KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

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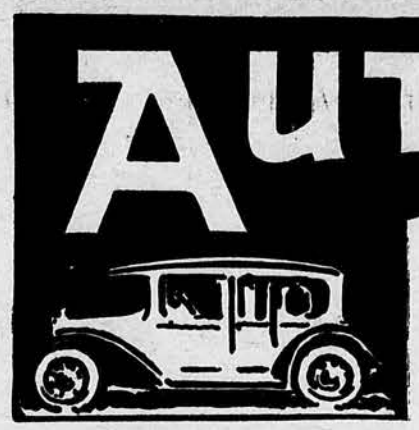

AUTO AND TRACTOR

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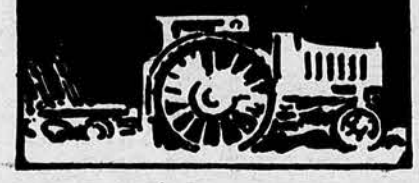

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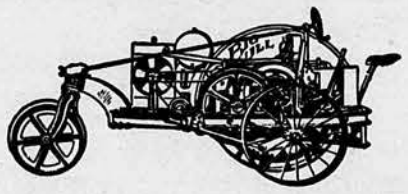

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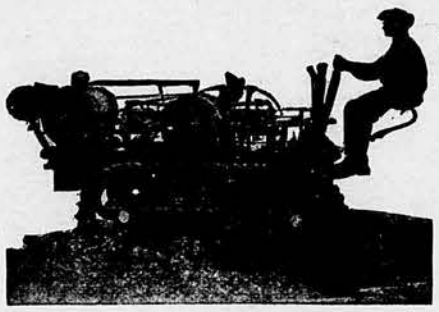

THE BULLOCK and COMMONWEALTH TRACTORS

Just a Little More Than The Rest

We want to greet you personally while here.

Make your headquarters with us.

STUBBINS & JACKSON

KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE ADVERTISERS ON THIS PAGE WANT TO MEET YOU, AND WANT YOU TO MAKE THEIR PLACES OF BUSINESS YOUR HEADQUARTERS

PEOPLE who go to Kansas City for the automobile show and the tractor show, both of which are to be held the week beginning February 7, are assured an exhibition of autos and tractors that has never been exceeded. This is the fourteenth annual auto show and it is becoming a fixed habit for owners of cars as well as prospective owners, in the territory tributary to Kansas City, to go to this show, just as children go to the circus every time one comes to town.

This is really the event of the year for the automobile enthusiast and thousands will gather to see the new models.

The tractor show will attract many who would not have come simply to see the new models of cars. Tractors have not progressed quite as far in their development as have autos, and for this reason much interest is taken in the various outfits on the market. This Kansas City show is the first attempt that has ever been made to assemble tractors in a show room as automobiles have been gathered for a good many years.

While there are many types of tractors, the general tendency is toward a standardization of the essential features, just as automobiles have become standardized. Those who attend this show can familiarize themselves with the different devices used to apply the power, observe how they are protected from dirt and dust, how the proper lubrication of moving parts is insured, and give consideration to many points that will come to the mind of the man who is looking upon the tractor as a source of farm power. At field demonstrations attempts have always been made to show the inside workings of tractors, but there has not been sufficient time because they were there to show what they could do in the field. At the Kansas City show it will be possible to go into the details of mechanism in a way that is impossible in the field demonstration. If, after learning all he can of the outfit at close range, he wishes to see it work, he can reserve his selection until he has opportunity to witness a field demonstration.

Those who expect to succeed with tractors as a source of farm power, must know a great deal more about them than merely how to start and stop the engine and manage the steering wheel. The traction farmer must be an engineer. Many a failure has been made with good outfits, because the men using them lacked the necessary technical ability to handle them properly.

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MORE THAN A TRACTOR

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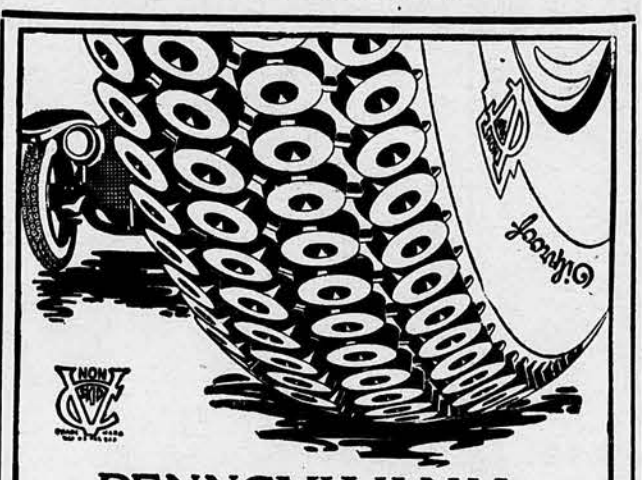

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Kansas City's Greatest Department Store

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KANSAS FARMER

The Standard Farm Paper of Kansas

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MORE MONEY FROM POULTRY.

Poultry production is essentially an industry of the general farm. According to the Federal Department of Agriculture, 77 per cent of the meat consumed on farms is home-killed, and of this meat 25 per cent is poultry. In total amount, the hog only exceeds the hen in supplying meat for the farm family. It would be interesting to know how the hen stands as a source of fresh meat supply on the farm, for much of the pork is used in the cured form.

Great quantities of poultry products are consumed by the country as a whole, the annual value amounting to a billion dollars. While we hear and read much about the special poultry farms, fully 98 per cent of the total production comes from the general farms, says a government observer, and a well known poultryman of Boston, which is in a part of the country where the special poultryman succeeds, says that he believes fully 90 per cent of all poultry products sold in the United States, come from farms where poultry is kept on a small scale as a side line to general farming.

In Kansas, the statistics of the State Board of Agriculture show that last year almost twelve million dollars' worth of poultry products were sold in the state. This is an average income of about $60 for each farm in the state. While this may seem small, it is almost clear profit since much of the feed consumed would have otherwise been wasted.

The income from poultry could be greatly increased and without the expenditure of much extra effort. Those who attempt to develop specialty poultry farms are usually skilled in poultry culture. This class of poultrymen receive a great deal of publicity, but more of them fail financially than succeed. In spite of all their skill and special ability, the farm where poultry is kept more as a matter of custom — and in many cases simply tolerated—continues to supply the bulk of the poultry products of the country. There are so many natural advantages on the farm that poultry is a profitable side line in spite of poor housing and the fact that the women and children, who do most of the poultry work on Kansas farms, are compelled to resort to all sorts of makeshifts in raising the chickens.

A big opportunity is open to the farmers of Kansas in further developing the poultry business as a side line. There is always plenty of room on farms, feed is cheap, and much that the fowls consume would otherwise be wasted. With a very little improvement in methods and equipment, the annual income could be materially increased. On a quarter-section farm 300 hens could be handled, and there is no reason why a flock of hens of this size should not return in one year a profit of $300 above the cost of their feed. This would be quite an increase over the present average of $60 a farm, but it is by no means impossible. To bring this about, the poultry business should be given more serious consideration. The poultry should be properly cared for—not just kept, as is too frequently the case. A great deal more attention should be paid to the breeding. The average hen produces about sixty eggs a year, but hens have produced over 200 eggs in a year. It is evident that egg production can be increased by breeding, just as the capacity of dairy cows can be increased by proper breeding methods. Eggs are the primary poultry product and the increasing of egg production in farm flocks would mean increased profits.

In the development and improvement of stock lies the opportunity for poultry breeders. It is being demonstrated that the ability to transmit high egg production in the farm flock. There will be a big demand for such males as the above facts become more generally known. The breeder who would be in a position to supply this demand, must trap-nest his hens and pedigree the hatches, for in no other way can he sell males known to come from high-producing hens. Farmers generally cannot follow such methods. They must look to the breeder who makes it his business to develop stock that will increase production. This is an opportunity for the poultry specialist where he can expect to make good. He cannot compete with the farm in simply producing market poultry, but he can supply the general farm with breeding stock of known producing ability and at prices high enough to make a reasonable profit.

In Missouri, where the conditions are no more favorable for the production of poultry than in Kansas, the value of poultry and eggs sold last year was thirty million dollars. There is no reason why the income from poultry in Kansas should not be doubled.

MUST HAVE FACTORIES.

Agriculture is the fundamental industry, but without a co-ordinate industrial development, no country, however rich agriculturally, can progress beyond a certain point. This thought has been publicly expressed on several different occasions during the past year by President H. J. Waters of the Kansas Agricultural College, and as more thought is being given to the problem of distribution of products, it is becoming more apparent that the agricultural interests demand the creation of markets nearer home. One of the great economic losses of the present time is that incident to the needless shipping of so many products back and forth from one end of the country to the other. The development of manufacturing industries near the source of raw material will stop much of this needless and expensive movement of farm products. It will bring in a consuming population that will create a demand for many products that can only be produced and sold profitably where the market is near at hand. Fruits and vegetables will be more largely grown when such home consumptive demand exists. It will lead to diversity in farming and this tends to bring about greater permanence in farming methods. One of the big needs in Kansas is an industrial development commensurate with the possibilities of the state as a producer of raw materials and such food products as factory workers must have.

RENO COUNTY WANTS BUREAU.

The leading farmers of Reno County are becoming interested in the organization of a farm bureau. The county high school at Nickerson is doing active agricultural work and its influence is being directed toward the organization of this farm bureau. This voluntary association of farmers can act as a central agency or clearing house for the various agricultural interests of the county, and the agent which they hope to secure will become the servant of the members in disseminating valuable information and in directing such work as demands united action.

Reno is one of the leading agricultural counties of the state, and a farm bureau with a good agent will be of great value in further developing their agricultural resources. It will require quick action, however, to secure any of the Smith-Lever appropriation for this year.

VALUE OF PAINT.

Few people realize the deterioration that takes place in buildings left unpainted. Wood is a material that must be protected from the elements. Unless this is done there is bound to be serious loss. Prof. H. H. King of the chemistry department at the agricultural college, made the statement recently that the lack of paint causes a greater annual loss in our state than does fire. It is, of course, more difficult to determine losses due to failure to keep buildings properly painted than it is to figure fire losses, but there is no questioning the fact that buildings deterioriate rapidly when not kept properly painted. Too many think of paint only as a decorative feature. This is an important part of its function, but from the standpoint of stopping one of the farm leaks, painting should be looked upon as being important and necessary.

The experiment station now is engaged in studying paint formulas. This is a work of considerable importance, as all paints are not suited to our Kansas climate. Formulas for 192 different combinations of pigments and oils are being studied. These materials vary in price so that the results may have some bearing on the cost of the most suitable paint. Linseed oil is the old standby, but other less expensive oils are being studied, such as that made from the sunflower seed, corn oil, cottonseed oil, and oil from soy beans, and others. The paints made from all these different combinations are being given careful tests as to durability by being applied to panels of wood. This is a kind of work that requires considerable time to secure results, but it is of interest since the use of paint as a preservative is so general.

PACKERS AND STOCK PRICES.

The American National Live Stock Association recently in session at El Paso, Texas, passed a resolution demanding the enactment of state and federal laws to break up the monopoly they claim is being maintained by the big packing interests of the country. Complaints against the packers have been frequently made. The fact that five big concerns control the stock yards through ownership of stock issued by the stock yards companies, does not look good to the man selling in these markets. It does not seem right in principle that all the facilities for handling stock while it is being offered for sale should be owned or controlled by the people who buy it. These five big concerns buy approximately 75 per cent of all the beef cattle that come to the western markets, 85 per cent of the hogs, and 85 per cent of the sheep.

The feeders of cattle who are now suffering heavy losses because they are having to sell their finished cattle for $1.50 a hundred less than they were bringing a few months ago, naturally feel bitter toward the packers and especially so since the consumptive demand for meat is larger than it was a year ago. From their annual statements it would not appear that the packers are making exorbitant profits, but these interests are so big and so powerful that the producers have just cause to be suspicious.

In this issue we give extracts from the statements made by Edward L. Burke to the Office of Markets of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, during the marketing conference held in Chicago last fall. Mr. Burke was representing the marketing committee of the National Live Stock Association, and the evidence his committee has accumulated is the basis for the resolution just passed at the annual convention of this association in El Paso.

TRACTOR SHOW IN TENT.

The Kansas City Tractor Show to be held February 7-12, will be located most conveniently, and while it will be necessary to house it in a tent, every precaution is being taken to make this tent comfortable. Many conveniences for the comfort of the visitors will be provided.

There has been such rapid development in tractors in recent years that many will welcome this chance to make a close study of the different devices and mechanisms of the seventy-five or hundred tractors that will be shown. Of course, no traction work can be done, but the engines will be in operation, and a special ruling has been made that gas can be used in demonstrating the operation of these engines which will do away with the noxious odors incident to operating engines with gasoline or oil. This is the first time a show of this kind rivaling in its size and attractiveness any automobile show, has ever been held. The officials in charge are promising something unusual and out of the ordinary in the way of decorations.

The Threshermen's Club of Wichita announces that the fourteenth annual convention of the threshermen of Oklahoma, Kansas, and Texas, will be held in the Wichita forum February 24, 25, and 26. Threshing machine, steam engine, good roads machinery, and accessory companies will exhibit their latest models of machinery and attachments. In addition there will be an exhibit of gas and oil tractors. The manufacturers and their representatives in Wichita expect to make this the largest and most complete display of farm power machinery ever exhibited in the Southwest.

KANSAS NOT SO SLOW.

Apparently our solons in congress are not aware of the fact that Kansas is the premier alfalfa state in the Union, and that we won the grand prize at the Panama-Pacific Exposition on sorghums, which included Sudan grass, feterita, milo, kafir, cane, and others. This Kanhas sorghum exhibit was an outstanding feature of this great exposition, but with this record in alfalfa growing and in the production of the sorghums, here is what recently appearel in a Kansas newspaper under a Washington date line:

"Congressman D. R. Anthony, Jr., has secured from the Department of Agriculture for experimental purposes, an allotment of Sudan grass seed, feterita seed, milo seed, and Kansas-grown alfalfa seed. The Department is especially anxious to get these sorghums started in the Middle West, as it is believed they will prove to be valuable forage crops, and is desirous that the seed shall go to those farmers who would be glad to make the test according to directions and at the end of the growing season report the results to the Department."

We wonder how long the farmer who pays for this free-seed graft will permit this sort of grandstanding. The Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the experiment stations, has done a great deal of valuable work in the introduction of new crops, but there is no necessity for going through members of congress. Bills to abolish free distribution of seeds by members of congress have been coming up session after session, but the members hang on to this petty graft as though their whole political careers depended on being able to send to their constituents a few free seeds each year with a letter telling of their personal interest in the recipient of this favor.

CORNER IN SISAL.

Sisal is the material used in the manufacture of binding twine. The bulk of it is produced in Yucatan. The federal trades commission was recently asked to investigate a rumor that a group of Eastern and Southern bankers were endeavoring to "corner" this product with a view of raising the price to the consumer. It is charged that twelve banks have control of the sisal supply. If such thing is being attempted it demands investigation, and farmers should not be slow to urge that their representatives in congress go to the bottom of this matter. A resolution has been introduced in congress by Senator McCumber of North Dakota, directing the Department of Justice to begin an investigation with a view to the prosecution of the men in this deal.

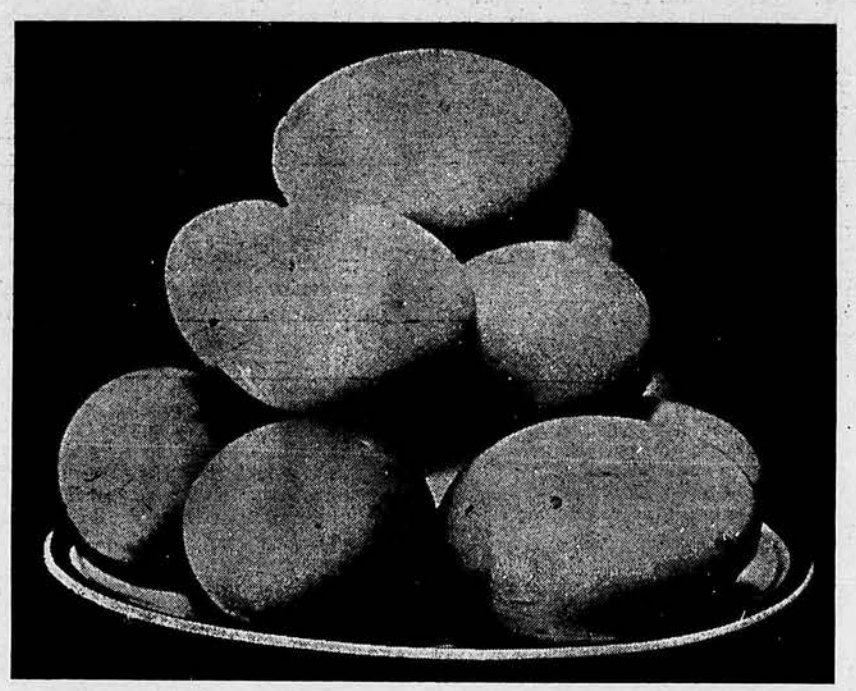
It takes fifteen to twenty million pounds of twine a year to handle the Kansas crops. An advance of even a cent a pound would mean the adding of a burden of from 150 to 200 thousand dollars to the Kansas farmers' harvesting bill. If this combination has been formed simply to raise the prise arbitrarily, this added toll will simply go to fatten this trust.

Every farmers' organization should wake up and bring pressure to bear on congress. Plenty of information has been furnished but nothing has been done. Letters from the home folks help wonderfully in keeping congressmen from forgetting measures that are of importance to their constituents.

An egg is composed of 65.7 per cent water, 11.4 per cent protein, 12.2 per cent ash and 8.9 per cent fat. The composition of an egg is the same in California, Texas and New York. The hen cannot adulterate her product. She cannot change the composition of her product and she cannot make something out of nothing. Before she can lay an egg she must have the proper amounts of the various ingredients of an egg. If she has not enough of the right kinds of food to make an egg, she waits until she gets it before laying. If your hens are not laying, make up your mind that they are waiting for something you forgot to provide.

EGGS ON QUALITY BASIS

Bad Eggs Cause Losses of Millions of Dollars Each Year



THESE EGGS ARE "FIRSTS."—THEY BRING THE TOP PRICE.—WEIGHT OF DOZEN, 24⅞ OUNCES

"SECONDS" ARE WORTH 25 PER CENT LESS THAN "FIRSTS."—WEIGHT OF DOZEN, 18 OUNCES

"DIRTIES" ARE UNDESIRABLE AT ANY PRICE.—DEALER ACCEPTS THESE TO HOLD TRADE OF THE PRODUCER

By W. A. LIPPINCOTT, K. S. A. C.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is an address given during Farmers' Week in Missouri. However, the facts herein stated relative to egg-buying, fit Kansas conditions as well as those prevailing in the neighboring state.

THERE is hardly a trading point in the state of Missouri where eggs cannot be disposed of any day in the year, for cash or trade, at a quoted price. These quotations are usually offered on one of three bases, called respectively "case count," "loss off," and "graded."

By "case count" is meant that all eggs, whatever their quality or condition, will be received at the price quoted and no questions asked. These eggs may be good or bad. Anything that has a shell on it is bought. Until recently, this basis for quotation has been the rule in Missouri, Kansas, and other states. When selling on the case-count basis, there is no incentive to produce good eggs because poor ones, which can be produced with less trouble, will bring just as much money. The farmer, or farmer's wife, who has formed the habit of doing all things well, and who takes only those eggs to market which are of good size, clean, and fresh, gets no more money for them than does the shiftless neighbor for eggs that are small, dirty, and of uncertain quality. This is unfair to the careful producer.

In case-count buying the price quoted is fixed by guess. But all eggs that are moved as staples are ultimately sold on the basis of their real value. This means that sooner or later, somewhere along the line from the first buyer to the ultimate consumer, these eggs are graded. The thing to be determined is where they should be graded so that the farmer—who is the producer—will obtain the most benefit. Of course, the local dealer who is buying eggs on a case-count basis, must make a living. He must make a profit on the eggs he buys. In order to be sure that he will do this on the case-count basis, he must guess at the number of bad eggs and the number of good eggs he is likely to get, and fix his price accordingly. Being human, he is much more likely to guess on the safe side, and fix a price that will react in his own favor rather than in the farmer's.

CASE-COUNT PRICES MERE GUESS.

The point of the whole matter in case-count buying is that the quotation is not fixed on the actual value of the eggs, but is fixed on an uncertainty, and in order to play safe, the dealer has to put that price low enough to insure a profit. He is simply guessing, and is not likely to guess in the farmer's favor. The following incident illustrates the point: A dealer was paying fourteen cents a dozen for eggs, and was taking everything that was brought in, without reference to quality. On June 1 he began quoting on a basis of two grades, which he called "firsts" and "seconds." He paid 15½ cents for the firsts, this grade including eggs of good size, clean, uncracked, and newly laid. He paid 12½ cents for the seconds, which were small, dirty, shrunken, or cracked. Rotten eggs were discarded and not paid for at all. On the first day's business on this new basis, his eggs cost him a little over four dollars more than they would have cost him if they had been purchased on the old case-count basis, at an average price of 14 cents. This man had been guessing in his own favor at the rate of about four dollars on Saturday's business.

HOLDING EGGS LOWERS QUALITY.

The case-count basis also leads to the holding of eggs. In the fall when prices may be usually counted upon to rise, the farmer, the merchant, and in fact everyone who handles eggs, hopes for a rise in price and an increased profit. The result is that the price to the consumer is forced up in order to cover the accumulating losses, and yet the eggs he receives are poor. This has a very depressing influence on the egg industry as a whole, because poor products mean small consumption. Comparatively few city people know what a delicacy a really fresh egg is. There are many weeks during the year when the storage product is actually superior to the so-called fresh produce which has never been under refrigeration. At no time of the year is this more true than in the fall.

PRESENT SYSTEM SUITS GROCERS.

It must be said that the case-count system of purchasing eggs fits very nicely into the merchant's business, for a large per cent of those who buy directly from the farmers are grocers or general merchants. Eggs are a side issue with them, and in fact are not infrequently used as a bait for trade. It is not at all unusual to find grocers who are paying a higher price for eggs than the general market quotation warrants, and who are actually accepting a loss of one or more cents a dozen in order to attract trade. Of course, these dealers are not in business for their health, and any loss from handling the eggs must be made up on the coffee, calico, and other goods they sell, though the farmer does not often stop to consider this feature of the case. The grocer, under such circumstances, does not want to have any argument over the quality of the eggs brought in, and is glad to accept them without question.

The bulk of the eggs received by the grocer come in on Saturday, and this is his busiest day. If he purchased these eggs on other than a case-count basis, they would have to be candled. This involves delay in making returns on the eggs, which is unsatisfactory to the trader, or the necessity of some clerk in the store giving his whole time to the candling of eggs on the very busiest day of the week. General stores in small towns frequently take in as high as forty or fifty cases of eggs on Saturday. For the ordinary candler, twenty cases is a good day's work, if the work is well done, though experts frequently run above thirty cases a day.

Except from the standpoint of the merchant, the case-count basis of offering quotations is the poorest that we have. It offers no incentive for better products, it puts a premium on shiftlessness and carelessness on the part of the producer, it tends to depress the trade generally by limiting the consumption, and accommodates no one beyond the storekeeper.

LOSS-OFF BASIS HAS DISADVANTAGES.

Largely because of the pure food laws that have found their way onto the statute books of most states in the Middle West, a new basis of quotation has come into somewhat general—though by no means universal—use. It is known as the "loss-off" basis, which means that those eggs which are actually unfit for food, are discarded. This is good as far as it goes. It puts a certain check on the farmer who has been disposing of rotten eggs for a consideration. Under the laws as administered in most states, a farmer who disposes of eggs for food purposes, which are unfit for food, is liable to arrest and punishment in the form of a fine, imprisonment, or both. The difficulty with these laws, however, is that it is impossible with any police power at the command of the pure food departments or the state boards of health to enforce them fully. Ways of getting around the law can be found where dealer and farmer co-operate. Nevertheless, the loss-off basis is gaining ground, and in course of time will doubtless have quite general acceptance. While this method has the advantage of partially prohibiting the sale of spoiled eggs, it has the disadvantage of giving dishonest dealers an opportunity to impose upon the farmer. Not infrequently the returns are given on eggs that have never been candled. The dealer simply states arbitrarily that so many eggs out of a given lot are unfit for food. It is not the general practice to return the spoiled eggs, and the farmer has no means of knowing whether or not the eggs that are reported as bad were really discarded. Whether the dealer is honest or dishonest, this method when first used is sure to lead to suspicion and distrust on the part of the farmer. Wherever practiced, the dealers should as a matter of self-protection make a practice of returning to the farmer all eggs that are discarded. Where this is universally practiced, the farmer may question whether the eggs are usuable or not, but he cannot well accuse him of stealing them.

GRADED BASIS RAISES PRICE TO PRODUCER.

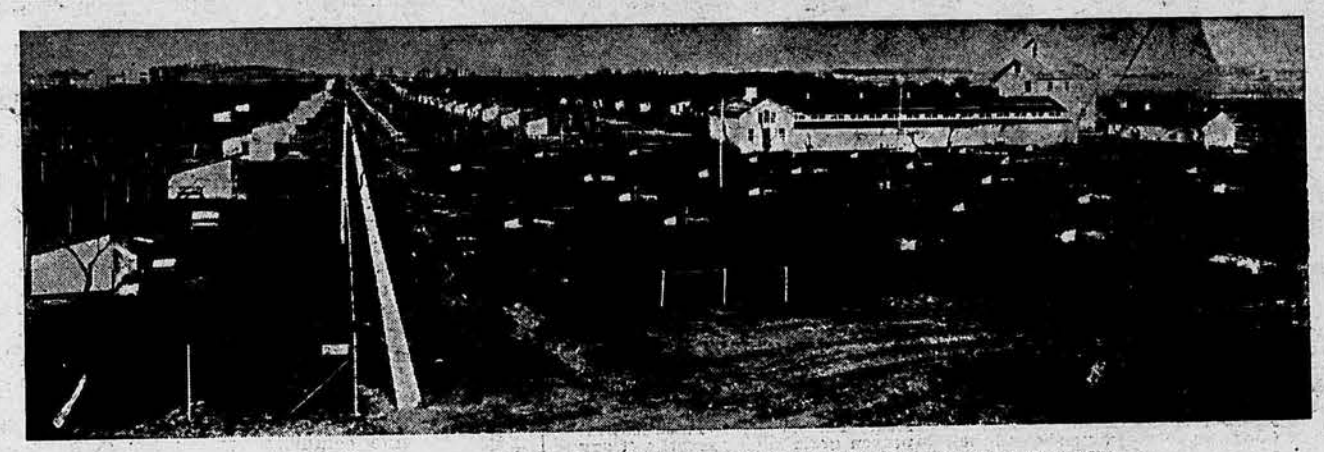
In a few places throughout the Western States, the "graded" basis has come into use. By "graded" is meant that eggs are paid for according to quality. Eggs vary in value just as much as does coffee, calico, or cigars. The farmer buys most of his goods on a graded basis, but sells most of his products—as he does his eggs—on a flat-price or average-price basis. The farmer who smokes pays five or ten cents for a cigar, according to its quality. The coffee, calico, and canned goods come in different grades at different prices, and the goods that go away from the farm should go on the same basis.

Education will do something toward improving the quality of poultry products in general, and of eggs in particular, but the amount of good it can do is very small where case-count or loss-off quotations are given, as compared with what may be done if quotations are given on the graded or quality basis. It is only when this basis is used that there is a

[Continued on Page Sixteen.]

SUCCESS WITH POULTRY

Some Kansas Poultrymen Tell About Methods and Results



VIEW OF GROUNDS AT MISSOURI STATE POULTRY EXPERIMENT STATION, MOUNTAIN GROVE.—NATIONAL EGG-LAYING CONTESTS ARE BEING CONDUCTED HERE.—THE FIFTH NOW UNDER WAY

BREEDING chickens so they will conform to the American Standard of Perfection, and breeding pure bred chickens for utility purposes, are entirely different problems. To breed pure bred chickens, all that is necessary is to get good, pure stock to start with, and keep them pure by preventing their mixing with other varieties. To breed to standard requirements, one must not only use good judgment in selecting the breeding stock, but must make a deep study of the variety he has chosen and also have a thorough knowledge of what the standard requirements are for that particular variety. The one who does this is more of a fancier and exhibitor, than general breeder of pure bred poultry. The average farmer cannot take the time necessary to do much as a fancier. He is primarily interested in poultry from a utility standpoint. Because he cannot be a fancier is no reason, however, for his not using the best pure bred stock.

To get a start in good pure bred poultry, the best plan is to get eggs for hatching from some reliable breeder. I give this as my judgment after twenty-five years of experience. In buying stock of a breeder, you may get good ones by paying a good price, but a breeder hates to let a bird go that he knows to be a good one, without receiving a good price for it. If one is hunting a bargain, expecting to get good stock at a low price, he should not send to a pure bred poultry breeder to get it. In buying eggs for hatching, from a good breeder, one is buying chances, and he will probably get better stock than he had expected. If the hatch is disappointing he can try again as the expense is not very great.

After getting a start with good stock, the watchword is "cull." Cull each year, getting rid of all the birds with long beaks, those with too short backs, knock knees, pale eyes and spindle legs, and the droopy, stupid ones. By persisting in this policy a flock can be built up that will be strong and vigorous.

I am a life member of the American Poultry Association and my work is judging and breeding birds to the standard requirements, but I would rather have a flock strong and vigorous and bred for utility, than to have them perfect in standard requirements but lacking in vitality and utility. We are demanding results in this strenuous age. We want 200-egg hens; we want 2-pound broilers at eight weeks of age, and we want the roasters to tip the scales at four pounds when they are four months old. These are of more importance than that every feather should be just so, and every curve and outline conform to the standard.

How about it, Brother Fancier? Shall 10,000 breeders struggle along, trying to compete with 100 fanciers who make a business of selling fancy stock and eggs, or shall we drop the fancy and simply breed pure bred, utility stock?—W. A. LAMB, Riley County.

Shipping Eggs for Hatching.

A new ruling issued by the postoffice department last fall, will make necessary some changes in our methods of shipping eggs by parcel post. Baskets under twenty pounds in weight, will no longer be accepted as mailable, and as small baskets in which the eggs are packed with excelsior, have been the favorite carriers of those who ship eggs, it will follow that such shippers will have to either use the patent corrugated paper carriers or ship by express. I have never liked the parcel post for shipping eggs. It is some cheaper than express, but I have had many more eggs broken in parcel post shipments than I have ever had broken in express shipments. On seeing the great amount of business that has been slipping away from them since the parcel post came into general use, the express companies have given their employes strict orders to handle shipments of hatching eggs with the greatest of care. They have also reduced the express rates almost one-half.

The corrugated paper containers for eggs, such as the department authorizes for egg shipments, are to be put into the mail sacks. Any one who has watched the handling of mail sacks from train to mail trucks and onto the bus in the country town, will not wonder that eggs for hatching do not always hatch. They may not be broken and still be so injured that they will not hatch. The packing may have prevented the shell being broken, but the jars and jolts they have received have broken the fragile wrapping of the yolk, and this destroys the vitality of the eggs for hatching purposes.

This ruling will specially affect the shipping of duck and turkey eggs. There are no patent carrier companies that I know of, making receptacles large enough for these eggs. They can be secured by special order, perhaps, but the price would be prohibitive.

Poultry breeders who wish to ship eggs by parcel post, should get together and see if they cannot have this ruling in regard to basket shipments, rescinded. People who live long distances from express offices, are almost compelled to ship by parcel post. My experience in shipping eggs, leads me to believe that forcing egg shippers to use the patent carriers will be a real black eye to the selling of eggs for hatching purposes.—MRS. CLYDE H. MEYERS, Woodson County.

Buying Subject to Inspection.

In buying poultry for breeding purposes, it is impracticable for the buyer to make a trip to inspect his prospective purchase. He must depend on the advertised description and what may be written to him by the breeder. I like to buy stock subject to inspection at the express office, paying the express one way, and if it does not suit, send it back. I sell stock this way also. This makes the transaction very satisfactory.

If the seller has good stock, he will risk satisfying you and be willing to pay the return charges rather than have you keep stock you do not like. The buyer, likewise, feels more free in ordering this way, as he can by paying the express one way, return an individual if on inspection he finds it cannot be used in his breeding pens to advantage. In doing business this way, the full purchase price should always be sent. The paper that publishes the advertisement can always find the advertiser and reliable papers will see to it that he carries out his part of the agreement. The purchaser runs very little chance of losing money if he buys according to this system.

I believe if this method of buying and selling were more generally followed, it would bring buyer and seller closer together and would prevent many difficulties and misunderstandings that are brought about by careless or ignorant buyers and sellers. I regret that this method cannot be applied to the buying and selling of eggs for hatching purposes, as well as to stock.—C. D. MCILREE, Ellsworth County.

Local Shows Encourage Poultry Industry

H. C. Short of Leavenworth County, believes that the local poultry organization, with its show where honest, competent judges pass on the entries, is a strong factor in drawing new recruits into the pure bred poultry business. He says:

"Many years ago a few Leavenworth County chicken fanciers and beginners engaged the late C. H. Rhodes of Topeka, to score a few birds of the different varieties. His coming started us on the right road to success as winners of blue ribbons. A poultry organization was formed and ever since we have been holding successful shows.

"I started in the fancy poultry business by buying eggs, thinking I would get better results and for less money, than by purchasing stock. After trying this method for a few years I became dissatisfied with the results and made a fresh start by buying some stock at reasonable prices from advertisers in poultry papers, and even then was not satisfied with the results. I continued my study of the business, keeping well informed as to the owners of the best stock, and made a number of purchases, and for the past several years have had much success in showing my stock.

"I have room for only a limited number—approximately 100 Leghorns. I found that I could not accommodate more than about 60 of the larger breeds for about the same cost in feed, and therefore chose the Single Comb Brown Leghorns.

"I would advise the beginner who would succeed in the show room, to buy a "Standard of Perfection" and never be without the latest edition of this book. He should study it most carefully so as to be thoroughly informed as to the standard requirement for his chosen breed. He should not be afraid to ask the judge for information. He will gladly assist the beginner in every way possible. He should also subscribe for papers giving up-to-date poultry information."

Success Requires Constant Work.

H. W. Palmer of Shawnee County, has found that there is no royal road to success in raising poultry. It takes constant work, combined with good judgment, and a regular system of feeding. The Black Langshan is the breed of his choice. He says:

"Twenty-three years ago I bought a sitting of Black Langshan eggs and raised thirteen of the chicks. The next winter I sent some of these to the McPherson show where they were judged by C. H. Rhodes. The scores were from 90 to 92½. I studied these cards and found that they were all too long in the back. I therefore sent to a well known breeder an order for a good cockerel that should be short in the back, and good in other points. This cockerel cost $3.50, which was considered a big price at that time. My neighbors thought I had more money than brains. The next year my scores were up to 95½. I can learn more about breeding in one year by score card judging, than I can learn in five years of comparison judging.

"I find it is no trouble to raise good, healthy chicks if the breeding stock is kept healthy. Many will say they had poor luck, where nine times out of ten it was poor management and not luck at all. I try to hatch my chicks early. By so doing I am breeding from the early layers, and by keeping this up each year it will mean more winter eggs.

"I hatch and raise my chicks with hens. The most important point is to keep them absolutely free from lice. I treat the hens three times during incubation, with some good insect powder. When the chicks are hatched I give them a good, roomy coop—usually made from a dry goods box covered with roofing material. Underneath I place a smooth floor and raise it from the ground by a piece of two-by-four. This detachable floor can be easily cleaned. I keep it well littered with dry straw or chaff from the mangers and never let the coop get foul. For ventilation, and to keep out rats and other pests, I provide a door of one-inch mesh wire. When the chickens are old enough to leave the hen, I move them to 10 x 10 brooder houses. These will hold 100 chicks until they can be moved to the main hen house.

"If I were starting in a new breed with the experience I now have, I most assuredly would not begin by purchasing a fifty-cent sitting of eggs. I would get the best, or, if able to start with stock, would put my money into two or three good ones rather than buy a large number of inferior individuals."

Some Turkey-Raising Points.

Mrs. Meyers, a successful turkey breeder of Woodson County, gives some steps to success in turkey culture, as follows:

"Raise only pure bred turkeys, thus getting the most from your time and labor.

"Advertise your breeding stock in your farm paper. Remember, farmers, only keep turkeys.

"Allow only one male to run with your flock at a time, if you would get fertile eggs. An ideal mating is an adult tom with pullets or a young tom with adult hens.

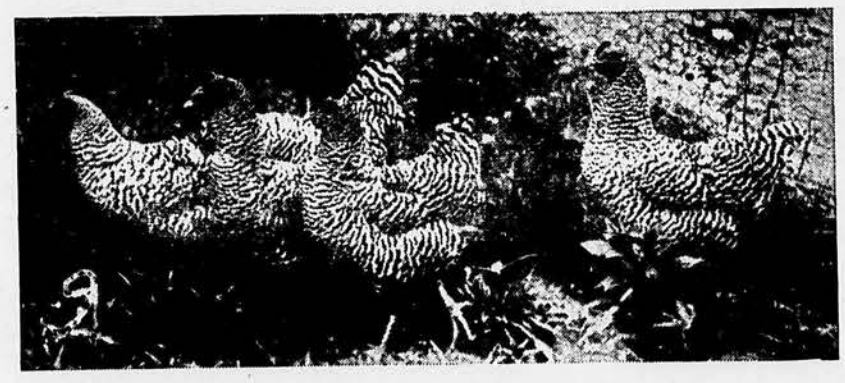
"Pullets will lay more eggs than will hens, and be off duty less on account of broodiness.

"Do not try to hatch valuable turkey eggs in an incubator. A gentle hen will make a better job of it.

"If possible, give the poults to a turkey mother. If you must use a hen, put her off in an orchard away from the other poultry, and keep her there.

"If young turkeys droop, look for lice along the wing quills and back. Use insect powder freely, for lice are fatal to young turkeys.

"Do not over-feed the young poults. Keep them a little hungry. All they can clean up in two minutes, fed three times daily, is sufficient for the first ten days. Hard-boiled egg and cornbread is good feed for this period. After they are two weeks old, let them hustle for most of their living."



PEN OF BARRED ROCKS THAT WON IN MISSOURI EGG-LAYING CONTEST.—RECORD, 1,050 EGGS IN ONE YEAR

NOW—A Combination Plowing and Threshing Outfit—Any Size You Want

If you want a small plow outfit for your own use and a small thresher to do your own threshing and that of a few neighbors, here is the outfit for you. Or if you want a medium or large size outfit, here it is also.

There are five sizes of Avery Combination Plowing and Threshing Outfits, from a small 8-16 H. P. Tractor, 3 bottom Plow and 19x30 inch Thresher up to a large 40-80 H. P. Tractor, 10 bottom Plow and 42x70 inch Thresher.

There's a size Avery Plow Outfit for any size farm and a size Avery Thresher for any size run.

Avery Design Proved Successful by Years of Tests

Avery Tractors deliver strong traction power for plowing and steady belt power for threshing. Special heavy-duty, low-speed motors; extra large crankshafts; renewable inner cylinder walls; two speed gears with double drive to both rear wheels.

Avery Plows are the original patented "Self-Lift." Avery Plow Outfits have proved so successful that there are more acres plowed by Avery Tractors and Plows than by any other make.

Avery Threshers have made the best proven grain saving records of any make. The average saving in 27 tests was 99 9-10 per cent.

All Built by One Company

with a large factory and many branch houses which insure prompt and permanent service. Get all the facts about Power Farming and Threshing with an Avery Outfit. Write now for new 1916 Avery catalog. Address

See All 6 Sizes Avery Tractors at Kansas City Tractor Show Feb. 7th to 12th

Avery Company, 1422 Iowa St., Peoria, Ill.
Ask for address of nearest Branch House or Jobber

AVERY

"One Man Outfits" 6 Sizes Fit Any Size Farm

CORN, ALFALFA AND LIVE STOCK

THE PROFIT-PRODUCING COMBINATION.

Do you want a nicely improved quarter section, highly productive, two miles from Marysville, the county seat of the banner corn county in Kansas? A bargain for someone at $16,000, with favorable terms. For particulars address

X. Care, Kansas Farmer

WHAT ARE YOU WORTH TODAY ?

Take a conservative inventory of your present estate, including the farm, live stock, buildings, implements, etc. What are they all worth? From this deduct what you owe.

If You Should Die Today

What could your family realize on the above property? Could they go ahead and carry out your plans?

YOU CAN DOUBLE YOUR ESTATE WITHOUT SPENDING A DOLLAR

Life Insurance today is simply a banking proposition. Our Company will act as your banker, will guarantee to pay whatever amount you authorize us to pay to your family; will guarantee to return every dollar you deposit with us if you live.

LOOK THE INEVITABLE SQUARE IN THE FACE

Last year Old Line Life Insurance Companies paid out more than $20,000,000.00 to the beneficiaries of men who had made only one payment on their insurance.

IN NO OTHER BUSINESS ARE DELAYS SO DANGEROUS

PLAY SAFE Fill out the attached coupon and I will send you at once full information on our new guaranteed policy. Every dollar you deposit belongs to you. You will not be obligated in any way by asking for this information.

J. E. SPALDING,
State Manager Central Life Assurance Society,
Topeka, Kansas.

DEAR SIR.—Without obligating myself, I would like to have particulars regarding your guaranteed policy.

My nearest age is.....years.

Signed .....R. F. D. .....

Post Office .....

State .....

TEST SEED CORN

TESTING seed corn for germination—always a profitable farm practice—is an absolute necessity this year in many sections. In a number of districts the last corn crop from which seed for the coming planting will be taken was late in maturing or so moist when harvested as to call for special precautions. A high moisture content makes seed corn particularly susceptible to damage from freezing or heating. Farmers in the sections where corn failed to ripen normally who do not test their seed early enough to be able to replace their own bad seed with good seed secured from other sources will be taking an unnecessary risk. It is also especially important for holders of seed in such districts to take unusual care during the remainder of the winter to protect it from freezing.

While complete testing for germination should take place shortly before the seed is planted, the specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture believe that it will be simple forehandedness for farmers who have any reason to be doubtful about the viability of their seed to make a preliminary germinating test with a few typical ears taken at random from the rack. If these preliminary tests show that the seed is good, the owner then can continue his precautions to guard it from weather damage. If, however, this test with a few ears indicates that the seed is of low vitality, the farmer should at once make further tests to satisfy himself as to whether his seed corn generally is good or bad.

If a farmer finds his seed is bad, he should take steps at once to meet the difficulty. The purchase of seed should not be delayed till spring, especially when so much corn in various sections has been damaged. The farmer should secure his seed from well known sources, buy it upon a germinating guaranty basis, and get his seed or typical samples early enough to make his own germinating tests. It is probable this year that many farmers who have not followed the wise practice of selecting enough special seed from good crops to last them in an emergency for two or three years will have to buy seed. In buying seed, farmers should try to secure corn of varieties known to prosper in their section. The safest seed would be that carefully selected from good corn grown in the immediate neighborhood, but at any rate effort should be made to obtain seed grown in districts where climate, soil and farming conditions in general are similar to those at home.

If the farmer happens to have a stock of seed left over from the 1914 crop and doubts the seed saved from his 1915 crop, he would do well to test the older seed also and then use whichever shows the greater vitality. Seed corn if properly cared for will retain its vitality for several years. Many farmers knowing this always select an extra amount of seed from any unusually good harvest.

The following method of testing seed corn is taken from Farmers' Bulletin 704: The corn is placed on drying racks made by driving wire finishing nails about 4 inches apart on four sides of a stick. A number is placed over the nail and the butts of the ears are put on the nails. If wire fencing or other seed racks are used, the ears can be numbered in other ways.

In single ear testing, two kernels from opposite sides of the ear on the top, two from the middle, and two from the butt are put in numbered squares or portions of germinating boxes or other testers. The kernels are kept moist at a room temperature not above 90° F. nor below 50° F. After six or seven days the seed should begin to sprout. Only those ears from which all the kernels give strong sprouts should be reserved for planting.

Under ordinary circumstances, it may not be absolutely necessary to test every individual ear. If a large number of typical ears show germinating tests as high as 97 per cent, the seed in general may be considered good. Under the unusual conditions prevailing this year, especially in neighborhoods where the corn did not mature normally, it should well repay a corn grower to test every ear that he intends to use for seed. If he has any reason to doubt the quality of his individual stock, the ear-by-ear testing is simply a form of labor and crop insurance.

Before testing germination, the farmer should examine each ear and throw out all the ears which do not look right or which have several withered or damaged kernels. He should strive to make up his seed from ears which in size and appearance seem to be normal for his variety of corn. Seed corn should be shelled if possible by hand to avoid the risk of damage by mechanical shelling. Before shelling the owner should pick out peculiar looking kernels, and separate the seed into sizes so as to make certain that the corn drill will plant regularly.—Circular United States Department of Agriculture.

Kafir Silage Valuable.

I filled my silo with kafir that would make 25 bushels of seed to the acre. It was thin on the ground and made six tons to the acre. We paid $10 an acre for this crop. We had our own cutter and the engine cost us 15 cents a ton. We exchanged work with our neighbors so it cost us $1.80 a ton in the silo. I think it worth $6 a ton or equal to good alfalfa. We are feeding 15 pounds a day to our calves and they are doing fine.

This kafir which cost $10 per acre in the field, is really worth $36 an acre in the Silo.—FRANK EYESTON, Butler County.

Insuring Payment of Farm Mortgage.

No farmer who has a mortgage can afford to let his family carry the risk of losing what he has paid in case he is taken away, and yet many are being compelled to take this risk.

Let us take the case of a man thirty years of age, who has bought a farm worth $5,000 and who has paid $2,000 on it and owes $3,000. The holder of this mortgage would require the owner to carry fire insurance upon the buildings on the farm. But suppose he should say to the owner: "I have decided that if you should die your wife could not finish paying the mortgage and I would be compelled to foreclose and turn her and the children out." The possibility of such a thing happening should make any thoughtful man shudder. But suppose the holder of the mortgage would say: "I would not like to do this, so I have decided to make you a proposition. I will make the interest 7 per cent instead of 6 per cent and will write into the mortgage a clause providing that if you should die before it is paid off, I will deed the place clear to your family." Is there a mortal living man who would not pay the added 1 per cent for a guarantee of this kind? Of course no holder of a mortgage would make such a proposition, for the chances of his having to make good the guarantee are too great. But a life insurance policy in any good old line company can and will carry the risk for five or ten years for less than 1 per cent.

There are thousands of cases in this country where men are thoughtlessly letting their loved ones take all the chances that strew life's uncertain pathway. This is largely because they do not understand what a life insurance policy will do for them. Every man would carry life insurance if he understood it. It is far more necessary than fire insurance, for a building destroyed can be rebuilt, but a life destroyed may mean untold suffering to those who are left unprovided for.

Slogans for 1916.

Create a soil as well as a bank reserve.

Take interest in the farmer as well as from him.

American citizenship and salvation means co-operation.

The hope of American agriculture is in the children of the country schools.

A settled country that isn't worth a good road and a good school isn't worth living in.

The throbbing heart of American prosperity and national life lies in the growing crops in the keeping of our farmers. —The Banker-Farmer.

Starting an Endless Chain.

Both father and mother struggled valiantly to teach Effie to repeat the letter "A." The child emphatically refused to pronounce the first letter of the alphabet, and after many vain efforts the father retired from the fight discouraged. The mother took the little girl on her lap and pleaded affectionately.

"Dearie, why don't you learn to say 'A'?" she asked.

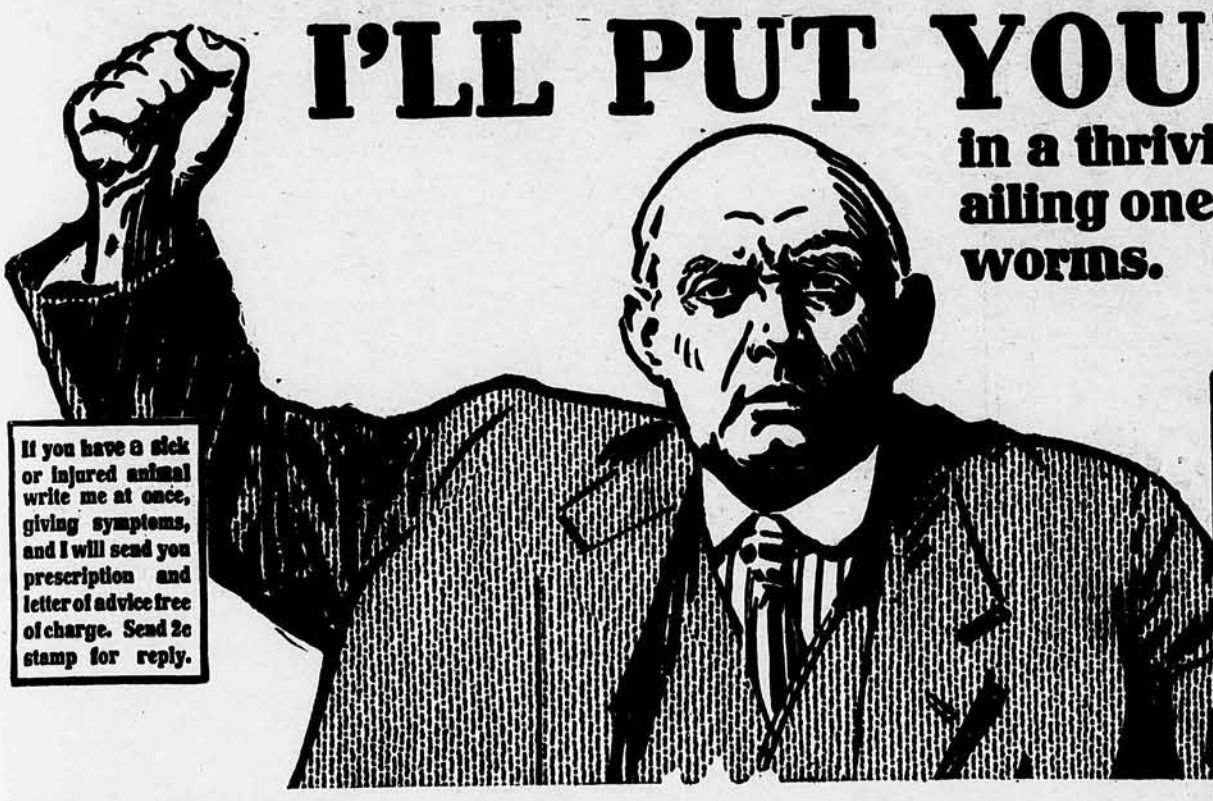
"Because, mamma," explained Effie, "des as soon as I say 'A' you an' papa will want me to say 'B.'"

"The boy should be taught that the fundamental law of all success, absolutely the first and foremost principle of life for millionaire and mechanic, idealist and materialist, is: Live within your means. And the second is like unto the first: Invest the surplus. Those two rules are basic for character, happiness and success in this life where bodies have to be fed, clothed, roofed and finally buried."

I'LL PUT YOUR STOCK

in a thriving condition, make the ailing ones healthy and expel the worms.

DR. GILBERT HESS
Doctor of Veterinary Science
Doctor of Medicine



If you have a sick or injured animal write me at once, giving symptoms, and I will send you prescription and letter of advice free of charge. Send 2c stamp for reply.

Why Pay the Peddler Twice My Price?

I urge every farmer to see to it right now that his work horses are put in condition for the hard work of spring and summer, so that when the sun shines your horses will be rid of their old coats, full of stamina and ready for business.

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

Be sure, also, that your milk cows are thoroughly conditioned for the long, heavy milking season, and that those with calf are vigorous and fit.

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

DR. HESS STOCK TONIC

25-lb. Pail, $1.60. 100-lb. Sack, $5.00

Highly Concentrated, as the Small Dose Quantity Proves

Now, as a worm expeller, I will go the limit in guaranteeing my Stock Tonic. To clean out your hogs, put in the swill one tablespoonful of my Tonic to every two hogs twice a day and you'll make short work of the worms. Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is

A Sure Worm Expeller
A SPLENDID TONIC

This preparation of mine is 24 years old, farmers everywhere have tested it. I feed it to my own stock, for I know that it contains the necessary ingredients for enriching the blood, improving the digestion and assimilation, keeping the entire animal system clean and well regulated.

Now here is my guarantee to you—a guarantee that my dealer in your town will back up in letter and spirit; it must surely convince you of the undoubted faith I have in this preparation—read it very carefully:

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

And here are my prices—just half what the peddler charges: 25-lb. pail, $1.60; 100-lb. sack, $5.00. Smaller packages as low as 50c (except in Canada and the far West and the South). Sold only by dependable dealers who are known for square dealing.

I have a book about Dr. Hess Stock Tonic that you may have for the asking.

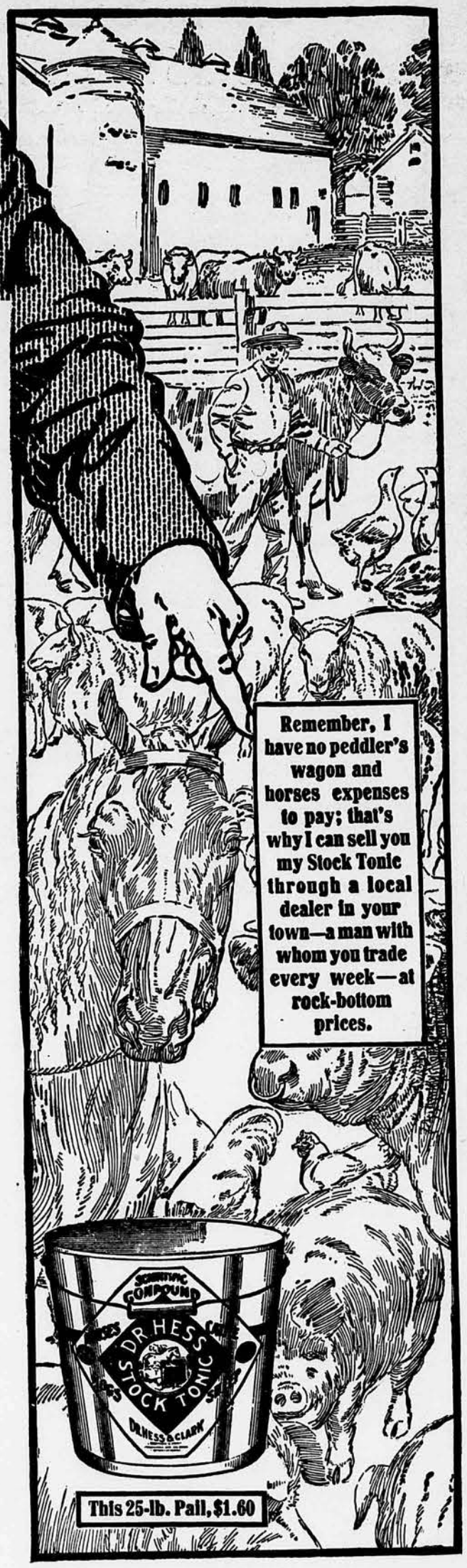
DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

This is just the time you should be giving your poultry this splendid tonic. It will put them in fine condition, make your hens lay, ensure fertile hatching eggs and strong, vigorous chicks. Very economical—a penny's worth is enough for 30 fowl per day. Sold only by reliable dealers—½ lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 60c; 25-lb. pail, $2.50 (except in Canada and the far West). Guaranteed.

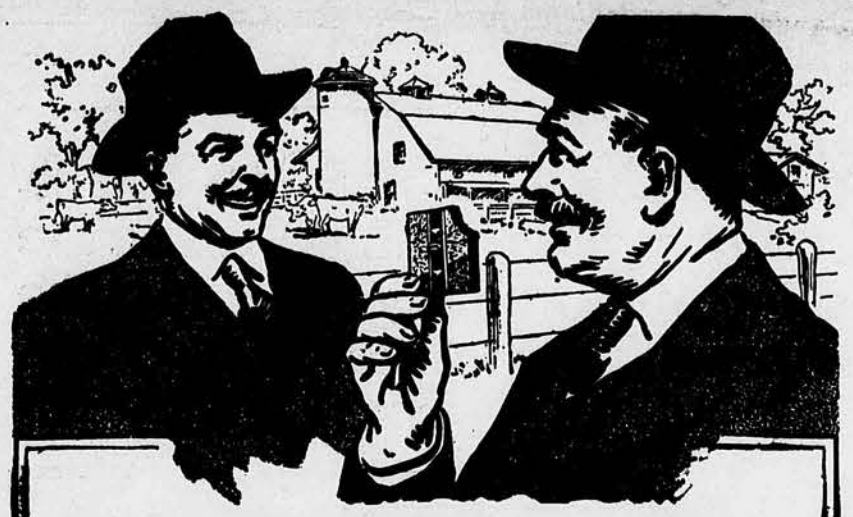
Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer

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



Remember, I have no peddler's wagon and horses expenses to pay; that's why I can sell you my Stock Tonic through a local dealer in your town—a man with whom you trade every week—at rock-bottom prices.

This 25-lb. Pail, $1.60



Farmers are Tobacco-Wise

They know real quality in tobacco leaf when they chew it. That's why they always use PIPER HEIDSIECK chewing tobacco. The plug is convenient, handy, easy to carry—and this wonderfully mellow, rich White Burley leaf with the famous "champagne flavor" gives them a reliable *taste* and *satisfaction* they can get no other way.

PIPER Heidsieck

CHEWING TOBACCO (CHAMPAGNE FLAVOR)

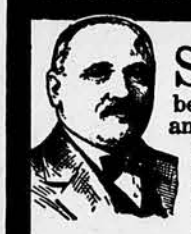
is the favorite of thousands upon thousands of farmers, judges, lawyers, doctors—men prominent in all walks of life. Its use gives a man tobacco *enjoyment* in its supreme form. Begin using "PIPER" *this week;* you'll be a "PIPER" user always.

Buy "PIPER" by the Box and you'll always have a supply handy. For your convenience we pack "PIPER" in 2-lb. boxes of 36 separate foil-wrapped 5c Cuts; also in 2-lb. boxes of 18 ten-cent cuts.

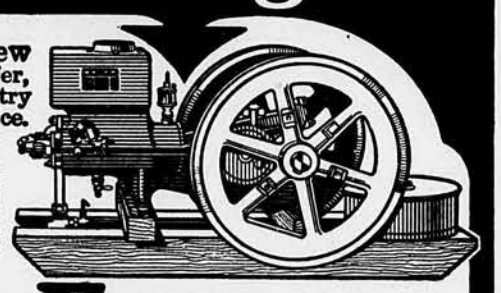
Sold by dealers everywhere, in all size cuts from 5c up

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY
484 Broome St., New York City Room 1143

Easier Now to own this Good Engine



SEND for my new money-saving offer, before you arrange to try any engine, for any price. Compare my engine with any other, consider my low prices—(easy terms, if you wish), and you will see your advantage in having one of my



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Gasoline, Kerosene, Distillate, Gas

Sizes, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 12 and 16 H-P. Now sold only direct from my own factory at surprisingly low prices, which average under $16.50 per H-P. All sizes are of the up-to-date, long stroke, valve-in-head, even speed type of engine, you can more intelligently select your engine after you have studied my engine book and my newest offer.

Guaranteed 5 Years

Over 20 years ago I made my first engine with my own hands, and the many thousands I have since made by their record of easy usefulness and great durability, prove that you take no risk when you get a Bauer Engine.

Direct from Factory to User
Cash or Easy Terms

Write for My Free Book Send me your full address, now, so I can send you by return mail, my free book, which fully explains my engines, and shows how easy you can own a good engine, for a live-and-let-live price. Write me today.

A. F. BAUER ENGINE CO.
158 Bauer Block, Kansas City, Mo.

READ KANSAS FARMER'S CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING PAGE FOR READY BARGAINS

Packers Control Markets

AT the marketing conference held in Chicago last fall, a hearing was given the American National Live Stock Association before Charles J. Brand, chief of the Office of Markets of the Federal Department of Agriculture. Edward L. Burke, a well known Nebraska feeder, represented the marketing committee of this association, and made a most comprehensive statement of the situation as regards the marketing end of the live stock business. The following extracts set forth the principal contentions of the live stock producer. Every man interested in live stock production will appreciate the soundness of the points advanced:

"The producer, lulled to sleep by the high prices the feeder has been paying him for several years past, lives in a fool's paradise. Some day he may awake to find his best customer gone. The commission man speaks in a whisper when you even mention the names of the big buyers. The feeders themselves act like a lot of fatalists and timidly acquiesce in a system which they seem to think was God-made instead of the work of man. The public, the great, big, ignorant public, are too busy and too indifferent to take the time to understand the question. The packers, being the chief beneficiaries, will, unless interfered with, continue to expand and develop the system to the end, which I am firmly convinced would lead to disaster to all concerned. Who is going to break into the game and strive for better conditions? There is some odium attached to this work. If anything is to be accomplished someone must take the initiative.

"I want to make it clear at the outset that we do not expect to revolutionize over night the present methods of marketing live stock and overturn a system that has taken fifty years and hundreds of millions of money to build up. All the branches of this business, and they ramify interminably, are part of an immense machine, all interdependent and each essential to the rest. It therefore behooves us to deal as kindly as possible with each other. At the same time, it is necessary to call things by their right names, if conditions are to be improved. We hope, by letting in the light on certain practices which have gradually worked into the business and by calling attention to certain hardships under which the beef producer, and to a lesser extent the mutton and pork producers, are working, to give the public and the other branches of the industry, especially the buyers, a better insight into the business from the standpoint of the meat producers.

DEVELOPMENT OF PRESENT MARKET CONDITIONS.

"Present marketing conditions are on the one hand, the outgrowth of years of organized effort on the part of the buying and distributing end of the business, and on the other, the result of the tacit acquiesence on the part of the meat producers and commission men in whatever terms the buyers offer. It is perfectly natural that the beef producers with no organization worth mentioning, should have had very little to say in shaping the development of the industry. In the rush and roar of modern business, their interests have been lost sight of, and unless they take a determined stand for a more equitable division of the profits connected with the industry, certainly nobody is going to hand it to them on a silver platter. Nobody would care much about it or pay any attention to the protest of the feeder if he alone were concerned, but it happens that he is only a cog in a five-cog machine of which the packers, the producers of live stock, the commission men and traders, the small butchers and the consumers are the other cogs. If you knock out the feeder cog the whole machine will soon go to smash. From a purely economic standpoint, it is obvious that the feeder cog should be kept at work.

LOSSES OF CATTLE FEEDERS.

"The big advance in prices of all classes of cattle, came in 1912 and 1913, and strange as it may seem, the situation of the feeder in the corn belt since that time has grown steadily worse. In 1913, our net feeding margin was only $1.45 on 58 cent corn, and in 1915 it was $1.40 on 58 cent corn. I wish to explain that what I have said about feeding margins and prices of corn, applies to our own business. But I know that it is representative of that of the average cattle feeder in the corn belt. I think I am safe in stating that we buy and sell under as favorable conditions as any large feeder. But in order to confirm oud own figures, I have talked with many large cattle feeders in Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, and almost to a man the results obtained by them have been similar to ours.

"In order to further confirm this point, we have obtained sworn statements from fifty-six representative cattle feeders in Iowa, showing their losses and gains for the winter season of 1914 and 1915, not including cost of labor. They were all small feeders, none over one hundred head. Out of the fifty-six, only three reported a profit. These showed an average profit of $3.48 per head, while the other fifty-three showed an average loss of $21.25 per head. This tells the story. The enormous increase in the cost of beef production in recent years is not appreciated at all by the man on the street, and only dimly appreciated by most of those in other branches of the live stock business. With prices of feeding cattle and corn 100 per cent higher than they were ten years ago, beef cattle, in order to be profitable to the producer, should have advanced somewheres near the same proportion. Our average cost price of feeders fed in the winter of 1904-05 was $3.40, while for 1914-15 it was $6.75. The average selling price of our finished cattle in 1905 was $5.55, and in 1915 it was $8.15. These figures are based on the handling each year of from 3,000 to 4,000 cattle which were marketed over a period of six months, so they are representative of market conditions for the season.

PACKERS MAKE BIG PROFITS.

"The feeders believe that their principal trouble lies in the marketing of their finished product and that the packers have not on the average paid them a fair price for their product, and that this has been accomplished through a system of unfair competition or no competition at all. During the past year while cattle feeders have faced huge losses, all other producers of foodstuffs have made enormous profits, including the packers themselves, if well founded reports be true. In fact, the profits of some of the packers are reported to be the largest ever. The advance in the price of the stock of the leading concerns would go to confirm this. As long as the packer continues to be the only purchaser at all the central markets of the country for practically all the cattle slaughtered in those markets and nearly all those shipped East for slaughter, the feeder must depend upon his good will and cooperation. The violent fluctuations in the markets, the two-day market, the holding off of buyers on days of heavy receipts, buyers for the same concern on a competitive basis, discrimination against cattle forwarded from one market to another, are all matters more or less subject to his control. Probably the worst thing the feeder has to contend with is these violent fluctuations.

"The plausible contention is made by the packers that the rapid advances are an offset to the declines, but such is far from the case, as fully three-quarters of the cattle are bought on the days of heavy receipts, reducing the average cost far below the average daily price.

"Many well-informed people think that there can be no artificial manipulation of prices of beef cattle on foot, because prices have reached such a high plane. These people fail to differentiate between the control over the general plane of prices and manipulation covering short periods. Over the former it is true that the large concerns have little, if any, lasting control, but over the latter, they are all powerful and use that power to the ruin of the feeder. The policy of the buyers to encourage big receipts by rapidly advancing prices on light days so as to force enormous declines on days of heavy receipts, is the bane of the business.

"Producers of pork and mutton are in much the same predicament. The markets on all classes of live stock are subject from time to time to raids which even the wisest are unable to figure out on any legitimate basis of supply and demand. To illustrate: Early last winter it was the cattle market; last July it was the lamb market, and within the past few weeks the hog has had to suffer about $2.00 decline. The producer

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In addition to the famous line of separators I have been building I have added a new size which I am selling for less money than ever before. It is identical in quality and design with the other sizes, and fully described in my

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250 PAGES—If you buy a separator in the next twelve months you should have this book. It tells how I build the Galloway Sanitary Bath-in-Oil Cream Separators from the ground up. Read this book before you buy a cream separator of any make at any price!

Don't be mislead on cream separators thrown together and sold for a price. Buy direct from a real factory, get a better machine and save from $25 to $50 on a machine of the highest quality. Shipped from Waterloo, Kansas City, Council Bluffs, St. Paul or Chicago—the nearest point.

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Heavy, high carbon steel gear shafts and bowl spindle; extra long bearings; strong, sanitary bowl, discs not fastened together; oil bath lubrication; big, roomy, seamless, pressed steel supply tank; both gear shafts and both spindle bearings supported by one solid casting; heavy sanitary tinware; low bowl speed reduces wear on bearings and gears. No raw, sharp edges in the bowl to break up the globules of butter fat. Drop us a postal today.

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THE HOG MOTOR is both a grinder and feeder. With it your hogs will grind their own grain, saving you money and labor. This machine will care for 30 hogs on full feed at a saving of 25 per cent of the grain and a pig of 40 pounds can operate the grinder. Grinds all kinds of grain, coarse or fine, separate or mixed. No waste—grain always dry, clean, fresh.

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stands aghast at declines of from $1.00 to $2.00 per hundred within very short periods, with our exports enormous and our industries running full time. He wonders what is going to happen next and would welcome help from any source that promises greater stability in prices.

"The producers view with growing alarm the rapid expansion and concentration of the meat business in the hands of the five large concerns. The volume of their business grows larger each year. Their capitalization is continually increasing in order to take over new plants or enlarge the old ones. The few independent concerns are rapidly being absorbed, while the volume of meat produced in the country grows less each year. This process rapidly increases their proportion of the total business and inevitably works toward monopoly. To sum the matter up, the producers feel, first, the necessity of greater stability in prices. Second, the desirability of the withdrawal of the packers from control of the stock yards and terminals. Third, the necessity of a halt in the steady march toward monopoly of the meat business. Fourth, the desirability of bringing closer together the buyer and seller, both in the matter of feeding and beef cattle. Fifth, the great advantage of a closer co-operation between the various branches of the industry, and a better understanding of each other's needs. Sixth, the need of publishing under government supervision full data concerning supply of dressed meat, so that all may be posted as to supplies. Seventh, the necessity of encouraging small independent killing plants throughout the country, especially near the range, thereby eliminating shrinkage and relieving the load from the central markets.

"If a start along these lines could be made, we believe that the worst features that now threaten to disrupt the whole industry would gradually be eliminated and that this could be accomplished without any serious disturbance to the immense interests which dominate the business. But if present policies are persisted in by those interests, it can only be a question of time when radical steps must be taken to protect the welfare of the country."

This table shows feeding margin and cost of corn of Kent and Burke Company of Genoa, Neb., from 1901 to 1915.

Year.	Cost.	Selling Price.	Margin.	Cost of Corn.
1901	$3.50	$5.25	$1.75	$0.28
1902	3.50	6.25	2.75	.50
1903	3.75	4.75	1.00	.30
1904	3.50	4.75	1.25	.30
1905	3.40	5.55	2.15	.34
1906	3.35	5.25	1.90	.30
1907	3.50	6.00	2.50	.27
1908	4.00	5.90	1.90	.50
1909	4.00	6.25	2.25	.52
1910	4.20	7.40	3.20	.51
1911	4.75	5.85	1.10	.35
1912	5.25	7.50	2.25	.56
1913	6.40	7.85	1.45	.41
1914	6.30	7.75	1.45	.58
1915	6.75	8.15	1.40	.58

"Feeding margin" is the difference between cost delivered in the feed lot and net price realized.

The average number of cattle fed each year about 3,000, and the marketing period extending over five or six months.

New Stallion Licenses.

Stallion owners should not overlook the fact that their licenses must be renewed for the breeding season of 1916. Dr. C. W. McCampbell, secretary of the Live Stock Registry Board, urges that all owners give careful consideration to the following points:

All stallions used for service during the season of 1916 must have new licenses.

Do not forget that under the new lien law service fees cannot be collected unless the stallion is licensed by the Kansas State Live Stock Registry Board.

The longer you wait to take out a license for your stallion the longer will be the necessary delay in issuing license. Why not take it out at once and avoid delay?

Be sure to read very carefully the instructions on the back of each license.

Nature provides gravel and coarse sand to supply fowls with something with which to grind the food and supply the ash. When these are not available, feed commercial grit, oyster shells and granulated bone.

Hens require protein. Our common grains are deficient in protein and it must be supplied in the form of pure beef scraps, meat scraps, milk, green cut bone, blood meal or cooked jack rabbits. All these feeds should be fresh and pure, otherwise they will cause trouble. Do not feed tankage.

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The improvement of property by putting in radiator heating is looked upon with special favor by bankers and building-loan companies. They recognize the security of the investment, as radiator heating will last a hundred years, and brings big annual savings to the owners. Real estate is immediately put into "preferred class" for rental or sale by installing

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Why do you not have this well-known and highly-prized heating in your own home? Men with great experience in real estate and financial matters look upon it as the most important feature of the building. Your money cannot be spent for a better or larger dividend-paying investment than an IDEAL-AMERICAN outfit.

Don't expect the family to live all winter cooped up in one or two rooms around a stove, and be happy with farm life. That's not healthy or economical. IDEAL-AMERICAN heating will open the whole house and make every room comfortable for all folks by the even distribution of its safe, clean and June-like heat. Get an IDEAL-AMERICAN outfit. The women folks ought to have a portion of the improvement-money that you put back into the farm, and, anyway, the success of the farm depends, more than you think, upon the *health of your wife* and the comfort and convenience of your home—the heart of the farm. Make the seven winter months easy ones—pleasant for work, and more healthful for wife and young folks.

The IDEAL Boiler is placed in basement, side-room or lean-to. No labor, no lugging coal upstairs, no dirt, dust or escaping coal-gas. Phone the local dealer about IDEAL-AMERICAN heating outfit for your old or new building—put in without family disturbance or tearing partitions. IDEAL Boilers will burn any local fuel—soft coal, screenings, lignite, pea coal, wood, oil, or gas, and the fuel saving will surprise you.

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Send today for copy of our (free) book "Ideal Heating"—48-pages full of illustrations which will give you much valuable information on the subject of farm house heating.

IDEAL Boilers do not rust or wear out—no repairs. Always ready for service and supply ample heat with one charge of fuel for 8 to 12 hours in zero weather.

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Success In Artificial Brooding

By N. L. HARRIS, Supt. Poultry Plant, K. S. A. C.

THE time of year is approaching when our minds naturally turn to incubators and young chicks.

There are some who expect to purchase a new machine this year and to those, the best advice is don't wait; order at once. Almost any reliable make of machine will do good work. The cheaper machines as a rule are short-lived and a few of them are so cheap they will not give satisfaction. The higher-priced machines are usually much more easily regulated. Owing to better construction, they are not so quickly affected by changes in the outside atmosphere.

The first essential to a good hatch is fresh eggs from strong, vigorous hens. No incubator can be expected to hatch chicks when the eggs are from sickly hens or from young and poorly developed pullets. If they do hatch, the chicks will be puny and in all probability death will soon follow. If your own hens are out of condition and you have reason to believe the eggs will not hatch well, better purchase from some neighbor who has a good thrifty flock.

It is not good policy to set ill-shaped eggs, though in most cases they will hatch as readily as the better-shaped eggs. The difficulty in setting these is that a chick hatched from such an egg is likely to lay smaller ones when matured.

After the chicks are hatched comes the most difficult part of raising stock. There is no more critical time in the life of a chicken than during the brooding period. The future of flock is made or ruined during this time. To a large degree the first eight weeks determine the number of eggs that will be laid during the ensuing year. This does not mean that a chick can be left to hustle for itself after it is eight week of age. It does means, however, that any accident or carelessness which tends to stunt the growing pullet before it is two months of age will have a direct effect on the egg basket. This has been brought quite forcefully to our attention by work observed during the past two years. So much so to almost upset some of our most cherished plans. A bunch of mongrel pullets were purchased when they weighed about three pounds. These were mated to a very inferior cockerel. The pullets hatched from eggs laid by these mongrel hens laid one and a half times as many eggs as their mothers. In like manner eggs were set from these pullets which had been similarly mated and their daughters are laying some better than their mothers and bid fair to produce twice as many eggs as the original hens. As the feed has been similar in each case, no cause for the increase egg production can be given other than proper development of the pullet during the brooding period.

Someone has truly said: "Any fool can hatch a chick but it takes a dandy to raise it." It would be impossible for one person to outline a set of rules for everyone to follow. It is necessary to adapt all rules to individual conditions. The fact is all wise poultrymen shift their methods from season to season owing to new knowledge and varying conditions. Seventeen years of study and experience have led to the adoption of the following general practices:

In the spring lay your plans and have a definite aim. Once a system is established, stick to it. Feed at a definite time. The chicks soon learn when to expect their meals and are looking for you. Have a stated time for cleaning the brooder and filling the lamp. Choose a simple rotation of not too expensive feeds. There is no possible excuse for the complicated feeds which require a change every three or four days. It s too much and requires too much .

ittle chicks should be moved to the brooder when 48 hours old. Previous to this time the brooder should be run a day or two to be sure it is dry and thoroughly warm. Place a strip of tar roofing or fine mesh wire around the hover so the baby chicks cannot get far from the heat. As soon as they have learned to locate the warmth, this may be removed. In some flocks the sense of location will be developed in a few hours, in others it will take a day or two.

There is one essential to consider in brooding—comfort. If there is not sufficient heat, the chicks will huddle in bunches, pile up and otherwise indicate their discomfort. If too much heat is provided and the air becomes foul, they will be seen standing apart, wings dropped and necks extended. Either of these conditions is sure death. A chick which becomes thoroughly chilled or is too hot for any length of time will soon develop bowel trouble.

Do not crowd. If you have a device estimated to care for 100, only place 50 in it as crowded chicks are never comfortable. The capacity of nearly all brooders are over estimated.

A wise poultryman watches every detail and notes the first indication of unrest or discomfort and immediately seeks to remedy the evil. Of equal importance with the selection of an incubator is the choice of a brooder. There are many makes on the market, all having good and bad points.

Perhaps the most commonly used brooder is the so-called "Universal." This style is for sale by several of the incubator manufacturers. While each make varies somewhat they all follow the same general principles.

The gasoline brooders are to be recommended where flocks of 200 or 250 are hatched at one time.

One of the newer methods of brooding is the coal heater. These are, however, only available for those who wish to raise chicks extensively.

Another comparatively new brooder is the portable hover type. These are made by a number of factories and are convenient in size and operation. Most of this style are practically fireproof.

The chief factor to look to in the purchase of a brooder is that it be well built and that it is well ventilated.

Growing chicks require an abundant supply of fresh air as they breathe very rapidly and soon exhaust the supply of oxygen if the proper ventilation is not provided.

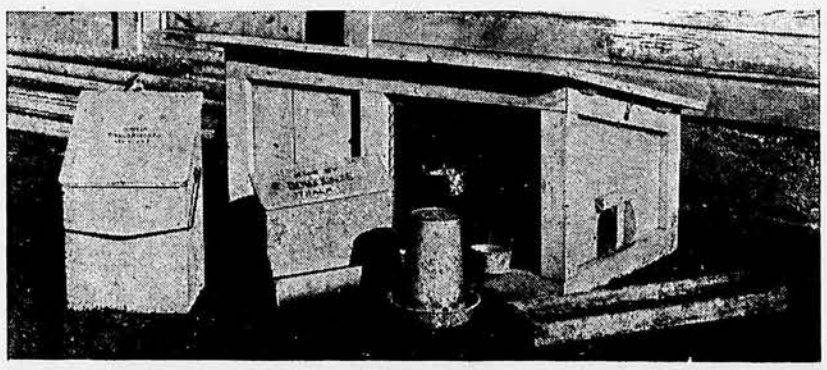
After you have purchased your equipment, remember that as much or more depends on the operator as the machine. Eternal vigilence is the price of success in the poultry business.

Live stock, as a market for farm crops, differs as do the cash markets. But of one thing we can be certain—the better the stock, the better use will be made of the feed, and the better will be the returns.

Seed corn thoughts are always in order, but it is now time to be thinking about it to the extent of testing it so that when planing time comes you will know he germinating power of your seed.

The stalks now standing in the field and any other dry vegetation will add humus or organic matter if turned under. No benefit will be derived by burning this material—but it will mean a loss.

Gardening time is not far distant and that part of the work done in the evenings now, in the way of planning the beds, selecting the seeds to be planted, and ordering them, will mean a great saving in time when it is time to go to work in the garden.



HERE IS SOME GOOD EQUIPMENT FOR RAISING BABY CHICKS

SUCCESS IN HOG BREEDING

IN addressing the Kansas State Board of Agriculture last month, A. J. Lovejoy, Roscoe, Ill., made it clear that the young man who would go into the business of breeding pure bred hogs, excepting to make a success of it, must in the first place have a natural liking for it. He should by all means select the breed that he likes best but be sure the foundation stock are the best individuals of the breed he can afford to buy. Mr. Lovejoy realated an incident of his own beginning as a breeder which illustrates this point. When a young man he purchased his father's farm, going heavily in debt for it. He went to a fair where he became greatly interested in the pure bred hogs shown. He finally purchased two pigs paying $100 for the pair. Of course he was very proud of these pigs. He shipped the pigs home and when he arrived, his father, who had inspected them, told him he had bought two splendid pigs, but when told the price he gasped for breath and said, "My boy, I've bought many a pig of four dollars apiece." The young man replied by saying he had paid a big price for his farm and he did not see how he could pay out on it if he did use the very best of live stock.

That was a good many years ago, and Mr. Lovejoy has made a pronounced success as a hog breeder since that time. During the past year he was compelled to return $7,000 received for hogs that could not be shipped out of Illinois because of the foot and mouth quarantine.

His advise to the young breeder was that he had better begin showing his hogs at the county fairs, where he would meet a great many people and be learning something all the time. The exhibitor should always stay with his pigs and answer all questions in a gentlemanly manner. These are simply some of the things he must do in order to get himself before the public. When Mr. Lovejoy first started showing pigs at the state fairs, he failed to carry off many prizes, but he didn't abuse the judges as some are prone to do. His failure to win set him to thinking and each year he would go home more determined than ever to make good and win the next year. This discouraging feature of showing at the bigger fairs was the reason he advised the beginner to start in the smaller fair.

There is probably no business where absolute honesty is more important than that of breeding pure bred live stock. Mr. Lovejoy said that it was absolutely essential to keep accurate breeding records for in no other way can a breeder be sure of what he is doing. He has a copy of every letter he has written for the past thirty-five years relative to his hog business and has them so filed that he can refer to them in a moment. Likewise card records of all his breeding stock.

Some most interesting things develop in studying over the records of the different hogs. Each sow's record includes a full accounting of every pig produced. In looking over these records recently he found that one sow had an unusually large number of cards. By adding the pigs in her litters and the profits realized from their sale, it developed that this 8-year-old sow had brought him over $4,000.

The breeder who would succeed with any kind of pure bred live stock must do business in a business way. All letters should be answered promptly, "but do not use too many adjectives in describing the pigs," said Mr. Lovejoy. Many young breeders are tempted to do this, and if the hog they sell does not come up to their glowing description they are in for trouble. If letters are not answered promptly the man writing them may have made his purchase elsewhere before he receives a reply.

The breeder of any kind of stock should be careful to have everything in first class condition about his place. Otherwise a visitor coming to look at stock might receive first impressions that would prejudice him against the animals. It will pay on the pure bred stock farm to pay special attention to keeping the weeds cut and things picked up and in an orderly condition.

Mr. Lovejoy gave a number of valuable suggestions in the feeding and caring for hogs. He has quit the slop-pail system on his farm, finding the hogs can balance their own rations. This saves a lot of labor. He feeds them in self-feeders divided into three compartments—one for ground or shelled corn, one for tankage, and one for mineral matter. For harvesting corn there is no cheaper or better way than "hogging" it down. He sets much store by alfalfa as a hog feed, using the third cutting for this purpose. This hay is cut into quarter-inch lengths. All hog men have had experience with the disease known as "thumps" in little pigs. "This is simply killing them with kindness," said Mr. Lovejoy. The feeding of rich slop immediately after farrowing is largely responsible for thumps in little pigs. The better practice is to give sows nothing but water for forty-eight hours after the pigs are born.

No man can succeed with hogs unless he is a good feeder. Mr. Lovejoy said he would rather sell an ordinary pig to a man who knew how to feed and handle hogs, than to sell a show pig to a poor feeder. Probably every breeder of pure bred live stock has suffered the consequences of selling a good individual to a man who had no comprehension of how such animals should be handled to give the best results. When failure comes, as it surely will to the poor feeder, he is certain to be looking for some excuse and will likely check it back to the breeder of the stock.

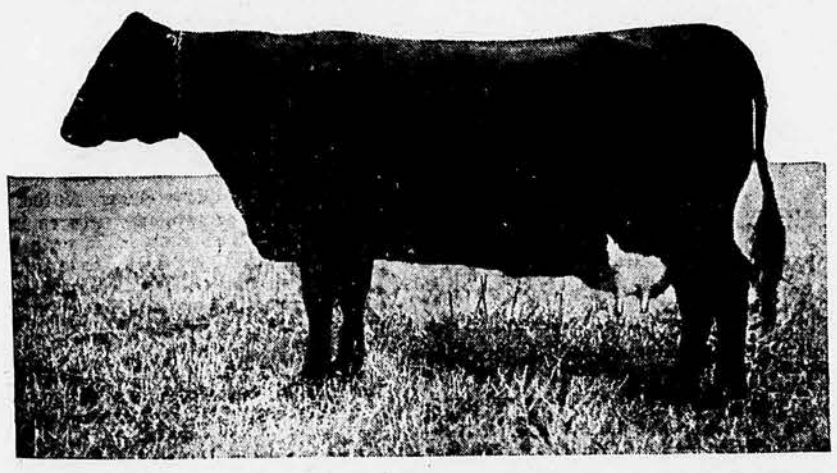
Only three times in forty-one years, has cholera gotten into Mr. Lovejoy's herd. He has organized a thorough system of sanitation. Every week or ten days everything about the hog quarters is thoroughly disinfected. In place of the ordinary mud wallow found on so many farms, he has built a cement wallow 16 feet square and 1½ feet deep, slightly sloping at one end.

The pure bred hog business is one that is beset with many difficulties, but to one who will follow the advice given in this talk it has great possibilities. The careful breeder who will pay close attention to business, giving his hogs the best of care, can usually sell his surplus breeding stock to the best advantage.

Are you on the mailing list of Uncle Sam? He publishes many helpful bulletins each year and these are yours for the asking. Write Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for list of bulletins, and among these will be found many of interest.

Never make a sudden change of feed as it may throw the hogs out of condition. Oftimes it causes scours. These changes should be gradual, taking three or four days before the full change is made. Forage plant, either green or cured, or silage, are the cost reducing feeds, but must always be combined with concentrated feeds for best results.

Two good feeds combined are better than either one separate.



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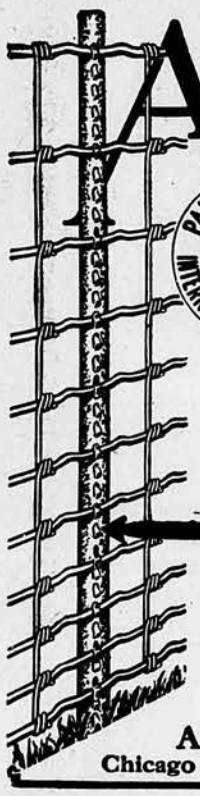

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Kansas State Poultry Show

THE twenty-seventh annual exhibition of the Kansas State Poultry Association took place in Wichita January 10-16, and was the largest and best for some years. A blizzard struck the town the week of the show, which decreased the attendance, but outside of that, it was a success in every particular. The secretary, Clyde C. Whiteley, had been boosting the show for months, and his efforts had certainly been successful.

The three judges—W. H. Card, Manchester, Conn.; G. D. McClaskey, Topeka, and Adam Thompson, Amity, Mo.—made a good job of it, and that their efforts were appreciated is seen in the fact that Judges McClaskey and Thompson were hired for next year's show, and Judge Card virtually so.

The Barred Plymouth Rock class was unusually large this year, and the quality extra good, the judge saying that after placing the five prizes in each class, there were still left many birds that would take first prizes in most shows. As can be seen by the awards, the premiums were pretty well scattered.

The Rhode Island Reds were a very strong class, owing doubtless to the fact that a special judge was hired for their benefit, viz: W. H. Card, of Manchester, Conn., who is said to be the best judge of Rhode Island Reds in America. Both single comb and rose comb varieties were out in force and with extra good quality.

The Orpingtons, both buff and white, were large in number and extra good in quality.

Other varieties were well represented, as can be seen by looking over the list of awards.

THE AWARDS.

Standard Barred Rocks—J. M. Taylor, McCune, Kan., 2 ck, 1 3 hen, 5 ckl, 1 5 pul; Mrs. R. J. Molyneaux, Wichita, Kan., 1 ck; E. L. Stewart, Wichita, Kan., 5 ck, 2 ckl, 4 pen; F. L. Parkhurst, Wichita, Kan., 4 ck, 4 ckl; C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan., 4 hen, 1 ckl, 3 pul, 2 pen; H. E. Gonder, Wichita, Kan., 5 hen, 2 pul; A. F. Rusmisel, Drummond, Okla., 3 ckl; C. S. Bartlett, Wellington, Kan., 3 ck, 4 pul, 2 hen; W. H. Shuker, Wichita, Kan., 3 pen; R. A. Ogden, Wichita, Kan., 1 pen.

Cockerel Mating, Barred Rocks—J. M. Taylor, McCune, Kan., 1 2 hen, 4 5 pul; A. F. Rusmisel, Drummond, Okla., 5 hen, 2 pul, 1 pen; E. L. Stewart, Wichita, Kan., 3 4 hen, 1 3 pul, 3 pen; C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan., 2 pen; George Sims, LeRoy, Kan., 5 pen; J. Elder, Wichita, Kan., 4 pen.

Pullet Mating, Barred Rocks—J. M. Taylor, McCune, Kan., 1 ck, 2 3 ckl; Phil Strohecker, Wichita, Kan., 3 ck; J. Elder, Wichita, Kan., 2 ck; C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan., 4 5 ckl, 4 pen; E. L. Stewart, Wichita, Kan., 1 ckl, 1 pen; R. A. Ogden, Wichita, Kan., 2 pen; H. E. Gonder, Wichita, Kan., 3 pen; R. D. Ames, Walton, 5 pen.

White Rocks—E. A. Weir, Wichita, Kan., 3 ck; H. F. Hicks, Cambridge, Kan., 2 ck, 4 hen, 2 4 ckl, 4 pul; Frank Lott, Danville, Kan., 1 ck, 1 2 hen, 1 3 ckl; Mrs. B. E. Miller, Newton, Kan., 3 5 hen, 5 ckl, 5 pul; J. L. Heaton, Harper, Kan., 1 2 3 pul; C. P. Walters, Norwich, Kan., 1 pen.

Buff Rocks—Mrs. Lloyd Clark, Hazelton, Kan., 2 ck, 5 hen, 2 4 ckl, 4 pul; Fred Wheeler, Wichita, Kan., 1 ck, 3 ckl; John Cragun, Kingman, Kan., 3 ck, 2 pul; Warren Parker, Wichita, Kan., 4 hen; F. P. Brown, Wichita, Kan., 5 ckl, 3 5 pul; A. J. Waddell Wichita, Kan., 1 2 3 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul, 1 pen.

Partridge Rocks—T. Livingstone, Wichita, Kan., 1 ck, 1 hen, 1 2 ckl; Stover & Stover, Fredonia, Kan., 2 ck, 2 hen, 1 pul.

S. C. R. I. Reds—B. V. Hughes, Lebanon, Kan., 5 ck; A. F. Buckles, Hazelton, Kan., 4 ck, 4 pen, young; Fred Hottle, Parsons, Kan., 2 hen; Moore & Moore, Wichita, Kan., 1 2 ck, 3 4 hen, 5 ckl, 2 pul; Thomas D. Troughton, Wetsomre, Kan., 2 ckl; D. M. Deen, Wichita, Kan., 5 pul; W. C. McPheron, Wichita, Kan., 4 ckl, 5 pen, young; Mrs. W. F. Burns, Hazelton, Kan., 4 pul, 2 pen, young; A. M. Butler, Wichita, Kan., 3 ck, 5 hen; H. L. White, Wichita, Kan., 1 hen, 3 ckl, 3 pul, 1 young pen, 1 old pen; W. H. Scott, Abilene, Kan., 1 ckl.; H. W. Moffatt, Wichita, Kan., 1 pul.; W. G. Lewis, Wichita, Kan., 3 pen, young.

R. C. R. I. Reds—S. H. Vincent, Sterling, Kan., 2 ck; Stover & Stover, Fredonia, Kan., 1 ck, 4 hen, 3 young pen; Mrs. Clyde Myers, Fredonia, Kan., 5 ck, 1 ckl; R. F. Riley, Coffeyville, Kan., 4 ck, 5 hen, 1 pul, 4 pen, young; C. A. Brumley, Wellington, Kan., 2 hen, 3 ck; Clarence Lacey, Meriden, Kan., 1 hen, 2 ckl; A. M. Butler, Wichita, Kan., 3 hen; Clyde Shay, Belle Plaine, Kan., 5 ckl, 4 pul; Fred Hottle, Parsons, Kan., 4 ckl; F. L. Blaine, New Ulysses, Kan., 3 pul; O. C. Emery, Wichita, Kan., 5 pul; J. B. Wangler, Harper, Kan., 2 pul, 2 pen; Morris Roberts, Great Bend, Kan., 1 pen.

Silver Wyandottes—L. P. Hubbard, Topeka, Kan., 1 2 3 ck, 1 2 3 4 hen, 1 2 3 4 ckl, 1 2 3 4 pul, 1 2 pen; H. E. Moorehead, Wichita, Kan., 4 ck; J. H. Becker, Newton, Kan., 5 ck, 5 ckl, 5 pul.

White Wyandottes—Mrs. Arthur Lemert, Cedar Vale, Kan., 2 ck, 3 hen, 4 hen; Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Wilson, Mulvane, Kan., 1 ck, 2 pen, 5 hen; E. W. Jones, Perry, Okla., 5 ck, 1 2 hen, 4 ckl, 2 4 pul; C. F. Wingfield, Wichita, Kan., 4 ck; J. C. Bales, Wichita, Kan., 3 ck, 1 pen; Glenn Logsdon, Wichita, Kan., 1 ckl; Crum C. Ridings, Caldwell, Kan., 3 ckl, 1 3 5 pul; W. D. Moore, Wichita, Kan., 2 ckl.

Partridge Wyandottes—N. A. Franks, Wichita, Kan., 1 ck, 2 pen; John Dudley, Emporia, Kan., 2 ck, 1 2 hen, 1 ckl, 1 2 pul, 1 pen; A. G. Cron, Mulvane, Kan., 2 3 ckl.

Golden Wyandottes—Bert Furnas, Wichita, Kan., 1 hen, 2 ckl, 1 2 pul; T. F. Carr, Wichita, Kan., 1 ckl.

Buff Wyandottes—H. J. Freeman, Wichita, Kan., 1 2 3 4 ck.

Columbian Wyandottes—H. A. Wattles, Wichita, Kan., 1 2 ck, 1 2 3 hen, 1 2 ckl, 1 2 3 4 pul, 1 pen.

S. C. Buff Orpingtons—E. W. Armstrong, Wichita, Kan., 1 2 3 ck, 1 3 hen, 2 4 ckl, 2 4 pul, 1 2 old pen; Mr. and Mrs. J. Hayward, Wichita, Kan., 4 ck, 2 4 5 hen, 3 5 ckl, 3 pul, 2 young pen, 3 old pen; L. A. Perry, Caldwell, Kan., 1 ckl, 1 pul, 3 pen, young; Mr. and Mrs. Ed Fleming, 5 pul, 1 pen, young; E. R. Sanner, Newton, 4 old pen; Mrs. Baraclough, Wichita, Kan., 5 old pen.

Single Comb White Orpingtons—E. W. Armstrong, Wichita, Kan., 1 3 ck, 1 4 hen, 3 4 ckl, 5 pul, 2 3 pen; Thomas Gary, Abilene, Kan., 4 ck, 3 hen, 5 ckl; T. Livingstone, Wichita, Kan., 5 ck, 4 pen; Mrs. E. L. Baraclough, Wichita, Kan., 2 ck, 5 hen; J. E. Damon, Caldwell, Kan., 2 hen, 1 3 pul, 1 pen; Charles Amos, Peabody, Kan., 1 2 ckl; Clarence Lang, Coffeyville, Kan., 2 4 pul.

Rose Comb White Orpingtons—Mrs. E. S. Hayworth, Viola, Kan., 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 2 pul.

Black Orpingtons—T. Livingstone, Wichita, Kan., 1 2 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Standard Mating—W. J. Roof, Maize, Kan., 1 2 ck, 1 2 3 4 ckl, 1 2 3 4 hen, 1 2 pul, 1 pen; E. C. Gorman, Wichita, Kan., 5 ckl; Mrs. H. P. Swerdfeger, Wichita, Kan., 5 hen, 3 4 5 pul.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Cockerel Mating—E. C. Gorman, Wichita, Kan., 3 hen; W. J. Roof, Maize, Kan., 1 2 hen, 1 2 3 pul, 1 pen.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Pullet Mating—W. J. Roof, Wichita, Kan., 1 ck, 1 2 4 ckl, 1 pen; Mrs. H. P. Swerdfeger, Wichita, Kan., 3 ckl, 2 pen.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kan., 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 pul, 1 ckl, 1 pen.

Single Comb White Leghorns—Mrs. Terry Junkins, Ossawatomie, Kan., 1 2 3 4 ck, 1 4 hen, 1 2 3 ckl, 2 4 5 pul; Mrs. M. Kettering, Wichita, Kan., 2 3 5 hen, 1 3 pul; Mrs. A. J. Smith, Colony, Kan., 4 5 ckl, 1 pen; E. W. Richter, Wichita, Kan., 2 pen; Mrs. Vera Davis, Winfield, Kan., 3 pen; Dave Baker, Conway Springs, 4 pen; George Shreffler, Wichita, Kan., 5 ck.

Single Comb Buff Leghorns—Harry Evans, Wichita, Kan., 2 ck, 5 pul; D. A. Stoner, 1 ck; Mrs. C. H. Wickham, Anthony, Kan., 1 hen, 3 ckl, 1 4 pul, 1 pen; Mrs. H. A. Stine, Holton, Kan., 1 ckl, 2 ckl, 2 3 pul.

Single Comb Black Minorcas—C. H. Bartholomew, Wichita, Kan., 1 ck, 3 5 hen, 4 ckl, 2 5 pul, 2 pen; R. B. Hammond, Wichita, Kan., 1 2 4 hen, 1 2 ckl, 1 4 5 pul, 1 pen; Frank Diringer, Mulvane, Kan., 3 ckl.

Single Comb White Minorcas — F. B. Brown, Wichita, Kan., 1 ck, 1 2 hen, 1 ckl, 1 2 3 4 pul; C. H. Bartholomew, Wichita, Kan., 2 ckl, 5 pul.

Rose Comb White Minorcas—C. H. Bartholomew, Wichita, Kan., 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul.

Single Comb Buff Minorcas—C. H. Bartholomew, 1 ckl, 1 2 3 pul.

Anconas—C. K. Whitney, Wichita, Kan., 1 2 hen, 1 2 3 ckl, 1 2 3 4 pul.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs—J. L. Carmean, LeRoy, Kan., 2 ck, 4 5 hen; D. H. Johnson, Wichita, Kan., 1 ck; George W. Plant, Wichita, Kan., 3 hen, 3 ckl, 3 pul; W. S. Binkley, Clay Center, Kan., 1 2 hen, 1 2 ckl, 1 2 pul.

Light Brahmas—W. H. Ward, Nickerson, Kan., 1 2 ck, 1 2 3 4 hen, 1 2 ckl, 1 2 pul.

Buff Cochins—J. C. Baughman, Topeka, 1 ck, 1 hen, 1 2 3 4 5 ckl, 1 pul.

Black Langshans—Robert F. Dey, 1 ck, 3 hen; E. J. Hinderks, Zenda, Kan., 4 5 hen, 2 ckl; H. M. Palmer, Florence, Kan., 1 2 hen, 1 4 5 ckl, 1 2 3 4 pul; E. M. Mallory, Wichita, Kan., 3 ckl, 5 pul, 1 pen.

Dark Cornish — Bartlett's Park, Belle Plaine, Kan., 1 ck, 5 ckl, 2 pul, 2 pen; L. C. Horst, Newton, Kan., 1 2 5 hen, 1 2 ckl, 3 4 pul; Fred Nelson, Deer Creek, Okla., 3 4 hen, 3 ckl, 1 5 pul, 1 pen; E. D. Fisher, Mulvane, Kan., 4 ckl.

White Cornish — Ethel T. Ray, Wichita, Kan., 1 ckl, 1 2 pul.

Silver Campines — Mrs. W. B. Roberts, Carterville, Mo., 1 2 3 4 hen, 1 2 3 ckl, 1 2 3 4 5 pul; Stover & Stover, Fredonia, Kan., 4 5 ckl.

White Crested Black Polish—J. L. Carmean, LeRoy, Kan., 1 ck, 1 2 3 4 5 hen, 1 ckl.

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

Houdans—T. F. Brown, Wichita, Kan., 1 2 hen, 1 2 pul.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites—C. W. Peckham, Haven, Kan., 1 ckl, 1 2 3 4 pul.

Bourbon Red Turkeys—Mrs. Clyde Myers, Fredonia, Kan, 1 adult ck, 1 yearling ck, 1 hen, 1 2 ckl, 1 pul.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys — I. P. Kohl, Furley, Kan., 1 yearling ck, 1 2 3 ckl, 1 2 3 pul.

English Penciled Runner Ducks—Veribest Poultry Farm, Mulvane, Kan., 1 2 1915 drake, 1 1915 duck, 1 1914 duck, 1 1914 drake.

Fawn and White Indian Runner Ducks—O. W. Dubbs, Douglas, Kan., 2 ck, 1 hen; Riverview Duck Yards, Wichita, Kan., 1 ck, 2 hen; Clarence Lacey, Meriden, Kan., 1 ckl, 1 2 pul.

White Indian Runner Ducks — Riverview Duck Yards, Wichita, Kan., 1 ckl, 1 pul.

Black Muscovey Ducks—Mrs. G. W. Bennett, Wichita, Kan., 1 2 hen, 1 2 ckl.

Buff Orpington Ducks—E. W Armstrong, Wichita, Kan., 1 2 ck, 1 2 hen.

Buff Cochin Bantams—E. H. Kelley, Stafford, Kan., 1 2 ck, 1 2 hen, 1 2 pul; Mrs. S. H. Baker, Wichita, Kan., 1 2 ckl, 3 4 5 pul.

White Cochin Bantams — E. W. Armstrong, Wichita, Kan., 1 2 ck', 1 2 pul.

Capons—L. C. Horst, Newton, Kan., 2 display; E. W. Armstrong, Wichita, Kan., 1 display.

Pigeons and Pet Stock—L. E. Ward Wichita, Kan., 1 display; A. B. Seese, Wichita, Kan., 2 display; Marion Stoner, Wichita, Kan., 3 display.

Specials—Grand champion cockerel, J. C. Baughman, Topeka, Kan., $10; best particolored bird, L. P. Hubbard, Topeka, Kan., $5; best buff colored bird, J. C. Baughman, Topeka, Kan., $5; best white colored bird, J. L. Heaton, Harper, Kan., $5; best black colored bird, H. M. Palmer, Florence, Kan., $5.

Silver Cups — Best cockerel, American class, C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Barred Rock; best cockerel, Asiatic class, J. C. Baughman, Topeka, Buff Cochin; best cockerel, Mediterranean class, Mrs. Terry Junkins, Osawatomie, White Leghorn; best cockerel, English class, L. A. Perry, Caldwell, Buff Orpington; best cockerel, Continental class, Mrs. W. B. Roberts, Carterville, Mo.

Turkeys—Best display Mammoth Bronze, I. P. Kohl, Furley, Kan., $5; best display Bourbon Red, Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan., $5.

State Poultry Show Notes.

One of the prominent features in connection with the show this year was a grand banquet at which Governor Capper, the mayor of Wichita, the senator and representatives of the county and other notables spoke.

There were more lectures, moving pictures, and lantern slides in connection with the show this year than ever before.

There was a dog and cat show at the same time, that drew a great deal of attention and swelled the crowds that attended the show. If it had not been for the zero weather the attendance would have been a record-breaker.

Lindamood's first prize Standard-bred cockerel in the Barred Rock class, attracted a great deal of attention with its elegant barring and fine shape.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Fleming, Wichita, are getting away up with their Buff Orpingtons, bettering them every year. At this show they took first prize on young pen and fifth pullet.

J. C. Baughman's Buff Cochin cockerel was a "humdinger," and was pronounced by the three judges the champion bird of the show.

Mrs. Molyneaux, Wichita, still holds her own in the Barred Rock class, her old male bird taking first honors and she had several other very meritorious birds on exhibition.

Mrs. Clyde H. Myers, Fredonia, as usual took all first honors in the Bourbon Red turkey class, but this year she also took first honor in the R. C. Red class with the first prize cockerel. In fact it was in competition with two other cockerels for the champion bird of the show room.

Quite an interest was taken in the egg-laying contest. A pen of Buff Rocks laid the largest number of eggs.

The display of eggs was quite a creditable exhibition and was judged by Prof. Musehl of the agricultural college at Manhattan. There were farmers' and fanciers' classes in white and brown eggs, also eggs in case lots.

In order to avoid criticism, the secretary, Mr. Whiteley, did not show any of his R. I. Reds in the competitive classes, though he has some top-notchers. He showed for exhibition only his celebrated hen that won second prize at the World's Fair.

Mrs. M. Kettering, Wichita, had a fine display of White Leghorns. She showed five females and every one of them got a prize. She will have lots of eggs to sell from these same fowls.

The sales department in the Arcade, was quite a success this year; sales being numerous at fair prices. Over thirty R. I. Reds were sold at remunerative prices.

H. L. White, Wichita, made a killing in the R. I. Red alley; winning first young pen, first old pen, first hen, thrid cockerel, third pullet. The old timers will have to take this young man into their reckoning for future shows.

The thoughtfulness of the secretary was shown when the cold snap came. Several coops of chickens had been sent to the show without any muslin in front, and the fowls might have been in danger of freezing if they had been sent home in that condition; but the secretary bought several bolts of muslin and saw that every coop was fully protected from the weather before they were shipped out.

One of the board of managers is F. H. Ford, of Caldwell, a conductor on the Rock Island. We greatly enjoyed Mr. Ford's company during the week and found him a fine gentleman and true fancier. Besides being a fancier himself, he has succeeded in gathering around him at Caldwell quite a coterie of poultry fanciers who are true sports. They think nothing of sending to England and paying one hundred dollars for a cockerel. In fact, Mr. Perry of Caldwell had one at the show, that he paid one hundred dollars for, besides the expressage from England. It won first premium in the Buff Orpington class.

The money and the ribbons were all ready for the winners on Friday of show week, and all who were present took their winnings with them. The balance were all ready to be mailed to their respective winners, and doubtless all have received their premiums before this time. This is the only way to run a successful show. After winning a premium the exhibitor expects to get it right away and not have to wait several months for it. They then feel like coming again to such an up-to-date show.

At the annual meeting of the association three members of the board of managers were elected for three years, viz., Mrs. Terry Junkins, Osawatomie; Mr. C. C. Lindamood, Walton and Mr. Thomas Owen, Topeka. W. H. Ward, Nickerson, was elected for one year to fill a vacancy. The board of managers elected as their officers for the coming year: President, Thomas Owen, Topeka; vice-president, W. H. Ward, Nickerson; secretary-treasurer, Clyde C. Whiteley, Wichita. The board decided to hold the next show in Wichita on the second week of January, 1917. They also decided to change the name of the association as soon as it can legally be done to the Kansas State Poultry Breeders' Association. This was done so as to be in accord with the rules of the American Poultry Association. At the annual meeting the following resolutions were passed:

Be it resolved by the Kansas State Poultry Association that it is the sense of this meeting that a rising vote of thanks be extended to the Kansas commission of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco for the appropriation necessary to defray the expenses to make it possible for the Kansas breeders to show to the world at large what Kansas is doing in the poultry industry.

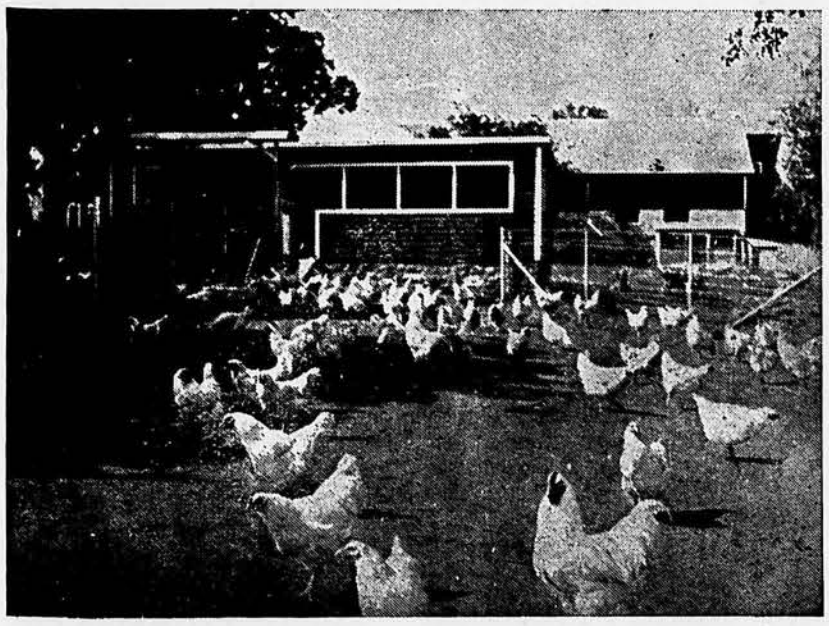
Be it resolved, That the secretary be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the commission and file a duplicate record with the minutes of this association.

Be it resolved by the Kansas State Poultry Association that it is the sense of this meeting that a vote of thanks be exended to the Governor and the members of the legislature for the $500 appropriation given to the Kansas State Poultry Association.

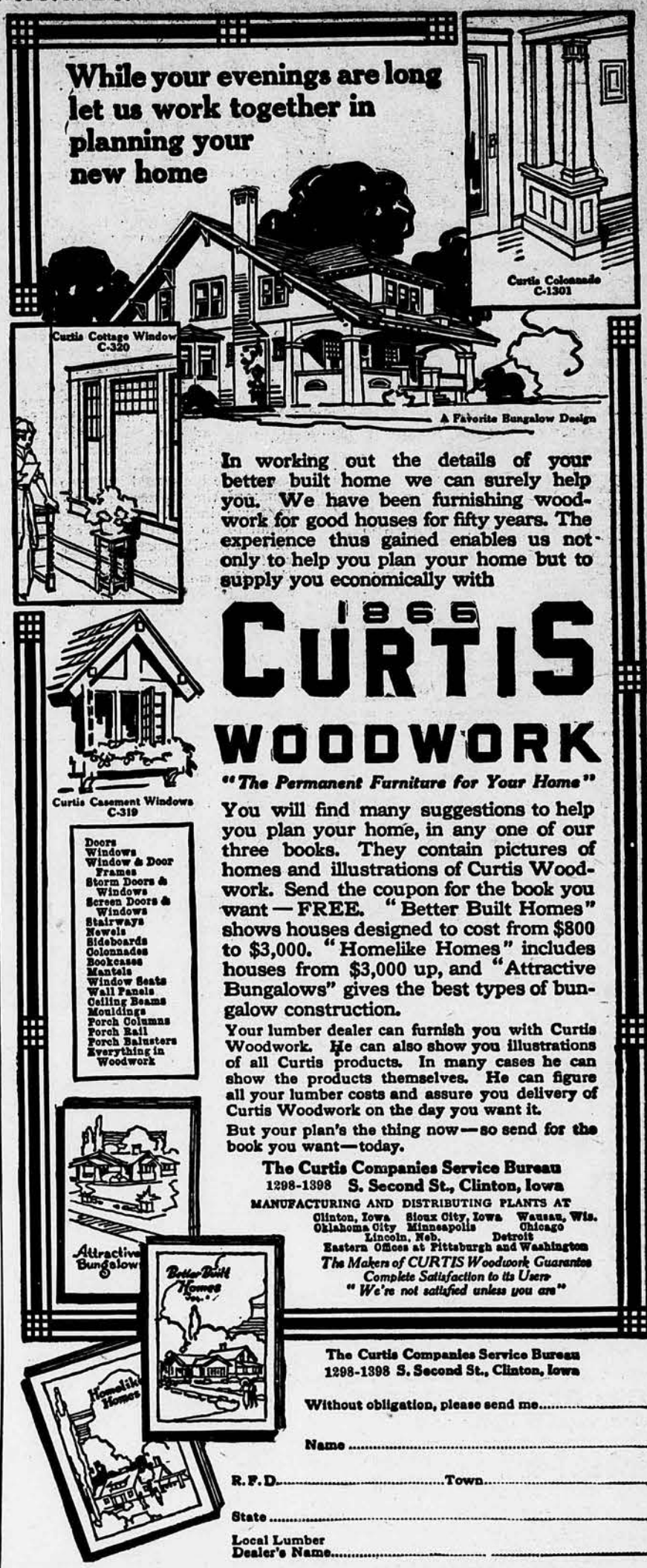
Be it further resolved that the secretary be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the Governor and a copy to the secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

If the garden received a dressing of well rotted manure last fall, and this was plowed under, this year's garden crop has already been benefited. But there is still time to do some good work in this line. Spread the rotted manure from now until the plot can be plowed, then a good spring plowing will do much toward improving the crop.

Blustering winds and rainy weather mean Roup. Keep Conkey's Roup Remedy in the drinking water. 50c postpaid. Conkey Co., Cleveland, O.—[Adv.]



PURE-BRED FLOCK OF POULTRY GOOD INVESTMENT ON ANY FARM PROVIDED THEY ARE WELL HOUSED AND GIVEN PROPER CARE



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Ratekin's Big Banner 100 Bushel White Oats—The biggest, prettiest, plumpest oat in existence. Side by side with common sorts they yield 100 bushels per acre where other sorts make but 25 to 35 bushels. Strong stiff straw; sprangled heads; ripens early; never rusts, blights or lodges. **There is none like them,** and when our stock is exhausted there is no more to be had. **Samples Mailed Free.** Also our Big Illustrated Catalog of farm, field, grass and garden seeds. A postal card will bring them to your door.
RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Hints On Incubator Use

By MRS. N. L. HARRIS

PURCHASE the incubator that appeals to you personally. Then follow closely the rules that come with it, for the manufacturer is the one who knows best how to regulate the machine he has made. If you don't succeed at first, don't blame the machine altogether, for there may have been other reasons for your failure. Perhaps the following hints may help you to take off a better hatch next time.

First, decide who is to run the incubator and allow no one else to touch it. No two persons can divide the responsibility successfully. You've heard the story of Father's new trousers? Upon bringing them home, he told his wife they were about three inches too long, and asked if she would shorten them for him when she had time. But before she got to it, Aunt Jane had done a neat job of shortening them. The eldest daughter of the household had also carefully hemmed the trousers after taking off the three inches. Finally, Mother got around to do the little job of altering, and as a result, when Father donned his new trousers on Sunday, he discovered that the combined effect of the family's helpfulness was disastrous. If more than one person tries to run the incubator, the result will be equally disastrous and the hatch, like Father's trousers, will be shortened considerably. A machine can be regulated intelligently only when you know just when and how much the damper was raised or lowered the last time.

Set your incubator in a room where the temperature can be kept comparatively even. If you have not an unused room the cellar is an ideal place, provided it is not too dry or poorly ventilated. If the cellar is too dry, the required moisture can be supplied by placing a pan of wet sand—about an inch deep—underneath the egg tray, leaving it there until just before the eggs hatch. Be careful that your machine is placed where the sun cannot shine on it and where a cold draft cannot strike it directly. Nearly all directions say "Be careful your machine sets level." This is very important for if one side is too high the heat will rise to that side and you cannot get a perfect circulation of warm air.

When you think you have digested all the information obtainable, set your machine, and be calm in your soul. Did you ever notice sitting hens? The fussy, nervous little biddy that is always settling herself and her eggs, flying off the nest with a great clatter, on the slightest provocation, never brings off as good a hatch as does the quiet old dominick that calmly and serenely spreads her feathers over the nest and patiently supplies the heat, waiting in faith for Nature to finish the job. Take your lesson from the successful hen. Keep a steady heat and don't worry but be regular in your attendance on the wooden hen.

Start the lamp with a low flame and screw down the thumb screw on the connecting rod until it has a quarter-inch play. Visit the machine frequently until the temperature reaches 102 degrees. At this temperature the damper should be raised by the regulator just enough so you can run a knife blade between the tin disk and the flue beneath. If it has not commenced to rise, screw down the thumb screw until it does. Should the damper rise before you can see any mercury in the thermometer, raise the thumb screw and allow the damper to drop down, leaving about one-eighth-inch play. If the temperature does not rise, and the damper is still down, turn up the flame a trifle and wait until your next visit. After the temperature reaches 90 degrees, gently coax it up till it registered 102 degrees. Now leave the machine alone for twelve to twenty-four hours to see that it will maintain the heat. If it is all right, put in the eggs and close the machine, but do not disturb the damper. The cold eggs have made the temperature drop and it will come up again as soon as they are warmed through. Leave the incubator closed for two days.

If you had trouble with the lamp smoking it may have been due to poor oil. With a good grade of oil and a carefully trimmed wick there is no excuse for a smoke. To properly trim a wick, use your fingers—never scissors. Gently pinch off the char and pat the wick into shape, smoothing from the corners to the center. After placing the lamp in the machine, watch it to see that the flame is round and even. If it is not, remove the lamp and pat down the points or corners until you have the perfect shape. If no draft strikes the lamp this method insures a clear, even flame, with no smoke. Always fill your lamp in the morning, and if it should run up you will notice it during the day.

Remember to turn the eggs before tending the lamp, for kerosene on the fingers will destroy the vitality of the eggs.

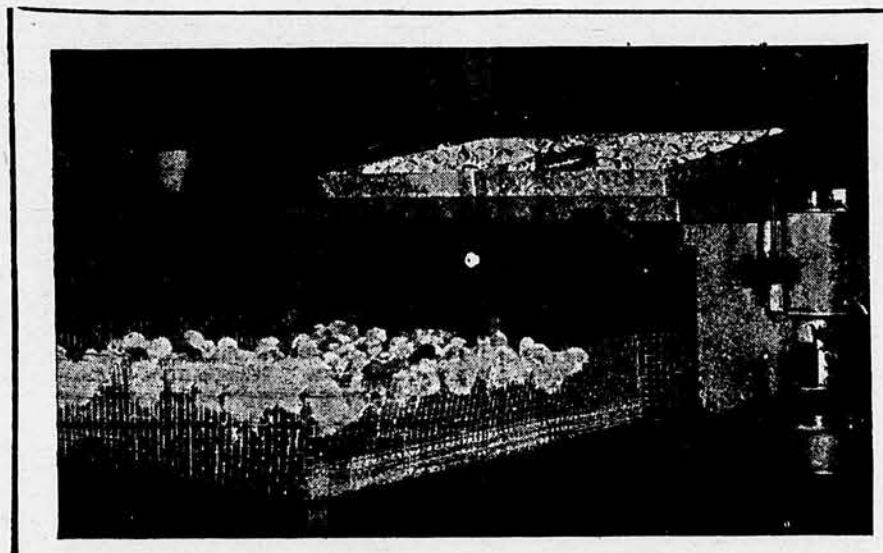
The eggs should be turned three times a day—morning, noon, and night. It is not necessary to turn each egg clear over, but gently shuffle them with the hands and when you replace the trays turn them end for end. This gives all the eggs an equal chance if one part of the machine happens to be a little cooler than another. And be careful to cool the eggs every day after the third day. A good time to do this is at noon when you are tending the incubator. You do not need to time them as the time for cooling varies at different periods of incubation. Place the side of the egg against your lips or eyeball and when it begins to feel cool it is ready to go back into the machine. Be careful that the ends of trays do not extend beyond the edgs of the table on which you are cooling them as the eggs beyond the edge will cool more rapidly.

Was it a great temptation when that first hatch was "popping out" to open the door every once in a while and look at the cute little things? Don't do it again! After the eighteenth day close your incubator and do not open it until the hatch is well over.

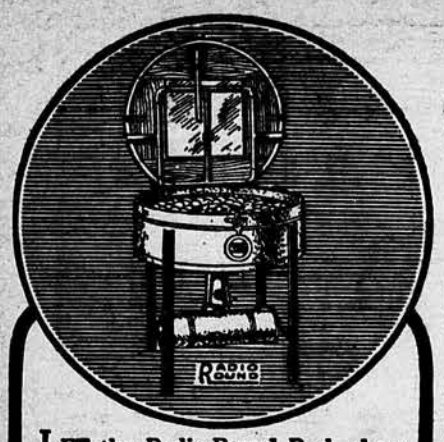
However, if the eggs run strong in fertility and the hatch starts well, but for some reason becomes checked, a sponge or two saturated with hot water, quickly slipped into the corner of the tray will help to bring out the remainder.

Before starting your machine the second time, thoroughly disinfect it with a good sheep dip—not kerosene. Another wise precaution, especially against bowel trouble, is to wipe each egg carefully, before setting, with a cloth saturated in 92 per cent alcohol.

Don't expect too much and you will not be disappointed. The people who have the exceptionally large hatches do not always raise the largest flock of chicks.



SUCH A HATCH AS THIS WOULD PLEASE EVEN EXPERIENCED INCUBATOR OPERATOR



LET the Radio-Round Book show you the way to hatching success—to biggest hatches of strong chicks, with least expense, work and time. Learn all about this wonderful incubator, the

RADIO-ROUND

It absolutely assures uniform heat—mild, moist heat like the heat of the hen's body. *Round like a hen's nest*—no corners to get cold. Powerful *Triple Heater* is in center, with lamp directly beneath. New *Radio Moisture System* is built in—works right with the heater.

These things mean perfectly uniform temperature and correct moisture conditions throughout the hatch.

1 Gallon Oil to Hatch
3 Minutes Care Daily

You fill the big Radio-Round oil tank just once for the hatch. Besides, there are the Radio-Round egg tray, the hinged cover, the glass top and other labor-saving features. Three minutes care a day is enough.

The Radio-Round's case is metal, handsomely finished in imitation sycamore wood. Strong, durable, but light. We pay the freight. Write for Book No. 37

RADIO-ROUND INCUBATOR CO.
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No Corners To Get Cold

There is no politics in the Farm Journal, but we hate whiskey like we hate all other poisons.

In any fight where one side is for decency and morality, you will find the Farm Journal squarely for that side. It is against whiskey and war and get-rich-quick schemes, and letting Mother split the kindlings. It costs $1 for 5 years. Or send today for free sample of Farm Journal and free copy of Poor Richard Almanac for 1916.

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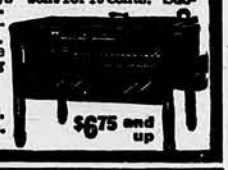
YOUR SUCCESS WITH POULTRY

My world-famous high-quality incubators and brooders and my 20 Free Poultry Lessons make success easy and sure for you! Lessons given *free* to every purchaser of a

"SUCCESSFUL" Incubator or Brooder

Backed by 21 years of big successes and strongest guaranty ever written. Write me a postal for book and prices. "Proper Care and Feeding of Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys" sent for 10 cents. "Successful" Grain Sprouters furnish green food—make hens lay in winter. Ask about my high-grade poultry—all leading varieties.



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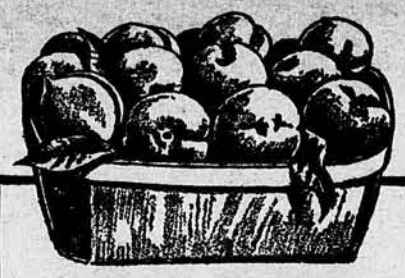
DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO.
83 Second St., Des Moines, Ia.
$6.75 and up

KILL THE LICE I have many times gone into poultry yards where the owner said, "My hens have no lice," and, by use of Lee's Lice Killer, taken from 100 to 500 lice from one hen. Lousy hens cannot lay well. Lousy parents produce weakly fertile eggs and sickly chicks. Then, too, lice and mites will travel a mile to get at chicks. Clean up and urge your neighbor to clean up, now. Use Lee's Lice Killer. It's easiest and best. No handling, dusting, dipping or greasing. Sold everywhere. Full particulars, catalog and poultry book free.
GEO. H. LEE CO., 203 Lee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Tells why chicks die

E. J. Reefer, the poultry expert, 4632 Farmer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a valuable book entitled, "White Diarrhoea and How to Cure it." This book contains scientific facts on white diarrhoea and tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually raises 98 per cent of every hatch. All poultry raisers should certainly write Mr. Reefer for one of these valuable FREE books.



JAPAN DREAM
Youngest Bearing Peach on Record

Bears younger, yields more fruit than any peach ever discovered. Fruit a beautiful red, fine flavor, delightful aroma, freestone. The housewife's favorite for canning. Ripens in July when good peaches are scarce. Brings top prices. Pays quicker profits than any other peach.

You can count on a crop 15 months after planting. Bears loaded every favorable year. Has no equal among early peaches. The wonder of all who grow it. Read what these planters say.

Here's the Proof

"Peck of peaches second year."—J. M. Bolton, Indiana.
"Two bushels per tree third year."—Sam Goddard, Oklahoma.
"160 peaches from one tree second year."—J. R. Smith, Missouri.
"Bore first year, perfectly hardy here."—Frank Quinn, Iowa.
"Over two bushels per tree, third year."—A. M. Willys, Massachusetts.
"Eighteen inch tree full of blossoms."—R. W. Knight, Arkansas.

Send for Free Orchard Book

Tells all about these amazing quick paying peaches, and many other new and better paying strains of fruit. Explains a wonderful, yet simple and effective method that will help you grow more and better fruit of all kinds. Illustrates and describes best varieties fruits, berries, etc. Lowest prices direct to planter. Send a postal today for your Free copy.

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Build It Yourself

Here is the first real, practical idea for a perfect home-made concrete mixer ever yet produced. Endorsed by all farm papers, by concrete engineers and by hundreds of users. You make it with a few 2x6's, an oak barrel and a few castings. Send your name and get full instructions and

Blue Print **PLANS FREE**

It will mix 2½ cu. ft. at a batch, has self-tilting dump, runs by hand or 1 h. p. engine. Will keep from 2 to 6 men busy. Does finest work, equal to any $200 machine—and costs you almost nothing in comparison. Just drop me your name on a post-card today. Full instructions and blue print plans will come at once. FREE.
SHELDON MANUFACTURING CO., Box 3450 Nebraska, Neb.

Mix Your Own Concrete

Chicks That Live

Stop wasting eggs—stop losing chicks—with cheap incubators. A Queen costs but little more, and the **extra chicks** it will hatch, and that will live and grow, soon pay for it.

Ask for our free Catalog

QUEEN INCUBATORS

Alfred Cramer, Morrison, Mo., says: "I have operated about ten other incubators and the Queen is superior to any of them." S. L. Todd, Green Forest, Ark., says: I have tried six other machines, high and low priced, and the Queen is the best incubator I ever saw." Book Free.
QUEEN INCUBATOR CO., 130 Bryan Ave., Lincoln, Neb.

Get FREE Chicken Book

Our big, illustrated, 1916 Year-Book—"Profits in Poultry Keeping"—will help you make *more money* with fowls. Tells how to raise chicks, get more eggs and make larger profits *with less work*. Learn about

Cyphers-Built Incubators
Sold at Low Prices

Quality unequalled. Big hatches and a *guarantee* that protects you; backed by *20 years of leadership*. We want you to have a copy of this great Guide for Poultry Raisers. Write for it today—free.
CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO., Dept. 125 BUFFALO, N.Y.
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To get rid of rats get
RID-OF-RATS

Non-Poisonous. Guaranteed to destroy the rat and mouse pest from cornerib, bins, poultry houses, stables, etc. No results, no pay. Box 10c; Dos. boxes $1 east of Miss.; $1.20 west of Miss. If your dealer can't supply you order direct. *Write for catalog, it tells the story.*
Berg & Beard Mfg. Co. 61 Fleet Pl., B'klyn., N.Y.

THE PANAMA WINNERS

By THOMAS OWEN

AT the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, November 18 to 25, was held the largest poultry show ever held in the United States. There was a floor space of about three acres and about five miles of cooping. There were nearly 8,000 birds present, not only from most of the states of the Union, but from Canada and other foreign countries. To say that they were the best the poultry breeders of these countries had, goes without saying, for nobody would send any but their best to such a show. They were judged by forty of the best poultry experts in the United States and Canada, and while some of their decisions might be questioned, for all men are fallible, it was the consensus of opinion that these judges did an excellent job of judging. To win any kind of a prize at such a show, even a seventh or eighth, was a great honor, and those who did better than this got something worth having.

It is idle for those who did not show there to say that they had better birds at home; or that the Madison Square Garden show at New York had better quality. As far as the latter is concerned, no one can tell, for the shows were too far apart for comparison. As f r the "better birds at home," home was no place for them when the greatest show of the country was open to them at San Francisco. Here was the great show of the nation, open to all the world for competition, and the American Poultry Association meeting at the same time and place. Here was the logical place to show the best birds, and it is safe to say that the best birds of the country were there. All honor to those who dared to go there and show their birds in competition with the world's best. Having "dared and won," they are entitled to all the praise and credit for such an achievement.

The Kansas branch of the Panama Commission very kindly furnished funds for transportation, feed, and care of Kansas birds to and from the exposition, and we are sure the poultry breeders of Kansas feel very grateful to the commission for their consideration of the Kansas hen.

The popularity of the old standard varieties of fowls at the great Panama Show is shown by the great numbers exhibited of these breeds. There were over 700 Plymouth Rocks, 221 Barred, 283 White, 118 Buff, and 70 Partridge, besides some Columbians. There were 323 S. C. R. I. Reds and 128 Rose Combs, while of the different varieties of Wyandottes there were over 350. There were 180 Black Minorcas, 162 Brown Leghorns, 258 White Leghorns, and 134 Buff Leghorns. There were 136 Buff Orpingtons and 216 White Orpingtons. The utility varieties were decidedly in the majority.

While there were not as many fowls from the Far East as was expected, still what the easterners did send was their very best, and when they came into competition with the western birds, it was shown that the westerners had just as good birds, if not better, than they.

The poultry editor, at a banquet of poultrymen at Wichita during the State Show, in answer to a toast as to the greatest features of the Panama-Pacific Poultry Show, said one of the most surprising features to him was to see Kansas birds win so many premiums there. With the 250 birds sent, 136 premiums were won, over forty of them being blue ribbons. So impressed was he with the way the Kansas hen was dressed that he had to break into verse, as follows:

KANSAS STATE BUILDING AT PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION, SAN FRANCISCO, 1915

THE KANSAS HEN AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The Kansas hen was dressed in blue,
The latest style in fashion's view;
Dainty and neat, a fowl complete,
Without a flaw from head to feet.

She went out West on a pleasure trip,
And meant to give their hens a tip
Of how they dressed in Gay Paree,
And she certainly did, as all could see.

There were hens galore, all shapes and size,
Made up to please the judges' eyes;
And dressed in robes of every hue,
But the Kansas hen was dressed in blue.

The Mayor of Frisco, gallant and gay,
Fell in love with her there one day,
Offered her gold with him to roam,
She simply said, "No place like home."

Other states had hens in yellow,
Dressed to charm the western fellow;
But the only chicken that pleased the view
Was the Kansas hen all dressed in blue.

Some hens were dressed in green and white,
But the Kansas hen outshone them quite;
Her robes of blue just caught the eye
Of everyone who was passing by.

Plumage perfect, condition fine,
Legs and toes and shape divine;
She was some chicken, I tell you,
Was that Kansas hen all dressed in blue.

KANSAS WINNERS
PANAMA-PACIFIC

WHITELEY'S
LAY--MORE STRAIN

RHODE ISLAND REDS—SINGLE COMB ONLY.

Their type, color, size and laying ability makes them the leading strain in the Red world today.

Why not order a setting of eggs and become one of the many that are making poultry raising pay dollars instead of cents with Whiteley's Reds? My prices are very reasonable.

CLYDE C. WHITELEY
Box 972 Wichita, Kansas

10,000 CAPON RAISERS
"CASH IN" DID YOU?

One in your immediate section, perhaps a neighbor, who made DOLLARS on CAPONS where you lost on ROOSTERS. He will gladly explain to you how it is done. Change your young roosters to CAPONS the GEO. BEUOY way and cash in this season like these TEN THOUSAND people do every year. Get acquainted with that CAPONIZING neighbor; you might like him, and it means money in your pocket without additional expense. At your request I will send you his address, including without cost to you a copy of ROOSTER or CAPON illustrated, explaining how Geo. Beuoy won the GRAND CHAMPION PRIZE for best CAPON EXHIBIT at the WORLD'S FAIR PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION, 1915, and ten other first prizes on chickens. For a dime, ten cents coin or stamps, you will get all prepaid Geo. Beuoy's "What's a Capon and Why." Regular fourth edition, 50c a copy. With the world's champion capon in natural colors on cover. Seventy-six big pages in all.

This information will both make and save you money. Say exactly what you want, sign your name plain, and write at once.

GEO. BEUOY, R. F. D. No. 65, CEDAR VALE, KANSAS

ARMSTRONG'S QUALITY ORPINGTONS ARE WINNERS
FOURTH BUFF PEN AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

At the Kansas State Show, Wichita, Jan. 10-15, 1916.

Buff.	White.
1-2-3 Cock	1-3 Cock
1-3 Hen	1-4 Hen
2-4 Cockerel	3-4 Cockerel
2-4 Pullet	5 Pullet
1-2 Pen	2-3 Pen

Lost first on Buff Cockerel and Pullet, to birds imported from England. Buff Orpington Ducks: 1-2 drake, 1-2 duck.

A lot of good breeders cheap, quality considered. Eggs now.

E. W. ARMSTRONG - - WICHITA, KANSAS
401 South Loraine Avenue.

ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

My imported cocks, "King" and "Lord" Barron, will head some great laying pens. These cocks are pedigreed by dams with records of 265 and 270 eggs.

"Criterion King," the cockerel that headed my pen that won the blue ribbon at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, heads another strong pen.

These and others are some of the good things we offer the farmer and poultryman who wants egg producers from The World's Greatest Laying Strain.

C. W. UNRUH - - - - - - - - - - CHANUTE, KANSAS
BREEDER OF CRITERIONS

MY BUFF COCHINS WON AT FRISCO

First and Second Cock, First and Third Hen, First Cockerel, First Pullet, First Pen.

At Kansas State Show my cockerel was the champion bird of the show, and at Nebraska State Show I won all first honors.

EGGS AND STOCK FOR SALE.

J. C. BAUGHMAN - - - - TOPEKA, KANSAS

STOVER'S NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS
Winners of Third Yearling Tom and Third Hen at Frisco.

ROSE COMB REDS, winners of first cock, third cockerel, third pen and fourth hen, Wichita, Kansas, January, 1916.

Also breeders of choice Partridge Rocks and Silver Campines. Stock and eggs in season.

STOVER & STOVER - - - FREDONIA, KANSAS

Meyers' Bourbon Red Turkeys and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds

For twelve years good enough to win at big shows. At San Francisco, on one young pair, I won first cockerel, second pullet. First prize yearling cock was bred and raised by me. My stock has won, this year, all firsts at Missouri and Kansas State Shows, also silver cups and gold specials.

Eggs from the finest matings I ever owned, $3 and $4 per eleven.

R. C. R. I. Red eggs from my yards, headed by first cockerel at Kansas State and second cockerel at Missouri State Shows, $4 per fifteen. Free catalog.

Mrs. Clyde H. Meyers, Woodland Farm, Fredonia, Kansas

WHITE WYANDOTTE WINNERS

At Such Shows as San Francisco World's Fair and Kansas State Poultry Federation.

Stock of the same blood lines for sale. Eggs for hatching now ready. Also Mammoth Pekin and Buff Ducks. Descriptive circular free, send for it. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Mrs. A. J. Higgins - - Route 1, Effingham, Kansas

HARTZELL'S HOUDANS

At Frisco on two entries won first hen, second cock, Peggie No. 2, also won four specials on best color, shape, crested and championship Houdan female of show. Pen each of Black and White Langshans. When in need of eggs that will produce the right birds, write

E. C. HARTZELL, Rossville, Kansas.

MOORE & MOORE'S S. C. R. I. REDS FOR SALE
An Established Strain of Winners.

OUR BIRDS WON 5TH PEN AND 7TH COCK, PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

We own four of the best cock birds in Kansas—each one of them a State Show blue ribbon winner. Cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets for sale, also eggs. Write us. We can supply you.

Moore & Moore, 1239 Larimer Avenue, Wichita, Kansas

Black Langshan Cockerels
Bred from Frisco World's Fair winners.

Extra good pen headers from $3 to $5 each. Some with score cards from Judge Heimlich. Choice eggs, $5 for fifteen; medium, $3 for fifteen; range, $6 for 100. Some choice White Langshan cockerels at $3 to $5 each. Eggs, $3 per fifteen.

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Won the blue ribbon on cockerels at three large shows. Farm flock headed by brother to my grand champion cockerel at San Francisco Exposition, which also won silver cup and special ribbon for best S. C. Red male. One hundred eggs for $5; fifty for $2.75. Write for copy of my mating list.

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Regal Barred Plymouth Rocks
The High Winners at the Big Wichita Show, 1916.

They are the birds that get there every time. If that is the kind of birds you are looking for, I have a fine lot of youngsters. Cockerels, $2.50 and above. Good breeding pullets, $2 to $4. Everything sent on approval, to return at my expense.

Eggs in season. Ask for mating list.

J. M. Taylor, McCune, Kansas

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Hubbard's Silver Wyandottes continue their great winnings. At World's Fair, San Francisco, 4th and 7th cock, 1st and 7th cockerel, 4th and 5th hen, 1st and 2d pullet, 1st pen, prove them second to none. Nice breeding birds at $3, $5 and $10 each.

L. P. HUBBARD - TOPEKA, KANSAS

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"I never failed on either corn or wheat" — says Neeley Scranton, whose farm is near Pryor, in

Eastern Oklahoma along the M., K. & T. Ry.

"I came to Mayes County 5 years ago and paid $35 per acre for my farm of 120 acres. My principal crop is wheat and I raise from 17 to 30 bushels per acre every year. What I am doing others near me are doing. I came here from Missouri and never regretted coming."

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published by the Eastern Oklahoma Farm Bureau, composed of bankers and business men who have no land to sell but are interested solely in inducing practical, substantial farmers to settle and develop the fine farm lands there—lands at $10 to $60 per acre, which will raise as high as 30 bu. of wheat, 75 bu. of corn, 80 bu. of oats and 6 tons of alfalfa a season. Write for these booklets now!

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R. F. NEUBERT CO., Box 815 Mankato, Minn.

EGGS ON QUALITY BASIS

Continued From Page Four

financial incentive for the producer to market his eggs frequently in warm weather, to keep the male bird away from the laying flock so there will be only infertile eggs to dispose of, or to keep the small and dirty eggs at home. There is no reason why every farmer or farmer's wife who takes eggs to town should not be ambitious to top the market with the product offered.

It has been shown by careful investigation by the Federal Department of Agriculture that in Kansas, where the conditions are possibly worse than they are in Missouri. 95 per cent of the eggs sold might be graded as "firsts," even in the very warmest weather, if a few simple precautions were observed.

RESULTS IN OPERATION.

The same dealer who changed from the case-count to the graded basis on the first of June took the first day 917 dozen eggs for which he paid $134.51 on the basis of 15½ cents for firsts and 12½ cents for seconds. There were 663 dozen firsts, which brought $102.76 at 15½ cents. If these had been sold at 14 cents —the flat price he was paying the day before—they would have brought $92.82. In other words, the people who brought in these first class eggs took home with them almost $10 more than they would have received on the old basis. They sold as an average, 30 dozen eggs each, which means that each one of them took away about forty-five cents more under the new system than they would have under the old system. Those who marketed the 254 dozen of second class eggs at twelve and a half cents a dozen received $31.75 instead of the $35.56 which they would have received on the old basis. This is as it should be.

While this dealer paid a little over $4 more for his eggs that day than he would have paid on the old basis, he is a business man rather than a speculator, and he expressed himself as satisfied, because he knew exactly what his goods were going to cost him. When he quoted a car of firsts in Boston or a car of seconds for New Mexico, he did not have to guess how many rotten eggs he was going to have to throw out, or how many seconds he would have to buy before he could get the requisite number of firsts. He knew what his eggs were going to cost him, and he was able to quote these at much less hazard than under the old system.

The figures given simply represent what occurred the first day that the new basis of quotation went into effect, and before there was any opportunity for the new method to bring about improvement. It simply showed what the eggs brought on the new basis as compared with the old basis. As it worked out by the end of the month, the proportion of seconds hand dwindled 60 per cent. This simply meant that the farmers finding that they got more money for a better product took a better product to market.

SHOULD DEMAND GRADING OF EGGS.

There is no question but that the quality basis is the only one that will do justice to the thrifty farmer who can and will sell good eggs. At the same time it is recognized that there must be a re-adjustment in the trade when this system or method is adopted. The grocer and general merchant cannot very well purchase eggs on a quality basis, because it does not fit in with his other business. This means that as the demand for this system of egg-buying grows, the trade will probably tend to pass from the general merchant to the cash buyer of farm produce. Very frequently as a matter of self-protection, the honest, progressive dealer is kept from quoting on the quality basis for the simple reason that the farmers do not understand it. They are suspicious of it, and instead of waiting to find out how their returns will come out, sell to a case-count buyer who quotes them a considerably lower price, but who pays for all the eggs he takes.

"Grade those eggs" should be the slogan of every person in any way interested in poultry production. Grading means more profit for the farmer, a standardized product for shipper, packer and consumer, and a greater outlet for breeding stock.

Producing better eggs is a farm problem. Paying better prices is a dealer's problem. Both are fairly simple. Both require special care. Neither will be fully solved unless the other is solved at the same time.

The production of eggs of the best quality involves considerable pains on the part of the farmer, and the farmer who is not already taking these pains, because he has formed the habit of doing all his work well, will not do so unless he is paid for his trouble. The only way of getting at him is to touch his pocketbook.

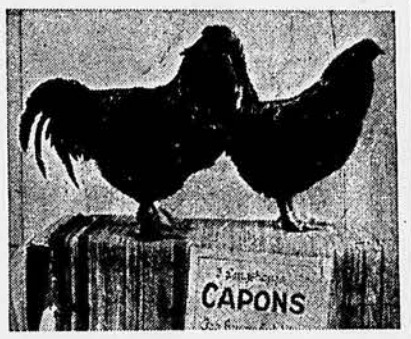
Experience with Capons.

A capon is an unsexed male bird, usually of the chicken family. The object is to increase the amount and quality of the flesh. It is much easier to make a capon than it is to perform a similar operation on any other animal.

The price you will be able to get for them will depend on where you are located. It is safe to figure, however, that capons will bring you twice as much a pound as the average price of hens on the same market. That his been my experience.

I am situated in a section where the local produce market is not good. We sell all our capons on the Kansas City market, 220 miles away. The last few seasons we have realized an average price of 21 cents a pound live weight for our capons. The average weight has been a trifle over ten pounds each for a period of five years. During this time I have marketed from 125 to 150 capons each year.

At the time these birds were operated on, the market for that kind of stuff was overstocked and we could not have realized over 20 cents each for them. So you see a hundred capons would have sold as frys on the market for only twenty dollars. By caponizing and holding a few months we actually sold them for over $200. Not only have



FIRST AND SECOND PRIZE CAPONS, PANAMA-PACIFIC

we done this one year, but have been doing it each season for the last six or seven years, so you see it is no experiment. Of course it took some extra feed to finish them out, but nothing as compared with the gain we made. On the average and under the same conditions it costs about the same to produce a fully matured capon as it would a hen of the same age.

Half the chickens hatched each year are males. It seems to me that about the only way to realize a profit from this half of your flock is to make capons of them.—GEORGE BEUOY, Chautauqua County.

Fowls will keep themselves free from vermin during the winter months if given a convenient place to dust. A box 30 inches square and 12 inches deep may be built in one corner of the pen, or such a box may be made with legs so as to raise it 16 inches off the floor. Almost any fine dry powder will make good dusting material. The particles should be fine enough so that they will choke up the breathing pores of the parasites which live on the fowl's body. Equal parts of loam, sand and sifted coal ashes, to which has been added a little kerosene oil and the whole thoroughly mixed, is often used for the dust.

Sprouted oats have proven an excellent feed for chickens during winter months. The oats may be sprouted in a regular sprouter, in trays by the kitchen stove, in the cellar, on dirt or on burlap. The trick is to soak the oats with water, spread them out in the light, and keep them warm and moist until the blades are from three to six inches long. A successful feeder soaks the oats for twenty-four hours, spreads them in a shallow box and places it in the cellar. Frequently an inch or more of sand is placed in the bottom of the box upon which the oats are sprouted.

The small breeds generally are considered most economical year-round egg producers, but it has been found that the medium breeds are good winter layers. They are not so easily upset by cold winds and rain.

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Don't call a veterinary just because your horse has galls and sore shoulders. You can cure him completely (we guarantee it) if you use

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Brooders with warm dirt floors save incubator chocks. Any brooder can be changed to this kind. Send us five to eight names of friends who use incubators and we will tell you just how to change your old brooder or to build these from an ordinary box. We will also tell you why chicks die in the shell, ABSOLUTELY FREE FOR THE NAMES. THIS WILL SAVE YOU $100.00 THIS SUMMER. SEND NAMES TODAY.
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Sporicide SURE CURE FOR Smut in oats. Simple to treat. Sent direct on trial where we have no agent. Free booklet. Local agents wanted. Established 1905.
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SEED CORN

From the Farmer Seed Corn Grower
That made 100 bushels per acre. Best that grows. Catalog free. It tells all.
JOHN D. ZILLER, HIAWATHA, KANSAS

GENERAL FARM ITEMS

Nature provides grasses and tender shoots to supply succulency to laying hens. In winter when these tender shoots are not available, feed sprouted oats, cabbage, mangels, beets and the like.

Silage for Pure Bred Cattle.

Breeders of pure bred cattle are finding that silage is a splendid feed to develop their young growing animals. The first year that Moses Brothers and Clayton of Barton County, fed silage to their beef bulls they came out of the winter in so much better condition than had the stock of other years, that they were able to sell them at a considerable advance in price. They had made better growth and had a more thrifty appearance than bulls wintered on dry feed.

In a letter recently received from G. L. Mathws of Edwards County, a similar claim was made. Mr. Mathews reports that his bulls have been doing especially well the present season. Most of the bulls have already been sold at prices higher than he ever received before. He attributes this partly to the fact that the silage in their rations made them more attractive to buyers. On this farm they are feeding 22 pounds of kafir silage daily to the coming yearling cattle, and about 32 pounds to the mature cattle. In addition they are given one feed daily of alfalfa, with an occasional change to kafir or cane fodder. This breeder recognizes the fact that bull calves cannot be grown out properly without some grain, and he has been feeding the young bulls about five pounds of oats daily.

Frequently breeders make the mistake

WHITE LEGHORN PEN THAT WON IN NATIONAL CONTEST AT THE MISSOURI EXPERIMENT STATION. —RECORD, 939 EGGS IN ONE YEAR

of underfeeding the young animals. The man who would sell pure bred bulls to the best advantage must have them as large as possible by the time they are a year old. Farmers buying bulls for breeding purposes are not very much impressed with undersized yearlings. They may grow out all right, but the breeder should see that they are grown out before he offers them if he expects to make good sales.

Mr. Mathews filled his silo last fall with kafir and Sumac cane. The crop was unusually heavy. He estimates that it cost in the neighborhood of 75 cents a ton for filling and probably not to exceed 25 cents a ton for growing. This certainly makes remarkably cheap feed. The year before it cost much more as the yield was not more than three or four tons an acre, and the cost of filling was greater because it was necessary to go over so much more ground.

E. L. Barrier, a cattle breeder of Greenwood County, recently wrote us his experience in using silage for his cattle. In 1914 he put 200 tons of silage in his silo at a cost of $200. The crop was two-thirds cane and one-third kafir and grew on twenty-two acres. He sold some of this silage at $3.50 a ton, this making it worth at the rate of $22.50 an acre. Mr. Barrier warns breeders against considering the silage as a concentrate. Unless it has considerable grain in it, some more concentrated feed will have to be added. His breeding herd of cows is kept mainly on silage and alfalfa hay. A little cottonseed meal is usually fed to the calves and to cattle on which he is anxious to make a good gain. In feeding the breeding cows 30 to 40 pounds of silage daily, with some alfalfa hay in addition, they will usually make good gains. The calves will not eat more than half as much silage, and must have some grain or concentrate. Mr. Barrier estimates that for feeding his breeding cattle, silage is worth from $2.50 to $5 a ton, depending on the price of other feeds and the quantity of grain there is in the silage.

Last Circuit of Farmers' Institutes.

Below is given the schedule for the last series of farm and home institutes to be given this season:

February 21, Oakley; 22, Grinnell; 23, Grainfield; 26, Bunker Hill; 28-29, Russell; March 1-2, Abilene. Speakers—Carl P. Thompson, specialist in animal husbandry, and Miss Mary Hoover, special in home economics.

February 21, Kipp; 22, Gypsum; 24, Little River; 25, Windom; 26; Bushton; 28, 29, Lacrosse; March 1, McCracken; 2, Brownell; 3, Ransom; 4, Utica; 6, Raymond. Speakers—P. E. Crabtree and Miss Louise Caldwell.

February 21, Hoyt; 22, Potter; 23-24, Oskaloosa; 25, Richland; 26, Overbrook; 28, Delavan. Speakers—Ross M. Sherwood, specialist in poultry, and Miss Stella Mather, specialist in home economics.

February 21, Ada; 22, Barnard; 23-24, Lincoln; 25, Waldo; 26, Natoma; 28, Plainville; 29, Palco; March 1-2, Hoxie. Speakers—G. E. Thompson, specialist in crops, and Miss Alice Poulter, specialist in home economics.

Silo Fair Investment.

E. E. Heacock, of Coffey County, thinks silage and silos have been boomed a little too much. He says:

"I am not knocking on the silo, and still think it a fair investment. It will help to cheapen the cost of feed, but I do not think it is a 'cure-all' by any means.

"For the last three years we have been using kafir and cane for silage. It is more easily handled and makes cheaper silage than does corn, but ton for ton, we do not think it is as good. This year we had to use immature kafir, and while they eat it all right, I do not think there is very much feed value to it. Of course, if the crop had been cured as fodder it would have been poor feed and would not have gone so far as in the silo.

"The cost of putting the crop into the silo has varied with us from thirty-five to ninety cents a ton."

Co-Operative Buying of Dairy Cattle.

The operation of the plan of co-operative buying of dairy cattle pursued in Marinette County, Wisconsin, under the supervision of the county advancement association of business men is stated briefly as follows:

When a man desires to purchase cattle on time he files an application with the secretary of the board of trustees of the county advancement association. Through a committee the association looks into the merits of the application. If the applicant is found to be a reliable party and so equipped that he can make good use of the cattle desired, his application is accepted, and held until enough applications for cattle are had to make a carload. When there are calls for a full carload an expert dairyman is called upon to assist in selecting the cattle and they are shipped to the points in the county nearest the applicants. The farmers are notified when the cattle will reach their station, where they take the animals upon arrival.

When the cattle are turned over to

FIRST PRIZE ANCONA PULLET, KANSAS STATE POULTRY SHOW, 1915

the farmers, a chattel mortgage with a note for the purchase price are given. The banks of the county advance the money for the purchase of the cattle, and hold the farmers' notes until paid. When applying for cattle the farmer states the kind of cattle he desires and about the price he wishes to pay, and is obliged to take the cattle bought for him when they arrive. The cost of selecting the cattle, shipping and other charges are divided pro rata on the shipment.—Holstein-Friesian Register.

The average producer, as a rule, does not realize the importance of appearance as a factor in selling goods and frequently is careless and indifferent in preparing produce for market. The consumer, on the other hand, relies very largely upon appearance in selecting food supplies, and unattractive articles are passed by promptly.

MAYER Dry-Sox Shoes are the ideal wet weather shoes. They keep your feet dry and warm and protect you from rain, snow and slush, because they have a cork waterproof filling between inner and outer sole, pig's bladder between upper leather and lining and rubber welt which make Dry-Sox Shoes as near water-proof as possible.

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DRY-SOX SHOES HONORBILT

Give unusual wear on account of the way they are made, oak tanned soles, full vamps—strong, steel shank—solid counters.

WARNING—Always look for the name and Mayer trade mark on the sole. If your dealer cannot supply you, write to us.

We make Mayer Honorbilt Shoes in all styles for men, women, children; Honorbilt Cushion Shoes, Martha Washington Comfort Shoes.

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Why take chances with untried machines when for only $10 we guarantee to deliver safely, all freight charges paid (East of Rockies) BOTH of these big prize winning machines fully equipped, set up ready for use! Why not own an Ironclad—the incubator that has for two years in succession won in the greatest hatching contests ever held. In the last contest conducted by Missouri Valley farmer and Nebraska Farm Journal, 2000 machines were entered, including practically every make, style and price. With 140 egg Ironclad—the same machine we offer with Brooder, freight paid, for only $10, Mrs. C. F. Merrick, Lockney, Texas, hatched 148 chicks from 148 eggs in the last contest.

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL Money back if not satisfied.

140-EGG Ironclad Incubator

Galvanized Iron, Asbestos, Redwood, Insulated Boiler

Don't class this big, all metal covered, dependable hatcher with cheaply constructed machines. Ironclads are not covered with cheap tin or other thin metal and painted like some do to cover up poor quality of material. Ironclads are shipped in the natural color—you can see exactly what you are getting. Don't buy any incubator until you know what it is made of. Note these Ironclad specifications. Genuine California Redwood, triple walls, asbestos lining, galvanized iron covering. Large egg tray, extra deep chick nursery—hot water top heat, copper tanks and boiler, self regulator, Tycos Thermometer, glass in door and many other special advantages fully explained in Free Catalog. Write for it TODAY or order direct from this advertisement.

10-Year Guarantee

Both for $10 Freight Paid East of Rockies

MADE OF CALIFORNIA REDWOOD

140 Chick Brooder

IRONCLAD INCUBATOR COMPANY, Box 151, RACINE, WIS.

"Twas nigh onto 50 year ago when I began with Barteldes."

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In Bulk and at Bulk Prices!

VEGETABLE seeds, flower seeds, bulbs, slips, vines, shrubs, berry plants, fruit trees—everything for the garden. Barteldes' seeds have grown prize-winning products for upwards of 50 years. Get our beautiful new 1916 catalog with lowest prices for garden and flower seeds in bulk and packet, together with Pink List giving prices of all field seeds in quantities.

Famous Collection of 5 Packets for 10c

and FREE 25c COUPON
BARTELDES' DENVER MARKET LETTUCE,
CRIMSON GIANT GLOBE RADISH,
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BARTELDES' BLOOD TURNIP BEET,
TALL MIXED NASTURTIUM, all for 10c,

together with 25c coupon which when returned to us will be accepted as 25c cash payment on any order of $1.00 or more. With $3.00 orders we will also send your choice of Barteldes' interesting new books of handy reference, the Farm Guide or Cook Book. Write to nearest address.

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The Oldest Seed House West of the Mississippi River.

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ALBERTA, Canada, OATS: Biggest, heaviest yielding oats in the world. Everywhere tried have revolutionized oat growing. It is as easy to grow 100 bushels per acre, as 30, 40 and 50 bushels of common varieties. Sample sent FREE on request. We grow and handle all the best varieties of American grown Oats. Write today for our big Seed Catalog of all farm, garden and flower seeds, also Nursery stock. We can save you money. Tell us what you want. Mention this paper when writing. Address, RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa.

LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS

Both matings. Better than ever. Silver cup and sweepstakes winners. Eggs from pens, $3 and $5 per fifteen. Utility, $5 per hundred. Circular.

C. C. LINDAMOOD, Harvey County, WALTON, KANSAS

"Royalblue" Barred Plymouth Rocks
"Hyperion" R. C. Rhode Island Reds

Are bred to perfection in every section, and win admiration and approval everywhere. A few extra fine Cockerels, Young Hens and Pullets for sale. Eggs for hatching. If interested, write for descriptive booklet and mating list.

L. E. LEFTWICH - - - - - Winfield, Kansas

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No. 382 Single Row Flat Drop Lister

This is a Two Wheel Chain Drive Corn Lister, equipped with our new Flat Drop Hoppers. Shovel or Disc Coverers; discs either 12 or 14 inch. Equipment includes Subsoiler, Rolling Cutter, Four Horse Evener and Neckyoke. Loose Ground Lister Attachment on special order.

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Large tilting hoppers of a new and improved pattern. Larger diameter of plates insures cells filling with greater accuracy. Rim of plates projects under ledge in hopper bottom, and small seeds such as kafir corn, cannot bind between edge of the plate and side of hopper. No extra "false" plates are required when planting kafir corn, milo maize, etc. We furnish an ample supply of plates for corn, and will furnish special plates for smaller seeds.

Other features of the No. 382 Lister are: Leveling device which keeps bottom in proper relation to ground regardless of depth; soft center steel bottom; automatic throw-out; bottom easily removable; 34 inch wheels with flat or concave tires and removable dust proof wheel boxes equipped with hard oil screw caps.

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LIME NOT A FERTILIZER

SUBSCRIBER G. D., Osage City, writes that he has covered his upland farm with a coat of barnyard manure during the last two years. He asks if it would pay him to give it an application of pulverized limestone, at a cost of two dollars a ton. He also asks the value of this pulverized limestone as fertilizer.

Lime is purchased and applied to soils primarily for the purpose of correcting or neutralizing soil acidity. Very few agricultural plants thrive in acid soils. Such soils may be rich in plant food but the bacterial agencies necessary to convert this plant food into such form that it can be used, cannot live where acid is present. Lime cannot, therefore, be correctly spoken of as a fertilizer. It may be very necessary to the production of profitable crops, but it is not because it adds plant food. In this particular instance there may be no need whatever, for the application of lime. In localities where there is much limestone cropping out on the hills, the wash usually keeps the soil lying below supplied with lime enough. A test only can determine whether or not the soil in question needs lime.

There are certain weeds which indicate acid soil. For example, the common sheep sorrel and the horse-tail rush grow in such soil. What is known as the litmus paper test may be applied. Ordinary blue litmus paper can be obtained from the druggist. To test the soil, take a handful of it that is moist enough to make into a ball. Break this mud ball into halves and place a piece of the blue litmus paper between the halves, pressing the ball together again. After about five minutes, break it open. If the paper is pink in color, the soil is acid. If it is unchanged, it may be considered as free from acid.

If our correspondent's soil is acid, pulverized limestone at two dollars a ton can be profitably applied. This pulverized limestone can be spread at the rate of two to four tons an acre. There is no danger from burning as is the case where quicklime is applied. This amount of lime will supply reserve enough to correct any soil acidity for several years.

Cane Silage for Milk Cows.

W. R. M., Osage County, asks if cane silage is good for milk cows. Also if it is as good as kafir or corn silage.

This point has been discussed in KANSAS FARMER a good many times. Pound for pound, average cane silage is probably not as high in digestible nutrients as good corn silage. Silage from any of the commonly used crops varies greatly in value. A poor, immature crop of corn placed in the silo does not begin to be as good feed as silage made from a good crop of corn. The same is true of cane. If the cane crop was grown out to maturity and placed in the silo before being damaged by frost, it will make a first class roughage for feeding milk cows. The dairyman who feeds silage of any kind must realize, however, that no protein has been added to the crop by placing it in the silo. Cane is decidedly a carbonaceous feed. It is rich in starch and sugar, but very low in protein. According to the figures given in Henry's "Feeds and Feeding" 100 pounds of average cane silage contains six-tenths pounds digestible protein, 11.6 pounds carbohydrates, and five-tenths pound fat. A milk cow giving 25 or 30 pounds of milk a day, must have in the daily ration about two pounds of digestible protein. It can be readily seen from these figures that silage alone would not make a very good milk cow ration. It is, however, the cheapest and most desirable source of the carbohydrate part of the ration. The necessary protein must be supplied by feeding some concentrated feed such as cottonseed meal. Alfalfa hay is a roughage rich in protein, and this combined with silage, makes a well balanced ration for cows giving a moderate flow of milk.

Those having silage made from either cane, kafir or corn, have the same problem. These different kinds of silages when made from crops of equal maturity, will not vary much in the quantity and character of the nutrients they contain.

Dynamiting Subsoil.

D. A. B., Arkansas, asks relatives to the cost of dynamiting hardpan.

There has been considerable agitation relative to using dynamite to break up compact, hard subsoil. The theory has been that when such soil was broken up the roots of plants could penetrate deeper and a deeper reservoir for holding soil moisture, would be created.

We referred this inquiry to Professor L. E. Call, of the agricultural college, for a technical reply, which is as follows:

"Hardpan soils may be groupped under two classes. First, that type of hardpan in which there is a definite layer in the subsoil cemented together by cementing material such as alkali salts. Such hardpan occurs in the more arid portions of the United States. Such hardpans can be broken up by dynamite, and dynamite has frequently been recommended as a means of breaking up such hardpan conditions sufficiently to enable trees to be grown.

"The second condition often called hardpan consists of a soil with a very heavy plastic clay subsoil. A soil of this character is poorly drained, does not permit easy penetration of plant roots, and is usually less productive than the surrounding soils of a more mellow character.

"Dynamite has frequently been recommended as a means of improving soils of this character. We have done at this station considerable experimental work with dynamite on such soils. In this work we have found that the soil was not in any case greatly improved by dynamiting and usually there was no improvement whatever. The cost for dynamiting varies, of course, with the size of the charge and distance apart at which the charges are placed. As dynamiting is usually done, the cost will vary from eight to fifteen dollars an acre for the powder, caps and fuses for the work, and if the labor involved is added to the cost of material used, it will increase the cost of such work to from twenty to thirty dollars an acre.

"From the experience that we have had at this station, we could not recommend dynamite for the improvement of heavy, plastic clay soils commonly called hardpan."

Lice on Horses.

I. N. F., Rooks County, asks how to rid his work horses and colts of lice.

About the only way to get rid of these pests is to wash the horses thoroughly with a solution that will kill the lice. For this purpose almost any of the coal tar dips commonly sold on the market, can be used. These dips are sold under various trade names, and when added to water give it a milky appearance. Directions as to the strength of the mixture, come with the package. Most of them are used in the proportion of one part of the dip to 50 parts of water. Destroying the lice on the animals will be of little avail if the quarters in which they are kept are not also thoroughly cleaned and sprayed with the same mixture. Lice usually are associated with poorly kept quarters.

Ridding horses of lice in the winter time is not a very pleasant job and care must be taken to see that they do not catch cold. A sunny day should be selected and they should not be exposed to chilling winds while still wet.

Estimating Silage in Silo.

P. B., Butler County, asks for a rule for computing quantitiy of silage in a silo 40 feet high and 18 feet in diameter, after it has settled sixty days and after settling ninety days.

We have answered the question regarding measuring silage, a number of times, and will not now go into detail.

Silage does practically all its settling in the first two weeks after filling. Nothing was said in this inquiry as to how many feet of silage is now in the silage. The amount of settling that takes place depends upon the condition of the crop when put in and likewise the rapidity of filling. The density or weight of settled silage increases toward the bottom of the silo. This fact makes it impossible to formulate any definite rule for calculating the contents. The mean weight of a cubic foot of silage in a silo having thirty-five feet of silage in it, is greater than in one having but twenty-five feet, no silage having been fed from either silo and the time of settling being the same.

Estimating or calculating the contents

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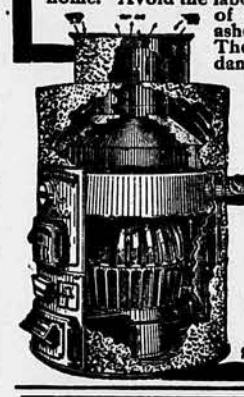

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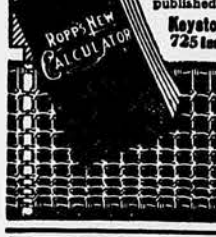

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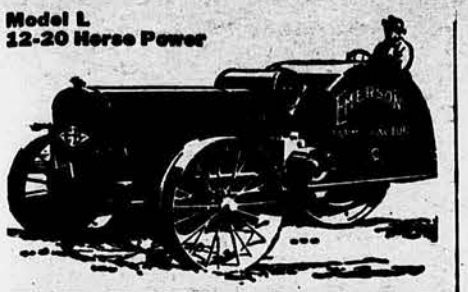

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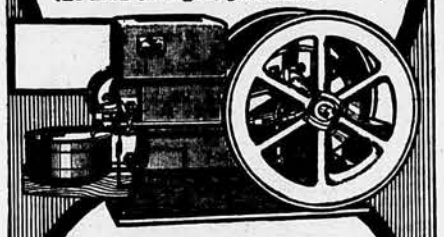

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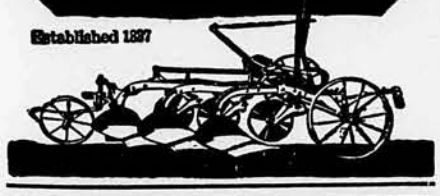

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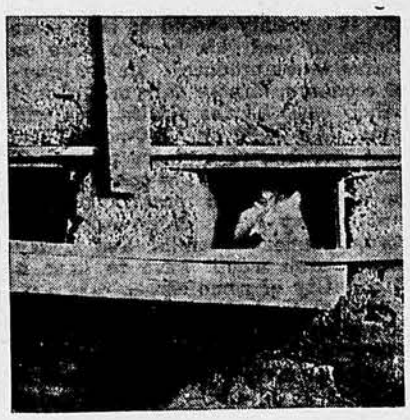
of a silo is never very satisfactory. If silage is being sold it is always desirable to weigh it, if possible, or at least weigh a few loads occasionally to be used as a basis for estimating.

Improvement of Corn.

A correspondent recently suggested breeding the husks off corn, stating they are a nuisance, furnishing harbor for vermin and fungus growths.

We doubt not it would be possible in the course of time to breed the husks off, but we question whether it would be a desirable thing to do. There are many ways whereby corn might be improved that would be of more practical value. Corn that will uniformly produce higher yields is always to be desired, and all improvement this consideration should be kept in the front. A long series of expensive experiments were once conducted, having for their purpose the breeding up of strains of corn containing a higher percentage of protein. Protein is always considered a more expensive nutrient than carbohydrates or fats, and it was assumed that the feeding value of corn could be increased by developing what was spoken of as a high protein corn. Similar efforts were made to develop high oil corn. Neither of these has proven practical. Some progress was made, but after a time Nature seemed to intervene and further progress could not be made. In fact, the varieties that had been bred up along these lines began to work back toward normal.



VERMIN-PROOF NEST.—MADE IN CEMENT WALL OF HEN HOUSE

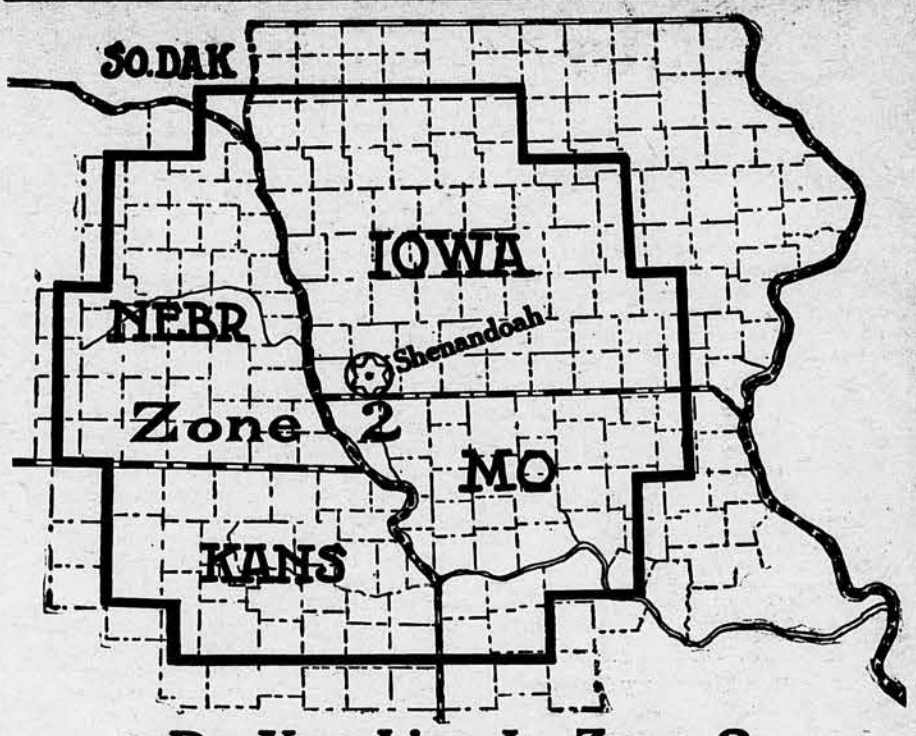
Certain plants seem to be by Nature adapted to the production of protein and others to the production of carbohydrates. It would seem that the wise thing to do is to follow Nature and use the plants in accordance with these characteristics. The same amount of effort spent in developing a high yielding corn, that was spent in working against Nature, would have been far more profitable. We believe that would be the case in an effort to breed a variety of corn without husks.

Feeding Value of Fodder Varies.

In some years kafir or cane cut and cured as forage seems to have a great deal higher feeding value than in other years. It is hard to explain just why this should be, but every man who has fed these crops for a number of years has observed this fact. There seems to be something in the nature of the season that makes these crops mature feeding value in some years and in other years be washy in character.

In conversation with a Greenwood County feeder recenty, we learned that the kafir fodder is feeding out very poorly in that section. Stock does not seem to relish it and it is making poor feed. This is a condition that is hard to control. The same thing was true of the grass last fall. It seemed rank but cattle grazing on it did not thrive. Those who were expecting to get large flows of milk from the heavy pasture of the fall, were disappointed. In some cases, beef cows with fall calves were permitted to run on these pastures, assuming that they would keep in good condition and the calves would get enough milk to make a good start for the winter. We have recently seen some cows that were left on such pasture last fall, and they are showing the results of this lack of feed, as do also the calves they were suckling.

In getting the maximum value out of such crops as kafir or cane, it is hard to get away from the silo as a means of preserving feed. While the Greenwood County cattle referred to, are not seeming to get much from the dry fodder, the man with whom we were talking said that cattle eating silage made from the same kind of kafir are cleaning it up and doing well. He estimated that it would go twice as far as that being fed from the shock.



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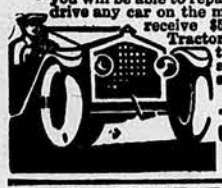

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In an address before the dairymen's convention in Indiana, H. B. Faville said: "The drag in the dairy business is inferior cattle; the hope of the dairy business is better cattle." Accepting these statements, we believe it is going too far to assume that the poor cattle are the one and only drag to progress in dairying. While there are many poor dairy cows that should be condemned, there are also many that have never been given even ordinary dairy care and treatment. Such cows have not had a chance to demonstrate whether they are capable of returning a profit or not. During the latter part of the summer and early fall in Kansas, the cream receipts were the lowest they had been in years. The season was specially favorable to rank pasture growth and a larger production was expected. There was no noticeable falling off in the number of cows being milked. Dairymen all over the state complained that their cows were not giving the milk they should. Few seemed to think of considering whether they were getting feed enough to make milk. This rank grass was washy in character and simply did not contain a sufficient amount of nutritive material to enable the cows to give a large flow of milk. Under such circumstances the pasture should have been supplemented with a sufficient amount of feed to make up the deficiency. No matter how good the cow may be, she cannot produce a flow of milk on a maintenance ration. Where the feed consumed merely maintains, it might be considered as thrown away so far as milk production is concerned. It is true the cow was kept alive, but there is no profit in running a machine idle.

If we are to make progress in dairying, there must be more system introduced into the business in the way of feed and care, as well as the using of better cows. The two must go hand in hand. In many instances the improvement of dairy methods should by all means precede the buying of special purpose dairy cows. If such cows are purchased by a man who has no comprehension of what it requires to get results from good dairy cows, the returns will be even more disappointing than if he had continued milking ordinary cows.

Dairy farmers generally should make a more careful study of the feeding question. Many have acquired the habit of feeding a maintenance ration through the handling of what we commonly call "stock cows." All that is required in feeding such cows is to supply them feed enough to keep them in a reasonably good condition during the period when they are not suckling calves. It is not their function to use a large amount of feed in the production of milk.

We would like to amend the statement made by Mr. Faville, by adding that lack of dairy knowledge is a drag on dairy progress, equally as great as inferior cows.

Economy in Feeding.

To produce milk, the cow must have a balanced ration. This simply means that the various nutrients must be supplied in the proper proportions and quantities for milk production. If there is a deficiency of any of these, the capacity for milk production is limited. This is especially true if the deficiency happens to be in the protein part of the ration. For this reason the balancing of rations nearly always becomes a matter of getting a sufficient amount of this particular nutrient into the feed.

If feeds of the various kinds were always valued the same, it would be a comparatively simple matter to work out a ration that would supply the physiological requirements and then always feed the same ration. In producing milk, profit must always be the primary consideration. Prices of feeds will vary. Some particular feed that has been worked out as a part of the ration might become temporarily very high in price. This would greatly increase the cost of the ration and therefore the cost of the product. In view of this variation in the values and costs of feeds, the man who is feeding cows to make the most profit must constantly keep in mind the matter of economy.

Here in Kansas, alfalfa hay is probably the most economical source of protein. Dairymen all over the country are willing to buy our alfalfa and ship it long distances. If dairymen in distant states can afford to do this, paying the freight, it certainly should be even more profitable to feed this hay to cows on the farms where produced. In the interest of economy, Kansas dairymen should feed their cows all the alfalfa they will consume. An 1,100 or 1,200-pound cow will eat twenty-five or more pounds of alfalfa hay a day if it is of good quality. There is not enough protein in this amount of hay for a daily production of forty pounds of milk, and heavy producing cows would have to have a small quantity of some concentrate containing a relatively large amount of digestible protein. A year ago cottonseed meal was very reasonable in price and this feed was a very economical source of protein. It is much higher in price at the present time and consequently no more should be used than is absolutely necessary to supply the additional protein needed. For the average milk cow, all the alfalfa hay she will eat and silage or some other carbonaceous roughage of good quality, will be the most profitable combination to feed.

Ice Water Reduces Milk Flow.

It takes heat to warm water and if it must be warmed by the animal, a certain amount of the feed consumed must be used for the production of this necessary heat. Milk is nearly 90 per cent water. The cow giving large quantities of milk must of necessity drink a large amount of water. During the summer season if fresh water is always kept where she has access to it, she will drink all that is necessary. When winter comes, the cows are usually kept in the barn more and perhaps given a chance to drink only once or twice a day. If the water supplied is ice cold, they will not drink all they need, and the water they do drink will have to be warmed at the expense of feed which should have been used in the production of milk.

The supplying of an abundance of water at a suitable temperature is a question which should always be given most careful consideration during the winter season. In some instances it may pay to have a tank heater to keep the water at the right temperature. If it can be pumped fresh from the well, no tank heater is necessary. Cows nearly always fall off in milk flow during a period of very cold weather and in many instances this falling off can be attributed directly to the fact that they do not drink enough water while the cold spell lasts.

Comfort in the Cow Barn.

As specialized dairying increases there will be more housing of cattle in barns during the winter season. The comfort of cows so housed is of the greatest importance. In Kansas there is very little need for keeping cows confined in rigid stanchions through very long periods of time, but even where they are kept in the barn only during the night, the floors and stall should be arranged in such way as to be as comfortable as possible.

We were recently reading of some visits made to large dairy farms in the East by a representative of the Department of Agriculture. This man's business was to observe the best methods being practiced, with a view to passing on this information to dairy farmers all over the country. He visited a dairy farm in New Jersey that was producing a very high quality of milk, the price received for the product being as high as 20 cents a quart. He observed on this farm that nearly all the cows had skinned knees and many of them were standing on three legs because of rheumatism. He learned that it was necessary to ship out a great many cripples from this farm. A few weeks later he was visiting a dairy farm in New York where 200 cows were kept in the barn throughout the winter season. In this herd there was not a single animal suffering from rheumatism or with lumpy or skinned legs. This was in such striking contrast to the conditions in the

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other herd that he investigated the reason for the difference. The construction of the floor seemed to be responsible.

The ordinary cow stall slopes gradually from the manger to the gutter. On this kind of floor cows are constantly slipping and falling. In this barn the floor was made to slope slightly from the manger for twenty-two inches. It then rose two inches and was level for some distance. Eight inches from the gutter there was a drop of four inches and then the drop to the gutter. This made a shelf eight inches wide at the rear of the stall. The depression in the front hardly shows when covered with bedding, but this two-inch rise was sufficient to give the cows a foothold for their front feet so they did not slip and fall, as is always the case in the ordinary stall without this depression. There is always a tendency for cows in stalls to stand with their hind feet lower than their front feet when not eating. In the ordinary stall they back up far enough to get their hind feet in the gutter. This eight-inch shelf provided a comfortable place for the hind feet and they were far less apt to slip than where the drop was abrupt from the level of the stall to the gutter.

There was another point in the construction of this floor that differed quite materially from the ordinary method of construction. Concrete is commonly used for dairy cow floors. Where cows are kept continuously on such floors they are apt to become rheumatic, since the concrete floor is cold. In this barn the floors were made from a mixture of cement and sawdust, the proportion being nine shovelfuls of sawdust to six of cement. It takes two weeks for such floor to set, but it is much warmer than the concrete floor.

This information is being passed on through the Department of Agriculture to county agricultural agents in various parts of the United States. A great deal of valuable information can be secured through such visiting of farms.

Novel Bull Test.

A noted breeder of dairy cattle recently remarked that he knew his herd bull was the best bull in America, because each and every one of his daughters was a great deal better than her mother. This is the real test of the merit of a dairy bull.

A local breeders' association in Maine is conducting a contest of bulls which have the highest total performance scores to their credit. This score is based on the record of the female offspring. The cup is offered by the American Jersey Cattle Club, and the plan is to offer this cup each year. If any bull wins the cup three times in succession, it will become the permanent property of the owner.

All over the country more attention is being paid to the importance of production in the judging of dairy animals. This is as it should be, since no judge, however skillful, can pick out the best animals simply from appearances.

Judging by Production.

An unusually large number of good dairy cattle were shown at the big free fair at Topeka last fall. This is an indication of the growing interest in dairying in our state. In my opinion the awarding of prizes to dairy cattle in such competitions is not on a correct basis. As now handled, the results all depend on the judgment of a single man who views the cattle in the ring. I believe our judges try to do their best, but they are all human. Many times good fitting and correct color markings carry more weight in ring judging than do high production records or even a good pedigree. It is production results that the dairyman demands, and if a cow cannot produce, she should not receive a prize.

Young animals might be judged on the basis of their pedigrees. These are good evidence of the possibility of production in the future. Heredity is a big force and one with which we must reckon. Mature animals should be judged by their records, and if the testing is supervised by disinterested parties, the awards do not depend on the judgment of a single individual who simply looks at the outward appearance.

The butter fat contest that has been conducted at Topeka for the past two years is a move in the right direction. Prizes won in such contests count for something. The others amount to little in determining the actual standing of the cows from a production standpoint. Better results would have been secured if the production test could have been longer and conducted on the farms. If all dairy cows could be judged by their records and all young dairy animals on the basis of their ancestors' records, it would be a big boost for the improvement of dairy cattle. Outside appearances and conformation count for very little. It is the hereditary tendency toward milk production that counts. Poultrymen judge their birds by points, but this is a failure in so far as being any indication of the laying qualities of the hen, and judging cows by points is fully as unsatisfactory. I firmly believe we should have a revised plan for conducting dairy cow competition. Has some other dairyman a different idea?—WILL J. STEWART, Shawnee County.

Bulls for Public Service.

Something new is happening all the time and dairying and dairy breeding are contributing their share of evidence that the world moves. A few years ago such a thing as placing a bull at public service was unknown. In fact, no one seemed to think that the service of a bull, good or bad, was worth anything over a dollar or as an accommodation. But now it is different. There are bulls whose owners charge as high as $500 for a service fee.

And why should this not be the case? A farmer readily pays $20 or more for stallion service, which results in an animal worth probably a hundred dollars when it is a year old. A well sired yearling calf is worth from a hundred to a thousand dollars. But still we have placed a small valuation on the service that begets such an animal. Bulls have a proper and profitable place in the stud for public service. It is the cheapest way possible to introduce good blood into a herd, and if in every dairy community there were a crack bull of one of the dairy breeds whose service would be available for the best cows in the community, it should prove profitable for his owner, but vastly more so for those who would be accommodated. Buy a good bull if you possibly can; if you can't pay the price, buy the service of one.—Pacific Dairy Review.

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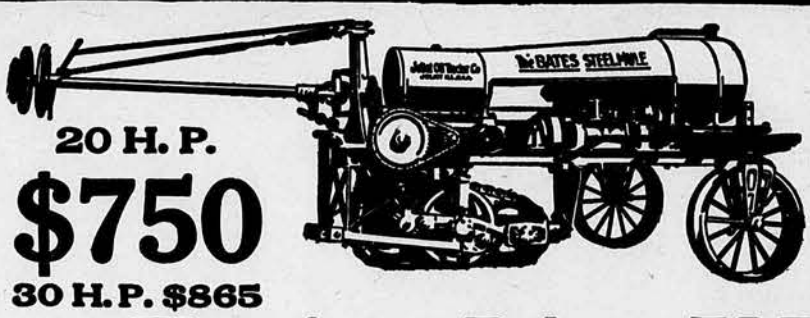

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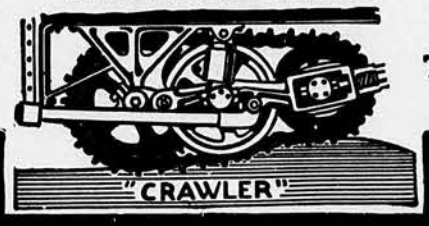

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A frosty, fiery sleepy-head;
Blinks but an hour or two; and then,
A blood-red orange, sets again. . . .
Black are my steps on silver sod;
Thick blows my frosty breath abroad;
And tree and house, and hill and lake,
Are frosted like a wedding-cake.
—Stevenson.

When you have any lard to try out, run the fat through the foodchopper for it is much easier than cutting it and besides it will try out much quicker and with less waste.

When polishing stoves add one teaspoonful of pulverized alum to the polish and it will not only improve the luster greatly but the polish will stay on longer.

When frying slices of potatoes that have been boiled, roll them in flour, and put into the hot grease. They brown beautifully in a very few minutes, so must be carefully watched.

If your stamps have become glued together don't soak them apart. Instead lay a thin paper over them and run a hot iron over it. They will come apart easily and be quite as good as new because all of the mucilage is still there instead of being soaked off.

When frying doughnuts put a tablespoonful of vinegar in the fat and they will absorb less of it. As soon as each doughnut is taken out plunge it in hot water to remove all superfluous fat. This will make them much more digestible. By allowing the water to cool quite a little of the grease may be skimmed off and saved for use another time.

When cleaning upholstered furniture, place a damp cloth over the piece before beating it. The dust will adhere to the cloth and not rise in the room to settle on something else. Rinse the cloth frequently during the cleaning.

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No. 7438—Girl's Dress: Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Very simple is this frock, and suitable for school wear. It has a side front closing to both waist and skirt, high neck with flat collar and long or short sleeves. The skirt is arranged in a series of double box plaits, which form a panel in front and meet in the center of the back. **No. 7396—Ladies' Dressing Sacque:** Cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. This garment is rendered decorative by the little group of tucks near each shoulder in front. The line of closing has also an ornamental tab at the bosom and the rest of the garment is plain, held in at the waist line by a belt. The sleeves may be long or short. **No. 7416—Girl's Dress:** Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. This natty frock has a long waisted blouse closing in the center of the back. The neck may be high or low and the sleeves long or short. To this is attached the plaited skirt, which has a panel front and a back closing. **No. 7400—Ladies' Apron:** Cut in sizes 34, 38 and 42 inches bust measure. This practical apron has the entire front panel in one piece in princess effect. The material covers the waist in front and there is a back section with the closing in the center which covers the back of the waist. The sides and back of the skirt sections meet and fasten at the belt. **No. 7433—Ladies' Four-Gore Skirt:** Cut in sizes 22 to 34 inches waist measure. This handsome walking skirt is one which will make up nicely in the imported suit materials, domestic serge, gabardine, corduroy, and the like. It has four gores and a decided kick plait at the lower end of both front and back seams. **No. 7418—Misses' Dress:** Cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. This natty frock has the front and back of the blouse cut in one, without any shoulder seam. The side body is in one with the fitted full length sleeve and this is finished at the wrist with a deep cuff. The upper part of the skirt is gathered at the band and the lower part is circular and joins the upper without fullness.

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always ready for use. Free the suet from the flesh and loose skin, chop it rather fine, using a meat chopper if you have one; then add one-third as much flour as there is suet and one tablespoonful of salt to each quart of suet. Mix well, put in a glass jar and set in a cool, dry place. Suet prepared in this manner will keep good all winter and is ready for use at any moment.—M. T., Alabama.

"First the head and then the feet,
Is a certain sign that you are neat."

A Girl's Footwear.

By Helen M. Richardson.

A girl, who wishes to look well groomed never should neglect her footwear. It is one of the first things a passer-by notices, particularly if the girl in question possesses an attractive face.

So if you are wearing up-to-date headgear be careful that your feet display the same thoughtful attention. A shoe may be of the correct shape and it may fit well, but unless it is carefully attended to every time it is worn it is sure to present a more or less shabby appearance when it peeps out from beneath the folds of a pretty dress skirt.

Now it is not at all necessary to be constantly putting dressing upon a shoe to keep it looking well. One application every week or ten days is sufficient for shoes that are not in constant wear; when alternated with another pair even a longer interval may be allowed.

A yard of cheese cloth is a girl's best friend in more ways than one, and for a shoe polisher it has no equal. Hold the cheese cloth tightly in either hand and draw it briskly across a dusty shoe and it will look as if it just received a coat of polish, unless the shoe has been too long neglected. One of the medicated black dust cloths that are being sold in all the stores now is an excellent polisher of foot wear. Either of these is much better than a brush, besides being neater and more convenient. A brisk polish with one of these every morning, and on returning from a walk, will keep either black or tan shoes in good condition for a long time.

Then the shoe lacings should be carefully looked after. Never allow them to get rusty or frayed. Tie them neatly, also. A hastily tied shoe always shows its neglect as soon as it peeps out from beneath the dress. It does not pay for a girl to be unmindful of these little details if she wishes to be a success either socially or in the home life.—"The Housekeeper."

Importance of School.

Unquestionably the next few years will witness many changes in the schools of our state. There is room for improvement in most of our public schools.

More than half of our boys and girls attend the one-room, one-teacher, rural school and have no other educational advantages. When we remember some of these schools we have known, and how little inspiration there seemed to be in the surroundings, we wonder that those who can go farther, do so. The desire has undoubtedly been born as a result of faithfulness on the part of a conscientious teacher who tried to show them, even under most adverse conditions, the life advantages of an education.

Yet these boys and girls whose days of study are spent in these ill-arranged, poorly ventilated, unattractive schools, are expected to form the ideals of the future and become a commonwealth of which the nation may be proud. Should they fail therein and not make the most of opportunities which seem to be theirs later in life, never once are we charitable enough to attribute their lack of appreciation of possibilities to a lack of training, but we call them shiftless and unwilling to shoulder their responsibilities.

Let us stop to consider how much really depends upon the child's early training, habits and environments—let us remember that our first and greatest duty is that of throwing around the young people every influence that will bring out the best that is in them and help them to develop into men and women of character and capable of coping with the problems of their day.

If we once get a vision of the responsibility that is ours in this matter, there will be no need for trying to arouse greater interest in the school needs of our boys and girls. All will be studying these needs and what they can do to improve the conditions. A good way to get the vision is to take an inventory of the school advantages of our district, and make it our business to interest the other patrons in these matters, to the end that all may work together in providing the best possible educational advantages. There is no greater or more lasting work than this.

Our Southwest Kansas Visitors

GROUP of boys and girls from Southwest Kansas calling at KANSAS FARMER office on their return from Farm and Home Week at Manhattan. The party was made up of Misses Eldora Smith, Hugoton; Myrtle Cook, Mary Wortman, and Edith Stout, Dodge City; Ruth Gould and Alice Henning, Bucklin; Lenna Dansel, Spearville; Messrs. Henry Giesel and Nathan Horton, Wright; Edward Brightup, LaFayette; Walter Scarbrough, Bucklin; Bernard Maloney, Dodge City; Will Yonally, Syracuse; Herbert Rudd, Belpre; Hollas Craft, Kinsley. Lee H. Gould, district agricultural agent for Southwest Kansas, accompanied the party, as did also Miss Eulalia Nevins, county superintendent of Ford County.

These young people are all members of boys' and girls' clubs in that part of the state, and the results of their work the coming year should be better than those of last year, by reason of their having attended the state meeting.

State Pictures for Your Use.

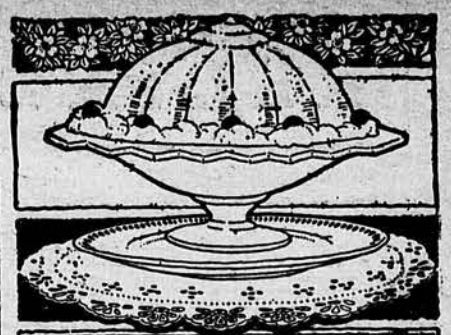
Has your community yet had a set of the pictures which can be obtained from the Traveling Libraries Commission, Topeka?

Fifty of these reproductions of the great masters of Italy, Belgium, Holland, Germany, France, England, and America, can be kept for one week for $5. Explanations of the pictures and sketches of the artists' lives are sent with the collection, making the exhibit a very comprehensible one.

An easy way to obtain the necessary money for these pictures would be to get up a box supper or school supper, the boxes to be sold at auction or a stipulated sum charged for the meal. This plan has a two-fold advantage—that of collecting money for a good purpose, and providing two enjoyable evenings for the people of the neighborhood.

We all enjoy the warmth of our own firesides these winter evenings, but the pleasure of meeting neighbors and friends at the school house would reward us for leaving home for the few hours.

A pinch of salt on the tongue, carried into the stomach by a cup of either hot or cold water, the first thing each morning, will be beneficial.



KNOX Chocolate Blanc Mange

Soak 1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine in ½ cup cold water 5 minutes. Scald 1 quart milk, and add 1 cup sugar, 2 ozs. grated unsweetened chocolate and few grains of salt. When sugar is dissolved, add soaked gelatine; then add 1 teaspoonful vanilla. Turn into mold, first dipped in cold water, and set in cold place to harden. Serve with whipped cream, sweetened and flavored with vanilla.

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enables you to add variety to the table with but little outlay of time, work and expense. With Knox Gelatine you can easily and quickly prepare many tasty Desserts, Salads, Puddings, Ice Creams and Candies, with fresh, dried or canned fruits, berries, fruit juices, nuts, creams, etc. Knox Gelatine is very economical—a package makes two full quarts of jelly. Send for our

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels of quality, $1. Will Tonn, Haven, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS—Extra quality, $1 each, six for $5. Mrs. L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kan.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn, White Wyandotte cockerels, $1.00 each. A. F. Hutley, Maple Hill, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN AND SINGLE Comb White Leghorn cockerels, $1 each. W. C. Gilmore, Oneida, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS FOR SALE—Cockerels, $1.50 to $3; hens, $1 to $1.50. Mrs. M. Kittering, Route 4, Wichita, Kan.

CLASSY S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERels, $1 each. Shetland Pony Farm, Coffeyville, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS — Kulps strain. Prize winners, $1 and up. Otto Borth, Plains, Kan.

EGGS — SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorns exclusively. Keeplaying strain. Thol R. Wolfe, Conway Springs, Kan.

ROOF'S SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGhorns. Twenty-four prizes at state show, including ten firsts, eight seconds. W. J. Roof, Maize, Kan.

FOR SALE—PRIZE WINNING SINGLE Comb White Leghorns, $2 to $25 each. Eggs, 5 cents. Chicks, 10 cents. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels. Frantz Yesterlaid strains, $1 to $2. Eggs, Young Frantz Yesterlaid strains, $4 per hundred. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kan.

SEVERAL CHOICE SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels. Young's strain. Prices, $3 to $5. Francis Elias, Wymore, Neb.

ENGLISH STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS—Cockerels, pullets or hens, $1 each. Eggs for hatching, in season. Mrs. Ben Johnson, Belton, Mo.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS—Long back, bred for egg production. Farm raised. $1.50, $2 each. Dave Baker, Conway Springs, Kan.

THIRTY ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, state and national winners. Price, $2 to $5. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Ruth McFarland, Route 1, Sedalia, Mo.

MYERS' S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS — Winners of the blue wherever shown. Heavy layers. Choice pullets, $1.25; eggs, $1.50 per fifteen. J. B. Myers, Route 3, Muskogee, Okla.

ONE HUNDRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels; Ackerman's famous laying exhibition strain. From 200-egg hens, $1.50 up; winners for any show, $4.00 up. Also few good females. Cedar View Stock Farm, Dr. C. E. Ackerman, Sec., Bolivar, Mo.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKS, COCKerels, hens and pullets, both matings, from prize winning stock, mated for best results. Must sell to make room for breeding season. H. P. Swerdfeger, 1144 Forest Ave., Wichita, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Pullet mating only. Thirty-five years with this breed. The egg part is the money part. If they don't lay, they don't stay. If you want as good as the best, write me. Eggs, $1 for fifteen, $5 for hundred. Tiff Moore, Osage City, Kan.

PREPARE TODAY FOR COCKERELS TO head yards next year. From setting costing same as one cockerel you will raise several. Three fine pens Single Comb Whites. Direct Young strain. Guaranteed fertile. Circular for asking. G. R. McClure, McPherson, Kan.

SCHOOLEY'S LEGHORN FARM (SINGLE Comb White exclusively). We specialize in fancy table eggs and farm raised breeding stock, trapnested, selected and bred for egg production. Book your order now for guaranteed eggs for hatching. Box 87C, Lawrence, Kan.

LAKESIDE POULTRY FARM OF PEERless D. W. Young and Barron strains of S. C. White Leghorns, bred to win and lay. Won at Fredonia, Kan., 1915, six firsts, $15 cup for best birds in show in strong class; Topeka, second cock, first, third cockerel, first, third pullet. I have thirty-five cockerels and some pullets to sell. Write for prices. Eggs in season. A. K. Sell, Fredonia, Kan.

BABY CHICKS.

YOU BUY THE BEST BABY CHICKS, guaranteed, at Colwell's Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—FIRELESS HOT WATER brooder—can't freeze water fountain. Get our circular. Kansas Poultry Company, Norton, Kan.

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FOR SALE—CANARIES, THREE KINDS. Pairs, $2.50 up. Miss Edna Hirschler, West Point, Iowa.

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BLACK, WHITE AND BUFF MINORCAS—Select strains. Write today for catalog. C. H. Bartholomew, Wichita, Kan.

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PHEASANTS — EASILY RAISED AS chickens. Eggs from Beautiful Golden, $5 per fifteen; English Ringneck, $3.50. Scarce this year. Orders booked for 50c stamps. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Jamestown, Kan.

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BUFF ROCK PULLETS, SISTERS TO my Kansas City and Topeka winners. Also cockerels. E. D. Small, Wilson, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS—EGGS FOR HATCHING. Prices reasonable. Write for list. William A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

THIRTY-ONE YEARS A BARRED ROCK breeder. Beautiful catalog free. O. E. Skinner, Columbus, Kan.

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WHITE ROCKS—A KIND THAT WILL satisfy you both in the show room and egg basket. Cockerels, $2 and $3 each; also hens and pullets. Frank Lott, Danville, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, STRAIN STEEL GRAY, won first six state and poultry shows. Range farm raised. Eggs, Thompson and O'Gara sell for $2, $5, fifteen, I sell for $1.75. John W. Ijams, Oskaloosa, Kan.

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WHITE ROCKS — AT HUTCHINSON Show, January, 1916, won silver cup for best pen, first and second cock, first and second hen, first pen. Eggs from farm flock of large hens, $5 hundred. Minnie Clark, Haven, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS STILL hold their popularity. Barring one, they were the largest class at the World's Fair at San Francisco. Good to lay, good to eat and good to look at. I have bred them exclusively for twenty-four years and they are one of the best breeds extant. Eggs from first-class birds, the same kind I hatch myself, $2 per 15, $5 per 45, and I prepay express or postage to any part of the Union. Thomas Owen, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

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FOR SALE — DARK CORNISH HENS and cockerels, from blue ribbon winners in Oklahoma and Kansas. Mrs. Joe Grimes, Kingfisher, Okla.

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ROSE COMB REDS, BUFF ORPINGTONS, Light Brahmas and Geese. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

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EGGS FOR HATCHING. — SEND FOR free egg circular; it tells of the West's best birds. All eggs, $1.50 per fifteen. Forty mated yards. Modlin's Poultry Farm, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

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I HAVE SIXTY BRONZE TURKEYS yet. Pullets, $3 to $5; young toms, $5 to $10. I won all firsts, Dalhart, Texas, '12 and '13, and Unionville, Mo., 1914. Eggs for hatching, $6.00 per dozen. Have some fine Barred Rock cockerels and Black Langshans for sale. Write your wants. J. W. Anders, Route 8, Unionville, Mo.

FOR SALE—EGGS FROM PURE-BREDS. Turkeys; geese; Pekin, Rouen, Muscovy and Runner ducks; Pearl and White guineas; bantams; Houdans; Leghorns; Rhode Island Reds; Hamburgs; Games; Barred and White Plymouth Rocks; White and Silver Laced Wyandottes; Buff and White Orpingtons; Langshans. Hen eggs, 15 for $1. Also hares, white rabbits, guinea pigs, fancy pigeons. Write wants. D. L. Bruen, Platte Center, Neb.

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"BEAUTILITY" SILVER WYANDOTTES, $1.50 to $5. Write Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

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EXTRA GOOD WHITE WYANDOTTES—Regal strain. Cockerels, $2 to $4. M. L. Van Ornam, Superior, Neb.

HIGH SCORING WHITE WYANDOTTES—Eight cockerels, twelve pullets, $1.50 up. O. L. Miller, Osborne, Kan.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES THAT WON firsts and sweepstakes. Eggs, $1, $1.50 per fifteen, $4.00 hundred. B. M. Stephenson, Cawker City, Kansas.

LAST CHANCE TO BUY WHITE WYANdotte cockerels at $2 each, from State Fair winners. Circular. G. A. Temple, Box A, Lexington, Neb.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, WORLD'S FAIR winners. Mammoth Pekin and Buff Ducks, and capons for mothers for incubator chicks. Mrs. A. J. Higgins, Route 1, Effingham, Kan.

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QUALITY WHITE WYANDOTTES—THE kind that win the blue, the kind that pay. Why? Because they lay; strong and vigorous, broad backs, round, full breasts and stout yellow legs; stock and eggs for sale. A trial order solicited. Square Deal Poultry Farm, G. W. Morris, Prop., Exeter, Neb.

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LIGHT BRAHMAS—FIFTEEN EGGS, $3. Hens, $2. Nicholas Bach, Hays, Kan.

LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS, $1.50 TO $2.50. Big boned kind. Also Bronze Turkeys. Frank P. Healy, Bedford, Iowa.

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BIG HUSKY FARM-RAISED LIGHT Brahmas. Eggs from St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago winners, $3 to $5 per fifteen. Fine stock for sale. Mrs. W. G. Robinson, Bowling Green, Mo.

LIGHT BRAHMAS OF GOOD QUALITY—Large stock bred from our show winners. If you want something fine, write us for prices. We guarantee satisfaction. Schreiber Farm, Sibley, Iowa.

I SHIP MY LIGHT BRAHMAS AND eggs everywhere from New England to California, from Canada to Florida. Winning the highest premiums wherever shown. Pictorial price list for asking. Mrs. J. R. Kenworthy, Wichita, Kan.

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BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS — ONE SETting, $2; three settings, $5, prepaid. Also stock. Mating list free. Curtis Mullen, Mountain View, Mo

COCHINS.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS — ALL FULLblooded stock, prize winners. Fifteen eggs, $3. Hens or pullets, $2 each; cockerels, $4 each. Nicholas Bach, Hays, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

SEE MEYERS' DISPLAY AD ON PANama-Pacific page and write for free catalog.

RHODE ISLAND WHITE COCKERELS, $1.25. Will Tonn, Haven, Kan.

DARK ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS—Prices right. Louis G. Roth, Holyrood, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, large, husky, deep red, for $2.50 each. Guaranteed. Creighton Harper, Roca, Neb.

FINE ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS—Baby chicks in season. Order early. Lily Robb, Neal, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS—LARGE, deep red, for $1.50 each. Mrs. Geo. Schultz, Route 5, Haviland, Kan.

EGGS FROM HIGH SCORING DARK Rose Comb Reds. Mrs. Howard Martindale, Hillside Farm, Madison, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS — THREE EXTRA fine matings, $1, $2 and $4, fifteen eggs. Few good cockerels. C. E. Florence, El Dorado, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—FIFTEEN EGGS $3; hens or pullets, $2 each; cockerels, $2 to $15; cocks, $2. All good ones. Nicholas Bach, Hays, Kan.

HASHMAN'S SHO-U STRAIN ROSE Rose Comb Reds, cocks and cockerels, $2, $3, $5. Shipped on approval. Grandsons of Dr. Watson's Chicago champion. Rollie J. Hashman, Ottawa, Kan.

FIFTY ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS for sale at right prices. Every one a good breeder, just the birds to improve egg production. E. H. Hartenberger, Route 4, Box 1, Newton, Kan.

100 ROSE COMB RED COCKS AND cockerels, sired by roosters costing $15 to $75. $1.50, $3, $5, $7.50 each. A few higher. 1916 pens best ever. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

RILEY'S RICH REDS (ROSE COMB) were winners at the Kansas State Show and many other shows. Eggs for sale from my winning birds. For mating list, write R. F. Riley, Coffeyville, Kan.

BRED TO LAY — PURE-BRED S. C. Reds. Eggs from the finest birds I ever raised, $1 setting; fifty, $2.50; per hundred, $4. Guaranteed. Few choice cockerels. Belmont Farm, Box 69, Topeka, Kan.

EGGS READY FROM PRIZE WINNING Rose and Single Comb Reds. Fifteen for $3. Fetility guaranteed. Twenty firsts this season. C. A. Brumley, Wellington, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, from prize winners. Pullets, $1; cockerels, $1.50 and $2.50. Eggs for setting. F. L. Blaine, New Ulysses, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels of same strain as my first cockerel at Kansas State Show. Good utility quality, $1 each. Pen headers, $3 to $5. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

EGGS FOR SALE—FROM MAC'S RIVERside S. C. R. I. Reds. State show winners, three excellent matings. Price, $3 per fifteen, $5 per thirty, $12.50 per hundred. W. C. McPheron, 1233 Forest Ave., Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE—FULL BLOOD ROSE COMB Rhode Island Red cockerels. American Beauty strain. Took first and second prizes, besides several specials, at two shows this year. Prices, $2 and $3. A. W. Hibbets, Damar, Kan.

WANTED — TO CORRESPOND WITH parties having Single Comb Rhode Island Red strain with trap-nest records of 200 eggs or better. State price on cockerel and eggs by the hundred. Fred B. Gebhart, 1605 West Street, Topeka, Kan

MACK'S S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—Bred for beauty and bountiful egg production. Winners at the large shows. Champion cockerel, cock, and pen, at Nebraska Mid-State Show, '15, '16. Six grand matings for 1916. Prices reasonable. Good breeding cockerels and pullets cheap. Catalog free. H. H. McLellan, Kearney, Neb.

WHITE'S LAYING STRAIN OF S. C. Rhode Island Reds won at State Poultry Show, first young pen, first old pen, first hen, third cockerel, and third pullet. Here you get quality and utility combined. Pens now mated. Eggs, $1 to $10 per setting. Write for mating list. H. L. White, 1747 N. Waco, Wichita, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

FINE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, $1 each. White Pekin Ducks, $1 each. Mary Price, Manhattan, Kan.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS FOR SALE. Pullets and cockerels to mate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Roy Young, Leonardville, Kan.

CAREY STRAIN WHITE ORPINGTONS—Prize winners. Settings, $2 to $5. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

FLEMING'S SUNFLOWER STRAIN S. C. Buff Orpingtons. Stock and eggs for sale. Won first young pen at State Show. Ed Fleming, 205 S. Glenn, Wichita, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—THE KIND that win, lay and pay. Good buff color, shape and size. Eggs, $1.50 per fifteen. A. L. Beall, Green Castle, Mo.

FOR SALE — FINE BUFF ORPINGTON hens and pullets, $1 and $2 each. Best of winter layers. Mrs. Myrtle Howard, Byron, Okla.

WHITE AND BUFF ORPINGTONS—Prices reasonable on stock and eggs. Trios and pens from State Show winners. 230-egg Cornell Incubator for sale. Mrs. Barraclough, 137 South Fern, Wichita, Kan.

ANCONAS.

ANCONAS — MORE EGGS WITH LESS feed than other breeds. Pullets for sale. Eggs in season. Mating list. C K. Whitney, Route 9, Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE, ANCONAS. — SEND FOR mating list and photos of our Concordia, Jefferson City and Kansas City 1916 winners. Average 224 eggs. Dr. Ferdinand Schreiman, Concordia, Mo.

TURKEYS.

SEE MEYERS' DISPLAY AD ON PANama-Pacific page and write for free catalog.

GOOD PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys. Sadie Litton, Peabody, Kan.

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURkeys. Winnie Litton, Peabody, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS, $4 to $5; hens, $3. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kan.

PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TOMS, $3.50. Maude Moore, Olivet, Kan.

EGGS—FAMOUS NARRAGANSETT TURkeys. Sunlight Poultry Farm, Mt. Moriah, Mo.

PURE-BRED NARRAGANSETT, BOURbon Red, White Holland Turkeys for sale. F. L. Jones, Route 1, Alma, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TOMS AND HENS—Big boned kind, $4.50 and $2.50. Mrs. F. P. Wilson, Peabody, Kan.

OAK HILL FARM, PURE-BRED M. B. Turkeys. High scoring, from 98 to 98¾, standard weight. Route 3, Lawson, Mo.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—PRIZE winners at the Kansas State Show. A few choice birds for sale. I. P. Kohl, Furley, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURkeys—Toms twenty-four, pullets fifteen and sixteen pounds. Miss Lilian Schaal, Lexington, Mo.

CHAMPION BRONZE TURKEYS, SIRED by sons my 52-pound champion tom. Well marked, white edging, won many prizes in largest show. Pleased customers in thirty states. Ike Hudnald, Milan, Mo.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FROM strains that have won at the leading shows. White Holland toms, genuine wild mallards domesticated, Buff Rock cockerels, eggs in season. Mrs. E. B. Powell, Higginsville, Mo.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS OF EXcellent breeding and quality. Parents winners at Kansas State and other shows. 1915 hatch won at late Panama-Pacific Exposition. Write your wants. Mrs. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, WORLD'S best strain. Great big, vigorous, farm raised, deep breasted birds. From prize winning stock. Also white egg Indian Runners. Eleanora Poultry Ranch, Brighton, Colo.

DUCKS AND GEESE.

FAWN INDIAN RUNNER DRAKES, $1, $1.25. Mrs. E. C. Wagner, Holton, Kan.

DUCKS FOR SALE—WHITE RUNNERS, females, $1 each. Pure white eggs. J. F. Cox, Route 28, Topeka, Kan.

Parcel Post Marketing.

It is pointed out in a recent bulletin from the Federal Department of Agriculture that one of the common obstacles to establishing parcel post communication between farmer and consumer is that the farmer may be unwilling to offer goods at a price which attracts the customer, or that the consumer may offer a price lower than the farmer can obtain at a local market. To quote the bulletin:

"Not only must the farmer have something additional to the usual price to compensate him for the extra work, container, and postage required, but the consumer must also have something to attract him to marketing by parcel post. In determining what the price shall be, both the farm price and the retail price paid by the consumer when he markets in the ordinary way should be taken into consideration. The consumer must receive either a better article at the usual retail price or an article of the grade usually purchased at some concession in price.

"It is probable that the point which will make the strongest appeal to the consumer is that he can secure by parcel post a fresher, brighter, more attractive, and thus possibly a better product than he can obtain otherwise.

"A personal acquaintance should be established between producer and consumer, when they come into business contact. This will help a great deal in furthering parcel post marketing, and also will eliminate many of the misunderstandings which may occur from time to time. A definite understanding should exist as to the duties of each in regard to remittances, claims for damaged or spoiled produce, and the preservation and return of containers."

Those who wish to sell their products by parcel post, and the housewife who wishes to use this method of securing country produce for her table, will find many useful points in this bulletin which is entitled "Suggestions for Parcel Post Marketing." In addition to explaining the postal rates and measurement limits for parcel post matter, it discusses in some detail the types of containers which are most successful and the methods of grading and packing produce, so that it will reach the consumer in good condition, and be attractive in quality and appearance. In treating standards for parcel post shipments, the bulletin tells how to select, handle and pack poultry, and how to grade and pack the various fruits and vegetables which the average farmer is likely to market through the postoffice.

Life proves a burden to almost every chick that has to be helped out of the shell after the twentieth day.

Classified Advertising

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

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

HELP WANTED.

LADY OR GENTLEMAN TO TRAVEL for old established firm. No canvassing. Staple line. Salary, $18 weekly, pursuant to contract. Expenses advanced. Address G. M. Nichols, Pepper Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUNG MAN, WOULD YOU ACCEPT A tailor-made suit just for showing it to your friends? Then write Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 277, Chicago, and get beautiful samples, styles and a wonderful offer.

WANTED, FARMERS — MEN AND WOmen, 18 or over, for government jobs. $75 month. Steady work. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for list positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. G 82, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 500 MORE men, 20-40, for motormen and conductors. May need more later. Salary $60-$100 monthly. Experience unnecessary. Rural and small town men preferred. Write for application blank. Address Supt. Employment, National Railway, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE REPRESENtative. 12 tools in 1. Sells to farmers, teamsters, contractors, etc. Lifts 3 tons, hoists, stretches wire, pulls posts. Many other uses. Free sample to active agents. One agent's profit $45 in one day. Another $1,000 in December. We start you. Write for big color plate. Secure exclusive sale. Harrah Mfg. Co., Box M, Bloomfield, Ind.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—PANHANDLE AND OKLAhoma land. Write D. Thoburn, Higgins, Texas.

OZARKS OF MISSOURI, FARMS AND timber lands, from $5 to $40 per acre. Write for list. Avery & Stephens, Mansfield, Mo.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL OR EXchange your farm, write us. Black's Business Agency, Desk C, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF farm or unimproved land for sale. C. C. Buckingham, Houston, Texas.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF good farm for sale. Send description and cash price. R. G. List, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED — FARMS AND RANCHES. Owners send description. We have cash buyers on hand. Don't pay commission. Write Up-To-Date Realty Exchange, La Salle, Ill.

FOR SALE—A MODERN HOME IN Topeka, located on a good street, near school and business district; two lots, modern seven-room house, barn, a choice location. Will sell at a bargain. No trades. Address Z, care Kansas Farmer.

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

FERTILE VIRGINIA FARMS ALONG Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, at $15 an acre and up, on easy terms. Mild climate, rich soil, abundant rainfall, plentiful and cheap labor. Convenient to eastern markets, also to good schools and churches. Write for free illustrated farm home booklet, "Country Life in Virginia," and low excursion rates. Address K. T. Crawley, Indus. Agt., Room 1032, Richmond, Va.

CATTLE.

RED POLLED. WILKIE BLAIR, GIRard, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED POLLED DURham bulls. Priced right. L. B. Streeter, Wakefield, Kan.

HOLSTEINS—TWO FINE REGISTERED bulls for sale cheap. Warren S. Neff, Glen Elder, Kan.

FOR SALE — CHOICE JERSEY BULL calf, five months old, priced low. R. O. McKee, Marysville, Kan.

FOR SALE — ONE REGISTERED HOLstein bull, eight months old. J. A. Forth, Overbrook, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE—A FEW CHOICE young bulls for sale. Priced reasonably. T. A. Hawkins, Hill City, Kan.

ALYSDALE SHORTHORNS FOR SALE—Six good registered Shorthorn bulls of serviceable age, red in color, prices very reasonable. Write or call upon C. W. Merriam, Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

DOGS.

FOR SALE—CHOICE PURE-BRED COLlie pups from well trained parents, at let live prices. L. A. Whitten, Fairmont, Neb.

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

COLLIE PUPS FROM GENUINE STOCK dogs that drive from the heel. Best of breeding. E. L. Dolan, Route 2, Platte City, Mo.

PEANUT BUTTER

BLACK WALNUTS, 80 CENTS BUSHEL. Nice fresh walnuts, sacked and delivered at express or freight office, only 80c per bushel. Pecans, 10c pound. Best shelled Rice Pop Corn, pops fine, 10 pounds 50c. Finest pure Peanut Butter, one pound 20c, 2¼ pounds 40c, 4½ pounds 70c, 9 pounds $1.25, 55 pounds $6.60. In air-tight tin cans. Write today for circular. Henry Jefferies, Ottawa, Kansas.

POULTRY WANTED.

PAYING 12c HEAVY HENS, DUCKS AND geese 11c, turkeys 17c, guineas dozen $4. The Copes, Topeka.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FERRETS, FERRETS, RABBITS, GUINEA Pigs, Toulouse Geese. (Jewell), Spencer, O.

ADVICE, INFORMATION, ANY SUBject, your price. Box 847, Malvern, Ark.

FOR SALE — WHITE RABBITS, $1.50 pair. Henry and Roy Trump, New Boston, Iowa.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED KANsas farm lands. All negotiations quickly closed. No delays. A. T. Reid, Topeka, Kan.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The Perfection Metal Silo Company, a Kansas corporation, having its principal office in Topeka, Kansas, by resolution of its stockholders, duly adopted at a meeting held on January 11, 1916, changed its name to The Perfection Metal Products Company.

FOR SALE—LATEST PLAT BOOK OF Shawnee County, 44 pages, size 14 x 19 inches. Shows each township in the county, with name of each property owner on his land, also rural routes, school houses, railroads and complete alphabetical list of taxpayers in county outside Topeka and Oakland. Satisfaction guaranteed. Cloth binding, $5.00. To close out remaining bristol board binding will sell a year's subscription to Kansas Farmer and Plat Book for only $1.50. Last previous county map sold for $10. Send all orders to Kansas Farmer, Tokepa, Kan.

HEDGE POSTS.

HEDGE POSTS FOR SALE—CAR LOTS. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—REGISTERED PERcheron stallion. Frank Morris, Burns, Kan.

SHETLAND PONIES, GELDINGS, MARES and colts, all colors. C. H. Clark, Lecompton, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR WESTERN land, three jacks, twelve jennets. Geo. Stuilken, Bazine, Kan.

11-WORTH COUNTY JACK FARM — Twenty head of jacks and jennets, big boned and wide out. Corson Bros., Potter, Kan.

FOR SALE — AN EXTRA GOOD TWOyear-old jack; big boned and good size; black with light points. Archie Myers, Route 1, Osborne, Kan.

TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

GOOD SEED CORN FOR SALE.—WRITE Baker Bros., Farragut, Iowa.

SEED CORN — FRED LAPTAD, LAWrence, Kan.

ALFALFA, SUDAN GRASS, CORN, other seeds. Free samples. F. D. DeShon, Route 4, Logan, Kan.

WARRANTED WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET Clover. Hulled, $10 per bushel. Sacks included. R. Reynolds, Eskridge, Kan.

SEED CORN FOR SALE—WHITE ELEphant, largest yielding early corn grown. G. Manville, Faucett, Mo.

GARDEN SEEDS — BEST VARIETIES. Send postal for illustrated catalog. I. N. Simon & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.

PURE GOLD MINE AND BOONE COUNTY white seed corn, $1.50 per bushel. Samples free. J. F. Feigley, Enterprise, Kan.

PURE WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOver seed, hulled, $10 per bushel, 60 pounds. Sacks, 25c. J. N. Thompson, Moran, Kan.

HULLED WHITE SWEET CLOVER SEED 18c pound. Clover honey, 10c. Wesley Foster, Boulder, Colo.

YELLOW BLOSSOM UNHULLED SWEET clover seed, 10c pound. Far ahead white variety for pasture or bees. Sam Wilkinson, Hewins, Kan.

RED TEXAS SEED OATS, DIRECT FROM Texas. Recleaned, graded and sacked, 70 cents per bushel f. o. b. Hiawatha, Kansas. Brown County Seed House, Hiawatha, Kan.

AROMA STRAWBERRY PLANTS, FIRST quality, $1.50 per thousand. Twelve Progressive Everbearers free, each order. John L. Wilson, Route 1, Anderson, Mo.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS REID'S YELlow Dent seed corn, $2 per bushel, on board cars Renfrow. Send for sample. T. J. Lehrling, Renfrow, Okla.

300 STRAWBERRY, $1.00; 100 EVERbearing strawberry, $1.75; 185 named dahlias. Send for price list. James McMullen, Franklin Ave., Council Bluffs, Iowa.

TEN GREAT J. H. HALE PEACH, 4 feet, $2.50. Currants, best 2-year, 10c each, $7 hundred. Ten Genuine Delicious trees, 5 feet, $1.50. Money back if not satisfied. No agents. Ten Peach, 4 feet up, your choice, $1. Sunny Slope Nursery, Hannibal, Mo.

BERMUDA GRASS.

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

NURSERY STOCK.

BUY TREES DIRECT; SAVE AGENTS' commissions. Fruit book free. Wichita Nursery, Box L, Wichita, Kan.

TREES AT WHOLESALE PRICES — True to name. Packed with care. Fruit book free. Wellington Nurseries, Dept. G, Wellington, Kan.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine, "Investing for Profit." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 431-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

THE STRAY LIST

TAKEN UP—BY J. BRIGGS, IN DARlington Township, Harvey County, post office address Newton, R. R. 5, on the 17th day of November, 1915, one iron grey gelding, four years old, weight about 1,080 pounds, shod in front. No marks. Apprised at $80.00. C. A. Young, County Clerk.

TOBACCO.

FINE CHEWING AND SMOKING TObacco. Three years old. Send stamps for samples. W. L. Parks Tobacco Co., Adams, Tenn.

HONEY.

HONEY—FANCY WHITE EXTRACTED, two 60-pound cans, $11; light amber, $10; amber, $8.50. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

PATENTS.

LUMBER—WHERE AND HOW TO BUY it cheap. Send material list to Box 1502, Tacoma, Wash.

PATENTS PROCURED. INQUIRE ABOUT our $100 cash prize. Free advice. Free search. Free official drawings. Capital Patent Co., Dept. E, Washington, D. C.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—POSITION ON A FARM BY a young man twenty-one years of age. J. F. LeCounte, Renfrow, Okla.

MARRIED MAN WITH ONE CHILD wants farm work by month, day or year. Work on shares considered. Owns team and wagon. S. J. Shules, Norton, Kan.

YOUNG SWISS, GOOD HAND, MACHINE milker and feeder, experience on certified dairies in the East, wants steady situation on sanitary Kansas dairy. T. Shadegg, Conway, Kan.

SITUATION WANTED ON FARM. MARried man with small family. Reference furnished. L. Biles, Shawnee, Mo.

YOUNG MAN 22 YEARS OLD, EXPERIenced farmer, wants work by the month until harvest. Address Edward Ford, Enterprise, Kan.

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

FARM AND HERD.

We have just received the catalog of the offering of bred sows that will be sold in the seventh annual bred sow sale to be held by Thompson Bros., the well known Duroc Jersey breeders of Garrison, Kan. They have catalogued forty head of choice tried sows, fall yearlings and spring gilts for this sale. They are by such boars as Chief's Wonder, King Raven, Tatarrax, B. Valley Chief, Crimson Lad, Mary's King, Col. Harris, Select Chief, and Crimson Wonder King, and are bred to the great boars, Select Chief by Chief Select and out of Model Chief's Queen, and Col. Harris by Ohio Col. and out of Tat's Improver. Select Chief is a direct descendant of Ohio Chief on both sides. His winnings at the big state fairs in 1914 placed him as one of the great show boars of the breed. Col. Harris is also one of the noted Duroc sires. He is a winner in the show ring and his get have been consistent winners.

John A. Edwards, of Englewood, Kan., one of the progressive farmers of that section, is making a success as a breeder of high-class jacks, and owns one of the good herds in this state. He also owns a fine herd of Hereford cattle. Mr. Edwards' rule in selecting herd headers is to buy the best, and the herd jacks that have headed his herd have always been very high class. He has a fine lot of youngsters in his herd, including a number of very high-class jacks.

Oscar Edwards & Son, of DeSoto, Mo., are among Missouri's progressive improved stock breeders. They have saddle, Percheron and standard bred horses, also a herd of high class jacks. Breeding stock from this farm is making good in many of the best herds and breeding barns.

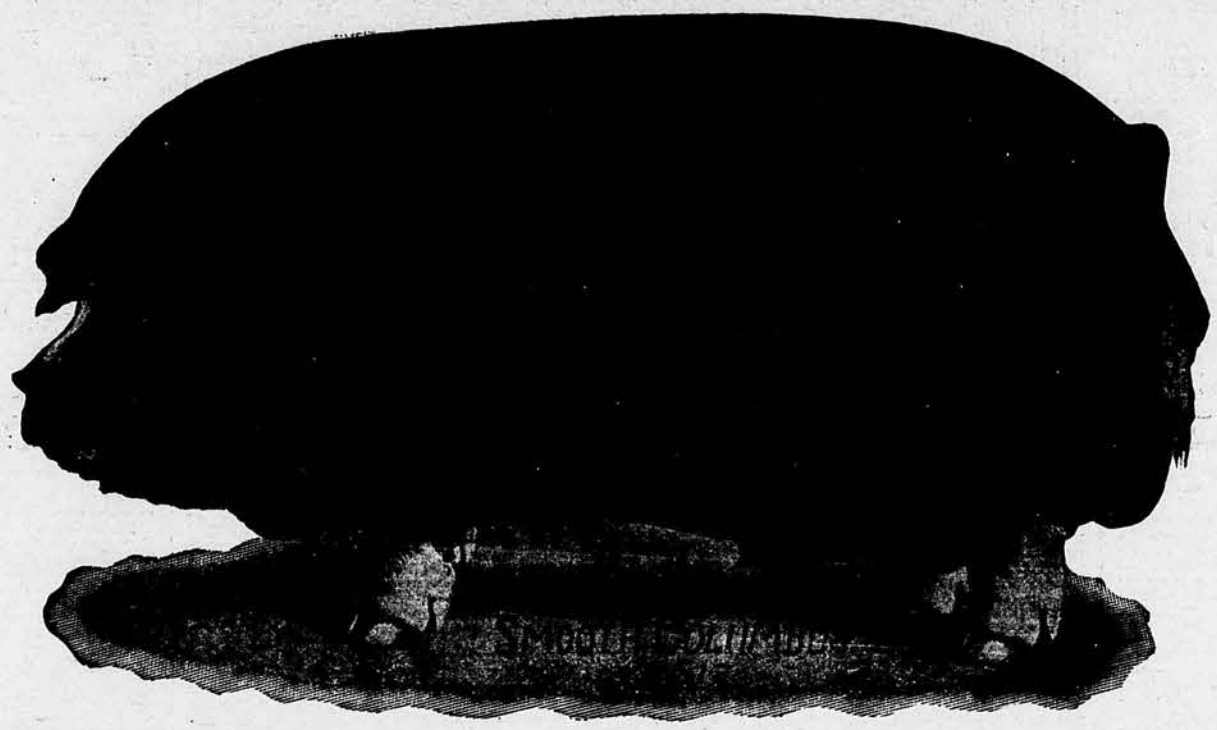
We have received the catalog of the H. B. Walter Poland China bred sow sale to be held February 18 at Effingham, Kan. The catalog shows a richly-bred big-type offering of the profitable kind. Number 1 is the great sow, Silver Tips, by Long Jumbo 2d, and bred for March 1 litter to Big Bob Wonder. Numbers 2 and 3 are fall gilts sired by Moore's Halvor and out of the great sow, Big Lady Wonder. This sow, Big Lady Wonder, was the dam of the high-priced litter sold last year.

The Poland China sale held by O. H. Fitzimmons, the well known White City, Kan., breeder, was well attended, and the entire offering sold at very satisfactory prices. Although no record prices were made, the prices on the good lot of individuals sold were very even, with a top of $46. Mr. Fitzimmons is one of the progressive Poland China breeders that always buys the best for herd material. He recently added two choice sows from the Wiley herd to his fine herd of sows that he has bred for spring farrow.

F. C. Crocker, of Filley, Neb., owner of the famous Maple Lane herd of Durocs, reports a record litter farrowed January 24, 1916. One of his choice sows farrowed a litter of twenty-two pigs, four gilts and eighteen boars, all well developed. Mr. Crocker writes that the sow was completely isolated in an individual hog house and that there is no possibility of an error.

The sale of pure-bred Hereford cattle held by Carl Miller, of Belvue, Kan., Saturday, January 22, was well attended. Twenty-nine bulls sold for an average of $234.66 per head. The entire offering of fifty-eight head averaged $210.09. Henry Bremeyer, of Wamego, Kan., topped the sale with the purchase of Belton Boy, a two-year-old grandson of Beau Brummel, at $410. The next highest price, $400, was paid by C. G. Steele, of Barnes, Kan., for Ell 2d, a son of Laredo Boy.

Belcher & Bennett Bros. Poland China Bred Sow Sale



SIZE WITH QUALITY

The Greatest Offering of Big-Type Poland China Sows

SATURDAY, FEB. 19, 1916. NEAR LEES SUMMIT, MO.

FORTY-FIVE HEAD OF MATCHLESS BREEDING

Thirty-five top sows and yearlings. Fifteen outstanding spring gilts. This sale will contain such sows as the noted A WONDER sow that topped the Belcher sale last winter. She goes in bred to Smooth Columbus for an early show litter.

One by Pritchett's A WONDER. She raised ten pigs this fall. A good kind.

Two great yearlings by Big Joe, A WONDER dam.

Two fall yearlings by Big Orange.

Seven outstanding Smooth Columbus gilts bred to Master Orpha 76816.

One by Black Big Bone 2d, grand champion at Iowa, 1915.

One by Long Big Bone.

One outstanding granddaughter of Long King's Equal.

Two spring gilts by Big Joe.

Six granddaughters of A WONDER.

Two great yearlings, half sisters to the first prize junior pig at the Missouri State Fair, 1915, and others of equal merit by other noted sires.

Auctioneers—Col. R. L. Harriman, Col. Jas. W. Sparks.

O. W. Devine will represent Kansas Farmer at sale. Send for catalog and arrange to come to sale. For catalog write

JOHN BELCHER, Raymore, Missouri, or BENNETT BROS., Lees Summit, Missouri

THOMPSOM BROTHERS

Seventh Annual Duroc Jersey

BRED SOW SALE

Wednesday, February 16, 1916

Sale on John Dinnon Farm Two Miles Northeast of Stockdale and Four Miles South of Garrison, Kansas.

40 - Head of Tried Sows, Fall Yearlings and Spring Gilts - 40

ALL IMMUNE

Our offering is by such boars as Chief Wonder, King Raven, Tatarrax, B Valley Chief, Crimson Lad, Mary's King, Col. Harris, Select Chief and Crimson Wonder King. They are bred to Select Chief, Col. Harris and Col.'s Best.

This is not a closing out sale, but we are greatly reducing our herd and, therefore, putting into this sale more good tried sows than we have ever done before. Every tried sow has been a good producer. The offering will be presented in the best of condition, having been fed a ration consisting of corn, shorts, bran, oil meal, tankage, and alfalfa hay, since they were taken off pasture. You will find in this lot a good, useful, well-bred lot of sows and gilts, some good enough to go into the best herds in the state.

O. W. Devine will represent Kansas Farmer at this sale. Send for catalog at once.

THOMPSON BROS., Garrison, Kansas

Auctioneers:

Cols. L. R. Brady, Jas. T. McCulloch, and Floyd Condray.

FARM AND HERD.

Clyde Girod and F. W. Robison, of Holstein-Friesian Farm, Towanda, Kan., report a very strong demand for high-class Holsteins and have made a large number of sales during the past few weeks. They have a very large herd at this time, including a very fine lot of young bulls of serviceable age, all registered and from A. R. O. sires and dams; a choice lot of registered heifers, and 200 head of very fine high-grade cows and heifers.

J. Q. Edwards, of Smithville, Mo., the well known Hampshire swine and Holstein cattle breeder, recently purchased a bull calf from the Braeburn Holstein herd of H. B. Cowles of Topeka. He took Korndyke Corona Butter Boy because he likes the DeKol-Netherland-Korndyke blood on the sire's side and the DeKol-Pauline Paul blood on the dam's side. A. F. Hinnenkamp of Salina also purchased a bull calf from the Braeburn herd. He paid $150 for a calf to use on a grade herd, which shows appreciation of quality. He has confidence in the quality partly because a grade daughter of a bull sent up there from the same herd ten years ago, that was sold for $1.50 when dropped, has since sold for $148.

C. W. Rickets, of Hannon, Mo., is one of the progressive O. I. C. breeders of that state. He is a pioneer in the business, having established his herd twenty years ago. By breeding along scientific lines he has developed a splendid type that has size and quality. The foundation stock of his present herd was from the famous Silvers herd, noted for great size. Mr. Ricketts reports his herd in fine condition and he has bred a large number of select gilts for March farrow.

E. R. Violett, of Pleasant View Stock Farm, Altoona, Kan., owner of a splendid herd of Holsteins, writes that his herd is doing nicely. A number of the heifers in his herd have seven day records of eighteen pounds. The bull at the head of his herd is a grandson of King Segis. He was sired by Flint Prilly Segis, a bull with a very high A. R. O. record. This bull has proved to be a very fine breeder. Mr. Violett has a good lot of young stock at this time, including some very fine young bulls.

W. J. Fitzgerald & Sons, of Dodge City, Kan., owners of Riverside Stock Farm, are among the leading boosters for improved stock on Kansas farms. They make a specialty of Belgian horses and Shorthorn cattle and have good herds of both. They also make a specialty of raising high-class draft mules. They have found alfalfa and improved stock a very profitable combination.

T. M. Ewing, of Independence, Kan., owner of one of the choice herds of Holstein-Friesian cattle in this state, writes that his herd is doing well. Mr. Ewing's herd is headed by a choice grandson of the famous Pontiac Korndyke. The average record of his dam is 29.4 pounds butter in seven days and 117.3 pounds in thirty days. Mr. Ewing has a very choice lot of Holstein cows in his herd that are backed by records and are heavy producers. Some of them have records of eighty pounds of milk per day. He has a choice lot of young stock in his herd at this time, including a number of very fine young bulls.

J. T. & F. J. Huettenmeyer, of Lohman, Mo., owners of Sunnyside Farm herds of Duroc hogs and Jersey cattle, are among Missouri's progressive improved stock breeders and own good herds of Duroc hogs and Jersey cattle. At this time they have a very fine lot of young stock in their Duroc herd. They are breeding a choice lot of gilts for spring farrow. They are also reserving a splendid lot of open gilts. They have the popular, easy feeding type that has size and quality and that is profitable as a market hog.

Catalogs are out for the Percheron stallion and mare sale to be held at Hutchinson, February 24. Thirty-seven head will be sold from the herds of C. B. Warkentin, Charles Molzen and A. C. Tangeman, all prominent Percheron breeders of Newton, Harvey County, Kan. Included in the offering will be stallions from high-class herd headers to weanlings, and mares from the big draft-type brood mare kind to weanling fillies. Fifteen of these mares are in foal. The stallions will include Korndyke, a show-type ton son of the champion, Casino; Rex, a 2,175-pound son of Bosco II and out of a daughter of Casino, and Jacquemont, a splendid imported Percheron sire that has stood at the head of Mr. Molzen's herd the last four years.

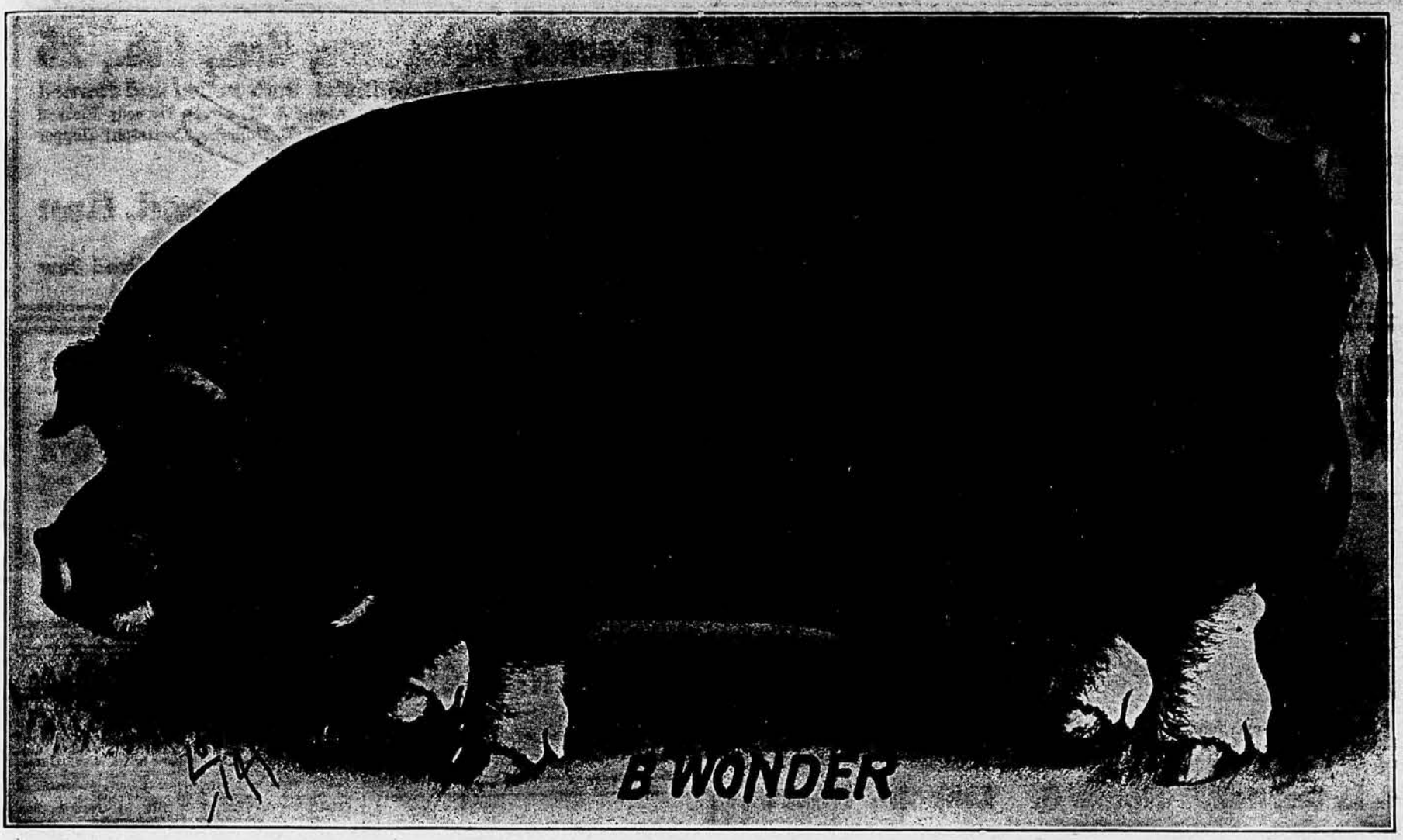
The sale of Percherons and Belgians held by L. R. Wiley, Sr., at Elmdale, Kan., on January 21, was one of the most successful of the season. Thirty mares and fillies sold for an average of $300.85. The two top mares went to Iowa. Ten stallions sold for an average of $394. It was a quick, snappy sale, and the prices received for the entire offering were very satisfactory to Mr. Wiley.

G. M. Shepherd, of Lyons, Kan., owner of one of the high-class herds of Durocs, writes that his herd is doing well and is in fine condition. Mr. Shepherd has bred a fine lot of gilts to sons of Illustrator II, Crimson Wonder Again, Defender and G. M's Crimson Wonder. A number of their gilts are by his good herd boar, Good Enuff's Chief Col., a boar that has proven to be a wonderful breeder. Mr. Shepherd has decided to keep a large number of sows and gilts by this boar in his herd, although he will be compelled to dispose of the boar. A recent addition to his herd is a choice Col. Gano sow out of the great Duroc dam, Gold Dust Duchess by Ohio Chief. She is bred to the great boar, Chief Protection, for early March litter. The young stock in Mr. Shepherd's herd is a good lot, including a number of boars by Illustrator II that are fine prospects.

A. A. Tennyson, of Lamar, Kan., is one of the progressive Shorthorn breeders in this state. He has developed an ideal type of Shorthorns that have size and quality, the kind that will be profitable on every farm. At this time he has a choice lot of Scotch and Scotch-topped youngsters, including a number of young bulls that are fine prospects.

Holstein breeders will be interested in the sale announcement of H. L. Cornell, of Lincoln, Neb. On February 16, Mr. Cornell will sell at public auction 100 head of Holstein cows and heifers. The offering will consist of thirty-five cows from three to six years old, twenty of them fresh and fifteen to freshen soon; twenty head of two-year-old heifers, all to freshen soon; fourteen long yearlings just bred, and a lot of younger heifers.

Bradley Bros., the well known jack breeders of Warrensburg, Mo., have claimed March 15 as the date of their jack and jennet sale. They will catalog fifty head of jacks and jennets for this sale and their offering will be a very high-class lot.



U. S. BYRNE'S
POLAND CHINA BRED SOW SALE
AT FARM, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1916

Special Attention is called to a fall yearling gilt out of Jumbo Wonder 3rd and bred to Long Jumbo 2nd. This is a Good One

45 - Bred Sows and Gilts - 45

35 large fall yearling gilts sired by B. Wonder and bred for early litters to Long Jumbo 2d, one of the largest Poland China boars of the breed. A few sows bred to B. Wonder and Long Jumbo 2d. My catalog tells the whole story and is brim full of information. Arrange to attend my sale. If you want the big kind of Poland Chinas you will not be dissapointed.

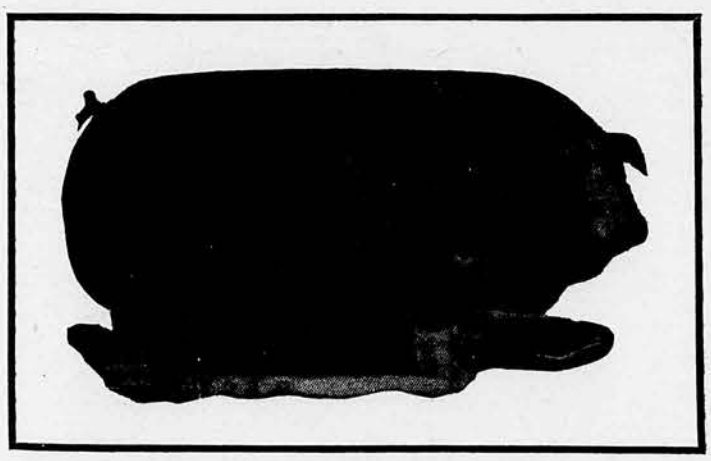
Farm six miles from St. Joe, Mo., 1 1-2 miles from Saxton, Mo. O. W. Devine will represent Kansas Farmer at sale.

This ad will not appear again. Write today for catalog to

AUCTIONEERS—
Col. R. L. Harriman
Col. R. L. Hamilton

U. S. BYRNE, Saxton, Missouri.

H. B. Walter's Poland China Sow Sale at Effingham, Kans., Feb. 18



40 - Head Tried Sows, Fall Yearlings and Spring Gilts - 40

THIRTY-FOUR HEAD TRIED SOWS AND FALL YEARLINGS AND SIX CHOICE SPRING GILTS.

NO. 1 of this offering will be Silver Tip by Long Jumbo 2d, bred to Big Bob Wonder for March 1 litter. She is a spring gilt and weighs 360 pounds. No better gilt will sell anywhere.

NOS. 2 AND 3 are fall gilts by Moore's Halvor, dam Big Lady Wonder, dam of world's record big-type litter. They are bred to Big Bob Wonder for early March litters and are great brood sow prospects.

NOS. 4 AND 5 are two big stretchy summer yearlings, weighing over 500 pounds each. They were sired by Moore's Halvor, dam Lady N by Jumbo by Wade's Jumbo, and they are strictly first class. Lady Defender, a great brood sow, sells safe to Big Bob Wonder; Columbus Lady, a daughter of the champion Columbus, sells safe to service of Surprise Wonder, a son of Big Bob Wonder and a great young boar. Other good ones sired by Moore's Halvor, Walter's Expansive, King John, and other good sires.

Sale on Farm Near Effingham, Kansas, February 18, 1916.

Sale in pavilion, no postponement. Send for catalog at once. Everything immune. O. W. Devine will represent Kansas Farmer at this sale.

H. B. WALTER, Effingham, Kansas

Auctioneers—H. C. Duncan, J. C. Dickinson, C. A. Hawk.

Kansas Breeders' Hereford Sale, State Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan., Feb., 25

Seventy Cows, Bulls, Heifers. Every One a Grand Individual. Tops Only. Show Bulls! Herd Bulls! Both Polled and Horned

Without question this offering contains more high-class individuals of the best breeding than will be sold in any sale this winter. Every one selected for its individual excellence and true Hereford character. Not a tail-end or cull in the bunch. Every one a top individual and a splendid specimen of the breed. If you want a herd bull or a carload of grand heavy-boned bulls, you cannot afford to miss this sale.

Grand Young Cows and Heifers—None Better Bred

Tops from these good herds: W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City; Moses Bros. & Clayton, Great Bend; A. & P. Schmitz, Alma; J. M. Lewis, Larned; Richard Taylor, Great Bend; H. D. Plummer, Longton; J. D. Holloran, Castleton; Hopper & Handley, Ness City; A. H. Arnold, Pratt.

Thos. Clayton, Mgr. GreatBend, Kan

Notice.—Attend the Warkentin Percheron Horse Sale on February 24, and the A. J. Erhart & Sons' Poland China Bred Sow Sale on February 26, Both at Hutchinson.

100 - Holsteins at Auction - 100 Wednesday, February 16 at Lincoln, Neb.

Thirty-five cows, 3 to 6 years old; twenty fresh in past three weeks, fifteen soon to freshen. Twenty 2-year-old heifers, all to freshen soon. Fourteen long yearling heifers, just bred. Nine 6 to 8-months-old heifers. Eleven 2 to 3-months-old heifers. Eleven young heifer calves. Calves all sired by registered bull. All cattle over six months old recently tuberculin tested.

Sale held at farm four miles west of Lincoln, Neb. All out-of-town buyers stop at Capitol Hotel. All buyers' expenses paid while in city. Free conveyance from hotel to farm sale day. For further information write

H. L. Cornell, Route 6, Lincoln, Nebr.

Sale Held in Heated Pavilion. Auctioneer, Col. J. S. Branson.

CLOSING OUT SALE

65 - HEAD OF PURE BRED AND GRADE HOLSTEINS - 65
AT CRESTON, IOWA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1916

THE OFFERING CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING:

Eighteen Head of Pure-Bred Holstein Heifers, coming 3 years old; most of them fresh now; all are fine milkers and out of the best families of the breed.

Nine Pure-Bred Heifers and Nine Pure-Bred Bulls, all coming 1 year old.

Sixteen Pure-Bred Young Calves, half heifers, half bulls, all sired by De Kol Paul Korndyke, my imported herd bull, registered in both the American and Canadian herd books. This bull will be sold at sale.

Five High Grade 3-Year-Old Heifers, all extra heavy milkers.

Five Grade Calves.

These cattle will be sold at the sale pavilion at Creston, Iowa, on February 26, 1916. Sale to commence at 10:30 o'clock. Send for catalog.

A. B. HALL, - - - - - - - CRESTON, IOWA

JACK AND JENNET SALE

At McCune, Kansas, February 22, 1916
26 — HEAD OF JACKS AND JENNETS — 26

Twelve head of jacks, from suckers to aged jacks, all black with white points, from 14 to 15½ hands high, all my own raising, sired by Monsees' Perfection 1174, Bradley's Sunlight 2732 and Kentucky Yelberton 3352 .

Fourteen head good well-bred jennets, bred to Kentucky Yelberton. I think most of them are safe in foal. Everything guaranteed as represented on sale day.

McCune is located on the Frisco Railroad, twenty miles west of Pittsburg, fifteen miles east of Parsons.

SUNNY SLOPE STOCK AND BREEDING FARM

G. W. OVERLEY, PROPRIETOR, McCUNE, KANSAS

P. S.—Terms, cash or twelve months' time on bankable paper at 6 per cent interest from date, parties giving 1916 bank references.

PUBLIC SALE OF JACKS AND JENNETS

TO BE HELD AT CAMERON, MO., TUESDAY, FEB. 22

On the above date we will sell forty head of Mammoth Jacks and Jennets, consisting of thirty tried jacks, some jennets in foal and some good young stock of both sexes that will double in one year.

The jacks and jennets that are consigned in this sale represent as good blood as can be procured in Missouri and Kentucky. They represent the blood of Dr. McCord, Limestone Mammoth and other noted sires, and will be sold under positive guarantee to be as represented. This sale affords an unusual opportunity to buy the BEST. The catalog will describe every animal listed and will be mailed to those who write for it. They will be ready to mail, February 5.

JAS. E. PARK, - - - - - - - CAMERON, MISSOURI

AUCTIONEERS

COL. P. M. GROSS, Macon, Mo. — COL. D. D. DEEM, Gallatin, Mo. — COL. THOS. E. DEEM, Cameron, Mo.

HELP WANTED

Good pay and permanent business connection for one man in each county in Kansas to look after established business. Twenty-six dollars or better per week at start, working small towns and rural routes. Good chance for rapid advancement. Farmers and farmers' sons with a little spare time especially wanted. Previous experience not necessary. Write at once.

J. H. YETTER, SALES MANAGER, 625 JACKSON ST., TOPEKA, KAN.

HOLSTEIN SALE WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9

At the A. W. Hurst Farm, Five Miles West and One Mile South of Bolckow, Mo., TWENTY-FIVE HEAD OF REGISTERED AND HIGH-GRADE HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Eight Head of registered Holstein-Friesians, including one 3-year-old herd bull; two bull calves old enough for service; four well-bred cows giving milk; one coming yearling heifer. All registered cows bred to Pearl Pontiac Sadie Tulip 2d, an extra good herd bull.

Eighteen Head of High-Grade Holstein Cows and Heifers, consisting of ten good cows, either fresh now or will be by day of sale; two coming 2-year-old heifers, to be fresh in spring; six yearling heifers. These grades are mostly Holstein color. Most of them are three-fourths and seven-eighths Holstein blood.

TERMS: A credit of three, six or nine months will be given, purchaser giving bankable note at 8 per cent from date.

A. W. HURST & SONS, BOLCKOW, MISSOURI

Conveyance will be provided for those coming from a distance Sale to begin at 1 p. m. sharp.

R. P. HOSMER, Auctioneer. W. M. HARTLEY, Clerk.

FARM AND HERD

G C. Wheeler, Live Stock Editor
W J. Cody, Manager, Stock Advertising. O. W. Devine, Representative

Address All Communications to Kansas Farmer and Not to Individuals

Personal mail may have to be held for several days, or be delayed in forwarding, and Kansas Farmer cannot assume any responsibility for mistakes occurring thereby

CLAIM SALE DATES.

Percherons.

Feb. 24 — Breeders' Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. C. B. Warkentin, Newton, Kan., Manager.

Jacks and Jennets.

Feb. 15—P. E. Moss, Bronson, Kan.
Feb. 18—C. H. Early, Centralia, Mo.
Feb. 22—J. E. Park, Cameron, Mo.
Feb. 22—G. W. Overley, McCune, Kan.
March 6, 1916—W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.
March 7 and 8—L. M. Monsees & Son, Smithton, Mo.
March 15—Bradley Bros., Warrensburg, Mo.
March 20—G. C. Roan, LaPlata, Mo.

Shetland Ponies.

Feb. 10—N. E. Stucker, Ottawa, Kan.

Shorthorns.

April 5 and 6, 1916—Central Shorthorn Sale, Independence, Mo.

Hereford Cattle.

March 3 — Northwest Missouri Hereford Breeders' Association. Sale at South St. Joseph, Mo. Jesse Engle, Sheridan, Mo., sales Mgr. H. D. Cornish, Osborne, Mo., Secretary.
March 6—Kansas Hereford Breeders, Manhattan, Kan. Prof. W. A. Cochel, Mgr.

Holsteins.

Feb. 9—A. W. Hurst & Sons, Bolckow, Mo.
Feb. 11—H. D. Burger, Seneca, Kan.
Feb. 16—H. L. Cornell, Route 6, Lincoln, Neb.
Feb 23—Nebraska Holstein Breeders' Sale Co., sale at South Omaha. E. M. Little, Clarks, Neb., Manager.
Feb. 26—A. B. Hall, Creston, Iowa.

Combination Breeders' Sale.

Feb. 15 to 18—S. S. Kirk, Manager, Wichita, Kan.

Durocs.

Feb. 15—Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 16—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
March 8—John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.

Poland Chinas.

Feb. 8—L. V. O'Keefe, Stillwell, Kan.
Feb. 9—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo. (Spotted Poland Chinas.)
Feb. 15, 1916—Herman Gronniger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 15—Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 16—Herman Gronniger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 17—O. W. Long, Craig, Mo.
Feb. 17—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Feb. 18—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Feb. 19—Belcher and Bennett Bros., Lee's Summit, Mo.
Feb. 19—Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.
Feb. 23—U. S. Byrne, Saxton, Mo. Sale at St. Joseph Stock Yards.
Feb. 23—F. E. Moore & Son, Gardner, Kan.
Feb. 26—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan.
March 1—Clarence Dean, Weston Mo. Sale at Dearborn, Mo.

Poland China breeders will be pleased to learn that John Kemmerer, of Mankato, Kan., owner of Maple Lane herd of big-type Poland Chinas, has decided to hold a bred sow sale March 8. Mr. Kemmerer owns one of the choice herds of big, smooth, easy-feeding Polands in this state. A large part of his foundation stock was from the H. B. Walter herd. The offering to be catalogued for this sale are descendants of such boars as Jumbo Ex by Expansive, Long King's Best Son by Long King's Best, Nebraska Chief by Jumbo Jr., Chief Price, Big Ben Amazon, and a great young son of Big Bob Wonder.

JERSEY CATTLE.

OLIVER'S JERSEYS.

For Sale—Jersey bull dropped Nov. 15, 1914. Solid gray fawn, shading darker on sides and neck. Sire, Blue Belle's Owl 79641; dam, Fauvic's Wild Rose 253822, imported, ten months record milk 6,845.1 lbs.; fat, 328.44 lbs., on every-day care and dairy feed. This is a magnificent bull, guaranteed to please. Price, $100. Address
ROLLA OLIVER, Box 701, St. Joseph, Mo.

JERSEY CATTLE AND CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Two registered Jersey bulls ready for service. Richly bred.
DORNWOOD FARM, Route 1, Topeka, Kan.

SMITH'S JERSEYS

BLUE BOY BARON 99918

Five years old, solid light fawn, blue ribbon winner. Must change. Keeping his heifers. His sire, half brother to Noble of Oaklands, sold for $15,000. His first five dams on his dam's side made 102 lbs. butter in seven days. Also four of his sons, serviceable age, and a few females. Will sell very cheap.
S. S. SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS.

SUNSET "CORRECT TYPE" JERSEYS

The famous Blue Belle-Golden Rosebay breeding. A few bred heifers and young bulls for sale, singly, pair or trio. Send for circular giving description of herd, breeding, production, etc., and mention your wants.
The Ennis Stock Farm, Horine Station, Mo.
(Just South of St. Louis.)

JERSEY BULLS

For Sale—A few great young bulls, ready for light service. Splendid individuals of most popular breeding, sired by Blue Belle's Owl 79641 and H. F. Golden Fern's Lad 9th 101728, all out of great dams. Only bulls from our very best cows, raised and offered for sale. You must buy a good one if you buy here. Address
ROLLA OLIVER, Box 701, St. Joseph, Mo.

CHOICE JERSEY BULL

Yearling Jersey bull for sale, from dam that gave 1,260 pounds of 5 per cent milk in thirty days. Also a bred heifer and a five-months-old heifer calf.
D. A. KRAMER, WASHINGTON, KANSAS

LINSCOTT JERSEYS.

First Register of Merit herd in Kansas—Established 1878.

Oakland Sultan, first Register of Merit sire in Kansas, is dead. Last chance to get one of his daughters. $100.
R. J. LINSCOTT - HOLTON, KANSAS.

CHAMPION BLOOD

Young bulls by Cretesia's Interested Owl 114512, whose sister has broken the Jersey milk record, giving 19,744 pounds of milk. These bulls are out of very good cows. Write or call on R. A. GILLILAND, Mayetta, Kan.

REGISTERED JERSEY HEIFERS.

They are bargains and will soon go at prices asked; 2 to 5 months old. Write today. Parkdale Farm, Vandalia, Mo.

JERSEY BULL CALVES—Two fine bred ones, 6 months and 1 month of age. Priced to sell. For description and price write
A. W. Nickols, 603 North D St., Indianola, Ia.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

Murray's O. I. C. Chesters

A few choice boars. Forty choice gilts bred for March farrow; thirty for April farrow. All bred to silver cup winner. They are priced low.
CHAS. H. MURRAY, FRIEND, NEBRASKA

CEDARDALE CHESTER WHITES

Choice gilts bred for March and April farrow. Bred to W. P. Sweepstakes by Wildwood Prince for March and April farrow. Some show prospects. Priced right.
J. S. KENNEDY - BLOCKTON, IOWA

O. I. C. HOGS

Guaranteed cholera immune. Long, smooth, good bone. Boars ready for service, gilts bred or open, $17.50 to $25. Pedigrees furnished.
CEDAR VIEW STOCK FARM, Bolivar, Mo.
Dr. C. E. Ackerman, Sec'y.

RICKETTS' O. I. C's.

Extra good gilts bred for March farrow. Also choice males. All priced reasonable.
C. W. RICKETTS - - HANNON, MO.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

CEDAR LAWN SHORTHORNS

For Sale—A number of choice bull calves from 8 to 16 months old, by Secret's Sultan 363833 by Missie's Sultan by Glenbrook Sultan by Whitehall Sultan and out of Westlawn Secret 2d, weight 2,200 in breeding condition. Description guaranteed.
S. B. AMCOATS - CLAY CENTER, KAN.

SPINGDALE SHORTHORNS

For Sale—Ten choice Scotch topped bulls from 8 to 16 months old. They have size and quality. My price is right. Try me.
A. A. TENNYSON - LAMAR, KANSAS

Tenneholm Shorthorns

Collynie Hampton 353998 in Service.

FOR SALE NOW: Eight good bulls from 7 to 17 months old; four Scotch, four Scotch topped Bates. Some of them high-class herd headers. A few bred cows and heifers for sale also. Our prices are not high. Farm one mile from town.
E. S. MYERS - - CHANUTE, KANSAS

PEARL HERD SHORTHORNS

Valiant 346162 and Marengo's Pearl 391-962 in service. Young bulls up to 10 months old for sale. Reds and roans, in good thrifty condition and the making of good useful animals. Inspection invited.
C. W. TAYLOR, Abilene, Kans.

HILL'S SHORTHORNS

Two choice Shorthorn bulls. One red, ten months old, sired by Bettie's Albion 399451. One white, eight months old. Extra fine and priced to sell.
C. E. HILL - - TORONTO, KANSAS

Sycamore Springs Shorthorns

Master of Dale by the great Avondale heads herd. A few young Scotch bulls and bred heifers for sale.
H. M. HILL - LAFONTAINE, KANSAS

Cedar Heights' Shorthorns

Eight head of pure Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls for sale, ten to sixteen months old. Reds and roans. Phone 59-N-1.
HARRY T. FORBES, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

Shorthorns

20 bulls and heifers sired by Duchess Searchlight 348529, a 2,500-pound bull, and from cows weighing 1,400 to 1,600 pounds. Good milkers. Come or write.
A. M. MARKLEY & SON, MOUND CITY, KANSAS

RIVERSIDE SHORTHORNS

For Sale—Fifteen pure Scotch and Scotch-topped cows and heifers. Five pure Scotch and Scotch topped young bulls. Prices reasonable. Come and see them.
H. H. HOLMES - GREAT BEND, KANSAS

HEREFORD CATTLE.

STAR BREEDING FARM

FOR SALE—Herefords and Durocs: 65 yearling and two-year-old bulls by Tophon 4th, Hesiod, Anxiety, March On and other good sires. 25 females, some have calves at foot and bred again. 10 head heifer calves. 30 head of registered Duroc gilts sired by a son of Ohio Chief and son of Buddy K 4th, out of sows by grand champions. Come and see me.
SAM DRYBREAD - ELK CITY, KANSAS

HEREFORD CATTLE SALE

Perry Bros. and J. O. Southard will sell 200 head of registered Hereford cattle on February 5, 1916, in Council Grove, Kansas. Address Perry Bros., Alta Vista, Kansas, or J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan., for catalogs.

Breeders' Directory

PERCHERON HORSES.
M. E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE.
Geo. McAdam, Holton, Kan.

SHORTHORNS.
E. E. Heacock & Sons, Hartford, Kan.
C. H. White, Burlington, Kan.

HOLSTEINS.
C. E. Bean, Garnett, Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE.
J. B. Porter & Son, Mayetta, Kan.

DORSET-HORN SHEEP.
H. C. LaTourette, Route 2, Oberlin, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.
Wm. M. Dixon, New Florence, Mo.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

RED POLLED BULLS

TWENTY yearling bulls, big rugged fellows, sired by ton sires; all registered and priced reasonably. Will sell a few females.
E. E. FRIZELL, Frizell, Pawnee Co., Kan.

Coburn Herd Red Polled Cattle

AND PERCHERON HORSES.
A few choice bulls. Eight extra good two-year-old stallions for sale at reasonable prices.
MAHLON GROENMILLER, Pomona, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

FOR SALE—1915 bull calves by Rose's Grand Champion 17998, a 2,400-pound bull; also a few good cows and heifers.
AULD BROTHERS, FRANKFORT, KAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE.
For Sale—Eight choice young bulls from 7 to 11 months old.
I. W. POULTON - MEDORA, KANSAS

60 HEAD HOLSTEIN COWS

I will sell sixty head of Holstein Cows and Heifers at farm near Seneca, Kansas, February 11, 1916.

HARRY D. BURGER
Seneca - - Kansas

HORSES AND MULES.

Home of the Giants

Fifty Head of Jacks and Jennets
At Public Auction
MARCH 15.
Catalogs out Feb. 10
BRADLEY BROS.
Warrensburg - Mo.

PRAIRIE VIEW STOCK FARM

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

Rivsrside Stock Farm

Offers one Belgian stallion; 5 years old next May; dark bay; weight 1,950; gentle; broke single and double; sure breeder; good style, action and looker. Also one stallion, 2 years in May, weight 1,400. Both from imported sires and dams. If interested, write
W. J. FITZGERALD & SONS,
Dodge City, Kansas.

The Champion Breeder—Missouri Chief 8365 Sire of the world's grand champion jack, Kansas City 8743, in public service at our ranch south of Ellinwood. Excellent facilities for handling any number of healthy jennets. Write us for list of winnings of his get. Most liberal terms and other information about this sire possessing excellent size, quality, bone, finish, and unexcelled style and action. Winner first as sire at Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, 1915.
N. E. RICHARDSON, STERLING, KANSAS

25 — SADDLERS, PERCHERONS, STANDARD BRED HORSES AND JACKS—25

Ask for Catalog.

OSCAR EDWARDS & SON, DE SOTO, MO.
Jefferson County.

ONE HUNDRED
Registered Percheron, French Draft, Belgian and Shire stallions and mares for sale cheap.
A. LATIMER WILSON, CRESTON, IOWA.

THIRTY HEAD MAMMOTH JACKS
And Jennets for sale. The big kind. Priced to sell.
J. D. HOLMAN - CURRYVILLE, MO.

SHIRE STALLIONS — Registered, well bred, first class stock.
JAMES AULD, Wakefield, Clay Co., Kansas

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

GALLOWAY BULLS

FORTY yearling and two-year-old bulls, strong and rugged; farmer bulls, have been range-grown. Will price a few cows and heifers.
E. E. FRIZELL, Frizell, Pawnee Co., Kan.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

BIG-TYPE BERKSHIRES FOR SALE
Sired by grand champion boars of Illinois and Missouri State Fairs. Also S. C. Black Minorca chickens.
J. V. FISH, Route 7, Bolivar, Mo.

FARM AND HERD.

The management of the Ennis Stock Farm, Horine Station, Mo., owners of one of the famous herds of Jersey cattle and also a choice herd of old original big-boned Spotted Polands, reports both herds doing extra well. They have issued a neat circular giving description, breeding and production records of the Jersey herd and the circular shows a richly-bred lot of heavy producers.

B. R. Gosney, of Mulvane, owner of a good herd of registered Holsteins, writes that his herd is doing well. Mr. Gosney has one of the good producing herds that shows a profit every year. The young stock in his herd, of King Segis DeKol breeding, are a fine lot and include some choice young bulls.

Holstein breeders will be interested in the announcement of the closing-out sale of Holsteins to be held by A. B. Hall, of Creston, Iowa, February 26. Sixty-five head of pure-bred and grade Holsteins will be catalogued for this sale. The offering will consist of eighteen head of pure-bred heifers coming three years old, most of them fresh now. They are fine milkers and are descendants of the best families of the breed. There will be nine coming yearling bred heifers and nine bulls of same age, also sixteen pure-bred calves. All sired by DeKol Paul Korndyke, the great imported herd bull. This bull will also go in the sale. The high grades will be a productive lot.

HORSES AND MULES.

58 Head Registered Stallions and Mares 58

Percherons, Belgians and French Drafts, from Yearlings to Seven Years Old.

I have rented my farm and am quitting farming. Must sell all my horses by March 1. Nothing reserved. All priced reasonably—the first buyer to come will get a bargain. I mean business and must sell my entire herd. Come and see me.
J. M. NOLAN - - - - - PAOLA, KANSAS

ROBISON'S PERCHERONS

Forty young stallions from two to six years old. A few young mares for sale.
J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Kans.

LAMER'S PERCHERONS

Have just received a new shipment. Also have a barn full of my own raising. A choice lot to select from.
WRITE, WIRE OR PHONE.
C. W. LAMER, SALINA, KANSAS
OFFICE, LAMER HOTEL.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STUDS

We have them, BIG FELLOWS, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years old. Real drafters, BIG BONE, lots of quality and action. Grown right, will go out and make good both as to sires and foal getters. You lose money if you don't look at BISHOP BROS.' STUDS before buying Twenty miles east of Wichita, on Mo. Pacific Ry.
BISHOP BROS., BOX E, TOWANDA, KANSAS

HORSES AND JACKS

FOR SALE—Span of 6-year-old mares, ton, imported; span of 2 and 3-year-olds. All in foal and showing good to imported horse, Kossuth. Three spans of yearlings, coming twos. All of the above as good as ever grown. Twenty head of two-year-old jacks, the big Missouri kind; ten head of jennets, all bred. This stuff, for the purpose of making room, I will sell at rates to suit purchaser. Can show sire and dams of all stuff. Cash or time.
OAKLAND STOCK FARM, Box 207, CHILLICOTHE, MO.

PERCHERON and BELGIAN STALLIONS

Twenty head, imported and home-bred. I give a gilt-edge two-year guarantee with every horse sold. Come and see them. Priced to sell quick. Barn four blocks from Santa Fe depot.
W. H. RICHARDS, Emporia, Kans.

MAMMOTH JACKS, JENNETS and PERCHERONS

Jacks 15 to 16½ hands standard, two to five years, very best bone and quality. Stallions, ton weight and over, with finish.
AL E. SMITH, PROPRIETOR - - - LAWRENCE, KANSAS

REGISTERED JACKS and PERCHERONS

A few tried imported black Percheron ton stallions; Brilliant blood, good enough for herd headers. Twelve big black registered jacks, two to five years old, 14½ to 16 hands high, well broke and quick performers. Good herd of registered jennets headed by large Spanish jack.
J. P. & M. H. MALONE, CHASE, KANSAS
Rice County.

HIGH CLASS JACKS

We offer 25 head to select from. Herd headed by Mo. Chief's Boy 6815. One imported gray Percheron stallion, first prize at Kansas State Fair. Write or phone us.
LOUIS MILLS & SON, Alden, Kan.

JACKS AND JENNETS

10 Large Mammoth Black Jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 6 years; large, heavy-boned. Special prices for fall and winter sales. A few good jennets for sale. Come and see me.
PHIL WALKER,
Moline, Elk County, Kansas.

Jacks for Sale

I have three good young jacks for sale and worth the money. Also a few very fine jennets.
JOHN A. EDWARDS
Englewood - Kansas

Registered Percheron Stallions—Nineteen ton and 2,200-pound 4 and 5-year-olds, 34 coming 3's, 17 coming 2's. Grandsons international champion Pink. 23 registered mares for sale. Just above Kansas City. Fred Chandler Percheron Farm, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa.

JACKS FOR SALE.
Seven head of big mammoth jacks, from two to seven years old. Would take some White-Face heifers in exchange. Jacks guaranteed as represented.
PHIL HANNUM, JR. - CARTHAGE, MO.
Home Phone 817 Black.

PERCHERON STALLION AND JACK.
For Sale—Black registered Percheron stallion, weight 1,900, sound in every way. Also 1,100-pound Missouri jack, black with white points, well broke and good performer. They are priced to sell.
M. Reser, Jr., Route 13, Rossville, Kansas.

DUNHAMS' PERCHERONS

For Fifty Years the Best.
Send for fine photographic catalog.
DUNHAMS
Wayne, Dupage Co., Ill.

PUBLIC SALE OF REGISTERED JACKS & JENNETS FEBRUARY 15, 1916

15 - HEAD - 15

Three jacks and eight jennets of breeding age. Some extra good individuals, and all of very best blood lines. For catalog address
P. E. MOSS, Bronson, Kansas
Auctioneers — Cols. R. L. Harriman and L. D. Long.

HARRIS BROS.

90 PERCHERONS 90

Sixty Mares and Fillies.
Thirty Stallions, from weanlings to five years old
At live and let live prices.
Route 6,
GREAT BEND, KANSAS.

THE SAUNDERS JACK CO.

M. G. Saunders, of Lexington, Ky., and Bruce Saunders, of Holton, Kan., have shipped a carload of registered Mammoth Jacks from Lexington, Ky., to Holton, Kan. Two to six years old, 15 to 16 hands high. Come to Holton and see as good a load of jacks as ever left Kentucky. Write your wants to
BRUCE SAUNDERS - HOLTON, KANSAS
Phone 589

THIRD ANNUAL SALE

POLAND CHINAS and DUROC JERSEYS

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

MANHATTAN, KANSAS

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1916

Poland Chinas - - - - 10:30 a. m.
Duroc Jerseys - - - - 1:00 p. m.
For catalog address
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT

Faulkner's Famous Spotted Polands

We are not the **originator**, but the **preserver** of the **OLD ORIGINAL BIG-BONED SPOTTED POLANDS.** Now booking orders for spring pigs to be shipped when weaned, pairs or trios, not akin.
Arrange to attend our
ANNUAL FEBRUARY 9 BROOD SOW SALE.
For information and catalog address
H. L. FAULKNER, BOX K, JAMESPORT, MISSOURI

POLAND CHINAS.

Henry's Big-Type Polands

March gilts, sired by Big Bob Wonder, Big Bone Jr., and Grand Orange. Bred or open. Also fall pigs, not related. Write me.
JOHN D. HENRY - LECOMPTON, KAN.

ENOS IMMUNED POLANDS.
Fall and spring boars sired by the noted herd boars, Orphan Chief and Mastodon King. Will sell a choice lot of my herd sows and gilts bred for early spring farrow. One hundred head to pick from. Everything guaranteed immune. Write or phone.
A. R. ENOS - - RAMONA, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA BOARS AND GILTS

A few serviceable boars and bred gilts for sale. Send for my bred sow sale catalog. Sale will be held March 1 at Dearborn, Mo., on electric line out of St. Joseph. Write
CLARENCE DEAN, R. D., WESTON, MO.

LONE CEDAR POLANDS

Cholera immune. Up-to-date large-type breeding. Some good March and April boars. Gilts bred or open. Also young tried sows bred. Bargain prices.
A. A. MEYER - - McLOUTH, KAN.

ARKELL'S POLANDS.
Choice Fall Yearlings and Spring Gilts. Yearlings by Longfellow Again, bred to Chief Big Bone. Spring gilts by Chief Big Bone, bred to Longfellow Again. Priced for quick sale.
JAMES ARKELL, R. 4, Junction City, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
June and July farrow. Pairs or trios. Not akin. Recorded pedigree with each hog.
GEO. HENRY, JAMESTOWN, IND.

LANGFORD'S SPOTTED POLANDS.
Choice fall boars. Also boars for service. Must sell. **T. T. Langford & Sons, Jamesport, Mo.**

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS.
Spring boars, fall pigs, bred sows. Bargains.
A. S. Alexander, Route 2, Burlington, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

The Profitable Breed

For Sale—Double Standard Polled Durham Cattle. Write for description, breeding and prices.
C. M. ALBRIGHT, OVERBROOK, KANSAS

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

SHROPSHIRE EWES

Bred to the very best bucks obtainable, for sale in lots to suit purchaser. All stock recorded.

L. M. HARTLEY

PINE RIDGE FARM - SALEM, IOWA

BRED EWES.
Registered Shropshires to lamb March and April. Bred to son of imported Ludlow King, sire of state fair champions. Also rams. Eighty miles north St. Joseph, Mo.
C. W. CHANDLER, Kellerton, Ia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOU CAN BUY THEM HERE

Registered Percheron Stallions and Mares.
Registered Mammoth Jacks and Jennets.
Registered Holstein Bulls, Cows and Heifers.
M. G. BIGHAM & SONS, OZAWKIE, KAN.
20 Miles Northeast of Topeka.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

CHOICE AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES

One born September 7, 1915, nearly white; one born September 30, 1915, grandson of world's champion, two years old. Priced worth the money.
H. H. HOFFMAN, Route 6, Abilene, Kansas.

AUCTIONEERS.

Live Stock and Real Estate Auctioneer

Authorized state agent of Kansas Rural Credit Association. Write me your wants.
H. M. JUSTICE - - PAOLA, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

ATTEBERRYS' HAMPSHIRES
Choice breeding. Bred sows and gilts. Outstanding boars. Priced to sell quick.

ATTEBERRY & SON - LANCASTER, MO.

TAMWORTH HOGS.

TAMWORTH PIGS
Of summer birth, from massive, natural immune parents. Sent in pairs not akin. Write **Q. I. SIMPSON, Palmer, Illinois.**

GUERNSEY CATTLE

THE GUERNSEY

stands for Economical production. More profit from every pound of feed. Do you want cows that will improve your Dairy?
Write for free literature.
Guernsey Cattle Club,
Box K, Peterboro, N.H.

We Know How to Make Engravings

That is Our Business.
Let us make your cuts for sale catalogs, sale bills, letter heads, and cards. Send your order
Write for information.

TOPEKA Engraving Company
ARTISTS AND ENGRAVERS
SIX TWENTY FIVE JACKSON STREET Topeka, Kans.

ACT QUICKLY FOR THIS

Excellent 100 acres in Neosho County, one mile good high school town, three churches, good market; three hours to Kansas City, M. K. & T. Fifteen acres alfalfa, 20 acres good wheat, 25 acres pasture, balance plowed for spring crops. Improvements and water good. Worth $100 or more, selling price $85 per acre. Terms, $1,000 cash, $2,000 to $3,000 in trade, balance five to ten years at 5 per cent. Address **W. J., Box 20, Stark, Kan.**

FARM AND HERD.

Rolla Oliver of St. Joseph, owner of one of Missouri's noted herds of heavy producing Jerseys, reports that his herd is doing extra well this winter and that the young stock is growing out fine. The youngsters in the herd at this time include a number of choice bulls sired by Blue Belle's Owl 79641 and H. F. Golden Fern's Lad 9th 101741. They are all out of choice dams.

A. W. Hurst & Sons, of Bolckow, Mo., announce a public sale of Holstein cattle to be held February 9. They will catalog twenty-five head of pure-bred and high-grade cows, heifers and bulls. The offering will consist of eight head of registered cattle, including one three-year-old bull and two bull calves old enough for service, four choice cows in milk, and one yearling heifer. The high grades will include ten heavy producing cows that will be fresh by sale day and two two-year-old heifers to be fresh in the spring, also six yearling heifers. The most of this offering is by Sir Gerben Shadybrook 71545 by World's Fair Sir Gerben.

Farmers and breeders throughout the West will be interested in the sale announcement of C. H. Early, a well known farmer and breeder of Centralia, Mo. On February 18 Mr. Early will offer nineteen head of high-class jacks from four to six years old. They have been raised on his farm and have been grown and developed in a way to insure their future usefulness. Thirty-five head of farm horses and mules will also be sold. Ten head of high grade Shorthorn cows with calves at foot and fifteen head of spring calves, 7,000 bushels of corn and 150 tons of baled timothy hay are also included in this sale.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

CLYDE GIROD—At the Farm. F. W. ROBISON—At Towanda State Bank.

HOLSTEIN FRESIAN FARM

PURE-BRED AND HIGH-GRADE HOLSTEINS, ALL AGES.
We offer a number of grand young bulls, serviceable age, all registered, from A. R. O. dams and sires. Choice pure-bred heifers, some with official records under three years of age.
Two hundred excellent, high-grade, heavy springing cows and heifers, well marked, in calf to pure-bred bulls, to freshen before April 1. Fresh cows on hand, heavy milkers. Heavy calves six to ten weeks old, $25. Bargains. Send draft for number wanted and we will express to you. Wire, write, or phone us. We can please you.
GIROD & ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas

260 - HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS - 260

If you want Holstein cows, springers or bred heifers, see my herd. I have them. They are very large, good markings, out of the best milking strains, bred to pure-bred bulls of the very best blood. Special prices on carload lots. Want to reduce my herd and will make bargain prices for thirty days.
J. C. ROBISON - - - - TOWANDA, KANSAS

TORREY'S HOLSTEIN HEIFERS

High-grade Holstein heifers in single lots or car loads. Prices reasonable. Write, wire or phone.
O. E. TORREY - - - - - - - TOWANDA, KANSAS

HOME FARM HOLSTEINS

OFFER HEIFER CALVES
Five months up to 15 months; granddaughters of De Kol Burke, Fobes Tritomia Mutual De Kol and Walker Korndyke Segis. Official record and untested dams. Prices, $95 to $325.
W. B. BARNEY & SONS, Chapin, Iowa.

CEDARLANE HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

T. M. Ewing, Prop., Independence, Kan.
Herd headed by a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke. The average record of his dam and sire's dam, 7 days, 29.4 pounds butter; 30 days, 117.3 pounds.
Several bull calves for sale sired by the above bull and from cows that produce as much as 80 pounds milk per day.
Better buy now while you can get choice.

Regier's Holsteins

FOR SALE—Holstein-Friesian A. R. O. bulls. One A. R. O. 15.78 pounds butter cow, gave 12,386 pounds milk in 292 days, will be fresh December. Price, $275.

G. Regier & Sons

WHITEWATER - - KANSAS

IN MISSOURI

Eight bulls, 2 to 8 months, $100 to $175 each. Always have a few good cows and bred heifers for sale. Nothing but registered Holsteins.
S. W. COOKE & SON, MAYSVILLE, MO.

SUNFLOWER HERD

Prince Artis Pontiac Abbekerk No. 136382 Heads Sunflower Herd. Only 30-pound bull in Kansas. Buy where the best breeding, best producers come from.
F. J. SEARLE, OSKALOOSA, KANSAS.
(Several bulls ready for service.)

BUTTER BRED HOLSTEINS

Registered bull calves. Prices reasonable. Write today. These bargains will not last long.
J. P. MAST, SCRANTON, KAN.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

For Sale—Choice young bulls, also a few females. Have bred Holsteins 35 years on the same farm. Come and see our herd.
M. E. MOORE & CO., CAMERON, MO.

Bonnie Brae Holsteins

Ninety head of high-grade heifers and young cows. Some fresh now. Many heavy springers. Heifer calves. Registered bulls from 7 to 14 months of age.
IRA ROMIG, STATION B, TOPEKA, KAN.

Golden Belt Holstein Herd

Canary Butter Boy King No. 70508 in Service.
Herd has won more prizes from Holstein-Friesian Association for yearly production than any herd in Kansas. Young bulls for sale from heavy producing cows.
W. E. BENTLEY, MANHATTAN, KANSAS

CORYDALE FARM HERD

Jewel Paul Butter Boy No. 94245
One of the best bred bulls in the state. We offer three bulls ready for service out of good producing dams.
L. F. CORY & SON, Belleville, Kansas.

FOR QUICK SALE

Fifty head of highly-bred registered Holstein-Fresian cows and heifers; good ages and good producers. Several bulls from calves up to yearlings. Ready for service.
HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., Rossville, Kansas

We are breeding Iowana De Cola Walker on daughters of Sir Johanna Fayne, King Pieter Lyons and Spring Brook Pearl. **What a mistake we must be making!!!**

TREDICO FARM

Route 44 Kingman, Kansas

CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULLS

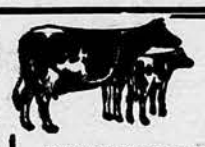
Four registered bulls, out of A. R. O. cows. Two ready for service. Best breeding. Choice individuals.
BEN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KAN.

Holsteins for Sale High bred registered bulls ready for service
N. S. AMSPACKER, JAMESTOWN, KANS.

FINE HOLSTEIN CALVES from heavy milkers, $20 each. Registered yearling bull, $85. **Edgewood Farm, R. 3, Whitewater, Wis.**

HOLSTEIN BULLS, "REGISTERED"
Two ready for service. **Smith & Hughes, Breeders, Route 2, Topeka, Kansas.**

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.



Purebred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Advanced Registry Cows sell for more. The Advanced Registry Office maintained by the Holstein-Friesian Association is of great advantage to owners of purebred Black-and-White cattle. The official records of its absolutely impartial and authentic tests of your cow establish a positive and relatively high value on the animal. Her official record is proof positive to the buyer of her true value as a producer. Carefully compiled records show that the average auction price of Holstein cattle in 1908 was $150. In 1914 the average auction price was $255. Investigate the big "Black-and-Whites."

Send for **FREE** Illustrated Descriptive Booklets.
The Holstein-Fresian Association of America
F. L. Houghton, Sec'y Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

23 - HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS - 23

Best of sires. A. R. O. dams, fourteen over 20 pounds. Seven of the others from heifers with records of 14.89 to 19.2 pounds. The kind you want. We have only two cows in the herd with mature records less than 20 pounds.
Breeders for Thirty Years.
McKAY BROS., Waterloo, Iowa

Registered Holsteins

For Sale—Fancy young Holstein bull ready for service; King Segist DeKol breeding, high producing dam. Also females.
B. R. GOSNEY - MULVANE, KANSAS

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

A 15-months bull, mostly white; dam has a 30-pound sister, and sire a 24-pound junior 2 sister; $200. Younger ones less.
H. B. Cowles, 608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES
My herd bull grandson Old King Segis, fine animal. **E. VIOLETT, Altoona, Kansas.**

ANGUS CATTLE

CHOICE ANGUS BULLS

Eight registered Angus bulls, yearlings and calves, choice individuals, best breeding. Also a few choice cows. Prices reasonable. On Santa Fe, 18 miles south of Topeka.
GEO. A. DIETRICH, CARBONDALE, KAN.

DUROC JERSEYS.

Sisco's Duroc Jerseys

PRIZE WINNING BLOOD
Big, growthy, richly-bred gilts, bred to a choice son of the great boar, A Critic, for spring farrow. Outstanding spring boars. Also a choice herd boar. Prices right.
A. E. SISCO, Route 2, TOPEKA, KS.

Bred Sows and Gilts

By the great Duroc Jersey boars, Country Gentleman, Gold Medal and Long Wonder 2d. Bred to Country Gentleman and Gold Medal. All immune. Prize winning blood. We price them right.
W. R. HUSTON - AMERICUS, KANSAS

BIG-TYPE HEAVY-BONED DUROCS

Bred sows and gilts by Blue Ribbon Model, first prize winner at Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota, 1911. Bred to Illustrator Jr. and Col. Gano Again.
CHAS. CHRISTIANSON, AKRON, IOWA.

DUROC BOARS AND BRED GILTS

Large, smooth, easy-feeding type. From champions Long Wonder, Defender, Superba and Golden Model breeding. Also fall pigs. Everything immune.
JOHN A. REED - LYONS, KANSAS

BOARS! BOARS! BRED GILTS!
Eighteen big husky boars, thirty bred gilts, a few tried sows. Crimson Wonder, Illustrator II, Colonel, Good Enuff, Defender breeding. Either by or bred to sons of the greatest champions of the breed. Priced for quick sale. Immune.
G. M. SHEPHERD - LYONS, KANSAS

GUARANTEED IMMUNE DUROC BRED GILTS
Pedigreed Duroc gilts, prize winning blood, guaranteed immune and in farrow. Shipped to purchaser on approval before he pays for them. Prices reasonable. Address
F. C. CROCKER - FILLEY, NEBRASKA

SUNNYSIDE FARM DUROCS.
Durocs of the most approved type and breeding. Bred gilts, open gilts, and pigs, either sex. Prices reasonable.
FRANK J. HUETTENMEYER, Lohman, Mo.

JACKS & HORSES

AT CENTRALIA, MO.

Friday, February 18, 1916

Nineteen head of extra good jacks from 4 to 6 years old, all blacks with white points, have been raised on my farm. They are well broke to service and sold to be sound and right in every way.

One 5-year-old jack that will make a splendid herd jack. He stands 15¾ hands and weighs 1,060 pounds.

Thirty-five head farm horses and mules.

Ten head high-grade Shorthorn cows, most all have calves at foot. Also fifteen head spring calves.

Seven thousand bushels corn in crib and 150 tons baled timothy hay.

Write for catalog and arrange to come to sale.

C. H. EARLY, - - - - Centralia, Mo.

PERCHERON STALLION AND MARE SALE

At State Fair Grounds Pavilion, Hutchinson, Kan.

Hutchinson, Kansas, Thursday, Feb. 24

(Hourly Interurban Cars from Wichita and Newton to Hutchinson and return.)

37 HEAD of Strictly High-Class Fashionably-Bred Percherons

Fourteen Stallions, Twenty-three Mares and Fillies
Nine Stallions of Serviceable Age
Fifteen Mares of Breeding Age, and Most All Showing Safe in Foal.

Included will be choice yearlings and weanlings, both sexes.

THREE EXCELLENT HERD STALLIONS of unusual merit are included and to which the above mares are in foal. One, the imported Jacquemont 80287 (83797); Rex by Bosco II, a 2,175-pound six-year-old stallion out of a daughter of Casino, and Klondyke, a show type ton son of the great Casino.

Strong in the Blood of Casino

Not only do these two herd stallions—one a son, the other a grandson of Casino—sell, but two daughters and several grandsons and granddaughters of this noted World's Fair winner also go in the sale.

Included will be show prospects, big handsome broad mares, including matched mare teams and a fine assortment of stallions from which to select.

The War Has Stopped Importation

War-ridden Belgium and France will need horses instead of having them to export. It will be up to America to do the exporting. With no further importation to this country for at least a long time, the demands for good Percherons cannot help but grow. This offering is made up from the Percheron herds of C. B. Warkentin, Charles Molzen and A. C. Tangeman, Newton, Harvey County, Kansas. Write today for catalog. Address

C. B. WARKENTIN - - - - NEWTON, KANSAS

AUCTIONEERS—J. D SNYDER, BOYD NEWCOM, FLOYD YOCUM, AND JOE WEAR

PUBLIC SALE OF

HOLSTEINS

At Seneca, Kansas, February 11, 1916

In order to make room for my fast increasing herd of registered Holstein cattle, I must close out my entire herd of

Choice Grade Holstein Cows and Heifers

Consisting of twenty-five cows and heifers from two years down to a few weeks of age. These cattle will be sold without reserve on my farm 3¼ miles north of Seneca, Kansas, February 11, 1916, beginning at 1 o'clock p. m.

My foundation herd of ten cows produces on an average 459 pounds of butter in one year under ordinary farm care. I have used only the best bred registered Holstein bulls on these cows, and the stock offered consists of these foundation cows, their daughters and granddaughters.

I will also sell at the same time my four-year-old herd bull, Hamilton Colantha Fayne, No. 99467, a near relative of the world's record three-year-old cow, an excellent breeder. Three-fourths of his calves are heifers. Also three choice yearling bulls, three almost ready for service, and two bull calves.

Herd free from contagious abortion and every animal is tuberculin tested.

Parties coming from a distance will be met at the Gilford Hotel, Seneca, on the morning of the sale. Free transportation to and from the farm.

HARRY D. BURGER - - - - - Seneca, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS—COL. LEONARD, COL. LALLEY, AND COL. CRANDALL.

POLAND CHINA BRED SOW SALE

HUTCHINSON, KANSAS
SATURDAY, FEB. 26

TWENTY TRIED SOWS BRED TO BIG HADLEY JR.

The Grand Champion Poland China Boar of Kansas, 1915, and First in Class Wherever Shown.

Fifteen Head of Fall Yearling Gilts
Twenty Head of Large Spring Gilts

A number are sired by Big Hadley Jr., a number of the fall gilts are out of full sisters to Big Hadley. Will be bred to Columbus Defender, second in class and second in futurity at Nebraska State Fair, 1915.

This is positively the best offering we have ever sold and we guarantee them in every way. Come to our sale and you will not be disappointed. Catalogs are ready to mail out. Send for one today to

A. J. ERHART & SONS, NESS CITY, KAN

SALE AT HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

AUCTIONEERS—Col. J. W. Sparks, Col. John D. Snyder, Col. Lafe Burger

H. C. GRANER'S Poland China Bred Sow Sale

At Farm Near Lancaster Thursday, February 17

EIGHTY HEAD OF BRED SOWS AND GILTS

Mostly by Long King's Best, A Wonder's Equal and Moore's Halvor. Will be bred to Big Spot by Big Orange; Long King's Best; Maples Wonder, and Bob's Boy by Big Bob Wonder.

I Am Selling My Entire Herd. Nothing Reserved.

Am quitting the hog business and will devote more time to my Shorthorn cattle. I have not the time to care for both herds.

My Sows are as Good as Can be Found on One Farm and if You Want Real Good Ones, I Have Them. Everything Sells.
YOU CAN BUY THE BEST

O. W. Devine will represent Kansas Farmer at sale. Send for catalog today.

H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.

Auctioneer—F. J. Zaun.

HERMAN GRONNIGER & SONS' Poland China Sale

Fifty Bred Sows and Fall Yearling Gilts

At Farm Near Denton, Kans.

Wednesday, February 16

Twenty sired by Tecumseh Ex, six by Victor's Expansion, one by Rexall, five by Exalter's Rival, five by Scott's Big Boy, one by Mabel's Wonder, two by Orange Price, three by Defensive by Defender, three by Melborn's Chief, two by Big Look by Grand Look, and other good sires. These sows and gilts are bred for early spring litters to Futurity Rexall, Big Bob 2d, Shamrock, and Melborn Jumbo.

This Offering Is One of the Best That Will Be Sold in Northeast Kansas This Year

And the best lot we have ever sold. Arrange now to attend our sale. O. W. Devine will represent Kansas Farmer at sale. Send for nicely illustrated catalog today, addressing

HERMAN GRONNIGER & SONS

BENDENA, KANSAS

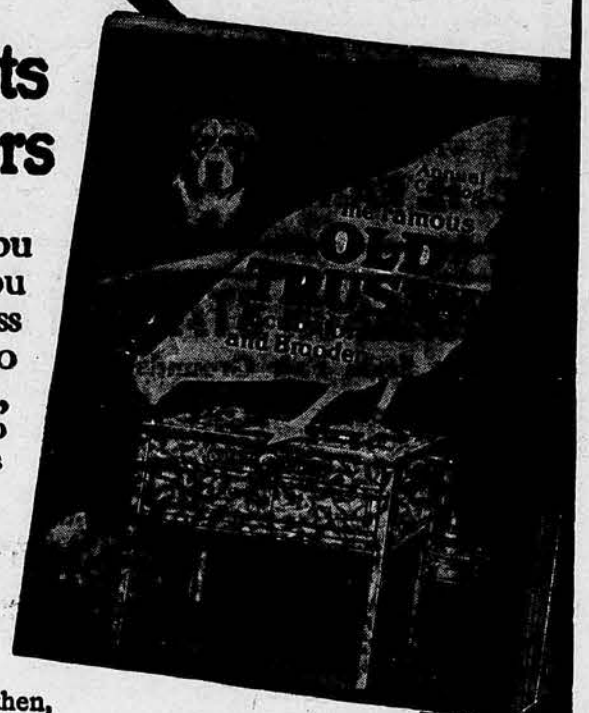
(Sale at farm two miles from Denton.)

Auctioneer—Col. R. L. Harriman.

Old Trusty Incubators

H. H. Johnson

Brought Success and Profits To 650,000 Poultry Raisers



READER, if *profits* can interest you I want you to get in touch with us. I want to tell you how and why Old Trusty has brought success and profits to so many thousands of people, and to outline to you the *Johnson Plan* of raising chickens, ducks, turkeys or geese on a *money-making* scale. I want to give you the same plans and ideas that started our customers from coast to coast doubling up their poultry incomes.

Maybe you have never given chickens much thought. Do you know that chickens can return more *actual cash* for the little attention you give them than pork, beef or mutton? On some farms Old Trusty has made the poultry *pay all the bills and more.* A mainstay income so to speak. Profits in other lines are saved—or put into the bank or into improvements or luxuries that were not possible before. Let me tell you of homes where this has worked out. But, whether you go into poultry raising for all there's in it, or just let it bring a few extra dollars now and then, it will pay you to get the Johnson plan.

Write Today for This New 136-Page Book—Full of the Ideas That Started Others Making Poultry Incomes FREE

There will be no obligation whatever. The book is free. I just want you to know what we have done in starting others, and what we can do for you too if you want to make more money than you are making now.

There's no experiment about it—no lessons to learn—no big investment made—you do not drop any of your present work—and it's not even necessary to have had previous experience, for *Old Trusty brings all the experience that's needed.* Anyone can operate it—even the most inexperienced have made big hatches with it right from the start. When you think of the fact that this incubator is used by *hundreds of thousands* more people than those who use any other, you must admit that it has made a *big success.* It leaves no doubt as to the *best* incubator. One thing about Old Trusty is that profits are *sure* if you do your part.

It can turn out record-making hatches for you at any time of the year. In coldest January or February as easy as in warm May or June.

M. M. Johnson
An Engineer and a Poultry Raiser. Inventor of Old Trusty and Founder of the Largest Incubator Business in the World.

Make Winter Hatches for Big Profits

It's the cold weather hatches that give you the big profits in chickens to sell in July and August or laying pullets in the fall and winter months when egg prices are highest. You need Old Trusty for this work. Here and there you may find an incubator that can make cold weather hatches, but remember, you are asked a high price for it. Old Trusty gives you top-notch construction at the bottom price because it's built in the largest exclusive incubator and brooder factory in the world. We make its parts in lots of tens of thousands. We have the most modern labor and cost saving equipment. We have no "big guns" drawing fat salaries and adding to our overhead cost. Therefore we are in a position to give you the biggest value for the least money. That's Old Trusty.

Practically speaking, there's no wear out to Old Trusty. One customer, Mr. S. W. Warren, at Tryon, Neb., bought an Old Trusty of us twelve years ago. A few weeks ago he wrote that it's still giving good service. That gives Old Trusty a pretty low cost per year, don't you think? And figuring that Old Trusty generally pays back its cost with the first hatch, what could be a better investment? But I am not going to urge you to buy an Old Trusty. What I want you to do is to send for our book and then arrange your plans accordingly. In this book we give you the facts on the raising of poultry as we found from actual experience. You'll find no fancy advertising language in it and nothing drawn from the imagination. It's just a home-made book gotten up by ourselves here in our own printing shop in Clay Center, but it's crammed full of sane *money-making* ideas from cover to cover.

Send for it today then you're in line for another income. Write your name on a postal or send a letter, as you prefer. But mail it today. Yours truly,
H. H. JOHNSON

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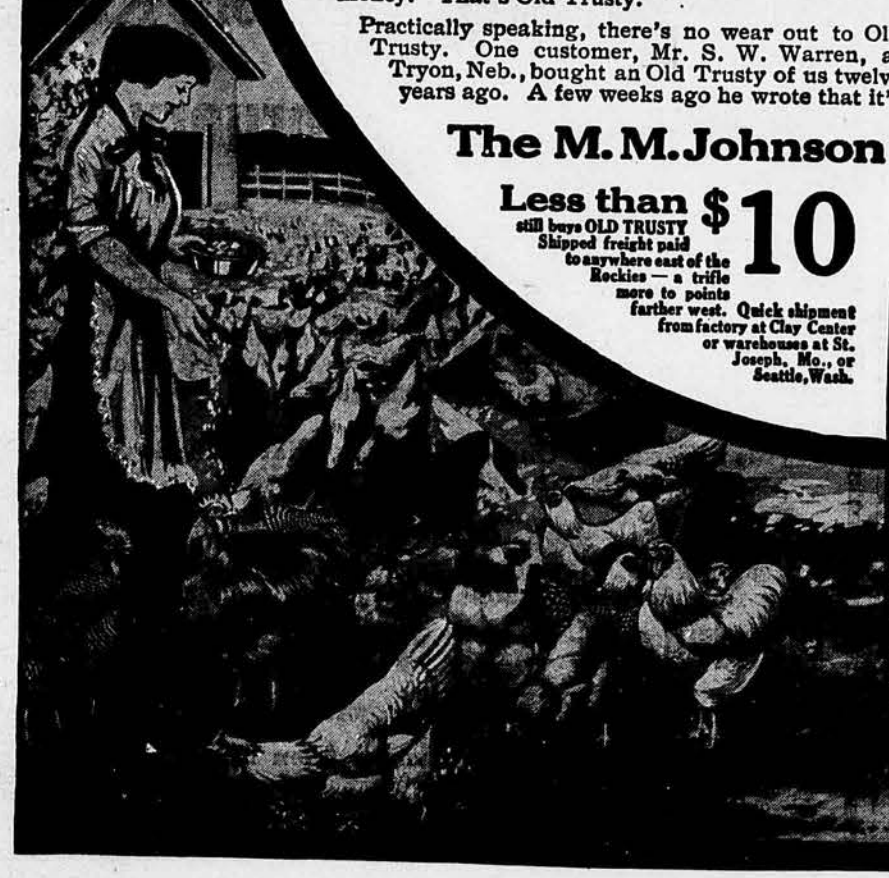
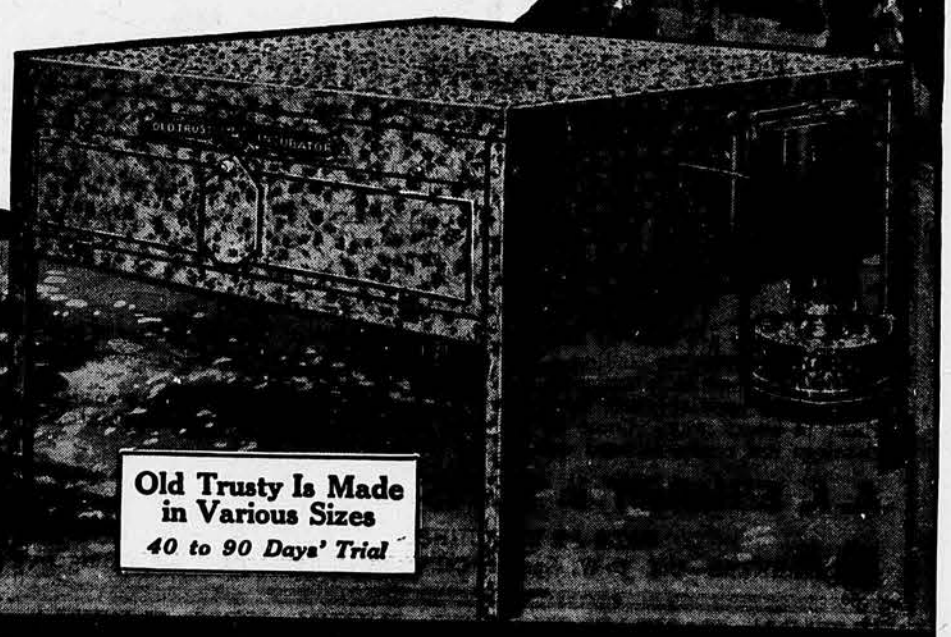
Less than $10 still buys OLD TRUSTY Shipped freight paid to anywhere east of the Rockies — a trifle more to points farther west. Quick shipment from factory at Clay Center or warehouses at St. Joseph, Mo., or Seattle, Wash.





Old Trusty Is Made in Various Sizes
40 to 90 Days' Trial