

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

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POVERTY is the mother of all arts and an inspiration to great deeds. ¶When men came to people the plains poverty preceded them, preyed upon them and provoked them to effort. When fear stood in the way, and desire failed and the grasshopper became a burden; when they were forced to build a new agriculture in a new land, necessity spurred and the hen helped. ¶The egg was created only to produce the chick, but the chick does not exist only to produce the egg. It does other things. From the earth's greatest alfalfa and Kafir fields the Kansas hen produces wealth, each year, to maintain and enlarge the State University, the Normal Schools and the world's largest Agricultural College and still remain on the job. ¶With half our jails and poor farms empty and but two per cent of our population illiterate no Kansan need complain of the cost of the colleges. The hen pays for it all. —I. D. G.

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KANSAS FARMER

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MORTGAGE TAXATION.

There are two bills pending in the legislature which mean trouble for those Kansas farmers who borrow money. These are bills by Senators Waggener and Howe. Each is a mortgage recording tax bill. The Waggener bill has been reported favorably by the judiciary committee and seeks to tax mortgages by an annual recording fee at the rate of 50 cents per hundred dollars on the amount unpaid at the date of each registration. If such recording fee is not paid, as required, then such neglect or omission will render the mortgage void. After the payment of such recording fee it is not necessary for the listing of the mortgage for further taxation in Kansas. The essential difference to the borrower between the two bills is that the Howe bill requires a registration fee at the same rate as above at the end of each five-year period or upon the renewal of the mortgage.

The gist of the provisions of the two bills is that all mortgages given by Kansas borrowers shall be taxed by a recording fee and otherwise not taxed within Kansas. These proposals affect the Kansas borrower because of the objections the non-resident mortgage holder will have thereto. A non-resident holder of a Kansas mortgage will be required to pay a recording tax in Kansas to make his mortgage valid and he must pay taxes on the mortgage in the state in which he lives and holds his mortgage. He will therefore be taxed twice on such mortgage and will do one of two things—either require the borrower to pay the recording tax, as has been done in other states, or he will increase the interest rate sufficiently to reimburse him for the recording tax paid.

The effect on the Kansas borrower is the same in either case. Such legislation will cause the non-resident lender to place his funds elsewhere for investment—a thing much to the disadvantage of every Kansas borrower. Kansas securities are regarded as good. Money is coming into the state freely for investment. This comes from the various insurance companies, trust companies and savings banks of the east. Kansas needs money for industrial and agricultural development, and any disposition on the part of capital to shy at Kansas conditions surrounding investment can have no effect other than that of decreasing the amount of money available for our development.

Should either of the proposed recording tax bills become effective, the income to the state from taxes on mortgages held within the state would be decreased 50 per cent, and this deficiency must of necessity be made up by increased levies through the usual channels of taxation. On the tax rolls of Kansas, last year, was \$65,795,195 in mortgages which produced a net income of \$657,170.30, being the amount paid by resident owners of mortgages to the state's general revenue fund. Under the provisions of the Waggener bill only half of this amount would be returned. Under the provisions of the Howe bill approximately one-tenth of this annual revenue would be derived. It is apparent, therefore, that a large part of the burden of the support of the state's machinery would be transferred from the shoulders of resident mortgage holders to the shoulders of the borrower in the shape of increased taxes.

Kansas, for her proper development, must be able to borrow such money as she needs at as reasonable a rate of interest as is possible. It is estimated that 95 per cent of Kansas mortgages are held by non-resident owners and that of these 5 per cent are held by individuals, the remaining being held by insurance companies, savings banks and trust companies, which pay taxes in the states in which the mortgages are held. Legislation which would have the effect of causing non-resident lenders to withdraw from Kansas, it is apparent, would seriously cripple the state's development and make loans difficult to secure. This, because resident capitalists could not supply money in such amounts as Kansas requires. When money is plenty, interest rates are low. When money is

scarce, interest rates are high. It behooves Kansas, therefore, to have at her command as much money from sources without the state as it is possible to obtain, and to have such the non-resident investor must be made to feel that his investment is safe and is sought by the state.

In spite of the fact that money on five to ten-year mortgages is now more plentiful in Kansas than it has been for years past, we are talking about loaning our state school fund on Kansas real estate mortgages. The school fund would be a drop in the bucket when considered from the standpoint of money needed and used by Kansas borrowers, and would be an inconsequential reinforcement to the Kansas-owned capital available for loaning within Kansas. The school fund is mentioned in this connection only to show the sentiment in some quarters and indicating the necessity for having Kansas funds invested in Kansas and for the use of Kansas people. It points to the fact that Kansas feels the necessity of more money and loans more easily made. It occurs to KANSAS FARMER as foolhardy, therefore, to inaugurate any system of mortgage taxation which would have a tendency to increase interest rates or make money more difficult to obtain, or shift any part of the just burden from Kansas-owned mortgages to other property, especially so since the farmers of Kansas already pay 58 per cent of the taxes collected in Kansas.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSIONER.

There are some state duties and functions which are necessary to our civilization but which must be performed in such a manner as to be free from any bias of political influence and, since it is regarded by the present legislature that a change must be made in the Live Stock Sanitary Commission, the live stock breeders and farmers of the state feel that the opportunity is now here for the removal of this office from the influence of political parties and to insure efficiency on the part of the executive officer in charge.

The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, without any desire to mix in partisan politics but only to secure efficiency in the office and its removal from partisan political influence, passed a series of resolutions recommending that a board be created which shall consist of one member appointed by the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, one by the State Swine Breeders' Association and one by the State Dairy Association, the State Veterinary Medical Association and the Experiment Station respectively, who shall serve without pay and who shall appoint the executive officer and supervise his work. This was done, not to seem to dictate how this matter should be handled but solely in an attempt to accomplish the object sought.

It has since been announced as an administration measure that it is proposed to abolish this office and place the duties of the Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner in the Veterinary Department of the Agricultural College under the control and management of the Board of Regents of that institution.

Some have objected that this would operate to put the veterinarians in entire control of this very important office, and that what is needed, and what is required under the present law, is that the live stock sanitary commissioner shall be a practical live stock man who has been engaged in this vocation for a specified number of years.

The plan suggested in the live stock breeders' resolutions is almost identical with that which is now in successful operation in Minnesota, but it is pointed out that the conditions in Minnesota are so widely different from those in Kansas and the problems which must be solved so dissimilar from our own that their success in that state would not insure a like success in Kansas.

After all, is not the duty and work of the Live Stock Commissioner one which has almost wholly to do with live stock sanitation? A proper care of our flocks and herds will remove, in some degree at

least, a need for the services of a veterinarian. If the duties of the office of Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner were placed in charge of the Agricultural College authorities it would serve to insure responsibility for any acts that might be performed, and would have the advantage of the best, in scientific attainment and practical knowledge, that could be secured. At any rate it is now apparent that the transfer of these duties will be made to the agricultural college and KANSAS FARMER believes that this will prove to be a very excellent solution of a vexed question.

COMBINING COLLEGE BOARDS.

The proposal to unite the State University, the State Agricultural College and the State Normal Schools of Kansas under one board of control, which is understood to be an administration measure, is meeting with strong opposition from those of our citizens who realize that an educational institution is widely different from a jail or an asylum, and yet this proposal has much in its favor.

Under the present method of control by separate boards for these several institutions, Kansas has built up three great institutions which, by reason of their instructional excellence, have attracted the largest attendance, in proportion to population served, of any like institutions in the United States. Moreover these institutions are doing their work at a less cost per student than any other institutions in the United States.

Under the present arrangement the controlling boards of these institutions are composed of men who give of their time and abilities from patriotic motives and not for pay. The present boards of regents of the three state institutions now cost the state about \$5,000.00 per year for mileage and per diem of actual service.

The proposed board of nine members, at a salary of \$2500.00 per year each with expenses and with a secretary of \$3600.00 per year, would cost the state approximately \$30,000.00 per year and would be practically certain to insure an inferior service because it would substitute pay for patriotism.

This question has already been solved by the present boards of regents and their solution needs only to be enacted into a law. By unanimous agreement the boards of the three state institutions have decided:

First, that the system of three Boards of Regents, as now constituted, should be continued.

Second, that the entire membership of the three Boards, the President of the Emporia State Normal School, the Governor of the State, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction should constitute a Commission of Higher Education, and the Governor and Superintendent of Public Instruction should be ex-officio respectively chairman and secretary of such Commission, and that such Commission should be established by law and given the powers herein enumerated.

Third, that all questions relating to the financial needs of the state schools, and the system of accounting, should be determined by the Commission, which shall make all recommendations on legislation directly or indirectly affecting them.

Fourth, that all questions of scope and the interrelations of the state schools and the relation that each shall sustain to the people of the state shall be determined by the Commission of Higher Education.

Fifth, that the questions of finance and educational scope should first be prepared and submitted to the Commission by a sub-committee of three regents, one to be chosen from each Board by the Boards themselves, who shall report to the Commission.

Sixth, that the decisions of the Commission shall be had within the authority given it by law only when adopted by a two-thirds vote of those present, a majority of the members of each Board being necessary to constitute a quorum. Seventh, that the Commission of

Higher Education hold a meeting once each year at the University, the Agricultural College, and the Normal School at Emporia, and hold such other meetings as may be called by the chairman.

This solution of this somewhat vexing question has been worked out by the several Boards of Regents during the past year or more and is found to answer all requirements; to meet the approval of all the institutions; to save the taxpayers from the added expense of new salaried officers and it has the entire approval of KANSAS FARMER.

KANSAS AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC.

With a wealth of natural resources such as is not found in a similar area in many parts of the world and with a better opportunity for making a living in a clearer moral atmosphere than exists anywhere else, Kansas has need of more people.

That this subject is a matter of serious thought on the part of our law makers is evident in their efforts to devise some way by which the state may be better advertised. Kansas has been advertised in an adverse way very extensively, and has suffered for it, but if the real facts about Kansas agriculture could be placed before the people of this and other countries, our population could easily be doubled.

If the real facts about Kansas alfalfa, kafir and soil conditions were known to other states and country, there would be an influx of population other than the railroad hands from Mexico and the bootblacks from southeastern Europe. The opportunity to secure such advertising is at hand.

In the great Panama-Pacific Exposition where the world will assemble in celebration of the greatest engineering feat in all history, Kansas should be well represented. Not only because all nations will be assembled at that time, but because it will afford an unparalleled opportunity for our own people of these United States to become acquainted with our resources.

Kansas has been well represented at most of the prominent world's fairs of recent years and each exhibition of this kind has resulted in direct benefit to the state, but a greater opportunity is just ahead of us and provision for it must be made at the present session of the legislature if made at all. Kansas failed of one opportunity last fall when the International Dry Farming Congress Exposition was obliged to open at Lethebridge, Canada with exhibits from 23 nations and many different states but with nothing from Kansas. Our neighbor state on the south not only made an exhibit and won prizes, but also won the next Congress and Exposition at which 100,000 people are expected.

The world's fair at Chicago was held too early in the pure-bred history of Kansas for this state to participate in the live stock show as it should, but the Louisiana-Purchase Exposition at St. Louis had a worthy exhibit of live stock from Kansas which was induced by a special appropriation made by our legislature with which to duplicate any cash prizes won by Kansas exhibitors. This proved to be the greatest incentive to the pure-bred industry of Kansas that has ever occurred up to that time and its effects are still felt.

There can be no better or more profitable advertising of the state than that which would come from a representative and creditable exhibit of Kansas resources at the Panama-Pacific Exposition to be held in San Francisco during the summer of 1915. The appropriation of a suitable fund for this purpose and the work of preparation would in themselves be advertising of a high quality, but the packing of Kansas agricultural and live stock exhibits in this great Exposition where the world can see is of the highest quality and brings the biggest returns of any advertising in which the state could engage.

By careful breeding and feeding, the Maine Experiment Station has increased the average egg production of some breeding stock from 120 to 144 eggs per year.

Kansas State Poultry Show



KANSAS STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION EXHIBIT, WICHITA. FINEST AND LARGEST EVER MADE IN KANSAS.

THE twenty-fourth annual exhibition of the Kansas State Poultry Association held at Wichita the second week in January was one of the finest and largest in the history of the Association. There were about 300 more birds than last year, and the entries fully 25 per cent greater, while the quality of the exhibits was the best ever shown.

One noticeable feature of the entries was the small number of birds entered by several exhibitors, showing that they had selected the very best of their flock to be shown at the state show. The exhibitors were well scattered over the state, the east and the west meeting in friendly rivalry. Most of the local poultry shows had already held their meetings, and the cream of all these shows was congregated at the state show for final arbitration.

The press of the city of Wichita was lavish in its support of the show, as it always is; booming it before and during its continuance for all that was out, and that without money and without price.

Owing to the failure of the legislature for the last four years to make any appropriation for the state show, its finances were pretty low, but the business men of Wichita came to its rescue with several hundred dollars in hard cash, thus assuring the payment of the premiums, irrespective of adverse conditions. Cold weather and snow interfered some with the attendance, but with the backing given by the business men the show will pay all premiums in full as well as all the running expenses.

At the annual meeting an effort was made to endorse Independence, Kan., as the place of meeting of the next state show. But the board of managers has the authority to designate the place of meeting, and at its meeting in June, after canvassing the bids of the different towns, will decide the location. The next show will be held January 12 to 17, the dates being fixed by law. Adam Thompson of Amity, Mo., and Thomas M. Campbell of Darlington, Ind., have been chosen as judges for that show. At the annual meeting three members of the board of managers were elected by acclamation to serve the coming three years, viz: Thomas Owen, Topeka; C. C. Lindamood, Walton, and L. P. Hubbard, Topeka. The next day the board of managers elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Thomas Owen, Topeka; vice-president, D. D. Colglazier, Hutchinson; secretary-treasurer, L. B. McCausland, Wichita. The board adopted the following resolution:

"BE IT RESOLVED, By the board of managers of the Kansas State Poultry Association, that they heartily endorse the movement to ask the legislature to instruct the board of regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College to make a thorough investigation of the poultry industry of the state of Kansas in all its phases during the next two years, and recommend such legislation as the facts gathered may indicate to be necessary for the development of the industry and the safeguarding of both the producers and the consumers of poultry products."

President Owen named a legislative committee with several new members. They were: D. D. Colglazier, Hutchinson, chairman; A. J. Waddell, Wichita; C. E. Ackerman, Rosedale; C. H. Kerr,

By **THOMAS OWEN**

Independence; D. F. Drinkwater, Cedar Point; L. P. Hubbard, Topeka; G. H. Binger, Topeka; R. H. Searle, Topeka; W. W. Stover, Fredonia; E. R. Sanner, Newton; Prof. W. A. Lamb, Manhattan, and the president and secretary ex-officio.

The utility varieties of fowls were decidedly in the majority at this show, Barred Plymouth Rocks leading in numbers. The competition was very keen in this class and the premiums well scattered. There were several exceptionally fine cockerels that gave Judge Rapp something to do while deciding their merits. Both judges declared that before coming to this show they had seen but very few real good Barred Rocks, fine specimens being very scarce this season. But after seeing the display here were compelled to admit that there was some class here. White Plymouth Rocks were not large in number, but the quality was there.

Buff Rocks had a full class, with quality to burn. Partridge Rocks also had a full class for the first time at a state show, and the quality was exceptionally good. Columbian Plymouth Rocks were shown for the first time at the state show. Silver Wyandottes were goodly in number and extra good in quality. White Wyandottes were not as large a class as usual, but the quality was there all right. Columbian Wyandottes had a full class, with better quality than ever. Rhode Island Reds were numerous both in singles and rose combs, with quality galore in both varieties.

Buff Orpingtons made a great showing, there being several large exhibits, and was decidedly the best ever shown in the state. White Orpingtons also made an extra good showing, following close upon the Buffs. The quality was A No. 1. The Asiatics were scarcer, though there were some magnificent specimens of Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins and Black Langshans in the show room.

The Mediterranean class was not as large as we have seen, but quality was evident in Single Comb Brown, Single and Rose Comb Whites, and in Buffs. Mammoth Bronze turkeys and Bourbon Red turkeys were a feature of the annex, while Indian Runner ducks, fawn and white and pure white, were plentiful and of good quality.

There were also several displays of pigeons and pet stock, which attracted the attention of the youngsters. George Beuoy's and Mrs. Rice's display of capons was a great attraction and a new feature for the state show.

To the efforts of two men—L. B. McCausland and A. J. Waddell—must be attributed the fact of a state show at all this year. The regular secretary had left the state, the finances were low and enthusiasm luke warm. But these men took hold of the matter, got the Wichita business men to agree to finance the show, and brought it to a successful issue.

Notes of the Show.

It goes without saying that the Forum at Wichita is the finest show room in the west.

Judges Thompson and Rapp gave gen-

eral satisfaction in their decisions, although necessarily obliged to disappoint some of the exhibitors.

Comparison judging was exemplified for the first time at the state show, and while it pleased many, especially the winners, there were a large number who preferred the score card, and wished they had something definite on paper to tell the quality of their birds, even though they might have lost the premiums.

The secretary and his force were never so happy at a state show before. It was easy for all hands under comparison, as compared to a score card show. No kicking, no growling—or at least if there was any it was transferred from the secretary and his clerks to the judges.

George Beuoy of Cedar Vale made a great showing with his capons and demonstrations in caponizing. He occupied the great stage of the Forum and gave lectures several times a day on caponizing and caponized several cockerels on different occasions. He was always surrounded by a great crowd of people.

W. H. Ward of Nickerson, an old time breeder of that grand old breed, Light Brahmas, had a fine showing of his favorites, and took most of the prizes in his class.

Topeka sent a carload of birds to the show and there was not enough room in the car going home to carry all the money and ribbons that the boys won.

L. P. Hubbard was the gentleman that hustled the boys to send their birds from Topeka and he was amply rewarded by winning all the money in sight on his Silver Wyandottes. The Judge said he had seldom seen a finer lot of Silver Wyandottes owned by one man.

Ross Brothers, Wichita, had a fine display of incubators, brooders and poultry supplies in the front part of the Forum. Their display got the blue ribbon, as usual. Their boast is that there is nothing in the poultry supply line that they cannot furnish, and from the looks of their display we should say it was the truth. In addition to poultry supplies, Ross Brothers are wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of seeds and feed.

Several good sales were made during the show. Buff Orpingtons, Buff Plymouth Rocks, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Cornish Indians were sold at pretty stiff prices.

Moore & Moore, Wichita, the well known breeders of prize winning Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, had some fine birds at the show "for exhibition only," as they were not competing this year. In order to encourage their patrons they offered premiums of \$25 in gold from birds of their strain. Their customers won ten premiums in strong competition.

A. J. Waddell, Wichita, had the largest display of Buff Rocks and had some fine specimens of the breed. He took first and second pens and other pre-

miums. He made several sales during the show of high-priced birds.

Binger, the Buff Orpington man of Topeka, was there in all his glory, with a great string of magnificent Buffs. His display was fine, his premiums many, and his sales of high-priced birds not a few. He always makes a fine showing at every show where he exhibits.

W. H. Smith, Wichita, had on display his poultry remedy. This cures colds and roup and is a general preventive of poultry disease. Mr. Smith has such faith in his remedy that if you are not satisfied after you have tried it you can get your money back. He gave away several hundred sample boxes.

N. Kornhaus, Peabody, had the finest White Wyandottes ever seen in a show room, and took away every blue ribbon and most of the others in his class. He has been in the front rank of White Wyandotte breeders for several years.

J. L. Vernon, Wichita, showed some grand White Orpingtons. He is partial to the English type, broad and massive, and has several birds from imported stock. Try him for eggs this season to improve your stock.

Three years ago Ed Fleming, Wichita, exhibited Buff Orpingtons for the first time. There is a marked improvement in his flock, and he won't be satisfied till he gets to the top round of the ladder. Getting to the top round is in his line of trade anyhow, for he is a brick mason by occupation.

Leon Moorehouse of Spearville brought a carload of birds to the show. He has twenty varieties of fowls and has good stuff. If you ever have any dealings with him, you will find him honest and reliable and his prices very reasonable.

R. A. Ogden, Wichita, breeds the E. B. Thompson strain of Barred Rocks and the Moore & Moore Rhode Island Reds. His birds took several premiums in both varieties. He had a magnificent Barred Rock cockerel that was in the running for first honors, the judge wavering for a long time before making his final decision.

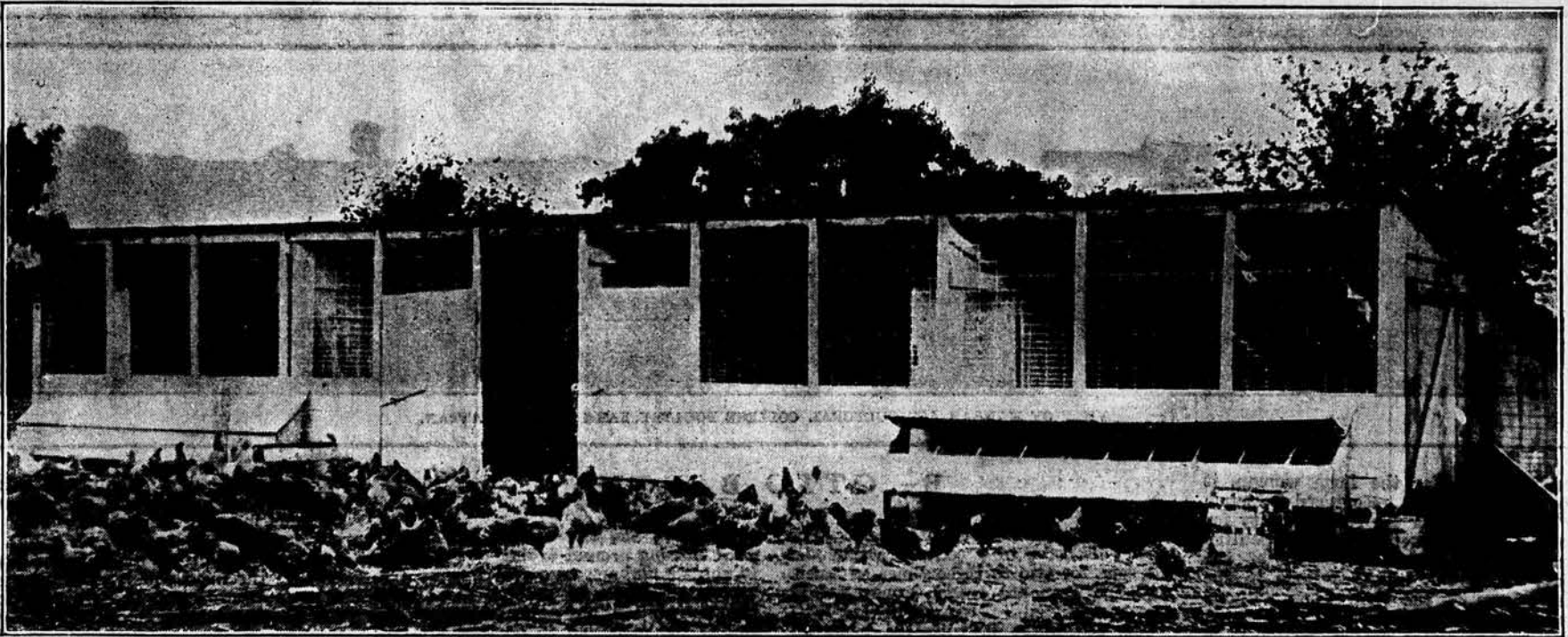
Clyde C. Whiteley, Wichita, breeds Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, and had some fine show birds. He took several premiums on this variety. He is one of the coming men in Reds and will have to be reckoned with in future state shows.

H. L. Dewing breeds White Orpingtons, and although it was his first appearance in a poultry show he made a fine showing and took third premium on a grand male bird.

F. K. Whitney, Wichita, breeds Anconas and White Plymouth Rocks. He took all premiums on the first variety and first and second cockerel on White Rocks. His first prize cockerel was exceptionally good on head points, having an ideal comb.

Mrs. Molyneaux, Wichita, had truly a sensation in her Barred Rock cockerel, (Continued on Page Twenty-four.)

Increase Profit From Kansas Hen



OPEN FRONT POULTRY HOUSE THAT MEETS NEED ON DINGLEY DELL POULTRY FARM, CEDAR VALE, KANSAS.

By Wm. A. Lippincott, Before
Kansas State Board of Agriculture

THE question of how to make more money from chickens naturally divides itself into the questions of how to secure more profit from the hens already on the farms, on the one hand, and how to make more profit by improving the poultry, on the other. The first is largely a marketing question, the second a breeding question. I shall take up the question of marketing first, because it is the one which will bring increased profits most quickly, though not necessarily most surely.

EGGS BOUGHT "CASE COUNT."
Most of the eggs bought in Kansas whether by merchants or poultry dealers, are purchased by the so-called case-count system. According to this system, all eggs offered by the producers are purchased at a given price, without regard to their quality. Eggs that have lain for a week under a corn-crib or in a straw stack, that are undersized and dirty, are purchased at the same price as eggs that have been taken care of by the most approved methods, and are of the finest quality. Such a system of buying is fundamentally wrong, no matter what the product. The only way that we can hope to improve the quality of Kansas eggs is to give the farmer financial incentive to produce and sell better eggs.

We must touch his pocket nerve. The only way that this can be accomplished is to pay the farmer who takes pains to offer good goods a better price than his more shiftless neighbor. At the stock yards it is the best car load of steers, hogs or sheep that tops the market. There is an incentive there to try to top the market. Under the case-count system there is no incentive to produce a larger, finer egg. It is fairly easy for the buyer to grade eggs according to their quality, into a first and second class, and having graded these eggs, it is a small matter to pay a different price for the first class and second class eggs. Where the system of paying the quality price for the quality eggs and a second rate for the second rate eggs has been tried, in the state, it has given excellent satisfaction.

HOW GRADING WORKED OUT.
In one town on the first of last June, a man who was paying 14 cents for eggs, case-count, changed to a quality basis, and began paying 15½ cents for first class eggs and 13½ cents for second class eggs. The result was, that inside of two weeks, the average quality of the eggs that he was buying had increased perceptibly, and he was paying 15½ cents as an average price for eggs. The farmers were better satisfied, because they got a higher price for their product. The dealer was better satisfied because he was getting a better quality of eggs. They cost him more money, but he was able to demand a better price for them.

I look forward to the time, in the rather near future when the farmers of Kansas will, with common consent, put the stamp of disapproval upon the case-count system of buying eggs, that favors the shiftless and careless person at

the expense of the careful and painstaking. I recommend that where there are two dealers, one buying eggs by the case-count system and the other on a grade basis, that you patronize the man who buys the eggs according to their quality.

Such a recommendation, of course, raises the question as to the honesty of the buyer, but this question is not more serious, with regard to buying eggs, than it is with regard to buying cream. I am firmly convinced that every man should be compelled to pass an exam-

all the time in a temperature below 70 degrees will sooner or later show the blood ring. It is difficult for the germ to develop in a temperature below 85, and after struggling along for a time it gives up, and the blood ring results.

Now if the male birds were kept away from the laying flocks, there would be no blood rings. It has been found by experiments carried on in the state of Kansas by investigators from the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, that 42 per cent or nearly half of the total loss in market eggs during the hot

best breeding year for a male bird is the first year. When the first season is over, turn him off on the market for what he will bring. There is no object in keeping him around to spoil the market value of the eggs by fertilizing them, on the one hand, and eat up feed on the other, and a new bird of different stock will be wanted for the following year.

ALSO NEED BETTER HEN.
Besides the need of a better price for the good product furnished us by the Kansas hen, and of better methods of caring for that product, we need to take steps to secure a better hen. This does not mean, necessarily, the purchase of high priced stock. It does mean a little more care and attention from the farmer or the farmer's wife with reference to the stock that is used for breeding purposes. A little while ago I mentioned the fact that Kansas eggs were small. On the eastern markets Kansas eggs as a whole, do not rank as high as they should. For instance: they do not rank in size with the eggs of Michigan, Ohio, New York, Kansas is naturally at somewhat of a disadvantage in being a good way from the markets. Her eggs will be found going by the car-load to New York, Boston, Chicago, and down into New Mexico, Old Mexico, west of Denver to Salt Lake City and to many of the Pacific coast points.

She should not put herself at a double disadvantage by having smaller eggs than the states that are her competitors. Not only is the fact that Kansas eggs are small recognized by those dealing in eggs, but it is common to hear the assertion on the part of farmers that "it seems as though the stock was running out, that it doesn't seem to be as good as it used to be," or something like that.

In my judgment, there is one common cause throughout the state that is at the bottom of this question, of small eggs and stock. It is the widespread practice of breeding from pullets. The pullet begins to lay when she is six to nine months old. This of course varies with the individual and breed. Because she lays, however, it does not follow that she has reached her maturity. It is a matter of common knowledge that she has not attained her full size, and further that pullet eggs are considerably smaller than hen eggs. In fact, if you were to take 100 eggs laid by pullets and weigh them, and the following year you were to weigh 100 eggs from the same birds, you would find that the 100 eggs laid after they had reached maturity would weigh something over 1½ pounds to the dozen more than the eggs that had been laid the previous year. The size of the chick at birth is in direct proportion to the size of the eggs, and furthermore, it has been shown by careful experiment, that a chick that is behind the rest at the start, is slower in maturing, grows slower, and as a general rule, never does attain the size of its brother who had the head start. In other words it is a rule, that is just as much a rule of poultry raising as of any

(Continued on page twenty-one)



W. A. LIPPINCOTT.

"I t is my purpose to try to point the way in which the Kansas hen may make more millions for Kansas farmers rather than to eulogize her for the millions she is already making."

ination held by the state, as in the case of the man who desires to buy cream, and secure a permit from the state that shows that he understands candling and grading eggs. Furthermore, the farmers of this state should have the right to appeal in case they feel that they are the victims of dishonest buyers. In cases where it is shown that the buyer is dishonest, his permit should be taken away from him.

INFERTILE EGG SELLS HIGHEST.
Among the means of producing a first class market egg none is more important or so far reaching as the production of infertile eggs. A very large percentage of the loss which occurs by the deterioration and spoiling of eggs during the hot months, comes from the appearance of the blood ring. Now these blood rings mean just one thing, and that is, that the egg has been partially incubated, and the embryo has died. For some reason that portion of the heart which pumps the blood away from the heart beats a little longer than the portion which brings the blood back. The result is that when the embryo dies, the blood settles at the extremities of the net work of veins and leaves a more or less perfect pink ring. It is quite easy to see this ring in a white shelled egg, and often quite difficult to discover it in a brown shelled egg. The germ of an egg begins to develop at any temperature above 70 degrees. The development is more rapid as the temperature becomes higher. This means that any eggs that are fertile and are not kept

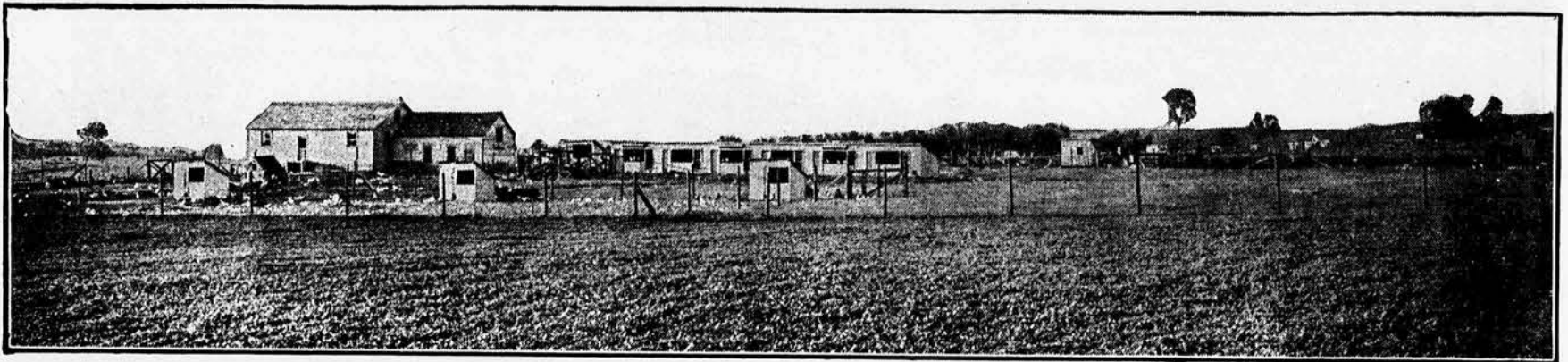
months was eliminated when nothing else was done except to remove the male birds from the flocks. It was further found by these same observations that where the male birds were kept from the laying flocks, the eggs of good size, and naturally clean, collected twice a day, put in a cave cellar that had a temperature of about 60 degrees, marketed twice a week, and protected from the sun on the way to town, that 97 per cent. of these eggs were tested out by an expert candler as first class eggs. This means that by taking these pains, the farmer can practically control deterioration. A small percentage of eggs probably represented by the 3 per cent. that were second class are second class eggs when they are laid. For the present, at least, it is beyond the control of the farmer to eliminate this small percentage of loss, but it is so small, as to be almost negligible.

DISPOSE OF MALES CLOSE BREEDING SEASON.

In answer to the question as to what to do with the male birds during any but the breeding season, I would reply, that in my judgment, the best practice for the farmer is to purchase strong, vigorous, pure bred cockerels of the breed he prefers, each year, and mate them with the breeding flocks of hens about the middle of February. When the breeding season is over, dispose of them. Get them off the farm. Unless an artificial and inflated purchase price has been paid, the farmer will have gotten his money back in the flock of strong young chicks that are coming on. The

FARM WOMAN'S HELP

The Incubator—Indispensable Modern Poultry Profit Making Convenience



VIEW OF KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE POULTRY FARM AT MANHATTAN.

SPEAKING for the farm woman, it seems to be a recognized principle that she bear the responsibility for the size and productivity of the poultry yard, and pretty largely that of the dairy. Everyone who has lived in the west knows of the time when without poultry and cows, Kansas, as well as some of her sister states, would have suffered a crushing loss of population. In times of stress like those of some of our dry years the worth of the farm poultry yard was especially appreciated. But even in our years of plenty when figure-makers so readily add up millions in estimating the wheat, corn, alfalfa and other products, it is discovered that our poultry product is an item not to be sneezed at.

If we can believe census figures we discover that our Kansas farms carry something like \$10,000,000 worth of poultry. From this the state sells off as surplus, products amounting to about \$10,000,000 a year. As we read down through the figures we discover that perhaps our farms are not producing so good returns in other products in proportion to the investment in money, in time and in work, as poultry. For instance, we discover that 890,000 cows worth right at \$40,000,000 produce approximately \$12,000,000 worth of surplus butter, milk and cheese. The figures of course are for surplus sold. The milk, butter and cheese used on the farms amounts to considerable, but relatively speaking, this would be offset by the large amount of poultry and eggs used on the farms. The latter, of course, do not show in the figures of surplus sold. We use something like \$50,000,000 worth of farm machinery in connection with approximately \$150,000,000 worth of horse-power, operating on \$1,500,000,000 worth of land to sell off \$250,000,000 worth of surplus farm products per year. Anyone who likes to figure percentages will find in the foregoing some interesting points on which to wear out his lead pencil. He will find that none of them has an earning power equal to that of our Kansas poultry. Especially not when considering the risk and the cost of carrying the several forms of investment.

HEN MOST PROFITABLE PRODUCER.

A fairly good cow, eating 10,000 pounds of feed in a year, will turn it into butter equal to one-third to one-half her own weight. The large range of rough feed worth say \$30, will go into a small bulk of butter, worth \$60 to \$100. To get the profit requires the cow, attention to her twice a day, the necessary equipment of barn, feed, storage room, utensils and machines.

A fairly good hen, eating 100 pounds of feed a year, most of it that no other stock can get, and which cannot be otherwise saved from loss, will turn it into eggs equal to three times her own weight. The feed, if it could have a market value, would be worth about \$1.50, while the eggs sell readily at \$3.00 to \$5.00. The hen requires the least care and the smallest equipment for houses and other means of conversion of feed into money. There is less risk of loss in her possession, while she furnishes meat at all times of the year—in the hottest summer as well as the coldest winter.

There is likely more money invested in milk cans and cream separators alone in Kansas than the whole of our poultry and poultry equipment are worth, lock, stock and barrel.

A bushel of good corn fed into a good hog will make ten pounds of pork. The same bushel of corn, balanced with other feeds no more expensive, fed to a good

hen, will make 10 pounds of eggs. The pork sells for 6 or 7 cents a pound and the eggs for two to three times as much. And the eggs are ready money nearly every week.

The advantage is with the hens, all down the line. When we know more about raising hens and eggs we will get over our idea that the poultry business is a dinky concern, fit only for the employment of women to fill in their idle hours, when among a hundred other duties they are not busy cooking, washing dishes, scrubbing floors, dusting, sewing, baking, hoeing the garden, slopping the hogs and milking the cows, while in between times the wants of the children come in—as well as those of the man of the house.

MAKE KANSAS INCOME LARGER.

Why, then, ought not Kansas have more poultry? Some will say that if we raise more poultry and eggs the prices will go down—that profits will be less—so that the year's total surplus in dollars and cents will not materially increase. We heard that some 20 years ago when the poultry products of the country in proportion to our population was less than a fourth of what it is now. And in 20 years from now the prices for eggs and poultry will be just as good, relatively, as now. United States government figures show that the United States at large does not at the present time quite produce poultry and eggs equal to the consumption. We are nearer to it now perhaps than for some time, but we are still importing eggs for commercial purposes.

Figures also show a steady decrease in the cattle supply of the country as well as the hog supply. The ratio between the cattle and the hog production and the growth of our population shows an ever-widening gap. We are a meat-eating people. Poultry is the only thing in sight which can supply to the persons of average means our coming lack of pork and beef. Poultry is easily produced on our farms with relatively a small investment and cost of operation. It is largely a means of converting into a merchantable product at good prices what would otherwise be waste. There is profit in farm poultry even at less prices than we now get. It is time to think more seriously of increasing poultry production, and it is time to emancipate the farm women from the slavery of having to provide for the increased production with little or no other means than that which nature put into the hen to provide for the replenishment and increase of her species.

HEN OF TODAY VERSUS YESTERDAY.

The jungle fowl in the olden times laid a few eggs in a year and these few in turn provided for the more immediate ancestors of our present type of domestic fowls. But nowadays the hen that lays only ten dozen eggs a year or less is lazy and should go to the pot. A good hen ought to lay from 12 dozen to 15 dozen eggs a year, and at that she hasn't any time to hatch two or three broods of chicks to increase her kind. Her eggs are worth more than her time as a hatcher. Besides that, the time of the woman in looking after a dozen or twenty hens is worth more than the cost of machines to do the same work. And this is leaving out of the equation the question of the fairness of expecting the farm women to do more than their share of the hard work of the farm.

It may seem an easy thing to raise chickens, to the man as he rides his gang plow, his cultivator or other farm ma-

chinery, to see the woman out in the yard chasing around trying to get a hen to set, or perhaps to corral four or five broods of chicks to protect them from the danger of an approaching storm. But if the man had to do that himself, the chances are he would cuss a blue streak that would tinge the whole neighborhood, and abandon all attempts at raising poultry, to discover later that a much worth while source of ready money had been cut off. More than one farmer has pooh-poohed the idea of his wife wanting an incubator and brooder, and yet has found it necessary to use money from the eggs and poultry sold to buy his weekly plug-cut or smoking tobacco.

MODERN EQUIPMENT NECESSARY.

It hardly looks like a debatable proposition that any farm nowadays is justified in trying to get along without a proper equipment of hatching and brooding machines. A good hatching and brooding outfit can be bought for \$20 to \$30. That such an outfit can earn its cost the first year is very well known to be a practical proposition, and one that has been proven in so many thousands of cases that it looks like the fact ought to be accepted as readily as the statement that two and two make four. Not only should a hatching and brooding outfit make back its cost in one season, but with a little extra care and attention it will earn a handsome profit in addition.

The housewife needs and is entitled to have every good mechanical help she can get, just as the modern farmer needs every good mechanical labor-saving device that can be obtained. There are few things which modern invention has supplied in the way of labor-saving appliances that are more worth having on our farms than good incubators and brooders. Of course a proper equipment of poultry houses and breeding stock is necessary. It takes a sound, vigorous, fertile egg to produce a chick, and it takes good breeding stock, properly taken care of, to produce the eggs.

INCUBATOR PROVED SUCCESS.

Probably the incubator manufacturers have done, and are doing, more to teach successful and profitable poultry production by the use of machines than the manufacturers of any other line have done to teach ways and means of increasing production in other directions and at decreased cost. Of course in the beginning of the incubator manufacturing industry a lot of experiments came up, were tried out and finally died off, as is the manner of such things. Today, after 40 years of experimentation, and extensive practice, there are a number of proven, successful hatching machines coming out of as many factories located in different parts of the country. Practically all of these old-timers in the business are worthy of patronage, just as they are capable not only of furnishing machines, but of guiding purchasers in the successful use of such machines.

A modern incubator is an easily managed thing. Most of them are well designed and have a very wide range of adaptability as to a suitable place of operation. It is no longer necessary to have a special cellar for a hatching place. A kitchen or a dining room or any sort of a spare room in an ordinary house is as good a place as any for successful hatching. In fact, many of the most experienced persons prefer an ordinary living room to a cellar for incubator operation. Automatic regulation of heating has been so perfected that a number of machines, now on the market, are

capable of holding a uniform hatching temperature in the egg chamber when changes in room temperature may vary as much as 50 degrees over night. No one need get up at night these days to be sure the incubator is running right if a little discretion is used in selection of the machine. Ten minutes or twenty minutes a day at such odd times as make the attention most convenient is enough time to bring off successful hatches. The saving of time necessary to look after 15 or 20 hens or more—the saving in work and worry, to say nothing of the exposure in getting out of doors in all kinds of weather, certainly is worth the full cost of a hatching outfit if only wear and tear of woman-power alone is considered. And it is certainly easier to raise several hundred chicks by mechanical means than by hand if one has the modern equipment necessary to make this possible. It is true that newly hatched chicks require close attention for the first few days after hatching, but this is only a small fraction of the watching necessary to give 15 or 20 hens during the weeks they have to be watched, to be sure that the chicks are coming along all right.

SUPPOSITION WITHOUT FOUNDATION IN FACT.

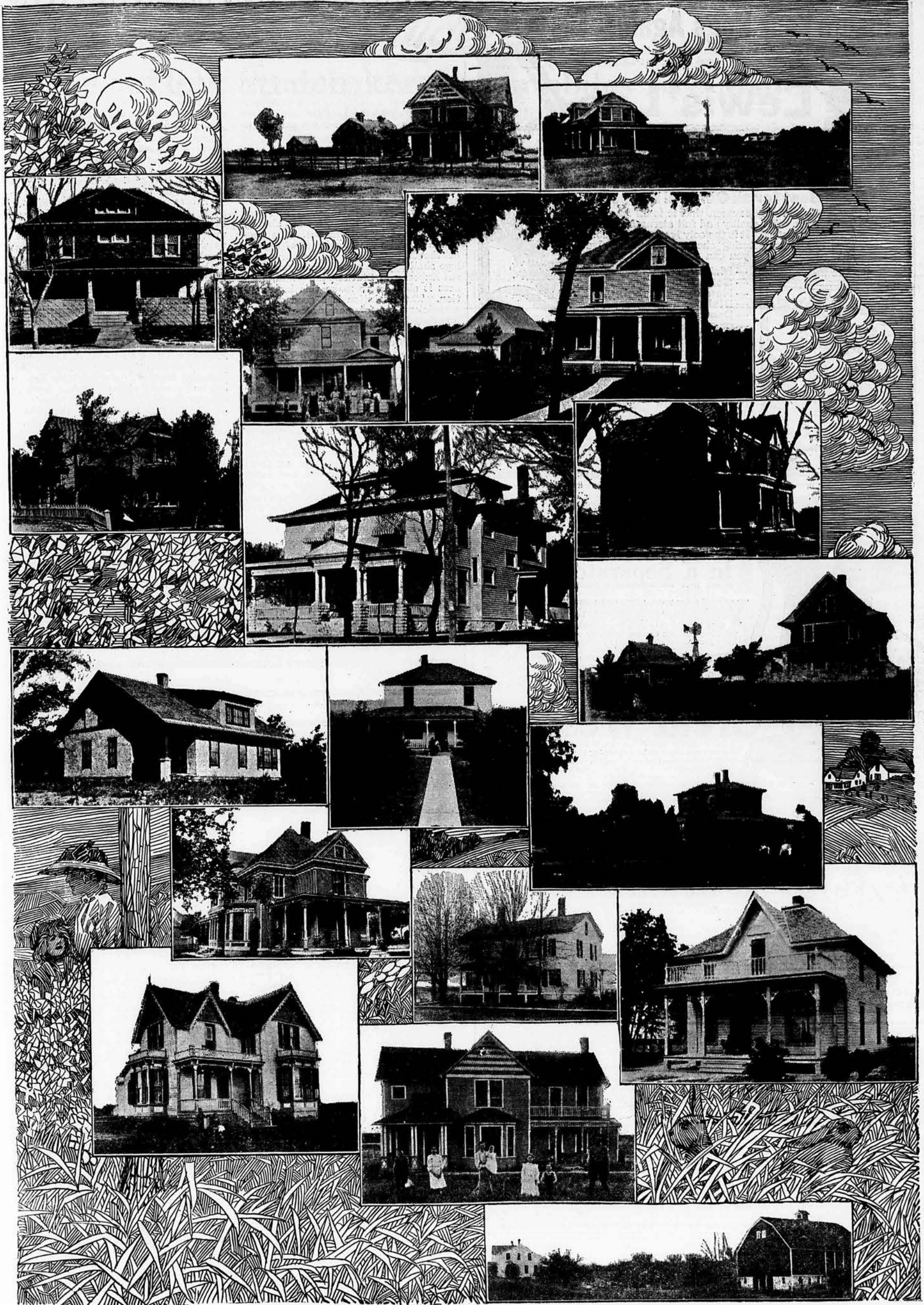
There have been a lot of superstitions current as to poultry hatched in incubators. One of the fictions that is rather popular in some localities is that incubator-hatched chicks do not make good laying hens, or good breeding cockerels, as the case may be. This is founded on guess work only. Those longest experienced in handling brooding and hatching machines do not hesitate to assert that incubator-hatched pullets are fully as prolific layers as hen-hatched pullets, and the fertility of eggs due to an incubator-hatched cockerel in the flock is fully as good as though the cockerel were hen-hatched.

Another fiction is that incubator-hatched chicks do not develop into specimens capable of winning in poultry shows. The fact is that some of the finest specimens ever shown have been incubator-hatched. The incubator hatching process, while called artificial, is nevertheless a perfectly natural operation. The only thing that hatches chicks from eggs is heat, and the live germ in the egg responds as readily to heat artificially applied as when applied by the mother hen. Of course there are other conditions which enter into the work of artificially hatching eggs which must be observed, but these are now so well understood and so clearly explained in instruction books that they no longer present any problem. Nothing is a problem when the solution is well known and clear to every one. The experience in this country in artificial hatching of chicks has been very extensive and we have been very apt in profiting from that experience especially in the last six or eight years. Things that used to be called luck in the poultry business are now known to be due to the working of natural law. And this working is following rather well defined channels, and while chapters and chapters may be written as to the whys and wherefores of artificial incubation, the fact remains that the average person can buy one of the present day incubators, take it home and put it into operation without any difficulty and without the necessity of undertaking to understand why the egg hatches.

INCUBATOR REQUIRES LITTLE ATTENTION.

It is a fact that the incubator will run along contentedly by itself, doing its own watching, its own heating and its own

(Continued on Page 39.)



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POULTRY INVESTIGATION

Pointing to More Eggs and Better Eggs From Kansas

SENATOR MALONE, Rawlins County, and Representative Shuey, Decatur County, have introduced into their respective branches of the legislature resolutions providing for an exhaustive investigation into the several phases of the poultry industry in Kansas. The resolutions provide that based upon the facts developed in such investigation the next legislature shall pass such laws as are necessary for the encouragement of the industry and its proper regulation in the interest of both producer and consumer. The above resolution has already been adopted by both houses. The resolution provides that the board of regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College shall appoint a member of the Kansas Experiment Station staff whose business it shall be to make this investigation. The resolution is a good one and a sufficient sum of money should be appropriated to carry out its provisions. It is easily possible under the stress of economy to curtail expenditures in other channels to provide for carrying out this useful idea.

not pass as "firsts." On the basis of the percentage of "seconds" and "rots" the loss during these three months at these three points was not less than \$15,158, or 14.3 per cent. of the original value, and this does not include the losses from cracked eggs. On the basis of the total annual egg production of Kansas, it is believed that the poultrymen of the state are losing over five million dollars per year on account of the poor quality of eggs marketed. This will give some little idea of the field in which an investigation maintained as proposed under the above resolution, has in which to work. The principal sources of loss as above indicated, are through careless gathering and handling the eggs on the farm, such loss more specifically resulting from heated and held eggs, rotten eggs, dirty eggs, and the loss resulting from the rapid deterioration of fertile eggs as compared with infertile eggs.

Kansas' poultry industry is the biggest little business we have in Kansas. The industry is small only in the minds of those of us who see the good wife start to town every few days with a little basket full of eggs. But it is a big business when at the end of the year the wife reports that the eggs and poultry have not only supplied the table with about all the necessities obtained from the grocer, but that in addition they have bought and paid for the dry goods needed in the household. While the income from poultry is received in small amounts throughout the year, the aggregate has averaged slightly more than ten millions a year for the five-year period ending December, 1911. The great value of the Kansas hen and her product lies in the fact that the income

Elsewhere in this issue of KANSAS FARMER is an article by W. A. Lippincott, poultry husbandman of the Kansas Experiment Station, in which the Kansas egg and poultry situation is set forth in detail. He says that it was developed during the investigation of the federal Department of Agriculture in Kansas, and which is mentioned above, that 42 per cent., or nearly a half of the total loss in market eggs during the hot months would have been eliminated had nothing been done except to remove the male birds from the laying flocks. In the same investigation it was shown that when eggs are collected twice daily and placed in a cave or cellar having a temperature of about 60 degrees, and the eggs marketed twice a week and protected from the sun on the way to town, that 97 per cent. of these eggs when tested out by a first class candler proved first class eggs. A small percentage, however, possibly 3 per cent., are second

Every Year Adds to the Evidence That Quality In a Separator PAYS



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on the size Great Western that best meets your needs, no matter what number of cows you own. Test the Great Western side by side with any other separator. Try them both on any kind of milk—warm, cold or stale. See how much better the Great Western is in every way. See how much finer the Great Western is made—note how much stronger the materials are—how much easier it runs, how easy it is to clean and keep clean and sweet. Then decide. We know that the Great Western beats them all. Comparison will prove it to you.

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VALUE OF SEVERAL FARM PRODUCTS COMPARED WITH POULTRY AND EGGS FOR FIVE-YEAR PERIOD 1907-1911

is constant. Today she lays an egg and at once it can be marketed for the money. This is the sort of income farmers everywhere need. Dairying supplies the same kind of income. More poultry and more dairy products produced on Kansas farms should relieve the farm of that press for money so often felt between wheat threshing and the time another crop is grown and ready for the market. Poultry and butter pay the bills as they are incurred and leave the income from wheat, corn, hogs and cattle to be placed in a lump sum where it will do the most good. To make the poultry business larger and more profitable is a worthy field for immediate investigation in Kansas.

class eggs when laid and which percentage is beyond the control of the farmer.

Kansas eggs for the past few years have had the reputation in the distributing centers, of being poor in quality. This fact, together with the fact that egg production in this state is enormous, caused the federal Department of Agriculture to make an investigation into the quality of the Kansas farm egg and the conditions under which it is produced in Kansas during the months of July, August and September, 1910. Federal agents were stationed with each of the three large buyers of Kansas eggs, each buyer in a different town in the state and each town representing a different locality and drawing its source of supply from a different section. During the three months at each of the three points the quality of eggs upon arrival was carefully examined. The total receipts of these three buyers were 706,569 dozen. At 15 cents a dozen—which is about the average price for "firsts" during the months of July, August and September—the total value of receipts would be \$105,585. However, 152,970 dozen or 21.7 per cent. of these eggs did

In addition to the control of the above conditions, poultrymen say that Kansas needs a better hen, which, Professor Lippincott says, does not necessarily mean the purchase of high priced stock. It is his opinion that it does mean a little more care from the farmer's standpoint, with reference to the stock that is used for breeding purposes. Our generally inferior farm poultry stock produces an egg which is naturally small and which is the principal objection placed against our eggs in the distributing centers. In his article he sets out how it is possible to improve and grade up the flock by means which are within the reach of every farmer. A careful reading of Professor Lippincott's article will, we are confident, place the necessities for improving Kansas poultry flocks and Kansas eggs squarely before every interested individual. If Kansas can improve the quality of her eggs to the extent of five million dollars per year and can increase her production easily three or four times that of the present production even without an increase in the number of hens, the situation is worthy of serious consideration. Then when it is taken into account that her poultry keeping is made to a greater extent a business than it is now, and that three or four times more hens can be maintained than are now kept, it at once becomes apparent how important a factor poultry keeping can be made in the prosperity of Kansas farmers.

J.A. Borner

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Now there is just one way known to man by which this question can be answered, and that is: By building so large a number of cars that the manufacturer can afford the machinery necessary to build cars in the best manner possible.

This is what is known as modern Quantity and Quality Production.

Let us stop here a moment and make it clear. Most manufacturers of automobiles are "assemblers," not real manufacturers. They buy a motor from one parts manufacturer, a transmission from another, a rear axle from another, and then put the parts together to make a car. Naturally they have to pay a good profit to the parts manufacturers and then resell to the buyer at another profit. When they are done they may have produced a pretty good car, but—and this is the point—it is bound to cost the buyer several hundred dollars more than it would cost if the manufacturer made the whole car himself.

Remember two things here:

One: No matter what price you pay, you never get more than you pay for.

Two: Every high-priced car and every assembled car could be sold at from three-quarters to three-fifths of its present price if the manufacturer really made all his own car and if that car were built in quantities upwards of 20,000 cars annually.

This brings us to the Studebaker method:

We manufacture Studebaker automobiles from top to tread in our own factories, which cover 40 acres of floor space. And we are building 50,000 cars this year.

(The only exceptions to our own manufacture are tires, lamps, magneto and one or two similar parts, which no automobile manufacturer ought to build.)

For these two reasons, and these alone, we are able to sell cars at \$885.00, \$1,290.00 and \$1,550.00 which cannot be equalled by other cars at an average of \$500.00 higher price.

We start with the raw material, chiefly bar steel and pig iron.

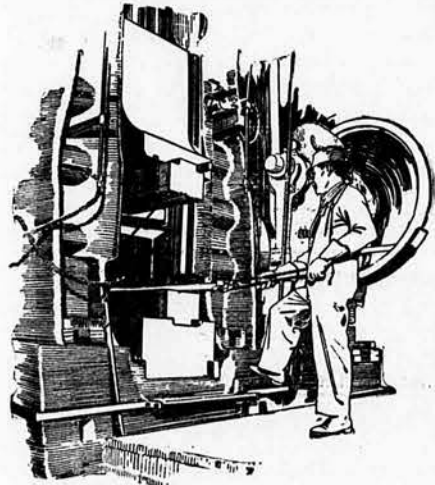
This raw material begins its long journey of many processes and many weeks of time towards the finished car, through three of four main opening channels in our factory.

1. THE FORGE SHOP. Forty great hammers working on white hot steel.

2. THE FOUNDRY. A huge building where molten pig iron is poured into moulds almost as carefully constructed as for precious metal work.

3. THE STEEL STAMPING MILL. Huge presses take steel plates of different gauge thickness and under many tons pressure stamp them into form.

4. THE HEAT TREATING PLANT. Forty deep ovens at glowing heat take every vital steel part in Studebaker cars and in from three to six separate treatments make it hard and tough.



Forging a Front Axle in 4,000 lb. Drop Forge

No man, least of all a farmer who is accustomed to tilling the soil and getting back to first principles, can stand before these immense glowing gateways of Studebaker manufacture and not be stirred with the thought that here things are genuine and what they seem. Who can see a four-ton drop-forge hammer seize a hot square bar of steel and fashion it into form with blows now gentle, now awe-inspiring, without feeling the power and skill which control such forces.

Yet first we must go one step back of this to a quiet place of study and diligent experiment—our laboratories.

Here are highly trained specialists working over a microscope or adjusting a spring-testing machine, or watching a liquid change color in the chemical laboratories. It is such a scene as you would witness in the best universities, and no university has better equipment.

Yet the word of these men who are so far removed from the din of the forge shop and stamping mill make the law of our factories.

What material we shall use they specify.

Our laboratory experts tell the Pittsburgh steel mills what kinds of iron and steel we will use for the different parts and the mills make the steel and iron as we specify.

But we go further and will not accept a single shipment until the laboratories have tested it and found that it is in accordance with our formulas.



Pouring Molten Iron in Studebaker Foundry

In other words, our laboratories tell us to the thousandth part of one per cent what our steel is made of and what it will do under any given conditions.

Let us now turn for a moment and speak of steels themselves.

You have heard and read often of Krupp, chrome, nickel, vanadium, manganese and other kinds of steel alloys. You have been told that this or that steel is "specially heat treated." Unless you were an expert these terms have been meaningless—even if you were an expert you wouldn't be real sure just which steel was best suited for each particular part unless you knew the amount and kind of strain that each particular part is subjected to.

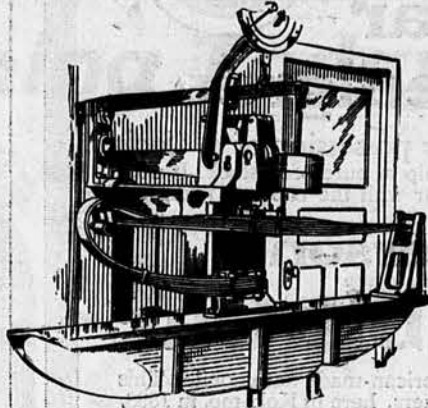
But when the Studebaker engineers design a car they know by mathematics the "strains and stresses" to which each part is to be subjected, just as a bridge-builder knows what strains or stresses will fall upon each part of his structure. The automobile engineer, however, is called upon not only to provide a part strong enough, but also to provide it light and compact enough to simplify design and keep the weight of his car down.

Remember this next time you ask a salesman the weight of his car and remember also that in the Studebaker factories the engineer works with the scientist.

Now we have already spoken of heat treating, and as heat treating finally determines the quality of all steels, we shall describe it further:

Remember that heat treating means to steel about what baking does to bread. To say "this steel is heat treated" is a good deal like saying "this bread is baked." But just as other things are important about bread, so also with steel. The kind of stuff in it, the way it is baked, the temperature, the oven, the brown it gets on the crust, all these things are important in steel as well as in bread.

The scientists in Studebaker laboratories are specialized experts in steel. They know steel as a good baker knows his bread. The baker strives to get a fine, even grain to the inside of his loaf; the steel expert under a microscope, which magnifies 1,000 diameters, studies the grain of the steel. He watches the



Spring Testing Machine which Bends and Releases Spring Many Times a Second, for Days at a Time

effects of great pressures exerted at high temperatures or the changes in structure brought about by "tempering."

In order to get just the right "temper" he chills the glowing metals in oil, water or brine as may best give him the desired result.

By varying the heat treating according to temperature and using the right kind of "tempering" he adds to or diminishes the amount of carbon, chromium, nickel or other materials in the steel by precisely the right amount for a gear, a crank shaft, an axle, or spring. The springs, for example, are "tempered" in oil and because this is a delicate process it takes from three to six operations.

Do you begin to see how thorough Studebaker manufacture is?

Steel is usually hard or soft according to the amount of carbon in it. Nickel makes it very tough and highly resistant to twisting strain. Chromium adds both to toughness and hardness.

Supposing, then, we are making an axle shaft which must turn its rear wheel over 30,000 to 100,000 miles of road in its day. It must travel a long road which knows many bumps, terrific jars, strains in mud, sand and steep grades, and it must not break. For this shaft we take the tough, resistant nickel steel and heat-treat it until it just suits the purpose.

Or we may be studying a driving gear. This must be glass-hard to resist wear. It dare not be brittle or the teeth would fly into a thousand chips. By proper heat treatments we provide for all this.

Then there is the steering knuckle which must not fail, and a thousand other parts, each of which will be subjected to a different kind of wear or strain and each of which must be unfailing in the performance of its task. So every Studebaker part is carefully studied, designed right and manufactured as carefully as if on it alone hung the honor of the Studebaker organization.

And now that the Studebaker laboratory experts have told us what steels shall be used at every point in the car, suppose we turn again to those three main channels through which the steel is admitted to Studebaker manufacture.

First, the drop-forging. A drop-forge is really the old blacksmith's forge grown to gigantic size with hammers of thousands of pounds weight. The steel comes in a long bar, which is first put in a giant shears that clip it off as neatly as the housewife snips her thread.

The bar is heated glowing hot and if it is to be a crank shaft, for example, the first forge drives it into the mere rough form of the finished piece. Let no one think this is a little thing, for the pounding produces an indescribable roar and the earth all around is shaken.

The partly formed shaft is then heated once more and another hammer takes its turn. The particles of white-hot steel are driven together as closely as particles of glass in a piece of crystal. Then a third forge takes up the work and the steel takes more and more definitely the shape it will finally bear. Yet there are 24 operations still to come on this piece before it is finished.

After the forging the shaft is stacked away for six weeks to age and let the particles of steel shrink and adjust themselves to the tremendous pounding they have received in the forge.

Later it is rough ground and then machined several times and always by Studebaker workmen in Studebaker shops—until it is close to its final shape and size.

Then it is straightened, trued, inspected and made ready for the grinding which begins to give it the velvet smoothness of the finished shaft.

Right here it is again heat treated, baked for hours and pure carbon literally roasted into the surface of it, and when it comes out the surface is a high carbon steel, very hard, and so fine grained that it will wear glass smooth on its bearing surface.

Again it is heat treated to bring out the true temper of its nickel steel core, which must be tougher than the side of a battleship.

Even now nearly a dozen operations remain before it is ready.

These consist in grinding, truing, straightening and inspecting.

The truing of the shaft to balance is almost as delicate an operation as the truing of a balance wheel of a watch. It is accomplished by placing the shaft on ball-bearing castors with knife edges and allowing it to swing free. If any part of the shaft is heavier than another it turns to the lowest point. This heavy part is ground away until at last it is finished true and even and when placed on the castors will center without movement at any point.



Truing a Studebaker Crank Shaft for Balance

Thus does the Studebaker Corporation take the most minute care that every part in Studebaker cars is true and right. We balance crank shafts to avoid vibration, we straighten and true cam shafts to insure correct timing of the valves within one one-hundredth of a second and every part of Studebaker cars bear the same intense scrutiny and skillful watchfulness. Better cars cannot be built.

Yet such are the economies of our immense and thorough-going equipment that Studebaker automobiles are far and away the biggest values the world has ever seen.

In the next issue this heart-to-heart Studebaker story will be continued in the same way, going further into the manufacture of Studebaker cars. We hope you will be looking for it.

The limits of space have not permitted us to go into many other interesting points of iron casting, steel stamping, etc., but we have told much more about these things in what we call the Studebaker Proof Book—a book designed to prove the quality of the Studebaker cars. Whatever your automobile preference, you ought to have this book. It is free—send for it on the coupon below.

THREE GREAT CARS

Studebaker "25" Touring Car, \$885

5 passenger—Gas starter

Studebaker "35" Touring Car, \$1290

6 passenger—electric lights, electric self-starter

Studebaker "Six" Touring Car, \$1550

6 passenger—electric lights, electric self-starter

All prices; completely equipped f.o.b. Detroit.

The Studebaker Corporation, Detroit, Mich.

TEAR OFF HERE
I am interested. Please send me Studebaker Proof Book.
Name _____
Address _____
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The Car With a Pedigree

There is the same pride in the possession of a "Jack Rabbit" car that there is in the ownership of pure-bred stock. It's the most famous of all automobiles—the car with the choicest pedigree.

The Apperson Jack Rabbit Car

is the direct descendant of the first American-made automobile. This first car was built by the Apperson Brothers, here in Kokomo, in 1893.

While other cars were yet crude and unreliable, the Apperson Brothers made their car reliable and roadworthy. Apperson-made cars have always been

Famous for Durability

Some of these cars are still in use after a service of 17, 18 and 19 years. The average age of the 17,000 cars already in use is 8 years. No "Jack Rabbit" has ever worn out. No other car can approach this record.

Lowest Upkeep

The Apperson is the lifetime car—20 years of proof back of it—20 years or longer of service in it. It's the cheapest car to maintain, too. Easy on tires, low in fuel cost. Almost no expense for mechanical upkeep.

The "Jack Rabbit" is the most satisfying car to own. Powerful, beautiful, comfortable—a real car in every way. Write for catalog today. NOW.

Electric Self-Starter and Electric Lighting Furnished if Desired

Apperson Bros. Automobile Co.

321 Main St., Kokomo, Indiana



AM FOR THE MAN WHO HAS A TRULY GOOD CAR



(12)



Plow Earlier in the Spring

The Caterpillar will plow in early spring or late fall, whenever plows can be used. It will work in ground in which a horse would mire, and pull its plows through "pot holes" without hesitation. The Caterpillar runs on steel tracks which it lays and picks up as it goes. It has no wheels to slip. The Caterpillar can be used on any land at any time for plowing, packing, dragging, pulverizing, seeding. It does not pack the soil. It is used for clearing land (pulling trees and stumps) on the largest contracting job in the world, New York's Catskill Aqueduct.

HOLT CATERPILLAR TRACTOR

(Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

The long wide tracks give the Caterpillar enormous pulling power, yet the pressure per square inch is less than that of a horse. Said the Nelson Bros., of Hallock, Minn.

"We plowed 160 acres of heavy gumbo soil and plowed 40 acres of meadow. The prairie sod we broke was very heavy and wet and would have been impossible to break with horses as they would have mired in the low places, but the Caterpillar traveled right along at 2 1/2 miles per hour with the ten bottoms as easy as though it had had no plow affixed to it at all."

Send for Catalog F-16

When you know the principle on which the Caterpillar works, you'll see why the condition of the soil makes no difference to it and how much cheaper and quicker it will do your farm work.

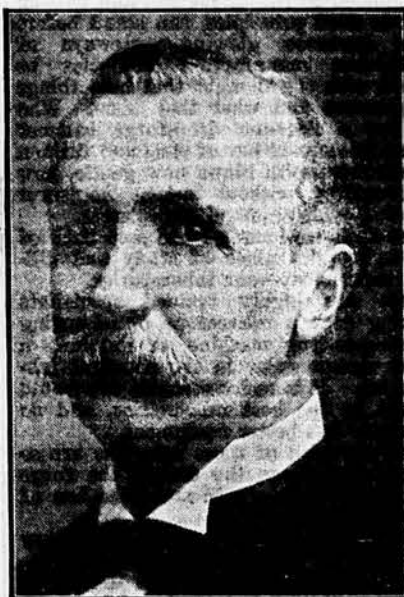
HOLT CATERPILLAR CO.
60 Church Street, New York
Factory, Peoria, Ill.

Caterpillar plowing, packing and harrowing at Mitchell, S. D.

Fitting Birds For Show

By THOMAS OWEN, Poultry Editor, Kansas Farmer

PREPARATIONS should commence several weeks before the show. In conditioning a bird the first requisite is perfect health. No use fooling with a sick chicken and trying to get him in show condition. Look the birds over carefully and see that they have no disqualifications, for all your care and



THOMAS OWEN, PRESIDENT KANSAS STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION

labor will be a waste of time if you send a disqualified bird to the show. It is surprising how many disqualified birds appear at poultry shows, and even the state show is not exempt from them. At least a dozen birds were disqualified at the last state show. Feathers on the legs and between the toes disqualified many a bird, and side sprigs on the comb barred many others. Take a Standard in your hand and read the disqualifications of your breed of fowls, then look over the bird carefully and see that he is free from all such, and you will not have the mortification of knowing that one of your birds was disqualified.

If there are any broken feathers on the bird they should be removed at least two months before the show, so that they may have time to grow again before show time. Prominent judges have often told us that western breeders had as good if not better birds than the most noted of the eastern breeders, but that we were deficient in conditioning the birds. Show birds should be penned up for weeks before the show, with plenty of bright, clean straw for them to scratch in. This cleans and brightens their legs and toes wonderfully. They should be handled frequently, so as to be as tame as possible. The fowls can be made to pose so as to give the judge the best possible view of them. They should be placed in exhibition coops for a week or two before show time, so as to get accustomed to small quarters, and the owner should handle and manipulate them frequently. If the fowl is deficient in Standard weight, feed a good warm mash once a day with a little sweetening in it, and give a small quantity of lean beef scraps. This mash should be in addition to their grain rations. Too much meat has a tendency to abnormally enlarge the comb. Beef or mutton tallow mixed with corn meal or coarse wheat flour and moistened with milk, will make a fowl take on flesh rapidly. Crushed charcoal and grit should be before the fowls at all times, so as to prevent indigestion and preserve health. Sunflower seeds will impart a gloss to the plumage, so will oil cake meal.

All exhibition birds should be washed before they are taken to the show room. Not only the white birds, but the colored ones as well, are better for a good bath. It fluffs the plumage and makes it bright and lustrous. A badly washed bird, however, is worse than one not washed at all. As a rule too much soap is left in the plumage; they are not rinsed enough. A woman ought to undertake this job, for a man, as a rule, is a failure at it. Some say this is too much trouble and they prefer taking their birds in a natural state. It is not a natural state to be dirty, but the reverse. We have often heard exhibitors say, "We just picked the birds up, just as they ran in the poultry yard," and it was evident that they spoke the truth, for the birds were never in the running in the show room, though they might have been in their yards. One that will not take the trouble to clean and primp

his birds will never win in a big show. After the birds are washed it is well to look for foul feathers in the plumage, for they will come, even in the best regulated families. Some people are too conscientious to pluck foul feathers. If they are, they had better keep the birds that have them at home, for the other fellow is not at all concerned about a conscience, and has his birds stripped of all extraneous feathers. We are not advising anybody to ignore their consciences and become fakers, for we do not consider the plucking of a few feathers to come under the head of faking. It is not like cutting off a side sprig or pulling feathers from the legs or toes and putting up the hole. These latter are disqualifications, the other a matter of a cut or two. To brighten the legs and toes, anoint with sweet oil and pick out all the dirt that is in the scales of the legs. A difference of a sixteenth of a point often decides the matter of a winner and a loser at a show, and it pays to do everything possible to make the bird look as good as possible.

When you have your birds in as presentable a shape as possible, you are ready to read the rules in the premium list of the show where you intend to exhibit. Read them over carefully, and live up to them. If the rules say the entries are to close at a certain date, be sure that you get yours to the secretary on time. No one knows how the late comers hamper the secretary in his work. The proper thing for the secretary to do, when the entries are not on time, is to shut out all the delinquents. But so many are delinquent, even at a state show, that half the exhibitors would be debarred from competition if the rules were rigidly adhered to. The same proportion of heedlessness seems to hold now as in the days of Christ, when there were five wise virgins and five foolish ones. Fifty per cent were on time at the marriage feast, but the other 50 per cent were too late and were locked out. And these tardy ones are not all amateurs, but many of them are old timers and ought to know better. One of these days they will find out that St. Peter will not be as lenient with them as the secretary of a poultry show. Another thing, be sure and have the correct numbers of your marking bands on the entry blank. Don't say, as a good many do, that you will send the numbers later, or bring them with you when you come to the show room. This neglect causes a great amount of trouble for the secretary and often retards a judge in his work. Be sure you always send the money for entries, and do not say, as some did at the last state show, that they will bring the money with them when they come to the show. This demoralizes the secretary's work, and requires lots of unnecessary checking. Put the number of birds and the number of their marking bands on a tag, on the shipping coop, and it will help the secretary, superintendent, and the judges.

After coming to the show room, try and be satisfied with the position wherein the superintendent places your birds. Don't go around complaining that your birds are not in as good a position as somebody else's. The superintendent has to think about arranging the show into different classes and he cannot give every one the front row. If every one was in the front row, there would be no show to speak of, for 99 per cent of the show room would be vacant. Even at the Forum, which is the best lighted of all show rooms, with no dark corners, some complained of the positions assigned to them.

After you get to the show room, don't interfere with the judges' work, and don't show him your birds before the judging has commenced. Keep aloof from him. And by all means, if you are defeated, be a good loser. Don't go around denouncing the judge as incompetent. If you cannot stand defeat, the show room is no place for you. There are only five first premium prizes in a class, and the class oftentimes contains 200 specimens, hence there must necessarily be a large proportion of losers. If you are among them, make the best of it, and resolve within your own mind that you will be on hand next year with better birds and a firm determination to win the blue ribbon.

The judge is supposed to know his business, is paid a good round price for his expert knowledge, and is presumed to be unbiased in his judgment. You yourself are a biased person—biased in favor of your own birds. A case in point at our last state show: A cock

(Continued on page 19.)

The **POWER** behind the **PROFITS** of Successful Farming Today!



The BIG FOUR is the power behind BIG PROFITS

It furnishes you with the *surplus* power you often need to do a great amount of work in a very short space of time, thus taking every possible advantage of weather conditions.

With the BIG FOUR you can plow, pack, drill and drag at *one operation*, (ordinarily the work of 30 horses and 10 men) putting your crops in *right behind the plows*, when the soil is soft and moist, aiding earlier germination.

You can work the BIG FOUR day and night, if necessary, for it can work 24 hours a day just as well as 8 or 10, making your seeding a matter of *hours* instead of *weeks*. Mr. E. F. Luebke,

Valley County, Mont., broke, packed and drilled 100 acres in three days and nights with his BIG FOUR "30."

The BIG FOUR enables you to plow *deeper*, utilizing the rich sub-soil, now seldom touched, to increase your yields. Mr. J. A. McMillan, of Crookston, Minn., who farms with a BIG FOUR, says his wheat threshed out *more than double* per acre than his neighbors, who farm exactly the same kind of land with horses.

With the BIG FOUR you can harvest your grain 100 acres or more per day, before half your crop is lost through delay. You can furnish your own power for threshing, at a cost of 2 to 3 cents a bushel. You can run *all* the machinery on your farm at *least cost*.

The Big Four "30"

The BIG FOUR "30" is the most economical, most efficient, most reliable farm power in use today. No farmer who has ever used the BIG FOUR or seen it work, will have any other. You are not buying an experiment when you buy the BIG FOUR—its long record of results has *established* its efficiency and economy!

The BIG FOUR was the *first* successful farm tractor. It is still the first. It is the first to utilize the efficient, continuous power stream of the four-cylinder principle. Its mammoth 96-inch drive wheels give it tractive power far greater than any other tractor of equal weight and rating, and enable it to work in soft ground better than any other tractor.

SOLD ON APPROVAL!

It must make good on *your* farm, on your test, before you pay out a cent. It has a self-steering device, possessed by no other tractor, that steers in plowing better than can be done by hand—saving one man's wages and costing you not one penny extra. "Thursday, my boy plowed 52½ acres with the BIG FOUR"—Ole H. Bang, Oslo, Minn.

**SOLD ON APPROVAL
Steers Self, Saves One Man.
First Four-Cylinder Tractor.
Uses Kerosene, Gasoline, Etc.
Most Power at Lowest Cost.**

The BIG FOUR uses kerosene, gasoline, benzine, naphtha, distillate, or alcohol with unequalled efficiency and economy.

The horse no longer has a place in economical farming. His limitations, his uncertainty, his enormous cost compared to his productiveness, have finally and for all time rung down the curtain on his usefulness to the scientific farmer of today.

The BIG FOUR "30" is the one *biggest* unit—the one greatest asset—in modern farm economics—the very cornerstone of the foundation of greater farm profits.

The BIG FOUR "30" is the *first step* for any farmer to take who has determined to abandon expensive, uncertain, hit-and-miss methods and to get the benefits of the increased yields, better quality of crops, and larger profits his land is capable of producing.

Don't make any mistake. *Investigate* the BIG FOUR "30." It will stand the test. Write us **NOW** for the BIG FOUR BOOK.

Emerson-Brantingham Implement Co., 311 Iron Street, Rockford, Ill.

(INCORPORATED)

28869

LARGEST LINE OF FARM MACHINERY IN THE WORLD
Plows, Harrows, Pulverizers, Listers, Spreaders, Planters, Drills, Cultivators,
Mowers, Hay Tools, Baling Presses, Corn Shellers, Gas Engines, Farm Tractors,
Steam Traction Engines, Threshing Machines, Road Rollers, Wagons and Vehicles.

The Ozark farmer is making 5c a lb. profit from pork—are you?



No. 5.—The Ozark farmer enjoys an ideal climate for stock, free from malaria; where sickness is reduced to the minimum; where the purest of running water, fine drainage, mild winters, cool summers and the altitude, keep stock unusually free from the scourges which so often visit other sections.

James F. Crone, near Mountain Grove, spent \$32 for hogs a little more than a year ago, and from that investment has sold pork to the value of more than \$600; besides having meat for his family and 42 head on hand.

And think of the advantage in the Ozarks for dairying! Results speak louder than anything: E. T. Shelman of Greene County, sold \$1232 worth of cream and butter in a year from 12 cows; T. P. Emmons of Oregon County, sold \$2,054 worth of milk from 20 cows; G. F. Holloway, who makes \$10 per month per cow (and gets 65 bushels of corn per acre), says: "I find this country the best for farming and dairying, and I have been in nearly every State in the Union."

Even if you had to pay the same price for land in the Ozarks that is asked elsewhere, you could make greater returns from your investment there; but realize that right now you can get good land at \$12 to \$25 per acre. All in all, it's a proposition that ought to make any man want to know more about it now.

THERE are five reasons why Ozark farmers get 5 cents a pound profit from pork—and they are the same reasons why stock raising of any kind in the Ozarks is so much more profitable than in other sections.

No. 1.—The Ozark farmer has good grazing from April 1st to January 1st—nine full months. Only 3 months of winter (mild at that)—no long expensive winter feeding and very little shelter needed.

No. 2.—The Ozark farmer can produce pork at 2 to 2½ cents per pound on cowpeas, alfalfa, peanuts, etc., which grow so well on these Ozark soils—only a little corn needed a few weeks before marketing, to make the flesh firm.

No. 3.—The Ozark farmer's city markets are so close by, that the net price offered him at his local market is greater than would be offered where the hogs would have to be shipped a greater distance.

No. 4.—The Ozark farmer is offered the highest prices prevailing anywhere—by the dealers in Kansas City, St. Louis and Memphis (price now around 8 cents).

A free book for you!

It's not the kind you can pick up anywhere. Double sized pages, 75 actual photo pictures of farms—some in full color. Written by a man who knows farming. Takes up the Ozark sections, county by county, and describes the farming conditions there. Also tells actual experiences of Ozark farmers. I haven't many copies of this book on hand; please drop me a postal to-day for your free copy.



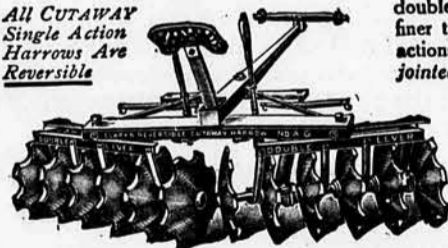
A. HILTON, General Passenger Agent, 1503 Frisco Building, St. Louis, Mo.



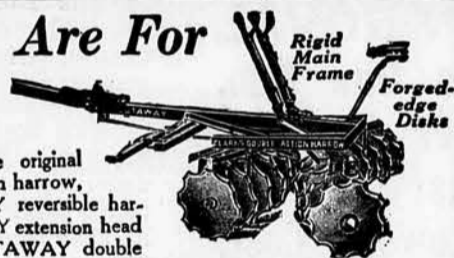
These Harrows Are For Intensive Tillage

Remember, the CUTAWAY disk is the original "cutaway"; the CUTAWAY double action harrow, the original double action; the CUTAWAY reversible harrow, the original reversible; the CUTAWAY extension head harrow, the original extension head. CUTAWAY double action harrows have all four of their gangs compactly hung on one rigid main frame, which is the secret of successful double action harrows. That is one reason why

All CUTAWAY Single Action Harrows Are Reversible



Cutaway Harrow Co. 986 Main Street, Higganum, Conn. Makers of the original CLARK "Cutaway" implements



Cutaway CLARKS

double action harrows grind and pulverize the soil finer than other harrows. CUTAWAY double actions are all equipped with the detachable jointed tongue, which can be removed or replaced in one minute, making the harrow into either a tongue or tongueless machine as desired. Both the single action and the double action are made with extension heads for orchard work, and can be closed for regular field work. They are equipped with the famous CLARK cutlery steel disks, forged sharp. Ask your dealer to show you CUTAWAY implements. If he can't, write us. Ask for new 48-page book, "The Soil and Intensive Tillage."

FARM TURKEY CULTURE

By C. W. PERKINS, Newton, Kan.

HAVING had twelve years' experience in turkey culture, I believe it to be one of the most profitable side issues any farmer can have. My flock at this time consists of about thirty breeders and are the very best quality I can get.

In the spring of the year my hens are provided with barrels laid down in the fence corners in which they lay. The laying season generally commences the first of March, but this depends on the weather. Each nest, after being carefully prepared, is provided with a china nest egg, and I seldom have any trouble in getting the hens adapted to this kind of nests. I change the bedding in nests often and sprinkle well with powder to keep down the lice, which otherwise would soon drive the hens from their nests. I gather the eggs every night and place them under chicken hens for incubation.

In preparing the nest to set the eggs, first fill the bottom of nest well with moist earth, then make nest of straw or hay on top. Be sure and rid hen of lice before setting and if lice appear at any time while hen is setting, the nest should be rearranged with new material and hen again rid of lice. Never be content with just sprinkling the eggs with insect powder, as this is not sufficient and will only cause your hens to be very restless and sometimes leave her nest. Eggs should be moistened at least twice during incubation.

The first turkey hens will become broody about the time the young turks begin to hatch. After she has set a few days, I place her in a large coop and slip about fifteen little turks in with her. She will mother them just the same as if she had hatched them herself. After a few days confinement, I turn them loose in an alfalfa field to make their own living, and sometimes never see them again until the frost flies, when they never fail to come home. The more a turkey is allowed to rustle and get its natural feed the healthier and more vigorous it will be. A turkey may be raised in confinement by careful management, but the free range bird will grow to be much larger and have far more brilliant plumage. In confinement lice are very destructive to turkeys. Lice may be destroyed by using a limited amount of fresh lard which is much better than insect powder. Powder is very injurious to young turkeys when used in excess and they are allowed to inhale the fumes which arise from it.

Great care should be taken to not over-feed the young turkeys, as over-feed is worse than no feed at all. Start the young turkeys on a light diet of hard boiled eggs not sooner than forty-eight hours after hatching. Gradually change the diet to heavier feeds, such as cracked oats and wheat in sparing amounts.

Never feed corn if possible to prevent it. Corn is too fattening and causes liver and bowel trouble, which is known in its advanced stages as "Blackhead." The head always turns dark or yellow before death. Blackhead is sure death to a turkey of any age and generally does its work before you are aware that there is anything wrong with your bird, although may hang on for many days and even months. The liver of a bird thus affected is covered with red blotches or ulcers and the pores badly closed. This disease, after the first few weeks, is most common in the fall, when the young turkeys come in from the fields and take on flesh too fast by eating grain, not having the necessary insect ration. I have never found anything but a temporary relief for this disease, and the only safe way is to avoid the cause.

Care should be taken to select thrifty breeding stock. A thrifty cockerel may be used with old hens but it is always best to use an older male with pullets. The best is always the cheapest. It always pays to use a pure bred male even though your females are the poorest of scrubs. I have often heard the remark, "I cannot afford to pay five or ten dollars for a pure bred male to put with my scrub hens, when I am only raising turkeys for the market." Let me figure with you a little. One pure bred tom is sufficient for at least ten hens. Each hen should raise to maturity at least ten young turkeys, and she may do much better than this, as I have had a single hen lay ninety eggs in one season. If you cannot raise one turkey to maturity from every two eggs, something is wrong. If your ten hens raise ten turkeys each to maturity, you will have a flock of one hundred young birds. These birds at market age will average at least five pounds each heavier than

if they were sired by a scrub male. This would mean an increased weight of 500 pounds on your flock of young birds. These birds will bring you at least fifteen cents per pound on the market, which would net you seventy-five dollars over what they would have brought you if you had not used a pure bred male.

These figures are much smaller than they should be, but I wish to be square with you and I would like to have each reader answer these question in his own mind: Are these figures not within the bounds of reason? If so, can you afford to use a "scrub" male at any price? Where can you get better returns for your money than these figures show you a pure bred male will bring you?

To you who are raising turkeys for show purposes and expect to get prize winners by using a pure-bred male with inferior hens, thereby breeding up your flock, I wish to give a few secrets on which largely depends your success. It does not pay to use inferior hens with a pure bred tom when breeding for show purposes. You will find without an exception, that your pullets will take after your old hens and resemble them very much in every way. Your cockerels will resemble their sire very much and will be a pride to you. How long would it take you to breed up your flock from inferior hens when the pullets keep inheriting the likeness of their mothers from year to year?

In selecting your breeding stock where male and females are pure bred, great care should be taken to throw out inferior points as they will breed out very prominently. Remember the male is half your flock and you cannot pay too much for him if he is what he should be. In marketing your turkeys for breeding purposes do not claim them to be what they are not, and you will soon have a market that will demand far more birds than you can raise.

Buff Orpington Ducks.

These birds seem to be the latest addition to the long list of useful domestic fowls. They are not, as so many have believed, "just the best kind of Indian Runner." In color the best specimens are an even buff in almost all sections except in the head of the male, which is darker. They should be free from penciling, but few of them are entirely so.

In disposition these ducks contrast sharply with runners, as they are quiet and comparatively noiseless. In size and form they are plump and heavy, being good table fowls.

In egg production they occupy a conspicuous place in the front rank.—C. A. HALL, Fredonia, Kan.

Soldier Takes Up Poultry Study.

A few years ago a soldier of Fort Riley—an Italian—became interested in the study of poultry. He wrote to the Agricultural College for information. Later he took a correspondence course in poultry, and for two years has been a student at the college. Now he intends to complete a course in agriculture and go upon a farm among the Italians in southeastern Kansas with the idea of helping many to change from the mines to horticulture or other departments of that business.

White Holland Turkeys.

In both animal and plant life we find example of what may be termed "nature's touch-me-nots." All birds whose color—that of earth, dead leaves or dry grass—enables them to conceal themselves literally before your very eyes, belong to this class of creatures.

This is not true with white turkeys. Their stately forms and lack of color markings make them at once the most conspicuous objects about the premises; and they seem to know by instinct that they must live in the open.

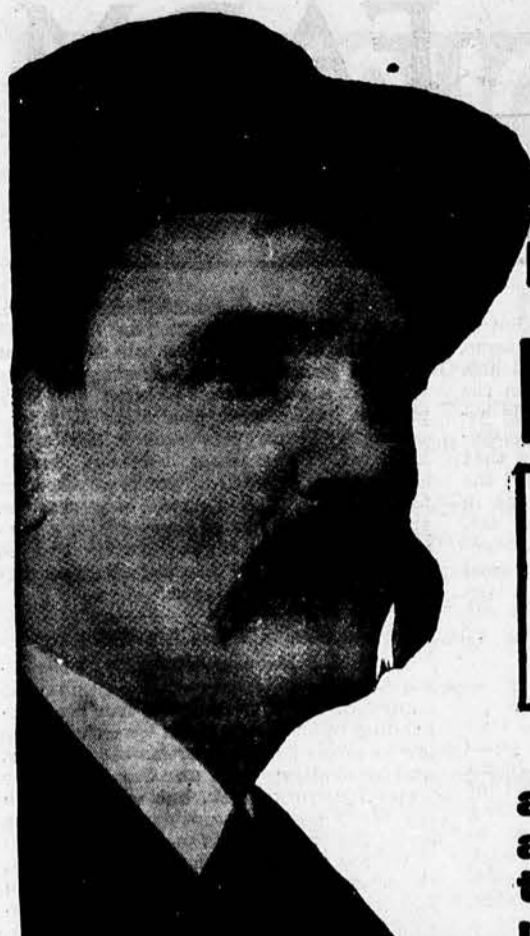
The writer owns a White Holland tom that has never roamed to a distance of twenty-five rods from the tree on which he roosts. Full of life and vigor, he was easily the dominant force of the whole flock during the summer of 1912, but he led his charges not astray.

As to size, the better strain of White Hollands are a very close second to the bronze. I now have pullets seven months old that weigh from 15½ to 17 pounds; while my male birds, both old and young, compare favorably with the best bronze. In fact, the ancestors of the birds that I recently acquired, won at such places as the Royal, specials for being the heaviest birds shown.—C. A. HALL, Fredonia, Kan.

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How It Is Made

Case—clear California redwood—powder-dry, without check, warp or knot in a thousand feet of it—no odor—heat and moisture do not affect it. Covered with first grade genuine asbestos, then covered with handsome galvanized sheet metal—making it the strongest, most substantial and most practical incubator case ever constructed. Made the same all over, top, bottom, sides and all—not skimped on the bottom.

Johnson's patented heating system is so simple that folks are surprised it wasn't thought of sooner. Heated water is discharged into main pipes at end opposite lamp—pipes made just the right size so that every part of the egg tray gets

the same even degree of heat. Tank made of pure, heavy copper with crimped joints that don't leak—tested 30 pounds to square inch to keep defective tanks from leaving factory.

Regulator that makes all others look complicated and unreliable. Double wafer—out of the way when moving trays. Single adjusting nut sets it. When once right it stays right. No levers, or other "do-dads" to bind and get out of order or spoil the hatch. Top of incubator is clear—can use it to rest trays on when turning eggs.

I use the Edward Miller Sun-Hinge Burner because I have never made a better one and no one else has. Don't let any "special" burner influence you. I also use absolutely the most accurate thermometer made. It is guaranteed by the manufacturers and by me. I have seen cheaper thermometers that were wrong as much as seven degrees. That's why I make sure of accuracy by using the best. A good lamp and good thermometer cost more but they mean success and success is worth the slight extra cost.

Every part of the Old Trusty is made in the most careful way, of the best materials. Honest all through—just as Abraham Lincoln would make it if he were my partner in business. We make good machines and tell the truth about them even if we don't know how to use flowery language. Don't you want the Old Trusty Book? Be sure to mail postal card now.

It's a Book that Will Help You—Tells Real Facts—Contains No Theories

Johnson landed in Clay Center with 65c in his pocket. Went to work in a mill for \$1.50 per day. Made incubators in spare time in boiler room. Old Trusty was a big success from the beginning. Neighbors all wanted it. Johnson smashed a lot of old ideas by practical, sensible demonstrations. Soon made artificial hatching popular and easy for everybody. Kept quality up and price down always. The facts are all told in the book. It is written in a simple way—easy to read and easy to understand. It tells how the Old Trusty is made and why it is made that way. It shows you a lot of ways to save money, and prevent trouble. It tells how to make a success right from the start without experimenting. It is plain and honest throughout. Shows hundreds of actual photographs sent in by owners of Old Trusty incubators—gives their names and addresses so you can write to them. Contains no guesses or theories. Every page is a sane, sensible sermon that will make you a better poultry raiser. You ought to read the Old Trusty Book. It is sent free to all who write for it. If you don't order an Old Trusty it won't make me feel bad. But nine out of twelve people who ask for my book buy the Old Trusty. That's because they are convinced of Old Trusty supremacy and I let them prove it at my risk.

On this page you will find some reasons why the Old Trusty is such a good incubator and why it costs you less than \$10. But write me that postal now and I will send you all the reasons. When you get the book—if you read it and say it didn't help you—return it and I will pay you the postage and for your time. Address

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The West Virginia Farmer to whom we sold this Indiana Silo is now feeding 47 head of cattle where he formerly fed only 17 head. No more land under cultivation, no more crops planted, no more feed bought,—but the corn goes three times as far because cobs, leaves and stalks all go into his animals instead of into waste. Twenty-five thousand other farmers have found that the

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is the biggest money maker on the farm because it enables them to get 100% food value out of their corn crops and to have fresh, succulent feed all year round at less cost than dry feed.

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Remember you don't need cash to buy an Indiana Silo—it buys itself.

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between a Rock Island "C.T.X." Universal and the commonplace kind of plow. They cost about the same. But remember, the "C.T.X." Universal means "fat" crops, while the common plow is apt to mean "skinny" crops.

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Those innocent-looking air spaces left between topsoil and subsoil when plowing have been costing the American farmer MORE THAN ALL OBNOXIOUS WEEDS, BUGS, PESTS, SCALES AND PARASITES COMBINED. Air spaces completely cut off the water supply from below and cause crops to start withering and drying up the minute a hot, dry spell comes.

Get a plow that doesn't LEAVE any air spaces—the Rock Island "C.T.X." Universal.

Note the peculiar, corkscrew shape of this plow bottom. (Picture A.) The arrow shows how dirt travels—backward and DOWNWARD, not backward and UPWARD as in the ordinary plow. (Picture B.)

The Rock Island Universal doesn't spill any dirt into the furrow; turns the slice clear over, without crimping. Lays it flat and smooth, at the same time pulverizing it thoroughly and burying all trash. Topsoil lies right against subsoil—doesn't leave fatal air spaces. Water comes up from below, just like kerosene comes up your lamp wick. It feeds the crop in dry weather.

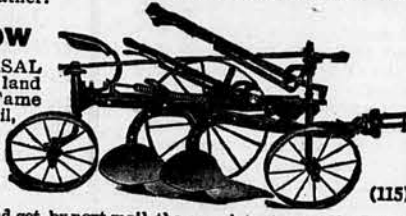
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THE FARM



Appreciation of the Silo.

I want to express my appreciation of the silo article in your January 4 issue. I am quite sure that the silos which have been built on Kansas farms in the last few years will prove a valuable asset, when applied judiciously, and especially so in the dairy, from the fact that silage proves itself invaluable for the young and growing stock, as well as in the production of milk and butter fat. I am also convinced of the beef producing qualities of silage and hope the good work will continue to go on. The silage feeder will get higher values out of the mill feed he buys—especially so of wheat.—E. S. ENGLE, Abilene, Kan.

Whitewash for Poultry House.

Subscriber C. H. A., Esbon, Kan., asks for recipe for good whitewash for poultry house. This recipe will be found satisfactory: "Take a half bushel of unslacked lime, slake it with boiling water, cover it during the process to keep in steam, strain the liquid through a fine sieve and add to it a peck of salt, previously dissolved in warm water, three pints of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir well and let stand a few days, covering as nearly air-tight as possible. It can be colored by adding ochre, lamp black, ground keel or bluing to suit. The poultry house should be often treated to a good coat of disinfectant.

Permanent Pasture for Northwest.

B. M. B., Kensington, Kan., says he has two acres of creek bottom land which occasionally overflows and which he desires to get into a permanent pasture. He has tried bluegrass but it does not withstand the hot and dry seasons and rarely provides satisfactory pasture through the middle of the summer. He wants to know to what we recommend seeding this tract.

The land being bottom land and in all probability favorable to the growth of alfalfa, we recommend the seeding of 16 pounds of Bromus inermis, which is commonly known as brome grass, and 6 pounds of alfalfa seed per acre. Overflowing is damaging to alfalfa. Inasmuch as this land overflows only occasionally, the chances are that our subscriber would get several seasons of good pasture from the alfalfa in this combination, and as the alfalfa disappears the Bromus inermis will take its place.

A mixture of Bromus inermis 10 pounds, orchard grass 12 pounds, would give permanent pasture, we think, but not so all around satisfactory as the alfalfa with the Bromus inermis.

More About Re-Storing Silage.

Subscriber J. J. R., Crestline, Kan. Same was last week advised in KANSAS FARMER that in our judgment he could not safely move 50 tons of silage from one silo for storage in another. Ours was a conservative view and intending to make him cautious on a deal that would involve considerable money. We are still of the opinion that our advice as given in our issue of January 25 was good. We submitted the question, however, to each of two silage specialists, and here are their views:

Prof. O. E. Reed, Kansas Agricultural College, writes: "In regard to your question as to the feasibility of moving silage from one silo to another, will say that I have never had any experience along this line, and I have never known of an instance where it was done. I do not believe this can be done without having the silage deteriorate in quality, but if it were hauled during the cold weather and thoroughly tramped, it might keep in fairly good shape. In cold weather I believe he can successfully handle the silage by following your recommendation of hauling sufficient amounts to run him two or three days."

Prof. A. L. Malcher, formerly dairyman Nebraska Agricultural College, writes: "I am not familiar with any experiments or investigations dealing with the subject of moving silage from one silo to another after it has gone through the curing process. I would think that this could be done. It would

however change the condition of the silage slightly. I have observed that after silage is exposed to the air for a few days it goes through a heating process which is a sort of repetition of the first process. Of course, the more it is exposed to the air, the more it will spoil. However, if the silage is moved rapidly and packed tightly, it would go through the second heat and would only spoil on the surface. This of course is my personal conception of the matter and is not based on any investigation or experiment in such a case."

Stock Water Supply.

L. C. N., Nevarre, Kan., writes asking how he can arrange for a permanent supply of stock water. He has been depending upon ponds made by damming the draws in his pasture, for his stock water, and a shallow well at the barn for water for work stock, but which well in dry spells goes dry and during the same spells the ponds in his pasture are dry.

We are not favorable to depending upon ponds for stock water, especially in localities where such supply is not absolutely necessary. These ponds soon become filthy and the water warm and during the time of year when stock needs pure water in largest quantities they furnish the poorest supply. We are satisfied the use of ponds for water supply is responsible for many of the ills of our live stock and for its lack of thrift during hot weather.

We cannot conceive of a farm well equipped for live stock without a dependable supply of pure water. Where there is no running water the only available source becomes that from a deep well. We know personally of the water conditions in that section from which this subscriber writes. We know that there are hundreds of deep and unfailing wells in his section and recommend to him that he at once drill a well sufficiently deep to get the supply of water he needs so badly. Seventy-five to eighty feet generally speaking, will get this supply in his section.

We recommend his erecting a windmill over this well, the windmill to do the pumping when the wind blows. He should have a gasoline engine rig on the farm and in such shape that when the wind does not blow he will be able to attach the engine to the pump and whether the wind blows or not be able to furnish pure water to his stock. The need for the gasoline engine for pumping may be averted to some extent by supplying storage facilities. Storage arrangements are usually expensive to construct and are likewise expensive to maintain. Outside of a storage sufficient to supply the water system for the farm residence we do not believe much in supply to guard against shortage of stock water. Most frequently the supply will not be adequate and when exhausted the farmer is confronted with the same situation as though he had none. Therefore, as the best possible surety for furnishing the live stock with the water it needs, a deep, unfailing well is the first essential, and the second is that of a gas engine which will do the pumping regardless of wind or other weather conditions.

Reader's View on Poultry Number.

It is with great satisfaction that I know KANSAS FARMER is arranging to publish a poultry number February 1. The poultry raisers of KANSAS FARMER'S constituency, embracing many states, are certainly to be congratulated, and are under a lasting obligation to the publishers of the "Old Reliable" for the very useful hints, the valuable knowledge and ideas given by the various contributors to a special poultry number.

There is much to be gained by both the reading public and the publishers. It enhances the value of the paper, and the readers are not slow to recognize the fact, and often say that a number of this kind is worth a year's subscription.

It is pleasing to know that for some years now the poultry special has been an annual and sometimes semi-annual occurrence, and the poultry industry of the country has been immensely benefited thereby.—S. S. JACKSON, Baldwin, Kan.

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Subscribers' Views—and Ours.
J. H. Bridgeport, Kan., writes: "In a recent issue you ask for opinions on the farm adviser question. I say it would be just as sensible to appoint a business adviser—in fact more so—as there are many more failures among business men in the towns than among farmers. I don't believe this demand for the farm adviser comes from the farmer, but from those who are looking for an easy berth without physical labor attached and pay to the amount of \$100 to \$150 per month.

"The land boomers are in favor of the farm adviser because they want their vicinities advertised. If there should be an exceptional yield on a five-acre field in some draw, this surely would be advertised and the land boomers helped.

"There is nothing to the co-operative feature. We tried that when we were advised to sell eggs direct to the wholesale buyer. This method of marketing eggs was made much of a couple of years ago. No farmer sells eggs that way now. Several firms were tried, but no replies were ever received.

"We have plenty of boomers now without hiring any more. There is no trade or business that is so hampered with wind artists as the farmers of Kansas are today."

Practically all lines of business have their advisers, or efficiency experts, as they are more commonly called. This is generally true of all large businesses. In such lines the efficiency expert has become as necessary as the machinery in the shops.

The farmers of Kansas need not worry about farm advisers being forced on to them. We will never in this state have a single county farm adviser unless the farmers of the particular community manifest an interest and demand such adviser. It will not be our purpose to at this time set forth the advantages of the adviser as those advantages occur to us or to other well meaning people who are in favor of the adviser.

KANSAS FARMER has already printed much on this subject. What we have said has not been written with a view to forcing the adviser idea upon the farmers of Kansas. It has been intended as informative—pointing to the hundreds of ways in which the farmers of every county could be helped by the right sort of man. So far we have printed nothing so valuable along this

line as the article by P. H. Ross, the Leavenworth County adviser, which appears in our January 4 issue. We recommend to this subscriber that he look up this issue and read this article and that he also look up other issues of KANSAS FARMER and carefully read again everything we have said on this subject.

The Kansas Agricultural College is not boosting the farm adviser idea. That institution believes in the plan and is recommending the county adviser and is giving all the information possible in support of their recommendation, but that institution will in no respect be responsible for forcing an adviser upon the people of any county. When the people of a county get ready for an adviser the agricultural college will assume the responsibility of organizing that county along lines which are most likely to result in success and will select for the county a man who is competent to administer the service expected of him. The authorities of the Kansas Agricultural College realize probably more than anyone else that the success of the adviser plan will depend almost wholly upon the ability of the adviser selected. The county adviser idea cannot be carried out more rapidly than competent farm advisers are available.

Real estate dealers are not more interested in the farm adviser than are the bankers or any other good citizen who is not a farmer. Real estate men deal in lands. The more successful the farming methods employed in a particular community, the more valuable the lands, the greater will be the demand for those lands. Grant that the land man does have a selfish interest in the farm adviser plan. He cannot realize any advantages therefrom except as the farmer may be benefited. The farmer is the first man to receive the benefits of such an adviser. The purpose of the banker may be selfish. The banker cannot prosper as a result of better farming until the farmer himself has prospered and has more money to deposit with the banker.

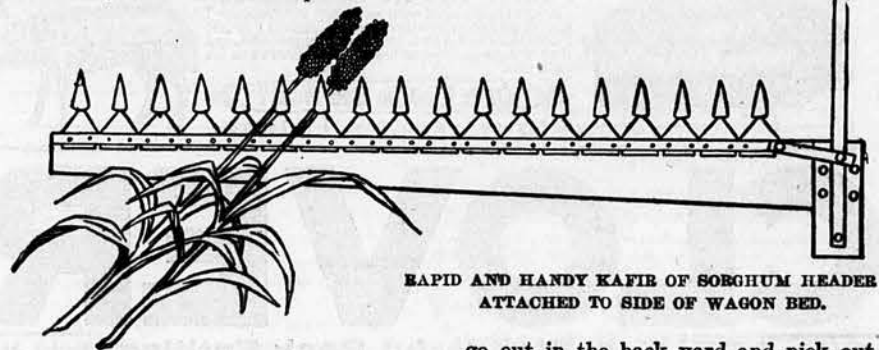
Our subscriber's statement is not an argument against co-operation among farmers. It is certain, however, that the farmer has been taken advantage of to a greater extent through so-called co-operative schemes than in any other respect. We do not recall the egg-selling incident to which our subscriber refers.

We do, however, recall numerous other co-operative propositions through which the resulting experience has been the same. The fact that in times past the farmer has permitted himself to become the prey of numerous scalawags operating under the cloak of co-operation does not brand co-operation as a failure. It is for the farmer to thoroughly investigate for himself every plan or new idea presented to him. There are numerous sources through which this investigation can be made. The agricultural college and KANSAS FARMER are two reliable sources.

Handy Kafir Header.

Subscriber A. O. Wild, Sarcoxie, Mo., submits this sketch of a handy and rapid Kafir, milo or cane header.

Take the mower sickle bar and sickle, equip it with handle as above, and hang it over the side of your wagon box with two hooks, made in the shape of a let-



RAPID AND HANDY KAFIR OF SORGHUM HEADER ATTACHED TO SIDE OF WAGON BED.

ter S. Make the hooks close so that one end will fit snugly onto the wagon sideboards and the other on sickle bar.

The driver can easily work the handle if made long enough and head Kafir, milo or cane as fast as three men can hold the fodder into the sickle from the shock.

Poultry For City Man.

Does it pay to keep poultry in the city? is a question about which much has been written. In my opinion it is a question very easily answered: If you are interested in poultry, you can make it a paying proposition. If you are not interested, don't try it, because you will surely make a failure.

I feel that during the past year, June 1, to June 1, I have been well paid for

the time spent with my little flock of 30 Silver Wyandotte hens, on the rear of my lot, which I have divided into three pens, ten feet wide and thirty feet long. These hens lay a total of 3138 eggs, of which I sold for hatching and at the market, 1573. Used for setting and the household, 1565.

I realized from the sale of eggs, \$54.30, and from the sale of stock, \$40.56, a total of \$94.86. My feed bill for the entire year was \$68.11, leaving me a balance of \$26.75 to the credit of my flock, besides the 1565 eggs we used, and all the chickens we wanted to eat.

To me it is much more satisfactory to

go out in the back yard and pick out a nice fry, than to go to the store and pick out one on the counter for 50 or 75 cents. When you do this you have to go down in your jeans, but when you go out in the yard and get one, just charge it up to the old hens, and see if I am not right—that if you are interested, it will pay to keep poultry on the city lot. Pick out your fancy, and raise pure-bred birds. What my Silver Wyandottes have done for me, they will do for you.—Wm. ROGER, Coffeyville, Kan.

Cleanliness is as great a help in keeping rid of lice as it is in keeping clear of typhoid fever. Where premises are clean in all corners, and in all ways, and where fowls have a chance of keeping themselves clean with dust, there will be very few lice.

Keep it in the Barn

For Harness

Old Dutch Cleanser dissolves the greasy, dirty accumulations where the wear and contact comes. It gets under the uncleanness on hold-backs, traces and collar, and washes it away. Mildewed spots quickly disappear without tiresome rubbing.

Old Dutch Cleanser shortens and lightens all the cleaning tasks in the barn and carriage house. Try it on the carriage top, the grain bins and feed boxes.



Many Other Uses and Full Directions on Large Sifter Can—10c.



It's HOG WORMS—Not Cholera That Kills The Most Hogs



Real hog cholera—the disease that is caused by a certain germ—is by no means as common as many farmers and hog raisers seem to think. In fact, it is rather rare. Yet every year an epidemic breaks out and sweeps the country like wildfire, killing thousands of hogs and causing millions of dollars loss. An enormous part of this disease is caused by worms. The symptoms are similar to those of cholera—the hog snoops around, his flanks "hop," hair sticks up, tail hangs down, he coughs, eats little, gets thin. You think he has cholera, but he hasn't. **Rid him of the stomach and intestinal worms that are sapping his vitality and strength and he'll get well. You can quickly rid all your hogs of worms by mixing with their feed twice every day according to directions on every can a little**

Merry War Powdered Lye

Hog raisers declare it is a dependable destroyer of hog worms. It makes hogs strong, healthy, fat and sleek, tones up the digestion so that all feed is changed into firm flesh and juicy fat. MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE is likewise the safest preventive of real hog cholera and the best hog conditioner the world has ever known. Keep your hogs on a MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE feeding from weaning until marketing time—they'll never know a day's sickness and will weigh heavy. Feed twice every day according to directions printed on every label.

I've no doubt that vaccination, as a preventive of cholera, has done some good. But it is an expensive and difficult treatment. It guards only against the specific cholera germ. It does not destroy hog worms, make sick hogs well, or thin hogs fat. So why use a treatment which is more or less of an experiment, when you can so easily get MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE, which actual experience in thousands of cases has proved to be a dependable, safe preventive of cholera, destroyer of worms and a wonderful hog fattener?

Beats Everything As A Worm Destroyer—I have been feeding Merry War Powdered Lye to my hogs for worms. It beats everything I ever saw.

10c A Can At All Dealers

MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE is for sale at most grocers, druggists and feed dealers everywhere, 10c per can (120 feeds). It is convenient to buy in case lots—4 dozen cans \$4.80. Costs only 5c per hog, per month, to feed regularly—by far the best and much the cheapest hog insurance you can buy. If your dealers can't supply you, write us, stating their names. We will see that you are supplied, and also send you, free, a valuable booklet, "How To Get The Biggest Profits From Hog Raising." Order direct from us in case lots (4 dozen cans \$4.80) if your dealers won't supply you.

There Are No Substitutes

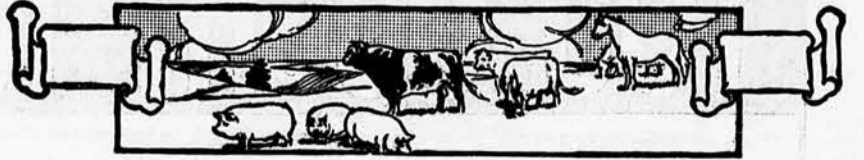
Don't experiment with ordinary, old-fashioned lye. It might prove dangerous. MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE is the specially prepared lye that is safe to feed to hogs. Full directions on each can.

Which Kind Do You Want?

E. Myers Lye Co., Dept. 12 St. Louis, Mo.



LIVE STOCK



Toggenburg Goats.

A. M. F., of Ellis county, Kan., inquires as to where he can buy Toggenburg goats of a good milk type. This information has been sent. The Toggenburg is undoubtedly the most valuable of European milch goats and, as they eat little and give as high as 6 quarts of very rich milk per day, they are valuable animals in certain locations. The Toggenburgs are practically free from the odor so characteristic of the goat family and their milk is valued as food for invalids and also for the manufacture of cheese.

Karakule Sheep.

"Referring to the live stock department of KANSAS FARMER issue of Jan. 11. I note that you speak of some one who wants to make an experiment in crossing Karakule rams with Lincoln ewes. It is understood that results are as good or better with Ram Couilletts." J. G. F., Morris County, Kan.

The claim made by those who would sell Karakule rams for crossing purposes is that good results are to be had with ewes of any of the loose woolled breeds. We can see where this claim may be a good one if the results aimed at are the so-called "Astrakan" fur. The Ram-bouillet don't need any crossing. It is good enough now.

Corn Stalk Disease.

Feed your cattle plenty of salt, is the advice of Professor Larsen, of the state college at Brookings, S. D., in answer to inquiries concerning the corn stalk disease. The cattle should be turned into the fields but a short time at first, half an hour for first two days being sufficient. The third and fourth day periods might be increased to an hour, and longer thereafter. This will help overcome the danger of losing cows by eating corn stalks.

"The so-called corn stalk disease attacks cattle quite suddenly," says Mr. Larsen, "death in many instances being due to an excess of stalks clogging up the digestive tract. If the sick animal is discovered in time, give her a purgative. A pound of epsom salts is good, or raw linseed oil may be used. If this does not help, give the animal an injection.

"If the animal has free access to plenty of salt, and its digestive tract is kept open, there is very little danger of loss from corn stalk disease."

The Tormentors.

Animals have family characteristics just as do human beings, and some of these, which have been cultivated for many years, have added to the reputation and value of their breed as well as to the family to which they belong in that breed. An instance in point is the Tormentor family of Jersey cattle and this is illustrated by a few facts gleaned from recent records.

During 1912 there were 48 cows of this family which underwent tests for yearly records. These cows ranged in age from 1 year and 11 months to 8 years and 4 months at the beginning of the test. Their average age was 3 years, 3 months. The 48 cows produced 386,925 pounds, 6 ounces of milk, or 24,981 pounds, 14 ounces of butter, with an average production of 8,060 pounds and 15 ounces of milk, or 518 pounds and 18 ounces of butter. Think of a herd of 48 cows which average nearly 519 pounds of butter a year. One yearling produced over 513 pounds of butter; a 2-year-old 739 pounds nearly; a 3-year-old 813 pounds and 12 ounces of butter; a 5-year-old produced 1047 pounds, 8 ounces of butter and a 6-year-old 11,010 and 7 ounces.

Hog Troubles.

"I have 29 September shoats which have been doing fine until yesterday when I noticed one that didn't look right. He had a 'don't care' kind of expression, was somewhat gaunt but not humped up much. I tried to give him a pint of sweet milk with a teaspoonful of turpentine in it when I noticed that a yellow material something like a lemon rind came from his mouth with the bottle. His tongue looked like about one-eighth of an inch at the top surface was dead and decayed, showing the raw flesh. I

would like to know what ails him as no other member of the herd is affected. My pigs all have free range and the best of water pumped warm from the well. They also have free access to a hog powder and I feed lye in the fattening pen. I have not fed lye since I made my last shipment the latter part of November. I feed corn, pumpkins, squashes and alfalfa and give them the run of a small field of wheat sowed for the purpose. They have a good place to sleep which is cleaned out regularly and supplied with new bedding after it has been disinfected with dip. Can you tell me what ails this pig?"—AARON J. STANGE, Route 2, Lebanon, Kansas.

This question has been answered by letter for the sake of promptness. It is undoubtedly true that this pig has gotten hold of some caustic poison, most probably lye. There would seem to be no treatment better than to give it warm, fresh milk as its daily feed. The milk will be soothing and nature will ultimately take care of the cure.

A New Homestead Bill.

The Western Ranchmen's Association of New Mexico has prepared a bill for congress by which, if passed, the homestead will be increased to 640 acres in the semi-arid regions.

This bill requires a certain amount of forage to be grown each year, a silo to be erected and a certain amount of live stock to be kept. The provisions of the bill are very liberal and its object is to turn this section to live stock instead of grain farming. Secretary Willard Belknap, Nara Visa, N. M., writes:

"This bill is a departure from the usual homestead legislation and will no doubt meet considerable opposition in the east. Ten years experience in the west has convinced the writer that it is a waste of time and money to attempt to develop the semi-arid west under the same laws that served to develop the middle west.

We believe the provision for the maintaining of a minimum amount of stock on the homestead and building and using a silo, although very new and advanced, should be insisted upon for the reason that it will add materially to the development of the west. I have been a reader of KANSAS FARMER for several years past, and I have noticed the interest taken by your paper in the development of the stock raising interests in the western part of your state and also that you strongly advocate the use of the silo in connection with stock raising in the semi-arid section."

The Guernseys.

The American Guernsey Cattle Club was the first organization of its kind to establish an Advanced Registry on the basis of a year's production of butter fat. There are now over 2,000 cows in this Registry and Secretary M. F. Rogers, Peterboro, New Hampshire, calls attention to the winners of the highest records in their several classes. In the aged class, 5 years old or over, Spottswood Daisy Pearl produced 18,602.5 pounds of milk or 957.38 pounds of butterfat showing a 5.15 per cent. basis. In the 4½-year-old class Daisy Maid of Pinehurst produced 910.67 pounds of butterfat with a percentage of 5.27. In the 4-year-old class Honor Bright produced 12,674 pounds of milk and 694.64 pounds of butterfat with a percentage of 5.48.

Dolly Dimple made a record at the age of 2 years and 3 months of 14,009.13 pounds of milk, or 703.36 pounds of butterfat. She was again tested at 3 years and 9 months, when she produced 18,458.80 pounds of milk, or 906.89 pounds of butterfat. She was again tested at 5 years and 3 months and made her record of 18,808.5 pounds of milk, or 876.34 pounds of butterfat. No animal of any age can get into this Advanced Register that does not produce more than 600 pounds of butterfat in one year. The average of the 35 leading Guernseys in the 1912 list was over 707 pounds of butterfat. Not everybody can own such cows because they do not exist in sufficient numbers, but the more nearly one can approach to such records, the more nearly will be secured a profit producing animal instead of a boarder or a robber.

CLOVER

Get a big "Catch" of Clover

Our New Wonderful Book Entitled "Clover and How to Grow It"

Enrich So—Increase Your Crop

Thousands of farmers have not been able to get a clover "catch" in the last few years. They have wondered why. Our book tells you. It's full of \$ Cash Money \$ information. Tells you how to put in the necessary bacteria that your soil lacks on account of continual cropping and how the soil is inoculated. This process provides the necessary bacteria that draw the nitrogen from the air, that you lack. Send for it. Send 10c in stamps to cover postage and handling. Why not start a soil enriching campaign on your farm?

Clover wonderfully enriches the soil. We can help you to get a fine stand of clover—tell you how to meet your particular conditions. No cost or obligation on your part. We speculate to tell farmers about "Nitragin" inoculation. Our book "Clover and How to Grow It" is free to you though information it contains is worth hundreds of dollars to farmers. Get the big \$ Cash Money \$ crops. Make your own corn land yield double crops. Send for this new original book now. Enclose 10 cents to cover postage and handling.

GALLOWAY-BROS.-BOWMAN COMPANY, Box 384 H, Waterloo, Iowa

Bickmore's Gall Cure



The old-time remedy for keeping horses free from sores. Don't lose the services of your high-priced horses. Bickmore's Gall Cure cures Galls and Sore Shoulders while the horse works. Approved remedy for Cuts, Wounds, Scratches, etc. Money back if it fails. Be sure to ask at the store for Bickmore's Gall Cure. Gray Horse trade mark on every bottle. Sample and 84-page horse book sent on receipt of a stamp for postage. BICKMORE GALL CURE CO., Box 432, Old Town, Maine.

Can your horse use his full strength?

Horses with sore shoulders or galls can not do their best work unless they have a comfortable, non-irritating collar. Besides being comfortable, the Lankford Horse Collar will cure galls and sore shoulders.

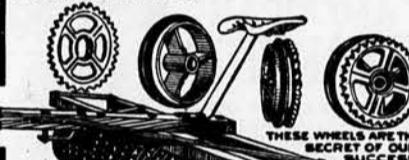


It is made with the idea of enabling a horse that has sore shoulders to put his full strength into his work without hurting him. It does this because it can be adjusted to fit any shape neck. It is stuffed with pure medicated cotton, which absorbs sweat and impurities thrown off by the horse and effects a speedy cure. Lasts three or more seasons. Acts as collar and pad combined.

Get our Memorandum Account Book. It's FREE. Keep a record of your orders, business deals, appointments, etc. in the book we will send you. It won't cost you a cent. Send for it now before you forget it. If your dealer hasn't the Lankford Collar, write us. Prices, \$1.25 up. The Powers Mfg. Co. Dept. H-1 Waterloo, Iowa

3 MACHINES IN 1

A perfect seed bed is as important as to sow or plant. The Western Pulverizer, Packer and Mulcher makes a perfect seed bed and leaves a loose mulch on top to retain the moisture in one operation. It will double profits on crops. Made in 3 sizes, 1 and 3 sections. Sold direct to you on one year's trial. Prices, \$22.00 and up.



These wheels are the secret of our success. We want every farmer and land owner to have our illustrated circular. It describes the machine, its principle and advantages over all others. It gives testimonials from many farmers proving what it will do on wheat, alfalfa and other crops. It contains valuable information on how to prepare the soil for better results. Send for this circular today, whether you want to buy or not. WESTERN LAND ROLLER CO. Hastings, Nebr. Box 205

BOWSHER

Ground feed will make your hogs, steers, all animals bring bigger profits. Bowsher Mills do the job quick, because they are light running, with perfect conical shape grinders, different from all others. Sold with or without elevators. Crush ear corn (with or without shucks). Grind Kaffir in the head and all kinds of small grains. Handy to operate. 10 sizes—2 to 25 H. P. Also sweep grinders. FREE Send for folder on values of feeds and manures. B. N. P. Bowsher Co., South Bend, Ind.

FEED MILLS

NOW!

Send Your Name For Book About Farm Wagon Economy

Tells how to use your old running gears for many years; save 10,000 high lifts; save repair bills. **ELECTRIC Steel Wheels** Make hauling 30% to 60% easier. Don't get roads or fields can't break or dry apart. Send for illustrated book of wheels and wagons. Electric Wheel Co., 24 Elm St., Quincy, Ill. Save High Lifts.

FARM FENCE

Factory prices enable us to sell you the most reliable farm fence at a saving of not less than 5 to 20 Cents a Rod. We make 78 styles of fence at 11 1/2 to 20 per rod and up and 64 styles of gates. Send for big four color catalog with lowest factory prices and find out about our 30 day Free Trial to Fence Buyers. OTTAWA MFG. CO. 603 King St., Ottawa, Kans.

HOG FENCE

26 inches high 14 cents a rod. 100 other styles of Hog, Farm and Lawn Fencing. Buy from factory direct and save dealers profit. Large Catalogue FREE. KITSelman Bros. Box 81 Muncie, Ind.

Beef Production.

Work done by Prof. H. R. Smith in the Nebraska Experiment Station before he joined the Minnesota station, is reported in Bulletin No. 132 of the Nebraska station.

With 48 steers nine months old this experiment was made to determine the value of different rations in beef production and the value of the different breeds for this purpose. The experiments continued from March 25, 1910, to May 5, 1911, and in the final results it was found that the Holstein grades made the largest gains, averaging 1.86 pounds per day. The Angus averaged 1.59 pounds per day; the Shorthorns, 1.58 pounds; the Herefords, 1.56; the Guernseys, 1.59; Jerseys, 1.56, and the Red Polls, 1.48 pounds per day.

This looks like the dairy breeds might be good beef producers, but let the money talk a bit.

The largest total profit was made by a Shorthorn and amounted to \$24.43. The next was a Hereford, \$23.09, while the Red Poll made \$6.09 and the Holstein \$6.42.

Where alfalfa was used in connection with corn meal and silage, or corn meal and prairie hay, large gains were made without the use of a concentrated protein food. The gains in both experiments where alfalfa was fed were larger, less costly, and much more profitable. These experiments, supplementing what had previously been found, show that beef can be produced in Nebraska at a lower cost and with greater profit on a combination of the corn plant and alfalfa hay than on any other combination of foods available in the state.

These experiments show that corn silage gives larger gains than shredded corn stover when each is fed with corn meal and alfalfa, and for beef production is worth 60 per cent more per ton.

Corn stover has a value 80 per cent as great as prairie hay, and the portion consumed is fully as valuable. Prairie hay at its usual market price is not profitable for fattening cattle.

In comparing a ration consisting of a heavy feed of corn meal, alfalfa, and a light feed of silage, with a ration consisting of a medium quantity of each feed and a ration consisting of a light feed of corn, alfalfa, and a heavy feed of silage, yearling steers being fattened for market made cheaper and more profitable gains on the larger feed of corn and smaller feed of corn silage.

In growing calves to be fattened later for market, the cheapest gains were made on a liberal ration of corn silage and alfalfa without grain, the cost of gains increasing in proportion to the amount of corn meal fed.

Draft Horse Futurities.

The Iowa State Fair this fall conducted the largest futurity event on draft horses that has yet been held in this country. This event was open to the several breeds of draft horses and was conducted in two sections, one for stallions and one for fillies, and each section was required to show by itself. The nominations were made in 1911 and were restricted to foals born in the United States. The entry fee was \$5, \$1 of which was payable on the nomination of the colt on March 1 this year, \$1 payable on July 15, and \$3 payable on the date of the closing of the entries of the State Fair. A guarantee of \$250 was made for each stake and this was made up of the entry fees, the money added by the State Fair Association, and if necessary a guarantee fund by the men who got up the futurity.

The colts shown were of course yearlings and were given the privilege of competing in the regular classification of the state fair. The futurity premiums were paid in cash by the disbursing officer of the state fair in the usual way, and all trophies were distributed by him. Privilege was granted the owner to substitute another colt instead of the one first entered if done on or before July 15, the date of the second payment. Actual ownership of the colt was not necessary to nomination. Any person, therefore, had the privilege to nominate any colt, regardless of ownership, if the colt were otherwise eligible. All nominations are transferable and anyone who desires to show may do so by buying the right in any one of the futurities from anyone who desires to sell. On the other hand any nominator who finds that he cannot exhibit has the privilege of selling his nomination rights and receiving the price therefor if sold. Exact figures are not available at this time, but at the time of the closing of the entries and before the opening of the Iowa State Fair, there were a total of 109 Percherons, 46 Shires, 39 Clydes and 25 Belgians entered, and the estimate of the probable value of the futurity was \$4,200 in cash, plate and ribbons, which was to be divided among the breeds as

follows: Percherons, \$1,700; Shires, \$900; Clydes, \$750, and Belgians, \$850. This made up the most valuable premium list for yearling colts ever offered in America. Part of this, however, consisted of trophies and a part in cash offered as special premiums on the colts of certain horses.

The Kansas Horse Breeders' Association, at its recent meeting held in Manhattan, appointed a standing committee on draft horse futurities at the State Fair. This committee consists of J. G. Arbutnot, Cuba; George B. Ross, Sterling, and Dr. C. W. McCampbell, Manhattan, and their work will be to secure a draft horse futurity for the Kansas State Fair.

Two and Half Dollars Per Hen.

As others have given you, from time to time, their ideas on different breeds of poultry, I wish to relate my experience with a flock of 75 well bred Barred Rock pullets, 1911, hatched for the year 1912. Number of eggs, received, January, 305; February, 528; March, 750; April, 2113; May, 1762; June, 1057; July, 961; August, 1059; September, 1175; October, 1061; November, 463; December, 367; or a total of 11,556 eggs received, or 154 and a fraction to the hen. The total of 963 dozen at 20 cents per dozen, which was the average price, equals \$192.60, or an income of \$2.56 per hen a year.

These hens had farm range, grains, oyster shells, plenty of grit and fresh water. I simply send this to show what a well bred flock will do with a little attention to breeding. This is in comparison with common country flocks which average only about 60 eggs per hen a year.

There were six days during the year that we received 60 eggs from the 75 hens. We lost two birds during the year. Had we let no hens brood during hatching season and had given warm mashes in the colder months, I believe I might have sent a still better egg record.—MRS. F. C. JONES, Washington, Kansas.

The Raising of Good Poultry.

The raising of more and better poultry is a most useful and fascinating occupation. A flock of fine poultry, if allowed to run and reproduce itself without any special care in the way of suitably and properly mating for best results, will in a short time come to grief and run itself into a flock of mongrels.

To perpetuate a line of winners, or a strain of exceptionally good layers, requires brains and thought and care seven days in the week, 365 days in the



PRIZE WINNING W. P. ROCK, OWNED BY CHARLES C. FAIR, SHARON, KANSAS

year. All raisers of good poultry know this to be true.

Happily for the poultry industry, we are building better houses, feeding a greater variety of feeds, more cleanly in our management, and more effective in keeping down pests. We are more concerned about the comfort and welfare of the flock in general, and Bidly is appreciating our efforts and giving us better returns.

The day of haphazard mating and breeding of poultry is passing. Our farmers are paying more attention to their poultry than ever before and will continue to do so for obvious reasons. We are learning much from recent experiments. We need more light. Let us have the best there is. The poultry industry is one of the greatest in the land today and should have all the encouragement the state can give it. Our children should have a better equipment for this work than their grandfathers ever dreamed of, and they are getting it. Let the good work go on.—S. S. JACKSON, Baldwin, Kan.

Don't Waste Moisture



Conserve The Moisture

THE "Acme" cuts through to the under soil, thoroughly compacting it and leaving no lumps or voids between the furrows. The top soil is mulched. These conditions attract and conserve all the moisture, insuring a successful crop.

ACME

Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher and Leveler

on Plowed-Down Corn Stubble, the "Acme" Leaves All Trash Buried where it does the greatest amount of good as a fertilizer. The "Acme" Harrow is made in all sizes.

Write Today For Catalogue

It illustrates and describes the "Acme" line. You should see it before you buy any harrow.

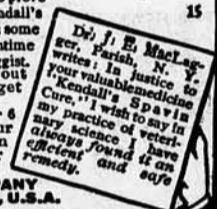
DUANE H. NASH, Inc., 370 Division Ave., Millington, N.J. John Deere Plow Co., Kansas City, Mo., Okla. City, Okla., Denver Colo., Omaha, Neb.

Kendall's Spavin Cure The Old Reliable Horse Remedy

THOUSANDS of farmers and horsemen have saved money by using Kendall's Spavin Cure for Spavins, Curb, Ringbone, Splint, Bony Growths and Lameness from many other causes. These men know that Kendall's is a money saver and a horse saver. We can prove it by thousands of

Grateful Letters From Users

Read the letter of Dr. MacLagger, Parish, N.Y. We have hundreds of other letters to prove everything we say about Kendall's Spavin Cure. Let us send you some other letters. But in the meantime get a bottle from your druggist. Fear this advertisement out now to remind you to get Kendall's Spavin Cure. Price \$1.00 per bottle or 6 bottles for \$5.00. Get our valuable book "Treatise on the Horse"—Free at your druggist or write to us. DR. E. J. KENDALL COMPANY Keeney Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.



SAVE-THE-HORSE



Every bottle of Save-the-Horse is sold with an iron-clad contract that has \$60,000 paid-up capital back of it, guaranteeing to permanently cure or refund the money no matter whether it is Bone or Hog Spavin, Tendons disease or Falls—no how aged, serious or complicated the lameness or blemish may be. OUR LATEST Save-The-Horse Book is over 77 Years' Experience and DISCOVERIES—Treating over 100,000 horses for Ringbone—Thoropin—Spavin—and ALL Lameness. It is a Mind Boggler—Tells How to Test for Spavin—What to Do for a Lame Horse, Covers 59 Forms of Lameness—Illustrated. MAILED FREE.

But write, describing your case, and we will send our—BOOK—sample contract, letters from Breeders and business men the world over, on every kind of case, and advice—all free to the horse owners and managers.

Write! AND STOP THE LOSS. TROY CHEMICAL CO. 65 Commerce Ave., Binghamton, N. Y. Druggists everywhere sell Save-the-Horse WITH CONTRACT or sent by us Express Prepaid.

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DAIRY



Recently Professor Reed, dairyman of the Kansas Agricultural College, was in Dickinson County to organize a cow testing association, the organization of which has already been reported in KANSAS FARMER. While on this trip Professor Reed visited all of the farmers in the locality in which the association was organized, and regarding his visit he wrote the editor of KANSAS FARMER, as follows: "It was a great pleasure to me to visit George Lenhart's place. He has some wonderful Holstein cows and informed me that he got his start in Holsteins from your herd. He still has some of the individuals that he bought from you. They are great cows and show an excellent Holstein type. You deserve credit for bringing cows of that kind into that community."

It is gratifying to the editor of KANSAS FARMER to receive the above bit of appreciation. It furnishes a text upon which to write the material necessary for this column this week and we are satisfied that what we shall say—while being in a great measure personal—will result in setting forth some of the teachings essential to the development of dairy herds and dairying.

We very well recall Mr. Lenhart's first purchase from our herd. This was a pure bred Holstein bull calf three or four months old. We know it was with a great deal of misgiving and doubt that Mr. Lenhart made this purchase. He was on the fence, not feeling sure but that he should continue dairying with common cows or whether he should introduce into the herd some dairy blood. This is a question every man has to decide. In those days the editor and his father could see little reason for the hesitancy of any one to use dairy blood. It occurred to us that an inspection of our herd could result in nothing but conviction in favor of dairy breeding. We have not visited George Lenhart's place for some ten or fifteen years but we have heard of his accomplishments along dairy lines and know that he did not miss it in introducing into his herd dairy blood. His results have unquestionably been highly satisfactory. He has built up a profitable dairy herd, handles and feeds it intelligently and is making money on a comparatively small farm.

We cannot help but take special note of Professor Reed's remark: "You deserve credit for bringing cows of that kind into that community." We did not bring cows into that community. We bred the cows for our own use and it was from the blood of these cows that such of our neighbors as bought, began their breeding along dairy lines. Our herd was for a number of years composed wholly of grade Holsteins and for that matter was never free from grades. We bought a mature pure bred bull from N. C. Dyer, a retail milk dairyman who was supplying the city of Abilene with milk. We had previously bought two grade Holstein heifers. We paid \$125 for the bull mentioned above, at a time when that amount of money looked as big as \$500 would now to a farmer under the same circumstances. The offspring of this animal proved exceptionally good milkers. Our first few crops of heifers were from Shorthorn cows and the heifers with first milking were in each instance fully two or three times as good from a milking standpoint as were the mothers. The above male was kept in the herd for a number of years and bred to cows not related to him and a young bull used on his offspring. Following well bred bulls were used with the same results, until a herd of 25 or 35 high grade Holstein cows were being milked. These grades were seven-eighths pure bred or better. We never paid more than \$100 for a bull calf.

The first and only pure bred females added to the herd were an old cow twelve to thirteen years old, a cow four or five years old, and a two-year-old heifer. The old cow had passed her period of usefulness as a milk producer. She had lost her teeth and did not eat well. She was bought at a cost of about \$50 and was purchased for no reason other than that she was pure bred and was regis-

tered and by the use of a pure bred bull we were able to obtain in this way some pure bred calves eligible to registry. The old cow proved a most excellent investment. The four-year-old cow was bought from Mr. Dyer at the same time the bull was bought. He sold this cow to us because she was a hard milker and in his herd was a nuisance, and he so represented her. The cow was a hard milker but milked easier as she grew older. At first we were much dissatisfied with this cow. Owing to her hard milk qualities she has evidently been abused and was wild and had developed the kicking habit. Careful treatment, however, resulted in making this cow kind and gentle and quite agreeable. The two-year-old heifer was registered and had been picked up by a stockman who knew nothing of her ancestry. She proved to be an exceptional cow and in her two-year-old form was the best cow we owned. It was her bull calf which George Lenhart bought. These three pure bred females, picked up in this way, cost according to our recollection, not more than \$125. The reader will at once recognize that the above was a cheap method of getting pure blood into the herd. These facts are mentioned for no purpose other than to illustrate the economy with which it is possible to build a first class good dairy herd where there is the disposition so to do. The same results can be duplicated much more easily today than was possible at the time the above was done.

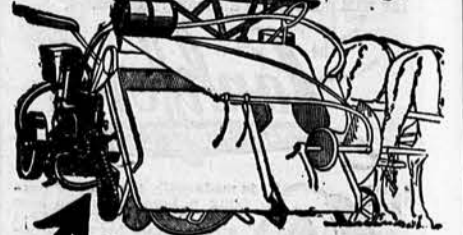
Of course, when we began changing our herd from red to black and white cattle our neighbors were loud in the cry that they did not understand what the Bormans meant and an occasional remark was made to the effect that we were about ready for the insane asylum. It made little difference to us what neighbors had to say because it was milk we wanted. It was milk we had to have. After a few years we were able by the improved stock, to get so much milk that we felt justified in making the dairy the principal part of the farm operations. We so did and there soon was no question in our minds but that dairying had made us more money than any crop or crops it was possible to grow for market. We were dependent on the sale of milk and not the sale of pure bred stock for there were no pure bred animals for sale except an occasional bull calf.

In the year 1897 we received for our butter fat an average of 16.375 cents per pound. We want you to mark these butter fat prices and compare the same with the prices now being paid for butter fat. The average quantity of milk produced per cow that year, young and mature cows milking, was 8263.1 pounds with an average in butter fat of 309.25 pounds per cow. From these cows an average of 7813 pounds of milk per cow was sold, the difference between this amount and the amount first named, being the amount of whole milk given the calves. The value of the butter fat sold per cow in that year, was \$47.48. The same cows in the year 1912 would have averaged close to \$90 per cow in butter fat sold.

The above little financial report does not take into consideration the value of the skim milk fed to a good bunch of hogs turned off each year, and does not take into consideration the value of the calves. The heifer calves from the best cows were kept in the herd and at a year old were worth easily \$50 of the money of any man who might buy for dairy purposes. The grade steer calves were sold to stock buyers at fourteen to fifteen months of age and which buyers placed these steers in their feed lots and later sold as beef. Our steer calves were well grown and thrifty and although black and white were sold to buyers on a hundred pound basis at a price which was never lower and often higher than the same buyers paid our neighbors for their poorly grown and unthrifty skim milk calves of red color and beef breeding. In those days farmers generally did not know so much about feeding skim milk as now. Also there were few cream separators in those days and the skim milk for the calves was re-

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turned from the creamery or skimming station in a condition not at all favorable for the most successful feeding of calves.

* * *

When the above herd was disposed of at public sale, it was advertised not only throughout our county but throughout the state, circulars being mailed to a large number of farmers who, we knew, were making some effort to build up dairy herds. Buyers were at this sale from several points in the extreme eastern part of Kansas. Buyers from a distance were those who bought the choice of this herd, our Dickinson County neighbors still being dubious as to the value of good milk cows. However, many of the younger animals were sold to Dickinson County farmers and for several years we kept tab on the performances of these heifer calves and have yet to hear of the first disappointment to their owners. In various ways much of this stock was scattered among Dickinson County farmers and this little herd of Holstein cattle has unquestionably left its impress upon Dickinson County dairying—that county, in our judgment, being the foremost county in Kansas from the standpoint of consistent feeding and milking of cows. The possibilities for dairy development, however, are still tremendous in that county and the cow testing association organized among farmers south of Abilene is but the one important step necessary in further developing the dairying of that county. This testing association will enable a large number of farmers to do the very thing we ourselves did in building up the herd above described; without the Babcock Tester and the scales to weigh this milk and enabling us to compare one cow with another and so select the heifer calves from the best cows, keeping the best heifers year after year, we would not have been able to accomplish in a dairy way what we succeeded in doing—what we did to the benefit of ourselves and for our community.

Dickinson County Cow Testing.

In other issues of KANSAS FARMER mention has been made of a cow testing association organized in Dickinson County this state. The boys at Abilene, it seems, have beaten Leavenworth County to the organization of the first association for testing cows. Prof. Reed, of Kansas Agricultural College, writes in reply to our inquiry:

"The Dickinson County Pioneer Cow-Testing Association was organized on the basis of four hundred cows. There are twenty-six farmers in the organization, and each pay a dollar for each cow that he has in it. The herds range from twelve to twenty. On January 4 the association was really started, at which time the members met and elected their officers and adopted their constitution and by-laws. Following is a list of the officers: Geo. Lenhart, president; John T. Leshner, vice-president; A. B. Wilcox, secretary-treasurer.

"The \$400 derived from the assessment of one dollar a cow is used to employ a tester. This is his salary for the year, and in addition he gets his board and room. The Business Men's Association of Abilene purchased the cow-testing outfit and will furnish the acid for the testing. They have done this to encourage the association among the farmers. The college does not contribute in cash, but we have the general overseeing of it, and will help them out all we can. The Dairy Division Federal Department of Agriculture, has furnished each member with a herd book in which the tester makes a complete record of each cow for every month. I am anxious to see this association make good because it is the first one in Kansas, and if it is a success there will be others. All ready we are having calls from other parts of the state from dairymen to start cow-testing associations in their communities. They have heard about the Abilene Association and are anxious to have one in their community.

Bourbon Red Turkeys.

Anyone living on a farm will find turkey raising a profitable business, if conducted in the right manner. By this I mean that of the many different kinds of turkeys none will thrive under confinement. Those who succeed best are those who allow their birds absolute freedom, thus permitting them to make their own choice of food.

The Bourbon Reds are not so heavy as the Bronze or White Holland, but when raised for breeding purposes, this matters little. The hen's average weight is from 12 to 18 pounds, and the toms 23 to 35 pounds. It has been my experience in handling both Bronze and Reds, that the Reds are the more gentle and do not have the same disposition to

hide their nests. Not having to hunt for the nests lessens the labor almost one-half. Our hens have always been content to lay in the barn, cattle rack, or other nearby inclosures.

The thrift of the Red turkey has been questioned by some. I have found that as large a per cent of the Reds thrive and reach maturity as of the Bronze.

As soon as the frosts come on and insect food is scarce, some kind of grain must be provided. Our own flock finds



MISS EDNA RAWLIGNS, EUREKA, KANSAS.

great pleasure in wandering over a patch of cow peas, coming in content each night to roost with the other fowls of the farm.—EDNA RAWLIGNS, Eureka, Kansas.

The little miss, the writer of the above, is 13 years old. Last year she grew a flock of 40 Bourbon Red turkeys, among which were prize winners at the Greenwood County fair.—EDITOR.

Fitting Birds For Show

(Continued from Page Ten.)

bird in one of the classes seemed to all onlookers to be the best in its class. Even the competitors of the owner of the bird conceded first place to the specimen, but the judge gave him only second position. After the awards were made the owner asked the judge if he would kindly explain his decision. He soon did so, and taking the bird out of the coop pointed to two white feathers at the base of the tail that could be seen only when carefully examined. If you lose, go to the judge and ask him to explain matters, and generally he is very glad to do so.

If defeated, don't get disgruntled and say you are never going to another show. It is good to be in the show room, even though defeated. You meet and get acquainted with many nice persons, and there is pleasure as well as profit in talking chicken with other fanciers. Never for a moment think there is a ring or clique that influences the judges or decides the premiums. In all my experience—and I have been in the inner councils for many, many years—I have never known of any attempt at crooked work in connection with the awards. Each man's birds are judged on their merits, and while I admit a judge's fallibility in judgment, the rule is that the best birds win. May you be a winner in the next show, is my earnest wish.



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Ducks as Profitable Farm Poultry

By MRS. C. H. MYERS, Fredonia, Kan.

FOR fifteen years we have kept ducks upon our farm for the same reason that we have kept mules, cattle and hogs—because they were a source of profit.

If the farmers' wives of Kansas would diversify their poultry interests, as the farmer does his crops, they would find that their profits and pleasures from that source would be many times doubled. It is not the farmer who raises all wheat, or all corn, or all any one thing, who succeeds best. Nor is it the farmer's wife who is content with but a flock of chickens and who gets from them the total income from poultry who best succeeds.

We originally kept the Pekin ducks and found these profitable as market fowls and for their feathers. Several years ago, however, we took up the Indian Runner, and have found them all that even the enthusiastic boomers of this breed, in the east, have claimed for them. In fact, when compared with any other live stock kept upon our farm, whether cattle, mules, horses or hogs, if cost of production be deducted from the worth or income—there is not one but must give way to the little upright egg machines—the Indian Runner duck.

They are great layers. If properly handled they will put to shame any breed of chickens that I have ever tried, for egg producing. But they must be cared for somewhat differently from chickens. Their feed must be given in the form of a wet mash, in troughs. A duck has not the sharp bill to pick up scattered grains.

The showing that the Indian Runner duck made in the National egg laying contest at Mountain Grove, Mo., last season, surprised me, for I am informed that they were fed on dry grain and kept confined, just as were the chickens. Now, we have found that ducks do not do as well when confined to close quarters. In the English laying contest in Australia two seasons ago, where all English Standard breeds competed, and where water fowls received the care they require, separate from the chickens, this breed of ducks won the championship over all fowls for egg production.

During the months of March, April, May and June of last season, I kept an accurate record of a pen of 52 laying ducks. For the 122 days those ducks produced 5400 eggs or an average of 103 eggs each. At that time, owing to sickness and an accumulation of other work the records were discontinued. But admitting that those four months were the heaviest in natural egg production, had they produced only 50 per cent. of this number—and I know they did that and more—for the remaining eight months of the year, these faithful little layers produced at least 220 eggs each, per year. These eggs, sold at market price, would have yielded a handsome income. But sold, as they were, for five months of the time, for hatching purposes, at from 8 to 10 cents per egg, and the remaining time at market price, I know that each duck has yielded an income of \$10 per head.

Swimming water is not necessary for

best results with this duck. Just an abundance of drinking water in vessels deep enough so that the head may be submerged. We keep oyster shells before them, and feed three times daily a mash composed as follows: 2 parts bran, 1 part shorts, 1 part corn or kafir chop, one-half part commercial beef scrap. This, moistened well but not sloppy, and fed in a proportion of one quart to eight ducks.

We do not find the Runners as heavy eaters, by one-half, as the larger Pekins. We mate them in the proportion of 7 ducks to 1 drake. The eggs are very fertile and usually hatch well. The ducklings grow very fast and at 10 weeks weigh from 3½ to 4 pounds. At this age the drakes may be easily told from the ducks and it is then well to turn these surplus drakes upon the market where, as "green roasters," they command a fancy price.

One great factor in favor of this duck, is its extreme hardiness. It seems absolutely immune to the diseases so common to chickens. No roup, cholera, gapes, limberneck, frosted combs, nor scaly legs—and what is best of all, no lice or mites. The only disease we find them susceptible to, is rheumatism. But only rare cases have we had of it in our handling of several hundred birds. They do not require the high fencing, nor the close housing that do chickens. They are non-sitters, non-scratchers and light eaters and with proper feed, will tend strictly to business at filling the farmer's egg basket the year around.

The Indian Runner will not lay eggs on a diet of fresh air and blue sky any more than will the best of Jersey cows give milk on such diet. I have known people to take up Runners, expecting them to shell out eggs every day in the year with about such treatment, and then complain because they "didn't lay any better than chickens." Truth was, their chickens didn't lay either, yet they could scratch for scattered grains and pick up a much greater variety of food than could the ducks.

The Runners are great foragers on grass. We pen ours at night, as they lay either at night or early morning. After feeding them about 8 a. m., they are turned out on a range of grass and alfalfa. How they do relish this! Yet, as they do not bite the grass close, they do not kill it out. They are so satisfied with this green feed and a pond nearby that they often will not come to their yards for the noonday meal, but are on hand at night for a double portion.

There is no difference between the three varieties—the Penciled, the Light Fawn-white and the Pure White—as to laying qualities and general characteristics. If purely market products are desired, one is as good as another. However, if one desires to sell breeding stock or eggs for hatching, the American Standard light fawn and the pure white are the varieties most desired. But wise is the woman on the farm who adds to her poultry interests, the Runner ducks, for truly will she find that they will add to her income in a wonderful way.

Make Beginning Now

Every farmer who puts off making a beginning with pure bred poultry this spring will be doing so at loss to himself. Select the breed best suited to your fancy and the end in view. I think some of the American breeds are best for the farm, they being the best general purpose birds and one can get almost any color they choose in them, there being so many kinds of Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes and the two combs in Rhode Island Reds. I prefer Single Comb Reds because the comb breeds true more than the rose. The Reds are of good size, beautiful color, quiet and gentle, yet great rustlers and make splendid setters and mothers. And as layers are good enough to satisfy anyone. They lay as well as Leghorns and much larger eggs and heavier shells, which makes the eggs less apt to be broken in nests or elsewhere.

The fowls are easy to dress as a rule, and have such nice, plumb, yellow bodies. The pullets lay early if well cared for; often laying at 5 to 6 months of age. As a fanciers fowl they are popular and may be bred to a high state of perfection. The sweepstakes make at Missouri State Show in December was a Single Comb Rhode Island Red, as it

has been in years past. These are a few of the reasons why I breed them. But I am not saying you must start with Reds.

But do buy a hundred or more eggs of some pure breed this spring, and if you have mongrels you will feel more like caring for pure breeds and will have more money from your poultry in years to come. No mongrel or cross bred ever made a phenomenal egg record and no successful poultry plant uses them—"proof sufficient," isn't it? If you have most hens of some particular breed, buy cockerels of the same this spring, and see how much better your stock will be. Pen a few of the best ones if possible and hatch mostly from them. I have found buying eggs the cheapest method of getting a start. Most breeders sell fertility eggs from good stock at \$7 to \$10 per 100. Try it this spring.—Mrs. MAY FELTON, Blue Mound, Kan.

To avoid considerable labor when cleaning the bean pot, fill it with cold water, put in some kind of washing powder and cover tight; put on stove and let the water come to a boil. After doing this the pot can be cleaned very easily.



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Increase Profit From Kansas Hen

Continued From Page Five

other line of husbandry. That to secure the best results, the individual should be born under the very best circumstances possible.

A pullet lays a small egg that hatches a small chick, that fails to reach the size attained by another pullet hatched from a hen egg. In the course of time, she comes into laying, and produces an egg that is slightly smaller than the one from which she was hatched, which in turn produces a chick that is slightly smaller than she was at birth, and so on, thus gradually subtracting from the size of the race. This means small stock, and small eggs. It was also found that on top of this, on an average, the percentage of hen eggs that hatched, as compared with pullet eggs, was 10 per cent. greater, and that while the chicks hatched from hen eggs showed a mortality of 5 per cent., the chicks hatched from pullet eggs showed a mortality of 14 1/2 per cent., or nearly three times greater.

BREEDING FROM PULLETS UNSUCCESSFUL. Beyond this, I would like to call your attention to the fact that in breeding from pullets one does not give the great law of "the survival of the fittest" a chance to help him in the selection of breeding stock.

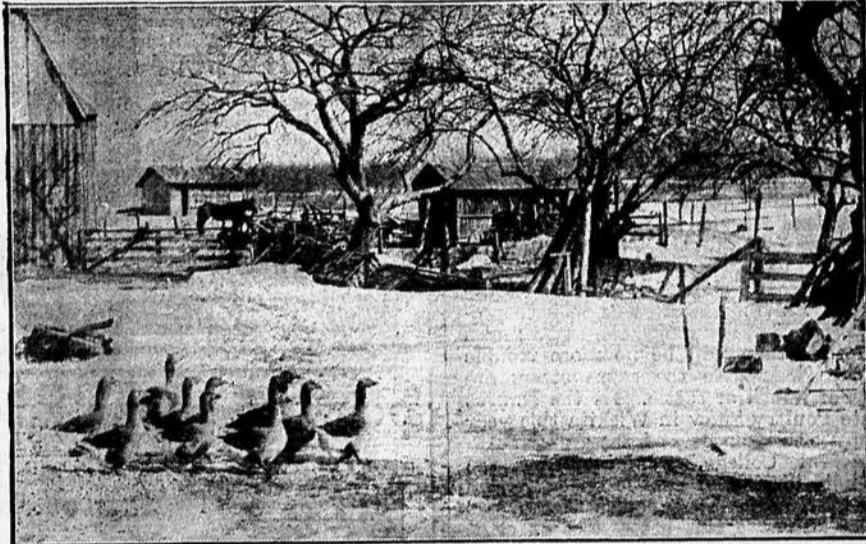
Along in the latter part of July and during the month of August, when the days are long and hot, and the nights sultry, it is the general experience that

early in the season, but the chances are against it. Therefore, every well organized farmer who keeps poultry for profit, must of necessity, have at least one incubator, and hatch a good bunch of pullets in March and the first two weeks in April. These birds will constitute the laying flock and should never be mated with male birds. When the season of high priced eggs is over, they can be turned over on the market at a good price.

The birds that are to be kept for breeding stock should be incubated by the natural method. It does not matter particularly if these birds are rather late in hatching, as it is not the object to secure a large winter egg production.

These birds which will not form a large group, should be kept until their second laying year, and put in the breeding pens.

DO NOT CHANGE BREEDERS YEARLY. The group of breeding hens should not be changed ever year. As long as a hen maintains her vigor and good health, and produces strong, vigorous chicks, keep her as a breeding bird. There is no more reason for getting rid of a hen that has served one year in the breeding pen than there is of a cow in the breeding herd of cattle that has given her first calf. Except during the breeding season this breeding flock of hens should range the farm. During the breeding season, they should be confined with the pure



DUCKS ARE MONEY-MAKERS AND EASY TO RAISE WHEN YOU KNOW HOW.

quite a number of females succumb. If you will notice, you will generally find that these are the yearling hens that have not yet completed their first laying year. They go, one at a time, and no particular attention is paid to the matter, and yet, to that person who pretends to breed poultry rather than to simply tolerate it on the farm, and at the same time use pullets in the breeding pens, it is a serious consideration. During the months that make up the breeding season, nearly every female is laying, whether she is weak or strong. There will be about as many eggs from the poor ones as the good ones. The result is that nearly as large a number of chicks have been developed from these weak individuals that have not had vitality and gumption enough to make a living of it during the hot months, as have been produced from the stronger stock. It is practically impossible, and if possible, the farmer does not have time to pick out these individuals that are the offspring of weak parents, and the result is that this weakness is perpetuated in the flock, and along with this will probably go low egg production, and susceptibility to disease.

I desire to tax your patience with but two more suggestions concerning the management of the Kansas hen that it seems to me will be of advantage to the farmer who has a poultry yard as one department of his general farm. The first suggestion goes hand in hand with the suggestion already made, and it is, that the breeding flock be kept separate and distance from the laying flock.

FOR EGG LAYERS USE INCUBATORS.

It is of course, a well known fact that the winter eggs are the ones that bring the greatest profit to the farmers and furthermore, that most of the winter eggs are produced by early pullets. Coupled with this is the fact that if one is to have a good sized group of early hatched pullets, he cannot depend upon hens for the hatching of the eggs. If the season is just right, there may be a large number of hens that become broody

bred cockerels. We confine them because it is necessary to confine the male birds to keep them from mixing with the laying flock or with the neighbor's chickens. The second suggestion is, that as the young cockerels mature, one of two things should be done with them. They should be sold as broilers, when they weigh 1 1/2 to 2 pounds, or else they should be caponized. This is of course, necessary if we are to produce infertile eggs.

Did you ever stop to think that at the time the early cockerels weigh 2 pounds, they generally bring about 25 cents per pound, and that by the time they weigh 6 pounds, the price has dropped to around 8 cents for stagg roosters. The money received for the bird in each case will be about 50 cents and in the second case the bird will have consumed about 25 cents worth of feed, fertilized a considerable number of eggs, intended for the market, and cut down the egg production of the early pullets by worrying them and often actually injuring them.

If one happens to be so situated that the market for broilers is not good, the male birds may be caponized and fed out and finished just as steers and barrows are.

If the local market on capons is not good, one will have something worth shipping to the larger markets. Sell the young rooster, or caponize him, but get him away from the laying flock.

Hutchinson Poultry Show.

The first annual exhibition of the Arkansas Valley Poultry Association was held in Hutchinson January 20 to 25. For this initial show the association offered an attractive premium list and there was a fine collection of birds on exhibition. J. J. Atherton of Emporia and C. E. Ackerman of Rosedale were judges. D. Earnest Forsythe of Hutchinson is secretary of the association. Other officers are K. C. Beck, president; H. W. Hoey, vice president; Mrs. Jonas Geyer, treasurer. The show superintendent was C. E. Cronhardt.

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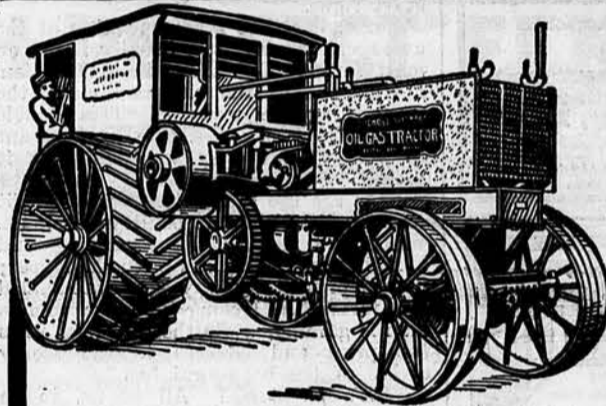
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PROFIT FROM POULTRY

The Way to Get Greatest Profit—Told by George Beuoy, Dingley Dell Poultry Farm, Cedarvale, Kan.

ALMOST every farm in this country has its flock of chickens, most flocks paying a handsome profit. Considering the small investment, time and feed required, there is no other part of the farm or any of its other products that pay as large and as regular a profit as the poultry.

Rather a broad statement that, but it is the fact, nevertheless, if you don't believe it, just put it to the test, any one can do it. You do not have to take the college reports, nor my say so, or any one else's, just keep an account of what your own flock does. Consider the feed, time and investment, and compare results with the other farm products and you will then have the facts in the case. Take it from me, the chickens will come out with a big long lead over any of your other farm products. Consider again that the poultry as a general rule is the most neglected product produced on the farm. Does it not strike you as remarkable that the chickens can show such handsome returns. Notice the government reports and state statistics and see what credit they give the poultry. The above facts cannot be successfully disputed, it is easy to prove every one of them, yet it is absolutely true, that not one farmer in ten gets half the profit from his flock that he should.

On the farm, as you know, the poultry is in charge of the women folks, which is right and proper; women can handle chickens better than men. The man that hasn't that kind of a woman had better let chickens alone. If he wants to raise chickens and hasn't any wife at all, he had better get one and start right.

Remember that I am speaking of the average, the way it is usually found on most farms. The above in explanation, I trust makes the situation clear, the next thing we want is "This double profit," how to get it, is what we want to know, and why we didn't get it sooner!

Eggs are the greatest source of profit connected with the poultry business, without a doubt. In producing and handling eggs much can be made or lost; just at present the way eggs are handled the farmer is losing and the middle man is gaining, while the consumer pays the price and "dances to the merry cackle of the barn-yard hen."

Who's to blame? All of us, to be sure. Why? Several reasons again. First of these is that the farmers do not produce "even smooth eggs"—all of one color and uniform in size and shape. The kind of eggs they generally market run from little to big and from dark brown to pure white in color, with a liberal mixture of speckled and dirty eggs. And in consequence sell as seconds on the market. Five times out of six the color and shape of the eggs determines the grade. Firsts sell from five to six cents per dozen more than seconds. And right there is where the farmer loses five to six cents per dozen on his eggs. Not just part of the time but all of the time. That is his tribute to the grade, so to speak. The middle man gets it like this. He buys only seconds and sells only firsts—"see." Simple, isn't it? To do this all he has to do is to buy several cases of eggs, and when he starts to counting eggs from one case to another, he simply has several empty cases handy, and the white eggs of one size and shape are put together, the brown the same way. So you see when his count is complete, instead of having many cases of mixed eggs that grade number two as originally bought, he has all his cases even as to size and color, and all (or nearly all) sell as firsts. And he gets his rake-off of five to six cents per dozen. Just because he understands the game and knows how to do it, and for no other reason. Please remember the consumer is paying the same price in either case. Now if the farmer will use his head he can go the buyer one better and beat him a city block, and do it with ease. Of course he could grade his eggs in the same way as the dealer, but this would not be practicable on the small farm, on account that he would not have enough eggs at one time on hand to grade them up that way. The farmer and chicken raiser, no matter where located, has a cinch on this part of the business, if he is wise enough to see it and has the energy to do it. All he has to do, is to get his flock all of one kind, some pure bred chickens; any pure bred breed will do this, just so they are all of one variety. Pure bred birds all of the same variety will produce eggs that are true to type and color. Mixed breeds

and scrubs won't do it. If you have that kind the dealer will continue to make five to six cents per dozen on all the eggs that you sell him. "Now there you are." That is the fact as regards the egg trade, and the prices paid and I have the evidence to prove it to anybody that doubts it. The better way is to try it for yourself. Of course you understand that the local dealer in small towns, will turn his nose up at this line of argument, it stands him well in hand to do so, where he can put it over. You must remember he has been getting his "five and six cents per dozen." Naturally he don't want to lose it. Of course not. Our local dealer was very kind and nice to me; he explained that he only bought seconds as they were the only kind offered. Then with many solemn shakes of his head and that righteous professional look, he emphasized the fact "We get nothing but seconds." Sad but true, said he.

I was raising pure bred Barred Plymouth Rocks and our eggs were gathered twice a day and were very even as to size and color; nice big, brown eggs. If they were not first class eggs I wanted to know why. Our local dealer offered me eight cents per dozen for them. I sent one case as a test to a commission house at Kansas with instructions to sell on the market and report results. That was last July after the setting season was over. Those sold as first and brought 18½ cents per dozen on the market and were graded by an U. S. inspector as extra good firsts. There was no special reason for this; any one that has pure bred chickens can do as well. Another source of loss to the poultry raisers in connection with the egg trade is the dirty eggs and spots. The dirty eggs can be avoided by having good, sensible nests for the hens to lay in. The spots are eggs that have been tested out. They are caused by the germ in the egg starting to develop and there is no excuse for having them. The way to prevent spots is to caponize the extra males and then they will be no more trouble in the flock than the extra steers are in your bunch of cattle. At the Kansas State Poultry Show in Wichita this year Professor Lippincott, of the Kansas Agricultural College, was admiring the splendid display of capons on exhibition and he remarked: Caponize the surplus males and save this heavy loss on eggs, it's the thing to do, all right. Professor Lippincott has at considerable expense or both time and labor prepared a very valuable work on capons and caponizing, with many illustrations, which the college is mailing out free while it lasts to all applicants. Anyone interested in the subject should write for a copy.

In order to have eggs to sell we must have hens to lay. Half the chicks that are hatched are males. How to dispose of them at a profit is the problem. The way to do this is to caponize them. Caponizing under old methods was a very difficult and often dangerous thing to do. Within the last two years, however, modern invention and ingenuity has made the operation simple, easy and safe for anyone to do. With any of the New Automatic Capon Tools and an illustrated guide in your possession it is as easy as rolling off a log to make a capon and just as safe. The way to do it is to commence on a dead bird—one that you have just killed to eat. Work on one or two in this way and you will be anxious to proceed on a live bird. The market for capons is unlimited and the price is always high. It is safe to figure that capons will bring twice as much per pound as hens. I have been selling them for the last six years and we have averaged about twenty cents per pound live weight for all our capons, and often we have received much more per pound for them. I have a list of capon buyers and will gladly furnish this or any other information, to anyone that will send me stamp for reply. The editor you know will not publish business addresses in an article of this kind. There still remains one important point in connection with this profit making end of the poultry business. The old stock, the hens that are too old to produce eggs at a profit. To make the most out of the business we must cash in on the old girls and at a profit too.

Here is where the dealer will work his "Rabbit Foot" again if you don't watch out. Hens you know are graded or sold on the market according to quality, the same as anything else. And like the eggs, to bring top prices they must be uniform as to size and color. Here is where the birds of the American class

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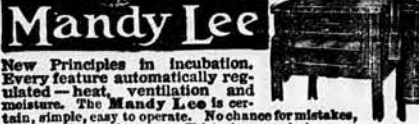
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has it onto the smaller breeds; the little breeds will not sell for anywhere near as much per pound as the plump, well finished breeds. However, a bunch of nice, smooth birds, even if they are of a small variety, will sell for much more per pound than a lot of mixed ones, no matter what size they are. The market demands, and gets it at the top price, a bird that is plump and well finished, with a nice yellow skin and smooth yellow legs. It is my belief, based on very thorough and careful observations, that the Barred Plymouth Rocks will come nearer meeting all these requirements than any other variety or breed of fowls. At the same time I know that any pure bred bird is good. Fine results can be had with any standard variety. The main thing is to make up your mind on some good breed. Get good stock and stick to it. Under no circumstances mix it with anything else, if you expect a profit from the poultry end of the business.

Profit in White Plymouth Rocks.

After breeding and rearing many different kinds of fowls, I have discarded all for the White Plymouth Rocks. About thirteen years ago, while visiting in southern Missouri, I saw a pair of White Plymouth Rocks; they were about seven months old and were large and beautiful. The pullet was laying. At that time I decided I would own some of them soon and have never regretted my decision.

At the time I was breeding Black Langshans. I placed with the black mother half White Plymouth Rock chicks and half Black Langshans. I noted the White Rock chicks were ready for the table two weeks before the Black Langshans were. This was very much in favor of the White Rocks. Those who have raised poultry for profit realize how quickly the prices drop in the spring. In two weeks there will be a loss of 2 to 5 cents per pound; which is quite a loss on several dozen chickens, besides the extra feed it takes to get the slow maturing chicks ready for market. This trial was made to test their growing qualities. They had exactly the same feed and attention in every way.

The next favorable thing we noted was that of all varieties we had ever handled, the White Plymouth Rocks were the most satisfactory to dress for the table as they have no dark pin feathers. There is none superior to them in this respect.

The first year I had only a trio, but when they laid continually up to June, not offering to sit—and when they did being easily dissuaded—that settled the question; all other fowls must move out for the White Plymouth Rocks. At that time I commenced the breeding of the White Plymouth Rocks.

As a table fowl no other breed ever won the admiration of the leading poultry dealers as has the White Plymouth Rocks. The broad, full breast, the long keel, and the plump body of this fowl has never been equaled. Owing to their quick and hardy growth, for broilers and roasters they are in demand in the leading markets. They show up well when dressed.

The question is naturally asked: What is the record of the White Plymouth Rocks as layers? Large poultry plants are unanimous in their choice of this breed because they have proven the best all-around utility fowl—eggs for market, and the disposition of the fowls for meat when no longer used for egg production.

Last year at the experiment station of Missouri, the White Plymouth hen, Lady Showyou No. 717, won the prize for laying the most eggs during the year, a total of 281 eggs. In the National poultry contest a pen of this breed proved superior to all competitors. In the Oregon state test White Plymouth Rocks headed the list with a record of 240 per hen per year. The greatest known yearly record was made by a pen of White Plymouth Rocks, the average being 289 eggs each.

Large, full-breasted, long-bodied, stylish birds with single comb, bright bay eyes, clean yellow legs, beautiful, lustrous, snow white plumage, hardy, good foragers, maturing early, gentle, good mothers, males growing to a weight of 9 to 11 pounds, hens from 7 to 9 pounds, beautiful and attractive show birds—this is what White Plymouth Rocks are.

I sell culls on the ready market and fancy stock and eggs to my customers. From eggs that I offered last year at \$5 per 15 eggs, I sold one cockerel, ten pullets and one hen, this fall, for \$70. I would advise all farmers to rear only one pure breed of chickens. They are more profitable and add much to the appearance of the farm.—Mrs. J. W. PORTER, Holt, Mo.

Your Winter Harvest in Eggs

There's not the slightest reason why every poultry raiser shouldn't have a harvest in eggs right now when eggs are high. Hens, *your own hens*, have a tendency to grow fat and lazy and the egg organs to become sluggish. This may be due to lack of exercise, the absence of green food and to other causes. But, whatever the cause, remember that

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

positively tones up the dormant egg organs and takes the hens out of the loafer class and makes them lay eggs for market right when prices are the highest. It keeps hens hungry for their grain, so they remain busy all the time scratching for a living—and it's the busy hen that does the cackling and the more cackling the more eggs.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a contains:

Resubium Nitrate. An Eliminator.

Nux Vomica. A Nerve Tonic.

Quinine. A Suffer Stimulant and Appetizer.

Hydrophobic of Soda. An Internal Antiseptic.

Iron (Sulphate). A Blood Builder.

Iron (Red Oxide). A Blood Builder.

Carbonate of Lime. An Antacid and shell forming.

Sodium Chloride. An Appetizer and Cleanser.

Under the supervision of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) the above is carefully compounded and blended, with just enough cereal meal to make a perfect mixture.

Note the formula for Pan-a-ce-a in this advertisement; the definitions of ingredients are taken from U. S. Dispensatory and our best writers. With the formula on the label there can be no exaggeration of claims. You can look up the ingredients in any medical dictionary, and besides every Hess & Clark preparation is guaranteed.

Our Propositions—Feed your hens Poultry Pan-a-ce-a right now when eggs are scarce; if you have the least shadow of doubt that it has not made your hens lay more eggs and kept them free from disease at a cost of only a penny a day for 30 hens—take to the dealer the empty package and he is compelled to refund your money, 1 1/2 lbs. 25c; mail or express 40c; 5 lbs. 60c; 12 lbs. \$1.25; 25-lb. pail \$2.50; except in Canada and extreme West. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will. Send us for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio




DR. HESS STOCK TONIC improves digestion, increases the appetite, expels worms. Bulletin No. 22, U.S. Department of Agriculture, says: "Only 60 per cent. of the food taken by stock is digested." You know yourself that you can fatten hogs on the corn that passes through the steers undigested. "The Dr. Hess Idea" is to save a part of this wasted feed by increasing digestion. The formula is on every package and the U. S. Dispensatory, or even a medical dictionary, will tell you whether the ingredients will produce the results claimed. And, besides, it's sold only on a written guarantee. 100 lbs. \$5.00; 25-lb. pail \$1.50. Except in Canada and extreme West and South. Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess Stock Book.

FREE. Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will at any time prescribe for your ailing animals free of charge if you will send him full details. Mention this paper and send 2-cent stamp. 96-page Veterinary Book also free.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

"PITTSBURGH PERFECT" FENCES



THE 163 different styles, sizes and weights of "Pittsburgh Perfect" Fence afford a variety from which to choose fencing scientifically designed to perfectly and economically inclose any field, farm, ranch and lawn, and the "Pittsburgh Perfect" chicken, poultry or rabbit yard and garden fences are famous the world over.

When buying fence, select that style specially made for your particular purpose, for in this way only can you experience greatest fence-efficiency and satisfaction at lowest cost. "Pittsburgh Perfect" Fences, made of heavily galvanized Open Hearth Wire, with every joint **WELDED BY ELECTRICITY**, excels in strength and durability, and invests your property with a distinctive appearance of neatness and prosperity.

EVERY ROD GUARANTEED PERFECT

Dealers everywhere sell "Pittsburgh Perfect" Fences. We will gladly send free our complete catalogue showing all styles and sizes, and giving valuable information on fence-building, etc. Write for it today.

PITTSBURGH STEEL CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Makers of "Pittsburgh Perfect" Brands of Barbed Wire; Bright, Annealed and Galvanized Wire; Twisted Cable Wire; Hard Spring Coil Wire; Fence Staples; Poultry Netting Staples; Regular Wire Nails; Galvanized Wire Nails; Large Head Roofing Nails; Single Loop Bale Ties; "Pittsburgh Perfect" Fencing.

Success With Turkeys.

I am a breeder of several breeds of poultry and like them all. I think it matters little what kind one keeps as there is profit in all breeds if they are given proper care and attention.

I want to tell KANSAS FARMER folks about my success with turkeys. I breed the Bronze and the Bourbon Reds and like them both. I often hear people remark—"I can't raise turkeys," or "I have no luck whatever with turkeys," or "I did try to raise turkeys, but gave it up as I had no success." I have raised turkeys for twelve years, and find they are easy to raise and are very profitable with less feed and care than any other poultry.

I like the Bourbon Reds as they are tame and are not so much inclined to hide their nests as are the Bronze. I place boxes or barrels in some secluded place where the hens will not be noticed. I put hay in the boxes and a nest egg in each nest. The eggs should be gathered every day and should be kept in a cool, but not cold place. They should be turned each day. When a turkey hen will sit, I set her on 15 eggs and always manage to set two chicken hens at the same time, on turkey eggs, and when they hatch I give all the little turkeys to the turkey mother, as she takes such good care of them. When I set the hen I put a thick layer of ashes in the nest, then a little clean hay, then sprinkle well with sulphur, then a little more hay.

When the little turkeys are fifty hours old I remove them with their mother to a patch of green grass where the sun will strike them, and let them pick at the grass a few hours; then I feed them a little wheat bread soaked in sweet milk and pressed out gently with the hands. This is their first meal. I also give them water to drink. It is necessary that the turkey mother has corn and water.

I never allow the little turkeys to get wet. If a cloud comes up I always get the little turkeys in before it rains. I feed them a little bread three times a day and give them plenty of fresh water and grit and sand. When they are two or three weeks old, I feed with the bread a little oatmeal, barley or rice, morning and evening, but I feed sparingly, as they are easily overfed. I think more little turkeys die from being overfed than from any other cause. Sometimes I do not feed the little turkeys at all except the first few days, as they find plenty of grasshoppers and bugs to supply their wants after that time. Turkeys are good foragers and will keep a farm clean from bugs and grasshoppers, thereby saving the crops. I drive the turkeys home a few evenings, giving them a few bread crumbs, and after that they nearly always come home every evening. I never let them stay out later than six o'clock, when small, as they easily become chilled. I keep them yarded at night and never turn them out until after nine o'clock unless it is a warm

morning, without dew. After they are six to eight weeks old I let them take care of themselves as they are then feathered out. I then let them go out in the morning and come home at night to suit themselves, unless a bad storm comes up, when I drive them home if necessary, but they nearly always come at such time.

If the young turkeys look droopy or sleepy, I look for lice and grease them sparingly on head and neck with a little lard or sweet-oil.

It is a pleasure to raise turkeys. They are such beautiful, stately birds and are also great money makers, and if one keeps pure bred turkeys he can sell the best stock for breeders. But no matter how good the stock there are always some that will have to be culled out for market. I can truly say that turkeys have proven a great success for me. I have experimented until I have found the way to success.—Mrs. C. G. AHLSTEDT, Roxbury, Kan.

Poultry Raisers Prosper.

The poultry raisers in the neighborhood of Simpson, Kan., met with big success the past year. The general merchandise firm of Brown, Sewell & Co. of that place paid out in one week for turkeys alone, \$1,300. In one day they received 478, for which the raisers were paid 14 cents a pound. In one week this firm handled 600 turkeys. During the year just closed the firm did a business aggregating \$4,000.

TESTED AND GRADED SEED CORN

Grown under our personal supervision, carefully cleaned and graded, and tested by experts trained at the United States Government Laboratory.

A NEW "FETERITA"

Extremely early—35 days earlier than Kaffir Corn—makes fine, abundant fodder and yields 50 to 80 bushels to the acre. Great drought resistor and not bothered by chinch bugs. In Oklahoma and Texas two crops of "Feterita" can be raised from the same ground. Write for sample and information.

FREE SAMPLE and BIG CATALOG

of 106 pages with hundreds of illustrations. Write also for the Barteldes Cultural Guide. It is FREE.

Fine Nursery Trees carefully inspected. Also fertilizers, gorm cutures, farm implements, garden tools, incubators, and poultry supplies. Best goods and lowest prices. Write today.

BARTELDES SEED COMPANY

Largest Seed House West of the Mississippi River.
 805 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kas.
 127 W. Main St., Okla. City, Okla.
 129 Seed Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Kansas State Poultry Show

Continued From Page Four

"Sensation," which took first honors in the Barred Rock class. He is of the celebrated Hawkins strain of Lancaster, Mass.

Baughman's Buffs were the observed of all observers. Grand, massive and true Cochon type, any lover of the Asiatics could not help admiring them.

The Wichita Buff Orpington Yards had a grand display of Buffs, and, although the competition was very keen, managed to secure some of the premiums. F. D. Munn, the proprietor of these yards, is an old time fancier, and entertained the writer and Judge B. N. Pierce for a week at his home some twenty years ago during a poultry show. Mr. Munn is in it for the pure love of the fancy, and never hesitates at price or cost, so that he gets the best that is going.

C. C. Lindamood, Walton, had about twenty Barred Rocks on exhibition and took a goodly share of the premiums. He has fine specimens of this popular breed.

J. P. Bridges, Douglass, had a good showing of Dark Cornish fowls. Best table fowls extant. When you pick up a Cornish you are picking up some meat. He has a few cockerels and pullets for sale. He took many prizes at the show.

Shelley Bros., Elmdale, Kan., were on hand with a good string of Barred Rocks and as usual they managed to be in the running, though the running this year was swifter than usual in the Barred Rock class.

Stover & Myers, Fredonia, had a good showing of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds and Indian Runner ducks. They took several premiums in both classes.

S. J. Irwin, Topeka, entered two pens of White Orpingtons and got first and second premiums on them. He has some fine specimens of this popular breed.

H. A. Gonder, Wichita, had a nice lot of Barred Rocks on exhibition and took several premiums. The prizes in this class were pretty well scattered.

J. C. Kullman, Towanda, Kan., had White, Buff and Black Orpingtons on exhibition, and had good ones in all colors, as his prizes will testify.

F. A. Rehkopf, Topeka, had a string of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds that couldn't be beat, and took most of the prizes in this class.

William A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan., had a fine lot of Buff Rocks on exhibition and though the competition was keen, managed to get away with some of the premiums.

Mrs. J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kan., took first premium with a good pen of Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. They are great rustlers and egg layers.

There were not many Golden Wyandottes on exhibition, but C. E. Florence, El Dorado, had an extra fine pen on display and took first premium.

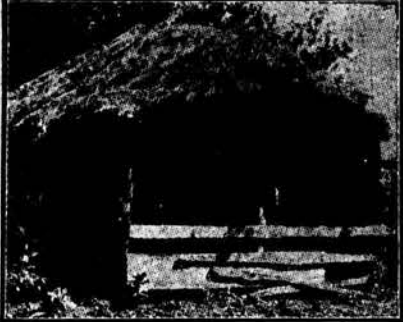
L. C. Horst, Newton, had a great display of Dark Cornish, winning many premiums.

Judges' Awards.

The following are the awards of the judges:

- Barred Plymouth Rocks.**—J. C. Hoyt, El Dorado, Kan., 1 hen, 4-5 pullet; C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan., 1 cock, 2 pullet, 3-4 pen; Thompson & O'Gara, Topeka, Kan., 3-4 cockerel, 1 pullet; George Feunoy, Cedar Vale, Kan., 3 cock, 5 hen; C. M. Chapman, Oswego, Kan., 4 cock; Shelley Bros., Elmdale, Kan., 5 cock, 4 hen, 2 pen; Mrs. H. E. Gonder, Wichita, Kan., 2 cock, 3 hen, 5 pen; C. V. LaDow, Fredonia, Kan., 3 pullet; Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Ogden, Wichita, Kan., 4 cockerel; Mrs. R. J. Molyneaux, Wichita, 1 cockerel; D. F. Drinkwater, Cedar Point, Kan., 5 cockerel.
- White Plymouth Rocks.**—Fair & Spencer, Sharon, Kan., 1-2 cock, 3 cockerel, 1-3-5 pullet, 1-3 pen, 2-4 hen; W. D. McAllister, Arkansas City, Kan., 3 cock; K. Whitney, Wichita, Kan., 1 hen, 1-2 cockerel; Frank Fellwock, Yates Center, Kan., 4 cock, 5 hen, 4 cockerel, 4 pullet; F. W. Robinson, Towanda, Kan., 3 hen, 2 pullet, 2 pen; G. W. Perkins, Newton, Kan., 5 cockerel; J. A. Green, Harper, Kan., 4 pen; Leon Moorehouse, Spearville, Kan., 5 pen.
- Buff Plymouth Rocks.**—Homer Davis, Walton, Kan., 1 cock; W. F. Alden, Ellsworth, Kan., 2-3 cock, 1-5 hen, 1-2 cockerel, 1-2-3-4 pullet; A. J. Waddell, Wichita, Kan., 5 cock, 4 hen, 3-5 cockerel, 1 (young) 1 (old), 3 pen (young); W. A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan., 4 cock, 2-3 hen, 4 cockerel, 5 pullet; Leon Moorehouse, Spearville, Kan., 2-4 pen.
- Partridge Rocks.**—E. A. Eckhardt, Towanda, Kan., 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 cockerel, 1 pullet, 1 pen; A. P. Moore, Stafford, Kan., 2 cock, 2-3 hen, 2-3 cockerel; C. E. Florence,

- El Dorado, Kan., 3 cock, 2-5 pullet; J. J. Slattery, Wichita, 4-5 cockerel; C. A. Gregory, Wichita, 3-4 pullet.
- Silver Pencilled Rocks.**—L. Moorehouse, 1 cock, 1-2-3-4-5 hen, 1-2 pullet.
- Columbian Plymouth Rocks.**—A. P. Moore, Stafford, Kan., 1-2-3 hen, 4 cockerel, 5 pullet; T. C. Sterrett, Dodge City, 1-2-3 cockerel, 1-2-3-4 pullet.
- Buff Wyandottes.**—H. J. Freeman, Wichita, 1 pen, 2 cock, 1-2 pullet, 1-2 pen; J. A. Bush, Leavenworth, 1-3 cock; W. K. Heatin, Larned, 4 cock, 3-4-5 hen, 2 cockerel, 1 pen (young); L. Moorehouse, Spearville, 3 cockerel, 3-4 pullet; Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, 5 cock, 2 hen, 1 cockerel, 5 pullet, 3 pen.
- Partridge Wyandottes.**—Dr. E. P. Cressler, Peabody, 1-2 hen, 1 cockerel; L. Moorehouse, Spearville, 1 cock; Frank Fowler & Sons, El Dorado, 1 pullet; 2 cockerel; 5 hen; D. S. Newton, Osawatomie, 2 cockerel, 3-4-5 pullet; J. Dillenbeck, El Dorado, 4 cockerel, 4 hen; B. F. Meeks, El Dorado, 3 hen, 5 cockerel.
- White Wyandottes.**—N. Kornhaus, Peabody, Kan., 1 cock, 1-3-4 hen, 1-2-3 cockerel, 1-2-3 pullet, 1 pen; Ginette & Ginette, Florence, Kan., 2-3 cock, 2 hen, 4 cockerel, 4 pullet; M. K. Wright, Wellington, 5 hen, 5 pullet, 3 pen; A. B. Moran, Wichita, 2 pen; O. G. Underwood, Greensburg, 5 cockerel.
- Silver Wyandottes.**—L. P. Hubbard, Topeka, 1-2-3-4-5 cock, 1-2-3-4 hen, 1-2-3 cockerel, 1-2-3-4 pullet, 1-2-3 pen; Henry L. Brunner, Newton, Kan., 4-5 cockerel; Guy Barnes, Milton, Kan., 5 pullet.
- Gold Wyandottes.**—F. O. Rindom, 1 hen, 1-2 cockerel, 1-2 pullet; C. E. Florence, El Dorado, 3 cockerel.
- Columbian Wyandottes.**—L. E. Castle, Wichita, 1 cock, 1 cockerel; H. A. Wattles & Sen, Wichita, 2 cock, 1-2-3-4 hen, 1-2-3-4 pullet, 2-4 cockerel, 1-2 pen; Leon Moorehouse, Spearville, Kan., 3 cock, 5 hen; W. S. Heiden, Douglas, Kan., 3 cockerel, 5 pullet, 3 pen.
- Silver Pencilled Wyandottes.**—L. Moorehouse, Spearville, Kan., 1 cockerel, 1 pullet.
- Single Comb Buff Orpingtons.**—G. H. Binger, Topeka, 1-3 cockerel, 1-3-5 hen, 1-3-4-5 cock, 2-3 pullet, 1 pen (young), 3 pen (old); Wichita Buff Orpington Yards, 1 pullet, 4 pen (young), 4 pen (old); Jennie L. Gerrard, Wichita, 2 cock, 2-4 hen, 4 cockerel; Mayme E. Wilson, Wichita, 1 pen (young), 3 pen (old), 5 pen (old), 4 pullet; Edward Fleming, Wichita, 5 pen (young); George W. Martin, Wichita, 5 pullet; E. R. Sanner, Newton, 2 pen (young), 2 pen (old); L. A. Ferry, Caldwell, 2 cockerel; Mrs. J. M. Husey, Wichita, 1 cockerel.
- Single Comb White Orpingtons.**—Dr. A. O.



CRUELY CONSTRUCTED POULTRY HOUSE — DOES IT GIVE THE HENS A CHANCE?

- Haury, Newton, 1-5 cock, 4 cockerel, 5 pen; Frank P. Cahill, Wichita, 3 cock, 5 pullet, 4 pen; J. L. Vernon, Wichita, 4 cock, 4 hen; E. D. Martin, Newton, 5 cockerel, 1-3 hen; Corbett & Gerrard, Wichita, 1-2 cockerel, 1-3 pullet; Mrs. H. Cronk, El Dorado, Kan., 3 pen; H. L. Dewing, Wichita, 2 cock; A. H. Vanderhoof, Neodesha, 3 cockerel, 2 pullet; S. J. Irwin, Topeka, 1-2 pen; H. Burcham, Wellington, 2 hen; Albert Faulconer, Arkansas City, 5 hen.
- Black Orpingtons.**—Jennie L. Gerrard, Wichita, 1 cock, 1-2 hen, 1 cockerel, 1-2 pullet; J. C. Kullman, Towanda, 2 cock, 3-4 hen.
- Single Comb Rhode Island Reds.**—A. M. Butler, Wichita, 1 cock, 4 hen, 1 cockerel, 1 pullet; C. C. Whitley, Wichita, 3 cock, 3 hen, 2 cockerel, 5 pullet, 1 pen; J. E. Howard, Wichita, 2 cock, 5 hen, 5 cockerel, 4 pullet, 5 pen; H. A. Scott, Cunningham, Kan., 3 pen; Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Ogden, Wichita, 3 cockerel, 3 pullet, 2 pen; Mrs. H. D. Spohn, Inman, Kan., 4 cock, 4 pen; Lora Spencer, Wichita, 5 cock; Karl Spellman, New Albany, 2 pullet; W. R. Munroe, Florence, 1-2 hen.
- Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds.**—F. A. Rehkopf, Topeka, 2-3-5 cock, 1-2-4 hen, 1-2-3 cockerel, 2 pullet, 1 pen (young); A. M. Butler, Wichita, 1 pullet, 1 cock; George Messner, Norwich, 4 pen; Myers & Stover, Fredonia, 3-5 hen, 4 cock, 3-5 pullet, 3 pen (young); Jay Toal, Cedar Vale, 4 cockerel; A. G. Lindgren, McPherson, 5 cockerel, 4 pullet; Mrs. Bart White, McPherson, 2 pen (young); E. H. Hartenbower, Newton, Kan., 1 pen (old).
- Single Comb Brown Leghorns.**—H. P. Swerdfeger, Wichita, 1 cock, 3-5 hen, 1 cockerel, 3 pullet, 1-4 pen; W. J. Roof, Maize, Kan., 2 cock, 1-2-4 hen, 2-3-4-5 cockerel, 1-2-4-5 pullet, 2-3 pen; Tiff Moore, Osage City, 5 pen.
- Rose Comb Brown Leghorns.**—W. S. Cummins, Wichita, 1 cock, 2-4-5 hen, 2-3-4 cockerel, 3-4 pullet, 2 pen; Mrs. John Holzhey, Bendena, 1-3 hen, 1 cockerel, 1-2 pullet; Mrs. J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kan., 1 pen; L. Moorehouse, Spearville, 3 pen.
- Single Comb White Leghorns.**—Mrs. M. Kettering, Wichita, 1 cock, 2 cockerel, 2-5 pullet; R. W. Bradshaw, Ellsworth, 2 cock, 2-3 hen, 3 cockerel, 1-4 pullet, 1 pen; Thol R. Wolfe, Conway Springs, 3 cock, 1-4 hen, 3 pullet; H. W. Dittenbacher, Great Bend, 1 cockerel.
- Rose Comb White Leghorns.**—Mrs. J. F. Martin, Frankfort, 1 cock, 1-2 pen.
- Single Comb Buff Leghorns.**—Mrs. H. A. Stone, Holton, 1 cock, 1 hen, 1-2 cockerel, 1-2 pullet; L. Moorehouse, Spearville, 2-3-4-5 hen, 2-3-4 pen; Walker & Kosa, Newton, 1 pen.
- Rose Comb Buff Leghorns.**—L. Moorehouse, Spearville, 1-2 pen.
- Single Comb Black Minorcas.**—J. B. Jones, Wichita, 1-2 hen, 2 cockerel, 5 pullet; C. K. Whitney, Wichita, 1 cockerel, 1 pullet; L. Moorehouse, Spearville, 3-4-5 cockerel, 2-3-4 pullet, 1-2-3 pen; George Messner, Norwich, 4 pen.
- Rose Comb Black Minorcas.**—F. B. Cornell, Nickerson, 1-2 pen.
- Mottled Anconas.**—C. K. Whitney, Wichita, 1 cockerel, 1-2 pullet; L. Moorehouse, Spearville, 1-2-3-4 pens.

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1913 Catalogue free on application.

D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich.

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and all kinds of farm seeds in bulk, also garden seeds, send to the Lawndale Seed Farm. Catalog free.

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FREE FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBS

Shows every kind of highest grade fruit tree, berry or shrub, and gives new and important information about planting, grafting, etc. Supply limited. Write today.

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BUY AT WHOLESALE Forty Fruit Trees \$5.00

100 Strawberry plants 75 cents. Charges prepaid. Send for further information and Catalog. Address,

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Free 1913 Nursery and Seed Book

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50 pkt. Mixed Colors Petunias; 10c pkt. Ex. Fine Mixed Fanatics; 10c pkt. Giant Single Pink; 50 pkt. Finest Mixed Popples. 50c worth for 10c, postpaid. Remember my seeds are all Nebraska Standard. 1 pay freight on \$10.00 tree orders. Send for catalog, see my prices. A postal brings German Nurseries & Seed House, Box 147 Beatrice, Neb.

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HENRY HOLM, Prop. LINCOLN TANNERY
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Blue Andalusians.—J. L. Miller, Topeka, 1 cock, 1-2 hen, 1 cockerel.
Dark Cornish Fowls.—L. C. Horst, Newton, 1 cock, 1-4-5 hen, 1-2-3-4 pullet, 2 cockerel; Adam Weisenbrager, Quincy, Ill., 2 cock, 2 hen; J. P. Bridges, Douglas, Kan., 4 cock, 3 hen, 1-3 cockerel, 5 pullet, 1 pen; C. E. Jeys, Wichita, 3 cock.
Light Brahmas.—Mrs. A. P. Wolverton, Topeka, 1 cock, 1-2 hen; W. H. Ward, Nickerson, 2 cock, 1-2 cockerel, 3-4 hen, 1 pen; Leon Moorehouse, Spearville, 5 hen, 1-2 pullet.
Buff Cochins.—J. C. Baughman, Topeka, 1-2-3-4-5 cock, 1-2 hen, 1-2 cockerel, 1-2 pullet, 1 (old), 1 (young) pen.
White Langshans.—Ellie Lefebore, Onaga, Kan., 1 hen.
Black Langshans.—H. M. Palmer, Florence, Kan., 1-2 hen, 1-2 cockerel, 1-2 pullet; Frank F. Cahill, Wichita, 3 hen, 4 cockerel, 3-4 pullet; W. M. Tipton, 4-5 hen, 5 pullet, 3 cockerel; L. Moorehouse, Spearville, 1-2-3 pen.
Houdans.—L. Moorehouse, Spearville, 1-2-3-4-5 cockerel; 1-2-3 pens.
White Crested Black Polish.—John Brewer, Wichita, 1 cock, 1-2 hen.
Golden Polish.—John Brewer, Wichita, 1 cock, 1-2 hen.
Mammoth Bronze Turkeys.—Mrs. E. D. Ludwig, Waynoka, Okla., 1 cock, 1 cockerel; G. W. Perkins, Newton, 2 cock, 1-3-4 hen, 1-3 pullets; J. P. Kohl, Furlay, Kan., 3 cock, 2-5 hens, 2-4 cockerel, 2-4 pullet; Mrs. Florence Seiglinger, Peabody, 3 cockerel.
Game Red Turkeys.—Myers & Stover, Fredonia, Kan., 1 cock, 1 hen; G. W. Stewart, Bluff City, Kan., 1 cockerel, 1 pullet.
Indian Runner Ducks, Fawn and White.—Mrs. Julia A. Little, Conway Springs, Kan., 1 cock, 1 hen, 1-2-3 pullet; Myers & Stover, Fredonia, 2 cock, 2 hen, 1 cockerel, 5 pullet; Miss Pearl Grandfield, Maize, Kan., 3 cock, 3-4 hen; G. W. Stewart, Bluff City, Kan., 3 cockerel; Harry E. Duncan, Humboldt, Kan., 2 cockerel, 4 pullet; O. R. Parkhurst, Mulvane, Kan., 1 pen.
White Indian Runner Ducks.—J. H. Drake, Nickerson, Kan., 1 cock, 1-2 hen, 3-4-5 cockerel, 3-4-5 pullet; Myers & Stover, Fredonia, 1-2 cockerel, 1-2 pullets.
White China Geese.—James W. Chiles Jr., Chiles, Kan., 1 cock, 1 hen.
Mammoth Toulouse Geese.—James W. Chiles, Jr., Chiles, Kan., 1 cock, 1 hen.
Buff Cochins Bantams.—Fowler & Caskey, Topeka, 1-2 cock, 1-2 hen; R. P. Krums, Stafford, Kan., 3 cock, 3 hen, 3-4-5 pullet; C. A. Crebbs, Stafford, Kan., 4 cock, 5 hen; L. Moorehouse, Spearville, Kan., 1 cockerel, 1-2 pullet, 4 hen; L. E. Ward, Wichita, 6 cock.
White Cochins Bantams.—L. E. Ward, Wichita, 1 cock, 1 hen; H. E. Duncan, Humboldt, 1 cockerel, 1 pullet.
Black Cochins Bantams.—Fowler & Caskey, Topeka, 1 cock, 1 hen; R. P. Krums, Stafford, 2-3 hen, 2 cockerel, 1-2 pullets; C. O. Crebbs, Stafford, 1 cockerel, 4-5 hen, 3-4 pullets.
Golden Seabright Bantams.—L. Moorehouse, Spearville, 1 cock, 1-2 hen, 1 cockerel; L. E. Ward, Wichita, 3 hen.
Frizzles.—L. E. Ward, Wichita, 1 cockerel, 1 pullet; Earl Salander, 2-3 cockerel.
Japanese Silkies.—G. H. Binger, Topeka, 1 cock, 1-2-3 hen.
Pigeons.—Pair Carmaux, 1 pair, George W. Martin, Riverside Park Zoo, 1 display; G. A. Blakeman, Wichita, 4 display; L. E. Ward, Wichita, 2 display; Raymond Ritter, Wichita, 3 display.
Capons.—George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kan., 1-2 Rocks, 1 Langshans, 1 White Orpingtons, 2 Buffs, 1 display; Mrs. William Rice, Wichita, 1 Buffs, 2 display.

Special prizes awarded at the poultry show are:

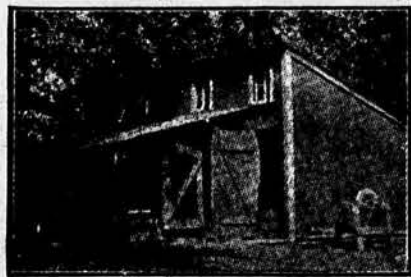
American Poultry Association Special.—Best cockerel, American class, White Wyandotte, N. Kornhaus, Peabody, Kan.; best cockerel, English class, Buff Orpington, G. H. Binger, Topeka; best cockerel, Asiatic class, Buff Cochins, J. C. Baughman, Topeka; best cockerel, Mediterranean class, S. C. Brown Leghorn, H. P. Swerdfeger, Wichita.
Buff Plymouth Rock Club Cup.—W. F. Alden, Ellsworth, Kan.
Buff Wyandotte Club Cup and Ribbons.—H. J. Freeman, Wichita, took everything.
Rhode Island Red Club Special.—Best shaped S. C. male, J. E. Howard, Wichita; best shaped female and best color male and female, A. M. Butler, Wichita; best shaped R. C. male and female and best color female, A. M. Butler, Wichita; best color male, F. A. Rehkopf, Topeka.
American White Orpington Club Special.—Best cock hen, cockerel and pullet, one exhibitor, A. O. Haurly, Newton, silver cup; best cock, A. O. Haurly, Newton; best hen, E. D. Martin, Newton; best cockerel, A. H. Vanderhoff, Neodesha, Kan.; best pullet, A. H. Vanderhoff, Neodesha; most regular premiums in class, silver cup, E. D. Martin, Newton; whitest cock, A. O. Haurly, Newton; whitest cockerel, A. H. Vanderhoff, Neodesha; whitest female, E. D. Martin, Newton; best shaped male, Frank Cahill, Wichita; best shaped female, E. D. Martin, Newton.

Amateur Judging Contest.—Leon Moorehouse, Spearville, first; C. C. Lindamood, Walton, second; George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, third.

State Poultry Show Exhibitors.

Moore & Moore, Wichita, R. I. Reds; G. W. Lightner, St. John, R. C. Brd. Pl. Rock; D. S. Newton, Osawatomie, Part. Wyan.; Arthur F. Oehler, Wichita, S. C. Buff Orp.; T. V. Embry, Baxter Springs, Brd. Pl. Rock; O. G. Underwood, Greensburg, W. Wyan.; Frank Fellwock, Yates Center, W. Pl. Rock; T. R. Wolfe, Conway Springs, S. C. W. Leghorns; Albert Faulconer, Arkansas City, S. C. W. Orp.; C. K. Whitney, Wichita, S. C. Bl. Minorcas; Ellie Lefebore, Onaga, W. Langshans; H. C. McKee, Wichita, S. C. W. Orp.; Mrs. John Holzhey, Bendena, R. C. Br. Leghorns; George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Brd. Pl. Rocks; Mrs. J. F. Martin, Frankfort, R. C. W. Leg.; Fowler & Caskey, Topeka, Bf. C. Bantams; Mrs. E. D. Ludwig, Waynoka, Okla., Mam. Br. Turkeys; Harry E. Duncan, Humboldt, Kan., Fawn and W. I. R. Ducks; John Brewer, Wichita, W. C. Bl. Polish; Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Ogen, Wichita, Kan., Brd. Pl. Rocks; W. K. Heaton, Larned, Bf. Wyan.; Karl F. Spellman, New Albany, S. C. R. I. Reds; H. M. Dittenbacher, Great Bend, S. C. W. Leghorn; Mrs. Ed Spohn, Inman, S. C. R. I. Reds; J. W. Chiles, Jr., Chiles, Toulouse Geese; Fair & Spencer, Sharon, W. Pl. Rocks; W. S. Holden, Douglass, Colum. Wyan.; B. F. Meeks, El Dorado, Part. Wyan.; J. Dillenbeck, El Dorado, Part. Wyan.; F. Fowler & Sons, El Dorado, Part. Wyan.; W. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Sil. Wyan.; Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Oswego, Brd. Rocks; Mrs. H. Cronk, El Dorado, W. Orp.; W. R. Munroe, Florence, S. C. R. I. Reds; N. Kornhaus, Peabody, W. Wyan.; J. C. Baughman, Topeka, Buff Cochins; Mrs. A. P. Wolverton, Topeka, L. Brahmas; Henry L. Brunner, Newton, Sil. Wyan.; Dr. E. P. Cressler, Peabody, Part. Wyan.; Jay Toal, Cedar Vale, R. C. R. I. R.; Earl Kelley, Stafford, Buff Rocks; Mrs. Julia A. Little, Conway Springs, I. R. Ducks; J. J. Slattery, Wichita, Part. Rocks; L. E. Ward, Wichita, Gol. S. Ban-

tams; Mrs. William C. Rice, Wichita, S. C. Buff Orp.; F. W. Robison, Towanda, W. Pl. Rocks; E. A. Eckhardt, Towanda, Part. Pl. Rocks; C. A. Gregory, Wichita, Part. Pl. Rocks; C. V. LaDow, Fredonia, Brd. Pl. Rocks; J. C. Hoyt, El Dorado, Pl. Rocks; Charles Schram, El Dorado, Brd. Pl. Rocks; F. O. Rindom, Liberal, Gol. Wyan.; W. D. McAllister, Arkansas City, W. Pl. Rocks; A. G. Lindgren, McPherson, R. C. R. I. R.; J. H. Drake, Nickerson, R. Ducks; Mrs. Pearl Grandfield, Maize, I. R. Ducks; L. E. Castle, Wichita, Colum. Wyan.; A. P. Moore, Stafford, Part. Pl. Rocks; C. M. Chapman, Oswego, Brd. Pl. Rocks; C. K. Whitney, Wichita, Anconas, W. Pl. Rocks; John Brewer, Wichita, Gol. Polish, Brd. Pl. Rocks; H. E. Dunkin, Humboldt, W. C. Bantams; George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, capons; H. C. McKee, Wichita, Brd. Pl. Rocks; James Chiles, Jr., Chiles, W. China Geese; L. E. Ward, Wichita, Frizzles; L. E. Ward, Wichita, Bf. C. Bantams; L. E. Ward, Wichita, W. C. Bantams; Mrs. William C. Rice, Wichita, capons; Shelley Bros., Elmdale, Brd. Pl. Rocks; F. A. Rehkopf, Topeka, R. C. R. I. R.; Mrs. Florence Siegfinger, Peabody, Mam. Bronze Turkey; J. A. Green, Harper, W. Pl. Rocks; William A. Hess, Humboldt, Buff Pl. Rocks; D. F. Drinkwater, Cedar Point, Brd. Pl. Rocks; Homer Davis, Walton, Buff Pl. Rocks; J. L. Miller, Topeka, Blue Andalusians; H. N. Palmer, Florence, Black Langshans; J. P. Bridges, Douglass, Dark Cornish Fowl; L. A. Perry, Caldwell, Buff Orp.; C. C. Raymond, Greensburg, S. C. R. I. R.; M. K. Wright, Wellington, W. Wyan.; J. E. Jones, Wichita, S. C. Bl. Minorcas; George W. Martin, Wichita, Buff Orp.; George W. Martin, Wichita, W. Pl. Rocks; D. M. Deen, Wichita, S. C. R. I. R.; Mrs. E. L. Hayward, Wichita, S. C. Buff Orp.; J. Hayward, Jr., Wichita, S. C. Buff Orp.; A. B. Moran, Wichita, W. Wyan.; J. A. Bush, Leavenworth, Buff Wyan.; A. H. Vanderhoff, Neodesha, W. Orp.; Mrs. B. White, McPherson, R. C. R. I. R.; Clyde C. Whitely, Wichita, S. C. R. I. R.; J. C. Kullman, Towanda, W. Orp., Buff Orp., Bl. Orp.; Dr. A. L. Billings, Hume, Mo., Crystal W. Orp.; O. K. Parkhurst, Mulvane, I. R. Ducks; Wheeler & Wylle, Manhattan, Buff Wyan.; J. E. Howard, Wichita, S. C. R. A. R.; A. O. Haurly, Newton, W. Orp.; W. J. Roof, Maize, S. C. Br. Leg.; H. S. Binford & Sons, El Dorado, Bl. Orp., Brd. Rocks and Buff C. Bantams; Lora Spencer, Wichita, S. C. R. I. R.; Jennie L. Gerrard, Wichita, S. C. Buff Orp. and S. C. Bl. Orp.; Corbett & Gerrard, Wichita, S. C. W. Orp.; R. P. Krum, Stafford, Bl. C. Bantams; C. O. Crebbs, Stafford, Blk. C. Bantams and Buff C. Bantams; George



WELL CONSTRUCTED POULTRY HOUSE—THE HENS SOON PAID FOR IT.

Penny, Mulvane, Brd. Pl. Rocks; Tiff Moore, Osage City, S. C. Br. Leghorns; R. W. Bradshaw, Ellsworth, S. C. W. Leghorns; F. F. Ball, Mulhall, Okla., Brd. Pl. Rocks; S. J. Irwin, Topeka, W. Orp.; Gnette & Gnette, Florence, W. Wyan.; E. R. Sanner, Newton, S. C. Buff Orp.; E. H. Hartenbower, Newton, R. C. R. I. R.; Myers & Stover, Fredonia, R. C. R. I. R., Bourbon Red Turkeys and I. R. Ducks, fawn and white; Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Ogen, Wichita, S. C. R. I. R.; A. P. Moore, Stafford, Col. Pl. Rocks; H. A. Scott, Cunningham, S. C. R. I. R.; W. H. Harris, Cunningham, S. C. R. I. R.; Thompson & O'Garra, Topeka, Brd. Pl. Rocks; Guy Barnes, Milton, S. L. Wyan.; F. B. Cornell, Nickerson, R. C. Blk. Minorcas; L. P. Hubbard, Topeka, S. Wyan.; Mrs. J. M. Hussey, Wichita, S. C. Buff Orp.; Frank Cahill, Wichita, W. Orp. and Bl. Langshans; H. C. Reeder, Wichita, S. Wyan.; C. E. Jeys, Wichita, Dk. Cornish and Bl. Langshans; Adam Weisenbarger, Quincy, Ill., Cornish Game; Mrs. J. C. True, Oatville, M. Br. Turkey; W. S. Cummins, Wichita, R. C. Br. Leg.; Mrs. H. E. Gonder, Wichita, S. C. Buff Orp. and Brd. Pl. Rocks; A. M. Butler, Wichita, S. C. R. I. R.; Walker & Koss, Newton, S. C. Buff Leg.; Mrs. H. A. Stine, Holton, S. C. Buff Leg.; H. Burcham, Wellington, W. Orp.; E. Laney, Wellington, Brd. Pl. Rocks; W. M. Tipton, Wellington, Bourbon Red Turkeys and I. R. Ducks; R. P. Crum, Stafford, Bf. C. Bantams; H. J. Freeman, Wichita, Buff Wyan.; J. A. Blunn, Wichita, W. Orp. and Buff Orp.; Mrs. M. Kettering, Wichita, S. C. W. Leg.; A. M. Butler, Wichita, R. C. R. I. R.; Ed Fleming, Wichita, Bf. Orp.; Miss Mayme Wilson, Wichita, Buff Orp.; H. A. Wattles & Son, Wichita, Colum. Wyan.; Mrs. Nellie C. Brown, Wichita, Brd. Rocks; Mrs. J. T. Woodford, Wichita, Brd. Rocks; L. Sham-leffer, Douglass, R. C. R. I. R.; Mrs. J. E. Wright, Douglass, R. C. Br. Leg.; J. L. Varnon, Wichita, W. Orp.; Wichita Buff Orpington Yards, Wichita, Buff Orp.; H. P. Swerdfeger, Wichita, S. C. Br. Leg.; G. W. Perkins, Newton, W. Rocks and M. Br. Turkeys; O. J. Waddell, Wichita, Buff Rock; C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Brd. Rock; George Messner, Norwich, S. C. Bl. Minorcas and R. C. Reds; A. J. Anderson, Cheney, W. Orp.; H. C. Messner, Cheney, Sil. Wyan. and Bl. Minorcas; E. D. Martin, Newton, W. Orp.; Earl Salander, Wichita, Frizzles; W. F. Lindgren, Ellsworth, Buff Rock; L. C. Horst, Newton, Dk. Cornish Fowl; Mrs. R. J. Molyneux, Wichita, Brd. Rocks; George H. Binger, Topeka, S. C. Buff Orp. and Silkies; H. L. Dewing, Wichita, W. Orp.; T. C. Sterrett, Dodge City, Col. Rocks; C. M. Stotes, Dodge City, S. C. Buff Orp.; W. H. Ward, Nickerson, L. Brahmas; I. P. Kohl, Furlay, Br. Turkeys; J. T. Graham, Wichita, W. Rocks; C. E. Florence & Son, El Dorado, Gol. Wyan.; L. Moorehouse, Spearville, Brd. Rocks, Buff Rocks, W. Rocks, Col. Wyan., Sil. Pen. Wyan., Buff Wyan., Part. Wyan., Anconas, Houdans, S. C. Buff Leg., R. C. Buff Leg., Bl. Langshans, L. Brahmas and S. C. Br. Leg.; C. E. Florence & Son, El Dorado, Part. Rocks and S. C. R. I. R.; L. Moorehouse, Spearville, R. C. Br. Leg., Buff C. Bantams and Gol. S. Bantams.

Lime whitewash will leave dampness but a little while, and is much better than all the hot water that could be applied in a day. Except the water-fowls poultry much prefer dryness at all times, all the wetness they relish is good drinking water or milk.—E. C., in Indiana Farmer.

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The best prizes offered at the Kansas State Show was won this year by George Beuoy's Display. Besides this grand special prize, Mr. Beuoy won five other first prizes and four seconds besides several minor places. Mr. Beuoy breeds and raises Barred Plymouth chickens only, no other kind of fowls being kept on his large poultry farm. For the last four seasons Mr. Beuoy has been making the big winning at State and National shows on his Dingley Dell Barred Plymouth Rocks. He now has his yards mated up and is making a special price good for this season only on his prize winning bred to lay setting eggs. Write him for his new illustrated mating list and full information. It is free on request.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

By W. A. Lamb, Judge and Breeder, Manhattan, Kansas.

KANSAS produces all the feeds necessary for poultry. Her climate is ideal excepting about a month in winter, when the poultryman needs to give his flocks special protection.

It takes three kinds of feed to make a balanced ration for poultry: Grain, green stuff and meat. The principal grains to feed are corn, wheat and oats, although millet is excellent when fed in small amounts, and Kafir makes a good substitute for corn. Alfalfa makes the ideal green food for poultry as well as for all growing stock, and no farm should be without a patch.



W. A. LAMB

Bugs, worms and insects furnish the meat food during the summer months, but in the winter this portion of the ration should be provided, and for this reason every poultry raiser should have a bone cutter. Green, ground bone is the best form of meat food to be had. The bones can be bought of the local butcher at very small cost and a few minutes work with a bone cutter will provide enough ground bone to feed several hundred fowls.

The next best form of meat for poultry is called beef scrap. It is a refuse of the packing houses, especially pre-

In September a patch of rye should be planted for winter.

If you have no alfalfa, a small patch should be planted this spring.

A pen of fowls should be selected about February 1, and yarded to themselves to produce eggs for hatching. It is foolish to provide males to fertilize the eggs of a whole farm flock. The market demands are for infertile eggs, as they keep fresh longer and are more palatable for eating than fertilized eggs.

For this pen, alfalfa or clover will be needed every day. A handful of green alfalfa clipped to half inch lengths with a pair of shears will be sufficient for a pen of fifteen fowls each day.

MEAT.

The yarded fowls must have meat in some form in small amounts at least three times a week. Green ground bone is best until hot weather, then beef scrap should be used, green bones are dangerous to use in hot weather on account of particles of putrid meat, which may adhere to them; putrid meat will cause limber neck and kindred ailments.

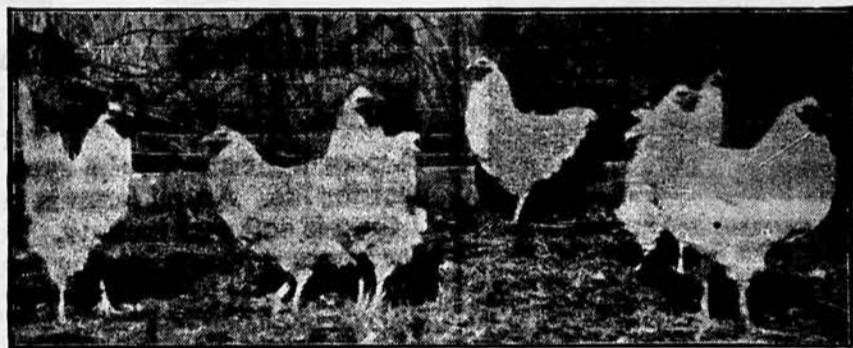
FEEDING CHICKS.

Chicks should have the same feed as fowls, but the grain should be cracked and screened to suitable size.

The dry mash in hoppers is just as necessary for chicks as fowls, and great care must be taken that it don't get damp or musty.

FATTENING.

In fattening chickens for market no whole grain should be used. The ground grain should be made quite sloppy with milk or water. This to be fed at regu-



WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS OF CHARLES VORLES, WATHENA.

pared for poultry. Farmers in western Kansas feed a great many rabbits to poultry during the winter months, thereby making a pest serve a useful purpose. Cracklings from the butcher are also used quite extensively. This comes in cakes like cheese and can be kept indefinitely.

FEEDING FOWLS.

In feeding grain to yarded fowls a heavy litter of straw should be provided in a dry place and changed once a month. The grain should be mixed equal parts by measure of corn, wheat and oats, or kafir, wheat and oats. This to be fed in the litter twice a day very sparingly of mornings, and all they will clean up of evenings.

For poultry on range the morning feed may be omitted if there is a millet stack handy, which there should be. The evening feed should be scattered over a large area to give all a chance to get what they will eat, as nothing is gained by stinting poultry on feed, or other stock, for that matter.

A variety of grains ground fine and kept before the poultry at all times in feed troughs covered with wire netting, is a great help in egg production and also for young, growing stock. For yarded fowls, alfalfa meal and beef scrap should be added at the rate by weight of one-tenth beef scrap and one-tenth meal.

Laying hens should also have oyster shell kept before them.

GREEN FEED.

Unless one has alfalfa close to the poultry houses, oats should be planted the latter part of March. In sowing oats for poultry it is best to sow them thick on top of the ground, then plow them under. This places the seed and roots of the plant too deep for the fowls to scratch out and makes green pasture for them until weeds and grass starts, then they stop working on the oats, which gives it a chance to mature and make a seed crop.

The latter part of June a small patch of German millet may be planted so as to have a small stack for the hens to work around during the winter. The oats may also be stacked loose near by and used as scratching material.

lar intervals three times daily and the birds kept in close coops. The ration consisting mostly of corn meal and shorts or a poor grade of flour.

For general feeding, keep in mind that three things are essential to success: Grain, greens and meat, and that it is poor economy to stint poultry on its feed.

Southwest Poultry Association.

The second annual exhibition of the Southwest Poultry Association was held at Pratt, Kan., last month. It was a success in every particular, including financial success. All leading varieties of poultry were represented. Quality was shown in every bird. Near five hundred birds were in the show. The Rose Comb Reds were out in the largest numbers, there being sixty-four of them. The Buff Rocks held second place with a number of thirty-three, with Single Comb Reds in third place and only two less in number. The next exhibition will be held December 10-13, 1913. W. L. King, Pratt, is secretary.

Poultry On the Farm.

I have raised poultry on the farm for more than 30 years, and used to think that any kind that was a good layer and good to eat was all right. But for the last four years I have changed my mind. I began to see a great difference between the pure-bred fowl and the mongrel. The mongrels wouldn't lay so well and when you took them to market they didn't sell so well, so I decided that I would get some pure-breds. I bought a cockerel and six pullets of the Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds and the results are that I cannot fill my orders for chickens. The reason I chose the Reds was that they were good winter layers and make fine market fowls. They are a good sized chicken and when you pen them you don't need to have a high fence to keep them in like you do the Leghorns. I think they are the best winter layers there are, as I get lots of eggs while my neighbors do not get any. —Mrs. MAGGIE GINGERICH, Michigan Valley, Kan.

No exercise—no eggs.

Power For Every Job

This spring, if you have the "old reliable"

Hart-Parr Oil Tractor

to back you up, you can do all your plowing, discing and seeding in quick succession without delay. Do it all in half the time it takes you with horses. Easily save 50c to \$1.00 an acre.

As soon as spring opens up, you start your steel muscled Hart-Parr and work in at full speed. Finish several weeks ahead of your neighbor, who must first round his horses into shape to stand the heavy strain.

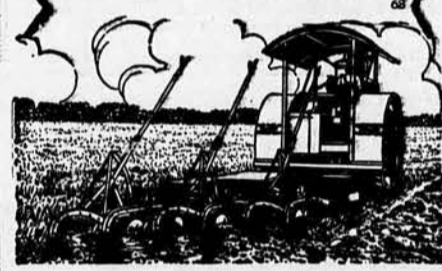
There is almost no limit to the time saving and money making ability of a Hart-Parr Tractor. You can harvest and thresh with it. Grind feed, shell corn, husk, fill silos, haul crops to market, make good roads; in fact, do countless farm jobs that require big, dependable power.

One man easily operates and cares for the tractor. It uses cheapest kerosene at all loads. Costs little for up-keep. Has record for fewest repairs. Many other important features are fully explained in our new 1913 catalog.

Write for a copy and also get our literature on power farming costs.

HART-PARR COMPANY

712 Lawler St. Charles City, Iowa



Test Your Dairy Salt

The salt you use in butter-making should not be bitter. Test it thus:

Make a little salt brine from the salt you are using and taste it. If it leaves a bitter flavor in your mouth, change your brand.

Worcester Salt leaves no bitter taste.

That's why it's best for butter.

WORCESTER SALT

The Salt with a Saver

Worcester Salt is also best for both cooking and on the table. Its grain is fine and even.

For farm and dairy use, Worcester Salt is put up in 25 and 56-pound bags. The bags are made of the best quality Irish linen. Get a bag from your grocer.



Send us your dealer's name and address and we will mail you free of charge, our booklet "Butter-making on the Farm." Contains many valuable hints for dairymen.

WORCESTER SALT COMPANY
Largest Producers of High-Grade Salt in the World
NEW YORK

TRAPPERS

We Pay Highest Cash Prices
We are the oldest established Fur House in Kansas City—have been paying highest cash prices and always giving our customers a square deal on every shipment since 1878. Ship us all your

FURS

We need all you can send, right now. We pay the prices we quote; give liberal assortment, do not undergrade, and remit cash in full same day shipment is received. We charge no commission. Send today for our free price bulletin quoting highest cash prices which we actually pay, free tags and full particulars.

M. Lyon & Co., 238 Delaware St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

HIDES AND FURS

Ship us your hides and furs. Watch the daily papers for our quotations. Prompt returns. Write for free shipping tags. JAS. C. SMYER HIDE CO., Topeka, Kan.

WANTED Names of parties interested in 45-H. P. Tractors; 2-cylinder, horizontal, speed 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 miles per hour; weight, 10 tons. Selling price, \$2,250. Our special price, if sold within one month, \$1,600. One-half cash, balance easy payments.

The St. Mary's Machine Co.
St. Mary's, Ohio.

WE TEACH YOU

Learn to operate and repair automobiles. Training on vulcanizers, drill presses, lathes. Pattern making, moulding, brazing and driving. Free catalog. Lincoln Auto School, 2354 O St., Lincoln, Neb.

4 RINGS GIVEN
Sell 10 packs Smith's Hair Tonic & Dandruff Remedy at 10c each. WE TRUST YOU When sold send money and we'll send 4 rings or choice from our premium list. ROSEBUD PERFUME CO. BOX 42. WOODSBORO, MD.

RAYO

The Best and Most Saving INCUBATOR
Saves three fourths the oil and nearly all hatching work. Stop burning 3 to 5 gallons to a hatch—the Rayo uses one. Quit being a drudge with old-style, lamp-on-the-side machines. Fill Rayo oil tank once—the Rayo completes hatch without trouble, fuss or worry. Simple—economical.

One Gallon to a Hatch

See eggs and thermometer thru double glass top, which raises for airing, cleaning and turning eggs. Lamp under egg chamber gives perfect radiation. Double-wire thermostat acts on flame—produces exact heat needed, none thrown away. Automatic ventilation. Turns eggs semi-automatically, without touching tray. Clean lamp without removing chimney or tank. Oil tank holds 5 quarts, month's supply. Strong redwood case; covered with steel, enameled like mahogany, making it fire proof and hand some. Hatches every fertile egg. Six years on the market—thousands of testimonials from enthusiastic, satisfied users. RAYO hatching chart and \$1.00 Tyco's hygrometer FREE. Low direct prices—freight prepaid. Ask for Free Catalogue No. 12. RAYO INCUBATOR CO. 615 So. 10th St. OMAHA, NEB.

White Plymouth Rocks

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

Bees for the Farm
Need little attention and pay big profits. If you are interested in them send for a sample copy of Gleanings in Bee Culture. Also a bee supply catalog. THE A. I. BOOT CO. Medina, Ohio. Box 330.

Pure Breds Better Than Scrubs.

I would advise anyone to get a good breed of pure bred chickens, as it will be found better all around, in looks, pleasure of rearing them, and for profit they will come out far ahead of the scrubs. It costs as much to raise a market fowl as it does to raise a pure bred.

The best way to start is to buy the eggs and hatch and raise your own chickens. I would advise buying eggs by the hundred. Some may ask how to dispose of the chickens after getting them. A little ad in KANSAS FARMER will do the rest. I generally have more orders than I can fill.

The Wyandotte fowl is one of the best utility birds. They are good layers, good mothers, good table fowls, and good any place you put them.

The Silvers are a little ahead of other Wyandottes, as their dark color hides them from the eyes of their foes. Then the combining of the two colors make them about the prettiest fowl there is. Less skill is required in mating the plain colored birds. But to keep the two colors where they should be, to bring about the clean, open lacing and the other points of a good bird, requires much culling and careful mating. Almost any one can raise the one-color bird, but to produce a good Silver you must know your business and attend well to culling and mating.

And when you have a good flock of well marked, up to standard Silver Wyandottes, you will have an egg record of which you will not be ashamed. They are specially noted for their winter laying, and they keep it up the whole season. From personal experience I have found there is double the demand for the Silver Wyandottes that there is for the white. I found this to be the case as a result of advertising both in the same paper.

I do not raise birds for show purposes but I would not be ashamed of my flock in company with any of the show birds. I have raised this breed for eleven years and have not found them deficient in any one point.

Some claim that because they are dark they are harder to dress. But if I am going to eat feathers, black feathers are as good as white. The Silver Wyandottes mature early, are easily raised, very docile, very attractive and are exceptionally healthy birds.—A. A. TENNYSON, Lamar, Kan.

How to Raise Young Ducklings.

If the duck eggs are set under a hen I let the ducklings stay in the nest 24 hours after they are hatched, with no feed whatever. I then take them from the nest, and give sand and water in small quantities, so they cannot get wet. I feed oatmeal or stale bread, moistened with eggs or milk. Mix one part sand with all the feed you give. Feed this for about one week, then change feed to two parts bran, 1 part shorts or middlings, one-half part beef scraps, one-half part oil cake meal, 1 part sand and two parts of any kind of green stuff you may have, such as lettuce, cabbage, onion tops, alfalfa, clover, or anything in that line. I leave out the meat part of the ration some times, and give ground bone meal instead. Dampen with milk or water. If with milk, do not use the meat or oil cake meal more than twice or three times per week. Don't make feed too wet, just dampen it. Feed four times a day, but very little at a time, so they will eat up everything clean. You over-feed much easier than under-feed. When three weeks old, I feed three times a day, and give them plenty of water to drink, but do not let them get wet or out in a cool, cloudy day. Do not let them be caught in a rain storm until they are fully feathered. They are easy to raise if you take good care of the little things. See they are sheltered from the cold winds and rain and have plenty of shade in hot weather. For housing, any kind of house will do them, but it must be large enough so that you can feed them indoors during wet weather. I prefer earth floors and have straw or hay to cover it. A small wire run should be made for the front of the coop, as they are liable to wander away from the hen if not confined. For hatching, I prefer hens and set in nests on the ground. I sprinkle the eggs twice each week with warm water. Blood heat is about the right temperature for the water. The last week I sprinkle them three times. I do the same with all eggs and never have any chicks to dry and die in the shells, and very few of the eggs fail to hatch a strong, healthy chick.—MRS. ANNIE E. KEAN, Carlton, Kansas.

Hen House for Hens.

Is the hen house for man or for fowls? Is the first aim in building a house to satisfy the taste of the owner or to

Roll Your Own

Millions of smokers have learned that they can roll for themselves better cigarettes from

GENUINE "BULL" DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO

than any ready-made cigarettes money can buy.

(FORTY "ROLLINGS" IN EACH 5-CENT MUSLIN SACK)

Here are figures every smoker should know:

10 ordinary ready-made cigarettes cost	5 cents
10 better ready-made cigarettes cost	10 cents
10 more expensive ready-made cigarettes cost	25 cents
40 of the very best possible cigarettes, rolled from one muslin sack of "Bull" Durham, cost	5 cents

WHY PAY MORE!

"Bull" Durham is smoked by more millions of men, in pipe and cigarette, than all other high-grade tobaccos combined!

A book of "papers" free with each 5c muslin sack

provide for the nature of the laying hen?

In reply to these questions I wish to set forth a few facts. The first consideration in building a house for laying hens is to meet the demands of the laws which govern the physical nature of the occupants. Among these demands may be mentioned sanitation, exercise, warmth, privacy, convenience. The second consideration is to provide for the owner's economy in time, labor, and material, also convenience in feeding, cleaning and gathering eggs.

There are four general physical habits of the laying hen. She scratches, feeds, lays, and roosts. Therefore she should have rooms for scratching, feeding, laying and roosting.

There are four general characteristics of the laying hen to be considered. She is affected by the weather, she is easily excited, she chooses privacy, and selects the highest point in the house to roost. Therefore she should have a house to meet the changing conditions of weather

—cold, heat, darkness and light. Also the house should furnish a retreat, privacy, and the highest point for roosting.

I can show best how all these considerations are met by mentioning a house which I built in my back yard at the parsonage in David City, Neb. The house has met every requirement, and has tested 100 per cent efficiency in egg production.

To provide for a surplus of 20 pullets of a flock of 38, April 30th hatch, I built a house 6 x 9 feet, ground floor, at an expense of \$12 for material. The first floor was put one foot below the surface of the ground. Then above are the feeding, laying and roosting floors respectively. Windows are set at half angle to catch the direct light and heat rays of the sun for the scratching and feeding floors. The cloth ventilation is placed at one end of the fourth or roosting floor. Litter, feed and water are placed from the south side. The eggs are gathered and the roosts are cleaned through drop doors at the north.

The 20 pullets in the newly planned house laid 363 eggs during December, while the 18 pullets of the same hatch, in the old style house of twice the dimension, equally warmed, lighted and ventilated, layed one-third less eggs per pullet on the same rations during the same month. How is the difference accounted for? Simply the newly planned house meets all the conditions governing the nature of the laying hen. It also provides economy and convenience for the owner.

This house can be built by any one, portable, any length, and for any number of fowls. It is especially adapted for the "fresh air" method, and for an open summer house. In the brooding season it is convertible into three houses, namely, the two lower floors will provide for two flocks of chicks, while the upper two floors will remain the quarters for the laying hen.

I would be glad to hear from those who have used the four-story house, and hear the testimony of others.—ROBERT A. HARRISON, David City, Neb.

Get a fifteen-year roof

When you lay a new roof on your residence, barn, chicken or hog house, you want every assurance that it will last a reasonable length of time

You get an artistic and durable roof—one that needs no repairing, one that is weatherproof, that is practically fireproof, and guaranteed for fifteen years, if you select

Certain-teed Roofing

(Quality Cert-ified — Durability Guarant-eed)

in Rolls and Shingles

Use **Certain-teed** Roofing on the sides as well as roof, and have a poultry house that is free from dampness and frost—two of the most common causes for failure in raising chickens. You do not have to wade through a maze of complicated directions to lay **Certain-teed** Roofing—hammer and nails only are necessary.



General Roofing The World's largest manufacturer of Roofings and Building Papers

Get our new book, "Modern Building Ideas and Plans." A book of this kind would ordinarily sell for \$1—but as it illustrates the use of our **Certain-teed** Roofing on all kinds of model city, factory and farm buildings, we offer it to you at 25c.



Get this valuable book FREE at your dealer's

We prefer that you go to your lumber, hardware or building material dealer, who will gladly get you a copy free. If you write us, enclose 25c to cover cost, postage and mailing.

General Roofing Manufacturing Co.

York, Pa. E. St. Louis, Ill. Marselles, Ill. Minneapolis, Minn. San Francisco, Cal. Winnipeg, Can. London, England Hamburg, Germany

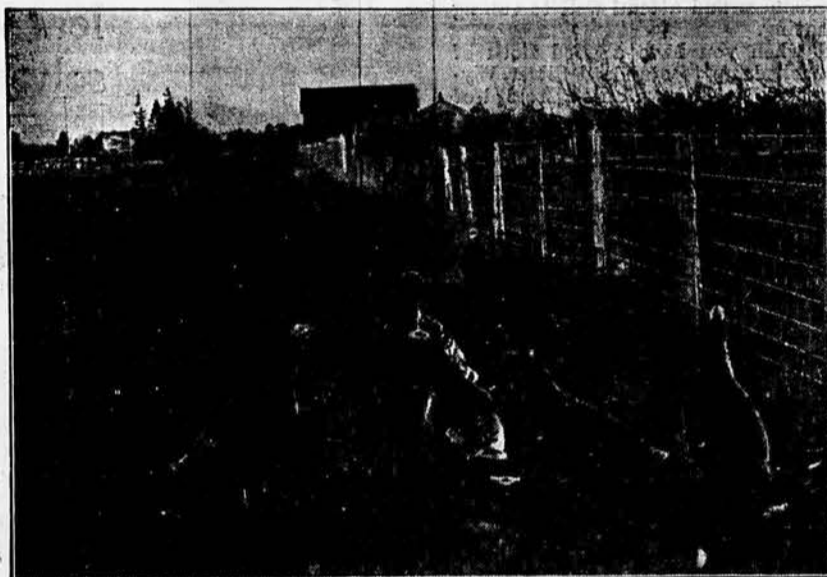
Burn The Chinch Bugs

Not Too Late to Wage War and Prevent Great Damage Next Year

GET busy and burn the chinch bugs. It is not too late. Just so soon as the hedge rows, meadows, waste places and bunch grass is dry enough to burn clean and close to the ground, get at it. In the meantime be working on your neighbor to do the same thing. Co-operation—just a little in this matter—will accomplish wonders. The work must be done as soon as possible so that more sharp, cold weather will complete the work. You can't help yourself without helping your neighbor, and he ought to help himself and you by making the burned over area as large as possible. The Department of Entomology of the Kansas Agricultural College has continued its experiments on the effect of burning this fall. Just before burning counts were made in a number of bunches of grass and it was found that on an average each bunch contained about 800 bugs and less than 1 per cent of these were dead. Immediately after burning

waste places, and since it is an easy matter for each farmer to burn these off, it should be done just so soon as conditions will permit of good burning. In the farming districts the per cent of grass land on the farm is small, and every farmer can clean up his place in a day's time and the cost is practically nothing. The meadows and pastures may yield a little less hay, but the saving of 10 per cent of the wheat and corn crops will amply repay this loss. In most cases, however, it has been found that the burning does not injure the hay crop, but instead destroys many weed seeds which otherwise would germinate in the spring.

The great advantage of winter burning is that the farmer protects both his wheat and corn. Of course the chinch bugs, as they migrate from wheat to corn, may be destroyed, but this method does not protect the wheat, and thus it suffers heavily from the invasion. Win-



PAY IN DOLLARS AND CENTS AND GOOD GRASSHOPPER DESTROYERS.

another series of counts were made, and at this time 89 per cent of the bugs were dead. Inasmuch as counts now in progress show an average of about 95 per cent of the bugs dead due to the fire and weather, there is no doubt but that the mortality will reach 98 to 100 per cent by the first of March.

The number of bugs that went into winter quarters last fall is larger than that of the previous fall, and this winter up to the present time the mortality has been lower. Unless we have more severe weather this winter and a warm, humid spring, there will be no more bugs to emerge from hibernation this spring than last. The mortality up to this time is about 5 per cent. The bugs are wintering almost entirely in the clump-forming grasses, especially bluestem and bunch grass. The corn stalks and rubbish in the fields are harboring a few bugs, but since the mortality in these places is from 95 to 100 per cent, the bugs left are so few as not to warrant alarm.

It has been found that the winter season is the time to fight the chinch bug. At this season we have them congregated in the grasses which grow along the roadsides, in the meadows, pastures, and

ter destruction has been thoroughly demonstrated and found successful where it has been co-operatively carried on over areas three miles square or more. In fact, the only essentials to make burning successful are co-operation and thorough work. The only places that need to be burned over are those which contain growths of the clump-forming grasses. Corn stalk and wheat stubble land does not need to be burned over, for the few bugs that are there will die before spring.

Most farmers are either good feeders or can easily become such, but there are still too many who do not fully appreciate the value of good blood and good type. This is the reason why better cattle are now furnished by the ranges and big ranches than are furnished by the corn belt farms. The range and ranch men have persistently used good bulls, and, while they are not able always to surround their cattle with as good conditions as are to be found on the average corn belt farm, they have uniformly shipped in a high class of cattle to the great markets in the last several years.

Before You Milk Your Cows Again Write for the

GREAT WESTERN SEPARATOR Book Sent FREE

Our free book is a gold mine of cream and butter-profit facts. It tells you how to get all the cream, highest quality cream, with least work and biggest profits for the longest term of years. It shows you in plain figures how to make from \$5.00 to \$15.00 more from every cow, per year, whether you now own a cream separator or not. Don't you want this great book, FREE? Get all the

Facts You Want to Know About Separators

Read about the Great Western. Note that the bowl delivers cream from the top and skim-milk from the bottom, so there's no chance of their mixing. It is self-draining and self-flushing; there are no long tubes, no minute slots, corners, crevices, or ragged edges to hold milk and collect dirt. The Great Western is ball-bearing throughout. Perfectly uniform balls, 50 to 100% harder than regular. Ball races tempered so they cannot cut them. We will arrange for you to get a Great Western on any kind of a trial to prove that our claims are not strong enough.

Now! Just mail us your name and address on a postal for the big, fine, illustrated Great Western Book. It's worth MONEY to you.

ROCK ISLAND PLOW CO., 213-C Second Ave., Rock Island, Ill.



Ball Bearings Make Turning Easy

Profitable Poultry Selling

Send for this Free Booklet

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

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

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

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

Ask your dealers for brands of goods advertised in KANSAS FARMER.

FREE NO MONEY DOWN 30 DAYS' ABSOLUTELY FREE TRIAL

Don't Send Me a Dollar
I will ship you a genuine 1913 Galloway manure spreader without one cent down. Yes, sir. I will ship it to you for a 30 or even 90 days' absolutely free test. Besides I will save you \$25 to \$50 and give you the best spreader made. Guaranteed for 25 years. My offer is backed by a \$25,000 legal bond and a \$5,000 challenge offer. Something no other manufacturer ever dared to make.

Get My 1913 Proposition
I have never made an offer to equal my new 1913 offer. Get it. I want to tell you how you can get a Galloway at practically no cost to you. My offer helps you to pay in part or entirely for your machine. Nothing else like it. Get the full details now.

Write Me at Once for My Big Catalog and Valuable FREE Book, "A Streak of Gold"

My catalog tells all about the Galloway spreaders, and I have got just the machine for your particular needs. My big book, the only one of its kind in the world, "A Streak of Gold," will help you to make the manure pile pay for your machine. It tells how to care for the manure, how to spread it, how to treat your soil and other valuable suggestions. Shows how crops have been doubled by proper use of manure. This great book is worth many dollars, free to you. Now just write to me personally. Get my lower-than-ever 1913 prices.

William Galloway, Pres. WILLIAM GALLOWAY CO. 899 Galloway St., Waterloo, Ia.



39.50 and up

PRACTICAL POULTRY BOOK

KANSAS FARMER has just issued a "Practical Poultry Manual," or a treatise of common sense in the poultry yard. This is a valuable contribution to the poultry literature of the time. Nothing like it has heretofore been printed in book form, and every poultryman, everywhere, and the farm poultryman in particular, will find it an invaluable aid.

This book has been compiled from the files of KANSAS FARMER, and, while nothing elaborate or scientific is claimed for it, we do maintain that a proper study of its contents will enable the beginner in poultry culture to successfully raise chickens, and make those chickens, when mature, lay eggs. And this, after all, is the great aim of all poultrymen.

In order to be successful in breeding and raising fowls, four or five essentials are necessary, viz.: proper stock, proper care, proper feed and proper housing. We have endeavored to elucidate on these points, and if the teachings are followed, success will be assured. These gleanings are gathered from the every-day experiences of practical poultrymen; men who have made a success of the raising of chickens, and not the theories of wild-eyed enthusiasts. The pitfalls along the paths of poultrymen are pointed out, as well as the pleasant arbors of restfulness and success. That you may avoid the former and enjoy the latter is our earnest desire.



Power FREE!

I'll Give You the Use of a Genuine Galloway Gasoline Engine on Your Own Farm for Three Months ABSOLUTELY FREE! Read My Great Offer NOW!

1 1/2 H. P. to 15 H. P. \$29.75 Up

Listen! Read this carefully! There isn't one farmer in the country—no, not a single one—who can afford to miss this offer. I positively know this to be the most liberal engine offer that has ever been made. I'll let you take a genuine Galloway Engine—let you pick any size or style you want from 1 1/2 H. P. to 15 H. P.—let you take it right to your own farm for 30, 60 or 90 days' trial absolutely free. Yes, I mean it, absolutely free; you don't take a cent's worth of risk. Don't take anybody's word about a gasoline engine—find out the truth for yourself. Get my engine and put it right to work on your own farm. Use it just as though it were your own. Test it any way you want to. Make it prove its SUPERIORITY to engines costing two or three times as much! Take your time. I won't hurry you—don't you let anybody else hurry you. If you aren't ready at the end of a month, tell me and I'll let you keep it two or three months longer—all free. Then you'll know! Then you'll either tell me, "Galloway, I know I can't beat your engine at any price"—or you'll send it right back to me and I'll pay the freight both ways, so that you won't be a cent out of pocket!

The Only Way Is the Galloway Selling Direct from Factory to Farm

I'm going to turn the engine world upside down with this offer. It's a wonderful offer—the most liberal engine offer anybody ever thought of. But that's the way I do business. I won't take a man's money until he is thoroughly, absolutely and permanently satisfied. That's why 125,000 farmers say: "The only way is the Galloway."

Here Is the Strongest Proof of All Then I'll Save You from \$50 to \$300

E. L. Davis, South Gibson, Pa. I wish to say that the 5 H. P. gasoline engine I bought of you has given perfect satisfaction. I have used it on a three-horse threshing machine this fall, and have recommended your make of engine to everyone, both in price and quality. Two parties, especially, who own gasoline engines, admitted to me that my Galloway Engine was much simpler than theirs and ran just as nice. I will do what I can for your business in my neighborhood.

Joe A. Oliver, Seneca, Neb. Received your 5 H. P. engine about six months ago and it has never given me a minute's trouble since. Had an engine that had been running two days on another make to get it to run, but it isn't built to run.

Em Probst, Kennedale, Texas. I received the engine all O. K. and it is the simplest and smoothest running engine I ever saw. I have been running engines over 25 years and I would not give the 5 H. P. Galloway for any one I ever saw. Everyone that sees my engine says it's a dandy. I am running a ten-cow dairy and I run a cream separator, and churn and pump, sausage mill and grist mill and am to get me a wood saw and an emery wheel and grindstone attached to engine. Anyone can run it. I can start it and go about my work, and I want to say it has the best governor that I ever saw.

If you do keep the Galloway, you won't have to pay for anything but pure engine value. I'll sell it to you at actual cost to make with just one small factory profit added. I'll save you all the middleman's profits—put \$50 to \$300 in your pocket right at the start.

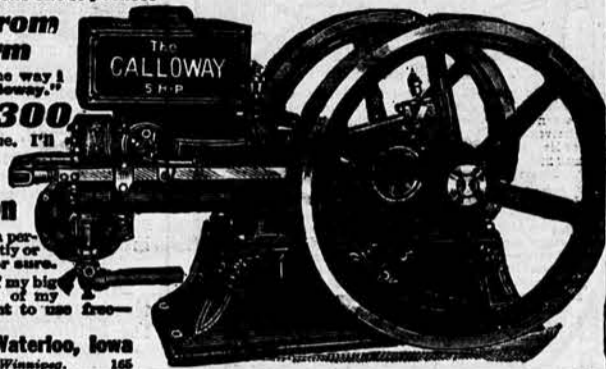
Special! Get My Great 1913 Proposition

It's the biggest, finest thing I ever did. I can't explain it here—I'll have to write you a personal letter. But here's the gist of it. I'll show you how to get a Galloway engine partly or entirely without a cent of cost to you, no canvassing or soliciting either. Get this offer sure.

Big Engine Book FREE A postal or letter brings you a copy of my big 1913 Engine Book and full explanation of my Special 1913 Proposition absolutely free. Get this catalog—pick out the engine you want to use free—that's all. Now don't wait. Let me hear from you RIGHT AWAY.

Wm. Galloway, Pres., WM. GALLOWAY CO., 385 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa

We carry Engines in stock at Chicago, Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Minneapolis and Winnipeg.



Editorial Continued

SOLUTION GOOD ROADS PROBLEM.

One of the most important measures now under consideration by the Kansas legislature is that of a re-adjustment of our laws so that state aid can be rendered in building permanent roads and that the convicts of the State Penitentiary can be utilized for this purpose.

This is a humanitarian movement. Convicts are just folks after all, but folks who have gone wrong. In those states where attempts have been made to farm out the convicts or to utilize them in building good roads, failure has too often resulted because of the expense incurred for guards. More money has been spent for guarding convicts than the work would have cost if performed at day labor.

Several states, however, have adopted a broader view, and are attempting to make their prisons reformatories as well as places of punishment. Colorado and Oregon are notable examples of the success which has attended this plan. The convicts are not guarded at all. They are worked in separate camps of about 35 prisoners each, accompanied by the necessary cooks, etc. These men are personally known to the warden and are selected by him for this service, and in order to carry out the humanitarian idea, the prisoners are placed on the honor system. In this way they not only do the work more efficiently but they have an incentive to do their work well. No guards are necessary and the percentage of escapes from the good roads' camps is less than it is from the prison itself.

The warden of the Colorado penitentiary states that he now works about 50 per cent. of all the men in the prison on the prison farm or in building good roads and that he believes that fully 75 per cent. of the average prisoners can be so worked. These men are worked on the honor system without guards, and in addition to the regular time allowed off their sentences for good behavior, they are given an added reduction of 1 month off the period of sentence for the first year's work on the road; 2 months for the second year and so on up to 6 months for the sixth year. In the case of indeterminate sentences, the deduction is made from the minimum sentence imposed.

In case a prisoner on honor breaks his trust or attempts to escape, he is returned to the prison and loses all credit that he may have accumulated. The prisoners are anxious to be assigned to this outside work. As before stated, they are human beings after all and a humanitarian treatment of them is sure to bring better results in the large majority of cases. At least it has paid in Colorado where the prisoners have been benefited and where the expense of building the magnificent system of highways through the difficult mountain passes has been greatly reduced. The labor for each man costs the state 25 cents per day, and when the official salaries, the care of stock, feed for the teams and everything is considered, it makes the cost of each man's work 47 1/2 cents per day to the state.

Such labor would ordinarily cost the state an average of \$2.00 per day, while by this system the prisoners are greatly benefited, they have a chance to breathe

the open air, they are given a strong incentive toward right living, and their labor costs the state very much less, while we get the good roads which are so earnestly desired and so much talked about, but which are not built.

INHERITANCE TAX REPEALED.

The Kansas inheritance tax law is dead. In a few words, this answers the inquiry of dozens of subscribers of KANSAS FARMER who have recently written asking what was likely to be done with this law. Our inheritance tax law which became effective March 18, 1909, has been a thorn in the flesh of Kansas people. It was last week repealed by both houses. At this writing the signature of Governor Hodges only is needed to make the law a dead letter. The governor will affix his signature to the death warrant, all right, because in his campaign he waged war on the law as it then was.

That KANSAS FARMER readers may know just how profitable this law has been in its assessment against widows and heirs during its existence, these figures by the State Tax Commission will be interesting:

Number of estates filed.....	7,011
Number of estates decided..	6,077
Taxes charged against resident estates	\$509,917.50
Taxes charged against non-resident estates	187,172.96
Taxes against resident estates reported paid	322,163.37
Taxes against non-resident estates paid	187,172.96
Total taxes charged.....	697,090.46
Total taxes reported paid... 509,336.33	

A number of members of the present body have expressed themselves as favorable to the refunding of the money collected under the law, to those heirs to whom it otherwise would have gone. It is almost certain that the proposed refund will not be made.

There are some four or five bills pending, each offered as a substitute for the law just repealed. Representative Orr's bill provides that no direct descendants to any estate shall be taxed. His bill provides that indirect heirs shall be allowed an exemption amounting to \$2,000 of the inheritance and on sums over that amount shall pay a tax. It is altogether probable that the bill finally agreed upon will be closely modeled after the bill which Governor Stubbs vetoed two years ago and which provided that all direct heirs would be exempted and that a tax would be levied against those only to whom an inheritance came as a windfall and that all inheritances under \$25,000 will in all cases be exempted.

The repeal of this law and the practical certainty that a new law—regardless of what it is—will not return to the state treasury any such amount of revenue as that cut off, means that a saving of \$125,000 a year must be made to offset the loss, and it is KANSAS FARMER'S opinion that the present body will find a way in which to make the offset.

WATERS ENDORSED.

Each house has endorsed President Waters of the Kansas Agricultural College for secretary of the federal department of agriculture. The above endorse-

ment was made by the proper resolution and of which an engrossed copy has been forwarded to President-elect Wilson. President Waters is getting loyal support from the people of Kansas. Such support is deserved.

WHAT AILS THE BOYS?

Business men of long experience complain that the boys of today are seriously deficient when compared with the boys of 30 years ago. The present day boys who enter into active business can neither spell correctly, write neatly or cipher accurately, while "their personal habits are seldom too admirable," and of manners they have none. This criticism is so general as to be almost universal, while critics very generally lay the blame upon present day conditions rather than upon the boys themselves.

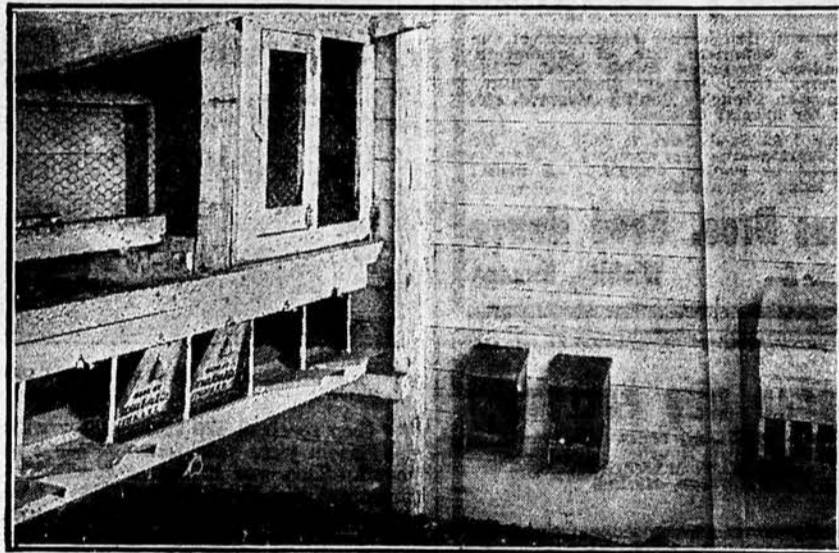
The modern boy, especially the city boy, has not been trained to work and one of his greatest deficiencies is a lack of ability to think. He is on pleasure bent and considers useful work or study as unimportant side issues. Living in

Live Stock and the Tariff.

There seems to be a well defined belief that congress will, in the near future, remove the tariff from live stock, and certain live stock products. There seems to be a general opinion throughout the country that such action would be highly objectionable in that it would bring the farmer and breeder of America into direct competition with the meat producing farmers of the world.

This matter has been under discussion and has been the subject of resolutions innumerable at farmers' institutes, breeders' associations and other similar bodies of men, and it would seem that the members of Congress should have gotten the idea that it is viewed with apprehension, if not with alarm, by the producing classes of this country. Such, however, does not seem to be the case, as it is now stated, on what is believed to be good authority, that neither congress or its committees have received any protests against this proposed action.

If the removal of the tariff from live



FEED HOPPERS AND TRAP NESTS IN USE AT KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

flats, supplied with janitors and modern conveniences, is given as one of the causes of his lack of experience in useful work. His large allowance of time for pleasure and the conditions by which he is surrounded account for his personal habits and lack of manners.

While the country boy is less affected by such conditions as those which affect the city boy, he is more or less influenced by them because he is too frequently encouraged to imitate the city boy. Style in dress, personal habits, mannerisms and manners may be acquired by the country boy through imitation as well as through association, and their influence will be just as potent, however acquired.

Now there is nothing radically wrong with the American boy, but there is very much that is wrong in the system by which he is trained. The boy who is not trained in useful work, in mental activity and in good manners has not come into his birthright as an American boy, and his handicap in life is blameable upon the influences of the home and the school where he gets all of his training. Do you know what your boy is learning in school?

stock and its products would seriously injure the live stock industry of the country, it is a matter of grave importance, and congress should know the will of the people in this matter. On the other hand, if the removal of this tariff will serve to bring cheaper meat into this country without the injury of our live stock interests, then the people ought to understand it. It is a singular thing that congress can claim that they have had no protests against this proposed legislation, and this simply means that the meat producing farmers of the country are not active in their own interests, or else that they do not believe the removal of the tariff would injure their business in any way. It is only fair to a representative or senator that he should know the will of his constituents.

KANSAS FARMER believes that every farmer and live stock producer should write his congressman at once about this matter and that he should also advise him of any other matters which affect the best interests of the country and the farming community.

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are yours in one of Galloway's great bargain offers—a 50-cent collection free. Send 10 cents for packing and mailing. The name Galloway stands for "bargain" and quality. This is an extra special Galloway bargain.

TEST THEM FREE

Prove at our expense that these are the greatest seeds on earth. The Collection contains one 10-cent package each of Champion Pickle Cucumbers; Matchless Tomatoes; 12 Red Lettuce; Southport White Globe Onions; Large C. B. Mixed Sweet Peas. All come in a big Coupon Envelope which is returnable as 25 Cents in cash on future orders of \$1.00 or more. Send now.

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No seconds or thirds—absolutely only the highest first grade. The Agricultural Stations warn you against store seeds which lay around on shelves and get stale. Buy fresh from growers and get live seeds—seeds that put new money into your bank roll. Every garden owner and farmer needs

OUR NEW SEED BOOK JAMMED WITH SEED FACTS

Tells you just exactly what you want to know about these seeds, just how to plant them, just how to compare them with other seeds. It tells you why our seeds are genuine, pure bred, true to name, tested, sure to grow. A great additional feature is found in the field articles by a great national seed expert, Prof. M. L. Bowman, formerly professor farm crops at Iowa Agricultural College. This book is filled with handsome illustrations which show the largest selection of pure bred garden, flower and field seeds of extra special grade. The book cost a fortune to produce but you can enjoy it in your home free of all charge.

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for this great New Seed Book. Enclose 10 cts. to cover packing and mailing and we will send you free the magnificent 50-Cent collection of top-notch Vegetable Seeds. Send now—don't wait! Galloway Bros-Bowman Co. Seed Specialists, Box 386 C, Waterloo, Ia.

POULTRY



You ought to save this special poultry number for future reference.

There are several articles in this issue that will stand re-perusal and thoughtful study.

Many articles had to be held over for future issues; first, because we had no room for them; second, because several of them happened to be on the same topic or breed, and we wanted as many breeds represented as possible.

Now that the poultry shows are over, comes the problem of mating up the breeding pens.

And this is no small problem, for on the proper mating of the pens depends the future success of the flock.

It is well to remember that the male bird is half the pen, and that a few dollars spent for an extra good male bird is money well spent.

It is also good to remember that it is as essential for the male bird to have a good egg laying strain of ancestry behind him as it is for the hens to be good layers.

After you have culled and culled down your flock to almost the minimum notch, it won't hurt to cull again. Severe culling is sure to count in the coming offspring.

As soon as the weather permits, have a general cleaning up of your poultry houses, and give them an airing whenever the temperature is favorable.

An item in a daily paper states one firm in Simpson, Kan., paid out \$1,300 in one week for turkeys alone. In one

"That the market price for hens is usually better after they get through moulting than during the moulting season, owing to the fact that they are fatter and dress out nicer?"

"Do you know that a spring chicken will usually bring you just as much money when it weighs two pounds as when it weighs three pounds?"

"That if you hold your spring chickens too late in the season, the young roosters become coarse and staggy and the pullets become coarse and go into the hen class?"

"That white birds dress out a larger per cent. to fancy than colored stock?"

"We can guarantee you a good market for young guineas weighing from one to one and a quarter pounds, at a price which would make their raising profitable. Can we interest you? We would be pleased to have you write us if you would consider raising guineas. We must secure a large number of these young birds next season.

"Do you know that we can tell which eggs in our receipts are fresh, or "new laid," and which have been held? That in the fall of the year at least 90 per cent. of the stock we receive shows up as held and shrunken stock? That the high prices quoted on the big markets are for "new laid" stock and that we are unable to secure these prices or to pay on a basis of these markets because we do not get "new laid" stock?"

"That proper care of your summer production will very materially increase its value and that fancy stock is more readily salable than under-grades?"

"We ask you to co-operate with us in improving the quality of Kansas poultry and eggs. There is always a good market for good stock and if we can get good eggs and good poultry from you, we will get it to the market in such a

LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS



Weight, 10 Pounds. At Head of Pen 3.

The high quality of our birds has again been demonstrated in this season's shows. Beauty and utility combined. Bred for the show room and the farmer's flock. Pens mated and circular ready February 1. Eggs from special matings, \$3 per 15; from utility flock, \$4 per 100.

C. C. LINDAMOOD, Walton, Harvey County, Kansas.

TREES GET OUR GREAT BOOK FREE

If you are thinking of planting trees or shrubbery this spring, be sure to send for this book.

We have been right here 35 years supplying the farmers of the middle west with the best trees that skill and experience can produce. Recently we published a little book on "Transplanting and Managing Trees, Shrubs and Vines," giving much valuable information and instructions as to the proper methods of planting and caring for trees, also formulas for spraying and the proper time to spray.

This book will be mailed to you absolutely free if you will send us the names of five reliable farm owners who are interested in fruit.

Salesmen Wanted.

F. H. STANNARD & CO., Proprietors Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

CATALOG FREE

TREES

YOU can plant AN ACRE to fruit this spring for \$5.00 and include

- APPLE,
- CHERRY,
- PEACH,
- PEAR,
- GRAPES.

If you are not buying your trees direct from the grower you are paying twice what you ought to. Are you getting an absolute guarantee with every tree you buy? You ought to have this also. For guaranteed high-grade stock at LIVE and LET LIVE prices, see my last CATALOG and GUIDE. It is sent free on request.

D. HANSEN, THE NURSERYMAN, Fairbury, Nebraska, Box 33.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

Binger's Buffalo Strain

S. C. Buff Orpingtons are still winning for me. They will win for you. At the largest and best Kansas State Show ever held they won 1-3-4-5 cock; 1-3-5 hen; 1-3 cockerel; 2-3 pullet; 1-3 pen, and silver medal for best cockerel in the English class. A few breeders for sale. And remember, if you want that egg order filled in time you will have to hurry. Send for catalog.

G. H. BINGER
Tenth and Frazier Sts., Topeka, Kansas.

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You will find in this department of our store a complete line of Incubators, Brooders, Prepared Chick Feed, Bone Cutters, Grit, Oyster Shells, Poultry Remedies, French's Poultry Mustard, etc. Ask for special catalogs.

Our 1913 Seed Book is now ready for distribution—the last sections of same is devoted to Poultry Supplies. A postal will bring you a copy.

Ross Bros. Seed House
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GOOD RED PULLETS

Both combs, 75 cents. Cockerels cheap. One Bourbon Red tom.

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French Quality Reds

have won hundreds of prizes at New York, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, and our Bean Strain of Rose Combs has held the boards at Madison Square Garden and Boston for years. They win everywhere. I offer 300 Reds at living prices. Show birds of quality. April hatched pullets at \$2 each while they last. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today.

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Blue Ribbon Winners Topeka Poultry Shows, Kansas State Fair, American Royal (Kansas City), and State Poultry Show. Eggs and stock in season. Mating list ready to send out February 15 of our 1912 and 1913 prize winning pens.

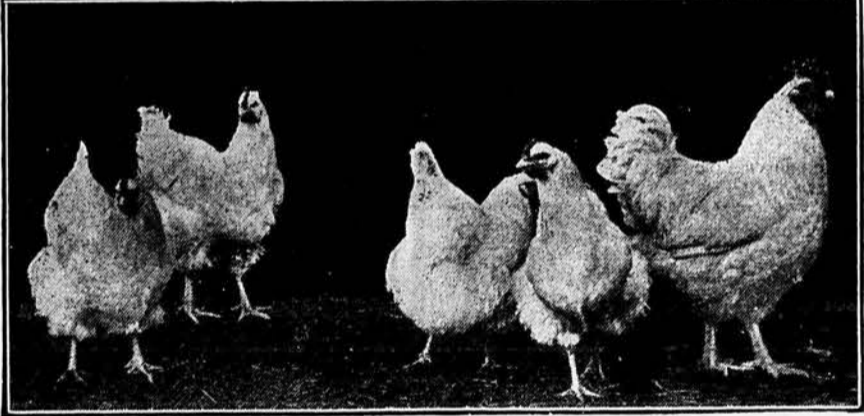
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OUR TRAPPER'S FRIEND AND GUIDE FREE

MODERN METHODS IN TRAPPING. This GUIDE is as different from any Guide you ever saw, as an AUTOMOBILE is different from the old time STAGE COACH. \$100.00 would not buy it its equal. You get the GUIDE FREE, ordered on our blanks. Write the Old Square Deal Fur House, WEIL BROS. & CO., Box A-31 Ft. Wayne, Ind.



PEN OF FANCY CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS.

day they received 478 turkeys, for which the raisers were paid fourteen cents per pound. This was in January, after the Christmas and New Year's holiday trade was over. Easy money for the farmers, for most of these turkeys got their feed in the alfalfa and wheat fields.

R. S. Steele, Route 7, Topeka, has taken more premiums on S. C. R. I. Reds than any other breeder in this part of the country. He has some splendid specimens of this breed.

H. A. Wattles, Wichita, had the largest and best display of Columbian Wyandottes at the State Poultry Show and as usual took the lion's share of the premiums.

Dr. W. B. Myers, Leavenworth, has a fine lot of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. He took first prize on cockerel at the Atchison and Kansas City shows, and second and third cockerels and first pen at Leavenworth.

The Seymour Packing Co. of Topeka, the largest poultry and egg packers in the country, give such excellent advice to the farmers in regard to poultry products, that we gladly reproduce it.

"Do you know that hens that weigh 3 1/2 pounds each are undesirable from a dresser's standpoint, being more expensive to handle and very hard to sell, and that an increase in the weight per bird in your flock will help to increase your market price?"

condition as to command the highest prices, and can afford and are willing to pay a premium for first class stock."

Proper Care and Feed.

We are now in the midst of winter and it is a problem how to keep our hens laying, but that is not so hard to do if you know how. First, have plenty of light and sunshine. I have open-front houses, with heavy canvas curtains, which I drop at night. I never let my hens out in the snow. I have a scratching shed to each hen house, which also has an open south front. I have the floor covered with straw, about a foot deep. Into this I scatter wheat and Kafir twice a day. In the morning I give the hens some boiled oats that I have boiled the day before. I give them potato and apple parings and cabbage. I boil some sugar beets three times a week. For supper a good feed of corn, with some onions occasionally. I keep grit and oyster shells and fresh water before them at all times. When the weather is very cold I give warm water twice daily. I never feed a wet mash, but give a dry mash in hoppers.

When you choose your breed, pick all one color. They look best to me, and when you have chosen, stick to it if you want to make a success of it. I have chosen the White Rocks. They suit my fancy and are an excellent breed. The poultry business is not a lazy man's business, for there is always something to be looked after.—MRS. HENRY SHRAEDER, Bogue, Kan.

DOUBLE QUICK Seed Corn Tester

Makes complete tests in three to five days. Adapted to the Saturation, the Saw-dust or Sand, and the Earth or Soil test. Six Sizes: 2 1/2 to 66 bushels. This machine is also the

DOUBLE QUICK Grain Sprouter or POULTRY SILO

For sprouting oats for laying hens. Also Starts GARDEN PLANTS Quickly. A useful machine for every farm. Send for free information. CLOSE-TO-NATURE CO., Colfax, Iowa.

\$80 Per Month Straight Salary and expenses, to men with rig, to introduce Poultry Remedies. We mean business. Eureka Poultry Food Co., D. 604, East St. Louis, Ill.

THE STRAY LIST

- J. W. THORNBURGH, COUNTY CLERK, Hodgeman County. Taken Up—By W. C. Salmans, Burdette, Kan., one white-face steer calf, about one year old; red; branded with R or K on hip.
- H. N. KINKEAD, COUNTY CLERK, Ford County. Taken Up—By Fred Brungton, Dodge City, Kan., on the 28th day of December, 1912, one black mare, 2 or 3 years old; no brands; wire cut on right front foot. Value, \$30.00.
- C. C. STOTLER, COUNTY CLERK, Wabunsee County. Taken Up—One red white-faced steer, age about 1 1/2 years. Underbit in right ear and slit in left ear. Brand is dim, supposed to be "I." Appraised value, \$30. Taken up by Daniel C. Paxton, Alma, Kan.

Experience With White Orpingtons.

No wonder White Orpingtons are in such favor. They typify the largest income from the smallest labor. The advent of the White Orpington has meant a great deal to the poultry industry of this and other countries.

It has been a good many years—more, in fact, than most believe—since the White Orpington was first bred in this country, but it has been during the last four to six years that they really became prominent enough to be looked upon as one of the best known and most extensively bred varieties in America.

Just as soon as the American farmer in every section of this broad land of ours learned the facts regarding their heavy winter egg production, their hardiness, quick growth and heavy meat, they took them up with a vim resulting in our good farmers' wives making more clear money from poultry than ever before.

The struggle we breeders have had has been to get them white. I do not mean by this that they are susceptible to foreign color to any alarming degree, but their greatest color fault has been the tendency of the females to show a tinge of creaminess in the first half of the wing primaries closest to the flesh; also in under-color, showing principally in the shaft of back, hackle and fluff.

The stay-white color of plumage in breast, thigh and tail sections on females has not been hard to attain.

It has been with the males we have had the greatest color obstacles to overcome during the past few years. It seemed a few years ago that it would be next to impossible to produce a male bird that, after a season in the breeding pen where the rain and sunshine hit his plumage, would stay white. On the contrary it seemed that every bird having experience of this kind would not only turn creamy, but the surface of his hackle, back, saddle and wing bow plumage would turn a yellow, brassy color. I do not believe that anyone can honestly claim to have a strain today that will produce even a majority of males that will stay white, yet I do know that several of us produced some during the season of 1912 that have stayed as white as anyone could wish for up to the date of this writing, which is the first of January, 1913. This is a very encouraging feature, to be sure, and tends to show that within a few years the best and most careful breeders will be rearing as large a percentage of males and females that will stand the weather, feed and all else, as the best breeders of Leghorns, Rocks or Wyandottes are doing today.

I have worked along a certain line in my efforts to produce the "stay white" birds and I am now convinced that I have made no mistake, as my birds raised the last few seasons indicate.

I have watched my young stock as it



UNBEATEN MAMMOTH BRONZE OF G. W. PERKINS, NEWTON, KANSAS

matures. When the birds begin to grow their third or last set of feathers, I watch them closely so as to note the new feathers as they start to grow. Some birds would produce feathers having a creamy color when they were about half grown out. Others would have a pinkish white color as the feathers grew out. Later of course the feathers on both birds would bleach as the new oil dried out from the feathers and both birds for the time being would look white. At the time of mating I allow the color of the new undeveloped feathers to influence me. I always banded or otherwise marked those that produced the pinkish white feathers and these are the ones I would select my breeders from the next season. I have found this class will come nearer staying white and will breed more stay-white

Badger Bottom Makes The

Famous 6-Time World's Champion

JANESVILLE

Turn Furrows Like These

PERFECT furrows like these have won the World's Plowing Championship for the Janesville for the past six years. In 1912, at Big Rock and Wheatland, Ill., Janesville won again—with a record of

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Read the history of Janesville Plows—how the Janesville won so many World's Championships, how we worked on design of the bottom as well as on many other features.
We also make the famous Janesville Walking Plows, Riding or Walking Cultivators, Disc Cultivators, Disc Harrows and Corn Planters. We will be glad to send you all the Janesville books you request, free. Address postal or letter now. Mail it today.

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16 Out of 21 Prizes

—93 percent and 96 1/2 percent for perfect plowing. The Badger Bottom raises the ground only high enough to turn over on its own corner. Handles all soils perfectly. Scours in soil that never before could be touched with a plow. Many other advantages besides wonderful Badger Bottom. Foot trip horse lift, point first action going into and coming out of soil, simple self-leveling plow, control of bottom in all positions. Many other features all fully explained in our book—sent free.

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ANISER HARNESS MFG. CO., Dept. 13 G St. Joseph, Missouri

birds than will those where their new feathers break a creamy yellow as new feathers.

Regarding the shape of White Orpingtons, I want to say you cannot get them too large. By "large" I do not mean fat. I mean a largeness made possible by big bone, a long, deep and broad carcass. A heavy Orpington is much desired so long as it does not have any excessive fat on it. I have followed another plan of my own regarding shape and which I am pleased to recommend, as it has worked out successfully with me. To explain I must go back to the young birds referred to above that I marked on account of the pinkish white new feathers they produced. I watch them carefully as they finish up or round out.

Some will appear to finish quicker than others. They will plump out, grow their tail and neck feathers quickly, and will soon have the appearance of a finished bird for showing. All well and good. It is nice to have a few like that in order to show finished birds at early winter shows, but this class never make the largest frames or broadest-boned birds. I say "never"—perhaps that is not right, as once among several of this kind one of these young birds that finished its plumage quickly will develop large bone and frame, but it is seldom they will equal in size the young bird which appears to have a large frame, big bone, and carries itself as a young bird more or less awkward and looks as though it steps twice as far as those of the other class. This type of youngster seldom finishes in plumage early enough to exhibit as a cockerel, but will most always make a large-boned bird that will carry a long deep body, broad breast and back. As a cock bird, they can be depended upon to make elegant exhibition birds.

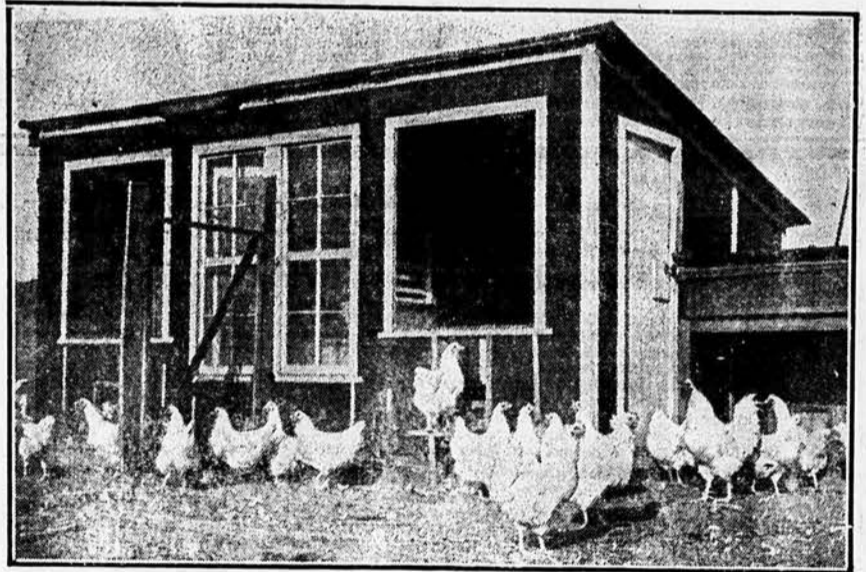
As breeders, I have always found that a male of this type will produce a larger portion of large good-shaped birds. They have greater stamina. I can see the difference those sired by the two different ference even in the day-old chicks be-types of males set forth above. Breed for size and get shape. Orpington shape is made of three things—breadth, depth and length.—S. J. IRWIN, Topeka, Kan.

Model Poultry Plant.

A view of one of the double breeding houses on the Single Comb White Orpington plant of P. H. Anderson, Lindsborg, Kan. House is 10 x 14 feet, divided into two pens, 7 x 10 feet each, with a low scratching shed, 6 x 7 feet, at either end. Openings have burlap frames hooked up to rafters when not in use. Perches are in back part of building, with dropping board under them. Nest boxes are under the dropping board. Double dry feed hopper is set in partition on platform 18 inches from the floor. The oy-

ster shell, grit and charcoal hopper and water fount also is on this platform. Everything in the house is removable. The main house has board floor with 1-inch wire netting underneath to keep out rats. Scratching sheds have loose dirt floors. The whole house is covered with tar paper, with 3-ply roofing paper on top of that for the roof.

Last winter 30 pullets were placed in this house that averaged better than 61 eggs each between October 20 and February 1; 1,842 eggs in 102 days.—P. H. ANDERSON, White Orpington Specialist, Lindsborg, Kan.



P. H. ANDERSON'S MODEL POULTRY HOUSE, LINDSBORG, KANSAS.

Pure-Bred or Scrub Poultry.

Which are the more profitable, pure-bred chickens or scrubs? The agricultural colleges throughout the country are advising the farmers to use only pure-bred chickens. No authentic records are available that will answer this question. The poultry department at the Kansas Agricultural College has undertaken an experiment to learn which of the two kinds the farmers should have.

The method used in this experiment is to learn what influence will be exerted by pure-bred males upon mongrel females and upon their offspring in succeeding generations.

First, upon the uniformity of the offspring in regard to size, type and color; second, upon their earliness of maturity; third, upon their fattening qualities; fourth, upon their egg production with regard not only to the number of eggs laid, but the size, shape and color of the eggs.

Forty-eight mongrel pullets, represen-

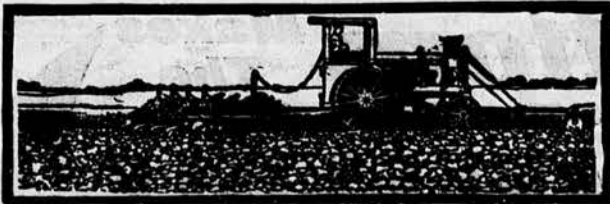
tative of the average birds of mixed breeding found on Kansas farms, have been divided into groups of twelve. The first group is mated with a Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel, whose dam laid 232 eggs in her first laying year, and whose grand dam, on his sire's side, laid 209 eggs in her first year.

The second group is mated with a White Orpington cockerel from a hen imported in January. This hen laid 187 eggs the first ten months she was in this country. The third group is mated with a Single Comb White Leghorn cockerel whose mother laid 252 eggs her

first laying year. The fourth group is mated with a mongrel cockerel.

Records are to be kept of the food consumed by each flock, the eggs laid by each hen, the fertility of the eggs as well as their size, shape and color, the weight of the chicks at birth and also at the end of each succeeding fourth week until the pullets begin to lay and the cockerels are fattened or sold. One-half of the cockerels produced will be crate-fattened as soon as their size and the season will permit.

The second year the experiment will be carried on with the offspring of the pens in the same manner as in the first year. The pens in this second year will, of course, be made up of birds that have one-half of their blood from a pure-bred, with the exception of the pen mated with the mongrel cockerel. The third year the offspring will be three-fourths pure blood, and the fourth year, seven-eighths. This experiment will be carried on for as many years as will be necessary to obtain definite results.



Now You Can Do Power Farming On Any Size Farm

Here is the Baby Avery Tractor that makes Power Farming a paying proposition now on small size farms. It pulls 3 to 4 plows and plows 10 to 12 acres a day. Weighs less than 7500 pounds. Develops 12 Traction 25 Belt H. P. Burns gasoline or kerosene. Sold at an unusually low price—only \$1,200.00 F. O. B. Peoria.

For a medium size farm you can get a 20-35 H. P., pulls 5 to 6 plows, turns 15 to 18 acres a day, weighs less than 11,500 pounds and sells for \$2,000—or a big farm size 40-80 H. P., pulls 8 to 10 plows, turns 25 to 30 acres a day, weighs only 20,000 pounds and sells for \$2,650.00.

Free Book About Power Farming

Gives definite facts from the experience of users to prove that an Avery Power Plowing Outfit plows for half or less what it costs with horses. Tells all about the "Light-Weight" of Avery Tractors that makes them a success where the heavy weight tractors fall down. Explains why Avery Tractors are the simplest tractors built, which makes them easy to handle and keep in running order. Describes the wonderful Avery "Self-Lift" plow that does away with the plowman, saving all his wages and board besides the hard work of lifting hand lever plows. Also explains fully about the Avery Mutual Benefit Selling Plan of Low Prices. Sold on Approval Terms and Strong Guarantees.

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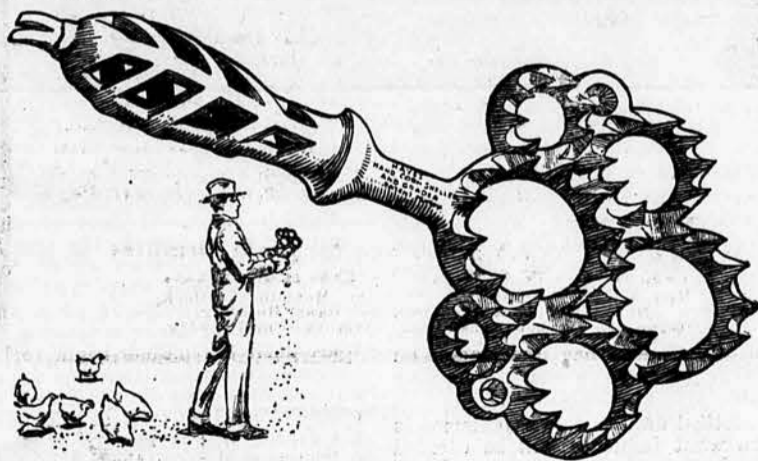
Every Farmer Should Have a Seed Corn Grader.

THE accompanying illustration gives something of an idea of this handy little tool, but we want our readers to take our word for it that it will just as satisfactorily tip and butt your seed corn as any Grader that you could buy at many times its cost.

It is very handy for shelling corn for the chickens, as shown in the illustration.

It is made of hard malleable iron, galvanized. Looks like nickel plate and will not rust. It is as nearly indestructible as a tool can be made.

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The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE OFFICERS.

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- Overser.....J. L. Heberling, Wakarusa
- Lecturer.....L. S. Fry, Manhattan
- Secretary.....A. E. Wedd, Lenexa
- Treasurer.....W. J. Rhoades, Olathe
- Chairman of Executive Committee.....
-W. T. Dickson, Carbondale
- Chairman of Legislative Committee.....
-W. H. Coultis, Richland
- Chairman of Committee on Education.....
-E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence
- Chairman of Insurance Committee.....
-L. D. Hibner, Olathe
- Chairman of Women's Work Committee.....
-L. Mabel Waters, Berryton

Kansas Grange Insurance.

The Patrons' Fire and Tornado Association of Kansas is a good example of what can be done by co-operation when a real effort is made. In 1889 this organization was formed in Olathe. The idea originated in the Grange, and after investigation of insurance conditions as they existed in the old line companies the farmers decided to organize a mutual insurance company on the Rochdale plan. The Patrons' Fire and Tornado Association was the result. During 1910 and 1911 the company's risks increased at the rate of \$2,000,000; 1912 has shown an equally large increase. The risks carried by the company now amount to about \$16,000,000. During the last ten months the company has paid 175 losses, aggregating \$25,000. This year the company has completed a fine stone and brick office building, fitted with modern office conveniences of all kinds. Grange insurance has saved the Patrons many thousands of dollars. Other co-operative works carried on with the same care and system could be just as successful.

A Glance Backward.

In point of growth the year 1912 has 472 new Granges to its credit, and 33 that were reorganized. This is the greatest number of Granges organized in a single year since the days when the order was first started and the wave of "Grange excitement" swept over the country. Every year it is becoming easier to organize Granges because the farmers are reading more and more of the Grange and are beginning to realize what it has done and what its possibilities are. The legislative work of the Grange this year has been of much value, much good state legislation having been brought about in many states by its efforts, and its impress is being felt on most of the national legislation affecting agriculture. The good the organization has done its members in a social and educational way is probably greater than its legislative and co-operative benefits. Truly 1912 has smiled upon the work of the Grange—and the present year holds forth the prospect of equally as large a measure of success. And there never was a time when the farmers needed the influence of a trustworthy organization more than today.—H. O. CATON.

Valley Grange Meets.

Valley Grange No. 736 held its regular annual meeting in Waverly, Kansas, on the afternoon of January 10, with about 50 members present. H. M. Irey, the retiring master, installed the officers for the ensuing year. All were present except one. C. M. Cellar, Agricola, Master; Mrs. Eve Gasche, Waverly, Lecturer; N. L. Towne, Waverly, Secretary.

The report of the State Grange was read by the delegates who attended the meeting at Manhattan. Our secretary reported our local membership at 100 men and 31 ladies. The entertainment committee served lunch at the close of the session. Music is one of the special features of our Grange meeting and recently we purchased several dozen patriotic and folk lore song books which are very much enjoyed.

Valley Grange meets on the 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month in Oddfellows hall in Waverly and during the winter months the meetings are sometimes held at a distance who cannot be present on cold, dark nights.—MRS. BELLE CELLAR, Correspondent, Agricola, Kan.

What to Talk About.

Sometimes lecturers are at a loss for subjects that could be discussed with profit in the Grange. For this purpose, at this time, there is perhaps nothing of greater interest than co-operation—co-operation in selling as well as in buying. Appoint leaders in this discussion and then go deeply into the subject. It pays. Co-operation in selling has been the salvation of many farm neighborhoods that were absolutely poverty stricken before they adopted it. Then there is always the public school.

Do your children go to school or are they sent? Do they learn how to go into the high school and college, or do they learn how to live? Do they study subjects which will be useful to them in life on the farm, or do they study how to measure ribbon over a counter? What do your children learn in school? Do you know what they learn from the other children as well as what they learn from the teacher?

And then there are a thousand practical subjects which touch our every-day lives: The care of the orchard, cow peas, and soy beans; painting the buildings, care of machinery, concrete on the farm, injurious insects, the farmer's automobile, the house water supply, the silo, lighting the farm home, providing early pasture, beef production on the farm, getting a start in alfalfa, sanitation in the hog pens, establishing a good lawn, the country church as a social center, and the free seed farce are some of them.

And then there is the legislature. The Grange does not take part in partisan politics, but it does take part in public affairs and in a most effective way, and its influence is powerful in the legislative halls of both the state and nation. It is just as important that harmful legislation be prevented as that useful legislation be secured. Watch the legislators. They will not only listen to you, but will be glad to hear from you.

Annual Meeting Patrons' Fire and Tornado Association.

On January 9, 10 and 11 of this year was held the annual business meeting of the insurance board. Mr. Will Brown of Monticello is president of this board; Mr. George Black, secretary, and W. S. Whitford, assistant secretary and treasurer. Other members of the board are: I. D. Hibner and J. W. Robinson of Olathe; A. B. Lovett of Larned; J. F. Lincoln of Madison; W. H. Waters and A. P. Reardon of McLouth.

They found the business in a flourishing condition with total risks on record, December 31, 1912, \$16,180,993.00, making a net gain of \$1,944,168.00 during the year just closed. Also the new insurance office building completed and occupied at a cost of \$5,375.33.

Altogether the board was very much pleased with the year's work.

At the same session was held a meeting of the executive board of the State Grange. The board appointed O. F. Whitney, A. P. Reardon and W. F. Dickson as special state organizers. There are new Granges being organized all the time and the farmers are beginning to realize the value of co-operation and expect in the near future to have plans completed for carrying out this idea.—A. E. WEDD, Secretary.



MRS. MARY FELTON'S PRIZE-WINNING SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

A Kansan Helps.

Oklahoma sends to Kansas for assistance in conducting her educational train. Judge John C. Snyder, of Topeka, after conducting a very successful poultry judging season at the Newkirk, Oklahoma, Poultry Show, immediately joined the demonstration train which is now touring that state, over the Santa Fe and Frisco lines and which is conducted by the Agricultural College at Stillwater in the interests of live stock and poultry. Judge Snyder has been famous as a poultry judge in most of the states of the corn belt for a great many years, and on this train he will not only judge poultry submitted to him, but will give demonstrations on feeds and fixtures.

A Grange Problem.

The Grange stands for co-operation, for united effort along all worthy lines. Co-operation in buying and selling has attained considerable results. Co-operation in securing good laws and preventing bad ones has been conspicuously successful, while co-operation in education is proved by the very existence of the Grange itself.

This idea should be extended further. Hog cholera would offer a fine field for it, none better. Just now the chinch bug affords the best chance to try out this idea. Chinch bugs are everywhere and are a threat to the crops next summer. There is but one way to fight them, and that is with fire and through co-operative action.

The chinch bugs are down deep in the grass stems and among the rubbish and cannot be burned out now, but when these hiding places become dry, concerted action will greatly reduce their numbers and maybe save a crop.

There is absolutely no use in attempting this without co-operation, in which every farmer in the state should act. Bring this matter up at the next Grange meeting and make plans to act as soon as the rubbish is dry enough. Don't wait. It may mean the difference between a fair crop and none at all.

State Lecturer's Copy.

Hereafter this column will be devoted more or less to topics and items from the office of State Lecturer and herewith are given some topics from his office which sub-ordinate grange lecturers may use for discussion in their respec-



UNABLE TO HIDE FROM ALERT PHOTOGRAPHERS.

tive granges. These topics should be supplemented by readings, recitations, music, etc.

State Lecturer, L. S. Fry, of Manhattan, Kansas, suggests the following topics for use during the ensuing months:

1. Which is of greater importance to the members of the sub-ordinate grange, the financial benefit which the grange might furnish, or the social, educational and other phases of the work?
2. Should Kansas adopt the single tax law?
3. The winter care of bulbs and tubers.
4. What legislative measures now before the State Legislature are of most importance to the farmer?
5. Is the entire repeal of the Inheritance Tax law a wise measure?
6. What topics should be discussed by the sisters of the grange?

The State Lecturer requests that members send topics to him from which he may select his list to submit to the granges of the state.

National Grange.

The forty-sixth annual meeting of the National Grange was held in Spokane, Wash., this year. It was of necessity a very expensive meeting, on account of the long distance the majority of the delegates were compelled to travel. The Washington and Oregon people have been demanding for several years that the National Grange be held there. Leaving the expense out of consideration, we had a profitable and pleasant meeting. The factional feeling that has been so prominent for several years seemed to be nearly removed, the only indication that was noticeable that a feeling still existed was a resolution to repeal the by-law providing means for the National Grange to protect itself from assaults and a resolution to amend the constitution providing for increased representation; in other words, providing that states should vote in proportion to their membership. Both these resolutions were promptly voted down by a large majority. Thirty states were represented; Montana was received into the Grange union this year, and the prospect is that Wyoming, North Dakota, Tennessee and Virginia will be inside the fold this coming year. Many measures of a public nature that the Grange stood for has been enacted into laws.

The National Grange should be a leader in public thought and public action and should put her stamp of approval upon all measures that would be of benefit to the agricultural class, as well as to all the people. The worthy master of the National Grange summed up the important measures that the Grange now favors: Federal aid for road improvement; conservation of our natural resources; a just and equitable system of co-operation; effective railroad and express regulation; international peace.

The Grange still opposes: Ship subsidies; a central United States bank; amendment of the oleomargarine law in the interest of imitation butter.

Early Kansas Silo Experience.

Our subscriber and long time friend, N. G. Hershey, Abilene, Kan., comments upon KANSAS FARMER's silo history in Kansas, printed in our January 4 issue as follows:

The Pennsylvania farmers to whom you refer came to Dickinson county in March, 1879. In the winter of 1881 or 1882—I am not quite positive which—one of these men from Pennsylvania noticed an advertisement in an eastern paper—"Bailey's Book on Ensilage." Being anxious to know what Dr. Bailey had to say, that man sent for the book. After reading the book, his mind was made up to build a silo, and as soon as the weather opened he set to work with his hired help, quarried rock and dug a pit some 40 feet long by 12 feet wide and 12 feet deep and had it walled up and cemented.

He made arrangements to fill the silo.

But thinking that the corn had to be planted thicker than generally, he planted ten acres of sweet corn. The season being dry fodder was light and the corn only filled the silo half full. Yet the results were good and the owner of that project cleared all that silo cost in one season, on the profit of seven steers. He fed the steers no grain, simply corn silage and bran. The steers made a daily average of over three pounds per day during the time he fed them, which was about four months. These steers were stall fed. Several years later, perhaps in the winter of 1884 and 1885, the same man fed two carloads of steers and took them to Kansas City. This was the latter part of March or in April following. The cattle were sleek and fat, the old hair shed off. They were odd looking on the market—so much so that the buyers were afraid of them; they thought they were slop-fed cattle and would shrink a good deal in killing. However, at last Swift's man from Chicago took a liking to them and bought them. To satisfy himself and commission men that they were all right, the owner requested that Swift Brothers send a certified statement of the dressing of those cattle. The report was that they had dressed only one lot of cattle that had surpassed the ensilage cattle.

"You say in your article in the FARMER that those men after a few years discontinued filling their silos; this they did because they stopped feeding cattle and went to raising wheat. This is also a mistake. They filled their silos every year. The man who built the first silo filled his every year for 19 or 20 years. One of the other men had the misfortune of having his barn destroyed by fire, and the other man died. The first man rented his farm and the renter could not see that it paid, so he did not fill the silo, although every winter he would say that if he lived until the next year he would fill that silo. After the above mentioned men stopped feeding cattle they began milking more extensively, the Belle Springs Creamery being near them.

"The great draw-back in filling silos in those days was that we did not have improved machinery as we now have, such as the corn binder, improved silage cutter, etc."

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HOME CIRCLE



A pattern pocket would be a great convenience in the sewing room. Take a strip of cloth of the required length and make on it as many pockets as there are members of the family. Outline an initial on each pocket and hang it in a convenient place near the sewing table. If there are not several members in the family using patterns then instead of working an initial for each person's name work a letter indicating the kind of a pattern as, waist, skirt, etc.

Dark Cornish Fowls.

Let me say a few words for the Cornish fowls, as they are not so well known as they ought to be. Would a Kansas farmer raise Jersey cattle for beef? If not, why does he raise a big bunch of feathers for his table meat and for sale, instead of a chicken that is broad, meaty-breasted, as the Cornish, with close-fitting feathers and few of them? Weighs like a chunk of lead, instead of a puff ball. Twice as much meat on them, and they are good layers and good mothers. No need to fear the neighbor's cats when a Cornish hen has charge of your chicks.—L. C. HORST, Newton, Kan.

There is nothing more annoying than to have to try to cut things with a dull knife. This difficulty is easily overcome by having a knife sharpener within easy reach. To make a good one get a piece of wood ten inches long and three inches wide, a few tacks and a sheet of No. 0 emery paper. Cut the paper in three pieces lengthwise; place these in layers upon the board, turning their ends over its edges and tack securely to the back. Any blade may be given a sharp edge by drawing it over this board a few times. When one layer of paper has lost its usefulness slice it off with a knife and there is another one ready for use. When all are used get another sheet of paper and fasten on as before.

Leavenworth Poultry Show.

Leavenworth held a poultry show January 20 to 24, and had the largest one in its history. The quality also was much better than usual, and the attendance extra good. The judging was by the comparison system by Judge E. C. Branch, of Lees Summit, Mo., and gave general satisfaction. There was a grand display of pigeons, with a judge especially for them.

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No. 5852—Ladies' Five-Gored Skirt. This delightful model is one of the most fashionable of the season, both in style and in appearance. It is cut in five gores and has the closing at the front. The skirt can be developed for separate wear or it may form a part of a complete costume when combined with a pretty waist of the same material. The pattern, No. 5852, is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

No. 6044—Girls' Dress. Cheviot, red or blue serge, cashmere or Scotch plaid may be used to carry out this design. The frock closes at the back, can be made with or without peplum, and has three-gored skirt. The model is simple to make and is generally becoming. The frock may be used for school wear or for dressy occasions, depending upon the manner of its development. The pattern, No. 6044, is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size will require 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material and 1 1/2 yards of ribbon. The pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

Home Made Poultry Conveniences

By MRS. C. L. HANG, Galena, Kansas

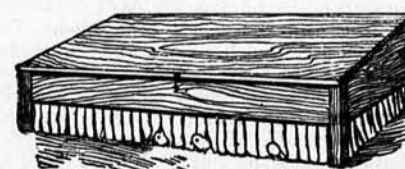
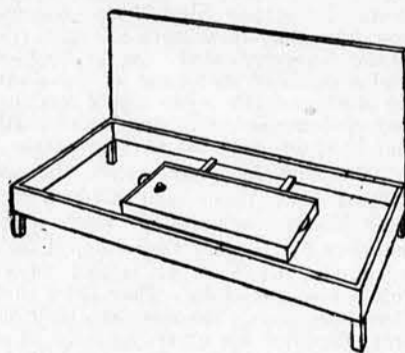
WE HAD a tinner make a flat tank 2 feet by 18 by 4 inches, of galvanized iron, fitted with strong wire handle at each end, raised rim around top and screw cap. Fill with water, set on range to heat, loosen cap to let out steam. Our box is 3x5 feet, hinged lid, cleats to set can on—otherwise open bottom with hover tacked to bag down on chicks; slashed curtain on all four sides; legs 4 inches high. Tack many thicknesses of paper on inside of lid and sides to retain heat; fasten cover down tight with hook. It keeps warm all night, with no fear of lamp trouble, explosion, fire, or fire going out and leaving chicks to chill. There is good ventilation and liberty.

Set the brooder under cover. We use a sunny shed with wire front. Keep paper under brooder and change every day.

We find a funnel of dark paper, a foot long, shaped to fit across the eyes—opposite end to fit egg; and to be used in sunlight—so much better to test eggs than the lamp chimney testers for fertility. In testing white shelled eggs set the incubator tray in the sunlight on the fifth day before turning the eggs, and the germs will be seen on the top of each egg just by moving the funnel along over them, without lifting each egg.

kept clean, and the chicks kept dry and

safe. Only rim of pan is one inch from side of one-half gallon jar.



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Poultry Yard Insurance

Satisfaction Is Essential to Profitable Poultry Culture

By E. J. W. DEITZ

THE usual writers upon poultry keeping have given very careful directions for housing and feeding but I say that there is no successful plan for caring for fowls unless it includes rigid sanitary rules.

Of the enemies of domestic fowls there are two great classes—the visible and the invisible. Among the former we have hawks, cats, rats, dogs and all such "varmits." Among the latter there are some sixty kinds of chicken lice and a great number of bacteria forms of growth. Of these two classes the latter are by far the most numerous and dangerous. Of the various forms of bacteria many of them are also visible when the disease which they cause has made some progress. But, generally speaking, they are invisible and in many cases it is difficult to distinguish them.

Of the bacteria enemies of fowls there is hardly any question about the fact that those which cause fowls to have what is generally known as roup are by far the most dangerous and destructive. While roup manifests itself in various forms in poultry, the most common kind always begins with some form of catarrhal trouble and, as the various fowls drink out of the same water fountain, or pan, or puddle, it is not long before the whole flock is infected. This is caused by each diseased fowl leaving some mucous in the drinking water each time it quenches its thirst. Experiments have shown that the mucous of one fowl is poison to another and it is, therefore, easy to see how the fowl which is poisoned by the mucous of another fowl has a different kind of roup than the first fowl which simply had catarrh. This latter kind is more accurately known as canker or pip.

Again there is another bacteria scourge among little chicks known as White Diarrhoea. Careful investigation of this trouble has shown that while there is a bacteria formed in each case, it may originate from entirely different causes. In some cases it is a simple case of bowel trouble which is generally caused by

stale drinking water. It may also be a case of indigestion caused by improper feeding. But the real white diarrhoea is found in the body of the parent fowl, in the egg before hatching and in the intestines of the little chick at hatching time and as there is a continual growth of this mass of bacteria, in the course of time it causes death. Another form of this disease is said to be caused by the mould which forms upon corn which has been allowed to get damp.

Again, there is another scourge which destroys chicks, namely, gapes. This is a parasite which lodges in the throat of poultry but is most destructive in little chicks because their throat is not so large as the adult fowl and the development of the parasite soon chokes it. One of our government investigators has traced the history of the development of the gape worms and it is like this: The egg or spore of the gape worm lodges in the throat of a fowl and attaches itself to the side of the same. In the course of time it lays eggs which are thrown upon the ground by a motion of the fowl similar to sneezing in a human individual, or they may pass entirely through the fowl and be voided with the excreta. These spores are known to exist or keep alive through a severe winter and may, therefore, be taken up by little chicks the following spring as something good to eat—for you no doubt know, the little chick's eye is microscopic.

The three troubles—roup, diarrhoea and gapes—while differing considerable in their actions, are all traceable to a similar cause—filth. It seems to be a law of nature that no animal can thrive in its own filth or upon the ground which has been contaminated by its own droppings. Hence if fowls are to be kept in the same quarters year after year, we must adopt some method of cleaning from time to time, as it is practically impossible to move onto new ground each season.

In the past there have been many preparations offered to the poultry fraternity to aid in combatting these

troubles and, while most of them will do all that is claimed for them, if the directions are followed closely, yet many of the best of them have their disadvantages. For instance, many of the powders offered as a remedy for roup have as their active principle an astringent property which causes a cure similar to burning the affected part with a hot poker or smaller piece of iron. We know that cauterizing or burning is an effective way to treat some forms of sores or growths but it is a pretty severe method to apply upon little chicks. And when such a remedy is given to adult fowls there is a great lessening of the amount of water consumed with a consequent falling off of egg production. A fowl must consume considerable water if

icine for those cases where the bacteria is in the digestive tract of the fowl. Hence scientific men have bought a germicide which is cheap enough to be used in all forms of external disinfecting and at the same time pure enough to be administered internally should the occasion demand it. There is at least one, a new composition, being offered to the public, and which the proprietors claim will fulfill all of the foregoing requirements. It is an effective germicide and cheap enough to be used in spraying over such ground as may have been contaminated by sick fowls or other animals, and at the same time free from any impurities or unpleasant taste, so that it may be used even internally by the human family.



A. H. VANDERHOFFS, NEODESHA, WHITE ORPINGTONS.

it is to reach its maximum of egg production, just the same as a cow must have plenty of water if it is to give a good flow of milk.

Of the liquids offered for these troubles most of them will color the drinking water a rose-red when they are added to it. While such compounds are useful and effective, a destroyer of some germs, they must be used with care or they will interfere with proper digestion and it is easy to see that anything which interferes with the digestive process will hinder our success with poultry. There is another class of liquids, namely the sheep dips, which can be used as destroyers for some of these forms of bacteria, but the average product of this kind is hardly pure enough in its manufacture to be given as an internal med-

State Bee Keepers Meet.

The annual meeting of the Kansas State Bee Keepers' Association will be held in the commercial club rooms at Topeka, February 4th and 5th. Sessions will be held at 8:00 p. m., February 4th, and at 9:00 a. m. and 8:00 p. m., February 5. The meeting will close with a banquet. A good program has been prepared, and we especially urge all interested in bees to come out and take part in the discussions.

O. A. KEENE, Secretary.

It pays to bury a few extra heads of cabbage or pull a few bushels of turnips, rather than let the frost strike them. The hens relish green food during the winter months just as much as we do lettuce and celery.

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BUFF ROCK COCKERELS \$2.00 TO \$5.00. Ferris & Ferris, Effingham, Kan.

PURE WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1.50 per setting; \$7.00 per hundred. Large, white stock. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, I. R. Drakes. Orders for eggs booked now. Mrs. T. N. Becky, Linwood, Kan.

SURPLUS WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS from Kellerstrass' \$30 eggs at \$2.50 each. Maud E. Lundin, Columbus, Kan.

AMERICAN FAWN AND WHITE Indian Runner Ducks, Buff Rocks. Stock eggs. W. A. Hlands, Culver, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS EXCLUSIVELY. "Kellerstrass strain." Choice cockerels, \$3 and \$5. Eggs in season. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. B. Humble, Sawyer, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS AND IMPORTED White Orpingtons. Blue ribbon winners, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Des Moines. Write for catalog. Gabel Mfg. Co., Hawkeye, Iowa.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, \$2.00 PER 15—\$10.00 per 100. Special price on larger amounts. Ed. LeClere, Central City, Iowa.

AM FORCED TO SELL FIVE WHITE Orpington cockerels to make room, \$1.50 each; \$3.00 value. Frank O'Daniel, Westmoreland, Kan.

GUARANTEED THOROUGHBRED S. C. White and Buff Orpingtons; cockerels, \$3; pullets, \$2; eggs, \$1.50 per 15. J. A. Blunn, Station A, Wichita, Kan.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF Orpington pullets. Best winter laying strain. \$1.00 each. Fannie Renzenberger, Greeley, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—PULLETS \$1 to \$3. Good Buff eggs, \$1.50 to \$3 per 15. Pawnee Poultry Ranch, Route 2, Box 12, Larned, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, JANUARY, February. National egg laying contest winners, 1912. Mating list free. S. C. Fellows, 530 St. Louis St., Springfield, Mo.

KELLERSTRASS CRYSTAL WHITE Orpingtons, S. C. White Leghorns. Stock eggs, baby chicks. Satisfaction or money back. Theo. Flick, Goodland, Kan.

IF INTERESTED IN ORPINGTONS that are white, good layers, write Crystal White Orpington Farm, Neodesha, Kan., for 1913 mating list. A. H. Vanderhof, owner.

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IRWINDALE FARM THOROUGHBRED Crystal White Orpington eggs, \$10 per 100. For quick sale, three hens and cock, \$10. S. J. Irwin, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

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BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS AND pullets from my winners at Des Moines, Kansas City, Topeka, and St. Joseph, offered at moderate prices. My birds are a good laying strain, having fine color combined with great size. H. F. Farrar, Axtell, Kan.

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S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS—KELLERSTRASS and Owen Farm strain; some extra fine cockerels for sale, \$2 to \$5. These birds are from Madison Square Garden winners. Eggs from prize winners, \$2, \$3 and \$5 per 15. Ed Granerhotz, Esbon, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS—Eleven years for eggs and quality. Eggs from fancy matings, \$3 per 15; high-class utility, \$7 per 100. Ask for free mating list. Also strawberry plants cheap. J. F. Coz, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

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IVORY STRAIN WHITE ROCKS, LARGE, white, pure bred. Graca Dolson, Neal, Kan.

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SELL YOUR SCRUBS AND EX-tra roosters and send \$12 to W. J. Casey, Knoxville, Iowa, for pen (6) Columbian Wyandottes or Partridge Cochins. Has bred standard fowls 20 years and will please you. Satisfaction guaranteed. Money back if you say.

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Economy in Feeding.

Every dollar saved in feed is an addition to the profit, but economy should never be practiced in using any foods that increase production. As long as an article of food is giving satisfaction it pays to use it, but when the hens begin to fall off in laying it indicates the need of a change. To practice economy the cost of the good must be considered from the standpoint of profit. Lean meat, fresh from the butcher's, is an expensive food, yet if the hens demand it and the results are favorable, it is cheaper than grain. There is no saving in buying grain because of its cheapness. It is this point that the poultryman should keep in view. He should feed for profitable egg production, no matter what kind of food is required.

If your fowls are grades, or worse, it will be folly for you to expect to grow a fine flock of young chicks next year. The offspring will not be a very great improvement over their parents; blood will tell every time. Give a little thought, time, and money towards making up the parent flock, rather than so much fussing and dopping of the young chicks. This fall and winter is the time to lay the foundation for next year's chickens.

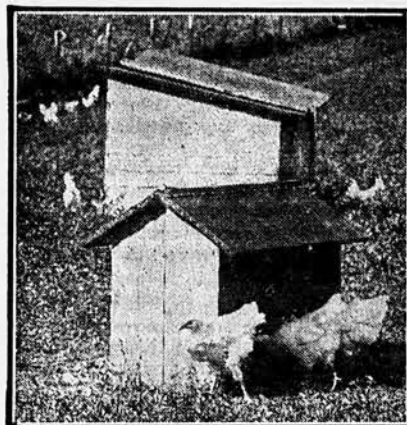
Milk-Fed Fry.

Milk-fed poultry are very profitable if the market is close at hand so that the chickens can be sold dressed. The fowls cannot be delivered alive, as the flesh is very tender and bruises easily.

For the retail town trade milk-fed chickens bring a higher price and are always in greater demand than those fattened on any other ration.

During the fattening period the birds should be confined in slatted crates that are just large enough to hold them comfortably and having room for the fowls to come to the front to eat. They should be fed out of a trough which is fastened in front and on the outside of the crate. The bottom of the crate should be made of one-half inch mesh hardware cloth, thus allowing the manure to pass through and insuring clean feet and plumage. Under this wire should be placed a movable pan that will catch and hold the manure.

The feed should consist of two parts of buttermilk to one part of ground grain. These should be mixed and fed as a sloppy ration, the birds receiving no other food. Skim milk is nearly as good as buttermilk and may be used in



HOPPER FEEDING YOUNG CAPONS—KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

its place. The ground feeds may be composed of corn meal, wheat middlings, and oat flour, because they are easily digested. The birds should be fed twice a day and as near 12 hours apart as possible.

The trough containing the feed should be left before the birds about 20 or 25 minutes and then removed. If food is left from the previous feeding the birds will not be particularly hungry at the next feeding time. The object is to have the bird so hungry at each feeding time that they will eat more than they really want, thus fattening faster.

The most profitable length of the feeding period is about two weeks. The birds should make 40 per cent to 60 per cent gain in this length of time. Usually the greatest gains are made the first week, but the gains the second week ought to be large enough to make them profitable. The cost of the gains vary from 7 to 12 cents a pound.

When the fattening period is finished the birds should be taken from the crates and killed and dressed at once. Care must be used when dressing them, as

the bones are very brittle and easily broken.

Experiments show that the birds with strong vitality and plenty of masculine



FIRST PRIZE PULLET, SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON, AT IOWA STATE FAIR, 1910. OWNED BY H. F. FARRAR, AXTELL, KANSAS

characteristics make the largest gains. The success of milk-feeding poultry depends as much upon the selection of the birds to be fed as it does upon the care they receive after being placed in the crates. The Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, and Orpingtons are recommended.

Dry cleanliness, not damp, is meant. It is necessary at times to apply liquids, but there is not as much need of this as of dry cleaning. Liquid disinfectants are all right, but hot or cold waters is rarely needed.

PURE BRED POULTRY

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PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TUR-key toms. Winnie Litton, Peabody, Kan.

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CLOSE TO COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL. 25 acres nice smooth land, fenced, and fine well of water, two blocks from above school at Altamont, Kansas; fine little town of 800 choice people. Land no better situated, \$150 per acre. Our price, \$1,800. Write for new list. **D. H. Wallingford, Mound Valley, Kan.**

160 Acres, 4 Miles from Herington. 100 bottom, balance smooth upland; 30 acres alfalfa; new modern house, 8 rooms, pantry and reception hall; good barn; other improvements good; splendidly located; highly improved farms all around. A splendid farm. Possession March 1. Price, \$12,000, worth \$16,000. Very liberal terms. **MOTT & KOHLER, Herington, Kan.**

EASTERN KANSAS FARM BARGAIN. Ninety acres, 1 mile from railroad town; 65 acres in cultivation, 5 acres in orchard and grove, balance pasture and meadow; smooth land; 5-room house, stable for six horses, corn crib, hen house, hog and cattle sheds, plenty of good water, 1 mile to graded school, R. F. D. and phone line. A snap. Price, \$3,600. **J. C. BAPP & CO., Osage City, Kansas.**

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN. If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the **SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB, Topeka, Kansas.**

"New" Horse Disease.

In answer to your correspondent we will say that the so-called "new disease" among horses is, in all probability, only another manifestation of the disease which has been prevalent for years in this state, viz: the blind staggers.

Various outbreaks of blind staggers show different symptoms. For this reason it is frequently mistaken for a new disease when it appears in a little different form from the one previously observed.

The symptoms of blind staggers vary greatly from case to case. If the animal has been carefully watched, some loss of appetite may have been noticed, otherwise the first symptoms observed will be that the horse stumbled over ordinary low objects. If the animal has not been worked, these symptoms may be overlooked. Eyes either dull or excited. A few hours after showing the above symptoms the horse will either develop "mad staggers" or "sleepy staggers," or a combination of the two.

In "mad staggers" the horse becomes very violent, runs through fences, into trees, machinery, etc., usually traveling in circles. It cannot be driven or led through the barn door without running against one side. After a few hours the horse becomes quiet and the symptoms resemble those of sleepy staggers.

In "sleepy staggers" the patient, either with or without having shown the above symptoms, becomes stupid and sleepy, leans against the side of the barn, or pushes against the manger; stands with legs spread apart in a characteristic manner; refuses to be led; but some cases can be made to go backwards.

Death or recovery usually occurs within 24 hours, although some cases, particularly the sleepy type, live several days.

It is very difficult for the layman to differentiate the blind staggers from the horse plague which was prevalent in the state during the late summer and early fall. There is, however, a significant difference in the changes affecting the brain in these two diseases.

In the horse plague there is a moderate degree of inflammation in the brain and no softened areas. In the blind staggers a large majority of the cases have softened areas, varying in size from a pea to a large hen's egg. They are usually at least as large as an English walnut.

Previous to the investigation begun by the veterinary department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, little was definitely known in regard to the cause of blind staggers. Their investigations are not, as yet, entirely finished, but they have thrown considerable light upon the disease.

Horses pastured upon corn stalks or fed fodder from which the corn has not been shucked have been the heaviest sufferers. This is because the small ears of corn and the undeveloped ears or shoots which are left in the field, contain more than the corn which is husked. The most uniformly poisonous material in the veterinary department experiments have been the shoots which contained no corn and were very rich in mold. These killed all of a feeding squad of three horses within 30 days.

Here again we find the noteworthy difference between blind staggers and horse plague because blind staggers seem never to occur until the horses are receiving very moldy feed, usually moldy corn or corn fodder, while the horse plague attacks horses running upon pastures.

The grass in these pastures was practically normal, containing no more than is commonly found upon meadow grass. It was with the greatest difficulty that horses could be protected against the horse plague by changing their feed, as it seemed that small amounts of weeds or plants growing in feed lots destroyed all the benefits received from taking them off the grass. There is little difficulty in avoiding losses through blind staggers.

All cases brought to the veterinary department to date have shown the softened areas in brain and are blind staggers. We seriously doubt if there are in the state any considerable numbers of cases of a new horse disease, but the veterinary department of the Kansas State Agricultural College will be very glad to hear from any parties losing horses from blind staggers or any disease resembling it. Almost every graduate veterinarian in the state is co-operating with the college and will send the head of a horse to the station for diagnosis, which the veterinary department will make without charge.—**DR. THOMAS P. HASLAM, Veterinary Department, Kansas State Agricultural College.**



"Tell the Truth and Shame the Devil"

or, the "Sunshine" and "Shadows" of Florida. You should have this booklet, although it may tell you to stay away from Florida, but it will tell you "TRUTH" if it does tell you to stay away, and that's worth knowing. **FREE** Round-trip R. R. Fare to our patrons who should come. If you want to read so me thing "different," read this. Free for the asking. **LUCAS THE "LAND MAN," Box 405, West Palm Beach, Fla.**

STOCK FARM FOR SALE

The well known Prairie Dell Farm, property of the late R. I. Lee, the home of Robert McGregor and Jackdaw, and other famous horses, is now on the market. It consists of 240 acres of land, 2 1/2 miles west of Topeka, Kan. 120 acres in cultivation and 120 acres in bluegrass pasture and timber; running water and living springs on the place. One mile to gravel road and two miles to macadamized road; school house 1/2 mile; 3/4 mile to church; store, 1/2 mile; 1/2 mile to station on Rock Island road.

Land of the best quality and in a high state of cultivation.

This is an ideal stock or dairy farm. No barbed wire on the place.

Nine-room stone house, in good state of repair.

Hay barn and large stone barn with box stalls, and other outbuildings.

For further particulars address **J. V. ABRAHAMS, TRUSTEE, Security Building, Topeka, Kansas.**

640 Acre Ranch

For sale or exchange, 380 acres in cultivation, all in one body, level to gently rolling, no ditches. 260 acres blue stem pasture with shade and never failing spring water; 8 room house, barn and granary, well and windmill; 8 miles town, half mile school, would exchange for pasture land or income; would consider smaller farm. Price, \$45.00 per acre. **Weaver & Jevons, Wakefield, Kansas.**

ALFALFA - WHEAT - CORN

Nice little 640-acre ranch; 500 acres in wheat, 35 acres alfalfa, balance sandy creek bottom pasture, 10-room house with closets, bath room and pantry; cement cave, water storage tank, granary, stable for 18 head horses, cattle sheds. This is a dandy all-purpose farm. Price, \$36,000. Terms on part. No trades considered. This is close to good town. **Paul Reising, Protection, Kan.**

CORN, WHEAT AND ALFALFA LANDS

and stock ranches, \$10 to \$15. Also city property. **Wimons Land Co., Wimons, Kan.**

COLORADO FARM BARGAIN.

100 acres near Denver. \$35 acre. Write owner, 432 Chamber of Commerce, Denver, Colo.

SOUTHERN LANDS—Farm and timbered lands in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi.

Delta lands, the richest yet the cheapest lands in the United States. For prices and particulars write **D. H. BALFOUR & CO., 1501-1517 Central Bank Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.**

READ THIS.

Fine improved smooth 320; 2 1/2 miles Thayer, and first-class home in town. \$30,000.00. All clear. Will add a little for first class Finney or adjoining county ranch with some irrigated land.

Six hundred and forty acres, fair improvements, near Thayer. \$32,000.00. Mortgage \$10,000.00, runs five years, 6 per cent. Wants western land, clear. Would deal for good hotel or hardware.

One hundred and fifty-eight acres, unimproved except fence. Water, grass and coal mine. A money maker. \$6,000. Mortgage, \$2,500. What have you? **SOUTHWESTERN LAND CO., Thayer, Kan.**

FOR EXCHANGE

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYWHERE. The Realty Exchange Co., 12-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

EXCHANGES EVERYWHERE. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. **Graham Bros., El Dorado, Kas.**

QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE in Kansas City, Mo., well located, strictly modern, to trade for small farm. Write **TRIPLETT LAND CO., Garnett, Kansas.**

We Can Save You Time and Money if you buy, sell and exchange property with us. All kinds of properties for sale. **Donwell, 3621 Wyandotte, Kansas City, Mo.**

TO EXCHANGE. Eighty acres, 2 miles from Monegaw Springs, Mo. Thirty-five acres cultivated, 10 acres more cleared; small house; mortgage, \$500. Will trade for clear western Kansas or eastern Colorado quarter. **Fessenden & Mills, Westmoreland, Kansas.**

TO EXCHANGE For hardware or merchandise, 160 acres, 6 miles from Hazelton, Barber Co., Kan. Priced at \$5,000 and \$2,000 cash for a good stock. **Fessenden & Mills, Westmoreland, Kansas.**

EXCHANGE—Will trade my equity in 80 acres, Saline County; 6-room house, barn, well and mill, cistern, chicken house, some fenced hog-tight, 50 acres cultivated, 1 1/2 miles to school, 3 1/2 miles to two towns; mortgage, \$3,500, at 6 per cent. For live stock, hardware, or clear land. **ED. A. DAVIS, Minneapolis, Kansas.**

COLORADO TRADES.

480 acres, good improvements, 5 miles Denver; 400 acres under ditch; 250 acres crop last year; paid water for irrigation. **Cheapest Producing Farm Close to Denver.** Price, \$80 per acre. Will consider trade eastern land or city property. Headquarters for trades. Largest list irrigated farms, fruit lands, and arid lands. Correspondence solicited. **W. B. FRASER, 509 Colo. Bdg., Denver, Colo.**

Drug Store For Sale or Trade

Good drug store in Cawker City, Kansas, to sell for less than cost, or will trade for clear farm. Invoice \$4000.00. Black walnut fixtures, \$2000.00, and I own the one story, stone, store building worth \$2500.00. Will trade all clear. Will sell any part or all at a big discount. Good business. Good reasons for disposing of same. Address, **W. S. Quisenberry, Cawker City, Kan.**

Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or number hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week; 5 cents a word for two weeks; 12 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks. Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 3 1/2 cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms, always cash with order.

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

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark. to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

WANTED—RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS. Many needed for parcels post. Entrance salary now \$75, rapid promotions. Write Ozment, 44 R., St. Louis.

SALESMEN WANTED—FULL OR PART TIME as you prefer. Work small towns or country. The Lawrence Nurseries, Route 8, Lawrence, Kan.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 300,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for Booklet A-809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED FOR GOVERNMENT positions; \$90 month. Thousands of parcels post positions open. Annual vacations. No "layoffs." Common education sufficient. Influence unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. K85, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS—\$173 IN TWO WEEKS, MADE by Mr. Williams, Illinois, selling the Automatic Jack, combination 12 tools in one. Used by auto owners, teamsters, liveries, factories, mills, miners, farmers, etc. Easy sales, big profit. Exclusive county rights if you write quick. Automatic Jack Company, Box O, Bloomfield, Indiana.

SALESMEN—TO SELL HIGH GRADE guaranteed groceries at wholesale direct to farmers, ranchmen and all consumers. Earn \$4 to \$10 and up per day. A big chance to get into business for yourself. Save the buyers the retailer's profit. Every customer is a permanent one. Demand constantly increasing. Latest plan. K. F. Hitchcock Hill Co., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT ON FARM with farmer that can give employment 12 months in the year. Reference given. Write D. D., Box 272, Abilene, Kan.

WANTED—WORK ON FARM FOR share or by month. Man and boy with team. Apply to O. M. Solomon, Route 3, Robinson, Kan.

POSITION WANTED BY YOUNG MAR- ried man; experienced hog herdsman and feeder. Anything except dairying considered. Reference furnished. W. H. Upchurch, Route 1, Indianapolis, Okla.

SITUATION WANTED—POSITION ON A small dairy farm. I am 50 years old; use no tobacco or alcohol; want a long job. For reference given. F. W. Dunlap, Augusta, Kan. J. A. Dunlap, Augusta, Kan.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GUERNSEY bulls. John Bogner, Mount Hope, Kan.

FOR SALE—EIGHT JERSEY BULL calves, some from high-producing dams, ready to use. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED 20 months old short horn bull and one calf; will make low price if taken soon. R. L. Skubal, Jennings, Kan.

FOR SALE—AN ENTIRE DAIRY HERD of 40 cows, Jerseys, Guernseys and Holsteins; all young, with milk records. Will sell reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jack Hammel, 215 Adams St., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—30 HEAD OF REGISTERED Guernsey females and 8 May Rose bulls, 5 of them ready for service. Wilcox & Stubbs Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED JERSEY cattle, Berkshire hogs, Bourbon Red turkeys and Buff Rock chickens. C. S. Hart & Sons, Milan, Mo.

PURE-BRED GUERNSEY MALE CALF, dropped October 6, 1912. Nicely marked, bred by Island Count, formerly used by the Nebraska Experiment Station. Fred Wille, Columbus, Neb.

HOLSTEIN CALVES—SIX CHOICE HOL- stein heifers and one bull, fifteen-sixteenths pure, three to four weeks old. \$20 each, crated for shipment anywhere. All nicely marked and from heavy milkers. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE No. 1 DAIRY cows, Jerseys, Holsteins and Guernseys; 34 to 6-gallon cows, 3 to 7 years old. Price, \$50 to \$80, or a special price for the herd. O. N. Himelburger, 405 Filmore St., Topeka, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES.

SHETLAND PONIES—WRITE FOR prices. Charles Clemmons, Coffeyville, Kan.

ONE IMPORTED PERCHERON STAL- lion for sale or trade for cattle, coming eight years old. John Krasnicka, Banner, Kan.

FOR SALE—NINE BLACK JACKS AND ponies, 2 to 4 years old, cheap; one black imported stallion, 9 years, to exchange. W. C. Hledge, Hattsville, Kan.

WANTED—PERCHERON FILLIES FOR 300 acres of famous Portales Valley irrigable improved land. Price, \$5,000. Might consider other land or rental property. S. A. Webb, Portales, New Mexico.

GOOD PERCHERON STALLION, BLACK, weight 1,700 pounds. Good jack, 15 1/2 hands, 4 years old, weight 1,000 pounds; extra good breeder. Will trade for good dairy cows or young stock. John M. Rollins, Basehor, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE SELL- ing land. List yours with us. Chaney & Co., Topeka, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

HALF SECTION GOOD LAND IN WELD County, Colorado; well fenced, smooth, all tillable; good soil and close to railroad. \$500 secures relinquishment. S. E. Fowler, 408 Mack Bldg., Denver, Colo.

EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE, 3 LOTS, UP-TO- date improvements with barn, \$3,000. Address W. O. Bowles, 715 Morris Ave., Topeka, Kan.

SOUTHERN NEW YORK FARMS ARE increasing in value every year. Our late catalog free. Billings Farm Agency, Apalachin, Tioga Co., New York.

EIGHTY ACRES, 1 1/2 MILES FROM town. Fair improvements. 46 acres wheat balance in meadow and pasture. Price, \$6,000. Terms. See G. W. Sanders, Easton, Kan.

SECURE CASH FOR YOUR PROPERTY, no matter where located. To buy or sell, write for particulars, giving full description. National Property Salesman Co., Dept. 10, Omaha, Neb.

IRRIGATED LAND, \$45 AND \$50 AN acre. Eight-year payments. Perpetual water rights. Big crops each year. County seal. Literature approved by state officials. Write us now. Wyoming Development Co., Wheatland, Wyo.

90 ACRES, IMPROVED, 4 MILES STATION; 36 rye and timothy; all tillable, splendid dirt; on main road; dandy location. Mortgage \$2,300, 6 per cent, 5 years. Price, \$4,500. Will trade. King Collier, Realty, Marionville, Mo.

HOGS.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE HOGS— Have six boar pigs, six months old. Will Woodruff, Kinsey, Kan.

FOR SALE—BIG MULEFOOT SOWS bred to 1912 grand champion boar. Also seed corn. John Dunlap, Box 416, Williamsport, Ohio.

PEDIGREED POLAND CHINA FALI- pigs and bred gilts for March farrow. Bargains. Catalog free. Lawndale Herd, Hiawatha, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST TABLE PEACHES IN SYRUP, 24 No. 3 cans, \$2.50. The Pines Plantation, Hatfield, Ark.

WILL SELL FINE ORGAN, GOOD shape. Address J. C. Moore, 106 E. Fourth St., Topeka, Kan.

EGG BOXES, SHIPPING COOPS, LEG bands, incubators, grit, shell, poultry supplies and remedies of all kinds. Snyder Seed Co., 627 Quincy St., Topeka, Kan.

WANTED—TO BUY PURE-BRED SHET- land pony. Must be safe for children and not over six or under two years old. Address with full description and photograph if possible, Box 368, Topeka, Kan.

BARN BUILDERS—USE FIR LUMBER. Best because the strongest. Can furnish long timbers and joists. Let us estimate your bill. Keystone Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash.

MANY DESTRUCTIVE FIRES ON FARMS and small towns could be prevented by having the U. S. Dry Chemical Fire Extinguisher at hand. Always ready and can be used by a woman or child. A protection against fire loss you can not afford to be without. The cost is only \$2 each, or three for \$5, delivered to you. We want salesmen in every county. Consumers' Supply Co., Distributors, Box 148, Topeka, Kan.

DOGS.

HOUNDS WILL TRAIL AND RUN UN- til holed or killed. Fox, Wolf, Coon, etc., pedigreed. Sent on 10 days' trial. R. F. Johnson, Assumption, Ill.

PATENTS

PATENTS OBTAINED FOR \$25 FEE. Booklet free. Harry Patton, 323 McGill bldg., Washington, D. C.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET, ALL about patents and their cost. Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 500 R. Victor Bldg., Washington, D. C.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

FIRST CLASS HOME GROWN ALFALFA seed. Inquire of D. Badger, Eureka, Kan.

FOR SALE—SWEET POTATO SEED, all kinds, suitable for all climates. For information write D. Chiles, Oakland, Kan.

MAMMOTH BLACK HULLED WHITE Kaffir, hard threshed, selected 17 years for earliness. J. G. Mitchell, Lafontaine, Kan.

FOR SALE—RECLEANED ALFALFA seed at \$8 per bushel. Send for free sample. L. C. Markley, Belle Plaine, Kan.

HONEY.

CALIFORNIA HONEY, FINEST QUAL- ity and flavor. Freight prepaid anywhere on trial before paying. Three grades, 10 1/2, 11 1/2, 12 1/2 c pound. Sample, 10c. Leaflet free. Agents wanted. Good profits, steady orders. Spencer Apiaries Co., Box 159, Nordhoff, Cal.

Farm Woman's Help

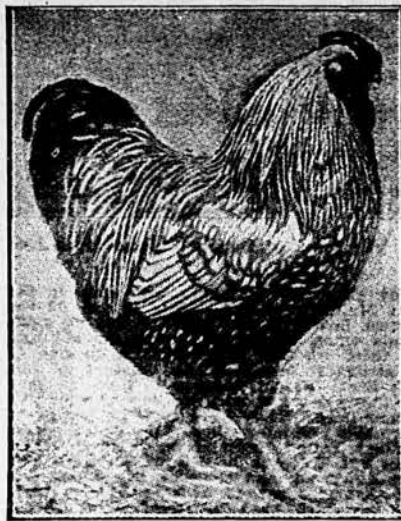
(Continued from Page 6.)

ventilating; and in the due course of time the chicks will come out, and if the results for a year or a number of years are kept track of, it will be discovered that the incubator hatches as many chicks from a thousand eggs set as good hens; also that the chicks hatched develop into as lively specimens as any; that they grow readily and rapidly and are under better control as to rapidity of growth than the chicks hatched in the indifferent manner which obtains in most farm poultry yards.

Given then that twenty to thirty dollars will buy an outfit that is capable of earning more than its first cost in the first season of its use, and viewing the matter purely from the dollars and cents standpoint, why should not every farm have such an outfit? And further, from the viewpoint of the farm women having what is coming to her in the way of modern helps, is it not worth even more than that alone if it never did more than merely save her the work and worry and the exposure incident to the usual methods of poultry raising where machines are not used? Money that comes in from the poultry yard comes in every week, or at least things can be so arranged that there will be a cash income every week. It can be like clipping coupons from bonds with the bonds made to order while we wait.

RETURNS FROM POULTRY QUICK.

It takes twelve months to produce a wheat crop, a corn crop, or an alfalfa crop. It takes a year to get an income from a pig crop and over two years to start a heifer calf to producing, but a pullet crop will begin earning in six months and provide a product that is

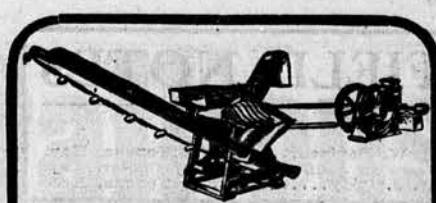


L. P. HUBBARD'S SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCK—WICHITA, 1913, WINNER

comparatively easy to keep and transport. No machinery is required to harvest it and no particular expense is necessary to provide storage for the egg crop. Kansas can easily produce and sell \$25,000,000 worth of surplus poultry products without having any appreciable effect on the prices by the sheer working of the old law of supply and demand, and the production can be doubled without adding one cent interest charge for equipment, because the necessary equipment to do that will more than pay for itself from the first year's profits when handled as it should be. To double the Kansas poultry production is largely a question of the disposition on the part of our farmers to do it. The method is known, and most of the feed necessary to do that is now going to waste. The thing most necessary is a proper investigation of the subject. The subject is big enough and important enough to warrant the best thought and attention of every farmer and everyone interested in farm prosperity. Kansas needs better poultry and more of it. It is cheaper for our farms to have it than not to have it. The incubator and brooder are big helps, and their usefulness should be a subject as well known and as well understood on every farm as is the usefulness of the farm grindstone or the water pump.

Few persons have either time or inclination for trap-nest work. Probably less than five per cent. of those who advertise trap-nested stock use such nests, the year round. It is thought that two or three months are sufficient.

"Mature stock," says a writer on profitable duck raising, "can be kept in any low-roofed shed to protect them from severe wind and storm in winter. The floor should be dry and is better covered with a litter of some kind, as they require a dry place, especially to sleep in."



Earn Money, Boys!

There's a nice chance to pick up some money among the neighbors with a **Rumely Watts Corn Sheller No. 2**

AND A **Rumely Olds Engine 4 1/2-H.P.**

You can do your own shelling at home—save half the cost of contract shelling and do it when it should be done. Then when work is slack—work for the neighbors.

The engine comes skid mounted or portable so you can take it anywhere. This sheller will be a money maker for you. Working with a Rumely-Olds Engine 4 1/2-h.p., it will handle from 100 to 150 bushels an hour.

Send for Sheller Data-book No. 351; Engine Data-book No. 344.

RUMELY PRODUCTS CO. (Incorporated) Power-Farming Machinery Kansas City, Wichita and Dallas 546

\$2842.00 Profit In 70 Days on Ensilage Fed from Champion Silos

This remarkable record made by C. L. Hard, Walworth, Okla., shows the possibilities of ensilage feeding. It proves that the Champion Silo is best in material, construction, improvements and a real profit maker worth investigating.

Get Complete Facts of This and Other Wonderful Champion Silo Profits Free Write.

These stories bound in portfolios are free with catalog to silo prospects. They are interesting and instructive. They show how others do it, how you should do it, why it is safest and best to get a Champion Silo with solid steel interlocking door frame with malleable lugs, combination latch and ladder, steel anchors, etc. Get full particulars free today. Learn how to make silo profits like this. Address

WESTERN SILO CO., 135 11th Street, Des Moines, Iowa

Know You're Right

Weigh your grain, stock and coal yourself and know positively you're getting a square deal.



The McDonald Pitless Scale weighs accurately every day in the year. Protected bearings cannot freeze. No pit required—everything above ground. Steel frame—steel joists—10 year guarantee. U. S. Standard. Used for weighing U. S. Mails. Flying Dutchman Dealers sell them. **FREE BOOKLET. Write today.** **MOLINE PLOW CO.** Dept. 4 MOLINE, ILL.

PLUMBING CATALOG

Buy goods direct from manufacturer and easily install them yourself, thus **FREE** **Save Big Money** on water systems, windmills, pumps, pipe, bathtubs, sinks, etc. Send name today for big FREE illustrated 186-page catalog. **MISSOURI WATER & STEAM SUPPLY CO.,** 1430 Sixth St. St. Joseph, Mo.

TYPEWRITERS

OLIVER VISIBLE TYPEWRITER FOR sale cheap. Perfect condition and does nice writing. Could send on trial. Charley Rickart, Route 5, Rosedale, Kan.

WANTED

WANTED—POSITION ON FRUIT FARM, by month; experienced orchardist; small family. J. O. Woolsey, Palfsade, Colo.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE (WITHOUT children preferred) to take charge of farm. A good thing to the right party. L. C. Walbridge, Russell, Kan.

FOR SALE

CATALPA FENCE POSTS—HAVE A few cars of thoroughly seasoned catalpa posts. The United States Bureau of Forestry says of catalpa, "Without doubt, therefore, one may say that for fence posts this wood has no equal." Write us now for delivered prices in car lots. Yaggy Plantation Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

POULTRY.

POULTRY SUPPLIES, LEG BANDS, shipping coops, egg cases, etc. Everything. Write D. O. Coe, Topeka, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

O. W. Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Percherons and Other Draft Breeds.
March 6—Mitchell County, Kan., Percheron Breeders. Sale at Beloit, Kan.
March 5—J. C. Robinson, Towanda, Kan. Sale at Kansas City, Mo.
Mar. 6—S. J. Miller, Kirksville, Mo.

Percherons and Jacks.
Feb. 27—The Pure-Bred Live Stock Association of Northwest Missouri, T. E. Deem, Manager. Sale at Cameron, Mo.
March 12—L. H. Luckhardt, Tarkio, Mo.

Jacks and Jennets.
Feb. 6—A. E. Limerick and W. E. Bradford, Dispersion sale at Columbia, Mo.
Feb. 4—Platte County Jack Sales Co., Platte City, Mo.
Feb. 25—D. J. Hutchins, Sterling, Kan.
Feb. 27—W. T. Trotter, Mt. Ayr, Iowa.
March 4—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.
March 6—S. J. Miller, Kirksville, Mo.
March 10—G. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo.

Shorthorns.
Feb. 24—G. F. Hart, A. B. Garrison, Sumnerfield, Kan.
Feb. 25—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.
March 14—C. G. Cochran, Plainville, Kan.
Sale in Lamer's pavilion, Salina, Kan.
March 19—J. F. Richards & Son, Bevier, Mo.

Holstein Friesians.
Feb. 4—Henry C. Glissman, Station B, Omaha, Neb.
Oct. 21-22, 1913—Woodlawn Farm, Sterling, Ill.

Poland Chinas.
Feb. 3—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
Feb. 4—L. V. O'Keefe, Stillwell, Kan.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 6—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 6—James Arkell, Junction City, Kan.
Feb. 7—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.
Feb. 12—H. L. Faulkner, Spotted Polands, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 12—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 12—T. J. Moiser, Sabetha, Kan.
Feb. 20—George Wedd & Son, Spring Hill, Kan.
Feb. 24—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Feb. 14—C. M. Prater, Oxford, Kan.
Feb. 14—Bred sow sale, H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Feb. 15—J. B. Dillingham, Platte City, Mo.
Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Feb. 20—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee, Neb.
Feb. 21—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Feb. 22—A. J. Chart, Adrian, Mo.
Feb. 25—The Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.
Feb. 26—L. C. McClarmon, Braddyville, Ia. (Night sale.)
March 19—J. F. Richards, Bevier, Mo.

Duroc Jerseys.
Feb. 7—Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 11—Peter Hangley, Weatherby, Mo. Sale at Winston, Mo.
Feb. 15—A. Blank, Oxford, Kan.
Feb. 20—Charles Stith, Eureka, Kan.
Feb. 20—Rinehart & Son, Smith Center, Kan.
Feb. 25—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.
March 1—R. R. Miller, Clay Center, Kan.

Berkshires.
Feb. 7—Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs.
Feb. 18—W. F. Davis, South St. Joseph, Mo.
March 12—H. D. DeKalb, DeKalb, Iowa. Sale at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Mulefoot Hogs.
Feb. 15—John A. Williams, Eaton, Ohio.

Sweeney Cured With Two Applications.
I got a bottle of your Gombault's Caustic Balsam and I would not now do without it. I used it on a sweetened mule and cured it with two applications. We use it on ourselves a good deal and it is a great healer. —J. H. McCART, Mayfield, Kan.

The Deming Ranch Sells Polands.
On February 25 the Deming Ranch will sell 50 head of large-type Poland China brood sows. In this offering is represented all the popular blood lines of the large-type breeding. Please watch for sale ad next week and send your name early for a catalog. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

W. H. Charters' Bred Sow Sale.
One of the important Poland China sales to take place is that of W. H. Charters at Butler, Mo. A recent inspection of this offering gave us a pleasant surprise and we will say that in our judgment the offering is first class and a useful lot for any farmer or breeder to buy and we ask our readers to send for a catalog and arrange to attend this sale.

Last Call for L. V. O'Keefe's Sale.
On Tuesday, February 4, L. V. O'Keefe of Stillwater, Kan., will sell 50 head of sows and gilts that should attract unusual attention among Poland China breeders. The offering is the best lot ever sold from this farm and is worthy of breeders' support. Don't fail to send for a catalog and attend this sale. Remember the date is Tuesday, February 4, and the sale is at farm near Stillwell, Kan.

Last Call for Hangley's.
This will be the last call for Peter Hangley's sixth annual Duroc bred sow sale. Breeders should not overlook this offering. The attraction of the sale will be nine tried sows sired by good boars of the breed and sows that are as good as there is in Mr. Hangley's herd. There will be some fine fall and spring gilts, three young boars and his herd boar, Buddy Top, a proved breeder of the right type. If unable to attend, send mail bids to auctioneer or fieldman and they will be treated fairly. Address Peter Hangley, Weatherby, Mo., but the sale will be held on the farm near Winston, Mo.

Stannard's Book on Fruit Production.
F. H. Stannard, head of the F. H. Stannard & Co. nursery at Ottawa, Kan., one of the oldest nursery establishments in Kansas, recently published a little book on proper care of trees and shrubs, that has made quite a hit over the state. The little book gives instructions on caring for almost every kind of tree and shrub that is in the fruit class. It is the result of years of experience and experiments. Mr. Stannard is sending the book to any person who will furnish him with the names of five farm owners. The book should be in the hands of every farmer interested in fruit.

C. M. Prater's Poland China Sale.
On February 14 C. M. Prater of Oxford, Kan., will sell a draft of Poland China bred sows and gilts, four extra good tried sows and 11 spring gilts. The gilts are sired by Master Strohe of Meddler 2d. Master Strohe was formerly owned by DeWich & Spaulding at Ottawa, Kan. He is a full brother to Master Meddler, now at the head of F. D. Winn's herd. He is also a full brother to W. G. Finley's herd boar that was first and grand champion at Missouri State Fair last year. The gilts are bred to Edgewood, the young boar sold in S. P. Chiles' sale last August. Edgewood is by Sentinel by Second Impudence, and his dam was Louise Junction by Perfect Tecumseh. The entire lot is a well bred and useful one for any farmer or breeder to buy. Please read ad and send for catalog and come to the sale. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Wigstone Bros.' Prize Winning Polands.
Attention is called to the card of Wigstone Bros., Stanton, Iowa, in this issue of Kansas Farmer. This enterprising firm of breeders owns one of the best big-type herds that is in existence today. They have spent years in breeding for size and quality and have succeeded to the extent that many judges claim that the Wigstone herd of big Polands is the best herd in existence. They have a herd of sows that for size and quality have few equals. They are great, big, high-quality sows, ranging in weight from 700 to 800 pounds, and a more prolific lot cannot be found anywhere. They have a lot of fall and spring gilts that for size and quality would be hard to duplicate. Their herd is headed by the great boar, Chief Price Again



The Kind of Poland Chinas That Are Bred by Wigstone Bros., Stanton, Iowa.

2d by Chief Price Again and out of the great Mollie Fair 3rd. This is one of the greatest boars of the breed, weighing 1,024 pounds when not quite 30 months old and was third at Des Moines, 1912, in one of the strongest shows in the history of the Iowa State Fair. They will hold no sow sale this year, but will sell any sow or gilt in their herd. They have sows by the great boar, W's Wonder, bred to Chief Price Again 2d; Colossus bred sows, bred to W's Price Again 2d, and sows by Big Jones, the boar that was second at Des Moines, 1912. They are also bred to Chief Price Again 2d. Their entire offering is bred either to Big Jones, W's Wonder or Chief Price Again 2d, a trio of the greatest big-type boars that has ever been in service in one herd. Breeders wanting the best of the breed should visit this herd. Go and see them. It will pay you, and you will never regret the trip. Every hog in their herd is immune. If unable to visit the herd, write them, and you can depend on their descriptions of stock. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

DeKalb's Great Hampshire Herd.
Mr. H. G. DeKalb of Evergreen Stock Farm, DeKalb, Iowa, claims March 12 as the date of his annual sale of Hampshire bred sows. Mr. DeKalb is the owner of one of the greatest herds of Hampshire hogs now in existence. The average number of his herd on Evergreen Farm is 300 head and the blood lines throughout are the nearest to the foundation stock of the breed of any herd in existence at this time. His herd boar, Major 1969, DeKalb's King 5th 8817, DeKalb's King 15th 12813 and Show Me 10981, are a quartet of the greatest Hampshire boars now in service. Major is an intensely bred son of the great boar, Stone's Duke, and the only son of that great boar now living. Major is a great individual and a great breeder. DeKalb's King 15th, sired by Major by Stone's Duke and out of Jennie Aylor's Best 11832, she by Major, is pronounced by all competent judges to be one of the greatest young Hampshire boars living. Aside from his breeding he is an almost perfect individual. Show Me 10981 is by Works True Belt, dam Lady Bringer by Major Munson 1007. The 60 head of tried sows, fall and spring gilts go in the sale will be bred to those greatest boars of the herd. The sows of this herd are a lot of the biggest, smoothest, high-class Hampshire sows now assembled. They are by such noted boars of the breed as Major, Earlinger, Pirate Goodwine's Model, Pat Malloy, Iowa Bill and other noted boars. It is almost exclusively a herd of daughters of the great prize winners of the breed. Watch Kansas Farmer for further announcement of this great Hampshire sow sale. Send for catalog early. Sale at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Closing Out Sale of Harness Horses.
On February 19, A. J. King and Col. C. E. Bean of Garnett, Kan., will sell an extra high class lot of harness and draft stallions. Among the attractions in this offering will be the saddle stallion, Black Squirrel, one of the best saddle and harness horses in Kansas. He has shown at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma state fairs, and always won first money, and as a sire of high-class drivers he has no equal. There will also be in this sale the standard-bred mare, Dollie S, by old Superior. Dollie S is a splendid single driver and anybody can drive her, and she is kind and gentle. There will also be a number of draft stallions in this sale. Please read ad and arrange to attend this sale.

Blank & Webb Joint Duroc Sale.
With this issue Blank & Webb of Oxford, Kan., are advertising a joint Duroc bred sow sale to be held at Oxford, Kan., on February 15, 1913. In this offering are 10 tried sows, every one a good one—sows that have raised litters and are regular producers. Twenty-five large spring gilts that are all bred for last of March and April litters. The blood lines are strong in the Ohio Chief, Crimson Wonder and the Col. families. A number of the offering are either sired by or bred to Ohio Eagle, the only Ohio Chief boar doing service in Kansas today and a herd boar of the right type. The catalogs are ready. Please send for one and arrange to attend this sale. For catalog apply to A. Blank, Oxford, Kan. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Forty Jacks and Jennets.
On February 25, D. G. Hutchins of Sterling, Kan., and W. T. Hineman, Dighton, Kan., will hold a joint jack sale at Sterling, Kan. A number of extra good two-year-old jacks well broken to serve will be sold in this sale. A number will be sired by Orphan Boy, Hightide and the great herd jack, Pharaoh, now at the head of H. T. Hineman's herd of jacks and Jennets. This offering is not a quit business or closing out sale, but only a sale to reduce the herds. It is a clean offering of good young stock and will be sold with a very liberal guarantee. Please see ad in this issue of Kansas Farmer and send for a catalog. Apply to H. T. Hineman, Dighton, Kan., or D. C. Hutchins, Sterling, Kan.

Last Call for James' Big Orange Sale.
This will be the last call for the Big Orange sale of J. O. James at Braddyville,

Iowa, February 7. This will be the great bred sow offering of the season. There will be 25 gilts, a greater part of them fall gilts by the great boar, Big Orange, and they are bred to Big Sensation, one of the best boars in the corn belt. For size and quality this offering of gilts will be the sensation of the season. There will be 14 tried sows sold in this sale that are an all round toppy lot of big-type sows. They are daughters of such boars as Big Sensation, Pawnee Lad, Bix Ex, Big Hadley and Long King. They are bred to Ott's Big Orange and Gritter's Best. Every sow and gilt to go in the sale was sired by a big-type boar that has made Poland China history, and all are bred to boars that are conceded to be among the best in service at this time. Breeders wanting the best should arrange to be in Braddyville on Friday, February 7.

New Bowsher Power Mill.
During the past few years wonderful progress has been made in the type of motive power employed on the farm, and these changing conditions are constantly developing new demands in various other lines of machinery. It is to meet one of these latest requirements that the C. N. P. Bowsher Co. of South Bend, Ind., have this season added a new size to their line of feed grinding mills. This new addition is to be known as the No. 1 1/2. It is a self-feed

Lavelock's Hampshire Sale.
The sale of Hampshire hogs held by T. W. Lavelock of Princeton, Kan., at the Forest Park sale pavilion at Ottawa, Kan., was a great success. This was the second public sale of Hampshire hogs ever held in Kansas, and the results are an index of the rapidly increasing popularity of this beautiful breed. Being well advertised, this sale was well attended by both breeders and farmers and the general average of \$41.19 on the 45 head speaks volumes for the growing popularity of this breed, as well as for the superior quality of the offering. Col. T. E. Deem, Cameron, Mo., did the selling, with the following results:

Table listing names and prices for Lavelock's Hampshire Sale, including entries like N. L. Graves, Garfield, Kan. for \$45.00, Frank DeCock, Chiles, Kan. for \$50.00, etc.

Iowa Seed Co. Book.
This catalogue of the Iowa Seed Company, of Des Moines, Iowa, for the year 1913, gives evidence of careful construction. The illustrations in color, of which there are four plates, are really works of art but drawn true to nature without exaggeration or excess coloring. The illustrations and descriptions in the body of the book are carefully prepared that the customer may form a correct idea of the article offered, free from any misrepresentation because of statements not founded on fact. Anyone receiving this book will be convinced from the character of the catalogue that the whole scheme of this business rests upon giving satisfaction to the

Table listing names and prices for Iowa Seed Co. Book, including entries like J. R. Cotton, Stark, Kan. for \$4.00, W. G. Armstrong, Burlington, Kan. for \$6.00, etc.

customer and any readers of this paper can get a copy of this 150-page book without cost, simply by writing a postal card request for same. We kindly ask that you mention this paper in your request as a matter of introduction.

Table listing names and prices for J. G. Long's Sale, including entries like J. G. Long's annual bred sow sale at Harlan, Iowa, January 24, was fairly well attended. His offering of Mastodon Poland China bred sows and gilts was good, but the average of \$35 per head was low for the class of sows and gilts offered. The top of the sale was \$150. The following is a list of buyers at \$25 and over: Nat Domino, Defiance, Iowa, \$39.00; Earl Miller, Randolph, Neb., 35.00; Thomas Leytham, Harlan, Iowa, 63.00; C. W. Robart, Haysville, Iowa, 45.00; Thomas Laytham, Harlan, Iowa, 51.00; Mike Christian, Harlan, Iowa, 56.00; J. M. Nesbitt, Aledo, Ill., 70.00; P. J. Blomdall, Alton, Iowa, 150.00; O. C. Nicholson, Toveville, Iowa, 69.00; J. M. Pemberton, Fayette, Mo., 33.00; John Lightfoot, Harlan, Iowa, 29.00; C. J. Zimmerman, Earl, Iowa, 35.00; C. J. Zimmerman, Earl, Iowa, 35.00; George Larson, Harlan, Iowa, 31.00; Fred Louie, Harlan, Iowa, 26.00; H. B. Keese, Harlan, Iowa, 27.00; C. C. Poly, Whiting, Iowa, 30.00; A. P. Taylor, Riceville, Iowa, 26.00; J. T. Robinson, Harlan, Iowa, 30.00; A. P. Taylor, Riceville, Iowa, 29.00; Earl Miller, Randolph, Neb., 30.00; Fred Louie, 31.00; Joe Roseman, Harlan, Iowa, 38.00; J. C. Myrnt, Harlan, Iowa, 36.00; Nat Domino, Defiance, Iowa, 40.00; Fred Louie, Harlan, Iowa, 35.00; Mike Christian, Harlan, Iowa, 28.00; A. P. Taylor, Riceville, Iowa, 28.00; Charles Brothers, Harlan, Iowa, 27.50; Charles Brothers, Harlan, Iowa, 27.50; Fred Louie, 25.50; Fred Louie, 25.00; William Walters, Harlan, Iowa, 28.00; Nelse Jargenson, Harlan, Iowa, 30.00; James Cockerston, Whiting, Iowa, 29.00; J. G. Westrope, Harlan, Iowa, 31.00.

Roy Johnston's Sale Averages \$40.00.

On January 20 Roy Johnston pulled off his annual bred sow sale. The offering was presented in the pink of condition, and while 60 head sold for an average of \$40, it was below their sale value. The day was cold and about the most disagreeable day this month, and many breeders could not leave home. Colonel Zaan and Colonel Baird did the selling. Following is report in full: L. M. Shives, Iuka, Kan., \$50.00; J. A. Cooper, Moran, Kan., 48.00; J. A. Johnston, South Mound, Kan., 39.00; J. A. Johnston, South Mound, Kan., 42.00; H. E. Johnston, South Mound, Kan., 30.00; J. H. Johnston, South Mound, Kan., 42.00; W. E. Brown, Walker, Mo., 43.00; John H. Colow, Buffalo, Kan., 40.00; J. H. Baker, Butler, Mo., 41.00; W. E. Brown, Walker, Mo., 48.00; W. E. Brown, Walker, Mo., 45.00; H. E. Simpson, Parkville, Mo., 34.00; C. F. Hahan, Thayer, Kan., 38.00; J. A. Cooper, 34.00; George A. Hutton, St. Paul, Kan., 57.00; Weaver Bros., Westpoint, Ind., 60.00; George A. Hutton, 66.00; A. E. Doherty, Bucyrus, Kan., 40.00; Dan Harris, Parsons, Kan., 42.00; A. E. Doherty, 36.00; J. E. Brown, 39.00; A. E. Doherty, 41.00; J. H. Baker, 42.00; C. F. Hahan, 39.00; F. D. Walker, Parsons, Kan., 30.00; J. E. Summers & Son, Gilmore, Mo., 42.00; Fred Johnston, South Mound, Kan., 40.00; Fred C. Demott, Arkansas City, Kan., 40.00; W. A. Johnston, 32.00; Clarence Shively, Glenarm, Ill., 66.00; C. F. Hahan, Thayer, Kan., 42.00; W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo., 38.00; H. E. Johnston, 45.00; A. E. Doherty, 51.00; W. E. Brown, 35.00; J. A. Johnston, 33.00; Fred C. Demott, 35.00; C. S. Boll, Parsons, Kan., 36.00; Fred Johnston, 38.00; George A. Hutton, 41.00; L. M. Shives, Iuka, Kan., 47.00; George A. Hutton, 42.00; W. E. Brown, 28.00; W. E. Brown, 23.00; John H. Calow, Buffalo, Kan., 31.00; F. D. Walker, Wellington, Kan., 33.00; R. C. Hibbard, 30.00; W. A. Simpson, Parkville, Mo., 40.00; W. E. Brown, 30.00; S. I. Able, South Mound, Kan., 27.00; W. E. Brown, 38.00.

Frank Iams' Show Stallions

Ikey Buyer: — Get Into "Iams' Money Saving Game." See Iams and his "Peaches and Cream" Imported Stallions, "Prize Winners," that he sells at \$1,000 and \$1,400 (few higher). Imported mares — "Topnotchers" — at \$700 and \$1,000.

"Ikey," be a "Wise Guy" — Buy "Show Horses" of Iams — who has crossed the Ocean 50 times for horses and sold 4,444 Registered Horses. "Iams' 30 years of Success" make him a safe man to buy from at Special Low Democratic Prices. "Everybody's Doing It."



and Mares are "Live Wire" "Business Propositions" and are "up-to-the-minute" and 10 years in advance. They are the "Drafty, big-boned tops"—Nifty, big, "Black Boys"—the real "medal winners"—sensational show and business horses of note, "ripe peaches" from the "select 400." Big, classy "Peaches and Cream"—"Black Boys." The "Iams Brand" of drafty "top notchers." Iams' 1912 importation of Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares are in the "Pink of Condition" and ready for a good selling: "Ikey Boy," smile sweetly, and hundreds of Iams' satisfied customers "will sit up and take notice" that Iams, the "King Pin" horse importer, is still "doing business" at the "old stand" (and good for 50 years). Iams is "pushing" his horses to the front. The big "Peaches and Cream" "Boys and Girls" are attractions that can't be overlooked. Iams mesmerizes buyers with "real drafters," at "bargain prices," and having the "horses as advertised." Iams' "competitors" and "hammer knockers" are "boosting Iams" by their "knocks," until now he is known as the "Millionaire Horseman," and on "Easy Street," and growing fast. Ikey, "Come on along," and sing Iams' song. He is selling these "aristocratic," fancy "Black Boys" cheaper than ever—or better horses for less money—\$1,000 and \$1,400 (few little higher).

100 PERCHERON and BELGIAN STALLIONS and MARES 100

They are "Models"—"Humdingers." They are two to five years old, weigh 1,700 to 2,500 lbs.; 80 per cent black, 50 per cent ton horses. Many Paris "prize winners" and "gold medal horses." Big, drafty "top notchers," with big bone, quality, style, finish and action to burn. They are "Eye-openers." Larger and better horses than seen elsewhere. Big "business propositions" that make "the wheels work fast" under a "Buyer's hat." "Georgie, dear," Iams made a "big killing" by buying his horses in Europe in October, 1912. "Dry weather," "bad crops," "war scare," "close money," and "Iams' cash" caused the "prize winners" and "tops" to be thrown on the market for a "good selling." Iams "cut the melon" and bought the "rippers" at "knockout prices." Iams will give his customers the benefit of his "good buy." "Ikey, boy," come down town and see Iams and the nifty, big "Black Boys" and "Sensational" low, democratic prices. "Everybody's Doin' It."

Then get into Iams' "Get Rich Wagon" and save \$1,000

on a "top stallion," (and you wear the diamonds). Iams is a "big fly in the ointment" in the horse world. "He keeps the gang guessing." Iams sells "imported horses only"—(They win 90 per cent of prizes at big horse shows). No "American-bred full-bloods"—No "auction stuff" or "peddlers' horses"—Only "choice drafters" of big size, bone, quality and finish. "Iams' Horse Show" makes you "sit up and take notice" and buy a \$5,000 stallion at \$1,000 or \$1,500. Then your sweetheart wears the diamonds, and Dad builds a white house and red barn—From profits of "Iams' Horses." Iams' imported horses are approved, "branded," "registered," "inspected" and "certificates stamped O. K." by Governments of "France and U. S. A." Iams has the "crack stallions and mares" you "read about."

Buy Horses of Iams and You won't "Get Stung"

in horse or price. "Dolly D," waltz me around once again, "Ikey;" land me at Iams' box office and importing barns. Full to "the roof" with "Black Boys" (all must be sold). Reduced prices. All the world knows Iams and his "Peaches and Cream" horses. 1912 was Iams' best business year. 1913 promises to be a bumper year to Iams and his customers. He saved \$300,000 to stallion buyers in 1912. Watch "Iams' smoke." Iams' 30 years of successful business make him a safe man to do business with. Iams sells horses "on honor." A boy or a lady can buy as cheap as a man. "Ikey," be the "wise guy." Buy imported stallions of Iams. He is reliable and a "Live wire" for Big Bargains.

Iams' 1912 Horse Catalog is an "eye-opener."

It has "a laugh" and a \$1,000 bargain in every line. A "bunch of gold," the "book of books," to stallion and mare buyers. It is full of "wide-as-a-wagon drafters"—the real "peaches and cream" stallions. It shows largest imported stallions and mares in the United States, "true to life," and truths, facts, "business propositions," and 100 illustrations of "top notchers" and the "tricks of stallion peddlers" and "auction block" salesmen. It is the finest, most elaborate, and original up-to-date book in the world. Iams' the "Square Deal" horseman, makes every statement in ad or catalog good—or you get the \$500 heh ang up. Iams guarantees to sell you a

Better Imported Stallions at \$1,000 and \$1,400

(few higher) than is sold to stock companies for \$2,500 to \$5,000. Imported mares, \$700 and \$1,000. Iams gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee; pays freight on horse and fare of one buyer. He can furnish \$1,000 insurance. Iams buys and sells every stallion himself. Saves buyers \$1,000 in commissions and middlemen's profits. He buys stallions by "trainload." He speaks the languages—(saving 20 per cent). He is not in the "Stallion Trust." He pays no "Slick Salesman" a commission to help "do you." He has no 2 to 10 partners—to share profits. He "pays cash" for his horses—and sells "top notchers" by "hot advertising" and having "the goods." "Big Ikey," leave your "happy" home and buy a "top" stallion or pair of imported mares (of Iams)th at bring colts that sell at \$500 each. "Papa," don't let those "auction men" "hand you a lemon" in one of those "so-called" "American full-bloods" of questionable breeding. Buy an imported horse of Iams, the "reliable horseman." Then we will "all wear diamonds." Iams' "selling clothes" fit all buyers. Write for Iams' million dollar horse catalog. Iams won't let you go without a Peaches and Cream stallion or mare. "He sells the tails off them." Iams' guarantees are backed by "half million dollars." References—1st National and Omaha National Banks, Omaha; Packers' National Bank, So. Omaha; Citizens' State, 1st State and St. Paul State Banks, St. Paul, Neb. Iams buys big ad space because it is cheaper than flannel-mouthed horse salesmen.

ST. PAUL

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NEBRASKA

HORSES AND MULES



First and Grand Champion Belgian Stallions at American Royal, 1912, owned and exhibited by J. M. Nolan at Paola, Kan. Our barns are filled with Percheron, Belgian, French Draft and Coach Stallions, imported and home-bred, priced to sell. Come and see me. We can deal.

J. M. NOLAN

Paola Kansas

PERCHERONS BELGIANS SHIRES ONE OF THE OLDEST AND LARGEST IMPORTERS IN AMERICA



Our horses are big, smooth flat-boned fellows, with great quality style and conformation. Will please the most critical. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Letters from hundreds of satisfied customers and big illustrated catalog mailed free.

Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co. 30329 LINCOLN, NEB.



DIAMONDS IN THE ROUGH

I am offering for sale at very low prices a fine lot of young Percheron, Belgian, French Draft and Coach Stallions. These horses are not fat, but in good, thrifty condition and will make good. Come and see me.

C. T. RICKETTS, Paola, Kansas.

YES! We have the Best Belgians

Our winnings at two state fairs reveals this fact. Got 21 firsts, 3 seconds, 4 thirds, 6 grand championships, and 8 medals. Will guarantee and sell at very reasonable prices. Every statement guaranteed as represented.

DAVID COOPER & SONS, Freeport, Harper County, Kansas.

Imported and Home Bred Stallions and Mares PERCHERONS—BELGIANS—SHIRES

Percherons—Belgians—Shires The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Perch this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere.

HOME-BRED STALLIONS \$275 to \$650. Imported stallions \$700 to \$1,000, two higher. All draft breeds. Reference: Any banker in Creston. FRANK L. STREAM, Creston, Iowa.

HOME-GROWN Registered Percheron Stallions of substance; 2 and 3-year-olds, grays and blacks. Trains direct, Kansas City, St. Joseph. Fred Chandler, Route 7, Charlton, Iowa.

EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONIES. Registered stock. Ponies for sale, reasonable prices. Spotted and solid colors. W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Kan.

AL. E. SMITH STOCK FARM. Black Mammoth Jacks and Jennets, Percheron Horses. You will find what you want in large boned, registered, 15 to 16 hands standard. Special prices on fall sales. Both phones.

JACKS JACKS JACKS I have an exceptionally good lot of jacks for sale. They are from 2 to 6 years old from 14 1/2 to 16 hands high, black with white points. They are all big boned mammoth jacks, priced to sell. Come and see them. Lawson is 38 miles from Kansas City. MOSS B. PARSONS, LAWSON, MO.

HORSES AND MULES

REGISTERED JACKS

For Sale—Big, heavy-boned, smooth, well marked fellows. Some of them sired by the noted \$2,000 Missouri King that I formerly owned. Also have limited number of Jennets for sale. We claim to own and have on our farm one of the best jennets in America. If we fail to convince you that ours are as good as can be found anywhere, railroad fare will be refunded. Fullest guarantee with every sale.

T. E. COLLINS, Belleville, Kansas.

PRIVATE DISPERSION FOR SALE PRIVATELY

One extra heavy-boned black herd jack, 15 1/2 hands high; one yearling Jack; two large, fine jennets, and three registered Percheron mares. This stock is first class and will be priced for quick sale.

O. A. SCOTT, Athol, Kansas.

J-A-C-K-S

Prize-winning jack, Black Dillingham. Also extra good 2-year-old jack, four extra good jennets, one Percheron stallion, and the great stallion, Sir Roderick, a grandson of Assitus, the sire of many fast ones. Also the great saddle stallion, Top Squirrel. Livery stock for sale. All priced right to close out.

A. B. DEAN, Dearborn, Mo.

Mammoth Jacks and Percheron Stallions

33 head of mammoth Jacks and Percheron stallions—33. Jacks from 2 to 6 years old, from 15 to 16 hands high. Percherons from 2 to 5 years old weighing from 1,800 to 2,000 pounds. Farm and sale barn on 21st, one mile east of union stock yards.

J. C. KERR, Wichita, Kan.

Mammoth Kentucky Jacks

Nine black, mealy-nosed, heavy-boned fellows, 6 months to 7 years, weighing up to 1,000 pounds, and 15 hands high. Also 15 jennets, all ages. Inspection invited.

A. ALTMAN, Almena, Norton County, Kansas.

JACKS AND JENNETS

17 head large mammoth black jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 5 years; large, heavy-boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me.

PHIL WALKER, Moline, Elk Co., Kansas.

GOOD YOUNG JACKS Ready for Service, \$300 to \$500. One Imp. 6-year-old Belgian. BRUCE SAUNDERS, Holton, Kansas.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

PEARL SHORTHORN HERD.

One of the oldest and strongest herds in the west. Scotch and Scotch-topped. Reds and roans. Good individuals and tracing to noted ancestors. Choice young bulls for sale. Sold out on females. Can ship over Rock Island, Santa Fe or Missouri Pacific. Inspection invited.

C. W. TAYLOR, Abilene, Kan.

Young Shorthorn Bulls

Some pure Scotch, others with several Scotch tops. Nice reds, old enough for service. Few cows and heifers, and 25 big-type Poland China fall pigs, both sexes. Nothing but good individuals shipped.

S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

Three good bulls, thick-fleshed and nicely bred, 12, 14 and 15 months old. Prices, \$75 to \$100, for quick sale.

JEWELL BROS., Humboldt, Kan.

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS. Have on hand for sale two 11-months-old bull calves, good, big, useful ones, out of good Bates cows and sired by Scotch bulls. Am pricing them to move them soon.

E. S. MYERS, Chanute, Kansas.

SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS Reds and roans, mainly Captain (205741) Archer blood, from 8 months up. Two good roan herd bulls. Reasonable prices. Write for prices, breeding and photos.

MRS. WYATT STANLEY, Anthony, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

ROAN HERO, THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION, AND ARCACIA PRINCE X 8079-308159

the first prize winners, head my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. M. P. Ry. 17 miles S. E. of Topeka, Kan. Farms adjoins town. Inspection invited.

D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kan.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

SMOKY HILL GALLOWAYS

A carload of yearling and 2-year-old bulls for sale.

E. J. GUILBERT, Wallace, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

Studebaker's Farmers' Almanac. A little book invaluable to the farmer or the person interested in agriculture is the almanac issued by the Studebaker's. It contains nearly a hundred articles on roads, feeding stock, mixing paints, first aid, poison antidotes, besides many tables of weights, measures and distances. There is also a compendium of useful facts, weather forecasts and interest tables. No one can afford to do without this useful booklet. Studebaker has been issuing the almanac for 14 years, and this, the latest number, is more than usually complete. It may be obtained from any Studebaker dealer.

The "How" and "Why" of Getting Eggs. Writing on the "how" and "why" of getting eggs, Drs. Hess and Clark say: "We will come right down to the essential thing—the one principle on which all poultry success is founded. We can describe it to you in two words: good digestion. For a hen, like a cow or steer, must possess a strong digestive apparatus, or she can't make proper use of food, is very likely to develop disease, and is certain to be unprofitable. So the first, and we might say the constant, aim of the hen man must be to strengthen digestion. And this is done most surely by giving, every day, small doses of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a in the warm mash which you feed your hens. Many poultry keepers resort to condiments and stimulants in an effort after a greater egg yield, never thinking that in this way they are usually hastening a time when, because of overtaxed and undernourished organs there will be no eggs. By far the better way, and the only one that's proved worth while, is the way just spoken of, known among poultry men the country over as the "tonic idea." For that's what Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a really is—a tonic—a positive aid to the process of digestion. Its use eliminates food waste and makes food economy a fact. It causes so great a proportion of the daily ration to digest that egg production is increased without a resort to hurtful stimulants. All of which proves Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a to be a pretty good thing to investigate."

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

Kyle's Giant Chief Price Auction. On Wednesday, February 12, Ira Kyle & Son, the well known breeders of big-type Poland Chinas, will hold their annual bred sow sale at Mankato, Kan. The offering, consisting of 40 head of fall yearlings, tried sows and spring gilts, will be in reality a Giant Chief Price offering. Practically everything in the sale will either be sired by this great boar or bred to him for spring farrow. This boar, by the way, is fast setting the pace for the best breeding boars of this or any adjoining state. Himself a son of the great Long King, he has a right to be something of a hog and producer of good hogs, but besides this has dam was Lady Gantess, by Longfellow, and daughter of the noted Gantess. The gilts are nearly all by the boar just mentioned and are bred to Expansion Blue, a son of Blue Valley Blue. His dam was Pawnee Chief Jr., with several Expansion crosses. The dams of the gilt offering and the tried sows included are extra for size, combining more quality than is usually found with so much size. Many of them were sired by Kansas Hadley, by Mogul Chief, tracing to Johnson's Chief. Some of the sows by this boar are out of sows by Pawnee Chief. In fact most of the sows in this herd are quite rich in the blood of the grand old sire, Mogul, that made the Jensen herd famous. Others are granddaughters of Big Hadley. The Kyles have a large herd of sows and gilts and are culling very close in order to have an outstanding offering for this sale. The Kyles are real hog men. They know the art of making proper matings and developing. Besides, they are scientific feeders, and animals from this herd have never failed to go out and do well for their owners. This sale will afford an unusual opportunity for parties wanting something first class. A catalog can be had for the asking and purchase may be made by attending in person or by sending bids to Jesse Johnson in care of the Kyles at Mankato, Kansas.

Walter Sells February 14. H. B. Walter will hold another of his big-type Poland China sales on Friday, February 14. The sale will be held on the farm, as usual, and will be under cover, and there will be no postponement on account of bad weather. Mr. Walter is cataloging 50 head, all of which are tried sows and summer and fall yearlings except five spring gilts and four summer boars. Few of the sales to be held this winter will contain such a large per cent of mature breeding animals, and when it is remembered that 15 of these yearlings are daughters of the noted old boar, Expansive, and that the entire offering is immune from cholera, the best breeders and buyers begin to take interest in this sale, as they always do in Mr. Walter's sales. This is without doubt the most valuable offering from the standpoint of real usefulness that has gone through a sale made by this successful breeder. Included in the tried sow division is the sow, Surprise B, one of the most valuable sows ever in the herd, many of whose daughters have gone into these sales and many of her descendants remaining in the herd; Wonder Queen, a large fine sow and daughter of the great A Wonder; Guy's Best, the dam of the young herd boar Expansive Chief and at least four other boars doing service in good herds. Number 8 in the catalog is the great sow, Ohava Lady, sired by Colossus. Another is just in their prime and not one is being sold for any fault whatever, but will be sold as attractions. The fall and summer yearlings, as well as the spring gilts, are out of a line of such sows as we have mentioned. They are very uniform and strong in all essential points. This will be the last chance to buy sows sired by Expansive in numbers, as this boar is no longer living. Many of them are bred to the great boar, Long King's Best, by old Long King, and out of a sow by Longfellow 2d. This nick is sure to produce splendid results. Long King's Best is a boar of massive proportions and is descended from the biggest hogs of the breed. Others are bred to Expansive Chief and Referendum, a boar carrying the blood of Guy's Price and Mogul, bred by John Blain. The females are all bred for March and April farrow to the boars mentioned and will be sold with as binding and sure a guaranty as any living breeder can give and live up to. Mr. Walter has issued one of his interesting and instructive catalogs in which he devotes one entire page to his experience in vaccinating hogs. He has perhaps done as much of this as any one Kansas breeder, and his experience should be of value to beginners. Write for this catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer, and either come or send buying orders to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Walter's care at Effingham, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

THE ENNIS FARM

Horine Station, Mo. (Thirty Miles South of St. Louis.) JERSEY CATTLE—BIG-BONED SPOTTED POLANDS. Send for quarterly bulletin listing stock for sale. Best breeding and individuals. Prices reasonable. ALBERT S. ENNIS, Horine Station, Mo.

REGISTER OF MERIT JERSEYS. The only herd in Kansas that makes and keeps official records. FOR SALE—Two extra choice yearling bulls sired by Imp. Oakland Sultan. They are out of tested 500-pound cows. Also 25 choice heifers and a few tested cows. Inspection invited. R. J. LINSKOTT, Holton, Kansas.

BANKS' FARM JERSEYS. Quality with milk and butter records. One of the best sons of CHAMPION FLYING FOX, imported, at head of herd. Stock for sale. W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kan.

GOLDEN RULE JERSEYS. Richly bred heifers and bull calves for sale. The blood of Golden Lad and other noted sires. Farm one mile north of town. Inspection invited. Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan.

WINELAND FARM JERSEYS. One of the strongest official record herds in the west. For sale, 10 choice young bulls, sired by Imp. "Duke's Raleigh," and other good bulls. Out of cows now undergoing or having authenticated tests. Also, 25 females of different ages. H. C. YOUNG, Lincoln, Nebraska.

50 HEAD Solid fawn colored, registered Jersey cows and heifers; a nice lot of springers; Forfarshire, Imp. Stockwell, Fox and Guenon Lad breeding. Three light fawn bull calves, St. Lambert blood. S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL. BLUE BELL'S BOY No. 75800, half-brother to Noble of Oklands; 5 years old; gentle. Price reasonable. J. S. TAYLOR, Iola, Kan.

JERSEY BULLS. For Sale—An extra good tried sire of Tormentor breeding. Cannot use any longer. Also, a 2-months-old calf of St. Lambert breeding. O. E. NICHOLS, Abilene, Kan.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

Largest flock west of Mississippi River. Fifty rams, 100 ewes for sale. All stock sired by imported rams. 140 ribbons at the Iowa State Fair in last eight years. Call on or address, John Graham & Son, Eldora, Ia.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Twenty Yearling and Two-Year-Old Shropshire Rams, sired by imported sire and out of registered ewes, priced right for quick sale. ED GREEN, Howard, Kan.

ROCKFORD BELL SHROPSHIRE

Thirty extra quality registered Shropshire ewes for sale. Sired by imported Buttar and Dakin rams. All safe with lamb to imported rams. Write. J. W. ELLIOTT, Polo, Missouri.

AUCTIONEERS.

Missouri Auction School. (Largest in the World.) The school that gives you practice in actual sales in their own auction rooms. Special four weeks' actual practice term opens February 3. Address W. B. CARPENTER, 14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

LAFE BURGER LIVE STOCK AND REAL ESTATE Auctioneer Wellington - Kansas

J. E. BUMPAS The Missouri Big Type Hog Auctioneer. Write for date and terms. WINDSOR, MO.

Col. W. B. RYAN LEBANON, KANSAS. Live stock and farm sales auctioneer. The man that gets the high dollar and works for you like a brother.

J. R. Triggs LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER Valley Falls, Kansas.

Col. L. R. Brady Live stock auctioneer. Manhattan, Kansas. Ask about my work.

Col. L.H. Grote Morganville, Kan. Live Stock and General Auctioneer.

James T. McCulloch Live Stock Auctioneer. Clay Center, Kansas. Write Early For Choice of Dates.

W. B. CARPENTER Live Stock and Real Estate Auctioneer 14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Col. C. A. Hawk; Live Stock and General Auctioneer. Effingham, Kan.

JOHN D. SNYDER, Kansas Live Stock Auctioneer. Write or wire for date. Hutchinson, Kan. COL. N. B. PRICE Live Stock and General Auctioneer Mankato, Kansas.

POLAND CHINAS

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM.

100 HEAD September pigs for quick sale. Pair, \$30; trio, \$42.50; four for \$50. All strictly big-type breeding. Can furnish three sow pigs and boar not akin. Will sell 100 head bred sows February 22, 1913. Write early for catalog.

A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

STRAUS SPOLAND CHINAS

Model Bill 54634 heads our herd, assisted by Model Wonder, one of the largest yearling boars of the breed. Fifteen spring boars for sale, priced to move them.

O. R. STRAUSS, Route 1, Milford, Kan.

12 BIG POLAND BOARS 12

I still have a dozen extra choice spring boars, including two out of the great sow, Tecumseh Goldust, and sired by Blue Valley Goldust. Special prices for one week.

E. J. PECKHAM, Pawnee City, Nebraska.

STRYKER BROTHERS' POLAND CHINAS.

Choice boars and gilts from our show herd. Can sell all kinds of breeding stock at reasonable prices. Also, Hereford cattle and standard bred horses for sale.

STRYKER BROS., Fredonia, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HERD BOARS.

For Sale—One or both of my herd boars, Big Bone Pete and Chief Price Best by Chief Price Again. Both young, good individuals, and will be priced reasonable.

J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kansas.

HERD BOAR FOR SALE.

Because I cannot use him longer I will sell my herd boar, Colossus Pan, a son of Colossus and out of the noted Expansion sow, Queen Over Pan. Also fall pigs, either sex.

Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.

FALL BOARS FOR SALE—Sired by First Quality and First Prize, a Mow bred boar, out of such sows as Lady Goldust by Goldust. Hadley bred sow sale February 6.

James Arkell, Route 4, Junction City, Kan.

SPRING AND FALL BOARS.

Twenty-five good ones, sired by "Blue Valley, Jr." and "Hartman's Hadley." Will not hold fall sale. Special prices for twenty days.

J. J. HARTMAN, Elmo, Kan.

Herd Boars For Sale

Five outstanding good ones. Three for sale, including Mogul's Monarch and Prince Hadley.

J. H. HARTEE, Westmoreland, Kan.

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.

For sale, 12 young boars, will make herd headers; 30 choice gilts; 100 spring pigs. Prices reasonable.

W. A. BAKER & SON, Butler, Mo.

RYDAL POLAND CHINAS.

Headed by Rydal Chief by Choice Goods. Sows of best strains. SPRING pigs for sale.

E. S. FARLEE, Rydal (Republic Co.), Kan.

DUROC JERSEYS

DUROC APRIL BOARS—Well built, good length, heavy bone. Gilts bred for May farrow. Summer and fall pigs, both sexes. Write me what you want to buy. Have some choice stuff I will guarantee satisfaction on. Herd material and farmer's kind.

J. E. WELLER, Faucett, Mo.

GEORGE KERRS DUROCS

BRED SOW SALE FEBRUARY 4, 1913. GEORGE KERR, SABETHA, KAN.

R. F. D. No. 1.

DUROC BRED SOWS AND GILTS. 25 choice Duroc Jersey tried sows and gilts, bred to a son of White Hall King. Good individuals and richly bred.

HOWELL BROS., Herkimer, Kan.

PERFECTION STOCK FARM DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

For Sale—20 Spring Duroc Jersey gilts and spring boars, pairs and trios, not related. We sell at farmers' prices.

CLASSEN BROS., Union, Okla.

VILANDER'S DUROC JERSEYS.

130 spring pigs, sired by Tatarax Chief, White House King, Carl Critic, etc. Out of mature dams. Pairs and trios not related. Ready to ship now.

ALVIN VILANDER, Manhattan, Kan.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS

Young boars all sold. Sows all reserved for big bred sow sale January 30. Can spare one good herd boar December 15.

LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.

Crow's Durocs

Twenty-one good Duroc boars from 125 to 280 pounds. All vaccinated. Price reasonable.

W. R. CROW, Hutchinson, Kansas.

MARSH CREEK DUROCS.

Large growthy gilts, bred for March and April farrow. Also fall pigs, either sex, at reasonable prices.

R. P. WELLS, Formoso, Ks.

DUROC PIGS 900. Model Agalun heads my herd.

R. W. BALDWIN, Conway, Kansas.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS



HAMPSHIRE HOGS. Bred sows, spring pigs, in pairs or trios, not akin. Pat Malony, General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable.

F. C. WITTOFFE, Medora, Kan.



ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRE. Tried sows and gilts for sale, bred for spring farrow. A few fall pigs left.

A. M. BEAR, Medora, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

Berkshire Record.

The American Berkshire Record, Volume 41, is now being delivered to members and others. It contains a record of pedigrees numbered 165,001 to 170,000, inclusive, together with organization, names of members, etc. This volume may be had by addressing Secretary Frank S. Springer, Springfield, Ill. If not a member, remit \$1. It is worth it.

Stream Imports More.

Frank L. Stream of Creston, Iowa, writes that he will have a new importation of Belgian and Percheron horses to arrive at his barns, February 7, 1913. Mr. Stream invites all his old customers, and new ones as well, to come and see this load of horses, as they will be the largest and heaviest he has ever imported.

Harter's February 18 Sale.

Some of the best Poland China breeders and farmers of Kansas have for several years looked forward with the greatest interest each year to the J. H. Harter annual bred sow sales. This year the sale is to be held on Tuesday, February 18, on the farm near Fostoria and Blain, as usual. Mr. Harter has for the past several years devoted all his time to the breeding business, along with his farming. Depending entirely upon hired help has become rather irksome and Mr. Harter has decided to give himself something of a rest, and can only do this by cutting down the size of his herd. So he has at last consented to do this, and is cataloging for this sale about 30 of the great old tried sows that he has up to this time steadfastly refused to sell at any reasonable figure. These sows are just in their prime and every one of them a regular and splendid producer. Among these sows are half a dozen or more daughters of old Mogul's Monarch and about the same number sired by Captain, several by Tulon Prince, and some by Prince Hadley. These sows are bred for early litters to the boars that have nicked with them so well in other years, and if this opportunity to buy useful sows does not appeal to the good breeders of the west it will be because we have failed to present it properly. This is indeed getting the benefit of another's years of experience. The gilts in the sale are out of these sows and sired by Mogul's Monarch, Prince Hadley and Gephart, and are nearly all bred to the magnificent young boar, Long King, by Long King's Equal. The tried sows are bred to this boar and the others mentioned. Mr. Harter will continue his past policy of not offering anything in the tried sow line that has not proven a good sow and mother for him. There is also being sold a half dozen very choice young summer boars of the same breeding. These are just right for service now and will sell within the reach of all. Mr. Harter asks parties wanting to attend the sale to write him early for catalog and make themselves at home at any near-by town as his guest on their way to the sale. Bids may be sent to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Harter's care at Westmoreland, Kansas.



Al E. Smith's Jacks.

Al E. Smith, Lawrence, Kan., writes as follows: "I have two-year-olds, and a number of them, 15 1/2 to 16 hands standard measure, will mature 1,200 pounds; three-year-olds weighing 1,100 pounds; four, five and six-year-olds over 16 hands and weighing over 1,200 pounds. Have over 40 head of big black mammoth fellows to choose from. No one is able to show as large a bunch with the bone, breeding, style and finish found in these. A number of them are good enough to head any jennet herd. Took all prizes on Jacks and jennets of all ages at state fair. I sold 18 Jacks in Missouri last year. My jennets are very large, some of them 16 hands. My Jacks are bred to breed the large, high-class mule. It would pay anyone wanting a good one to see these before buying. My jack farm is two miles west of Lawrence. Will gladly meet buyers at trains any time."

Frightful Losses from Disease.

Every year the farmers of this country lose many millions of dollars worth of hogs, sheep, cattle and horses, most of which might be saved if proper means were used in fighting off the causes of these tremendous losses. For instance, take the stomach and intestinal worm. These deadly pests multiply by the millions in the stomach and intestines of all farm animals, especially hogs and sheep, sap the vitality and strength and render their victims easy prey to disease. Not only this, but they steal the best part of the animal's food and literally cause starvation. Millions of hogs, pigs, lambs, sheep and other farm animals are killed off every year by the deadly attacks of these unseen parasites. Millions of dollars worth die from incurable plagues such as hog cholera, swine plague, horse plague, etc., yet it has been proved over and over that stock free from worms do not take these diseases as a rule even when such epidemics are raging all about them. Thus it would seem to be the better part of wisdom for every farmer to put forth especial effort to rid his stock of the treacherous stomach and intestinal worms. There is at the disposal of the farmers today a preparation for killing and expelling worms that leaves little to be desired, so thorough and dependable it does the work. Its use is becoming surprisingly widespread with the result that the losses from these destructive pests are being cut down at a wonderful rate. We refer to "Sal Vet," now so widely known and recommended by leading stockmen, farmers and agricultural colleges. With this efficient weapon no farmer need fear scourges, plagues, etc., as of old, and since it is offered on a guarantee to do all that is claimed for it before you are asked to pay, there is no excuse for not giving it a trial. All you need to do is write the manu-

POLAND CHINAS

C. S. NEVIUS, GLENWOOD HERDS
The Designer kind of large type Poland Chinas and Searchlight Short-horns

Having decided not to hold our February sow sale, we will offer at private sale 10 tried sows, 10 fall yearlings and 10 spring gilts. Blood lines Designer, Major Look, or Gold Metal. Safe in pig for March and April farrow. Price, \$25 to \$50.

C. S. NEVIUS, Chiles, Kan.

Dean's Mastodon Polands. The big-boned type, will weigh when mature 800 to 1,000 pounds. Boars, Bred Sows and Gilts for sale. ALL IMMUNIZED BY DOUBLE TREATMENT AND ARE IMMUNE. Phone, Dearborn; Station, New Market, and Postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MO.

WRAY & SON'S BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Herd headed by Sterling Prince, one of the largest and best 2-year-old boars of the breed. Assisted by Chief Price's Wonder, one of the best sons of the great breeding boar, Chief Price Again. Young stock for sale. Better than your grandpa ever raised.

B. T. WRAY & SONS, Hopkins, Mo.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

MAPLE LEAF O. I. Cs.

Service boars all sold, but am breeding a splendid lot of gilts. Choice yearling sows and a few tried sows for sale. Special prices on fall pigs.

R. W. GAGE, Route 5, Garnett, Kan.

O. I. C.—125 Head Hogs

Pigs in pairs. Bred sows, and 40 boars ready for service. Fifty fall gilts.

W. H. LYNCH, READING, KAN.

WOLFE'S O. I. C. SWINE.

Large, prolific kind, March and April boars. Gilts bred or open. Fall pigs. Prices low. Pedigrees free. Write your wants.

D. W. WOLFE, Route 2, Carrollton, Mo.

O. I. C. PIGS.—H. W. Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

GUERNSEYS FOR THE DAIRY.

Dairying will be the salvation of the grain farmer and the stock raiser, and Guernseys are the most profitable dairy cows, grades as well as pure-breds. For building up a dairy herd from common stock there is none to compare with the Guernsey pure-bred sire. Send for our special list of young bulls, 8 months to 2 years old, from celebrated strains, for \$75 and up, to make room. A rare opportunity.

HELENDALE FARMS, Office 704 Cedar St., Milwaukee, Wis.

facturers, the S. R. Fell Co., Dept. K. F., Cleveland, Ohio, tell them how many head of stock you have—hogs, sheep, cattle and horses—and they will ship you enough "Sal Vet" to last your stock sixty days. If it proves satisfactory you pay for it. If not the charge is cancelled. Read their advertisement on back page of this issue.

Can Recommend It to Others.

Your Gombault's Caustic Balsam is very effective in curing troubles peculiar to horses. It has proved valuable to me and I can recommend it to others.—N. I. NELSON, Dwight, Kan.

Barteldes' Seed Annual.

The forty-sixth year of the seed business of the Barteldes Seed Co., of Lawrence, Kan., is marked at its beginning by the appearance of the new annual book. The Barteldes Seed Co. is one of Kansas' oldest business houses. Thousands and thousands of southwestern farmers have come to depend on Barteldes seeds year after year. There are many who say their dealings with Barteldes have always been satisfactory, and very few, if any, who say anything to the contrary. All southwestern farmers—those of Kansas especially—should have the new Barteldes book. It is sent free by addressing as above, and kindly mentioning this paper.



One of the herd Jacks used at the Limestone Valley Farm. This is a fair sample of the Jacks that will be sold at the Limestone Valley Farm at Smithton, Mo., Tuesday, March 4. One-half page sale announcement will appear next week in which L. M. Monsees & Sons will offer one of the best lots of Jacks and jennets they have ever sold at public auction. The writer called at the farm last week and saw 20 of the best Jacks that have ever been in the Limestone Valley barns at one time. This sale offering will include some of the finest individuals it has ever been our lot to see, and those wishing to buy should get in touch with this firm at once and secure one of the finest illustrated catalogs. It will certainly be a rare opportunity to buy the best that breeding and excellent care can produce. When you buy from this firm you may know that you have done yourself a good business turn and made no mistake. Kindly send for catalog and mention Kansas Farmer.

Used Successfully for 25 Years.

I have used Gombault's Caustic Balsam for sweeney, wind galls and callused scars resulting from wire cuts and collar sores, with very best results. I have used it for the past 25 years and it always gave entire satisfaction.—JESS W. HARPER, Glenullin, N. Dak.

POLAND CHINAS

MULE FOOT HOGS

WE PAY THE FREIGHT

On a pair or trio of the kind which grow large and cost little. 30 late fall pigs—both sexes. Prices reasonable. Write.

MULE FOOT HOGS
The Original Families
Bred Sows—For Sale—Bred Gilts
SULTAN STOCK FARM
R. 7, Bloomington, Ind.

Mulefoot Hogs at Public Auction

Sale February 15, 1913. Fifty head of pure-bred gilts. Young stock for sale at all times. Breeding stock recorded in the National Mulefoot Hog Record. Write for catalog and information.

JOHN A. WILLIAMS, Eaton, Ohio.

Route 6, Box N.

THOMPSON'S growthy Mule Foot Hogs have won more first prizes than any herd in America. Stock of all ages for sale, sired by or bred to my 6 State Fair first prize winning males. Prices low, quality high. Write for prices and information. CHAS. K. THOMPSON, Letts, Ind.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS AT BARGAIN PRICES.

On account of shortage of ensilage crop on my New York farm, I am shipping west 300 head of high grade Holstein cows and heifers, 2 to 5 years old. These are arriving in lots of 50 every week and I will make attractive prices to parties that can use carload lots. All tuberculin tested and bred to registered bulls. Also 30 registered bulls for sale.

ROCK BROOK FARM, Omaha, Nebraska.

M. E. MOORE & CO.

Cameron, Missouri. A special bargain in registered young bulls, sired by our herd bull, and tuberculin tested. Could spare a few very high-class cows.

MISSOURI HOLSTEINS.

Largest herd of Holsteins in the state. Nothing but registered stock for sale. Eighty head to choose from. Twenty-five bulls, all ages. Will sell one to a carload. Write us just what you want and we will describe and price some to pick from.

S. W. COOKE & SON, Maysville, Mo.

HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE—One fine Holstein bull calf, 6 weeks old; dam milking 60 pounds now. Sired by bull backed by high records. Priced right for quick sale.

FRANK BUZARD, St. Joseph, Missouri.

Pure-Bred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed.
Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.

Holstein-Friesian Association, Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

CHENANGO VALLEY GRADE HOLSTEINS

Fifty extra fine, well bred, nicely marked young cows to freshen in two months. Also high grade, well bred heifers coming two and three years old and bred to registered bulls.

F. J. HOWARD, Bouckville, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.

Fifty head of registered heifers and bulls; also 75 head bred heifers and young cows, \$58.50 up. Come and see them.

M. F. KNUDSEN, Concordia, Kan.

CORYDALE FARM HERD.

Holsteins. Three registered bull calves. Also offer one high-grade Shire Stallion and two span young Draft Mares for sale.

L. F. COREY, Belleville, Kansas.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.

H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE

PHILIPS COUNTY RED POLLS.

For Sale—Cows and heifers, sired by the great Launfal and bred to Cremo 22d. Five excellent bulls from 8 to 16 months, some out of 60-pound, 5 per cent cows.

Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

Coburn Herd of Red Polled Cattle and Percheron Horses.

25 extra good young bulls and 7 first class young stallions for sale at bargain prices. Also young cows and heifers.

GEO. GROENMILLER & SON, Pomona, Kansas.

40-Jacks and Jennets-40

At Sterling, Kansas, Feb. 25th, 1913

25 Tried Jacks, mostly two years old.
15 Jennets—several are bred.



THE JACKS WILL CONSIST OF SEVERAL TRIED JACKS OF VERY FASHIONABLE BREEDING.

- 2 Two-year-old Jacks sired by Orphan Boy.
- 2 Two-year-old Jacks sired by Hightide.
- 1 Two-year-old Jack sired by Missouri Chief.
- 1 Two-year-old Black Jack—an extra good Jennet Jack.
- 2 Four-year-old Black Jacks, nicely broke.
- 2 Three-year-old Black Jacks, nicely broke.
- 1 Six-year-old Jack—herd jack.

All the Jacks are nicely broke and sold with an absolute guarantee. This offering comes from two of the best herds of Jacks in Kansas, headed by Hightide and Pharaoh. Write for illustrated catalog and come to the sale.

D. J. HUTCHINS

Sterling, Kans.

Auctioneers—Col. R. L. Harriman, Snyder & Potter.

H. T. HINEMAN

Dighton, Kans.

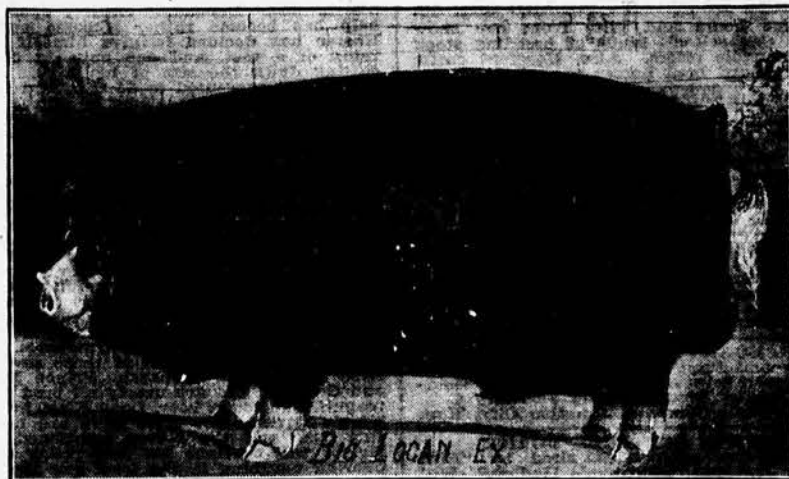
L. V. Okeefe Bred Sow Sale

AT FARM NEAR STILWELL, KANSAS,

February 4, 1913

50 Head of Bred **50**
Sows and Gilts

Twenty Fall Yearlings by Big Logan Ex.
Ten Fall Yearlings by John Hadley.
Ten Fall Yearlings by Expansion Wonder.
Ten fall yearlings by Grand Leader and Grand Look Junior.



I am selling 50 head of the best sows and gilts I ever offered, and they are all bred to my herd boars for early March and April litters. They will make large, roomy brood sows. Send for my catalog and arrange to come and spend a day with me whether you buy or not. Your presence will be appreciated. If for any reason you can not come, send a bid to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer, who will buy for you, and I guarantee satisfaction.

L. V. OKEEFE, Stilwell, Kans.

Auctioneers: Col. R. L. Harriman, Col. Andy James.

Kyle's Giant Chief Price Bred Sow Sale

AT MANKATO, KANSAS,

Wed. Feb. 12, 1913

40 Head of Mighty Big Smooth Poland China Sows and Gilts

The Utility Kind

TWENTY FALL YEARLINGS AND TRIED SOWS
TWENTY SPRING SELECTED GILTS

Practically everything in the sale was sired by the great GIANT CHIEF PRICE except the tried sows. For size, smoothness and brood sow conformation the gilts by this boar are hard to excel. He is one of the greatest sons of the noted Long King, and his dam, Lady Giantess, was one of the great big sows of the breed. The tried sows will be bred to this boar. The sows included and dams of gilts that go in the sale were sired by such boars as K's Hadley by Mogul Chief, Mogul Chief tracing to Mogul's Model, first prize boar at Nebraska State Fair and full brother to Mogul's Monarch. Others are granddaughters of Big Hadley with Pawnee Chief crosses. This is, we think, one of the best offerings ever put in a sale this far west. You will like the way we feed them. Write for catalog giving full information and either come or send bids to fieldman for this paper.

IRA KYLE & SON

Mankato, . . . Kansas

Auctioneers, John Brennen, N. S. Hoyt. Fieldman,
Jesse R. Johnson.

Harter Offers His Big Prolific Sows At Auction

AT FARM NEAR

Fostoria and Blaine, Kansas

Tues. Feb. 18th, 1913

Fifty Head, the Best From Every Standpoint I Have Ever Sold at Auction.

30 TRIED SOWS 5 CHOICE SUMMER BOARS
10 SPRING GILTS 5 SELECTED SUMMER GILTS

The tried sows comprise six daughters of Mogul's Monarch; six daughters of Captain Hutch; two by Toulon Prince and one by Prince Hadley. All of them just in their prime of usefulness and never before priced for sale. All of them extra good mothers. I can almost tell just the number each one will farrow and raise. Every one of them immune from cholera. The others are sows of equal merit, and about the same can be truthfully said of them. The gilts were sired by Mogul's Monarch, Prince Hadley and Gephart and will be bred to Long King, a son of Long King's Equal. The sows are bred to these boars, being mated according to past results. The summer boars and gilts are of the same breeding and are all choice individuals. Catalog upon request. Stop at any hotel at any near-by town as my guest. Free transportation to and from farm.

J. H. HARTER

WESTMORELAND, . . . KANSAS

Auctioneers—Jas. T. McCulloch, W. C. Curphy, Henry Trospen, J. A. Howell.

Jesse Johnson, Fieldman. Send him bids in Mr. Harter's care at Westmoreland, Kansas.

BRED SOW SALE

KANSAS STATE Agricultural College

Manhattan, Kansas

Berkshires - 10:30 a. m.
Duroc Jerseys 1:30 p. m.
FEBRUARY 7, 1913

19 Gilts by Wakarusa Duke 4th.	11 Gilts by Model Colonel H.
9 Yearlings by Wakarusa Duke 4th.	6 Gilts by Carl's Critic.
1 Yearling by Rival's Champion Best.	9 Gilts by Tat Orion.
1 Sow by Rookwood Rival.	2 Yearlings by Tat Orion.
2 Sows by Rookwood Duke 4th.	1 Gilt by G. M.'s Colonel.
1 Sow by Lee Star.	1 Sow by Tatarax.
2 Sows by Stalwart Duke.	1 Sow by G. M.'s Carl Colonel.
1 Sow by King Forest.	1 Sow by Wonder Chief.

Seven of these sows are bred to Wakarusa Duke 4th; twelve to Second Masterpiece; seventeen to Rob Hood 17th.

Thirteen of these sows are bred to Good As Gold; eleven to Beauty's Babe; eight to College Colonel 2nd.

All Bred for March and April Farrow

L. R. Brady, Auctioneer. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman. Write for Catalog.

IMPORTED DRAFT HORSES



I have now for sale a lot of personally selected coming 2 and 4-year-olds as good as France and Belgium can produce. Good heavy bone. Straight draft type with quality and the best of breeding. I give a gilt-edge guarantee, good for two years, with each horse sold. All in just good breeding condition and will be a good investment to the purchaser. I can save you some money on a stallion. Barns four blocks from the A. T. & S. F. depot.

W. H. RICHARDS, - - EMPORIA, KANSAS



ROBISON'S PERCHERONS

One hundred fifty percheron stallions, mares and colts. Fifty imported. All for sale.

J. C. Robison, Towanda, Ks.

CARNOT PERCHERONS

Carnot colts won over everything at the great Iowa State Fair, in both male and female classes, and in heavy competition. Carnot is now proved to be one of the greatest breeding stallions of the breed, and his colts are sought everywhere. A number are still for sale, out of the best mares. Prices right. Address: W. S. CORSA, White Hall, Illinois.

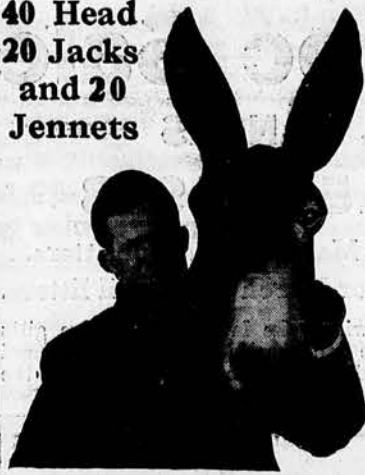
Imported Stallions: Percheron, Shire, Belgian

Each year we show our new importation the same month they land. Each year they win more than all other exhibitors combined. At the American Royal this year they won second on 4-year-old Percheron; first, third and fourth on 3-year-old; first and third on 2-year-old, and first and champion group of five stallions. Our horses are handsome and the best to buy; our guarantee and insurance the very best. PERCHERON IMPORTING CO., Chas. R. Kirk, South St. Joseph, Missouri.

BRED SHROPSHIRE EWES Both imported and American bred, and all mated to the best imported rams obtainable. These rams have won many important English prizes, as well as the most coveted American blue ribbons, and now head the flocks at Henley Ranch. Our flocks are large and we can offer you the best values on all classes of Shropshires. We absolutely guarantee all stock shipped. Place your order with us early, while the ewes can be safely handled. HENLEY RANCH, GREENCASTLE, MO. Members American Shropshire Registry Association. Henley & Vrooman, Managers.

My Annual Sale of Jacks and Jennets Will be Held MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1913

40 Head
20 Jacks
and 20
Jennets



I absolutely guarantee this to be the best offering I have ever made to the public, and will refund railroad fare if this is not a fact.

I stand behind every jack sold at my sales, and make absolutely good on the guarantee. I will have finished by this sale the largest exclusive jack and jennet sale pavilion in the world.

Every jack and jennet in this sale raised on the Clover Leaf Valley Jack Farm, or personally selected for this sale by me.

Everything in This Sale, Black with White Points, and Registered.

Every jack from 15 to 16 hands high, and proportionately built both in body and bone.

I sell more jacks that pay for themselves in two years than any man in the world. Get your name on my books now. Catalog ready February 1.

CLOVER LEAF VALLEY JACK FARM G. C. ROAN, Prop. La Plata, Missouri

LaFAYETTE JACK FARM

HIGGINSVILLE, MISSOURI

MAMMOTH JACKS AND PERCHERON STALLIONS



20 JACKS—Three to six years old; 14½ to 16 hands high. All black; all broke and guaranteed.

10 PERCHERON STALLIONS—Two to eight years. Mostly imported. All guaranteed breeders.

Will Exchange Stallions for Good Jacks. One German Coach stallion eleven years old. One Belgian stallion five years old. Both sound.

Twenty jennets in foal to my champion jack, Dr. McCord.

ALL FOR SALE PRIVATELY—NO PUBLIC SALE THIS SPRING.

Visit or Write.

W. J. FINLEY

HIGGINSVILLE, MO.

Fifty-five Miles East of Kansas City on C. & A. R. R.

STALLIONS AND JACKS



FOR SALE—Two extra fine jacks, black with white points, 15:2 to 16 hands. Good bone, large heads and ears; sure foal getters and good breeders.

ONE IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION, eight years old, weight 1,800 pounds; good breeder; fine disposition.

ONE SADDLE STALLION, Three years old, 16 hands, weight 1,100 pounds; dark bay, goes all gaits, good breeder, colts and books to show.

Stock offered because of poor health. Priced to sell quick. Reasonable terms.

F. C. KROLL, LEXINGTON, MO.

Farm at Winston Station and Only Six Miles from Higginsville, Mo. Lafayette Co., 45 Miles E. of Kansas City, on Lexington, Mo. Pac. Ry.

W. T. Trotter's Second Annual Jack Sale Mt. Ayr, Iowa

Thursday, February 27th, 1913



35 HEAD OF MAMMOTH JACKS AND JENNETS—35 14 big, high class jacks ready for service, well broken and good performers. My great herd jacks, Keno and Jumbo, will be sold in this sale, also the great 3-year-old Jumbo Lac. Some of the best 2 and 3-year olds that will be sold this year. A number of these jacks are from 15 to 16 1-2 hands high. The jennets are a select lot. Will also sell several imported draft stallions and a few roadsters.

COL. HARRIMAN, Auctioneer.

W. T. TROTTER

MT. AYR, IOWA

LAMER'S PERCHERON STALLIONS and MARES

75 Head of Imported and Home-Grown Percheron Stallions and Mares, at "Let Live" Prices

Two-Year-Olds That Weigh a Ton

C. W. LAMER & CO.

Salina, Kansas



IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS, JACKS AND JENNETS.

FOR SALE—5 imported black Percheron stallions, 4 to 6 years old; all tried and regular breeders; can show colts; weigh 1,800 to 2,200 pounds. One Morgan stallion, 7 years old. 10 large black jacks, 2 to 7 years old, all broke; good performers; can show colts and mares in foal. 10 head big black jennets, all bred to our imported jack. Prices reasonable. Write or come to farm 4 miles from Raymond or Chase. Our horses and jacks were shown at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, September, 1912, in six different classes, and won in every class. Come and see us. J. P. and M. H. MALONE, CHASE, KAN.



PARK & FIRKINS' PERCHERONS AND JACKS. Imported and American-bred stallions. All blacks and grays, all registered in P. S. of America. Some ton 3-year-olds. Also Kentucky and Missouri Mammoth Jacks from 15 to 16½ hands high, heavy bone and good performers, registered. Everything sold with safe breeding guarantee. Barns in town, 50 miles north of Kansas City, on Rock Island Railroad, 35 miles east of St. Joseph on Burlington Railroad. J. E. PARK AND A. A. FIRKINS, CAMERON, MO.

BLANK AND WEBB Joint Duroc Sale

AT OXFORD, KANSAS
FEBRUARY 15th, 1913

Ten tried Duroc Sows bred for March and April litters.
Twenty-five Spring Gilts bred for March and April litters.

They are large and growthy and will make large sows. Five gilts sold open. Three August boar pigs, one fall yearling boar, and one herd boar. The herd boar is Ohio Eagle, sired by Ohio Chief, and probably the



only Ohio Chief boar doing service today in Kansas. He is strong and vigorous, a sure breeder of large litters, and a number of the sows in this sale are sired by or bred to this great hog. The entire offering is strong in the blood lines of Ohio Chief, Crimson Wonder and the Col. family.

The catalogs are ready to mail out. Send for one today and arrange to attend our sale. For catalog write

A. BLANK, OXFORD, KANSAS.

Send Bids to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer.
Auctioneer—Col. Lafe Burger.

C. M. Prater POLAND CHINA SALE

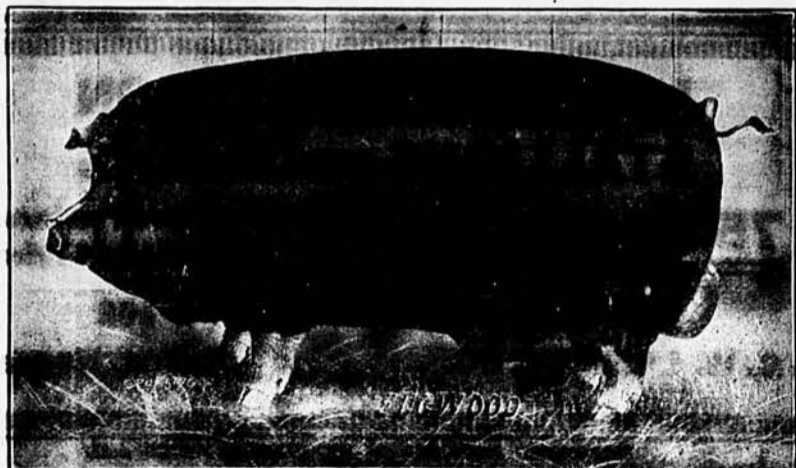
AT OXFORD, KANSAS
FEBRUARY 14th, 1913

Four Tried Sows Bred to Master Stroke by Meddler 2d.

Eleven Spring Gilts Bred to Edgewood by Sentinel.

All sows are bred for March and April litters.

FIFTEEN FALL PIGS.



I am leaving the farm and selling all my herd and farm stock. Everyone invited and will be welcome. My catalogs are ready to mail out. Please send for one. Bids may be sent to O. W. Devine representing Kansas Farmer.

C. M. PRATER

OXFORD, - - - - - KANSAS

Auctioneer—Col. Lafe Burger.

Walter's Immune "Expansive" Poland China Auction

Under Cover on Farm Near Effingham, Kansas,
FRIDAY, FEB. 14th, 1913

50—The Last Chance to Buy Expansive Sows—50
13 Tried Sows. 28 Summer and Fall Yearling Gilts.
5 Spring Gilts. 4 Choice Summer Boars.
Fifteen of the Yearlings are Daughters of the Great Expansive.



(INCLUDED IN SALE)

Tried sows include one by A Wonder and the high priced Guy's Best by Guy's Price 2d. She is the dam of several boars heading good herds including my boar Expansive Chief. All females bred for March and April farrow to Long King's Best, Expansive Chief and Referendum. The offering is high class from every standpoint and I believe will be sec-

ond to none sold in the corn belt this winter.

Every Animal Is Immune as a Result of Double Process Vaccination.

There has been no cholera on the farm for over a year, and there is not a particle of doubt as to the certainty of my entire herd being immune. I am revising my mailing list and would like the name of every active big-type Poland breeder in the territory. Write for catalog giving complete information about the hogs and sale and my experience in vaccinating hogs. Bids may be sent to Mr. Johnson, representing this paper.

H. B. WALTER

EFFINGHAM, - - - - - KANSAS

Auctioneers—Col. H. S. Duncan, Col. C. A. Hawk.
Fieldman—Jesse R. Johnson.

CLOSING OUT SALE Saddle-Harness and Draft Horses

AT GARNETT, KANSAS

WED., FEB. 19th, 1913



BLACK SQUIRREL.

Black Diamond 51087—Five years old; Percheron stud; sound.

Hero 8349—Seven years old; Shire stud; sound.

Dick Vincent 12215—Shire stud, six years old; sound.

Champ Clark—Black Jack, five years old; sound.

Bud Piper 2396—Black Jack, ten years old; sound.

Black Squirrel—Saddle stud, by Black Squirrel Jr.; sound and a show horse.

Any lady can ride or drive him. Eight years old. Black.

Diamond Dick—A two-year-old standard-bred trotter, by Volo. Bay and well broke and shows lots of speed. Sound.

Dollie S—Sorrel mare, standard bred, by Superior. Eight years old, sound, and a lady's horse. City broke, not afraid of anything, and has lots of speed.

Kewanee Spade 51807—By Kewanee Boy 14082, a black stud and well broke, and has lots of speed. Three years old, coming four.

There will be one span of work mules, weight 2,600; five mules coming two years old; one four-year-old saddle and driving horse, weight 1,200, can trot a mile in 2:40 and pace a mile in 2:35; well broke, sound; four farm-bred mares.

There will also be several others sold that we have not the space to describe, but will say this stock is all high class in every respect, and it will pay you to attend this sale, for it must be sold.

A. J. KING

GARNETT - - - - - KANSAS

C. E. BEAN, Auctioneer.

FAULKNER'S SPOTTED POLAND BROOD SOW SALE

THE OLD ORIGINAL BIG-BONED SPOTTED POLANDS.

60—SIXTY BRED SOWS—60

At Jamesport, Missouri, Wednesday, February 12, 1913.

All bred to by Big Spotted Poland Boars, Beauty King, Billy Smith, Lusty Judge, Best Enough, and Big Jim. The biggest lot of big boars on any one farm in America.

The old original herd of Big-boned Spotted Poland hogs have as much white as black. They have the original broad hams, broad bodies, broad heads and big bone. They are very prolific and fatten at any age. Sale under heated pavilion at my residence in town.

All bred for best of February, March and April litters.

The Poland China records for the past five years show that there are more hogs sold of the original Spotted Poland from Highview Breeding Farm than any two other farms of any other type of Poland Chinas.

I invite you to come the day before sale. I will have more time to visit with you. If you can't come and want a sow or two, send me your mail bids. I will see that you get a square deal.

My catalog is now ready. Write for one. Address all letters to

H. L. FAULKNER, JAMESPORT, MISSOURI

W. J. Goff will represent Kansas Farmer.



SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Never before have we had as choice a lot of young cows and heifers to pick from, in lots of one to a carload. Some twenty head to calve within next 90 days by sires of the best A. R. O. backing. A clean, straight, sound lot, all tuberculin tested. The calves from these cows should be worth half the purchase price. Come see the herd, or write for breeding and prices. Herd numbers nearly 50 head, all registered.

F. J. SEARLE, Prop. Oskaloosa, Kans.

The West's Largest Importing and Breeding Establishment.

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Percheron Belgians and Shire Stallions and Mares.
120 Head to Select From.

Our stallions and mares are strong and massive, with great quality, style and conformation, with splendid color and dispositions. They are selected with an eye single to the wants of the most critical American buyers, and we can sell them for less money than any one in the business, quality considered. The stallions will go into any community and command the best mares, command the men who are the best pay and who take the best care of their stock. Let us know your wants. We can suit you in both price and quality.

L. R. WILEY,

EMPORIA, KANSAS

50 HEAD POLAND CHINA SOWS FOR SALE 50

WE WILL not make a public sale and we are offering 50 of the best big-type sows ever listed at private treaty. Among these are prize-winning sows, yearlings, spring gilts and matured sows. These are bred to our 1,024-pound boar, Chief Price Again 2d, and W's Wonder. Bred for January, February, March, April and May farrow. Write us at once.

WIGSTONE BROS. - - - - - STANTON, IOWA

Hillwood Herd of Hampshires

Twenty head of choice gilts sired by the great boars, Earlinger, Pirate and Edward's True Belt, the prize winning boars, bred to Sure Shot and Taft for March and April farrow. Priced right for quick sale. Have no room for them.

J. Q. EDWARDS

SMITHVILLE, MO.

PIONEER STOCK FARM HORSES AND JACKS.

Percherons, Belgians and German Coach stallions and mares, also mammoth jacks. Five-year-old horses weighing from 2,100 to 2,250 pounds; two-year-olds from 1,650 to 1,975; yearlings weighing 1,425. We have an extra good lot of big, high-class jacks. We give a safe breeding guarantee with every animal and we price our stock well worth the money.

JOHN W. WADDILL, Brashear, Missouri.

50—PERCHERON STALLIONS—50

Bishop Brothers have 50 big boned stallions that weigh 1,700 to 2,100 pounds that they can and will sell for less money than any firm in the business, quality considered. Write us what you want.

BISHOP BROS., TOWANDA, KAN.

CEDARSIDE STOCK FARM, WAVERLY, IOWA

wants to sell you some nice OXFORD ewes; also, 15 rams; all from imported rams and part from imported ewes. The ewes will be bred to a 400-pound ram. Some nice HOLSTEIN bull calves, with several 30-pound records backing. Get busy and write me.

C. A. NELSON.

For Sale or Trade

For immune bred sow, an A-1 good immune boar, well boned; the big-profit type. Sired by King Darkness by Meddler 2d, dam by On the Spot.

Bon-Umbre Stock Farm, Belpre, Kansas.

FIELD NOTES

Hinge Dood and Lansing Silos.

To take care of the stock and dairymen's silage feeding requirements from start to finish is the object of the Woods Bros. Silo & Mfg. Co.—a new organization just perfected at Lincoln, Neb. It comprises the Nebraska Silo Co., of Lincoln, Neb., and the

SEVEN YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS

For sale, from 8 to 20 months old. Also a couple of good heifers. These seven bulls include the two bull calves I was showing last fall, both taking second, one in the open and one in the state class, at Topeka Fair, and second and third in state class at the Hutchinson Fair.

JOHN REGIER, Whitewater, Kan.

Severance Tank and Silo Co., of Lansing, Mich. Both Silo companies bring into this organization men who have for years been widely known as noted authorities on the subject of silage feeding. Such a company located in the very heart of the corn district bids fair to become one of the greatest centers of silage information and silo building material. Half of the usual silo feeding is saved with the Hinged Door Silo. The Lansing Silo which has been famous

years through its splendid construction will continue to be offered by this company with many new improvements this year. This company intends, with the exception of the Hinged Door, to incorporate in the Lansing all of the splendid features of construction that have made the Hinged Door such a success. In forming this combination the Woods Bros. Silo & Mfg. Co. did not overlook the value of quick deliveries. Branch offices have been installed at Lansing, Mich., E. St. Louis, Ill., Maryville, Mo., Topeka, Kan., Lexington, Ky., Minneapolis, Minn., Denver, Colo., Cedar Rapids, Iowa and Spokane, Wash. Any farmer who desires to get the best to be had in the silo proposition will do well to get in touch with the nearest office of the above mentioned company or write them for their catalogue at their general office in Lincoln, Neb.

Fairfield Incubator Wins Contest.

In his half page ad in this paper last week, Sam Thompson, president of the Nebraska Incubator Co., Fairfield, Neb., told about the contest his Fairfield Incubator won last year. A lady who had never had her hands on any incubator before, bought a 150-egg size Fairfield and entered a nation-wide contest, with about every known make and size of incubator. Many of these were operated by long-time experienced operators, whose incubators had the benefit of special buildings, and other special advantages. The Fairfield was operated in an ordinary room, and given only the usual few minutes attention in the morning and evening. It was a case of an inexperienced housewife following simple directions and trusting to the incubator for success. The result was a 100 per cent hatch, thus winning the contest in which over 1500 hatches were reported. The fine construction, and the correct design of the Fairfield made such a pleasing result possible. Striking as these results were, the record of the Fairfield in many other similar cases. So sure is Thompson, that the Fairfield is a better hatcher than others, that he guarantees 90 per cent, and better hatches to every purchaser. It is worth while to look into the merits of the Fairfield, and a post card request to Sam Thompson will bring the complete story.

Bargains in Hillwood Hampshires.

Attention is called to the card of J. Q. Edwards of Smithville, Mo. Mr. Edwards owns the famous Hillwood herd of Hampshire hogs. This is one of the best Hampshire herds in the west, and has produced many prize winners. Just now Mr. Edwards is offering 20 head of extra spring gilts. They are daughters of the great boars, Earlinger, Pirate and Edward's True Belt, three of the great prize winning boars of the breed now in service. They are bred to Mr. Edwards' two great boars, Sure Shot and Taft, for March and April farrow. Breeders will find this an opportunity to secure Hampshire bred sows from a herd second to none. Mr. Edwards needs the room and is pricing these sows for quick sale. Stock from Hillwood Farm is always right, and Mr. Edwards guarantees satisfaction. Write him at Smithville, Mo. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing. See card in this issue.

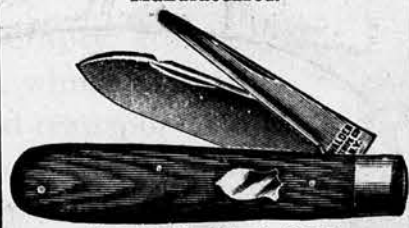
M. M. Johnson's Old Trusty.

It is nine years since M. M. Johnson, of Clay Center, Neb., after an experience of many years, finally perfected his Old Trusty incubator. He had previously invented several successful models and with them built up the old Sure Hatch Incubator Co. When that company got to going good, his partners seemed to get uneasy that they didn't own the whole of what they thought was an unending good thing. They got peevish, with the result that Johnson sold out to them. Johnson, then, on the insistent invitation of the people of Clay Center, built an entirely new factory. He took account of his years of experience and invented an improved incubator and brooder. They proved more successful than his earlier models, and in the nine years, since, the Old Trusty has remained practically unchanged in its essential elements. And today it stands on its record of being the most widely used incubator ever made. The reason, of course, is that the hatcher was made right, and years of testing has proved its worth. It has gone steadily ahead where other incubators and incubator companies have gone back and many of them have died out. The Johnsons, from the start, have done business on the basis that they had to help every customer to success. No Old Trusty buyer is ever regarded other than as friend of the Johnsons—a neighbor, so to speak—to have and to receive all benefits one good neighbor derives for another. The Old Trusty business proves that sentiment can be successfully mixed with business, if the business is on the square and the sentiment is honest. The new Old Trusty book tells how it is done, and it is a story of impressive human interest, too.

"The fundamental principles and requirements of a 250-egg bird are strength and inherited laying qualities. You cannot have a prolific layer without strong vitality, any more than you can breed strong chicks from weak stock. Mark

THE FARMER'S FRIEND KNIFE

The Handiest and Best Knife Ever Manufactured.



(One-fourth Actual Size.)

The Farmer's Friend Knife is made for practical, everyday use. You have paid \$1 or \$1.50 for a knife not as good as this one. Brass lined, German silver mountings and stag horn handle. Large blade, 2 1/2 inches long. Reamer or punch blade, 2 1/2 inches long. This blade indispensable for making various sized holes in leather for buckles, rivets, belt lacing, etc. Both blades are of finest tempered tool steel, finely ground and polished. Every Knife Guaranteed Fully.

OUR OFFER.

Sent free to anyone sending us \$1 for one new yearly subscription to KANSAS FARMER, or sent free to any present subscriber sending \$1 for one year's renewal and 25 cents extra for shipping.

**KANSAS FARMER,
Topeka, Kan.**

THE STANDARD FARM PAPERS

BEST FOR THE READER

THEREFORE

BEST FOR THE ADVERTISER

Arranged According to Location, Reading From East to West

	Guarn. Cir.	One Line	1000 Lines
Ohio Farmer, Cleveland, O. (Rate 60c per line)			
Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich. (Rate 40c per line)	238,488	\$1.03 1/2	\$1.03 1/2
Pennsylvania Farmer, Philadelphia, Pa. (Rate 15c per line)			
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the pullets which commence to lay ahead of the rest of the flock and you have it in your power to develop your flock as you please."

Your "Sal Vet" worked just as you claimed it would. I did not lose a single hog, while others within one-half mile lost their entire herds.—(Signed) C. H. DEVORE, Narka, Kan.

I have been greatly benefited by feeding your "Sal Vet." My hogs went through the entire winter without a single case of cholera.

era, but my neighbors all lost their entire herds.—THAD. M'CORMICK, 113 E. Douglas Ave., Wichita, Kan.

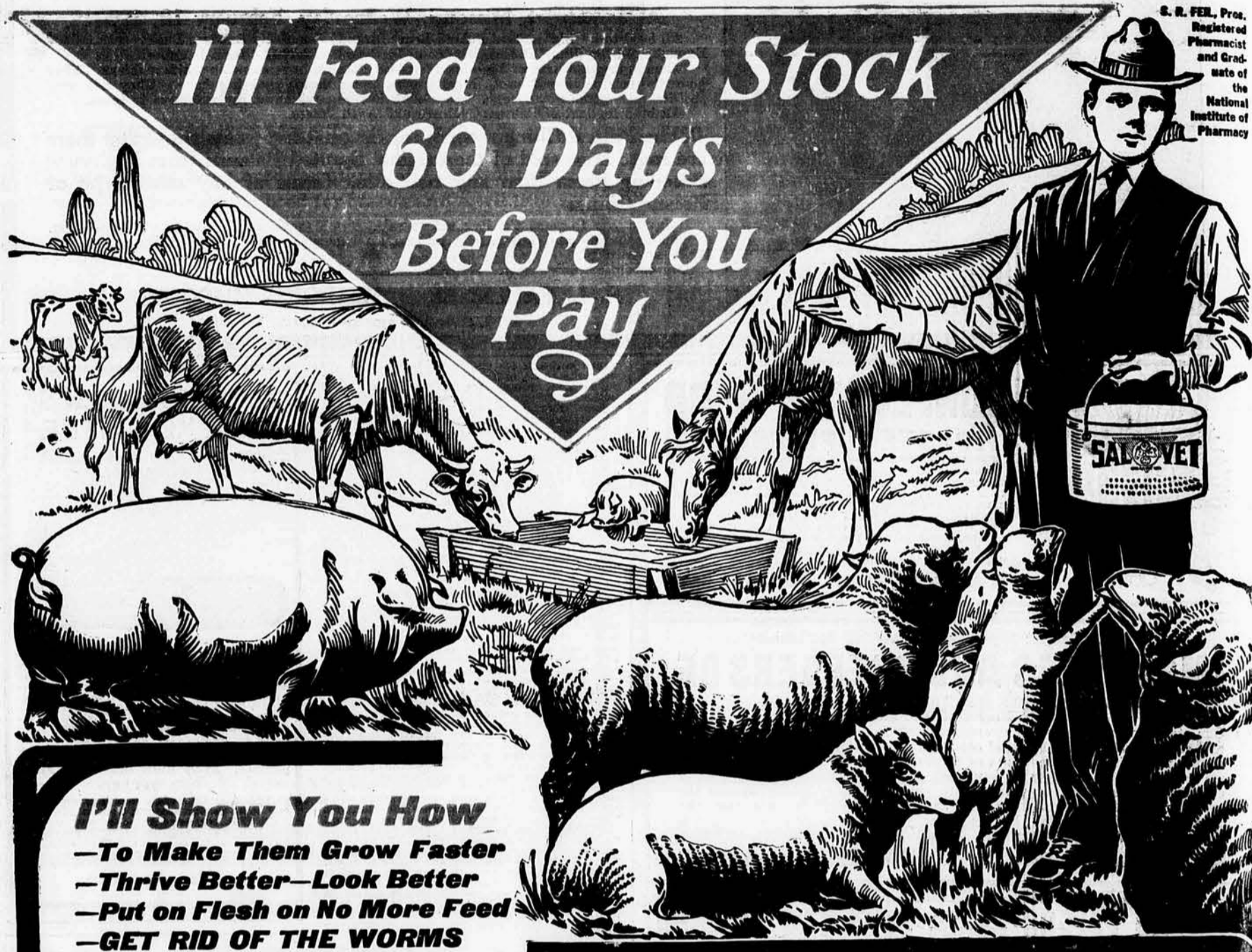
Hogs all around my place had the cholera. I have been feeding "Sal Vet" and not one of my hogs was taken sick. I cannot help believing that "Sal Vet" prevented my hogs from contracting the disease.—L. O. HAWORTH, Cuba, Kan.

I have just butchered six hogs to which I had been feeding "Sal Vet," and five of these were absolutely worm-free. I expect always to keep "Sal Vet" before my hogs in the future.—HENRY R. BROWN, Lost Springs, Kan.

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I have secured better results from feeding "Sal Vet" than from any preparation I have ever used. Have fed it to young colts and pigs, which it rid entirely of worms and put them in A-1 condition.—C. L. BAKER, Council Grove, Kan.



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I'll Feed Your Stock 60 Days Before You Pay

- I'll Show You How**
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- GET RID OF THE WORMS**
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I have done it for thousands of farmers and stockmen—I am doing it every day—I'll do it for you. All I ask is the privilege of sending you enough Sal-Vet to last all your stock sixty days. If it doesn't do what I claim I'll gladly cancel the charge.

The Great Worm Destroyer



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I simply want to show you what a remarkable change Sal-Vet will work on your sheep, your hogs, your horses and cattle. I want to show you how it will improve their condition—make them thrive better—look better—put on more flesh—and, above all, **get rid of the worms and parasites**, which are the biggest drain on your stock profits. After you see the wonderful results Sal-Vet produces you will be only too glad to pay its small cost and order more.

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Simply place the Sal-Vet I send you where all your farm animals can run to it freely and they will quickly rid themselves of stomach and free intestinal worms. I want you to see with your own eyes before you pay me one penny how Sal-Vet will save your sheep, how it will save your hogs, how it will protect your stock against deadly plagues, how it will make all your farm animals look better and put on more flesh with no more feed. I want you to see how it will do all these things for you by first getting rid of the blood-sucking, life-sapping, disease-breeding worms and then by putting your stock in the pink of condition before you pay me a cent. That's why I make you this unusual offer.

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Ship me enough Sal-Vet to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight charges when it arrives, report results in 60 days and will then pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge.

Name..... P. O..... Shipping Sta..... State..... Number of Sheep..... Hogs..... Cattle..... Horses.....

Read the letters at the right from grateful farmers and stockmen who accepted my offer. See how Sal-Vet stopped their losses and increased their profits, how it rid their stock of the deadly worms—how it prevented losses when contagious diseases were all around them. It will do as much for you. All I ask is that you fill out the coupon—tell me how many head of stock you have, mail it to me and I will ship you enough Sal-Vet to last your stock 60 days. You simply pay the freight charges when it arrives and at the end of 60 days report results. If Sal-Vet does not do what I claim, I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe me one penny. Mail the coupon today.

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"Your Sal-Vet has done all that you claim, and perhaps more. Hog cholera has been all around me, and I have not had one sick hog. I cannot praise Sal-Vet too highly, and I do not hesitate to recommend it to all hog raisers."—(Signed) A. O. Kellogg, Troy Grove, Ill.

"I fed a carload of hogs on which I made a thorough test of Sal-Vet for seventy days. Cholera or some disease like it was killing off hogs all around me, but I never had a single one sick; they remained in fine condition during the entire time."—(Signed) W. C. Grove, Box 235, Hominy, Okla.

"I am greatly pleased with your Sal-Vet; my hogs are doing just fine, but my neighbors all around me, who have not used Sal-Vet, have had heavy losses."—(Signed) Jerry C. Smeltzer, Box 33, Canaan, Mo.

"All last winter I used Sal-Vet for 2,500 head of yearlings, and can not find words to say the good things about it that I would like. However, I believe Sal-Vet to be the best thing in the world to keep sheep in a healthy condition and in excellent appetite."—Svend Mauland, Big Timber, Mont.

"We have given the preparation (Sal-Vet) to our milk cows, and these also have shown great improvement since."—Geo. W. Smith & Son, Burnett, Wisconsin.

"Have been feeding Sal-Vet to some of my horses which were very thin and in a run-down condition. They have now picked up in flesh and spirits in spite of the heavy work incident to this time of the year."—Eli Furland, Artesian, S. D.

"Have been feeding 'Sal Vet' for the past sixty days and am much pleased to say that my pigs did better this winter than ever before. My neighbors have been feeding their hogs with other remedies and their hogs have been dying right along, while I have not lost a single one of my 'Sal Vet' fed pigs."—D. S. Jones, Venedocia, O.

"For miles around, the hogs belonging to my neighbors are all dead, but I have a nice bunch, all ready for the market—thanks to 'Sal Vet.' I feed it regularly to my hogs, and they have not even the sign of any disease."—W. J. Irvine, Oelwein, Iowa.

"I must say I had good results from using 'Sal Vet' My stock hogs are doing fine. I have also fed 'Sal Vet' to a bunch of pigs just beginning to eat. I expelled worm from these by the dozen. Since then they are doing fine have better appetites and food is doing them more good."—(Signed) C. M. Nonweiler, Boonville, Indiana.

PRICES: 40 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$5.00; 200 lbs., \$9.00; 300 lbs., \$13.00; 500 lbs., \$21.12. No orders filled for less than 40 lbs. Never sold in bulk; only in Trade-Marked Sal-Vet Packages.