the Community Dairy Show and took first and second prizes in class open to all Dairy Breeds. The judges were Iowa State Dairy Experts. AYRSHIRES are prize-winners and profit-makers everywhere. Bring you prizes for beauty and ability—give you Profits in the Dairy. For information address

AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
C. M. Winslow, Sec'y 33 Park St., Brandon, Vt.

GALLOWAY BULLS

SIXTY yearling and two-year-old bulls, strong and rugged; farmer bulls, have been range-grown. Will price a few cows and heifers.

E. E. FRIZELL, Frizell, Pawnee Co., Kansas

ANGUS CATTLE

EDGEWOOD FARM

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Twenty-five young bulls, also some good cows and heifers for sale. All registered.
D. J. WHITE, CLEMENTS, KANSAS
Main line of A. T. & S. F. Ry., 145 Miles West of Kansas City.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

Let Me Treat All Your Hogs For 60 Days FREE

And—if I don't make your hogs make you more money, and prove it to your own satisfaction, I don't want your money! My proposition is to produce more pounds of pork for you from the same amount of feed. I am giving you the same opportunity to prove this to your complete satisfaction that I gave to Mr. Perry Stratton, the famous Berkshire breeder at Momence, Ill., whose letter is printed above.

It is the same opportunity that I gave to Mr. H. O. Michael, R. No. 2, Markle, Ind. He writes—"My first bottle of Hog-Tone made me one hundred dollars (\$100.00) as it saved more than that many dollars' worth of hogs for me. I will not be without Hog-Tone, as I think it is wonderful what this remedy will do for hogs."

Hog Raisers Face Their Biggest Opportunity in Years

Worms are killing off the hogs literally by the million. "Nearly every hog is infested with worms," declares the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. And "More hogs may be lost from worms this year than from hog cholera, and many cases of apparent cholera are only worms," says Bulletin No. 470, of the South Dakota State College. The malignant Thorn Head Worms—Stomach Worms—Liver Worms—Lung and Bron-

chial Worms—weaken the hogs—affect every sow's litter—make millions of hogs easy victims of cholera, scours, thumps, rheumatism, enteritis, gastritis—rob surviving hogs of nourishment their food should bring, cut down their weight and quality at marketing time. Read the letters at the right—study this whole ad—and then—grasp this opportunity to try

W. O. GANDY
President
Avalon Farms
Company

PERRY STRATTON BREEDER OF BERKSHIRES

MOMENCE, ILL. Dec. 14/16

Avalon Farms Co.

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir.

I thought I would drop you a line and thank you for the bottle of Hog-Tone that I received from you through the influence of the Frost Pub. Co. I didn't have much faith in it when it first arrived as I have tried so many different kinds or stock foods and so called worm powders with no results that I supposed they were all alike; but yours being in a liquid form I thought "Well now here's something different."

I took a couple of shoats that did not seem to be doing well from a larger bunch of hogs and began by reeding them some of your Hog-Tone and in about five weeks time you would not have believed they were the same hogs. They grew so rapidly and made such fast gains that now I have them back with the other hogs and when reeding time comes they are the biggest scrappers in the bunch. Thanks to you for your bottle of Hog-Tone.

Yours truly,

Perry Stratton

Read These Letters

"I had a bunch of seven hogs. They took sick and two died. Three of them would not eat at all. After the first dose of Hog-Tone they commenced to improve and continued to do so. I thought these hogs had the cholera, as they acted like it and the neighbors had it all around me and their hogs died. My hogs never missed a feed after feeding Hog-Tone, and they made good hogs. I'll not be without Hog-Tone from this on as I cannot afford to take chances for what Hog-Tone costs."

GUY HOOPINGARNER
Rural No. 1 Uniondale, Ind.

"I bought two hogs the 20th of October; they weighed 270 lbs. I put them up and started feeding Hog-Tone. They made a remarkable gain. I am sure that they have gained 100 lbs. in 30 days and they are eating good and look thrifty."

I am well pleased, as I am satisfied Hog-Tone is a wonderful treatment."

ALBERT COLES, Warren, Ind.

"I have been feeding Hog-Tone and found it to be the best medicine for freeing hogs of the worms. I fed fourteen and at the age of six months they averaged two hundred pounds. I cannot recommend the Hog-Tone too highly and I never will be without it."

SILAS STAYER,
Arcola, Indiana

"Hog-Tone has surely benefited me in fattening my hogs. I experimented on one sow. At the time I weaned her pigs she weighed 150 lbs. live and in just 42 days I killed her and she dressed 273 pounds."

THEO. FERNWALT,
Baldwin, Indiana

AVALON FARMS HOG-TONE

—The Liquid Worm Killer and Hog Conditioner

for 60 days—on all your hogs—at no initial expense—at my risk! Avalon Farms Hog-Tone costs very little. I will ship you one \$1.00 bottle of Hog-Tone for each eight hogs in your herd—the day the coupon below, filled in, reaches this office. That will be sufficient to treat your hogs 60 days or more, according to size. This will mean just 12½ cents per hog for all the treatment and that treatment is guaranteed by me to free your hogs of all worms—to enable them to put on more weight from the same feed—to fill them with strength and vitality—to resist disease attacks.

Avalon Farms Hog-Tone is a highly concentrated liquid medicine FOR HOGS ONLY. It contains highly important medical ingredients which are liquids and which cannot be combined in

Medicated Salts, Stock Foods or Condition Powders of any kind. It is very easy to treat your hogs with Avalon Farms Hog-Tone. It is EASILY MIXED WITH ANY KIND OF SLOPS, WITH THE DRINKING WATER OR DAMPENED FEED. It is given only every third day for the first six weeks and after that only once a week. 100% strong.

Really does clean out all and every kind of worms that infest hogs. By doing so, it gives protection to your hogs from easily contracting Cholera, Rheumatism, Scours, Thumps caused by worms, Enteritis, Indigestion and a score of other diseases. Also will prove a simply wonderful tonic and conditioner—gives the hogs voracious appetites, aids their digestion, helps them thrive, grow and put on fast increases of flesh. Splendid for pregnant sows—helping to assure fine, strong litters.

Don't Send Me a Penny!

Simply tell me how many head of hogs you have—write down your name and address and mail to us. I will immediately ship you enough Avalon Farms Hog-Tone to treat your hogs for 60 days! You simply pay transportation charges. Feed Hog-Tone according to directions. If at the end of treatment you are not completely satisfied—simply return the labels and you don't owe me a cent.

Grasp This Opportunity—Mail Me the Coupon Today

W. O. GANDY, Pres., Avalon Farms Company
623 Rand McNally Bldg. Chicago, Illinois

W. O. Gandy, Pres.

Avalon Farms Co.
623 Rand McNally Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

I have _____ hogs. Ship me immediately enough AVALON FARMS HOG-TONE to treat them for 60 days. I am to pay nothing now except transportation charges. I agree to report results to you at end of 60 days and pay for the Hog-Tone at that time if it has done all you claim. If it does not, I will return the labels, you agree to cancel the charge.

Name _____

P.O. _____

R. R. No. _____

State _____

Ship to _____

Name and address of my druggist _____

Just Mail Me This FREE COUPON

SEND NO MONEY—TAKE NO RISK

