

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

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KANSAS HAS A HEALTH CAR

Board of Health Spreads Valuable Information on Hygiene and Sanitation

KANSAS' Public Health car "Warren" has been carrying the gospel of health to the people of Kansas for three months and at every stopping place much interest has been shown in the exhibits contained in the car and in the work the State Board of Health is seeking to do through this medium. This interest is not surprising, for we are realizing more and more that the state's greatest asset is the health of her citizens and we are slowly but surely concerning ourselves in those movements having for their purpose the conservation of human life and health.

The object of the health car is to arouse a more general interest in the prevention of disease by bringing about voluntary investigations into conditions affecting health in farm homes and in the homes in the cities and towns of the state. The equipment is simple and entirely comprehensible. Two Public Health Nurses and a state field agent for the State Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis are with the car all the time, and in addition some one member of the State Board of Health spends part of the time with the car.

So far, about seventy-five towns on the Union Pacific Railroad in the state have been visited, one day only having been spent in each place excepting some half dozen cities in which stops of two days were made. The car will be hauled over the entire system of the Union Pacific in the state and will next be switched to the Missouri Pacific lines. These railroads are carrying the car free of charge and are thus making possible this dissemination of health knowledge, for without this generous co-operation on their part this effective health campaign could not be waged.

One very commendable feature in connection with the health car is that the attention of the young people is specially called to the preventive and curative measures taught there. This is accomplished through the co-operation of the local school authorities. The pupils in the upper grades and high schools are permitted to attend in squads of fifteen or twenty, a few minutes apart, and after their visit are required to write about what they saw and learned, this being a part of their school work. In this way these young people gain impressions of right living conditions which will provoke fruitful thought along these lines.

One of the exhibits which attracts much attention is that showing the pollution of the family's water supply by placing wells without regard to the unhealthful drainage into them. After studying this exhibit many have admitted this weakness in the water supply on their own farms and have voiced a determination to change these conditions.

The following incident alone justifies the establishment of this car. In one of the first cities in which it stopped, a pale, thin man studied the exhibits long and thoughtfully. He returned, and came even the third time, when he sought an interview with a member of the State Board of Health who was present. He told his symptoms—how he

had been losing weight, was unable to put his usual energy into his work, and had an annoying cough. He had been trying to regain his strength and had bought at random so-called remedies which seemed to fit his case but none had brought relief and he had steadily declined. Investigation into the case revealed the fact that the man was a victim of tuberculosis in the first stages. were taken in the treatment of the disease was taken in the treatment of the disease there was hope for his recovery and he was fully advised as to that proper course. As a result of his visit to the health car, this man is now in that city's tuberculosis sanatorium where the disease is being scientifically treated and he is being remodeled into a useful citizen who will be able to care for himself and those dependent upon him. He is also learning valuable laws of health for himself and his family.

At another place, a farmer who was in town on other business came to the car and so impressed was he with the practical knowledge there available that he wanted to know if there were not some way by which the car might remain another day. It was then late and he was anxious to bring his wife in that she might have an opportunity to study the helpful exhibits. This man lived eight miles in the country in the opposite direction from which the car was going.

It would be impossible to here give

a half of the instances in which appreciation has been expressed for the opportunity thus made possible for a study of the simple laws and practices so vitally affecting health. Much of the spread of communicable diseases might be checked if care were exercised in the handling of them. No one who studies the exhibits in the health car and reads the literature there distributed, can profess ignorance on this subject.

Another most important subject which is impressed upon the car visitor is the proper care, feeding and clothing of infants. The source of the family water supply and its effect upon the health of the family, is another. The risk involved by the patent medicine habit is forcefully called to the attention, also the danger surrounding the insanitary outside toilet. Simple, effective preventive measures and remedies for all these evils are suggested.

This taking of the principles of health and hygiene to the people of our state, is but another spoke in the wheel of balance that is being shaped. We will not have taken full advantage of our opportunities to make the most of life until we make a united effort to conserve health and save life, and this can be brought about only by individual diligence in matters pertaining to health.

The new schedule of the health car is here given. It will be noted that it includes stops of several days in towns of one thousand population or more.

The stop shown at Salina is merely for changing of lines, as the car has been there before.

Arrive Lindsborg	April 6, 8:35 a.m.
Leave Lindsborg	April 10, 8:35 a.m.
Arrive Assaria	April 10, 8:58 a.m.
Leave Assaria	April 11, 8:58 a.m.
Arrive Salina	April 11, 9:35 a.m.
Leave Salina	April 11, 3:00 p.m.
Arrive Beloit	April 11, 6:35 p.m.
Leave Beloit	April 16, 8:30 a.m.
Arrive Simpson	April 16, 8:59 a.m.
Leave Simpson	April 17, 8:59 a.m.
Arrive Glasco	April 17, 9:11 a.m.
Leave Glasco	April 18, 9:11 a.m.
Arrive Delphos	April 18, 9:29 a.m.
Leave Delphos	April 19, 9:29 a.m.
Arrive Minneapolis	April 19, 10:01 a.m.
Leave Minneapolis	April 21, 10:01 a.m.
Arrive Bennington	April 21, 10:25 a.m.
Leave Bennington	April 22, 10:25 a.m.

Fly Danger Time Is Here

To treat the danger from flies lightly, is to willfully expose human beings to deadly infectious diseases. It will never be known how many cases of typhoid fever, tuberculosis and the various intestinal diseases could be traced to flies as the carriers, but it is known definitely that the fly carries all these diseases. Therefore, to persistently fight the fly means to effectively fight these dreaded diseases.

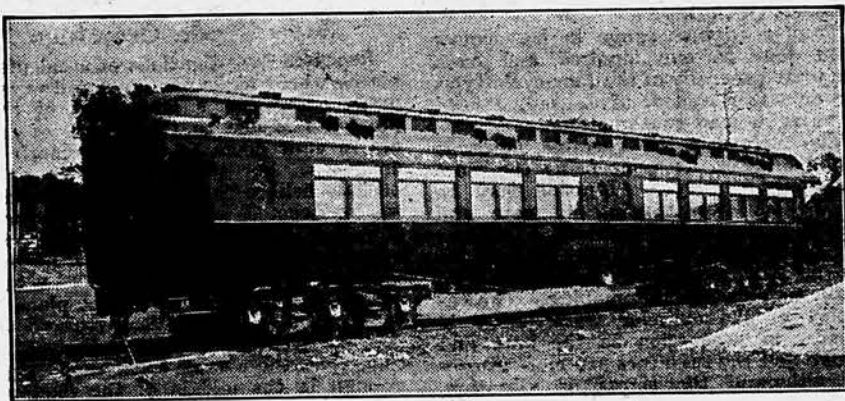
Flies breed in filth and manure and spend much of their lives there, though leaving often enough with their stores of germs clinging to legs, mouth parts, hairs, wings and feelers, to do far more damage than is generally charged to them.

Flies are most abundant where there is the most filth within their reach. Open privy vaults and accumulations of stable manure are very inviting to them. Protection of the vault by screening, and the hauling out of manure once a week, will greatly lessen the number of flies. Nothing—clean or filthy—that will attract flies should be left open for them.

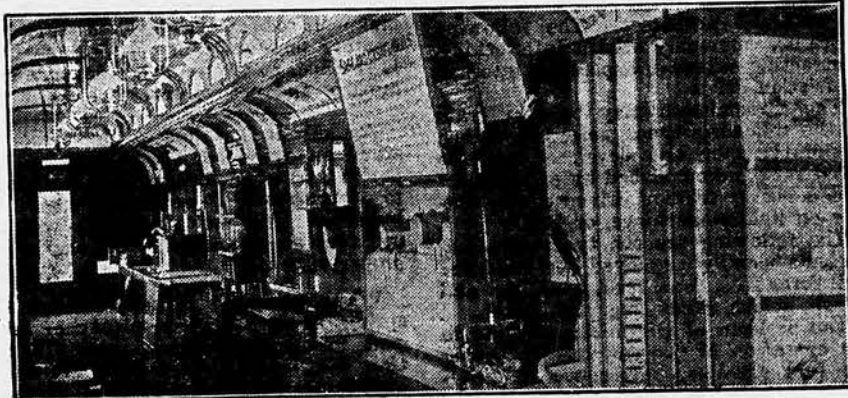
All windows and doors of the dwelling—including the cellar and the summer kitchen—should be tightly screened. The place where the milk is strained and separated and the milk pails washed, should also be fly-proof.

The individual fly lays probably 120 eggs at one time. Each female lays at least two, and possibly four, batches of eggs. These usually hatch in less than twenty-four hours. Numerous experiments have shown that the shortest time between the laying of the eggs and the emergence of the adult fly, is eight days, and ten and twelve-day records were common. In three to four days more another generation of flies is started. These facts emphasize the necessity for hauling the manure to the fields at least once a week in order that the hatching of the eggs may be stopped, which will be the result of exposing the thin layer of manure to the sun and air.

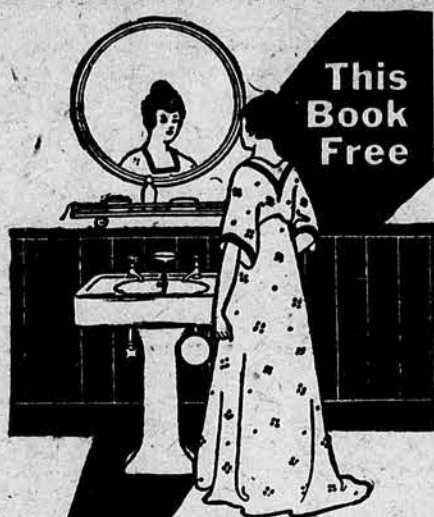
April is the month when the flies start their season's work and for this reason the work of decreasing their numbers should be begun at once. One fly killed in April means a million less to be killed in August, and who can say how much sickness will have been avoided?



KANSAS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH CAR, "WARREN"



INTERIOR VIEW OF CAR SHOWING PART OF THE EXHIBITS



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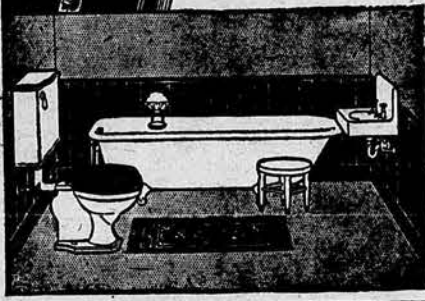
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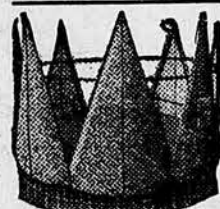
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FARM POWER

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

OILED earth roads should not be regarded as a permanent improvement, but are much better than common earth roads. Oiled roads do not require so much dragging as ordinary earth roads. They shed water better and do not become so dusty. Although oiled roads are not so satisfactory as gravel roads, they may be a help in developing good roads sentiment.

The best results from oiling are to be obtained by applying the oil when the road is hard, smooth, dustless, and without any ruts or pockets.

Where there is a pocket in the road water will gather after every storm. Oil works better on sandy soils than on clay or heavy loams. Loam soils may be helped by sprinkling a light coating of sand over the oiled surface.

For the first application, half a gallon of oil containing from 40 to 60 per cent asphalt is sufficient for each square yard of road surface. Usually a strip sixteen feet wide is oiled, and at the rate of three cents a square yard—all expenses included—it will cost a little more than \$250 a mile.

After the first year it is better to apply from one-quarter to one-third of a gallon of oil to each square yard of surface in the spring and the same amount again in the fall.

For laying the dust on city streets, oil may be as economical and more satisfactory than water, particularly if the soil is sandy. When city streets are oiled it is best to cover the cross walks with dust or dirt so that they will not be covered with oil. When the oiling process is finished the dust or dirt may be swept away. Surface oiled streets are not satisfactory if the soil is clay or loam, for the oily dust blows about and is carried into buildings and upon walks.

Tractor Lubrication

A high grade lubricant is as necessary to the efficient and profitable operation of a tractor as good feed is vital to the health and money-earning qualities of live stock.

The feed requirements of different kinds of live stock differ widely. No one fodder will feed all animals. So it is with tractors. No one oil will correctly lubricate all tractor engines. For like live stock, they are not all alike and different types of engines require different grades of oil.

Gas tractors are of the following types: One-cylinder, horizontal or vertical; two-cylinder, horizontal; four-cylinder, horizontal or vertical, and six-cylinder, vertical.

Tractor engines range in horsepower from four to one hundred and over. They are generally of the four-cycle type, air or water cooled, of L-head, T-head or valve-in-head construction.

The fuels used are gasoline, kerosene and distillates, kerosene being the more commonly employed. Ignition may be by battery, low tension magneto and coil, or high tension magneto.

The cooling systems of tractor engines are as a rule considerably larger than those employed in automobiles. The capacity of the cylinder water-jacket is greater in proportion to the bore and stroke and the radiators are more sturdy to withstand the stress of vibration. Certain manufacturers employ a special cooling oil in place of water.

The clutch is generally an adaptation of standard principles. The following types are commonly used: Interlocking, contracting external, expanding internal, or friction drive.

The transmission may be gear train of the following types, selective sliding, planetary, spur and bevel, of variable speed ratio, accomplished by exchange of pinion gears; friction drive; chain, usually on lighter machines, or belt.

The following are the types of oiling systems usually employed for tractors: Full force feed, force feed, force feed and splash, splash circulating, and splash.

The problem of minimizing friction in the operation of the gas tractor (using for fuel gasoline, kerosene and distillates, kerosene being the more commonly employed), is even more difficult than that of correctly lubricating an automobile.

Automobiles are much higher powered relative to the weight and work per-

formed. An automobile motor is seldom called upon to work at full capacity, while tractor motors are required to work continually at from 70 to 80 per cent of their rated load.

Tractor engines are subjected to rough usage and great strain due to the character of the ground over which they must travel and the absence of springs and rubber tires. Slower traveling speed is, therefore, necessary in order to reduce vibration.

Due to the low speed at which it travels, the tractor does not have the benefit of the additional cooling value of air circulation which is produced by a fast moving automobile.

All of these facts point to one conclusion, namely, that the gas tractor is a heavy, hard working, slow moving machine which tends to run hot and which requires an oil that fits it—an oil of a body that will reach every friction point and of a quality that will stand up under the terrific strain and heat of service.

To determine the correct lubricating oil for tractors requires both scientific study and broad practical experience. Such study involves the construction of the engine, whether horizontal or vertical type cylinder arrangement; two or four-stroke cycle; bore and stroke; engine speed; valve construction, size and location; piston clearance; number and fit of piston rings; cooling system (air or water); bearings, size and type; and lubrication system.

Because of the exposed oil piping and to permit easy starting of the engine in low temperatures, cold test conditions must also be considered in some types.

You cannot try all lubricating oils. You would spend years without reaching a conclusion. And you would ruin scores of motors.

How then are you to know what oil to buy? There is only one way to obtain the correct oil, and that is to ask your dealer for an oil that is suited to the exact requirements of your particular make and model of tractor. Make him prove that it is correct, that the company which makes it has analyzed the operating conditions of your motor.

Do not buy on a price per gallon basis. Lubrication is your smallest item of expense in the operation of your tractor and your best insurance against undue wear and depreciation. Pennies saved in buying lubricants are danger pennies.

You bought a tractor that suits your needs. Make sure that you buy an oil that suits your tractor.

Safe Grade Crossings

Repeated investigations of accidents at places where highways cross railways at grade show that a large part of these accidents is due to the failure of drivers to slow down as they approach the crossings. For this reason some public officials believe that the roads should be so constructed at the most dangerous crossings that drivers must reduce speed to a low rate. The California Railroad Commission has recently sent to a number of cities and counties six plans for accomplishing this, with a request that they be tried or at least criticised. In each case there is a conspicuous signal or sign in the middle of the road near or at the crossing, and the driver must swerve to one side to reach the track. In some of the plans the driver must make an abrupt right-hand turn and another left-hand turn before the track is reached, so that slowing down is compulsory and not voluntary.

An oil or gasoline engine will not stand an over-load. It is therefore important to select an engine large enough to do the required work. An engine too large for the work, however, will not use fuel as economically as one of the proper size.

When you start to use your car this spring, be sure there is plenty of lubricant in the transmission and differential. Refill all the grease cups. Go all over the car and put a little oil on every moving part.

The gasoline engine should always be located in a separate room if possible. It should be well lighted and free from dirt and dust.

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SCHOOLS VISIT SANTA FE SPECIAL

At every town where the Santa Fe Dairy and Poultry Special stopped a considerable portion of the audience consisted of students from the schools. During the second week of the trip we spent a day on the special beginning at Ottawa, where an audience of 600 greeted the speakers. Probably half of these were high school students accompanied by their teachers. They had their notebooks with them and used them. They seemed to consider the information they were receiving was worthy of a place in their school work.

This changed attitude of our schools toward this fundamental occupation is most significant. It is being recognized that there is a vast amount of basic knowledge that can be put to practical use in working out and following the art of agriculture. The time to acquire this knowledge of basic principles is while attending school. In listening to the lectures given by Mr. Bainer, the Santa Fe agricultural agent, in charge of the train, Prof. J. B. Fitch of the agricultural college, Prof. Ross M. Sherwood of the college, J. B. Jarvis of the De Laval Separator Company, and George Beuoy, farmer and poultry specialist, we observed that their statements were largely concerned with things that must be understood before we can work out the best practices to follow in making agriculture more profitable and more permanent.

Franklin County has kept in the front ranks in this matter of interesting young people in agriculture. We have attended a number of farmers' institutes in Ottawa, the county seat, and always found the idea of leading children to see and appreciate the dignity and basic character of agriculture, given a prominent part in the programs. Peter Shiras, of the People's National Bank of Ottawa, has always been most liberal in offering prizes to encourage young people in various lines of agricultural effort, and we were not surprised to see him in the audience at Ottawa. Before the dairy lecture was finished, Mr. Shiras sent up the following note which was read from the flat car where the demonstration talk was being given: "The banks of Ottawa will furnish money on twelve months' time at a low rate of interest to boys or girls to purchase heifers of good milk stock." This offer evidences in a most substantial way the attitude of the banking interests of Ottawa in helping young people to acquire early in life knowledge and experience that will be useful to them later.

The Kansas Farmer Dairy Club has only one member in Franklin County, but we feel sure that this publicly announced offer of the banks will insure a much larger enrollment in the 1917 club which is now being formed.

At Baldwin over 800 met the train, and here also the boys and girls from the school were present with their notebooks, ready to record for future use such points as were made by the speakers. At Vinland, not only were the pupils from the rural high school in that place in attendance, but the children from the grades had been dismissed early in the afternoon so they and their teachers could attend. The writer had the privilege of speaking to these boys and girls in one of the coaches carried on the train and was highly pleased with the genuine interest in the subject presented, which in this instance was better poultry on the farm.

Mr. Bainer told us that this interest on the part of the schools was found at every point touched by this lecture train. Progress in every line is dependent upon the attitude and interest of the rising generation and it seems certain that those who take up the tilling of these Kansas farms in the years to come will have received a vision of the possibilities of agriculture that will raise the industry to an even higher level than it now occupies.

GROW ADAPTED CROPS

We were asked last week why spring wheat could not be sown in Kansas where the winter wheat had been winter-killed. The man making this inquiry was not a wheat farmer and he seemed to think that Kan-

sas should be able to produce spring wheat the same as do the Northern States.

In the early days attempts were made to grow spring wheat but the results were unprofitable. The crop is not adapted to Kansas conditions. Our experiment station records show that for a period of ten years oats have yielded over five times as much to the acre in Kansas as has spring wheat. Oats or barley, while not highly profitable crops, are much better to grow

NEW KANSAS FARMER DAIRY CLUB

WE ARE now ready to enroll boys and girls in our second Kansas Farmer Dairy Club. In this enterprise we have the co-operation of the Kansas State Agricultural College and many of the bankers of the state.

Any boy or girl 12 to 18 years of age who will agree to do the work carefully according to instructions which we will furnish, and keep accurate records, is eligible to membership in the club. Valuable prizes will be offered for the work of those making the best year's records.

The first step in becoming a member of the Dairy Club is to consult with the banker, your parents patronize, or some other banker, and make arrangements to borrow the money needed to buy a cow to be used in the club work. As soon as you have secured the promise of the loan, send in your name and address and that of the banker, to Kansas Farmer Dairy Club, care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. We will then send the membership blanks to be filled out and returned to us.

The best recommendation we can offer for the Dairy Club is that the boys and girls who are members of the present Kansas Farmer Dairy Club are all making money and are greatly interested in their work. The milk and feed records they are keeping are showing them the value of a cow. Eight of these boys and girls have already paid their notes, these notes ranging from \$60 to \$300. In making these monthly payments they have gained valuable business experience and established themselves in the confidence of the banker. This training will be invaluable to them in later years.

A number of bankers have already stated to us that they will loan money to boys and girls who wish to buy cows and become members of the Kansas Farmer Dairy Club. One banker was interested to the extent of offering to loan money to as many trustworthy boys and girls as come to him for this help. If your banker has not been following the work of the present club in the Dairy Club Department of Kansas Farmer, and wants some information about it, let us know and we will take the matter up with him at once.

It is not always easy to find a cow that is worth milking, so you should not delay in taking this matter up with your banker if you wish to join the club. Do not hesitate to go to him for a loan. It is his business to loan money to those who will use it for productive purposes. If you show that you mean business and will enter seriously into this project of milking a cow for a year and paying the note from the proceeds of the milk or cream sold, you will have little difficulty in securing the money needed.

Consult with the county agricultural agent or the local club leader if there is an agent or leader in your county. These people will gladly furnish help in directing you to the proper bank, in securing a cow, and in other ways.

under Kansas conditions than is spring wheat. In the northern part of the state barley is more successfully grown than oats.

It is always important to plant crops adapted to the conditions. Oftentimes the mere matter of planting the right variety will mean the difference between profitable and unprofitable results. Prof. L. E. Call of the agricultural college predicts that the wheat crop in Kansas this year will be cut a million bushels because soft wheat was extensively sown in the hard wheat belt of the state.

Growing adapted varieties is one of the ways of increasing production that does not involve any extra work or expense. W. M. Jardine, director of the Kansas Experiment Station, made the statement at the recent food conference in Topeka, that we are trying to grow fifteen or twenty different kinds of sorghums here in Kansas instead of five or six that have been demonstrated to be the most profitable and best adapted to the various conditions over the state. The county agricultural agent of Jewell County learned during his first year's work in that county, that the farmers were trying to grow entirely too many varieties of corn. There was enough practical experience already available on the various farms of the county to warrant such conclusion. The farm bureau, through its agent, gave this information to farmers of the county and urged that they restrict their planting to the standard varieties that were giving the best results. The application of such information on all the farms of a given section is certain to result in raising the average acre yield of the crop and at no increase in cost.

RELIEF FOR STARVING BELGIANS

The Belgian Relief Commission has expended 250 million dollars in furnishing food to starving Belgians. Of this sum only nine millions have been contributed by the people of the United States. Because of the wonderful work done by Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the Belgian Relief Commission, and other American citizens who have had charge of the organized distribution of food in Belgium, the impression has been widespread that this country is leading in this great international work of saving this nation from starvation.

The United States was selected as a sort of trustee by both neutrals and belligerents, and thousands of American citizens have been working in Belgium under Mr. Hoover's direction. But even little New Zealand has given several hundred times as much money per capita as has been furnished by citizens of the United States.

Mr. Hoover, who has recently been in America, feels keenly the reproach that goes with the statement that the people of this country have not only contributed a comparatively small proportion of the money expended, but have greatly profited from the sale of supplies. On a most conservative estimate we have received a profit of at least thirty million dollars from the sale of 150 million dollars' worth of food supplies at war prices to the Relief Commission.

We are giving these facts so that no one will be misinformed as to the position of the people of the United States in the matter of Belgian relief. The Rocky Mountain Club of New York City, which includes in its membership leading business men from all over the country, has been aroused by this condition and is sending out an appeal for contributions. Mr. Hoover states there are a million and a quarter children in Belgium that are now receiving barely enough food to sustain life. They are being stunted in their growth and diseases are spreading because of their poorly nourished condition. It will take at least a million a month to supplement the rations of these children. The club referred to has organized an executive committee, of which William R. Thompson, 65 West Forty-fourth Street, is treasurer. The organization has already provided for all administrative expenses so that every dollar contributed goes direct to the relief fund.

KEEPING SOIL FERTILE

Add Organic Matter by Keeping Live Stock and Spreading Manure

WITHOUT a fertile soil it is difficult to grow crops profitably. Keeping the soil highly productive is one of the important parts of a farming system. Many do not realize how essential is a plentiful supply of organic matter to the maintenance of soil fertility. Perhaps less attention has been given to this point in semi-arid regions than in regions of greater rainfall. At the last annual session of the International Farm Congress held in El Paso, Texas, R. I. Throckmorton of the Kansas Agricultural College emphasized the importance of organic matter in maintaining soil fertility and especially in connection with farming in regions of light rainfall.

Mr. Throckmorton called attention to the fact that organic matter bears a close relation to soil fertility in chemical, bacteriological, and physical ways. The decaying of this organic matter liberates large quantities of available plant food. The food of the nitrifying bacteria makes large quantities of nitrates available for the plants, and the soil becomes porous, absorbing and retaining more water.

Soils which have been cultivated for several years without the addition of organic matter in some form are rapidly becoming deficient in this material. The loss is more rapid in warm, dry regions than in humid sections and also greater in continuous grain farming than where a rotation which contains a grass is practiced. Thus the climatic conditions and agricultural practices of the great plains region are such as to rapidly destroy this very important material.

Chemical determinations of native soils and adjoining soils cultivated to wheat for thirty years in Russell County show that the cultivated soils have lost 30.5 per cent of their nitrogen and 34.5 per cent of their organic matter. Similar determinations in Reno County show that the cultivated fields have lost 43.5 per cent of their nitrogen and 51.3 per cent of their organic matter. These are not exceptional cases, but two instances of what is happening throughout the wheat belt where crops are grown continuously.

INCREASING ORGANIC MATTER

The question which immediately arises is: How are we to increase the organic content of our soils? Many methods have been suggested but all of them have not proved satisfactory. Use of green manure crops, application of straw and other crop residue, and application of manure are methods used in various sections of the country.

At various times it has been suggested

that green manure such as cowpeas, sweet clover, or rye, be plowed under to increase the organic content of the soil. Such a practice has its place in agriculture, but is not well adapted to the section of the country under discussion, because these plants use large quantities of water in their development and demand the use of the soil during one season. In addition to this, they leave the soil too dry for seeding to winter

the average yield was 13.4 bushels an acre, and when rye was used as the green manure crop the average yield was 12.9 bushels an acre. In addition to the differences in yield there was considerable extra expense encountered in seeding the green manure crops. In view of these facts, green manure crops should be used only as a last resort.

DO NOT BURN THE STRAW

The straw produced in the wheat belt

in which to apply organic matter to the soil. It has all the advantages of green manure crops and straw, and many more, for it decays more rapidly and adds much larger quantities of plant food. With manure as with straw, many objections have been made to its use throughout the areas of light rainfall. Some of these objections are due to too heavy application, poor seasonal conditions, or are purely imaginary on the part of the farmer because he doesn't enjoy hauling and spreading manure on his fields.

It is true that yields have been decreased through the use of manure in various places but invariably the decrease has been brought about by carelessness in applying very large quantities. Such applications will tend to cause the plants to make a very rapid and heavy growth of straw in the spring and thus use large quantities of water and not leave sufficient moisture to mature the crop, or if the season proves to be extremely dry the heavy applications will cause a burning of the crop early in the season and thus decrease the yield.

EXPERIMENTS WITH MANURE

Reasonably light applications, however, will increase the present yields and aid in keeping the soils in good condition. Experiments conducted over the hard wheat section of Kansas during the last three years justify this statement. In 1914 experiments were conducted with manure on wheat in six localities. The average yield of the manured fields was 24.49 bushels an acre and of the unmanured 21.45 bushels.

In 1915 experiments were conducted in three localities in which the manured fields averaged 26.55 bushels an acre as compared with 20.47 bushels for the unmanured fields. The experiments were conducted in nine localities in 1916 with an average yield of 22.55 bushels an acre on the manured fields and 17.75 bushels on the unmanured fields. The average increase from the use of manure on wheat from the eighteen determinations extending over a period of three years is 5.64 bushels an acre. The amount of manure applied on these fields varied from six to ten tons an acre. Heavier applications than this should not be made and lighter applications are advisable.

If the fertility of the soils of the light rainfall area of the United States is to be maintained, more live stock must be kept and the best possible use made of the manure produced. By-products from the grain fields should also be utilized.



CROWDS PASSING THROUGH EXHIBIT CARS ON SANTA FE DAIRY AND POULTRY SPECIAL

crops the fall the material is plowed under, and frequently there is not sufficient moisture in the soil during the winter and early spring months to decompose the coarse material. The layer of undecayed organic matter will separate the surface soil from the subsoil, thus leaving the soil in poor condition for spring crops.

HINTS ON CROP ROTATION

Experiments have been conducted at the Fort Hays Experiment Station with green manuring crops compared with fallow in wheat production. The rotations followed were fallow, wheat, corn, barley; cowpeas for green manure, wheat, corn, barley; rye for green manure, wheat, corn, and barley.

In the first rotation where fallow was used, the average yield for eight years was 21.3 bushels an acre. When cowpeas were used in place of the fallow

is a valuable by-product of the wheat industry and should be returned to the field instead of being allowed to decay in large piles in the field, or even worse, burned to get it out of the way.

Straw may be used satisfactorily in two ways—as bedding for live stock and later applied in the field, or it may be applied direct as a surface dressing during the late fall and winter months. When applied in this way the straw will have decayed sufficiently to have no bad effect on the soil when plowed under the following season. In addition to adding considerable organic matter to the soil, straw will aid in preventing blowing, in retaining the moisture that falls as snow, in preventing winter-killing, and will add considerable plant food to the soil.

USE OF MANURE RECOMMENDED

Undoubtedly manure is the best form

Dairying and Soil Fertility

THAT dairy farming practically solves the question of soil fertility, was the theme of the talks made by H. M. Bainer on the Santa Fe Poultry and Dairy Special which ended its trip over the Santa Fe lines in Eastern Kansas last week. One hundred and nine towns were visited and almost 40,000 people passed through the exhibit cars of the train and listened to the lectures.

It was our pleasure to spend a day with the train during the second week of the schedule and also one day during the last week. During this last day the towns visited were in Saline, Dickinson and Marion counties. At every stop Mr. Bainer opened the program by pointing out how crops sold from the farm steadily reduce its producing power. Every bushel of corn, including the fodder, removes 37 cents' worth of fertility; a bushel of wheat, 26 cents' worth; a bushel of oats, including the straw, 32 cents' worth. A ton of alfalfa hay sold from the farm carries with it \$9.60 worth of fertility. At Solomon, Mr. Bainer was interrupted by a man in the audience who announced that 37,000 tons of alfalfa had been shipped from Solomon during the past year by a single shipper. This represents \$351,500 worth of fertility lost to the farms of Dickinson County. Mr. Bainer reminded his listeners that this alfalfa went to Wisconsin, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, New

York, and other states to the east and north and was sold largely to dairymen who paid the freight, the cost of baling, commission charges, etc., and fed it to dairy cows, selling the products to markets that could just as readily be supplied from cows eating the alfalfa on the farms in the locality where it was produced.

Such illustrations show the character of dairying as a business. Practically no raw material is shipped from the dairy farm. A ton of butter worth at least \$600 removes only 50 cents' worth of fertility, and a ton of cream 66 cents' worth. If any care is taken of the manure, a dairy farm is almost certain to increase in its capacity to produce crops. Dairying makes it possible to bring outside fertility to the farm. The Pennsylvania man feeding Kansas alfalfa, in addition to making a profit from the sale of the product, is adding to his farm from 75 to 90 per cent of the fertilizing value of the hay he buys. A ton of cottonseed meal contains fertilizing value to the amount of \$18.80, and on many dairy farms it is highly profitable to buy the concentrated feeds, thus bringing additional fertility to the farm.

It is not true, as many used to claim, that manure is harmful to the soil. This was a very common belief in the wheat belt of Kansas in past days. There is now plenty of evidence that

even in this section of the state spreading manure is a most profitable practice. The truth of this statement had been proven by men in the audiences in that section. Mr. Bainer told at Solomon of a report that was made a day or so previous at one of the meetings. A farmer said he manured a 28-acre field of wheat last year and it thrashed out 38 bushels to the acre. His neighbor had wheat on the other side of the fence on the same kind of land, used the same kind of seed, the same methods of preparation and sowed at the same date; his wheat yielded but 17 bushels to the acre.

Even straw has a fertilizing value and there is no better way to get it back to the soil than to bed good dairy cows with it and let them work it into manure. Lack of organic matter in the soil is easily overcome on the dairy farm. The presence of organic matter in the manure gives it a value far in excess of what a chemist's analysis would show. A pound of decayed organic matter or humus will retain seven and one-half times as much water as a pound of sand. The capacity to take in and hold water is often what makes soil productive in years of short rainfall. The presence of an abundance of organic matter brings about this result.

The maintenance of soil fertility is fundamental to permanence in agriculture. We were impressed with the sin-

cerity of purpose of the Santa Fe in so insistently directing the attention of those who came to the train to the importance of reducing to the minimum the amount of raw material shipped out. Looked at from the standpoint of immediate profit, it might seem that the railroad would not be very much concerned as to the character of the freight hauled out so long as it brings revenue—that it would just as soon haul out alfalfa and corn or other raw material, as butter or eggs. A railroad company such as the Santa Fe, however, looks into the future. The continued prosperity of its patrons is closely linked with its future prosperity as a common carrier. The Santa Fe and other railroads doing similar work are to be commended for taking so broad a view of our agricultural development.

Often the poor cow eats as much as the good one and the amount of work in feeding is the same. In the face of these facts it could hardly be called good business to keep the poor milk cow or the one of unknown producing ability these days when all feeds are so high in price. It would be more profitable to sell the poor cows and keep only the good ones and feed them up to their capacity. Simple, individual feed and milk records will be valuable in this weeding out process.

GENERAL FARM NOTES

Uniting Country and Town

It is for the best interests of all concerned that the rural communities and the towns should co-operate in a business way and also in a social way. The farmers need the towns and the towns must have the help of the farmers in order to exist. Anything that causes friction is bound to injure both. In these days of automobiles the towns are easily accessible to our boys and girls and it is of the utmost importance to the country people what kind of entertainments are furnished in the towns.

Warden Coddling of the state penitentiary at Leavenworth, said recently that they did not get enough farmer boys down there to milk the cows and do the necessary farm work, but that they had to teach the city boys how. Now this is something to be proud of, but we must be careful lest our good record be lowered. That is why we should co-operate with our towns in a social way, and why we should be vitally interested in the kinds of entertainment provided—not only to protect ourselves but to place on a higher scale the moral life of our towns and small cities. It is not best for the farmer to become too independent of the small towns and cities for the best interests of both will suffer as a result.—MRS. MABEL POMEROY, Chaplain Kansas State Grange.

Growing Chrysanthemums

Pompom chrysanthemums are so easily grown and so beautiful that they should be planted very freely. The varieties now offered by all florists are so superior to the old "button chrysanthemums" with their semi-double, flat, daisy-like flowers, that they can hardly be classed with them, yet they are as

hardy and will bloom as freely in the garden.

The pompoms come in almost all the shades of color of the large Chinese and Japanese sorts. I have had fine plants of the Angelique with splendid globe-shaped flowers an inch in diameter, creamy white, and so double they were as deep as wide. Zenobia is a splendid yellow, as double as the Angelique, but with a flatter flower. There are many good pinks, reds, and whites, and all are beautiful.

One of the good features of the pompoms is their value for cutting. There are not so many fine flowers that can be cut in the fall that we can afford to ignore this splendid class. They will bloom outside and hold their color well, and can be cut and kept in water for a long time. The single flowers work up well in flat bouquets or designs, will not fade quickly even if not kept in water, and will keep for days in water if it is changed often.

No flower is finer to pot for the window or to use for church decoration than pompom chrysanthemums. With good soil, and care to keep pruned into tree form, they can be made to grow into asymmetrical bushes covered on top and sides with blooms.

The roots of the pompoms are practically hardy with us, and it is only during the most severe winters that they need protection, yet it is well to cover the clumps in the garden with several inches of strawy manure in the fall. When the plants start into growth in the spring dig them up and divide the roots into single plants. Clumps will not form nice bushes for potting, the flowers will not be nearly so pretty, and are almost sure to run back to the semi-double or single flowers if left to grow that way long. A well grown single plant will have a mass of blooms as large as it spreads, and if the plants are set two feet apart they will come together by fall, when they bloom.

Chrysanthemums require very rich soil and plenty of water for best results. Good culture will take the place of watering somewhat, for it keeps the soil water from evaporating.

Don't forget to include several colors of these valuable plants in your order this year, and then divide them each spring and plant and grow well, and you will have fine flowers for years. They can be allowed to run wild in the border, and will be beautiful, but not nearly so fine, either single flowers or clusters, as will those grown under better conditions.—L. H. COBB.

Cow Test Report

The following is a record of the cows in the Dickinson County Cow Testing Association which produced fifty pounds of butter or more for the month ending January 30, 1917:

Owner—	Pounds of Milk	Per Cent Fat	Pounds of Butter
J. A. Welshar, H.	1,212	4.3	66.1
Ira Zercher, H.	1,119	4.0	58.0
L. L. Engle, H.	1,182	4.0	59.1
H. S. Engle, H.	1,155	3.5	50.5
H. S. Engle, H.	1,182	3.8	56.1
H. S. Engle, H.	1,139	3.6	51.2
H. S. Engle, H.	1,155	3.9	56.2
D. S. Engle & Son, H.	1,113	3.6	50.1
D. S. Engle & Son, H.	1,065	4.4	58.6
D. S. Engle & Son, H.	1,590	3.1	61.6
D. S. Engle & Son, H.	1,488	2.9	54.0
George Lenhart, H.	1,330	3.0	61.8
George Lenhart, H.	1,272	4.2	66.8
J. M. Gish, H.	1,152	4.0	57.6
A. B. Wilcox, H.	1,398	3.7	62.1
A. B. Wilcox, H.	1,866	3.8	88.6
Mott & Seaborn, H.	909	4.4	50.0
Mott & Seaborn, H.	729	5.6	61.0
Mott & Seaborn, H.	1,335	3.7	61.8
Mott & Seaborn, H.	1,341	4.7	61.1
Hoffman Bros., H.	933	4.8	52.3
E. S. Engle & Son, H.	1,194	3.6	52.0
E. S. Engle & Son, H.	1,689	4.0	84.5
E. S. Engle & Son, H.	1,650	3.0	61.9
E. S. Engle & Son, H.	1,448	4.0	72.4
E. S. Engle & Son, H.	1,647	4.0	82.4
E. S. Engle & Son, H.	1,428	3.1	55.4
E. S. Engle & Son, H.	1,874	3.5	81.9
E. S. Engle & Son, H.	1,740	3.5	76.1
E. S. Engle & Son, H.	1,437	3.6	64.6
Joe Pryor, H.	1,164	3.8	55.2
J. A. Engle, H.	1,215	4.3	65.2
J. A. Engle, H.	1,119	3.6	50.4

Seventy-two cows in the association produced more than forty pounds of butter in the thirty-day period ending January 30. J. R. Collins, whose name does not appear in the above list, had one cow which produced only a fraction of a pound under fifty for the period. Almah Smith likewise had one cow which was only a fraction under the fifty-pound mark and two others above forty pounds.

Few investments pay better than money put into feed for good milk cows. The man who has sold the product of a good milk cow this winter has been well paid for his trouble over and above the cost of feed.



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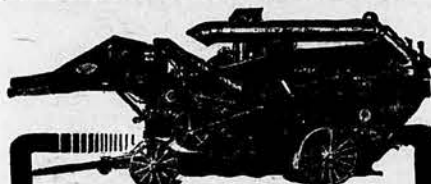
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Kansas Farmer Dairy Club

Keep Off the Grass

WHEN the pastures begin to show green in the spring the cows look longingly through the fence at the grass which is coming to life and beginning its growth. Probably all who are milking cows are looking forward to the pasture season as the time when the heavy feed cost of winter can be reduced. Grass seems a most important part of keeping live stock of all kinds, and the better the pasture the more economically can milk be produced.

We want to warn our Dairy Club members, however, against yielding too early in the season to the lure of the pasture. It may be hard to keep cows contented when the pastures are beginning to look green. They are getting tired of dry feed and a special effort is necessary to tempt their appetites and keep them eating the winter ration a little longer. Those having silage to feed will not have much trouble. Silage is sometimes spoken of as grass in the winter time and it is true that cows do relish it even when they are getting some fresh grass. If the silage runs out at this season just between winter feeding and pasture it is almost impossible to feed so as to keep up the milk flow.

If the cows are turned on to grass too early they lose all desire for the dry feed and as the pasture does not supply enough nutrient material to keep up the milk flow, they fall off. The first grass that starts is watery and does not contain very much nutrient material. It is palatable and the cows like it so well that they refuse to eat dry feed, but it does not have the substance necessary to take the place of the winter feed. Better keep your cow off the grass until it has made a good start. It will pay better in the long run, for what she gets at first simply spoils her appetite for the dry feed and does not take its place.

Then the effect on the pasture should also be considered. Plants cannot establish themselves unless they are permitted to grow some leaves. Plants do part of their feeding through their leaves and if the first leaves that start are kept nipped down closely the plant cannot become strong and vigorous. It always injures a pasture to let stock graze it too early in the season. This is true of the prairie pasture and also of the bluegrass. The bluegrass comes on much earlier than the wild grass.

Feed is high in price and it is a great temptation to turn your cow out to pasture as soon as the grass shows green, but she will fall off in milk if turned out too soon.

Thankful for Dairy Club

How are you feeling? I suppose you are very busy. Well, I have been trying to write for a long time, but have been very busy. We run two places. They are two miles apart and we have to haul silage from one place to the other and it keeps anyone very busy to haul silage for fifty head of cattle. It is very cold here now and there is about two inches of snow on the ground.

My cow is doing good for such cold weather. She isn't giving quite forty pounds of milk a day now. I think I

will pay her off when I get my February check for milk. I hope I do. If I do, I will let you know. I suppose you are as glad as I.

I think you fellows are very good to give us boys a good chance to start life. I think the banker is, too.—LESTER KINCAID, Logan County.

A Good Word for Banker and Dairy Club

My cow is doing fairly well under the conditions, as I am not feeding her very heavy now. With the increase of feed prices I have become more economical. For the past three months I have been cutting up all my hay with a feed chopper. In this way I have eliminated the waste which always occurs in feeding hay otherwise.

Through the agency of my banker, Mr. Otto Wulfekuhler, I was also enabled to buy cottonseed meal at slightly more than \$1.70 a hundred.

After all, everything considered, I have found it to be a paying as well as an interesting and educational enterprise.—GEORGE H. KUHNHOFF, Leavenworth County.

The Fifty-Pound Cow

A new world's record for all breeds for butter fat production in the seven-day division was established by the purebred Holstein-Friesian cow, Segis Fayne Johanna 114656, in a test ending January 8, 1917. This remarkable cow produced 50.68 pounds of butter in seven consecutive days, and the official test was conducted by supervisors from the New York State Agricultural College, Ithaca, N. Y.

Segis Fayne Johanna, by her wonderful achievement, is now the most talked of cow in the world, and her sensational record marks a signal triumph in the forward march of the Holstein-Friesian breed.

She was bred by A. A. Cortelyou, of Somerville, N. J., and her present owner is Oliver Cabana, Jr., proprietor of Pine Grove Farms, Elma Center, N. Y., at which noted establishment four other world's record holders have been developed during the past six months.

The new world's record holder freshened at the age of 8 years, 2 months and 17 days. She is four-fifths white, weighs about 1,450 pounds, and is sired by King Fayne Segis 46767. Her dam is Vikina Johanna 64385, a daughter of Johanna Rue 3d's Lad and Vikina Clothilde.

The test was made under perfect conditions, absolute quiet, systematic feeding and milking, and a roomy stall constructed of clean white enameled walls.

The time is close at hand when both cows and pastures will be made to suffer on account of turning the cattle out before the grass has a good start. Because the meadow looks a little green is not a good sign that the cows can there get enough feed to maintain their bodies and keep up their milk flow. Too early and too close pasturing does much damage to the grass.

Many have been the lessons taught by silage and good alfalfa hay this winter.

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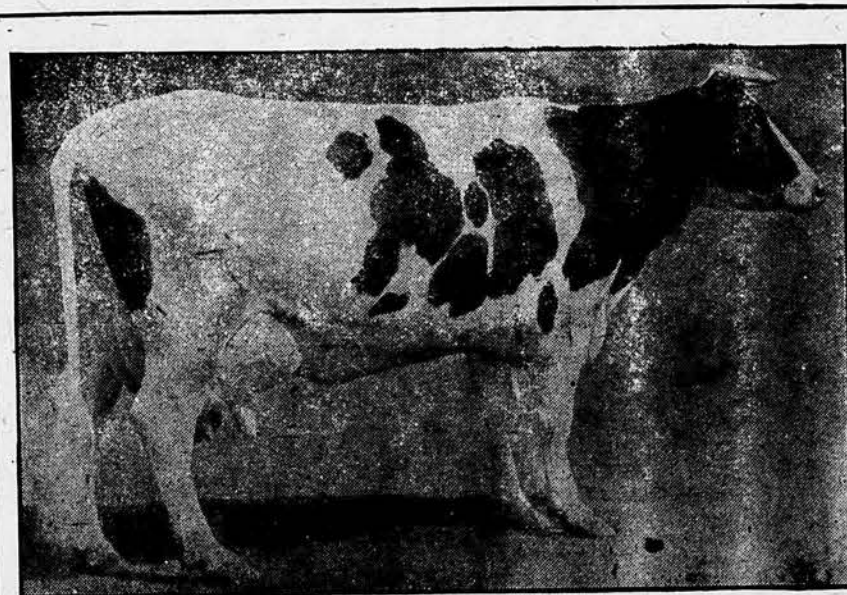
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Dairying Versus Beef Production

A FEW weeks ago we published a letter from J. E. Kinzer of Rooks County, in which he took the stand that the man who started in with four registered Hereford heifers, a pure-bred bull, a couple of registered yearling brood sows and a flock of hens, would in five years be ahead of the man who started with an equal number of dairy-bred heifers and the brood sows and hens.

Each type of farming requires different qualifications and conditions and we believe there are places for both. On some farms the dairy proposition might win out and on others the beef production would be more profitable.

There are many things to consider in connection with adopting any particular line of farming. We are glad to give space to a letter received from a reader who presents some of the advantages of dairy farming. The letter follows:

"I read with interest the letter by J. E. Kinzer, of Rooks County, but cannot say that I exactly agree with him on the Dairy Versus Beef question.

It is a conceded fact that if the fertility of our farms is to be maintained, grain farming must give place to live stock farming. Grain farming tends to lower the productive power of the soil while live stock farming tends to raise it.

Animals are merely machines for the transformation of grain and roughage into a form that may be used as human food. In recent years there has been considerable discussion, and the experiment stations have worked on the relative efficiency of the beef and dairy animals in making this transformation. It must be conceded that both types of farming have an important place in our agriculture.

While the preference of the individual must be taken into consideration, as well as the price of land and feeds, in determining whether beef or dairy animals will be handled, yet the man with a small farm and small capital to invest is far more apt to make a success with the dairy than with the beef animals. Statistics show that the beef animals are produced in relatively large groups—that is, on large farms or ranches—while the most of our dairy products come from small groups of animals kept on small farms—with the exception of some of the dairies near the larger cities.

Coming back to the question, "Which is the more profitable, beef or dairy farming?" we find that the evidence points strongly in favor of the latter. As land, labor, and feed increase in price, the dairy cow tends more and more to displace the beef animal as she produces human food with far greater economy. This is proven by the fact that dairy animals are kept on high priced land where the steer has failed to yield a profit.

Statistics show that between the years 1900 and 1910 the number of dairy cows in the United States increased 20 per cent while the total number of cattle actually decreased.

Because of the abnormal prices of all of the foodstuffs, it is hard to make a comparison of the profits that these two forms of agriculture will give. However, they may be compared by means of the nutrients produced by each when on full feed. The following figures are from Gilbert and Laws in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and show the relative economy of the steer and the dairy cow as producers of human food.

Edible nutrients produced in a week by a cow giving 30 pounds of milk daily are protein 7.67 pounds, fat 7.35 pounds, sugar 9.67 pounds, ash 1.57 pounds, the total being 26.25 pounds. The steer gaining 15 pounds a week produces 1.13 pounds of protein, 9.53 pounds of fat, no sugar, and .22 pound of ash, or a total of 10.88 pounds.

The steer making a gain of 2.1 pounds daily produced in a week 1.13 pounds of protein material while the dairy cow produced 7.67, over six times as much. While the steer has an advantage of a trifle over .2 pounds in the amount of fat produced, yet at the same time the cow produced 9.67 pounds of milk sugar against which there is no equivalent produced in the body of the steer. While the steer puts .22 pound of mineral matter in his bones, the cow puts 1.57 pounds into her milk.

At the Missouri Experiment Station the entire body of a 1,250-pound steer was analyzed. At the same station a Holstein cow produced 18,400 pounds of

milk in a year. The following figures by C. H. Eckles, professor of dairy husbandry at the University of Missouri, show a comparison of the total nutrients in the body of the steer and in the cow's milk.

The 18,400 pounds of milk produced by the cow in one year contained 552 pounds of protein, 618 pounds of fat, 920 pounds of sugar, and 128 pounds of ash or mineral matter, a total of 2,218 pounds of dry matter. The balance of the 18,400 pounds is water. The body of the 1,250-pound steer contained 172 pounds of protein, 333 pounds of fat, no sugar, and 43 pounds of mineral matter—a total of 548 pounds of dry matter.

The 548 pounds of dry matter in the body of the steer included not only the edible part but also all other parts such as hide, hair, horns, bones, tendons, and internal organs. In one year this cow produced sufficient protein to build the bodies of three such steers, fat for nearly two, and mineral matter for three, in addition to 920 pounds of milk sugar which is equivalent in food value to a like weight of cane sugar.

Eckles says: "These figures show the remarkable efficiency of the dairy cow as a producer of human food. It is because of this economy of production that the dairy cow and not the steer is kept on high priced land. When land is cheap and feed abundant, the meat-producing animals are kept, but as the land becomes higher in value and feed more expensive, the farmer turns to the dairy cow."

Bearing in mind what has been said about the economy of production, let us consider some other reasons why the small farmer will make more money with dairy cows than with beef animals.

The beef cow is kept solely for her calf and if this is lost she gives no returns for the year's keep. On the other hand the dairy cow is kept both for her calf and for the milk she produces. Thus there is less chance of losing a year's profit from her than from the beef cow. The beef cow is not as sure a breeder as the dairy cow.

The soil on dairy farms is more productive than the soil on the farms where beef cattle are produced. This may be explained by the fact that on the latter the cattle are fed in an open lot and little manure is hauled out upon the fields. Also there would be less fertility sold off the dairy farm, for in 2,000 pounds of butter there is only 66 cents' worth of fertilizing material, mostly casein.

Taking the two farms with equal numbers of chickens, cattle, and hogs, there would be a marked difference in the amount of concentrates that would have to be purchased to supplement the grain produced on the farm. This is due to the fact that the dairy cow has a larger capacity than has the beef animal and can handle more of a roughage like alfalfa which is high in protein. This alfalfa will supply the protein that is needed to balance the ration, but the steer requires his feed in a more concentrated form, especially in the last period of fattening.

On the farms where the beef animals were produced it would be necessary to purchase high priced protein supplements for the hogs, while on the dairy farm this money would be saved as there would be an abundance of skim milk to take the place of the tankage or other expensive protein feed. Indiana Bulletin No. 137 gives the results of a feeding trial at that station. A comparison was made of skim milk, tankage, and wheat middlings as supplements for hogs. The skim milk produced the most rapid and most economical gains. Corn, alfalfa pasture, and skim milk is a hard combination to beat when it comes to producing pork economically.

Where chickens are kept—and they are kept on every farm—the winter and early spring egg production can be materially increased by a liberal feeding of skim milk. There is no better feed known for little chicks than sour milk. It improves their digestion, makes them more vigorous, and lowers the percentage of mortality. In growth they are more uniform than the chickens that are not fed milk, and when put on the market the milk-fed chickens will sell better than any others.—W. HOUGHTON, Riley County.

Good treatment will many times conquer the kicking cow or the one with a bad disposition which is shown in other ways. Bad treatment is sure to ruin the best cow.

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DEPT. 16

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"ONE man with the Advance-Rumely '8-16' tractor can do as much or more work than two men with six horses" says R. W. Wilson, Webberville, Michigan.

The "8-16" is strictly a one-man outfit. Tractor and plows are combined in a single machine and plowing is made a one-man job.

"It beats any tractor handling the plows that I've ever seen."

With the Advance-Rumely "8-16" you plow the same as you do with a horse-gang—the plows are right in front of you, the work always in sight.

You can back up with the plows, cut square corners and work close up to the fences.

"It has lots of power on the belt and at the draw-bar."

Besides handling your ground working equipment, the Advance-Rumely "8-16" will give you equal efficiency on the belt—in fact at any power job, draw-bar or belt.

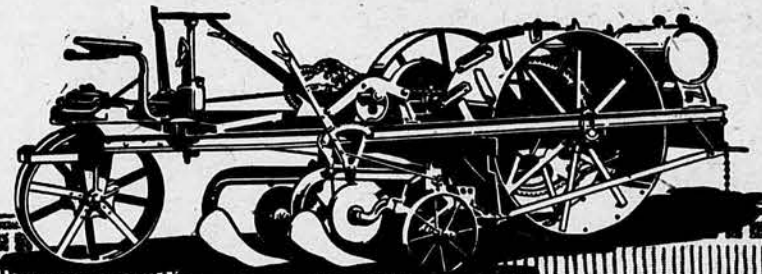
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With railroad facilities this country is developing fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the place today for the man of moderate means.

Wheat, oats, barley, speltz, kaffir and broom corn, milo and feterita grow abundantly in the Southwest counties referred to. Chickens, hogs, dairy cows and beef cattle increase your profits.

You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6 per cent—price \$10 to \$15 an acre.

Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy-purchase contract. Address

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\$24 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Skims 95 quarts per hour. Made also in five larger sizes up to No. 8 shown here. Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings free catalog, folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save money. **ALBAUGH-DOVER CO. (INC.)** 2151 Marshall Blvd. CHICAGO

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IMPROVE BREEDING HERD

THE present conditions in the cattle business are such as to greatly stimulate the building up of breeding herds. Everywhere cows are in demand at high prices.

It requires considerable nerve to cull out and sell undesirable cows and heifers from a herd under present conditions, but some of our stock men are doing it in spite of the unusual prospects ahead for beef production. These culls in all probability will be picked up at the central market by someone with less discrimination and used to start new herds.

Quality will count more and more in the live stock business, and the men with the nerve and good judgment to keep improving their herds will profit in the long run. The market stock from the best herds will be of better quality and will bring better prices. It will cost no more to feed and finish this class of animals for market than the inferior ones.

The subject of improving live stock was discussed at considerable length at the conference held in Fredonia by the Southeast Kansas Live Stock Association. In connection with this program the writer gave an address on community live stock improvement, and following this talk we were told how two farmers in Crawford County had owned and used a high class pure-bred bull in partnership for several years and during that time had made not the slightest improvement in their breeding herds. The man telling of this incident was a good stock man and he was lamenting the fact that these men had failed to realize on the value of this pure-bred sire in improving their herds. It was evident that the dollar close to the eye had so obscured the future that they had sold every good heifer produced and now had only their herd of old cows.

There is no way whereby improvement in a breeding herd can be brought about more rapidly and economically than by using a good pure-bred bull of good individuality and breeding. Farmers can co-operate in owning such sire just as these two men did, and by using good judgment in selecting the females saved for breeding purposes, bring about a remarkable improvement in their cattle and at a cost per man so low that we do not see how anyone can consider using a "scrub" sire.

The secret of quickly building up a valuable herd of high quality is the use of good pure-bred sires. The sire is half the herd in any case, and in the beginning his influence may be counted as considerably more than half if he is good enough. A single cross with a really high class sire will make more progress in one generation than can be brought about in several generations where ordinary animals are used.

If you cannot afford to do it alone, get acquainted with your neighbors and work out a plan whereby it can be done co-operatively. The first step in every co-operative enterprise is the bringing about of perfect confidence between the parties wishing to co-operate. A group of men cannot co-operate successfully until they know and understand each other thoroughly. Many co-operative schemes fail because this fact is not recognized.

Permanent Hog Houses

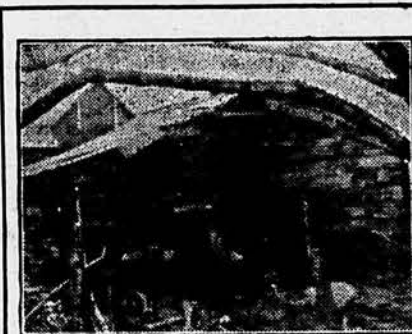
One of the pictures is of a makeshift shed where fall pigs were sheltered—as well as could be expected under the conditions. In the spring they showed but very little growth. The other picture is of a well built permanent house where several litters were nicely housed during the winter and consequently made a good growth. These pictures were taken in January, when the thermometer was hovering around twenty degrees below zero. The pigs with the poor shelter used their feed for heat, and then couldn't keep warm; the others show for themselves.

We are fast coming to realize that good housing conditions for stock mean money in our pockets. We are building now for permanency. The old or first buildings are fast being replaced by those of a permanent nature.

The tile hog house was built in Iowa

—the home of permanent farm structures. It was the intention of the builder to keep down the expense of a large building and at the same time provide warm quarters especially for farrowing time.

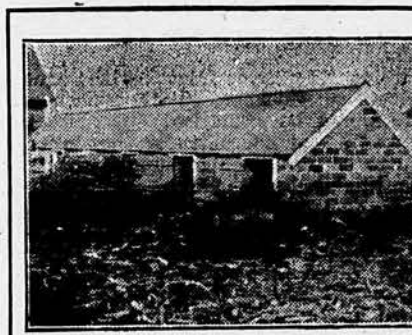
This building is forty-eight feet by eight feet, inside measurement, and provides space for six pens each eight feet square. In this case tile walls were used for partitions, although the writer prefers gates which can be removed so as to make larger pens if so desired. The walls are constructed of hollow building tile, which are laid so as to make an eight-inch double air space wall. The height of this building is four feet to the plate, and about seven



MAKESHIFT HOGHOUSE

to the ridge. On the south side of the roof two storm sash were placed directly over each pen. These windows provide ample sunlight for the pigs. The sash were placed flush with the sheathing and tin flashing was then nailed over the joints. Asbestos shingles were used so as to make the building a permanent structure.

On the north side of the roof a trap door was made for each pen. Through these trap doors the sows are taken care of without having to go into the pen.



PERMANENT HOUSE SAVES MONEY IN LONG RUN

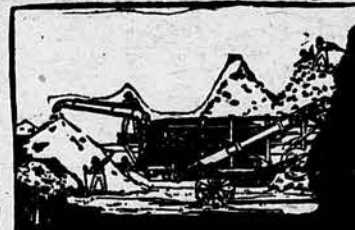
This allows the sows to be kept more quiet during farrowing time than if an alley way extends through the pen.

Ventilation is secured by placing the top sheathing board about four inches from the ridge, then placing a six-inch board, supported by cleats, over this opening.

The cost of this building need not be great. Second quality porous tile can be purchased for the floor. These tile when laid on a sand cushion and covered with an inch of cement, make a warm as well as a durable floor. The cost of this building, including foundation, floor, and all necessary material and labor, would be approximately \$220. This price would vary somewhat, owing to conditions such as quality of blocks and roofing chosen and cost of labor in each particular locality.

Can you afford to put up with the old shelter when a permanent house can be had at such a reasonable price?—BERT R. MULLEN.

The agricultural agent idea is fast gaining favor with thinking people. The best way to draw the right conclusions regarding the real worth of the agricultural agent is to make inquiry of the most successful farmers in those counties and districts having agents.



Save Your Thresh Bill

YOU can do it with a Red River Special threshing outfit. Good work without breakdowns. The Red River Special saves the farmer's grain. *Beats it out.* "Saved enough more of our grain over other machines to pay our thresh bills," say Andrew Scott and 17 other farmers of Kerwin, Kansas. Buy or hire a

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Fifty thousand are now in use on the finest farms in America.

If you are going to buy a silo—this satisfactory service rendered everywhere—should be of special interest to you.

The cost of all materials is advancing like the price of wheat and corn.

Why not save money by contracting for your silo now. It undoubtedly will cost you more next spring or summer.

Let us send you our proposition—to contract now for your silo and deliver it later. We still have openings for a limited number of farmer agents.

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Studebaker 4	Eicar 4	Allen 4
Hupmobile 4	Grant 6	Reo 4
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You may be that fortunate person. Write today for free booklet containing specifications of all above named cars and details of this unusual offer. A post card will do. Just say: "Send me your auto booklet and particulars of your offer. I am interested."

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113 Success Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION KANSAS FARMER



PLANT SOME EARLY CORN

WE HAVE always advocated the growing of a few acres of early corn for late summer and early fall feeding. No matter what the season may be some corn to feed a few weeks in advance of the main crop is most acceptable. A few acres of early corn should prove highly profitable this season, since the price of corn will probably continue high until the next crop is ready for market.

In a recent issue of the Kansas Industrialist, C. C. Cunningham who looks after the cooperative experiments over the state points out that an early variety planted as soon as conditions will permit will produce corn from three to four weeks sooner than the larger varieties ordinarily grown. The early variety may not be as productive as the ones usually grown, but the difference between the July and August and the October and November price of corn will probably more than offset a considerable difference in yield.

Results of experiments show that varieties that mature in 100 to 105 days and grow to a height of six to seven feet often yield almost as well as the larger varieties, while the small 90 day varieties are not very productive.

Early varieties of corn must necessarily be grown in western Kansas because of the short season and low annual rainfall. They are hardy, vigorous growers and are excellent early varieties for growing in eastern Kansas.

Unfortunately, little corn was produced in western Kansas in 1916 and seed cannot be obtained from that source. A limited amount of early corn was grown in eastern Kansas, but not in sufficient quantities to supply the demand for seed. Early varieties of corn will have to be introduced from the northern states. East central Nebraska is perhaps the best locality from which to obtain seed of early varieties of corn for growing in eastern Kansas, since conditions for the two states are somewhat similar. Iowa is perhaps the next best source of early corn.

Care should be taken to secure seed of good vitality, cautions Professor Cunningham. Because of early frost, much of the corn in these states failed to mature properly.

Because of the small size of the stalks, early corn should be planted somewhat thicker than the large varieties. The following varieties are suitable ones for growing in Kansas: Freed's White Dent, Hogue's Yellow Dent, Twentieth Century Yellow Dent, early strains of Iowa Silvermine, Pride of the North, and most varieties ordinarily grown in Central and Northern Nebraska and Northern Iowa.

Home grown seed or seed produced under conditions similar to those under which it will be grown should be obtained if possible, as acclimated seed usually outyields that introduced from distant sources.

Stock Yards Boost Pig Club

The Wichita Union Stock Yards Company is offering eight additional prizes to boys in the State Pig Clubs. The Wichita packing companies also offer to give a cent a pound above the market price to each boy for the best hogs, up to 100 boys who take advantage of this offer and sell their hogs to either of the two Wichita packing companies.

This chance to work for additional prizes and secure a cent a pound above market prices for the hogs grown should appeal to the boys in the territory tributary to Wichita. J. C. Holmes, who has charge of the cattle and hog feeding demonstrations at the Wichita Stock Yards, states that the company is co-operating with Otis E. Hall, who is the state club leader for the agricultural college and the Federal Department of Agriculture. All who take advantage of the above offer, enrolling for the stock yards prizes, must first become members of the pig clubs organized under Mr. Hall's leadership and must conform to all the rules of these state clubs.

The eight cash prizes offered amount to \$59, the first being \$15 for the best hog shipped to the Wichita market by one of the members. Mr. Holmes is offering to help boys secure pigs and states that the Stock Yards Company

will loan boys money to buy pigs where necessary. Send in your applications to Mr. Holmes at the Wichita Stock Yards, and he will furnish full instructions. Remember you must also become a member of one of the State Pig Clubs under Mr. Hall's leadership.

Spraying Schedule

The following spraying schedule should meet the conditions in most parts of the state this season. It has been worked out by F. S. Merrill of the horticultural department of the agricultural college. Cut it out and paste it up somewhere so it can be referred to quickly.

The cluster cup spray should be applied when the blossom buds are just beginning to show pink. This spray should be composed of a 3:4:50 Bordeaux mixture to which has been added two pounds of arsenate of lead. This is a most efficient spray for controlling scab and curculio.

The petal-fall spray should be applied when two-thirds of the petals have fallen and should be composed of 1½ gallons of concentrated lime sulphur and two pounds of arsenate of lead. This is the most valuable spray for controlling the codling moth. Particular care should be taken to force the spray into the calyx cup of the apple.

The blotch spray should be applied fourteen to eighteen days after the petal-fall spray. This spray should be composed of 3:4:50 Bordeaux and two pounds of arsenate of lead. This is the most effective spray for controlling the apple blotch.

The fourth spray should be applied two or three weeks after the blotch spray and should be composed of the same material as the blotch spray. It should be applied to trees that are particularly susceptible to blotch or to orchards that have been seriously affected with this disease for several years.

The second brood codling moth spray should be applied eight or ten weeks after the petal-fall spray. It should be composed of 3:4:50 Bordeaux mixture and two pounds of arsenate of lead.

The application of a sixth spray may be necessary, under conditions such as were present last year, in order to control a late brood of codling moth. It should be composed of two pounds of arsenate of lead to fifty gallons of water.

W. A. Boys, agricultural agent working along the Union Pacific Railroad in Western Kansas, reports that the Red Amber and Orange varieties of cane have given the best results for the greater part of the district. For the extreme western portion, Red Amber will usually prove the best. Freed's Sorgo is a good variety also for this section, as it is the earliest variety included in the tests. It is of more value for grain than forage and is a good "safety" crop for any part of the district, as it will mature in extremely dry years when others will not.

When the soft horse is started at heavy work in the spring, the shoulders should be given a good deal of care. The horse will need frequent breathing spells and it is a good plan to lift the collar during these resting periods so as to give the shoulder a chance to cool and to dry. When it becomes moist from sweat, it will become sore much quicker than if dry. The collar should be kept smooth. The crusts of dirt that accumulate should be scraped off. Care should be used in making sure that the horse has a collar that is fitted to its shoulders. A misfit collar is apt to lead to shoulder trouble.

Mrs. Mabel Pomeroy, chaplain of the Kansas State Grange, writes that National Master Oliver Wilson will spend a week in Kansas during the coming summer—probably the period from July 23 to July 30. Plans are being made for him to speak at grange picnics and field meetings every day during his visit. This visit of the national master will be of great interest to all Patrons of Husbandry in the state. It is a rare treat to hear Mr. Wilson. The places and dates where he will speak will be given later.



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What is it that counts here? Only that which is truly given, only that which is done for the love of doing it, only those plans in which the welfare of others is the master thought, only those labors in which the sacrifice is greater than the reward, only those gifts in which the giver forgets himself—these are the things that the King never forgets.—**HENRY VAN DYKE in The Mansion.**

A few choice flowers planted where they can be seen from the kitchen window, will give the busy housewife much more pleasure than will the beds that can be seen only from the front porch or front yard.

Setting Colors in Wash Goods

Mrs. R. T. W., Marshall County, asks for help in setting colors in wash materials.

Salt will set browns, blacks, and pinks. Definite proportions cannot be given, but two cupfuls of salt to one gallon of cold water will be enough in most cases. If this amount does not stop the bleeding of the color, add more until it is stopped.

One-half cupful of vinegar to one gallon of water will set blues.

One tablespoonful of sugar of lead to one gallon of water will set lavenders. The sugar of lead is poisonous to the mouth and for this reason should be used with great care.

Has the district school received its reasonable share of your attention the past year? Think of it as an investment in useful citizenship and then check up the school equipment and see whether or not you have a right to expect a great deal of the children who spend so much of their time there. During vacation is the ideal time to make repairs and improvements. True, it is the busiest time on the farm, but no work is more important than that of making provision for the best educational advantages possible for the boys and girls who will so soon be ruling the affairs of our nation.

Summer Flowering Bulbs

Many of us do not distinguish between the summer flowering bulbs and other summer blooming plants. These bulbs have many advantages over bedding plants or seedling annuals, and some should be in every collection.

I plant bulbs largely because they require so much less work. It is easy to weed a bulb bed, for the plants are large enough so the hand hoe can be freely used. I like poppies, but I do not like to weed a poppy bed. Petunias and rose moss have such small seedlings it is very hard to keep them free from weeds. Nearly all the annuals have the same fault, and this is one of the reasons why I prefer to plant bulbs.

Bulbs start the plants so sturdily that they are more certain to bloom than are most other plants. Gladioli will make a grand display, and by planting at intervals there will be blooms all summer. Few flowers are nicer for cutting, as the stems are long, the flowers large and showy, and yet they are delicate in color. Florists grow these by the thousands for cut flowers.

Dahlias can be grown from seeds or from bulbs, but the bulbs will bloom sooner than the seedlings, and the plant will be much larger, producing a correspondingly larger number of flowers. The bulbs can be had in all the finest double sorts, while a large percentage of the seedlings will come single.

Tube roses require a long season to come into bloom, and many of the bulbs will not bloom until they are potted. There are both double and single varieties of these, but I like the single and they are more certain to open up well.

There are many different kinds of lilies, and these will make a good collection. They should be planted in the fall, yet can be planted in the spring.

Lilies have two sets of roots, and the perennial roots do not die during the winter, but remain fleshy. The annual roots come out above the bulbs along the blooming stock, and when the stalk dies after the blooming season these die also. It is best not to move lilies for several years, until they form a clump so large that they crowd. The best three are the Tiger lily, the Madonna or Candidum lily, and the Speciosum lily. The Speciosums are pure white, and white background with varying sized stripes of red down the middle of the petals. The Candidum is pure white, and the Tiger lily is orange spotted with dark brown. Both double and single Tiger lilies are beautiful, and it is the most hardy, and certain lily that you can grow.

The Maderia vine is one of the prettiest and most rapid growing vines we have. It is produced from bulbs very easily kept over winter in any cellar. This is one of the cleanest vines we can grow, and insects do not bother it.

Most of the summer flowering bulbs are not costly, and all of those named, except the lilies, can be taken up and kept over winter easily. The canna is another summer flowering plant grown from bulbs, and one that is very popular. Cannas are not quite so easily kept over winter, but they can be kept if dug with all the soil possible on their roots, and stored in a warm cellar.—**L. H. COBB.**

As a rule, most little girls look prettier in plain, neat dresses than in those which look overdone. The sweet, childish face should be the feature of attraction rather than the clothes worn. These simple dresses are more durable, too, and will look better much longer than will the ones with the frills. The better gingham will outwear the cheaper materials and will not fade so easily if washed carefully. Plain white dresses of durable materials are practical because they are more easily washed than colored clothes, as the scalding takes the place of much of the rubbing required on the colored dresses. Plain, simple hats that have nothing on them that will fade or be easily spoiled, are also more becoming than the fancier ones.

Plant a tree of the right variety and plant it well, and you will leave behind you a monument worth while. Even though you do not expect to always live where you are at present, you owe it to those who will follow you to help them beautify their future home. The time for tree planting yet this spring is short and you should decide this matter at once. If you are at a loss to know the best kind of tree to plant or the proper way to plant, a letter addressed to the State Forester at Manhattan will bring you prompt and valuable help.

One of the best spring tonic prescriptions is more vegetables and fruits and less meat. If the winter supply of canned or stored vegetables has been used, it would be better to sell a piece of the pork of which there is still plenty and buy some vegetables with the money, than to make the meat take the place of vegetables in the diet. Cabbage, carrots and parsnips can be bought at most stores and these will be better for the system than will too much meat. Dried or canned fruits are better desserts at this time of the year than is rich pastry. The system needs a change from the heavy winter diet and will be better off if this law of Nature is obeyed.

Thought and care put into the selection of the family's water supply is a cheap form of very good health insurance. And do not stop with making sure that your own well does not receive impure drainage, but look into the conditions surrounding the school well and the one at the church. One drink from an impure well may cost a life, which should be enough to make us interested in the public water supply as well as in the one affecting our own family.



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Exercise For Little Chicks

EXERCISE is essential in the proper development of the chick. When chicks are hatched late in the season they will get all the exercise necessary for healthy growth by scratching for bugs, worms, and small green shoots. When they are hatched early it is often impossible to allow them to run outdoors. For this reason some means must be provided whereby the chicks will have the necessary exercise.

All grain should be scattered in a shallow litter of chaff or alfalfa leaves. This will induce scratching. Another method which has proved highly satisfactory is the use of "onion worms." Slice an onion crosswise. If the slices are thin enough, long pieces of onion somewhat resembling worms will result. The tussle over this improvised angle worm will furnish the much needed exercise and the onion will also serve as an appetizer.—N. L. HARRIS.

Feeding Little Chicks

The young chickens must be fed liberally on nutritious easily digestible feeds that supply all the materials necessary for building up their bodies. The following practical suggestions are from the observations and experiences of the poultrymen connected with the Federal Department of Agriculture.

These and others who have been successful in raising chickens agree that young chicks may be fed any time after they are thirty-six to forty-eight hours old, whether they are with a hen or in a brooder. The first feed may contain either hard-boiled eggs, johnnycake, stale bread, pinhead oatmeal, or rolled oats, which feeds or combinations may be used with good results. Mash mixed with milk are of considerable value in giving the chicks a good start in life, but the mixtures should be fed in a crumbly mass and not in a sloppy condition. After the chicks are two months old they may be fed four times a day, and after three months old three times a day, with good results. Johnnycake composed of the following ingredients in the proportions named is a very good feed for young chicks: One dozen infertile eggs, or one pound of sifted beef scrap to ten pounds of corn meal; add enough milk to make a pasty mash, one tablespoonful of baking soda, and bake thoroughly. Dry bread crumbs may be mixed with hard-boiled eggs, making about one-fourth of the mixture eggs, and rolled oats may be used in place of the bread crumbs. Feed the bread crumbs, rolled oats, or johnnycake mixture five times a day for the first week; then gradually substitute for one or two feeds of the mixture finely cracked grains of equal parts by weight of cracked wheat, finely cracked corn, and pinhead oatmeal or hulled oats, to which about 5 per cent of cracked peas or broken rice and 2 per cent of charcoal, millet, or rape seed may be added. A commercial chick feed may be substituted if desired. The above-mentioned ration can be fed until the chicks are two weeks old, at which time they should be placed on grain and a dry or wet mash mixture.

After the chicks are ten days old, a good growing mash composed of two parts by weight of bran, two parts middlings, one part cornmeal, one part low-grade wheat flour or red-dog flour, and 10 per cent sifted beef scrap may be placed in a hopper and left before them at all times. The mash may be fed either wet or dry; if wet, only enough moisture (either milk or water) should be added to make the feed crumbly, but in no sense sloppy. When this growing mash or mixture is not used, a hopper containing bran should be accessible to the chicks at all times.

When one has only a few chicks it is less trouble to purchase the prepared chick feeds, but if a considerable number are reared it is sometimes cheaper to buy the finely cracked grains and mix them together. Many chick feeds contain a large quantity of grit and may contain grains of poor quality, so that they should be carefully examined and the quality guaranteed before they are purchased.

As soon as the chicks will eat the whole wheat, cracked corn, and other

grains, the small-sized chick feed can be eliminated. In addition to the above-mentioned feeds the chickens' growth can be hastened if they are given sour milk, skim milk, or buttermilk to drink. Growing chicks kept on a good range may be given all their feed in a hopper. Mix two parts by weight of cracked corn with one part of wheat, or equal parts of cracked corn, wheat, and oats in one hopper and the dry mash for chicks in another. The beef scrap may be left out of the dry mash and fed in a separate hopper so that the chicks can eat all of this feed they desire. If the beef scrap is to be fed separately, it is advisable to wait until the chicks are ten days old, although many poultrymen put the beef scrap before the young chicks at the start without bad results. Chicks confined to small yards should always be supplied with green feed such as lettuce, sprouted oats, alfalfa, or clover, but the best place to raise chicks successfully is on a good range where no extra green feed is required. Fine charcoal, grit, and oyster shell should be kept before the chicks at all times. Cracked or ground bone may be fed if the chicks are kept in small bare yards, but the latter feed is not necessary for chicks that have a good range.

Guineas Profitable

Raising guinea fowls in Kansas is profitable, according to N. L. Harris, superintendent of the Kansas Agricultural College poultry farm.

"Large farms are now being established where guineas are raised for meat purposes," said Mr. Harris. "The eggs are small and consequently are of little value commercially."

"Guinea fowls are easy to raise. They are noisy and good fighters and are not subject to the attacks of hawks."

"There is a good market for guinea fowls in Kansas City. The meat of the young guineas resembles that of prairie chickens and wild ducks. The clubs and stylish cafes use the guineas as a substitute for ducks, prairie chickens, quail, and other game which the laws make it impossible for them to secure."

The poultry speakers on the Santa Fe Dairy and Poultry Special all emphasized the importance of early hatches in order to have early maturing fowls and early layers. April is the month most favorable for hatching chicks. Such breeds as the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Rhode Island Red, Orpington, etc., require six to seven months' time in which to mature and start producing eggs. Chicks hatched from these breeds now should be laying by December 1. At this time most of the hens are idle—molting or resting—and fresh eggs are very scarce. Prices rule high, and it is the early layer that makes the profit.

As soon as possible after chicks have been placed in the brooder they should be allowed a small run on the ground. The first sense developed in a baby chick is that of location. Once it learns where the source of heat is, it will return as soon as it becomes chilled.

The most critical period in the life of a baby chick is the first four days. Many of the fatalities at this time can be traced directly to the condition of the breeding stock. An overfat hen is not in a condition to produce a strong, vigorous germ. Neither can good results be expected from hens confined in small houses and runs.

Tells Why Chicks Die

E. J. Reefer, poultry expert, of 463 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a new book which tells of a simple home solution that raises 98 per cent of all chicks hatched and cures white diarrhea over night. All poultry raisers should write for this valuable free book.—[Adv.]

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Send two names to the Wight Co., 18 Main, Lamoni, Iowa, and they will send you enough Iowite Remedy, absolutely free, to save forty chicks from White Diarrhea.—[Adv.]

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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., 331 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

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LANDLOGY, 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.

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE—PRINCE VICTOR, the best grade Percheron stallion in Harvey County. Weight 2,000 pounds; age 9 years. G. W. Perkins, Newton, Kansas.

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

SHEPHERD PONIES—FOUR-YEAR-OLD mare (almost pure white) and yearling colt (black and white), a beauty. Harness and saddle. Chauncey Storms, Spickard, Mo.

THE STRAY LIST.

TAKEN UP—BY W. M. EDDINGTON, Moscow, Grant County, Kansas, on February 1, 1917, one bay mare, two years old, 14½ hands high, star in forehead; left hind foot white, no brands; appraised at \$40. J. E. Corley, County Clerk.

TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

SEED CORN—LAPTAD STOCK FARM, Lawrence, Kansas.

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

SEED SWEET POTATOES—PUMPKIN yams, 3c a pound or \$1.50 shipped in bushel boxes. J. Medford, Wheatland, Okla.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed reasonable. John Lewis, Hamilton, Kansas.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES—PED- igreed, Progressive, Superb varieties. \$1 per hundred. J. A. Dowden, North Bend, Neb.

ALFALFA SEED—NEW, RECLEANED, \$3 per bushel. Bags, 25 cents. Sample on request. W. M. Hixon, Berryton, Kansas.

PALMETTO ASPARAGUS ROOTS, 55c per hundred, postpaid. Chester McWilson, Rice, Kansas.

FOR SALE—KAFIR CORN, AFRICAN Pink, per 100 pounds, \$5. Hayes Seed House, 524-526 North Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

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

ALFALFA SEED FROM NORTHWEST Kansas, 95 per cent pure. Good germination. \$5.50 per bushel. Geo. Bowman, Logan, Kansas.

SUDAN SEED, \$30 PER HUNDRED; Red-Top Cane, \$5 per hundred; Swartz White Maize, \$5 per hundred, I. A. B. Lubbock, Texas. Robinson Bros., Lubbock, Texas.

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

COMMERCIAL WHITE SEED CORN, \$1.50 bushel. "Meadow feague," 7c pound. White clover, 35c pound. Alfalfa, \$2. E. D. King, Burlington, Kansas.

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

ALFALFA AND MILLET SEED—RE- cleaned, home grown, non-irrigated alfalfa seed. \$7, \$8.50, \$9. German millet at \$1.50 per bushel. Sacks extra. Karl Ehrlich Grain Co., Marion, Kansas.

SEED CORN—1916 CROP, SATISFAC- tory germination guaranteed. (Test it yourself before payment.) Write for particulars. Northern grown Sudan seed. Willis Conable, Grover, Axtell, Marshall County, Kansas.

WHITE TEPARY BEANS, GREATEST drought resistant crop. Make over 1,000 pounds per acre. Ten pounds, \$1; 49c per hundred. Not prepaid. Henry Beckwith, Caddo, Colo.

SEED CORN, YELLOW DENT, ST. Charles White, carefully selected. Shelled, bushel, \$2. Bags free. Orders filled with care at once. Frank Crosby, Route 2, Bellevue, Kansas.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS—BIG STOCK, canna, gladiola, woodflower, salvia, tomato, cabbage, pepper, sage, and other flowering and vegetable plants. Seeds and bulbs. Write for descriptive price list. Henry S. Jefferies, Ottawa, Kansas.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE SEED CORN a specialty for eight years. First and sweepstakes. Marshall County Fair. \$2.50 bushel, graded. Ernest Schubert, Route 1, Vilets, Kansas.

BERMUDA GRASS—HARDY, RANK- growing variety. Stands droughts, floods, hot winds and severe freezing. Best and hardiest pasture grass. Great milk producer. Write for leaflet today telling how to get started. Henry Jefferies, Ottawa, Kansas.

EVERBLOOMING STRAWBERRY plants—Americus, 100 strong healthy plants true to name, only 90 cents; 500, \$4. Have tried Americus. Progressive and Superb. Americus proved the best bearer. Big stock of flowering and vegetable plants. Write for descriptive price list. Henry Jefferies, Ottawa, Kansas.

ALFALFA AND KAFIR SEED—RE- cleaned, home-grown, non-irrigated. Alfalfa seed, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8 and \$9. White Flower sweet clover, hulled, \$12; unhulled, \$7.50. Pure white kafir, \$2; good growing kafir, 1½ cane seed, \$1.75 per bushel, our track. Seamless bags, 30c each. Samples on request. The L. C. Adam Mercantile Co., Cedar Vale, Kansas.

FROST-PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS— Offer our thousands of customers in the Southwest same high class plants as in the past. Jersey, Charleston, Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch. One hundred, postpaid, 40c; 200, postpaid, 75c; 500, postpaid, \$1.25; 1,000, postpaid, \$1.75; over 5,000, cheaper. You know us. Largest plant shippers in the Southwest. Ozark Seed & Plant Co., Nashville, Ark.

DOGS.

REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIES AND fox terriers. Western Home Kennels, St. John, 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.

BUSINESS CHANCES

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, 43128 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

HOGS.

BIG-TYPE POLAND BOARS U. A. Gare, Seward, Kansas.

CATTLE.

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN HEIFER calves, \$17 each, crated. Edw. Yohn, Watertown, Wisconsin.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS TWO to seven months old, very reasonable. Wm. Mielenz, 97 Wisconsin, Milwaukee.

120 HEAD OF HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN cows and heifers, priced for quick sale. H. F. McNutt, Oxford, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—A RED POLLED BULL calving November 19, 1914. Will make a show bull. Geo. Haas, Lyons, Kansas.

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES, male and female, ten days to two weeks old, at \$12.50 to \$15. Crated, 2 c. d. West Concord, Minn. Chas. Jones & Son.

HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES, either sex, 15-16ths pure, crated and delivered to any station by express, charges all paid, for \$23 apiece. Frank M. Hawes, Whitewater, Wis.

HOLSTEIN CALVES—TEN HEIFERS and two bulls 15-16ths pure, 4 to 6 weeks old, \$18 each, crated for shipment. Also one pure-bred heifer, three months old, \$75. These calves are nicely marked. Four Way Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOG SPAVIN CURED BY MAIL. SEND \$1 for treatment. Money refunded if it fails. Dr. B. Parker, Boaz, Ky.

FOR SALE—14-HORSEPOWER GASO- line engine on steel trucks, good as new. Double seated carriage, rubber tires, good as new, cost \$450, or will trade either of the above. Make me an offer. H. W. McAfee, Route 8, Topeka, Kansas.

FOR EXCHANGE—THRESHING machine outfit. Engine, separator and tank wagon used little. A-1 perfect running condition. Cost new three thousand dollars. Will take one thousand dollars and accept second-hand auto as part payment. Write Whan Trading Co., Marysville, Kansas.

SITUATION WANTED.

MARRIED MAN WANTS WORK ON farm by month or on shares. H. W. Hall, 1821 Logan St., North Topeka, Kansas.

HEDGE POSTS.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION KANSAS FARMER

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

FARM AND HERD.

Segrist & Stevenson, of Holton, Kansas, owners of one of the good Holstein herds in Kansas, report their herd making a good record this year. Lady May Hilton, a 7-year-old cow in their herd, has just completed a seven-day record of 26.29 pounds butter and 460 pounds milk. She is of the DeKol strain and is the mother of their herd sire. This cow and four half sisters have been consigned to the F. J. Searle sale.

S. E. Smith, of Lyons, Kansas, owner of one of the good herds of registered Hampshire hogs in Kansas, reports his herd doing fine. Mr. Smith has found the Hampshire a very profitable farm hog. The blood lines of his herd are the best of the breed and at this time he has a very fine lot of youngsters, farrowed in October, that are well grown out and extra well belted.

The first of the American Aberdeen-Angus Association's annual spring bull shows will be held at St. Joseph, Mo., April 24. Seventy-five bulls and eighteen cows and heifers have been catalogued for the St. Joseph sale. The consignments to this sale are from the herds of W. A. Berg, Omer Catterson, E. A. Cobb & Son, Davis Bros., E. T. Denton & Sons, William F. Flechner, Giffin & Harden, William Gubser, Orville Holman, W. A. Holt, J. M. Jones, Phillip Keller Jr., C. C. Kimbrell & Son, Jesse Lovitt & Son, Grover C. Moritz, William Palmer, Robenstine & Millap, John S. Turner and A. D. Wilcox. All of the animals in the sale will be tested and can be shipped to any state. Four hundred head of bulls have been catalogued for the series of sales to be held at St. Joseph, Mo.; Omaha, Neb.; Sioux City, Iowa; East St. Louis, Ill.; Chicago, Ill.; and Rochelle, Ill., April 24 to May 4 inclusive.

Inquiries for catalogs indicate that the Iowa Holstein Breeder's sale to be held at Waterloo, Iowa, April 18, will be one of the big events of this season in Holstein circles. The ninety head of Holsteins catalogued for this sale were selected from Iowa's best herds and the entire offering will be in the class of Holsteins that produce profits.

E. L. Stunkel, of Peck, Kansas, has made a success with his herd of Shorthorn cattle. The herd was started seventeen years ago and now numbers more than a hundred head. A number of very high class herd bulls have been used in this herd, among them Victor Orange, Star Goods, Orange Marshall, Cumberland Diamond now stands at the head of the herd, assisted by Marshall Goods, a very fine roan two-year-old by Star Goods and out of Miss Lady Bell by Marie Marshall. The hundred head of breeding cows are a well bred lot and regular producers. They have been handled in a way that they have proven regular breeders and profitable to Mr. Stunkel. A fea-

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EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE, MODERN, in Kanwood Addition. The best residence district of Topeka. Good terms. Write

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480 ACRES, this county. Near oil devel- opment. Can lease for oil. \$1.50 per acre. Good pasture. \$1.50 per acre. Terms. **SOUTHERN REALTY CO., McAlester, Okla.**

EXCHANGES.

I have good farms to trade for smaller farms and city property. Write me.
W. M. GARRISON - SALINA, KANSAS

NESS COUNTY LAND

We have some good farm land in Ness and Trego counties, Kansas, from \$15 to \$40 per acre. Write us for list.

FOUQUET BROTHERS LAND CO.
Ransom - - - - - Kansas

ture of the herd at this time is the choice lot of young stock of both sexes.

J. B. Porter & Sons, of Mayetta, Kansas, owners of Spring Hill Dairy Farm and one of the very high class herds of imported and American-bred Jersey cattle in this state, report their herd making a good record this year. Twelve of the sixteen calves dropped since last August are heifers. The daughters of Medal Oxford, one of the bulls used in the herd, are proving great producers. They have a fine lot of daughters of their Fern Oxford bull, although none of them are in milk. They are great prospects. They have a very choice lot of young stock in the herd at this time.

Park E. Salter, of Wichita, Kansas, owns one of the strong herds of Shorthorn cattle now in Kansas. The herd consists of over 200 head of Scotch and Scotch-topped, from the very best milking families. A number of the cows have records of 13,000 pounds of milk in one year and have won premiums in the Royal Stock Show in England for butter and milk records. The stock bulls are four great herd bulls, imported Bapton Corporal by Hoar Frost and a winner at the Royal shows in England; imported Newton Friar, sired by Violet's Victoria and out of the great show cow, Marr Flora; imported Newton Friar is a great show bull and a splendid sire. Rosewood Dale, by Avondale and out of imported Rosewood 82d, is also used in the herd and has proven a great sire of profitable types of cattle. Royal Major is probably one of the most popular bulls on the farm. He is bred from a great family of milking Shorthorns in America. Both his dam and two full sisters have records of over 13,000 pounds of milk in one year. A feature of the herd at this time is the choice lot of young stock, including young bulls, bred heifers and cows with calves at foot.

H. E. Anderson, owner of Clover Valley Holstein Farm, Whitewater, Wis., and one of Wisconsin's noted herds of Holstein cattle, reports his herd making a good record. This herd is headed by Sir Pontiac Chief 190732, dam Pontiac De Nijlander, with records as follows at three and one-half years: Butter 7 days, 30.10 pounds; milk, seven days, 588.66 pounds; butter, thirty days, 122.8 pounds; milk 30 days, 2,522.2 pounds. At four and one-half years: Butter, seven days, 32.72 pounds; milk, 613.30 pounds; butter, thirty days, 135.31 pounds; milk, 2,632.01 pounds. At five and one-half years: Butter, seven days, 35.43 pounds; milk, 750.30 pounds; butter, thirty days, 144.60 pounds; milk, 2,690.06 pounds.

H. B. Cowles, of Topeka, the well known breeder of high class Holsteins, reports recent sales of bulls from his famous Braeburn herd to go to herds in Anderson, Greenwood and Rice counties, Kansas, also to Colorado. The demand has been so heavy that he has closed out all bulls of serviceable age. However, he has a choice lot of youngsters in the herd that are coming along fine.

The Aberdeen-Angus Association announces the following dates for the annual association bull shows and sales: April 24, St. Joseph, Mo.; April 25, Omaha, Neb.; April 26, Sioux City, Iowa; May 1, East St. Louis, Ill.; May 2, Chicago, Ill.; May 3, female sale at Chicago. There will also be a sale of cows and heifers at St. Joseph, Mo., on the morning of April 24. This sale of females will be under the management of J. D. Blackwell, of Fayette, Mo., secretary of the Missouri Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association. The offerings that will be catalogued for this series of sales will be one of the best lots ever sold under the auspices of the association.

W. W. Otey & Son held one of the successful Duroc sales of the season at his farm Thursday, March 29. Forty head of bred sows and bred gilts sold for an average of \$68.72. No records were broken nor high prices made. The top price was \$137.50, paid for No. 6 in the catalog. It was a quick, snappy sale, and the prices received for the entire offering were very satisfactory to Otey & Son.

M. E. Moore & Co. of Cameron, Mo., owners of one of Missouri's most noted herds of Holstein cattle, report their herd doing well. They also report a very heavy demand for high class Holsteins. This is one of the oldest established herds in the West and for years has been famous as a herd of heavy producers. Many of the best herds in the West were started with foundation stock from this herd.

V. O. Johnson, cashier of the State Bank of Aune, Kansas, is also one of the live boosters for improved stock on Kansas farms and has good herds of Hereford cattle and Poland China hogs. His Hereford herd consists of twenty-five head of choice animals, including two very fine heifers from the R. H. Hazlett herd, one of them bred to the champion, Beau Caldo 6th, and the other to Beau Caldo 2d. His Poland China herd consists of 150 head, including 100 head of Big Figs. The herd is headed by Johnson's Big Fashion by Big King by Big Ben, assisted by Fashion Price by Big Price by Long Price. The herd sows have been bought from the best herds in Missouri, Iowa and Kansas.

RELIABLE POULTRY BREEDERS

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$4 PER HUNDRED. Nora Lamaster, Hallowell, Kansas.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, EGGS, \$1.75, thirty. A. Olmsted, Route 1, Lawrence, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—FARM-BRED beauties. Eggs for hatching, 5c each. Mrs. W. C. Becker, Solomon, Kan.

HIGH QUALITY BARRED "RINGLETS," 100 chicks, \$15. Eggs, \$5. Edward Hall, Junction City, Kansas.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, \$4 hundred. Valley View Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kansas.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, HALBACH strain, \$1.25 per fifteen; \$6 per hundred. Mrs. E. E. Merten, Clay Center, Kansas.

FINE BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM farm raised flock, \$1.50 per fifteen. Mrs. J. A. Grimes, Milo, Kansas.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, FANCY STOCK, heavy laying strain, \$4.25 per hundred. Earl Summa, Dept. G, Gentry, Missouri.

WHITE ROCKS, SIZE AND QUALITY, good egg strain. Eggs—fifteen, \$1; fifty, \$3; hundred, \$5. G. M. Kretz, Clifton, Kansas.

PURE WHITE ROCK EGGS—FIFTEEN, \$1; fifty, \$3.25; hundred, \$4. Mrs. Van Inskeep, Route 7, Manhattan, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING—Thirty eggs, \$2; fifty eggs, \$3; hundred, \$4. Joe Carson, Bliss, Oklahoma.

BUFF AND WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$2.50 per fifty, \$5 per hundred. Excellent show record. W. H. Beaver, St. John, Kansas.

HIGH QUALITY PURE-BRED WHITE Rock eggs, \$3, fifty; \$5.50 hundred, prepaid. Mrs. John Ramsey, Route 5, Ft. Scott, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS—PURE-BRED FARM range choice stock. Eggs, fifteen, 75c; 100, \$4. H. F. Richter, Hillsboro, Kansas.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING, 50c per setting, \$3 per hundred. Arthur Alpers, St. John, Kansas.

WHITE ROCKS, FARM RAISED, PRIZE winners. Eggs, \$1.25 setting; \$3, fifty; \$5, hundred. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kansas.

WEIGHER-LAYER BARRED ROCKS—Pens, \$3 to \$5 setting; flock, \$5 hundred. C. F. Fickel, Earlton, Kansas.

EGGS—FANCY BARRED ROCKS, WINTER layers, \$1.25 and \$2.50 setting. Clyde Karel, Clarkson, Nebraska.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING, Eighty-seven premiums. A. G. Hammond, Vinland, Kansas.

BEAUTIFUL IMPERIAL "RINGLETS," \$35 cockerel heading Pen No. 1. Eggs, \$4 per fifteen. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Jamestown, Kansas.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. Choice stock. 100 eggs, \$5; 50, \$3. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Adam A. Weir, Clay Center, Neb.

EGGS—BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS from pure line-bred stock, finest mated pens, \$2 per fifteen, \$3 per twenty-five, delivered. Roseacre Farm, Des Moines, Iowa.

WHITE ROCKS—SEVENTEEN RIBBONS this season. Eggs, one and two dollars per fifteen. Mating list. Ed Fehr, Marquette, Kansas.

BIG BONED IVORY WHITE ROCKS—Gold medal and silver cup winners at Hutchinson shows. Eggs from farm flock, \$5 per hundred. Minnie Clark, Haven, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING BARRED ROCKS—Four entries, five prizes, State Show 1917. Eggs, special mating, \$3 to \$5; farm flock, \$1. C. D. Swaim, Geuda Springs, Kansas.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, E. B. Thompson strain. Eggs, \$1.50 per fifteen; \$3.50 per fifty; \$6 per hundred. C. J. Rivin, Lafontaine, Ind.

BARRED ROCKS, EXCELLENT IN SIZE and quality. Eggs, first pen, \$3 per fifteen; range flock, \$6 per hundred. Mrs. Myrtle Henry, Route 1, Leocompton, Kansas.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM large well-marked range birds, \$1.25 setting, \$6 hundred. Choice Thompson strain pen eggs, \$3 setting. S. R. Blackwelder, Isabel, Kansas.

LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS, BOTH dark and light matings. Prices for eggs from special matings, \$5 per fifteen. Utility eggs, \$5 per hundred. Send for circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kansas.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—FROM BEST laying strains of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Bradley Bros. and Parks 200-egg strains, \$3, fifteen; \$5, thirty. Catalog. Gem Poultry Farm, Haven, Kansas.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK, RINGLET and Bradley strain. Have good show record. Stock for sale. Cockerels, hens and pullets. Eggs, \$2 per setting. Jas. W. Anders, Unionville, Missouri.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM RIBBON winners. Utility, \$4 per hundred; fifty for \$2.50. Pen eggs, \$5 per fifteen. Have always won wherever shown. R. D. Ames, Walton, Kansas.

WHITE ROCKS—GOOD LAYING EXHIBITION strain. Eggs, \$1 per fifteen, \$5 per hundred. Selected pens, \$4 and \$2 per fifteen. Send for mating list. I. L. Heaton, Route 1, Harper, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—GENUINE Thompson Ringlet prize winning strains. Pen eggs, either cockerel or pullet mating, also utility flock eggs. Circulars free. A. F. Siefker, Defiance, Missouri.

BARRED ROCK SPECIALIST—PRIZE winners: Hobart, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th cockerel; 1st, 2d pullet; 1st pen, 2d, 3d cock, silver cup. Gold special, Oklahoma City, 1st pullet, bred pen, first cock. Eggs, fifteen, \$2.35; hundred, \$6. Fred Hall, Lone Wolf, Okla.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, ONE DOLLAR PER setting; choice stock. Mrs. E. C. Hicks, Columbus, Kansas.

EGGS—CHOICE BARRED ROCKS, thirty, \$1.50; hundred, \$4.50. Catharine Beightel, Holton, Kansas.

GUARANTEED EGGS FROM PURE-bred Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds, \$1.50 to \$2 for fifteen. Send for booklet. Tom Leftwich, Winfield, Kansas.

WARD'S BARRED ROCKS—FIVE YARDS both matings, from Chicago winners. Eggs, \$3 for fifteen. Choice cockerels for sale cheap. W. H. Ward, Nickerson, Kansas.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM PRIZE winners at State Fair, 1917, Pens, \$3 per fifteen; range, \$6 per hundred. S. H. Vincent, Sterling, Kansas.

BARRED AND WHITE ROCKS—BEST blood lines in America. Forty premiums, 1914-1917. Write for mating list. A few fine cockerels and cocks for sale. H. F. Hicks, Cambridge, Kansas.

BARRED ROCKS—73 PREMIUMS, Topeka, Manhattan, Clay Center, Denver. Eggs—Fifteen, \$5; thirty, \$9; fifteen, \$3; thirty, \$5. Chicks, \$5c and \$1. Italian bees. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kansas.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS—GOOD LAYERS. Eggs from pens prize stock, Pittsburg and Oklahoma City, both matings \$5 setting. Range headed by pen males \$5 hundred. Chicks 12c and 50c each. Circular free. Mrs. W. E. Schmitendorf, Vassar, Kansas.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

FINE ROSE COMB REDS—EGGS, \$4.00 hundred. Adda Walker, White City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS—GOOD FARM range, \$4 per hundred, \$1.50 per thirty. Mrs. Rosa Jansen, Box 242, Geneseo, Kan.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS, \$1 per fifteen, \$5 per hundred. Fine laying strain. Oliver Spencer, Hesston, Kansas.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—Utility stock. Winter layers. Eggs, \$2, 15; \$5, 45; \$9, 100. Louise Krigbaum, Route 1, Topeka. Phone 2427 K-4.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS FROM BLUE ribbon winners, \$3, \$5, \$7.50 per fifteen. Best of guarantee. Fred Kelm, Seneca, Kan.

HIGH SCORING R. C. R. I. REDS—EGGS, \$1.50 per setting. Fertility guaranteed. Chas. Wodke, Council Grove, Kansas.

S. C. R. I. REDS—EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$1 for fifteen, \$5 per hundred. M. M. Long, Maitland, Mo.

MACK'S SINGLE COMB REDS—FINEST quality. Best layers. Dark red. Large size. Eggs, chicks. Write H. H. McLellan, Kearney, Nebraska.

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

NEEF'S FAMOUS BRED-TO-LAY S. C. R. I. Reds, prize winners, \$1.25 per setting, \$5 per hundred. Jno. H. Neef, Boonville, Missouri.

DARK R. C. REDS, PURE-BRED, EXTRA fine. Eggs, \$3 and \$2 per fifteen; \$5 per hundred. W. J. Honeyman & Sons, Hillside farm, Madison, Kansas.

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

R. C. REDS—EGGS FOR HATCHING. Laying strain headed by prize winning cockerel. Fifteen, \$3. Mrs. Mira Lambert, Anderson, Missouri.

ROSE COMB REDS—PRIZE WINNERS and special on color at State Fair, 1917. Pens, \$3 per fifteen; range, \$6 per hundred. S. H. Vincent, Sterling, Kansas.

LARGE, DARK, RICH EVEN RED R. C. Reds—Eggs, fifteen, \$1; fifty, \$3. Dark colored range flock, \$5 hundred. Nora Luthye, Route 6, North Topeka, Kansas.

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.

FERTILITY AND SAFE ARRIVAL guaranteed on low priced eggs for hatching, from high quality, both combs, Rhode Island Reds. Fourteen years breeding. Mating list free. H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kansas.

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.

WYANDOTTES.

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

WHITE WYANDOTTES—EGGS FROM choice stock, \$1.80, thirty; \$5, hundred. Mrs. Will Beightel, Holton, Kansas.

SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.25 per fifteen; \$3 per fifty; \$5 per hundred. Mrs. H. R. Young, Stella, Neb.

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

EGGS—SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES, fifteen, \$1.25; fifty, \$3.50. Rouen and Buff Orpington duck eggs, twelve, \$1.50. Fred Kucera, Clarkson, Neb.

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.

WYANDOTTES.

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

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, ONE DOLLAR for fifteen. Four-fifty per hundred. Geo. Tuls, Fredonia, Kansas.

SHUFF'S "BEAUTIFUL" SILVER WYANDOTTES. Eggs—Fifteen, \$1.50; fifty, \$3.50; hundred, \$6. Baby chicks. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kansas.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.50 setting. Special mating of blue ribbon winners, \$3. J. J. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—EGGS, SETTING, \$1; 100, \$4. Mrs. J. W. Johnson, Cedarvale, Kansas.

CHOICE ROSE COMB SILVER WYANDOTTE eggs, \$1 for 15; \$5 for 100. Mrs. Philip Schuppert, Arrington, Kansas.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR sale, \$1.25 for fifteen. Pens headed by high scoring cockerels. Della B. Bilson, Route 3, Eureka, Kansas.

SILVER WYANDOTTES—BEST ALL round breed, vigorous grand laced flock. Eggs, fifteen, \$1; hundred, \$5. Mrs. Ed Bergman, Paola, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—REGAL strain, prize winners. Farm range, \$5 hundred. Pen 1, Martin male direct, fifteen, \$5. Pen 2, high scoring male, fifteen, \$3. Prepaid. Frances Fleury, Concordia, Kansas.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS, Mahogany strain, \$1.50 per fifteen. Good cockerels, \$3 to \$5 each. Canaries, fine singers. Baby chicks. Mrs. Edith B. Taylor, Marion, Kansas.

EGGS—WHITE WYANDOTTES FOR quality. Good layers. Utility, \$1.25 fifteen, \$3 fifty, \$5 hundred. Pen headed by \$10 cockerel direct from Fisher, \$2 fifteen. M. M. Weaver, Newton, Kansas.

LEGHORNS.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, STATE WINNER. Mrs. W. R. Hildreth, Oswego, Kansas.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns. Choice farm flock. Eggs, 100, \$4. Mrs. D. A. Wohler, Hillsboro, Kansas.

"BARRON'S 268-EGG LEGHORNS"—Eggs, \$5 hundred. Sunlight Poultry Farm, Mt. Moriah, Mo.

PRIZE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—Eggs, \$5 hundred; \$13, 300. White turkeys. Mrs. S. F. Crites, Florence, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$1 per fifteen, \$4 per hundred. Ed Golin, Route 2, Stafford, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Pullet mating only. Tiff Moore, Osage City, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS from heavy laying strain, \$1 per setting, \$5 per hundred. F. E. Fisher, Wilson, Kansas.

EGGS, EGGS FROM KEEP-LAYING strain Single Comb White Leghorns. Thol R. Wolfe, Conway Springs, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Fifteen eggs, 75c; 100, \$4. Postpaid. W. A. White, Sarcoxie, Missouri.

BUFF LEGHORNS, CHOICELY BRED. Eggs, \$5 per hundred. J. A. Reed, Route 2, Lyons, Kansas.

BROWN LEGHORN HATCHING EGGS, \$1 per fifteen, \$3 per fifty, \$5.50 per hundred. R. W. Getty, Downs, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$5 hundred. Satisfaction guaranteed. Alf Johnson, Leonardville, Kansas.

R. C. B. LEGHORNS, WINTER LAYERS, vigorous stock. Eggs, \$5 per hundred. The Blue Grass Stock Farm, Onelida, Kansas.

GOLDEN BUFF LEGHORNS—GREAT layers, silver cup winners. 100 eggs, \$6. Agnes Smiley, Bradyville, Iowa.

EUREKA FARM SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns, bred to lay. Farm range eggs, \$4 per hundred. Henry Richter, Hillsboro, Kansas.

BROWN LEGHORNS—ROSE, SINGLE comb. Egg production scoring 200 to 280 eggs, \$2 fifteen, \$6 hundred, prepaid. Plainview Poultry Farm, Lebo, Kansas.

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

PURE YESTERLAY 200 EGG LAYING strain Leghorns mated to 240 egg Barron stock. If you want winter layers write Shady Pine Leghorn Farm, Rossville, Kan.

FOR SALE—THIRTY SINGLE COMB White Leghorn hens and pullets, extra good laying strain, \$1 each. Blue Grass Stock Farm, Onelida, Kansas.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Eggs for hatching, forty-five, \$2; one hundred, \$4. Prepaid in Kansas. G. Schmidt, Route 1, Goessel, Kansas.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY. Decker's laying strain. Many winners. Eggs for hatching, \$6 per hundred. Write for 1917 price list. Yours for quality (Nuf sed), Decker's White Poultry Farm, Route 1, Des Moines, Iowa.

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

TOM BARRON. HAVE ASSEMBLED the Wykoff, Cyphers and Dr. Hess bred-to-lay strains and used Tom Barron cocks out of imported dams and sires. I know of no better. Eggs, \$1.25 per setting; \$4.50 per hundred. J. L. Stratton, Ottawa, Kan.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION KANSAS FARMER

LEGHORNS.

TIP TOP ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs. J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—WON five prizes. Eggs, fifteen, 90c; fifty, \$2.20; hundred, \$4.25. Rufus Standiford, Reading, 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.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—OH! YES, we have been raising them 21 years; the 223 to 266 trap nest egg record kind. Eggs, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$5.00. Gorsuch, Stillwell, Kansas.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—WINTER layers and beauty strain. Booking orders for chicks to be delivered April 1, any quantity, at \$12.50 per hundred. Eggs at \$5.00 per hundred, trap-nested stock. Pullet in laying contest. Paradise Poultry Farm, Carona, Kansas.

WHITE LEGHORNS

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS (YOUNG'S \$30 stock). Elsie Thompson, Mankato, Kansas.

YOUNG'S STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS—Eggs, \$5 hundred. Folder free. Reed Poultry Circle, Box H, Reed, Oklahoma.

HEAVY LAYING STRAIN S. C. WHITE Leghorns. 100 eggs, \$4; 15 eggs, \$1.50 prepaid. Mrs. W. E. McElvain, Denver, Mo.

ONE HUNDRED FERTILE SINGLE Comb White Leghorn eggs, \$4.50 and \$5. Quality guaranteed. Dave Baker, Conway Springs, Kansas.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM HOGAN'S laying strain of Single Comb White Leghorns, \$5 per hundred. Roy Rhodes, Maize, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS from extra good layers and prize winners. Fifteen, \$1; hundred, \$5. I. H. Gnagy, Hutchinson, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS extra heavy winter layers. Pure-bred, \$4 hundred. Mrs. Wm. Dugan, Appleton City, Missouri.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, BRED for laying. Free booklet of practical experience, tells how I cleared \$2,400 last year. Write for it. Eggs and baby chicks. Sunny Slope Farm, Morrison, Okla.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Farm range. Heavy laying strain. Hens, \$1.50 each. Eggs, \$1, fifteen; \$5 per hundred. Mrs. Lloyd Kifer, Route 2, Bolivar, Missouri.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS AND Anconas. The White males we use are from Panama prize winners. Eggs, \$1.50 sixteen by parcels post. H. Harrington, Bucklin, Missouri.

BRED TO LAY S. C. W. LEGHORN eggs—fifteen, \$1; hundred, \$6. Exhibition pens, \$2 and \$3, fifteen. First prize winners fifteen shows in strong competition. Thirty silver cups and specials. Hyperion White Leghorn Farm, Route 1, Des Moines, Iowa.

UTILITY S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Ferris, Young, Frantz and Yesterlaid strains. Eggs, \$1 per fifteen; \$4 per hundred. Sold 8,000 eggs for hatching last season, no complaint. L. O. Wemeyer, Route 1, Anthony, Kansas.

PHEASANTS.

PHEASANTS—DEMAND UNLIMITED for Ringnecks this spring at \$6 to \$8 pair. Booking orders. Eggs of these, \$4 dozen; Golden, \$5 dozen. Harper Lake Poultry Farm, Jamestown, Kansas.

ANCONAS.

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

SINGLE COMB ANCONA AND SILVER Laced Wyandotte eggs, \$1.25 per sixteen by post prepaid. Mrs. Cecile McGuire, Pratt, Kansas.

ANCONAS—BLUE RIBBON WINNERS. Eggs, \$1.50 per fifteen, \$6 per hundred. Pens two and three, \$1.25 per fifteen, \$5 per hundred. Frank Glenn, Newton, Kansas.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES—EGGS, \$2.00 for fifteen. Shetland Pony Farm, Coffeyville, Kansas. Mrs. C. R. Clemmons.

GUARANTEED EGGS FROM EXCEL-sior Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites, \$2 per fifteen, \$3.50 per thirty prepaid. V. O. Jones, Bancroft, Kansas.

DUCKS AND GEESE.

FAWN RUNNER DUCKS—WHITE EGGS, prize winners. Eggs, \$1 setting, \$5 hundred. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kansas.

TOULOUSE GEESE AND EGGS FOR sale or trade for Runner ducks. All breeds. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kansas.

FAWN WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS from best laying strains in the country. Fifteen eggs, \$1; fifty, \$2. Nort Luthye, Route 6, North Topeka, Kansas.

BABY CHICKS.

REDS, ROCKS, LEGHORNS; 12c. Request folder. McCune Hatchery, Ottawa, Kansas.

CHICKS FROM FRANTZ-YESTERLAI D strains S. C. White Leghorns, 12 1/4c each. Box F, C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kansas.

(Continued on Next Page.)

PURE BRED POULTRY**LANGSHANS.**

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS FOR HATCHING. C. E. Dralle, Seward, Kansas.

GET MY FREE MATING LIST OF MADISON Square and Chicago prize winning Langshans. John Lovette, Mullinville, Kan.

GOOD BLACK LANGSHANS—EGGS, 7c; over 100, 6c. Baby chicks, 15c. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kansas.

BLACK LANGSHANS—STOCK FOR SALE. Cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets. My birds have great show record. Eggs, \$2 per setting. Jas. W. Anders, Unionville, Mo.

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

BLACK LANGSHANS—EGGS, FIFTEEN, \$1.25, \$1.50 mated; 100 \$5, \$6 mated. Baby chicks, 15 cents. Mrs. J. B. Stein, Smith Center, Kansas.

EGGS—PURE-BRED BLACK LANGSHANS exclusively from free range fowls, \$1 for 15, \$5 for 100. Mrs. John A. Roberts, Route 5, Stanberry, Mo.

PURE-BRED BLACK LANGSHANS—EXCELLENT stock, farm range. \$1 for fifteen eggs, \$2 for fifty eggs. Mrs. Ell Williams, Route 3, Riverton, Neb.

BUCKNELL'S BIG BLACK LANGSHANS—Bigger and better than ever. Eggs at the same old price, \$1 for fifteen, \$5 for 100. Postage or express prepaid. R. E. Bucknell, Hardy, Nebraska.

ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—FIFTEEN EGGS, \$1. Chicks, M. Spooner, Wakefield, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$4 PER hundred. J. W. Falkner, Belvue, Kansas.

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

BUFF ORPINGTONS EXCLUSIVELY.—Even buff, large type, prize winners. Eggs, \$3 and \$2 setting. John Shaffer, Alma, Neb.

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING BUFF Orpingtons, \$2 per 15; fine Barred Rock, \$1 per 15, \$5 100. Mrs. A. Ditto, Newton, Kan.

FINE GOLDDUST BUFF ORPINGTONS—Eggs, \$1.50 setting; \$8 hundred. Prepaid. Mary E. Price, Route 7, Manhattan, Kansas.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, BRED TO LAY. Eggs—fifteen, \$1.50, prepaid. Chicks, 15c. John Oiler, Adrian, Missouri.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM MY Des Moines, Kansas City, Topeka, St. Joseph and Omaha winners. H. T. Farrar, Axtell, Kansas.

EGGS—BUFF ORPINGTONS, PART-ridge Rocks, Bourbon turkeys, Toulouse geese and Buff ducks. Mrs. Frank Neel, Beverly, Kansas.

"PAYWELL" BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS from heavy winter layers and blue ribbon stock, \$2 per fifteen. L. S. Weller, Salina, Kansas.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS AND BABY chicks from winners. Write for list. Maple View Fruit & Poultry Farm, H. W. Smith, Prop., Junction City, Kansas.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, A few pullets. Eggs reasonable. Also Indian Runner duck eggs. James Kennicott, Bunker Hill, Kansas.

EGGS FROM CRYSTAL WHITE PRIZE winning stock, White Orpingtons. Great winter layers. Fifty-five eggs January 20 from sixty-five hens, at live and let live prices. Send for list. John Vanamburg, Marysville, Kansas.

TURKEYS.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY eggs from the large boned kind, \$3 per ten. Box F, C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kansas.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, SINGLE Comb White Leghorns, Single Comb Buff Orpington eggs. Baby chicks. Mrs. S. A. Warren, Reger, Mo.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS OF high quality. Good copper bronze and white edging. Have show record. Eggs—\$6-\$10 per dozen. Jas. W. Anders, Unionville, Mo.

FEATURING THE MUCH WANTED "Goldbank". Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Eggs, \$1 each after April 1. Will book orders. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Jamestown, Kansas.

MINORCAS.

S. C. BLACK MINORCA EGGS, FIF-teen, \$1; 100, \$5. Frank Scherman, Route 8, Topeka, Kansas.

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

S. C. BLACK MINORCA EGGS FOR hatching. Pen No. 1, \$2; pen No. 2, \$1.50 for fifteen eggs, \$6 per hundred. W. F. Fulton, Waterville, Kansas.

BRAHMAS.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM PRIZE-winning Light Brahmans. Write for prices. R. W. Getty, Downs, Kansas.

HIGH SCORING LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS \$1.00 per fifteen, parcel post prepaid. Geo. Pratt, Route 2, Topeka, Kansas.

EGGS FROM FELTON'S STRAIN OF mammoth Light Brahmans, \$1.50 per fifteen, postage paid. Mrs. Mark Johnson, Waldron, Kansas.

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS FROM PRIZE winners at Wichita, Kansas, January, 1917. Geo. W. Craig, 2031 N. Water St., Wichita, Kansas.

PURE BRED POULTRY**SEVERAL BREEDS.**

TWENTY VARIETIES POULTRY. EGGS, \$1.50 setting. Royal Poultry Yards, Coffeyville, Kansas.

EGGS—BARRED ROCKS, BRONZE TUR-keys and Pekin ducks. Grace Aspedon, Faragut, Iowa.

EGGS—S. C. BLUE ANDALUSIANS, BLUE Orpingtons, Buff Leghorns, Buff Orpington ducks, Bourbon Red turkeys. Circular. John A. Huber, La Crosse, Kansas.

EGGS FROM EXTRA GOOD BOURBON Reds, \$3 for eleven. Silver Laced Wyandotte eggs, \$1 for fifteen. Julia Haynes, McDonald, Kansas.

ALL VARIETIES LAND AND WATER fowls, imported stock. Winners of thousands of prizes. List free. Rose Lawn Poultry Farm, Beaver Crossing, Nebraska.

SELL YOUR PURE-BRED EGGS AT THE Hatchery, Smith Center, Kansas, and get a better price. Don't let them chill. List case with newspapers thickly. Heavier breeds wanted. Must test 85% fertile.

BARRED AND BUFF ROCKS—SINGLE Comb White Leghorns. Fawn and Penciled Runner Ducks. Eggs—Fifteen, \$1; hundred, \$5, from range flocks. J. T. Rickman, Kiowa, Kansas.

PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEY eggs, \$3 per eleven. Pure-bred Rhode Island Red eggs from open range herd, \$1 per fifteen, \$4.75 per hundred. J. W. Harshbarger, Milo, Kansas.

EGGS—M. B. TURKEY, NEW YORK prize winning blood in flock, \$3 per eleven geese eggs, African Embden, Toulouse, \$1.75 per seven; White Muscovy ducks, \$1.75 per eleven; White African guinea, \$1.50 per seventeen; White Rock, Fishel strain, \$5 per hundred. W. L. Bell, Funk, Neb. Dry Creek Poultry Farm.

FIVE LARGE FLOCKS UNDER ONE sale management. R. C. Red, Barred Rocks, Silver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns, all on separate farms and specially bred by experts. Prize winners in all breeds. Eggs, \$5 per hundred, \$1.50 per setting. Order from ad. Address E. H. Hartenberger, Route 4, Box 1, Newton, Kan.

FOR SALE, EGGS—EGGS FROM PURE-bred 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, Brahmans, 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.

POULTRY WANTED.

OUR EGG AND POULTRY PAYING prices published daily in Topeka Capital. Copy free on request. Coops and cages loaned. The Copes, Topeka.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP and management of Kansas Farmer, published weekly, at Topeka, Kan. For April 1, 1917. Required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

County of Shawnee } ss.
Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Chas. C. Younggreen, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the manager of Kansas Farmer and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption.

President and Editor—T. A. Borman, Topeka, Kan.
Vice-President—S. E. Cobb, Topeka, Kan.
Business Manager—Chas. C. Younggreen, Topeka, Kan.

Publisher—The Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kan. (A corporation.)
Names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock:

T. A. Borman, Topeka, Kan.
M. A. Low, Topeka, Kan.
S. H. Pitcher, Topeka, Kan.
John R. Mulvaney, Topeka, Kan.
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W. C. Richardson, New York, N. Y.
W. J. Cody, Topeka, Kan.
W. F. Evans, St. Louis, Mo.
Dean R. Low, Bartlesville, Okla.
F. W. Bartles, Lawrence, Kan.
A. T. Reid, Topeka, Kan.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities:

None.

(Signed) CHAS. C. YOUNGGREEN, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 28th day of March, 1917.

(Seal.) S. H. PITCHER, Notary Public.

My commission expires March 17, 1919.

Garlaugh May Mischief, champion of the Ayshire breed, continues to make records. May Mischief was born February, 1906, and was bred by Andrew M. Baird and imported from Scotland in 1910. As breed champion at the age of ten years she produced 25,329 pounds milk, 1,080 pounds butter, and at time of drying off was giving fifty pounds of milk daily and freshened two months after completing test. On February 2, 1917, she finished a record of 14,802 pounds milk and on February 8 dropped a heifer calf, her sixth calf, in a period of five years, eight months and nine days, five of which were heifers and one bull, a remarkable breeding record for a world's champion cow. During the time May Mischief was carrying her progeny she was also doing "her bit" as a milk producer, Penhurst Farm reaping a harvest of 74,800 pounds milk—38 tons, which figured at 6 cents a quart, the wholesale price paid for same at the farm, amounts to \$2,244. Not only is May Mischief a producer but she produces economically, her world record production netting her owner \$529.34 above cost of feed. Coupled with those records we must not forget her progeny. Probably her greatest offspring is her son, Penhurst Mischief Maker, sold recently for \$6,000. This youngster being sired by Kat's Good Gift, a son of Auchebraun Brown Kate 4th.

Registered Kentucky Jacks**10 - JACKS - 10**

To sell, and I want to sell them quick. Will cut the price for ten days to close them out. Ages from two to eight years; height from 14½ 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.

HORSES AND MULES.**HORSES AND MULES.****30 JACKS AND JENNETS**

A few good jacks suitable for herd jacks and good mule jacks from fifteen to sixteen hands standard. Prompt workers and sure breeders. Guaranteed absolutely right in every way. Priced to sell. We mean business. Come and see us.

LOUIS MILLS & SON

ALDEN, RICE COUNTY, KANSAS

**JACKS AND JENNETS**

15 Large Mammoth Black Jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 6 years; large, heavy boned. Special prices for fall and winter sales. Fifteen good jennets for sale. Come and see me.

PHIL WALKER, Moline, Elk County, Kansas



Imported and Home-Bred
PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS

A gilt edge guarantee of 50 per cent good for two years, given with each horse sold.

W. H. RICHARDS
Emporia, - Kansas
Barns four blocks from A. T. & S. F. depot.



PERCHERONS—BELGIANS
Imported and home-grown 4 and 5 yr. old stallions, ton and heavier, 3 yr. olds, 2 yr. olds, yearlings. Produce of 63 imported mares and noted prize winning imported sires. Farmers' price. Fred Chandler, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa. (Above Kansas City.)

Home-Bred Draft Stallions, your choice \$500 with the exception of two. Also mares for sale. A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa

Barn Full of Percheron Stallions and Mares. Twenty-five mature and aged jacks. Priced to sell. AL. E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas.

REGISTERED PERCHERONS
Yearling and two-year-olds, both sexes. Good breeding and individuals grown in a way to make useful animals. Would trade filley for Shorthorn bull good enough to head herd of registered cows.

GEO. S. APP, Route 2, ARCHIE, MISSOURI

SHORTHORN CATTLE.**Sycamore Springs Shorthorns**

Master of Dale by the great Avondale heads herd. A few young Scotch bulls and bred heifers for sale.

H. M. HILL - LAFONTAINE, KANSAS

STUNKEL SHORTHORNS
Herd Headed by Cumberland Diamond. For Sale—Twenty bulls from yearlings to eighteen months old, Scotch and Heifers. Also a few bred cows and heifers. Come and see me. Prices reasonable.

E. L. STUNKEL - PECK, KANSAS

Sunflower Herd of Shorthorns

A few good cows and heifers for sale, also choice bull calves. Come and see my herd.

A. L. HARRIS - OSAGE CITY, KANSAS

ALYSDALE HERD OF SCOTCH SHORTHORNS
Prince Valentine 4th and Clipper Brawith in service. Orange Blossoms, Butterflies, Queen of Beautys and Violets. Choice young stock for sale.

H. H. HOLMES, Route 28, Topeka, Kansas

GALLOWAY CATTLE.**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.

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

HEREFORD CATTLE.**HEREFORDS AND PERCHERONS**

Choice 2-year-old bull, weight 1,600 lbs.; extra good bull calves. One May calf, weight 600 lbs., outstanding herd header prospect. Two choice yearling Percheron stallions. Priced to sell.

M. E. GIDSON - EMMETT, KANSAS

POLAND CHINAS

FOR SALE
Good Stretchy Poland China Fall Boars. Ed Beavers, Junction City, 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

Have only a few of last fall's litters left. Write your wants to

THE CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM

A. S. Alexander, Prop. R. 2, Burlington, Kan.

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.

POLAND CHINA HOGS 150 HEAD IN

HERD
Breeding stock for sale. Immune. Satisfaction guaranteed. Come and see me.

V. O. JOHNSON - AULNE, KANSAS

MULEFOOT HOGS.

Bargain in **BIG TYPE** fall boars for the next forty days.
Sinn's Mulefoot Ranch, Alexandria, Neb.

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.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS**SMITH'S HAMPSHIRE HOGS**

Extra good October boars and gilts. Best breeding, well belted. Also herd boar, proven breeder. Priced right.

S. E. SMITH - LYONS, KANSAS

RED POLLED CATTLE.**Red Polled Cattle**

A few 1916 fall bull calves for sale. Also a few cows and heifers.

AULD BROS. - FRANKFORT, KANSAS

FOR SALE**Red Polled Cattle**

Three cows. Nine yearling heifers. Two yearling bulls. One two-year-old bull.

A. J. WITZEL - STERLING, KANSAS

AMERICAN

Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association SPRING BULL SHOWS AND SALES 400 - BULLS - 400

TO BE SOLD IN A SERIES OF TWO WEEKS SALES.—THERE WILL BE MATURED BULLS, TWO-YEAR-OLDS AND YEARLINGS—ALL READY FOR HEAVY SERVICE. SHOW BULLS, FARMERS' BULLS AND RANGE BULLS.

75 Bulls and 18 Cows and Heifers at St. Joseph, Mo., Stock Yards, Tuesday, April 24
86 Bulls at Omaha, Nebraska, Stock Yards, Wednesday, April 25
68 Bulls at Sioux City, Iowa, Stock Yards, Thursday, April 26
67 Bulls and 11 Heifers at East St. Louis, Ill., Stock Yards, Tuesday, May 1
81 Bulls at Chicago, Ill., Union Stock Yards, Wednesday, May 2
50 Cows and Heifers at Chicago, Ill., Union Stock Yards, Thursday, May 3
50 Bulls, Cows and Heifers, at Rochelle, Ill., Friday, May 4

CLASSIFICATION AND CASH PRIZES TO BE OFFERED AT EACH BULL SALE

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th
Bull over 18 months of age...	7	6	6	5	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1
Bull under 18 months of age...	7	6	6	5	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1

The Association during the past three months has made a complete inventory of all the bulls of the breed of serviceable age in the country and has listed same for these sales. This will be the last opportunity this season to secure bulls of serviceable age, because all the bulls that are not listed are too young for heavy service.

Don't forget, cattlemen, breeders and rangemen, the Aberdeen-Angus is the greatest beef breed in the world. This has been demonstrated at all the leading shows and stock yard markets of the country.

At Chicago, out of a possible fifteen prizes for single steers, Aberdeen-Angus have won ten grand championships and nine reserves. In the fat carloads they have won twelve out of a possible fifteen, and out of fifteen grand championships for carcasses they won fourteen times.

Aberdeen-Angus have also proved their superiority in Feeder Competition at all the leading shows and stock yards of the country by winning grand championships and selling at record prices. At Denver in 1917 a load of Aberdeen-Angus feeders sold for \$14.50 per cwt., which is the record up to date.

SUMMARY OF 1916 FAT CARLOAD LOT PRICES AT CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

Ten loads of Aberdeen-Angus steers averaged.....	\$18.58
Ten loads of Hereford steers averaged.....	15.75
Ten loads of Shorthorn steers averaged.....	15.93

These figures show that the Aberdeen-Angus sold for an average of \$2.65 per hundred pounds more than the Shorthorns and \$2.83 more than the Herefords. These figures are practical because they were obtained where the same number of loads of the best of each breed were assembled. They further show very clearly the degree in which the Aberdeen-Angus breed leads all other beef breeds in establishing top market prices.

If you are in need of a bull, or bulls, or some females, and cannot attend sale, or sales, send your order to your commission man.

AUCTIONEERS: IGO, COOPER, TELLIER AND KEPNER
For further information and catalogs address

CHARLES GRAY, Secretary and Sales Manager

817 EXCHANGE AVENUE

CHICAGO

PARK PLACE SHORTHORNS Four Great Herd Bulls

IMPORTED BAPTON CORPORAL

Bred by J. Dean Willis. Sire, Hoar Frost, winner at Royal Shows of England.

IMPORTED NEWTON FRIAR

Dam, A Marr Flora. Sire, Violet's Victory. Bred by Wm. Duthie and a great show bull.

ROSEWOOD DALE
Dam, Imported Rosewood 92d. Sire, Avondale.

ROYAL MAJOR is bred from the greatest family of milking Shorthorns in America. Dam with a great record. Two full sisters making 13,000-pound record now.

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES

Scotch, Scotch Topped, and Milking Families. Two Hundred Head in Herd. FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—One carload of bulls, one carload of heifers, one carload of cows that will drop calves soon or calf at foot.

Come and bring your neighbors with you and save freight. I pay the freight and send a competent man in charge and deliver free to you carload lots. Will meet buyers at Wichita by appointment.

PARK E. SALTER, Wichita, Kansas

PHONE MARKET 3705 OR 2087

302 BITTING BUILDING

JERSEY CATTLE.

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

LINSCOTT JERSEYS

Dispersal Sale, May 31
R. J. LINSCOTT - HOLTON, KAN.

Sweet Spring Stock Ranch and Jersey Cream Dairy

The homes of High Class Registered Jersey Cattle Stock for sale at all times of very best blood lines.

D. S. MAYHEW, Prop. - MONETT, MO.

REDHURST JERSEYS

Grandsons of Golden Jolly and Noble of Oaklands for sale. Also a few fancy cows and heifers of same breeding. Write.

REDMAN & SON - TIPTON, MISSOURI

JERSEY CATTLE.

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.

YOUNG'S REGISTERED JERSEYS

Won 150 prizes at six leading state fairs in 1916. Am offering cows, heifers and bulls, over 100 head of the best milk and butter strains. Write at once to

HAL C. YOUNG - LINCOLN, NEB.

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.
JERSEY CATTLE.
J. B. Porter & Son, Mayetta, Kan.
DORSET HORN SHEEP.
H. C. LaTourette, Route 2, Oberlin, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

IOWA-HOLSTEIN-BREEDERS'-SALE WATERLOO, IOWA, APRIL 18

90

HEAD

of

TUBER-
CULIN

TESTED

ANIMALS

A Few of the Females are

Nineteen daughters of King Segis Pontiac Combination, the noted son of King Segis Pontiac. Several of them are bred to one of the best sons of King Walker. A 3-year-old daughter of a 30-pound cow. Two heifers from 23-pound daughters of Homestead Jr. DeKol. A granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs. Nine daughters of Hengerveld King. A daughter of Korndyke Queen DeKol's Prince. Twelve females bred to King Korndyke Sadie Vale 24th.

A Few of the Bulls are

A 10-months-old son of a 31-pound cow and sired by a 32-pound bull. Another sired by Sir Sadie Cornucopia with a 30-pound average for his five nearest dams. Others sired by such bulls as King Segis Pontiac Combination, Hengerveld King, King Korndyke Sadie Vale 24th, and others.

Sale Starts at 10 a. m. Sharp

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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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MAURER'S HOLSTEIN FARM

Is offering a number of choice young pure-bred cows with good A. R. O. records; also yearlings and heifer calves and a select lot of young bull calves with world's record backing. Write for pedigrees and bargain prices. Also grade cows, heifers and heifer calves.

T. R. MAURER & CO.

EMPORIA, KANSAS

Pure-Bred Holstein Calves

Ten heifer calves from one to four months old. Also a few bull calves for sale. All these are nicely marked, good individuals, and from a 31-pound sire. Write for prices.

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CORYDALE FARM HERD

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

Butter Bred Holsteins

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

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REGIER'S HOLSTEINS

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

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25 - HOLSTEINS - 25

Fresh and heavy springing. Young grade cows extra well bred, also heifer calves.

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Braeburn Holsteins A. R. O. BULL CALVES
With De Kol-Netherland-Korndyke main blood lines, and Johanna Walker, King Segis out-crosses. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kan.

NEMAH VALLEY HOLSTEIN FARM

Choice yearling bulls and bull calves. World's record blood lines. Price reasonable. We invite inspection of our herd.

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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.

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

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C. A. Schroeder & Sons, Props.
Forty years of registered Holstein breeding, not dealing. Birthplace of 40-pound cow, Johanna DeKol Van Beers. State wants and get delivered prices on young bulls.

W. C. SCHROEDER - WEST BEND, WIS.

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A few choice young springers, also some high class young bulls. If you want record breeding, we will be pleased to have you inspect our offering.

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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 2 o. b. cars. First draft takes them. Write

W. C. KENYON & SONS, ELGIN, ILLINOIS

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We are making very low prices on a few young bull calves. It will pay you to buy them of us while young. Sired by our 29.4-pound grandson of Pontiac Korndyke.

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Bull calves from A. R. O. dams, sired by Beauty Pieterette Prince, a 32.52-pound bull. Good individuals, splendidly marked. Priced right. M. E. GUNDERSON & SONS, Route 25, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin.

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES

Five to six weeks old, nearly pure, well marked, \$20, express paid.

COLD SPRINGS FARM, Whitewater, Wis.

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Very high grade, heifer calves, five weeks old, nicely marked, \$23 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.

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DUROC JERSEY GILTS

We have fifteen well bred Duroc gilts, priced for immediate sale.

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For Sale—Ten fall boars ready for service. Sired by C. H. S. Col. first and out of my best herd sows. Priced to sell at \$35. First check gets choice. Write at once.

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"It Saved My Hogs"



Your hogs are in constant danger from cholera, pneumonia, worms, indigestion and other diseases. High pressure feeding tests their digestion and other vital organs to the limit and makes them easy victims to death-dealing germs. They are in daily need of health-promoting medicines which will enable them to resist disease and insure the biggest results at lowest feed cost.

Don't Wait Until You Can See That Your Hogs are Sick

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Nature has endowed your hogs with an unerring instinct, which is better than human judgment.

They know when they need medicine long before you can be aware of the fact.

Give your hogs a chance to doctor themselves with Carey-ized Stock Tonic Brick.

Carey-ized Stock Tonic Brick A Scientifically Compounded Complete Health Prescription

Contains powdered gentian root, sulphur of iron, bi-carbonate of soda, sulphur, carbonized peat, quassia, charcoal and pure dairy salt. These medicines are as carefully compounded as a physician's prescription, according to a formula scientifically worked out by chemists of the highest standing.

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Carey-ized Stock Tonic Brick has stood the severest feeding tests, by leading stock and hog raisers. **Equally Valuable for hogs, horses, cattle and sheep.**

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Carey-ized Stock Tonic Brick will do all we claim for it and we are willing to take all the risk of a 30-day fair test by you in your own hog lot.

Order a dozen or more bricks from your dealer today. If after a fair 30-day test feed you are not entirely satisfied with the results, return what you have left and get all your money back.

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Dept. 256

Carey Salt Company, Hutchinson, Kan.

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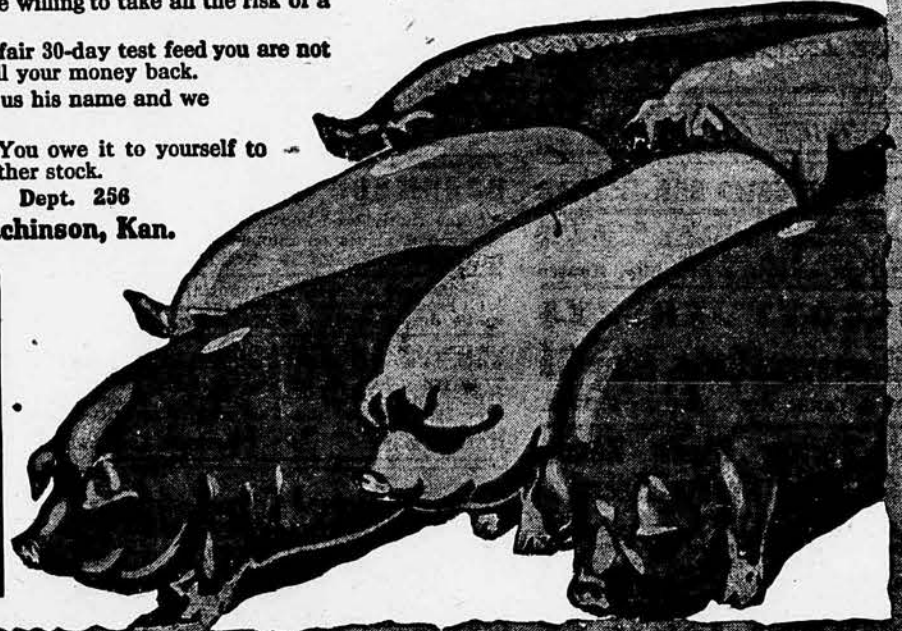
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