

100-ton Silo filled in 2 days

At Shell Lake, Wis., A. J. Hanson's Blizzard filled a 100-ton silo with a 6 H. P. engine in 2 days using 16 gallons of gasoline. Mr. Hanson says, "It's easiest running and will do the most work of any machine of its size I ever used." The

BLIZZARD Ensilage Cutter

will give YOU genuine satisfaction in the filling of your silo, whether it's 100 feet high or twenty, whether your engine is 10 H. P. or 4, whether you have one team or three men, or two teams and twenty men, whether you want an inch cut or a quarter inch. In the words of Mr. Jas. S. Glasgow, of Portland, Ind., "The Blizzard has great capacity, requires only moderate power, cuts the corn nicely, is safe and convenient to feed, well made throughout."

WRITE TODAY

for full information, catalog, and either or both of these books, "What Users Say," and "Making Silage Pay Better."

THE JOE DICK MFG. CO.
Box 42, Canton, Ohio



Note self-feed table

Sold mounted or unmounted



Insulated
Heat
Proof

Make Longer Cream Shipments

This Sturges refrigerator can has a special heat and cold proof insulation between its inner and outer walls.

In a test it lost only eight degrees "coolness" in twelve hours in a steady heat of ninety-two degrees. 24-hour hauls safely made. Just the thing for sweet cream shippers. Widen your market—save work of icing, using felt jackets, cones, etc.

Write for Booklet No. 57

Sturges & Burn Mfg. Co.
Established 1865
Chicago, Ill.



Sturges
Refrigerator Can

TOP DRESS all your Crops with Nitrate of Soda alone, no matter what other fertilizers you may have used. 100 pounds to the acre for seeded, and 200 pounds to the acre for cultivated crops will do the work. The increase will yield large profits over the cost.

Write on post card for our money making books

WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director
25 Madison Avenue, New York

FRED REPERT
Livestock Auctioneer
Decatur, Ind.

Have a wide acquaintance among breeders in every State in the Union. Write early for dates, as I sell nearly every day in the sale season.

When writing to advertisers, say: "I am writing you as an advertiser in The Progressive Farmer, which guarantees the reliability of all advertising it carries."

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY

Another Advantage of Coöperative Marketing

WHEN the farmer sells his animals to the local buyer, he is likely to receive so much, regardless of size, finish or individuality; and, in fact, it is customary in some sections to pay the same price all around for animals. This avoids hard feeling, and is done to keep the price down.

Thus, if a buyer goes today to Mr. A to buy some cattle, he looks them over, and sees that they are really good individuals. He pays for them accordingly. The next day he will visit Mr. B, and finds more cattle, but not of as good quality. However, B has heard A's price, and thinks that his cattle are just as good, or at any rate he knows that the buyer needs these cattle to finish out his lot. Consequently, he refuses to take less for them. The buyer needs the cattle, and purchases them. Still, he is prepared for just such an emergency, and has only paid A enough so that he can afford to deal with obstreperous B, and still not lose money.

Thus, Mr. A, the good breeder has lost money on the transaction. He knows that his cattle were worth more than B's, but they did not bring it, and so he will not be so particular in the future. These incidents multi-

1. Organization; no capital; only responsible members admitted.
2. Agreement for shipping stock.
3. Community breeding.
4. Establishment of central shipping point.
5. Radius of working territory: eight to ten miles.
6. Manager: Checks made payable to him. Proceeds turned over to farmers after deducting commission and expenses. Certain shipping days each week, depending upon number of cattle and market day.
7. Tag or mark cattle—paint or tar. Statement to farmer, number of cattle, mark, weight, local shrink, and net shrink. The cattle should be weighed if possible before being turned over to manager.
8. Sort cattle.
9. Order stock cars—bed cars well with sand or sawdust.
10. Notify commission man.
11. Bill cattle under 36-hour law.

R. L. BOYLIN.

Silo for Dairy and Livestock

PRACTICAL dairymen who are silo users say that the silo on the farm means a saving of from 8 to 10 cents a pound in the cost of producing butter fat. Beef feeders say that ensilage saves from \$1 to \$1.50 per 100

STATE FAIRS FOR 1916

Name of Fair	Place	Date	Secretary
Alabama State Fair	Birmingham	Oct. 5-14	S. H. Fowlkes
Am. Royal Livestock Show	Kansas City, Mo.	Oct. 2-7	W. H. Weer
Alabama State Exposition	Montgomery	Oct. 23-28	Geo. T. Barnes
Arkansas State Fair	Hot Springs		
Georgia State Fair	Macon	Nov. 2-11	Harry G. Robert
Kentucky State Fair	Louisville	Sept. 11-16	W. J. Gooch
Louisiana State Fair	Shreveport	Nov. 1-6	L. N. Brueggerhoff
Mississippi State Fair	Jackson	Oct. 23-28	Mable L. Stire
Mississippi-Alabama Fair	Meridian, Miss.	Oct. 16-21	A. H. George
Missouri State Fair	Sedalia	Sept. 23-30	E. T. Majors
Memphis Tri-State Fair	Memphis, Tenn.	Sept. 24-Oct. 3	Frank D. Fuller
North Carolina State Fair	Raleigh	Oct. 16-21	Joseph E. Pogue
Oklahoma State Fair	Oklahoma City	Sept. 23-30	L. S. Mahan
South Carolina State Fair	Columbia	Oct. 23-28	D. F. Efland
South Texas Fair Association	Beaumont	Nov. 10-18	C. R. Bone
State Fair of Texas	Dallas	Oct. 14-29	W. H. Stratton
St. Louis Agricultural Fair	St. Louis, Mo.	Oct. 2-7	John T. Stinson
Southeastern Fair Association	Atlanta, Ga.	Oct. 14-21	R. M. Striplin
Tennessee State Fair	Nashville	Sept. 18-23	J. W. Russwurm
Texas Cotton Palace Ass'n.	Waco	Nov. 4-19	S. N. Mayfield
Virginia State Fair	Richmond	Oct. 9-14	

plied tend to make a poor grade of cattle in the community.

Now if the neighborhood had a coöperative marketing association they would combine the two shipments and consign the lot to a commission firm. They would get, say, a fair price for their cattle. But the commission firm hunting business would notify the shippers as to the shape that the cattle arrived in, how they compared with other cattle on the market that day, send them comparative prices, and lastly, perhaps, tell them the steps to take to produce cattle that would grade likewise. Within itself, this is the first step in an educational movement that the farmers would never have taken otherwise. At the same time, they have saved the middleman's profit.

They at once set about having as good stock as the next. Pride of section comes to the front. With this in mind, they are ripe for coöperation. Better sires are bought, cattle feeding becomes a topic of conversation, and from this different phases of the cattle business are discussed, pro and con. Dairying and butter-making may be introduced, and the breeding of hogs also comes in for its share of the interest. The farmers also find that under such a system they are enabled to classify their shipments before they reach the market, and thus secure the better price that a uniform shipment always brings.

The following is a system of organization that might be found useful, and one that would entail the minimum of expenditure in organizing, and perfecting for business.

pounds in producing beef. Feeding experiments bear out these statements. On this basis ensilage under normal conditions is worth \$4 per ton. With an increase of 50 per cent in feed prices it is worth \$6 per ton. Reports from farmers show an average cost of \$2.75 a ton for corn ensilage, including all factors incident to its production. The inadvisability of doing without a silo seems to be more important than the question of whether to build one.—Ohio Agricultural College.

Demand Registration Papers

REGISTRATION papers are the only guarantee which the purchaser has that the animals he buys are pure-bred. If he intends to raise pure-bred stock he does not want any animals of questionable parentage in his herd. Then, too, if a man pays pure-bred prices he wants all the benefits which go with the higher price. There is no doubt that registration helps to sell animals.

A. P. Spencer, District Agent for the University of Florida Extension Division, urges purchasers of pure-bred stock to demand registration papers before they accept the animals. Several instances have been reported recently in which men have bought stock with the assurance that the papers would be furnished "as soon as they could be obtained." The breeders have the money and the purchasers are still waiting for the papers.

Make your neighborhood a reading neighborhood.

THE POULTRY YARD

How to Save 10 Per Cent on Eggs

THE United States Department of Agriculture has estimated that one egg out of every ten is cracked or mashed and becomes a "leaker" before it reaches the consumer. In five cold storage plants in the United States the estimated loss from cracked eggs was \$881,000, and most of it was due to the slipshod manner in which they were packed for shipment.

Now then, the thing to do is for every Progressive Farmer reader, at least, to stop his part of the loss that is occasioned by improper packing. It costs only about ten cents per crate to pack eggs properly, and it takes only a few eggs to amount to this cost. Use strong cases, good fillers and ordinary care and you will have few losses. Here are four rules as given by the Minnesota Experiment Station:

- (1) Use strong, standard egg cases with five or six three-penny nails at each joint and with the partition exactly in the center.
- (2) Use medium three-pound fillers and be sure that they are new. Five times as many eggs are broken in fillers that have been used.
- (3) Put excelsior, cork shavings or a similar filler in the top and bottom of the case; and be sure that there is plenty on top as the top layer usually has five times as many eggs broken in transit as any other.
- (4) Use six three-penny nails at each end in fastening down the top.

Ten Rules Mean Better Chickens

HERE are ten cardinal points in raising young chickens:

1. First feed the chicks when 36 hours old. Provide sharp sand or clean grit. Give them dry bread and sweet milk, mixed with chopped boiled eggs and dry bread or cracker crumbs. Feed this once every three hours for two or three days, then once a day for ten days or two weeks.
2. Don't overfeed. Give only what the chickens will eat up eagerly in a few minutes.
3. Exercise aids digestion and assimilation and keeps the chickens contented in confinement.
4. Give a scratch feed consisting of finely cracked grains, as well-seasoned corn, wheat, steel-cut oats, millet seed, etc., or commercial chick feed in a light litter, such as hay chaff.
5. Feed a mash rich in protein which contains 5 per cent beef scraps after the chicks are two weeks old, and 10 per cent after they are three weeks old, or give a mash of finely ground grains, corn meal, oat meal or wheat bran.
6. Give an abundance of green food, as short grass on the sod, young oats or rye, lettuce or cabbage leaves.
7. Keep the surroundings free from filth. Clean coops and yards frequently to prevent droppings from contaminating the food.
8. If you can get sour milk regularly feed it. Do not alternate sweet and sour milk. This will put the digestive system out of order in a few days.
9. Keep off lice by a liberal use of insect powder. Grease the head slightly with cottonseed oil, vaseline or lard. Do not overdo at any one time.
10. Remember you can do more toward making a good fowl during the first 10 days of its life than during any 40 days afterward.

HE KNEW MORE THAN ALL THE JURY

The lawyer had a somewhat difficult witness, and finally asked if he was acquainted with any of the men on the jury. "Yes, sir," replied the witness, "more than half of them." "Are you willing to swear that you know more than half of them?" "Why, if it comes to that, I am willing to swear that I know more than all of them put together."