

# KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home



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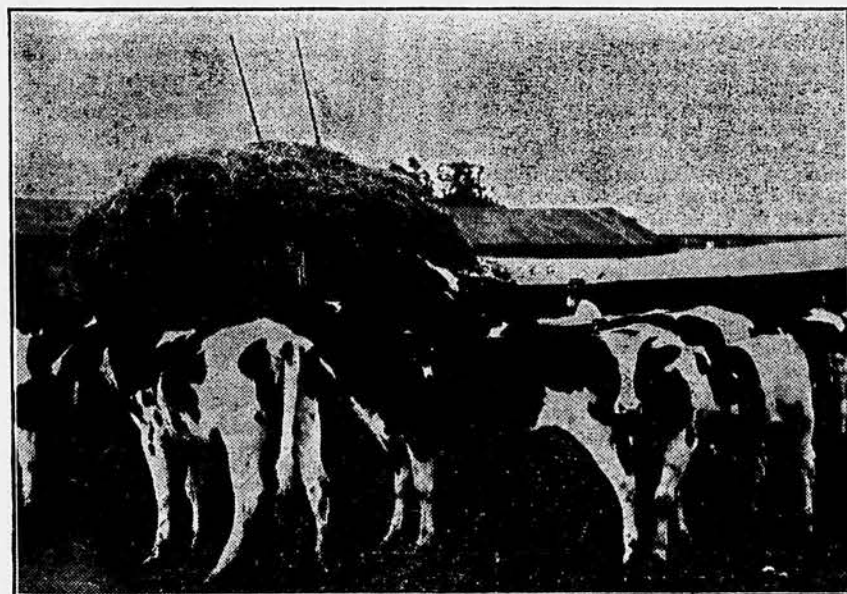
## RECORD DAIRY CLUB

*Emporia Bank Distributes Dairy Cows*

THE pictures on this page tell the story of a remarkable event which took place in Emporia on June 7, when three carloads of dairy cattle were distributed to Lyon County boys and girls by the Citizens National Bank of Emporia. F. C. Newman, president of this bank, in order to encourage dairying and to train a large group of young people in business methods, furnished the funds. County Agent H. L. Popenoe and A. S. Neale, extension dairymen of the Agricultural College, went to Northern Ohio and carefully selected the cows and heifers. All are high-grade Holsteins from herds having good production records, and are bred to pure-bred bulls.



LYON COUNTY BOYS AND GIRLS READY FOR THE COWS



HOLSTEIN HEIFERS GETTING A TASTE OF KANSAS ALFALFA



SELECTING COWS, EACH BOY AND GIRL DRAWING A NUMBER FROM THE HAT. MAN WITH THE BIG SMILE IS F. C. NEWMAN, PRESIDENT CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK OF EMPORIA



FRED R. SKIDMORE, OF ALLEN, READY TO START HOME WITH THE HEIFER HE DREW

KANSAS FARMER has been conducting a Dairy Club the past year in co-operation with bankers. No one bank, however, has financed more than six or seven boys and girls. The members of this record club have been enrolled through the efforts of C. A. Boyle, district club leader, under the general direction of State Club Leader Otis E. Hall. Mr. Boyle has certainly done his work well in arousing the interest of the boys and girls. At the appointed time they were on hand, accompanied by their parents. A numbered tag on each cow's tail showed her value. Corresponding numbers were placed in a hat, and each member in turn drew one of these. Then came a scurrying to and fro to find the cow bearing this number. After the drawing each signed a note for the value of his purchase and the boys and girls scattered in every direction, leading or driving their cows. The names of the members of the Lyon County Dairy Club will be printed in a later issue.



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Fun is the best medicine in the world. Give and take it in large doses.—Author Unknown.

# FARM POWER

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

**L**OSS of time due to poorly repaired machinery frequently means loss of crop. Repairing can be done at odd moments and on rainy days so that the machines will be ready to start work at any time. It is most annoying and expensive to have to spend several hours in getting the mower, the rake, and other implements ready when they are needed at once in the hay field.

In ordering repairs it is best to give the number of machine, the year purchased, the number of the part, and the exact address of the person to whom the repairs should be sent.

It saves time to keep a few of the more important repairs on hand, such as sections and guards for the sickle for binders and mowers, shares for plows, and spark plugs for the tractors. These are not expensive and if one of these parts breaks, a new one can be put on with little loss of time.

When through with any machines, such as corn planters and listers, for the season, it is an excellent plan to tag all the parts that should be replaced before machines are used again. Then in the fall it is well to order all of these parts and have them put on in the winter. This makes it possible to have the machines ready for use long beforehand. It makes it possible also to get the repairs when ordered instead of waiting until spring when time is valuable.

The probable shortage of implements means that old machines should be kept in the best of repair and that new machines should be ordered some time before they will be needed. With a labor scarcity, difficulty in obtaining steel, and congested freight, it may be good business policy to buy all machines needed for the next twelve months or to make the necessary arrangements to buy each machine later.

### Gravel Roads for Labette

The county commissioners of Labette County have announced to the people of that county that they will set aside \$30,000 each year from their annual road fund to be applied in building gravel roads in that county under the new road law, the county to pay half, the townships one-quarter and the benefit districts one-quarter. Labette County is fortunate in having an abundance of fine river bed gravel along the Neosho River which traverses the eastern edge of that county. It is estimated that a system of gravel roads can be built in that county sixteen feet wide, well graded and well drained and surfaced with gravel from five to ten inches thick, at a cost of from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per mile.

### Tractor's Place in Hay Field

One of the unfortunate things in the business of farming, on the farms of the corn belt particularly, is that haying comes at a time, usually, when the greatest amount of attention is required by the corn crop. As a rule, the farmer is very reluctant about taking his teams off the cultivator and putting them to work mowing, tedding, raking, and loading and hauling hay.

The solution of the problem is either to have extra teams and additional hired help, to use a tractor in the hay-making operations, or to use a specially designed tractor for cultivating, which can be kept busy cultivating the corn while the teams are putting up the hay.

Many farmers take their teams off the cultivators only long enough to do the mowing and raking, leaving the tractor for hauling hay wagons and loaders. In this way the time lost from cultivating is not so great. And this is a big advantage, for a few days more of cultivating makes a big difference in the yield, particularly at about the time that haying is ordinarily in progress.

The tractor has been used with some success for hauling mowers. One design in particular is especially adapted for this work, it being arranged so that the

operator can ride on the mower seat and control the entire equipment from that position. The advantage of this arrangement is that it does away with an extra man.

In some cases a hitch similar to that used for hauling binders or an offset device of some sort has been used for hauling two or more mowers behind a tractor. The disadvantage of this, however, is that a man or boy is required on each mower, besides the tractor operator, and for this reason many farmers will not consider such an arrangement feasible.

There is a considerable difference of opinion whether it is profitable to use a tractor for mowing, raking or tedding. It all depends on conditions, and it is a matter which each farmer will, naturally, have to work out for himself. Where haying is done on a large scale and horses are scarce or needed badly for other work, it may be profitable to use the tractor for mowing. However, in view of the fact that mowing is light work for horses, even in hot weather, and since teams will rush it along almost as fast as a tractor, ordinarily the horse will be found most satisfactory for this purpose, unless one owns a tractor that is especially adapted to the work.

In loading and hauling hay, however, the tractor has a decided advantage over teams, especially where a tractor has a road speed of three to four miles an hour, for the work can be rushed much faster than with horses. The tractor will also handle a larger load. By operating the tractor at low speed while putting on a load, the men who do the loading usually find that they can work with greater ease behind a tractor since the pull is steadier, than is the case with teams.

Several years ago I operated a tractor for hauling hay wagons and loader, and found that it could be done very successfully. Two men were required to do the loading and we were able to put on loads twice the size of those which would ordinarily be hauled by a team.

With plenty of help we made quick work of securing the day. The work was not only done easier than we could have done it with horses, but by being able to work fast, the hay was secured in the very best condition.—RAYMOND OLNEY in Power Farming.

### Concrete Floors Ratproof

When the immense loss caused annually by rats is considered, the need of stopping their depredations is more clearly realized. It has been repeatedly stated that every rat in the country causes an annual property loss of over one dollar.

Rat extermination can be accomplished best by the use of concrete in the floors and foundation for every class of building. The process of mixing and laying this material requires only ordinary skill. Any careful person will have no trouble in following the plain directions contained in handbooks of concrete construction or literature furnished without cost by any of the manufacturers of cement.

In building dwelling houses, granaries, barns, dairy houses, corn cribs, poultry houses, etc., the additional cost, if any, of making the foundations, walls and floors of concrete and thus ratproof, is slight compared with the advantages obtained. Wood sidewalks, porches, feeding floors, etc., are commonly laid upon wood sleepers resting on the ground. Under such floors, rats have a safe retreat from nearly all their enemies. These retreats can readily be stamped out by the use of concrete, which is strictly sanitary and permanent. In granaries having concrete floors there are no cracks to batten in order to keep grain from running through. The floors form smooth surfaces for shoveling grain or other materials and are free from annoying nail heads which usually hinder shoveling on wood floors.



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# KANSAS FARMER

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### NEW WHEAT MAKES GOOD

We have just received a letter from one of our farmer readers who attended the Farmers' Union picnic in Ellis County on June 7. This picnic meeting was held on the Fort Hays Experiment Station farm and 1,700 people were present. A careful study of the experimental work of the farm was a most important feature of the meeting.

Our correspondent inclosed in his letter some heads of the new Kanred wheat, or P-762, which he plucked on the station farm, where there is quite an acreage of this wheat this year. These heads were over three inches in length. The wheat had stood the dry weather better and was more uniform in general progress and development at the time of the picnic than the other varieties. It will be remembered that when Prof. H. F. Roberts made his head selections in 1906 the notation was made that the head labeled P-762 was early. It has continued this characteristic and the variety, Kanred, developed from this single head selection is uniformly from three to five days earlier than ordinary Turkey wheat.

Since 1910 this wheat, with many others developed, has been in the hands of the agronomy department of the Agricultural College, of which department Prof. L. E. Call is the head. The many varieties being studied are given field tests not only on the station farm but also on farms all over the state.

The development of better varieties of wheat is one of the station projects to which Director W. M. Jardine has devoted a great deal of his personal attention. At a big Grange picnic held on the college farm two years ago we heard him tell with great enthusiasm how this P-762 was being developed, promising that in the very near future every farmer in the state could get a start with the new variety. We met Director Jardine recently while making a train trip, and he told us there would be thousands of bushels of this variety grown in Kansas this year. One man who got a small quantity of P-762 several years ago has kept it pure and increased his acreage each year until he now has a prospect of five thousand bushels for his crop this year.

We were especially glad to learn from our correspondent sending the heads of wheat that so many good farmers of Ellis County were able to visit the Experiment Station farm June 7 on the occasion of the Farmers' Union round-up and see for themselves the value of this new wheat. It is a remarkable achievement to produce a variety of hard winter wheat that uniformly outyields ordinary Turkey or Kharkoff by three or four bushels to the acre. Professor Call made the statement last year that if this variety had been generally grown in Kansas for the past three years and if its yield had corresponded to the average obtained on the station farm and in the fifty-nine co-operative tests on twenty-nine different farms of the state, it would have added \$62,845,000 to the income of the farmers of Kansas. Too much credit cannot be given to the men who have made such a thing possible. The farmers of Kansas owe a debt to these faithful Experiment Station workers far in excess of the salaries they receive from the state.

### INSPECTION OF WHEAT FIELDS

Kansas has a reputation all over the country for producing the finest of milling wheat. To maintain the high standard of the wheat grown in the state, it is important that good Turkey type wheat free from smut and mixture of soft wheat or rye be used in seeding the immense acreage put to wheat this

fall. In the northern part of the wheat belt there are millions of acres of wheat that were abandoned this year. Many growers in this section will have to buy seed wheat for this fall's seeding.

The State Council of Defense has undertaken the job of furnishing expert inspection of fields of growing wheat wherever the crop gives fair promise, the object being to list the names of those who will have wheat suitable for seed. This inspection will be furnished on request. In reporting on fields for inspection address Prof. L. E. Call, Manhattan, and give the name and address of the grower, the name of the variety, and the location of the farm. The direction and distance of the farm from town should be given. It may not be possible to inspect all the fields listed, but this will be done as far as possible. Every grower who will have good reasonably pure wheat should make an effort to do his part in supplying seed wheat for those who may be short.

### RED CROSS CALLS FOR HELP

Last week we attended a Farmers' Union picnic held on the agronomy farm of the Agricultural College. Of the many speeches made, none impressed us more than that of W. C. Lansdon, of Salina. Standing on the front porch of the college farm residence, facing a splendid audience of men and women of the farms of Riley and adjoining counties, Mr. Lansdon made a strong appeal for support of the Red Cross cause. His speech was vibrant with patriotism from beginning to end. On every hand were evidences of prosperity. Fully two hundred automobiles were parked about the picnic grounds. A dinner had just been served where the fragments would have seemed a feast to the suffering millions of Europe. It was pointed out that the most stupendous call in the history of the world to aid suffering humanity confronts the Red Cross. Millions of men who have been fighting on the battle fronts of Europe lie dead or wounded. Millions of women and children are homeless and helpless. Everywhere disease and distress are rampant.

Never in history has there been enough help to care for the wounded and alleviate the suffering always associated with war. The Red Cross cause is the cause of suffering humanity. It knows no boundary line. Under the Geneva charter the Red Cross becomes the agency through which the voluntary service and offerings of all peoples contribute toward the saving of countless lives, and relieving the suffering not only of soldiers on the battlefield but of the women and children, innocent victims of war.

President Wilson, as president of the American Red Cross, has proclaimed the week of June 18 to June 25 as Red Cross week. But a small proportion of our people can serve upon the actual field of battle, but all—men, women and children alike—can serve and serve efficiently under the banner of the Red Cross. It calls for sacrifice, but now that we ourselves are in this gigantic war we must share the suffering which our allies have endured. We, too, must help to bear the burdens and do our part in a real way.

The first great need is money. The Red Cross of America is now calling for a hundred million dollars. A Red Cross war council has been appointed, to which is entrusted the duty of responding to the extraordinary demands made upon the organization by the present condition. President Wilson in appointing this council pointed out that such a concentration of administrative action seemed absolutely necessary and he ear-

nestly called upon all those able to contribute either great sums or small to the alleviation of the suffering and distress which must inevitably arise out of this fight for humanity and democracy. "I hope," said the President, "that the response to the efforts of this council will be a demonstration of the generosity of America and the power of genuine, practical sympathy among our people that will command the admiration of the whole world."

In every town and community agencies have been provided for receiving contributions to this great cause. The response should be more than liberal. It should represent real sacrifice. No one can withhold from this cause which represents the heart of the American people.

### K. S. A. C. COMMENCEMENT

On Thursday of this week 177 young men and women graduated from the Kansas State Agricultural College. This is a small class compared with those of recent years. The war has had its influence on the attendance at the college. Many of the young men have dropped out either for military service or for service on the farms in the food drive which is an important part of our war program. Five members of the graduating class have received army commissions. President Waters told us that fully 300 young men from the different classes left the institution before the end of the year.

The shadow of the great war in which we are now involved was in evidence throughout the exercises of the week. Practically every male student of the institution appeared in the cadet uniform, which is the regular khaki uniform of the army.

"American Ideals" was the subject of the commencement address by William O. Thompson, president of Ohio University. In the light of the events of the past few months a more appropriate subject could not have been chosen. A nation becomes great through the high ideals of its citizens, and the young men and women going out from such an institution as the Kansas State Agricultural College will have a great responsibility in helping to mold and lift higher the ideals of the communities where they take up their life work.

Unusual interest was taken in the dress parade of the battalion of college cadets, which is an annual event on the afternoon of commencement day. The usual band concert which for so many years have been given on commencement day was conspicuous by its absence. The college military band is now en route to France and we feel sure that it will meet with an enthusiastic reception from the French people.

The old graduate who has been away from the institution for a number of years and tested himself out in real life knows better the true worth of the training he has received than those just receiving their degrees. Many of these loyal friends of the institution were back to render homage at the shrine of their alma mater. With each year the numbers and influence of this body of graduates of this institution increases.

### AUXILIARY DAIRY MEETING

The Kansas State Dairy Association will hold an auxiliary meeting at Lawrence on the afternoon of Saturday, June 30. So many inquiries have come from this section of the state concerning dairy problems that the officers of the association have decided to call this meeting and have announced the following program:

"Milking Cows for Profit," by William

Newlin, Hutchinson, president of the Kansas State Dairy Association; "Feeding Dairy Cows," by A. W. Garvin, Lawrence; "Eliminating the Boarder Cow," by H. B. Browning, Linwood; "Dairy Farm Equipment," by A. S. Neale, extension dairyman of the Agricultural College.

The program is a strong one and of course at such a meeting there will be opportunity for free discussion and the presentation of any question connected with the business of milking cows.

### BOND ISSUE OVERSUBSCRIBED

The success of the Liberty Loan bond issue should be a warning to the imperial government of Germany that the people of the United States are solidly back of the Government in support of the war. The moral effect of such an enthusiastic subscription to the issue will tend to hasten the end of the great struggle. The sooner it becomes apparent that we are not bluffing, but throwing every resource of the wealthiest nation of the world into the fight, the sooner can we hope for peace.

At twelve o'clock on Flag Day, June 14, old Liberty Bell, in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, which 141 years ago proclaimed the birth of the United States, was rung again, and its cracked voice proclaimed the success of the bond issue, the books of which closed at twelve o'clock June 15. According to the latest reports available as we write, the issue has been oversubscribed from 700 million to a billion dollars. The Government states that in issuing the bonds the big subscriptions will be pared off first so that the loan will consist of many small subscriptions.

### STACKING ALFALFA

Alfalfa is too valuable a feed to be piled up without protection from the weather, but a much larger proportion of the crop is stacked than is put into sheds or barns. By building big, high stacks, such as can be put up by the use of stackers of various kinds, the loss from exposure to the weather can be greatly reduced. It is important that the stacks be properly constructed. We were taught to stack hay as a boy on a Kansas farm, and we well remember the constant emphasis placed on keeping the middle of the stack full and well tramped. Probably more stacked hay is lost because this rule is not carefully observed than for any other reason. When the stack settles, the sides of a properly-made stack should settle more than the middle so that the hay has a downward pitch. The water cannot run into a stack when this rule has been carefully observed. In building round stacks, which is a common type of stack, the sides should be given a fairly prominent bulge. The top should be fairly well rounded and when settled the top should maintain its position over the center of the stack. It is a good plan to cover alfalfa stacks with some coarse marsh hay of slough grass. This sheds water much better than alfalfa.

The organization of farm bureaus in Kansas continues. Such organizations have been recently perfected in Anderson and Norton counties. Roy M. Phillips, who has been extension dairyman with the agricultural college of the State of Washington, has been selected by the farm bureau of Anderson County as county agent. Mr. Phillips is a graduate of the Kansas Agricultural College. Norton County has not yet selected its agent, but will do so soon. Norton will be the twenty-first county in Kansas to have a farm bureau and a county agent.



# DRY FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

*Boys and Girls Can Help in Preserving Food For Winter Use*

*By G. E. Bray, Extension Division, K. S. A. C.*

**H**ERE is an opportunity for boys to assist the Council of Defense and help in the preserving of food for winter use. It is estimated that one-half the fruits and vegetables raised in this country are wasted. This will continue unless something is done to encourage the preservation of fruit and vegetables by drying. The ordinary methods used for drying in the sun are awkward, inconvenient and unsanitary. Boys can help to overcome these difficulties by constructing the equipment described and illustrated in this article.

Figure 1 suggests a tray provided with a wire screen cover to be used for drying in the sun. The tray consists of a rectangular frame covered with muslin. A narrow strip of wood is nailed around the outer edge of this frame to hold the muslin in place and prevent the fruit or vegetables from rolling off the tray. The cover to this tray is a rectangular frame covered with wire netting. It is advisable to use muslin or cloth of some kind on the tray, as acid fruits are liable to be injured if placed directly on galvanized wire. A convenient size for the tray and cover is twenty-five inches in width by thirty-six inches in length. When these trays are used they should be supported on two rails or pieces of lumber so that the warm air passing under and over them will dry the fruit or vegetables from the under side as well as from the top.

Any boy, or girl either for that matter, handy with tools, can construct a dozen or more of these trays with covers for home use. The approximate cost for a single tray with cover is as follows:

For the tray—  
Two board feet of  $\frac{3}{4}$  x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch lumber at 6 cents per foot .....\$0.12  
Two-thirds yard of muslin at 17 cents per yard ..... .11

Total .....\$0.23

For the cover—  
Two board feet of  $\frac{3}{4}$  x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch lumber at 6 cents per foot .....\$0.12  
Six square feet of pearl wire screen at 4 cents per square foot ..... .24

Total .....\$0.36

Making a total for the drying tray, with cover, 59 cents.

Figure 2 suggests a simple piece of

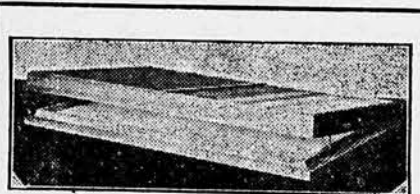


FIG. 1—TRAY WITH WIRE SCREEN COVER

construction which boys can easily make and which will aid in conserving food. This rack with a set of shelves is to be placed on the back of the home cook stove and used for drying fruits and vegetables. In this way much of the heat ordinarily wasted when baking or preparing meals in the home is utilized.

The drying rack with trays shown in Cut 2 is made of the proper dimensions to fit the back of the cook stove. It should have a width of from twelve to fourteen inches and a length sufficient to extend across the back of the stove. This rack is raised by means of iron legs so as to provide sufficient space for placing cooking utensils under it.

Boys should make two of these for the home use. One of the racks can be kept busy practically all of the time that the kitchen stove is in use during the drying season and very frequently two can be placed on top of the stove and used for drying without interfering with other uses of the stove. These racks with trays are light and when not in use can easily be lifted from the stove.



GIRL SPREADING FRUIT ON TRAY IN HOME-MADE DRYER.—DEVICE HAS BEEN PATENTED BY KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND IDEA GIVEN TO PEOPLE

There should be a space of about five inches between the trays. This makes the total height of the rack approximately twenty-nine inches, assuming that the iron legs raise it ten inches from the top of the stove. Constructed in this manner, the warm air from the stove will circulate freely between the trays and carry off the moisture from the fruits or vegetables being dried.

The approximate cost of material for constructing the rack with four trays is as follows:

Six board feet of  $\frac{3}{4}$  x 6-inch lumber at 6 cents per foot .....\$0.36  
One yard of muslin at 17 cents ..... .17

Total .....\$0.53

The home-made dryer shown in use in the cut at the top of this page is somewhat more difficult for boys to construct, but with care and perhaps some little assistance from an older workman, this project is not too large for them to undertake.

The size of this dryer is determined by the size of the sash available. The ordinary hotbed sash is three feet by six feet, which was the size used in making the dryer illustrated. Where hotbed sash is not available, storm sash or even ordinary window sash may be used if rainproof. The rectangular tray upon which the girl is spreading the fruit is made of one-inch by two-inch strips nailed together and covered with muslin. This is placed when finished under the sash in the dryer. The sash which covers this dryer is given a pitch of several inches. The under part of the lower end is boxed in to provide a place for the incubator or other suitable lamps which are used for producing artificial heat when the sun is not shining. These lamps cause a current of air to circulate through the dryer, passing out through the five one-inch openings shown in Figure 3. Two six-inch holes are cut through the floor of the drying space at the low end. In each of these holes a stovepipe six inches in diameter and twelve inches long is fastened so as to extend down into the lamp box below. A sheet metal deflector is placed over the top of the stovepipes as shown in Figure 3. This deflects the entering air to the back end of the dryer. The deflector is fastened down to the floor at the back of the stovepipe openings and then raised about one inch by means of blocks to which it is nailed.

The draft enters the dryer through

the lamp box floor, passes up through the stovepipes, then through the drying space, and finally out through the ventilator openings previously mentioned. In case it is desired to use the dryer when the sun is not shining, lamps are lighted and placed in the lamp box under the stovepipes. These lamps produce sufficient heat to cause a current of air to pass through the drying space and out through the ventilator openings. It will be noticed that the sides of the lamp box are tightly closed in order to prevent the wind from blowing out the lamps.

The cost of the materials required to make this dryer is as follows:

Thirty board feet of 13/16" x 4" flooring at 6 cents per foot .....\$1.80  
Twenty-eight board feet of 13/16" x 6" siding at 6 cents per foot ..... 1.68  
Hinges for lamp door ..... .25  
Catch for lamp door ..... .10  
Glass for lamp door ..... .15  
Nails ..... .10  
Two half lengths of 6" stove pipe at 15 cents each ..... .30  
Three yards of muslin at 17 cents per yard ..... .51

Total .....\$4.89

At the present time a hotbed sash three feet by six feet by one and three-eighths inches thick costs \$2.80. Incubator lamps will cost from \$1 to \$1.25 each. The cost of the sash and lamps is not included in the cost of the material, as they are generally to be found on farms.

This dryer has sufficient surface space for approximately one bushel of apples at a time, and it is very probable that from three to five batches can be dried in twenty-four hours. In trying out the dryer, potatoes, pumpkin, and green spinach leaves were dried in less than four hours, and apples in a single night. During this test the temperature on the outside was between 70 and 75 degrees Fahrenheit and the temperature in the drying space was from 130 to 170 degrees Fahrenheit while the sun was shining. As the best authorities suggest that the drying of fruits and vegetables should take place at a temperature of from 140 to 160 degrees Fahrenheit, additional ventilation will have to be provided during the hottest part of the day. This can, of course, be accomplished by slightly raising the sash. During the test at night the temperature on the outside ranged from 50 to 60 degrees

Fahrenheit and in the dryer from 80 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit. This additional heat was produced entirely by the lamps.

The preparation of fruits and vegetables for drying in the suggested trays or dryer is the same as the preparation for drying by the old method in the sun. Two methods are recommended for preparing sweet corn for drying. The corn may be slightly cooked on the cob, then cut off and placed in the dryer, or it may be cut from the cob before cooking, seared in the oven until the milk is set, and the drying process completed in the dryer. Through the use of this latter method more of the natural flavor is retained.

Wax beans should be parboiled before they are dried, in order to remove the undesirable strong flavor and to soften the tissues so that they will dry more quickly. Some vegetables are cut in thin slices and dried. Others are cooked, mashed, and then placed in shallow pans and dried in the dryer.

The following are some of the fruits and vegetables found in this state which can be preserved by drying: Apples, blackberries, cherries, currants, huckleberries, peaches, pears, persimmons, plums, quinces, raspberries, cabbage, corn, citron, peas, peppers, pumpkins, spinach, squashes, sweet potatoes, and wax beans. When there is a shortage of cans, preservation by drying is especially recommended for corn, pumpkins, and apples.

It is going to be difficult and in many cases impossible for canning factories to get cans this year. Unless plans are made to dry fruits and vegetables we

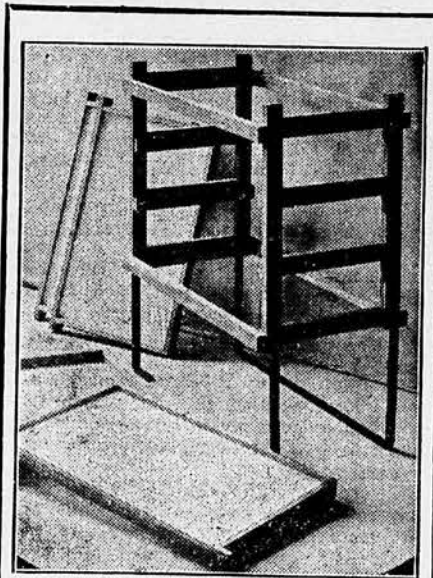


FIG. 2—DRYING RACK WITH TRAYS

are likely to be compelled to go without these foods the coming winter. The articles here described will be a great aid in preserving food products by the drying method. Many boys, girls, and older persons for that matter, who can use ordinary home tools, can readily make and use any of this apparatus and in this way provide wholesome food for next winter's use. Where is the boy who would not be more than willing to make this drying equipment in order to have the opportunity of enjoying pumpkin pies, dried apple sauce, and dried corn the coming year?

## Buy Canning Supplies Early

With the enormous increase in the production of fruits and vegetables this year, it is declared to be a matter of common foresight to buy canning supplies early. Shortage of different supplies is frequent during normal canning seasons, and it is said that the shortage may be more acute this year on account of the difficulty of transportation.



# Save All Grain Produced

*Methods Impractical Under Ordinary Conditions  
Will Return Good Profits This Year*

**W**HEN wheat is selling on the market for \$3 a bushel, it is not hard to figure a good profit from the additional work necessary to save some of the waste that ordinarily occurs. Labor that would have been unprofitable under ordinary conditions can be made to bring a good return. "Save all grain produced" might well be the slogan of the wheat grower this year.

Last week the Interstate Cereal Conference was held in Kansas City. A wide range of subjects was considered at this meeting, but at this particular season and under present conditions parts of an address given by Edward C. Johnson, dean of the extension division of our Agricultural College, had peculiar significance to wheat growers of this state.

The subject assigned Dean Johnson was "Waste in Cereal Production." After pointing out the many different kinds of losses which can occur, such as those due to smut, rust, insect enemies, etc., he referred to a recent news item reading as follows:

"Nebraska farmers are rethreshing old wheat straw stacks and some have made a profit of \$1 to \$1.50 a bushel from the operation. The wheat grades No. 2, and from strawstacks two to three years old some farmers have threshed 100 to 200 bushels. This kind of 'conservation' started in the southern part of the state and has spread widely. Attention of county conservation boards and defense councils has been called to the probability of substantially increasing the food supply by rethreshing wheat straw, and for the benefit of wheat growers a record will be kept of further results of the rethreshing."

"This item," said Dean Johnson, "probably would not have made much of an impression had not other items of a similar nature appeared in the papers of our state last winter and this spring, and had we not known of farmers who actually have made money by rethreshing wheat straw stacks."

"One of our railroads is distributing a poster which in part reads as follows: 'At Kiowa, Kansas, August Hauser had a field of 140 acres that was threshed last summer at a cost of 12 cents a bushel. Thereafter he noticed that the wheat straw contained considerable wheat grain. This came to him when he was hauling it in for bedding. He decided to rethresh it as an experiment, and the work was handled in twenty hours by the same rig that originally threshed it, at a cost of about one dollar a bushel for the wheat recovered. The original job was a poor piece of work, but Mr. Hauser thinks that threshing is being rushed to such an extent that there is a great deal of the same grade of work being done throughout the country. The wheat threshed last summer was No. 2 and weighed sixty-one and sixty-two pounds. That just recovered was of the same grade and weighed fifty-nine and sixty pounds. There were 131 bushels of it, selling on the Kiowa basis at \$2.50 per bushel. The Kiowa News Review of April 27, commenting on the above, says: 'From the Hauser farm the threshing outfit went to the Joe Hesler farm and similar results were obtained by threshing the straw over.'"

"In Hauser's case the threshing expense was twelve cents per bushel for the 2,520 bushels of wheat threshed from the 140-acre field, plus the 131 bushels of No. 2 wheat thrown out by the fan and stacker. In other words, the expense was twelve cents per bushel for the 2,520 bushels, plus five per cent of the wheat crop on that farm."

"In Pawnee County, Kansas, last fall, permission was given to a farmer to follow up a threshing machine and clean up and collect such grain as was left where the machine had been standing and which had not been cleaned up by the threshing crew. He followed the machine for three weeks with a team and fanning mill. At the end of that time he had collected wheat which sold

[Continued on Page Eight.]

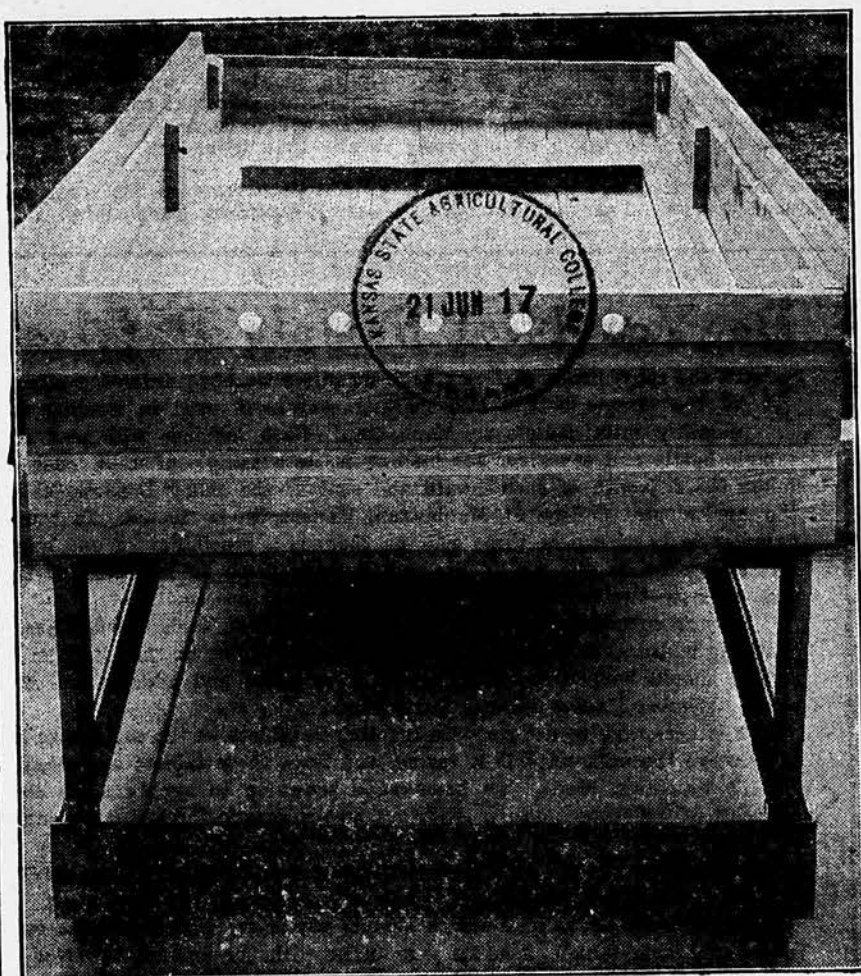


FIG. 3—TOP VIEW OF HOME-MADE DRYER DESCRIBED ON OPPOSITE PAGE.—DEFLECTOR OVER LAMP HOLES SHOWN.—THIS DRYER MOST EFFICIENTLY ACCOMPLISHES ITS PURPOSE

## KANSAS STATE FAIR

Under the Auspices of the State Board of Agriculture

### HUTCHINSON, SEPT. 15-22

The greatest annual event in Kansas.

The natural meeting place of the breeder and the buyer.

The producers' show window of agriculture.

The practical "Food Training Camp" for all people.

Send a postal card for the STATE FAIR CATALOG and learn all about it.

Great racing, sensational free entertainment, daily.

The great pyrotechnic spectacle, "THE WAR OF THE NATIONS," five nights.

Everybody invited to exhibit and to come.

Write the Secretary for information.

**H. S. THOMPSON, PRES. A. L. SPONSER, Secretary**

2 Plows



### PRAIRIE DOG TRACTOR

**Makes Work a Pleasure.** Early plowing conserves moisture and increases crops. The greater profit will pay for a Prairie Dog Tractor. Works in any weather. Does not mind the heat—never tires. Pulls two 14-inch plows under ordinary conditions at 2 1/2 miles per hour. 20 H.P. Waukesha Motor for belt work. Speed on high for road work, 7 to 10 miles per hour. Saves time, makes work pleasant. High quality—low price. Write for catalog and special offer to reliable farmers.

**K. C. HAY PRESS CO., Kansas City, Mo.**

## Patriots and Loyal Citizens Will Want to Show Their Colors



### "Your Flag and My Flag"

"Long may it wave

O'er the land of the free  
and the home of the  
brave"

The big demand, the scarcity of good dyes and the high price of cotton have made it hard to secure flags. We have been fortunate enough to secure a few high-grade printed flags 3 feet by 5 feet with canvas heading and brass grommets, colors fast.

**You May Have One of These  
Flags If You Act Promptly  
HERE IS OUR OFFER**

For only \$1.50 we will enter your subscription or extend your subscription for one year and send you this beautiful flag, postpaid. Or for \$2.00 we will renew your subscription for one year and one new subscription for one year and send you one flag postpaid.

**Don't Delay—Send Your Order NOW, Before It Is Too Late**

**FLAG OFFER BLANK**

Name.....R. F. D.....

Postoffice..... State .....

**DESK D, KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA**

### Plant Pumpkins in the Corn

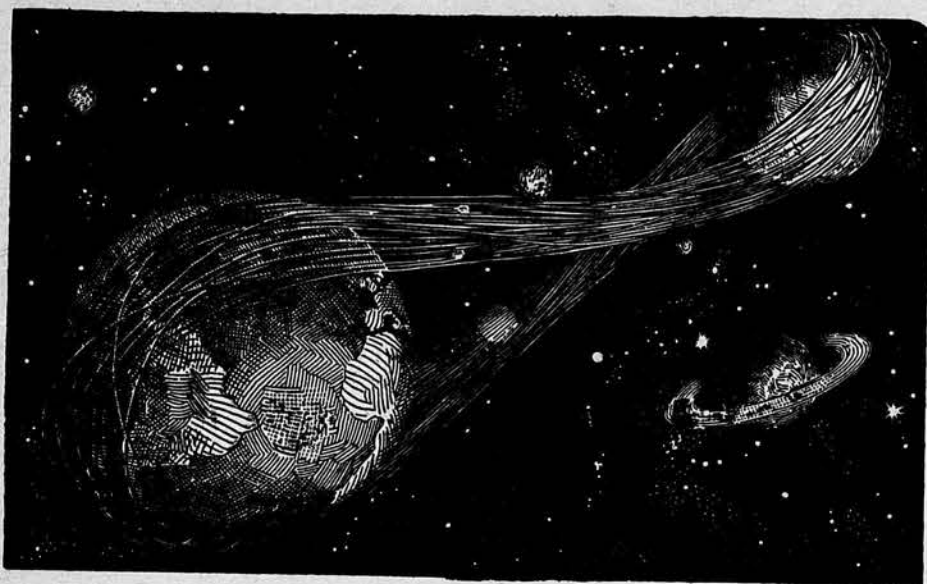
Pumpkins planted in corn furnish a cheap, appetizing stock feed. They should be planted by the latter part of June, putting a pumpkin seed in every sixth hill and in every missing corn hill. They will affect but slightly the stand of corn and a large amount of fine stock feed can be raised if the corn is not intended for the silo or to be harvested with a binder.

Pumpkins are relished by cattle and hogs. Fed, uncooked and with the seeds, they act as an appetizer and corrective of digestive troubles. Two and one-half tons of uncooked pumpkins are equal to one ton of corn silage to cattle. It has

been found that 273 pounds of grain and 376 pounds of pumpkin produced 100 pounds of pork, the pumpkin saving 100 to 150 pounds of grain. The low cost of growing, ease of keeping, large yields, and the tonic quantities of a succulent feed available when succulent hog feeds are scarce make pumpkins well worth while.

Young people who contemplate attending business college or auto training school this fall or winter will find it to their advantage to write us. KANSAS FARMER has some information that will be of genuine interest to you. Address **DESK D, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.**





## Twenty Million Miles of Telephone Wire

The telephone wire in use in the Bell System is long enough to run from the earth to the moon and back again forty times.

The Bell System has about twice as much telephone wire as all Europe.

More than 500,000 new telephones are being added to the Bell System yearly—almost as many as the total number of telephones in England.

In twelve months the Bell System adds enough telephones

to duplicate the entire telephone systems of France, Italy and Switzerland combined.

In proportion to population the extension of the Bell System in the United States is equal in two years to the total telephone progress of Europe since the telephone was invented—a period of about forty years.

The Bell System fills the telephone needs of the American people with a thoroughness and a spirit of public service which are without parallel the world over.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY  
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy One System Universal Service



## ARE YOUR CROPS PROTECTED ?

You know the deadly work of hail. Within a few hours all your crops can be destroyed. Your income is gone. Your labor is wasted.

What a sense of security you have when your crops are protected against hail in a safe and conservative company. Don't risk another day, but insure now in a company whose officers are bonded to the State of Kansas for \$50,000.

### THIS IS THE COMPANY

that first put the insurance in force from the moment the application was signed and the premium paid. Always has adjusted all losses, no matter how small. We ask for your application on our past record. Don't wait for the storm, but write us for full particulars or see our agent before you insure your grain.

**THE GRAIN GROWERS HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY**

Elmer F. Bagley, Secretary, Topeka, Kansas.

## Kansas Farmer Dairy Club

### Banks Commend Club Work

THE following article was written for the Douglass Tribune by J. A. Middlekauff, cashier of the State Bank at Douglass.

"The Kansas Farmer Dairy Club was organized under the direction of The Kansas Farmer, of Topeka, about one year ago. Banks were induced to loan boys and girls the purchase price of a selected milk cow.

"Cary Burton, aged twelve, son of Chas. R. Burton, joined the club from Douglass, the State Bank of Douglass paying for the cow. This boy's record for the year has just closed. The total cost of the cow, insurance and interest was \$91.80. His receipts from the sale of butter fat were \$33.11, one calf \$30.00 one pig \$19.25, total sales during the first year \$82.36, lacking but \$9.44 of paying in full for the cow. The cow is in splendid condition and of course represents Cary's profits.

"He has kept neat detailed records of the cow's feed and milk and filed them each month with The State Bank of Douglass and KANSAS FARMER. All this was valuable training for Cary besides being a safe profitable financial proposition."

Wherever there are members of the Kansas Farmer Dairy Club stories of this kind are being told. It has been a piece of co-operative effort most fruitful in its results.

Mr. Middlekauff says in a letter that he took considerable pains in selecting Cary and encouraging him in his work and the results have made him feel well repaid for his efforts. He will be glad to aid another boy or girl of that community in doing similar Dairy Club work.

Bankers all over the state loaning money and directing boys and girls in their Dairy Club work have had a feeling of satisfaction similar to that expressed by Mr. Middlekauff. The State Bank co-operated in the club work the past year and its cashier, C. R. Hoyt, has just sent in the names of several boys as members of the club now being enrolled. He says in his letter: "We find the club work last year has produced quite an awakening among our farmers here, and several are buying better cows. Let the good work go on."

### Glad She Joined Club

I am sending my milk and feed records for the month of May. I am paying eight per cent interest on my note. I had the picture taken of my cow, heifer, and calf and myself, but do not know whether they are good or not. I will send you one in the near future.

I have made \$30.18 to pay on my note during May and the six days in April when my cow was giving milk. I work in the field for papa. He gives me one dollar a day. I am paying that on my note also.

I sure am glad I joined the Dairy Club, and hope to see many more join this year.—DORA BRADER, Labette Co.

Dora's record had a notation on it stating that she was selling butter for thirty-five cents a pound. According to the Elgin price for butterfat, this is not enough. Of course we do not know exactly the amount she should receive for her butterfat, but as a rule the creameries pay very close to the Elgin price. Those who make butter and sell it ought to get at least as much for their butterfat in the form of butter as in cream. A pound of butterfat should make about one and a quarter pounds of butter, and this over-run, as it is called, pays for the work of making the butter.

### New Member Reports

I am sending my records and Clarence's today with the mail.

I pay 8 per cent on my note. The note was for \$100. Last month—April—I paid \$9.57. This month—May—I will have a little over \$10.

Can I let anything I raise go on the note or feed, such as a pig, calf, or turkeys? I have all three.

My cow has a few pimples on her bag. Can you tell me anything to cure them? Much obliged.—LUCILE RADCLIFFE, Osage County.

We have written Lucile that it is all right to use any money she is able to make in paying the note, although of course in the dairy contest itself only the production of the cow will count. It is a fine thing to be able to earn money in other ways and pay off the note as quickly as possible.

We do not know what is the cause of the little pimples on the cow's udder and have asked for further information, whether they are like warts or fresh sores, on what part of the udder they are located, and whether they bother in milking.

When cows are in full milk they require plenty of water. It is stated authoritatively that cows in full flow of milk will consume fifty per cent more water than when dry.

Keep the cows on the farm, also the calves, especially the females.

## Do You Need Sample Bottles?

FOR the convenience of Dairy Club members we have ordered a supply of the sample bottles and mailing containers used in sending the monthly milk sample to Manhattan. Each member will need one sample bottle and container for mailing it, as a sample of milk must be taken the fifteenth of each month and sent to the Dairy Department of the Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kansas, to be tested. It would be safer to have two of these sets, as there is a possibility of one being lost or broken in the mail. We will furnish these to members of the club at cost—twelve cents for each set, including postage.

Be sure to address your sample of milk to Prof. O. E. Reed, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas, and not to us. Each milk sample should be plainly marked with your name and address and the words "Member Kansas Farmer Dairy Club."

It is necessary to use corrosive sublimate tablets in the milk samples to preserve the milk until it is tested, and since these tablets are usually difficult to obtain locally, we have made provision to supply them also at a cost of ten cents a dozen. Half a tablet is enough for a single sample of milk. IT SHOULD BE REMEMBERED THAT CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE IS A DEADLY POISON, AND THE TABLETS SHOULD NEVER BE LEFT WHERE SMALL CHILDREN CAN GET TO THEM.

If you want us to mail you a sample bottle or bottles and the corrosive sublimate tablets, send us your order with the amount to cover it in postage stamps.





## Stay With Dairy Business

**T**HERE is a good deal of complaint among dairymen because of the high cost of feed, but we do not believe this is a sound reason for going out of the business. We have in mind the kind of dairying which is a part of general farming. There may be some doing specialized dairying who must of necessity go out or change their methods and general plan of business. A good many have done out in some sections of the country as is evidenced by the large receipts of canner and butcher cows at some of our central markets. This kind of retrenchment is a good thing for dairying in general. It eliminates competition of those who had not known before that they were doing business at a loss.

Here in Kansas the steady demand for good dairy cattle indicated that more rather than less interest is being taken in dairy work. It is a good time for the dairyman who understands his business to stick to it. On many a farm in spite of the high price of feed the milking of all the cows that can be handled will continue to be a source of profit. The high cost of grain and the concentrates that are ordinarily purchased will lead to a larger use of farm grown feeds. The chief function of dairy cattle when dairying is carried on as a part of general farming is to consume the feed of the farm, and all plans should be worked out along the line of insuring a maximum use of these farm grown feeds.

The use of better cows is always in order, but is of unusual importance when feeds are exceptionally high in price. The present condition is likely to result in the keeping of closer records and in this way we are sure to find out how poor or how good our cows are. It is a good time to plan for practicing a little better dairying rather than to lessen the amount of dairy work done.

### Size of Silo

Silage exposed to the air spoils quickly. For this reason it is important that at least two inches of silage be fed out daily during the summer and an inch and a half during the winter. The silage fed should be removed evenly from the whole surface each day, and it is better to feed even more than the minimum amount mentioned above. Those building silos should understand the necessity for having the silo of a size suited to the amount of stock to be fed. The silo for a small herd should be small in diameter. On very few farms should the silo be larger than sixteen feet in diameter. The minimum amount of silage to be fed daily from a silo of this size is 1325 pounds. It will require thirty head of cattle consuming forty pounds daily to eat this amount.

The total amount of silage to be fed during the year depends on the length of the feeding period. The amount to be fed daily, however, determines the diameter of the silo. In order to have a long feeding period, it is necessary to have the silo of greater height.

Where the herd is large it is often advisable to build two silos rather than one large one. Over a ton of silage must be removed daily from a silo twenty feet in diameter in order to prevent the feed from spoiling on top. On farms where silage is to be fed during the summer season to help out the pasture a small silo can often be used to good advantage.

### Grain for Skim-Milk Calf

Whole milk is Nature's balanced ration for the calf and it should be fed during the first two weeks of the calf's life. Whole milk, however, is too expensive for prolonged calf-feeding because the fat it contains is worth approximately forty cents a pound.

In view of this price it is advisable to sell the fat and feed skim milk with a substitute for butterfat. The chief office

of fat in the calf ration is to supply heat to the body. When the fat is removed and skim milk is fed, the energy can be supplied more economically in the form of grain.

Protein is also expensive but absolutely essential to development of the calf's body. None of the growth-producing proteins is removed by skimming the milk.

When the calf is about two weeks old it may be taught to eat grain. If it is with older calves it will take grain without any special attention. Otherwise it may be started by rubbing a small amount of corn meal or bran on its nose. In licking its muzzle the calf will develop an appetite for the grain. The grain may be kept constantly before the calf for a few days.

A good grain mixture is three parts cracked corn or corn meal and one part wheat bran. To this one part oats may be added if desired. Linseed meal or blood meal may also be added in small quantities, but neither is necessary.

The grain should be given in the dry form after the skim milk has been fed. After the calf is old enough to eat grain freely, it should be fed at regular intervals. During the first two months the grain taken will be less than one pound a day. This should be gradually increased so that at the age of six months, when the calf is weaned, about two pounds will be taken daily.

When only a few days of age the calves will begin to nibble if it is within reach. It is preferable to feed timothy or prairie hay for the first two or three months, after which alfalfa or clover hay will give better results.

### Cow Test Report

The following is the record of cows in the Dickinson County Cow Testing Association reaching the forty-five pound mark in butter production for the month ending February 28:

Owner—	Pounds Milk	Per Cent Fat	Pounds Butter of 80% Fat
A. B. Wilcox, H. ....	1,560	3.7	72.1
A. B. Wilcox, H. ....	1,434	3.6	64.5
A. B. Wilcox, H. ....	1,989	3.7	92.9
A. B. Wilcox, H. ....	1,242	4.1	63.9
A. L. Eshelman, H. ....	858	4.4	47.3
J. A. Engle, H. ....	1,104	4.3	59.4
Fred Muench, J. ....	1,098	5.3	72.7
Fred Muench, J. ....	1,011	5.1	66.5
Fred Muench, J. ....	915	5.8	68.5
Fred Muench, J. ....	462	5.8	46.5
Fred Muench, J. ....	1,113	3.6	50.1
J. M. Gish, H. ....	1,017	4.2	53.4
Mott & Seaborn, H. ....	1,140	3.6	51.2
Mott & Seaborn, H. ....	1,695	3.1	65.6
Mott & Seaborn, H. ....	1,011	4.1	51.8
Mott & Seaborn, H. ....	1,056	4.0	52.7
Hoffman Bros., H. ....	837	4.8	50.2
Hoffman Bros., H. ....	966	3.7	45.9
J. A. Welshar, H. ....	1,245	3.9	60.8
J. A. Welshar, H. ....	1,146	3.4	48.8
Ira Zercher, H. ....	1,068	4.2	56.1
Ira Zercher, H. ....	1,023	3.8	48.6
H. S. Engle, H. ....	993	3.6	47.1
H. S. Engle, H. ....	1,107	3.6	53.1
H. S. Engle, H. ....	1,392	3.4	59.1
H. S. Engle, H. ....	1,398	3.9	68.1
D. S. Engle & Son, H. ....	1,377	3.2	55.1
D. S. Engle & Son, H. ....	996	3.8	47.2
D. S. Engle & Son, H. ....	948	4.0	47.4
George Lenhart, H. ....	1,239	3.2	49.5
George Lenhart, H. ....	1,101	3.3	45.3
George Lenhart, H. ....	993	4.2	49.0
George Lenhart, H. ....	1,002	3.72	46.5
E. S. Engle & Son, H. ....	1,122	3.6	50.5
E. S. Engle & Son, H. ....	1,251	4.3	67.3
E. S. Engle & Son, H. ....	1,260	3.7	58.3
E. S. Engle & Son, H. ....	1,047	3.8	47.1
E. S. Engle & Son, H. ....	1,321	3.6	56.2
E. S. Engle & Son, H. ....	1,413	3.2	58.6
E. S. Engle & Son, H. ....	1,485	3.7	68.6
E. S. Engle & Son, H. ....	1,456	3.5	63.5
E. S. Engle & Son, H. ....	1,536	3.9	74.9
E. S. Engle & Son, H. ....	1,893	3.34	79.0
E. S. Engle & Son, H. ....	2,352	2.94	86.4
E. S. Engle & Son, H. ....	1,392	3.55	61.8
E. S. Engle & Son, H. ....	1,377	3.56	61.2
E. S. Engle & Son, H. ....	1,449	3.63	65.7

Note: In the preceding table H. stands for Holstein and J. for Jersey.

The Department of Justice has issued an order prohibiting the American flag to be woven or stamped on collars, handkerchiefs or other wearing apparel. People wearing flags in this way will be prosecuted, it is said.

You have not fulfilled every duty unless you have fulfilled that of being pleasant.—CHARLES BUXTON.



## You need a new DE LAVAL SEPARATOR NOW

### 1st If you are still using some gravity or setting process of creaming—

BECAUSE YOUR WASTE IS GREATEST AND QUALITY OF PRODUCT POOREST IN MID-SUMMER WHEN THE MILK SUPPLY IS HEAVIEST.

BECAUSE TIME IS OF GREATEST VALUE ON THE FARM AT THIS SEASON AND THE TIME AND LABOR SAVING OF THE GOOD SEPARATOR COUNTS FOR MOST.

### 2nd If you have a very old De Laval or an inferior separator of any kind—

BECAUSE THE LOSSES OF THE POOR SEPARATOR FROM INCOMPLETE SKIMMING AND THE TAINTED PRODUCT OF THE HARD-TO-CLEAN AND INSANITARY SEPARATOR ARE THE GREATEST AT THIS SEASON.

BECAUSE OF THE GREAT ECONOMY OF TIME AT THIS SEASON IN HAVING A SEPARATOR OF AMPLE CAPACITY TO DO THE WORK SO MUCH MORE QUICKLY.

BECAUSE THE NEW DE LAVAL IS SO MUCH SIMPLER AND MORE EASILY

These are all facts every De Laval local agent is glad of the opportunity to prove to any prospective buyer. If you don't know the nearest De Laval agency simply write the nearest main office, as below.

## THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

165 Broadway, New York 29 E. Madison St., Chicago  
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

## POWER FARMING

With the All-Standard Tractors

## PLOW BOY 10-20 and PLOW MAN 13-30

American farmers get results. Their yield in bushels per man is much higher than in Europe. Why? Because they use modern farm machinery. But since we have too few men for the vast farm area of U. S. our yield per acre is very low.

Farm tractors are now furnishing the power to make better use of both men and implements. Each man does two to four days' work in one.

As a result more acres are farmed—plowing done earlier and better—crops tended more thoroughly and harvested quicker—time is saved—labor cost reduced.

When ground is too hard or weather too hot for horses, the tractor will do your work.

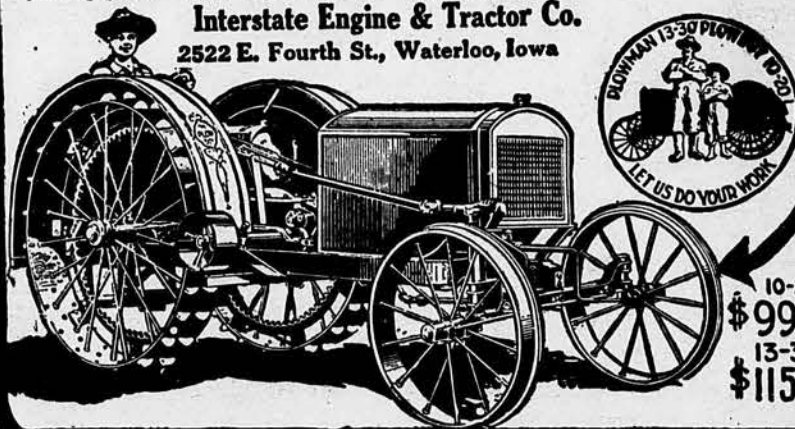
Plow Boy and Plow Man tractors have won notable success at home and abroad. All-Standard construction offers these advantages: great pulling power, smooth operation, low upkeep, fuel economy, durability.

Get your tractor early—let it solve your labor and power problems. Don't wait! Railroads will soon be tied up with mobilization and war shipments.

Write today for book on Power Farming and details of All-Standard construction.

### Interstate Engine & Tractor Co.

2522 E. Fourth St., Waterloo, Iowa



10-20  
\$995  
13-30  
\$1155





**Kill Disease Germs  
Purify the Air**

### Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant Means Animal Health

Use about the barn, pens, chicken yards; use at the house on garbage cans, sinks, drains, cesspools. It cleanses and purifies—keeps down bad odors and smells and destroys disease germs. Dip your sheep to eradicate scab and kill ticks. Dip or spray hogs to kill lice.

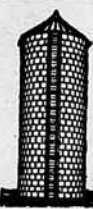
**Sold on Money-Back  
Guarantee—1 Gallon, \$1.00**

Smaller packages as low as 25c (except in Canada and the far West).

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Many children are burned to death every year in Kansas. These tragedies often occur in the best of families and through no more neglect upon the part of the parents than is common in practically every home. Those homes that have not lost a child or had one disfigured for life by the flames are usually more fortunate than careful, for the fact cannot be disputed that nearly every family in the state is guilty of just such thoughtlessness as is responsible for most of these horrible accidents.

Enclosed find check for two dollars to pay for **KANSAS FARMER** for three years.

Just read your article on first page of May 12 issue about the dairy cow and think it alone worth the two dollars.—**EVANS DONLEY, Clay County.**



## Save All The Wheat

IT IS poor business as a rule to permit waste of a crop after it is fully grown and ready for use. We may charge Nature with being responsible for the extensive winter-killing of wheat the present season and perhaps some of the losses which occur in harvesting and threshing, but there are many losses for which we must accept responsibility because of careless habits.

J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, recently pointed out that practically everything that man can do with respect to maturing a wheat crop in the United States this year has been done. Spring wheat has been sown and the winter wheat is being harvested in the South. The one thing that man can do yet to increase the wheat supply of this year is to eliminate waste in harvesting and threshing and handling. With wheat at present prices it will take no urging to induce farmers to save every kernel of wheat possible. It is important, however, to watch the sources of loss. One of these is in threshing. Last year many straw stacks were rethreshed on a fifty-fifty basis with big profit. One instance that came to the attention of Mr. Mohler was where the rethreshed straw from a quarter section of wheat yielded 150 bushels of grain that sold for \$1.38 a bushel. It is estimated that the loss in wheat passing through the separator to the straw stack averages a bushel and a half to the acre. This year the percentage is likely to be higher unless the utmost care is exercised, owing to the larger proportion of weedy wheat.

One cause for considerable of the loss in threshing is the high speed with which many operators insist on running their separators. This is against clean separation. Even though it might be necessary to pay more in order that threshing outfits may make the same wage running at reduced speed, it should be done to secure the maximum of wheat at a time when it is so badly needed. The increased wheat should more than pay the increased cost. In an ordinary season there is enough waste in threshing to feed the state. This year with our short acreage to harvest, approximating four million acres, at the usual rate of loss the wheat would amount to six million bushels—a quantity that would provide bread for an army. A slogan at threshing time, suggested by D. J. Fair, a prominent wheat grower of Rice County, and a member of the State Council of Defense, that should be kept prominently in mind, is, "Watch the straw stacks."

### Seeding Timothy

A. C. R., Washington County, asks about seeding timothy. Prof. L. E. Call, of the Agricultural College, answers this inquiry as follows:

"The most common method of seeding timothy is to sow the grass with wheat as a nurse crop. Wheat is sown at the usual rate and timothy seeded at the same time at the rate of eight to ten pounds of seed to the acre. The most common practice is to sow timothy and clover together. In your section of the state timothy is not a very satisfactory grass unless you have well watered bottom land on which to seed it. On such ground it would not be satisfactory to sow timothy with a nurse crop because the nurse crop would be very apt to lodge and produce such a rank growth that timothy would be smothered. The best plan would be to sow the timothy without a nurse crop. The ground should be well prepared and the grass seeded about the middle of August, choosing a time when weather conditions were favorable.

"It would be well to mix with the timothy some other grasses, especially if the field was to be used for pasture purposes and even for meadow purposes, a mixture of clover and a little brome

grass would be desirable. For pasture purposes, I would advise sowing at least as much brome grass as timothy, and with these grasses should be mixed a little sweet clover, white clover and alfalfa. The total amount of alfalfa, sweet clover, and white clover should not exceed five pounds. Timothy can not be grown successfully on thin upland ground in your section of the state."

### Selling the Crop

Many raise good crops, but few market the crops at prices which pay a profit on the total cost of production.

For twenty years we have been watching the work of some men who have made money raising broom corn. We have noticed that they store the brush until the price is high enough to pay them a good profit over cost of production and storage.

Many of our farmers are now prepared to store wheat, if the price at threshing time is low. This storing of wheat on the farm will help to keep the prices steady. It will also help transportation companies by preventing too large a demand for cars at any one time. The grain will be marketed as the demand for it tends to raise prices.

Wheat stored on farms can be insured, and banks will advance money on it, the same as they will loan on wheat in elevators.—**J. E. PAYNE, Snyder, Okla.**

### New Kansas Jersey Records

Castor's Sweet Roxana takes first place among Kansas' junior two-year-old Jerseys, having produced, in a year's test, 7,978.9 pounds of milk and 454.30 pounds of butterfat. The new champion is owned by H. F. Erdley, Holton.

Khoi takes first place among Kansas' senior four-year-old Jerseys, having produced, in a year's test, 12,518.5 pounds of milk and 615.23 pounds of butterfat. The new champion is owned by the Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan.

### When to Cut Sweet Clover

Sweet clover should be cut when it is about two to three feet high, in order to avoid woodiness in the stalks. If the plants have begun to stool out, cutting should not be delayed a day longer than necessary. The crop should be cut from three to four inches from the ground in order to prevent injury to the plants. As sweet clover hay cures more slowly than does alfalfa, care must be taken in handling so as not to shatter the leaves. The leaves are the most valuable part of the hay.

Young people who contemplate attending business college or auto training school this fall or winter will find it to their advantage to write us. **KANSAS FARMER** has some information that will be of genuine interest to you. Address **DESK D, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.**

### Save All Grain Produced

(Continued from Page Five)

on the market for \$500, and had earned \$27.77 per day for himself and team. Two other men in the same county did similar work, probably with similar results, but specific figures are not available. In Smith County, Kansas, a German farmer decided to take care of what had been left around the threshing machines in his fields before the straw piles were burned and the fields plowed. He spent two days with his team and his fanning mill, and in that time collected fifty bushels of wheat worth about \$125. He thus earned a wage of \$62.50 a day for himself and team, and incidentally saved valuable foodstuffs for the nation.

"I cite these examples not because they are peculiar to Kansas, but because they demonstrate that there is a great wastage in cereal production on

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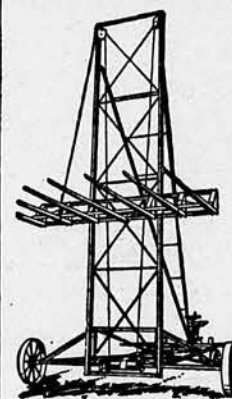
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### Keep the Calves Growing

There is little profit in keeping or feeding animals that have been stunted in the growing period. Dairy calves should be kept in thrifty condition from birth, for an early check in growth is rarely overcome later. Probably the most prevalent cause of stunting is common scours. This disease can be successfully combated if reasonable precautions are taken. It is brought on by use of dirty pails, overfeeding, feeding milk that is partly spoiled or sour, or feeding milk at different temperatures. Milk should be fed sweet at about blood temperature. The feed pails should be washed clean and scalded with hot water or steam to kill bacteria. Feed ten pounds of milk for the first hundred pounds of body weight, five pounds for the second hundred pounds, and two and one-half pounds for the third hundred pounds.

Some feeds which are satisfactory for feeding to other classes of animals are not suitable for feeding chicks. Among such feeds may be mentioned tankage and cottonseed meal. The use of a large amount of gluten in the ration is frequently followed by digestive disorders.



the farm—a wastage due to habits acquired in former years with the price of labor high and price of wheat low—habits which now should be eliminated, because while there is a high price for labor, there is also a high price for wheat, and there is an urgent demand and absolute necessity that every grain of wheat grown be saved.

"After this wastage had come to my attention, I indulged for a while, together with some of my co-workers, in the pleasant occupation of studying statistics and making estimates, a few of which I wish to present to you. If we consider ninety million bushels a normal wheat crop in Kansas—our yield this year will probably be less than fifty million, while in 1915 it was 150 million—and the average threshing rig in Kansas able to thresh a thousand bushels of wheat a day, it would take 90,000 days for one rig to thresh the Kansas wheat crop. Every rig is moved from three to five times a day, and I believe three times a day is a very conservative estimate. The average number of moves for Kansas during a normal season, therefore, is about 270,000. The loss at each setting from careless cleaning up and handling of the wheat around the threshing machine often runs as high as ten bushels, as found by the farmers to whom I have referred. The average loss per setting, of course, is very much lower, and in the opinion of farmers and men intimately acquainted with farming conditions, an estimate of about two bushels loss per setting is considered conservative. Kansas, therefore, in a normal year loses twice 270,000 bushels, or 540,000 bushels of wheat, by careless or too hurried cleaning up around the threshing machines.

"A greater amount is lost through the shattering of wheat when it is hauled to the threshing rig or to the stack, and a much larger amount is lost in the straw. In order that we may have a view of the approximate situation it will be necessary for us to indulge in some further estimates. Considering ninety million bushels an average Kansas yield, it is safe to say that one-third or thirty million bushels of this is threshed out of the shock. If the average threshing rig pounds out 1,000 bushels a day, it will take 30,000 days for one rig to do the shock threshing. The average number of teams hauling grain to the threshing machine from the shock probably is in the neighborhood of six. Anyone who has done shock threshing or who has hauled grain to the stack in stacking, knows that wheat fully ripe or over-ripe at harvest time, or wheat which has been rained on in the shock and then dried out, shatters very easily, and that if a solid-bottomed rack is used considerable quantities of grain may be shoveled off or swept off the rack after every load. Many a time on the home farm I have collected one to two bushels a day and even more in this way even after the most careful handling of the bundles. Where handling is done by hired labor—and much of it the so-called floating labor—there is very little care given to prevent shattering, and as a consequence the loss from shattering is higher. If an average of two bushels per team is lost from shattering when shock threshing—and I do not believe this is an excessive estimate—as many bushels are wasted as two times 180,000, the number of team days used in hauling grain to the rigs from the shock, or 360,000 bushels each year in Kansas. Similarly a considerable amount of grain is wasted in stacking. If only one-half as much per team is lost through shattering when stacking the other two-thirds of the grain, another 360,000 bushels is lost in this way, or a total loss from shattering in hauling from the field of 720,000 bushels a year in Kansas.

"The greatest waste, however, in the harvesting and threshing operations is the loss of wheat through the straw. This is due almost entirely to careless

handling of the separator, careless feeding, and threshing when damp. The loss on the farm of Mr. Hauser, referred to above, was more than five per cent. While this may not be uncommon, it undoubtedly is considerably higher than the average loss. Our estimate, based on the judgment of our farm management specialist, county agent leader, and a number of farmers, averages two per cent of the total crop. Two per cent of the Kansas output, using ninety million bushels a year as a basis, is 1,800,000 bushels of wheat, much of which is an absolute loss, as many of the straw piles still are burned instead of fed in the wheat belt.

"The total estimated waste of wheat in Kansas, therefore, during the hauling from the field and threshing period in a year like 1916 is approximately 2,520,000 bushels.

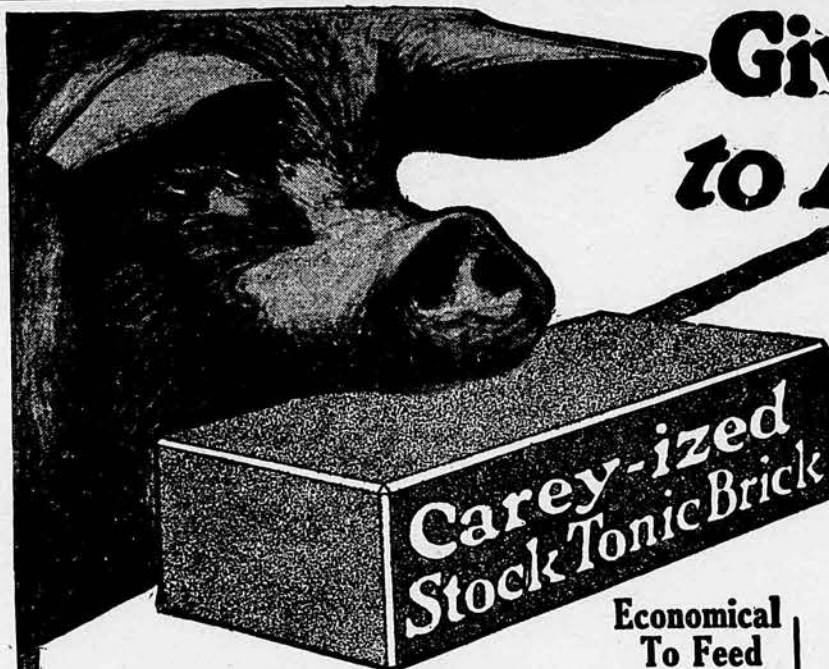
"Numerous other places of waste are found on the average farm, such as the waste in harvesting when headers are used and some of the grain is left behind, or where binders are set too high so that many heads are left in the field where the machine passes above the lodged grain. There is also the waste along fence rows when the back swaths are not cut. This waste, due to almost criminal neglect, is quite common on large farms where labor is scarce and at times when wheat is not high in price. This year we would expect to see no waste of this kind. Waste due to poor shocking, lack of stacking, or poor stacking, often is very great, especially in regions where there is considerable precipitation during the harvesting season. The waste from depreciation in quality due to lack of stacking or poor stacking, is also very appreciable, and while I have had no opportunity to search for available figures on this loss, I believe the loss is high. The waste due to poor stacking, I am convinced, is very much higher than one unfamiliar with the average stacking on the farms would esti-

mate. I have seen the loss on a single farm due to poor stacking amount to as much as 20 to 25 per cent of the crop. This can be prevented entirely by a little training and attention to the building of a good stack.

"I have been much interested in watching the careful work of individuals in Swedish and in German communities during harvesting operations. Accustomed to smaller fields than those common in the United States, and to the habit of saving, they cannot tolerate waste of crops that already have been produced, and it is not uncommon to see an old man with a fork or rake following the binder as it cuts the first swath around the field and straightening up the wheat that has been crushed down by the bull wheel. In this way it is easy for a man or a boy to make good wages for a day's work. Others prevent this waste entirely by cutting the first swath with a scythe and cleaning a path for the teams and the binders in their first swing around the field. During a time of labor scarcity this would not pay, unless the country is short of grain and the wheat is high in price so that almost any measure, however expensive, can and should be employed for the saving of grain.

"At least one-half the waste due to carelessness in harvesting, in hauling the grain from the field, and in threshing, can be eliminated with very little care and expense. Setting the binders and headers so that no heads are missed, even if it means the harvesting of a little more straw, the use of solid-bottomed or canvas-covered-bottomed racks for hauling the grain, setting and adjusting the separator carefully, feeding evenly and not too rapidly, threshing when the grain is dry, together with careful cleaning around machines, easily will prevent at least one-half of the waste here described, or 10,238,076 bushels of wheat per year in the United States."

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With harvest but a few weeks hence and transportation facilities taxed to the limit, it is high time for machinery repairs and other supplies to be ordered.



## Live Stock in Agriculture

WE ARE coming more and more to realize how important it is to have a definitely worked out plan of farming which requires a maximum use of live stock. It is not enough, however, to simply keep live stock. The animals must be of high quality.

Seven reasons why the keeping of live stock is essential to sound agriculture are set forth in an article by George M. Rommel in the 1916 Yearbook of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Briefly, Mr. Rommel's seven reasons are the maintenance of soil fertility, the utilization of raw material, the need of motive power on the farm, cash income, the added attractiveness of a farm on which there is live stock, the training in business sense obtained by keeping animals, and better and more economical living for the farm family.

To maintain soil fertility, says Mr. Rommel, organic matter is necessary. This can be obtained from two sources—green crops plowed under, or barnyard manure. When green crops are plowed under, however, there is no direct revenue from them. By feeding these crops to live stock, valuable products that can be exchanged for cash are obtained. At the same time the manure produced by the animals retains a very large percentage of the fertilizing value of the feed. For this reason it is more economical to feed than to plow under without feeding, and the most practical source of vegetable matter is stable manure.

The farmer with live stock is from one point of view a manufacturer. He takes lean, unfinished animals and grain or forage as his raw materials and by combining them produces beef, mutton, pork, and dairy products. Like all manufacturing, this process must be conducted with skill and intelligence if it is to pay, but if the farmer possesses these qualities he derives a larger profit than he could obtain through the sale of crops and animals in the raw state. Furthermore there are many products on the farm which bring little or nothing on the market. They can, however, by skillful management be made to assist in the production of meat. The thrifty farmer makes use in this way of all roughage on his farm that would otherwise be unsalable. The cornstalks go into the silo or into the shock as cut fodder. The straw and coarse hay are utilized to the last unit of energy value. Land that cannot produce marketable crops is made to yield a certain amount of sustenance for hogs and sheep.

While in cities and factories mechanical power is coming into more and more general use, on the farms of the country the horse and the mule are still the chief reliance. The proper breeding, maintenance, and employment of these animal engines is a problem of the greatest importance to the farmer.

As a source of cash income the keeping of live stock in many sections is what is known as a specialty business. In dairy districts it is the main activity, and every phase of farm management is determined by its interests. Where the principal purpose of live stock feeding, however, is to maintain soil fertility, farms which rely on live stock for the main source of their income will tend to become breeding centers for pure-bred animals to be distributed through the surrounding country for breeding purposes on those farms on which only a limited amount of live stock is kept. The production of pure-bred animals is a highly specialized business, and only the most skilled animal husbandman can make a success of it.

The fifth function which Mr. Rommel ascribes to live stock on the farm is not so directly connected with problems of income, but it is nevertheless of vital importance. Experience has shown that nothing tends more strongly to create and maintain an interest in farm life among boys and girls than the care of

animals. It is essential to the continued prosperity of this country that young people should be encouraged to make farming their vocation in life. Those who have devoted themselves to this work have found that among their most effective aids are the poultry, calf and pig clubs.

To the grown farmer the keeping of live stock is indirectly of value because its successful production requires the adoption of systematic, businesslike, and sanitary methods. No kind of farming calls for more business sense than live stock farming.

That the neglect of live stock results in increasing the cost of living on the farm and in lowering the standard of that living is a fact well known to all agricultural authorities. For example, the annual meat bill of farmers for some states is enormous. The meat purchases are made largely on credit, and the proceeds of the year's crop are mostly consumed in meeting debts incurred during its production. This practice is obviously antagonistic to thrift and proper prosperity. The production of home-grown food does not involve in the least the limitation of the crop output of the farm. It simply requires planning and a little more careful management. A cow or two to furnish the family with milk, butter, and cheese, and a flock of chickens to furnish poultry and eggs, will do much to make farm fare more healthful and cheaper.

### Sheep and Dogs

C. B. Blaney, a KANSAS FARMER reader in Allen County, says in a letter in which he renews his subscription that he thinks we ought to tax dogs at least five dollars a head. He has good reason for feeling that dogs should be heavily taxed. He has just recovered from a long sick spell and on getting out found that dogs had been among his sheep, killing several and injuring others. He says he has never lost an animal from wolves.

While Congress is considering means of raising war taxes, the dog might well be considered as a source of revenue. A lot of them could most profitably be taxed out of existence. England has got to the point where its people are being warned that they may soon be asked to give up their dogs in order to save food for human beings.

If a choice was to be made between dogs and sheep on the basis of their value to man, it should not be hard to decide. Dogs cost their owners, or others, an average of \$34 a year each in feed, while sheep return a good profit.

There are the best of reasons why sheep should be greatly increased in numbers on the farms of not only Kansas, but the whole country. The uncontrolled dog is a serious menace to the growing of sheep. Some means should be devised for overcoming this difficulty. Dogs have their place, but their owners have no license to permit them to become nuisances and menaces to such a valuable industry as the growing of sheep.

### Bulletins on Horses

The following publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., relating to horses, are available for free distribution:

Principles of Horse Feeding (Farmers' Bulletin 170).

Horseshoeing (Farmers' Bulletin 179).

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contains a vast amount of interesting and valuable information covering that great state.

If you are thinking of farming, or are seeking a business location, in the West, you should certainly have that book. I will send a copy of it to you, absolutely FREE! Write to me today. **R. A. SMITH, Colonization & Industrial Agt.**

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Breeds of Draft Horses (Farmers' Bulletin 619).

Breaking and Training Colts (Farmers' Bulletin 667).

How to Select a Sound Horse (Farmers' Bulletin 779).

Horse-Breeding Suggestions for Farmers (Farmers' Bulletin 803).

### Weaning Lambs

Lambs kept for breeding stock should be weaned when from four to five months of age. The lambs intended for market, on the other hand, should attain marketable weights before they are five months of age and should be weaned at the time they are sold.

Lambs at weaning time should be kept for four or five days at least on the old pasture, as they do not fret as much as in a strange place. The ewes should be removed to another pasture as far away as possible from the lambs. If the feed on this pasture be a little scant, so much the better, for this will help check the milk flow. The ewes and lambs should not be turned in together again, for a large amount of milk from a ewe that has not been suckled for two or three days is liable to cause digestive disturbances in the lamb.

At weaning time the ability of a ewe to produce a good lamb often is ruined because the necessary care is not taken to see that she is dried off properly. A little care at this time will be well repaid. Two or three days after the separation the ewes should be milked out. All of the milk need not be drawn from the udder, but enough should be taken to leave the udder soft and pliable. Mark with colored chalk ewes needing no further attention. In about three days the ewes should be milked out again and the dries marked. Further attention should be given four or five days later to those not dry. No efforts should be spared to maintain every breeding animal in a sound and useful condition.

### Summer Care of Sheep

After the flock has been turned on pasture, it will require very little attention. The successful sheepman will, however, not neglect his sheep at this time. A little care and observation on the part of the owner as to the comfort and health of these animals often very materially increases his profits in this business.

If the pasture is abundant, they will need no other feed, with the possible exception of very thin old ewes that are nursing lambs. A little grain to such ewes will aid in building up the ewe's body and will increase the flow of milk, thus making a much better lamb.

Great care should be exercised when the flock is first turned on grass. At this time when the grass is succulent and palatable there is great danger of the sheep over-eating. This may cause bloat and often results in death. It is well to give the sheep an abundant supply of dry feed before turning them on the new grass, allowing them to stay on pasture only a short time at first, gradually increasing the length of time of pasturing until they become accustomed to the new feed. Then practically all danger is past. Care should be taken not to turn the sheep out when the grass is damp at this season. Clean, fresh water and salt should be before the sheep at all times. By mixing some sulphur with the salt an excellent tonic may be made.

A mistake that is made a great many times is taking the grain away from the lambs when they are turned on grass. Some arrangement should be made for the continued feeding of some grain to the lambs, as by so doing the lambs will be larger, in better condition, and will be ready to market quicker, which means larger profits.

Lambs should be weaned when about four months old. Much, of course, depends upon the size of the lambs and the condition of the ewes. In cases where the ewes are poor and run down and the lambs large and growthy it may be well to wean earlier in order to build up the condition of the ewes before breeding. Where the opposite condition prevails the lambs may not be weaned until later.

It is a good plan to wean the lambs gradually. This will eliminate having

to milk the ewes and the lambs will do much better. The lambs should have plenty of grain and pasture at this time.

The ewes should be put on a dry feed for a few days in order to stop the flow of milk. The udders should be watched very closely and milked when necessary. If the udder is allowed to cake, there is likely to result a ruined udder which will lessen the ewe's future usefulness, thus reducing the profit very materially. Special care of the lambs should be taken at weaning time in order that their growth is not in the least retarded.—A. M. PATERSON.

### Preventing Horns on Calves

Horns on calves may be removed by an application of caustic potash. When the calf is two or three days old, clip the hair from the spot where the horn buttons protrude. Moisten the end of a wrapped stick of caustic potash and rub on the horn. Care should be taken to see that all of the horn is removed in order to prevent the growth of scurs. The calf should not be turned out into the rain immediately after the operation as the caustic preparation may wash down into the eyes and injure them. Caustic potash should be kept in an airtight container, or it will absorb water and dissolve.

### Colt's Feet Need Care

The colt's hoofs must be given constant attention from the time the colt is foaled until it reaches maturity. Even then they need considerable attention. Often during colthood the feet are left to care for themselves. This neglect results in later life in many of the unsoundnesses common to horses' feet and legs.

Unsoundness that may be caused by lack of care when the horse is young are sidebones, ringbones, splints, bone spavins, bog spavins, corns, and cracked hoofs. All the unsoundnesses tend to lower the value of the horse. The time to prevent any of them is when the colt is young and his bones and tendons are yet plastic.

## Home Canning Outfits

**Be Patriotic! Be Economical!** You can be of great help to the country by doing your share toward conserving all food stuffs. Eliminate all waste. You can be economical, reduce the high cost of living and provide for the future welfare of yourself and family by storing surplus foods. Don't delay. Write today and investigate the Butler Home Canning Cookers.



### Practical Economical Simple

They are just the thing for home use. Cook quicker, better, with less trouble than old style methods. Adapted to all fruits and vegetables. Cooked products have better color, flavor and shape, being cooked whole in the jar or can.

Butler Cookers are strong, yet light in weight and easy to handle. Substantial enough to last for years. The low price for which you can get these great cookers and the wonderful work they do make them almost a necessity for every household.

### Steam or Hot Water Bath Methods.

Write today for free descriptive literature giving full information about different styles. Present prices not guaranteed. Steel market uncertain. Don't delay. Write today. Do your patriotic duty and help conserve the food supply.

### BUTLER MFG. CO.

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Steel Tanks, Grain Bins, Truck Bodies,  
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## Canadian Farmers Profit From Wheat

The war's devastation of European crops has caused an unusual demand for grain from the American Continent. The people of the world must be fed and wheat over 2 bushels offers great profits to the farmer. Canada's invitation is therefore especially attractive. She wants settlers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops.

### You can get a Homestead of 160 acres FREE

and other lands at remarkably low prices. During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre—many yields as high as 45 bushels to acre. Wonderful crops also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition are the only food required for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, churches, markets convenient, climate excellent.

There is now an extra demand for farm laborers to replace the many young men who have volunteered for service in war. The government is urging farmers to put extra acreage into grain. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

GEO. A. COOK

2012 Main St., Kansas City, Mo. Canadian Gov't Agt.

## UNCLE SAM EXPECTS EVERY AMERICAN TO BUY LIBERTY BONDS!



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Classes beginning June 3, June 24, July 16.

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## 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 60,000 farmers for 5 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.

THOUSANDS GOVERNMENT JOBS OPEN to farmers, \$75 month. Write for free list of positions. Franklin Institute, Dept. D-32, Rochester, New York.

### REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—320 ACRES, FOUR MILES Colby, Kansas; 140 acres wheat, balance pasture; good water, all fenced, some improvements. Inquire Mrs. Phebe Mills, Barrett, Kansas.

### MINNESOTA LAND.

DRAINAGE HOMESTEAD LANDS.—I will take you by auto to Red Lake and across the lake by motor boat; show you the government homestead lands, give plat and map showing vacant land and location of ditches and full legal information how and where to get homesteads for small sum of twenty-five (\$25.00). This is the coming agricultural country of the Northwest. Come and be convinced. A. A. Andrews, Drainage Attorney, Kelliher, Minnesota; main offices, Bemidji, Minn.

### CATTLE.

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

HOLSTEIN CALVES FROM TESTED dams. Blue Label Stock Farm, Route 5, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

FIVE HIGH-GRADE GUERNSEY HEIFERS from tested dams with cow testing association records. J. W. Marley, Oswego, Kansas.

HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES, either sex, 15-16ths pure, crated and delivered to any station by express, charges all paid, for \$25 apiece. Frank M. Hawes, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR SALE—VERY CHOICE HIGH-GRADE Holstein calves, either sex, three to six weeks old, at \$20 per head, crated for shipment. Or if you want dairy cattle of any age, I will buy them at a commission from the best herds in Southern Wisconsin. Albert M. Hanson, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

### THE STRAY LIST.

TAKEN UP—BY E. H. WALKER, RESIDING two miles north and three miles west of Anthony, Harper County, Kansas, May 27, 1917, one dark red Durham bull. No marks or brands. Appraised at \$50. C. E. Kennedy, County Clerk, Harper County.

### BUSINESS CHANCES

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

### DOGS.

FOR SALE—COLLIE PUPPIES, HANDSOME, useful. \$7. Frank Barrington, Sedan, Kansas.

AIREDALES AND COLLIES—GREATEST of all pups. Grown dogs and brood matrons. Large instructive list, 5c. W. R. Watson, Box 128, Oakland, Iowa.

### SITUATION WANTED.

YOUNG COUNTRY WOMAN, EXPERIENCED in cooking, canning, preserving, etc., wants housework in country. \$5 with washing, \$4 without. Miss B., care Kansas Farmer.

EXPERIENCED FARMER WANTS A place on salary, or rent place furnished, stock and tools. Small family. Christian. Prefer Western Kansas. Box 44, Haviland, Kansas.

### HORSES AND MULES.

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

### CANARIES.

FOR SALE—CANARIES, MATED PAIRS, beautifully yellow. Some crested. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Jamestown, Kansas.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION KANSAS FARMER

It does not take great men to do great things—it only takes consecrated men. The earnest, resolute man whom God works through is the medium by which His greatest work is done.—PHILLIPS BROOKS.



We desire to make this department just as helpful as possible, and believing that an exchange of experiences will add to its value, we hereby extend an invitation to our readers to use it in passing on to others experiences or suggestions by which you have profited. Any questions submitted will receive our careful attention and if we are unable to make satisfactory answer, we will endeavor to direct inquirer to reliable source of help. Address Editor of Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

I am happy in having learned to distinguish between ownership and possession. Books, pictures, and all the beauty of the world belong to those who possess them. All of these things that I am entitled to, I have—I own them by divine right. So I care not a bit who possesses them. I used to care very much and consequently was very unhappy.—JAMES HOWARD KEHLER.

### Beware of Canning Powders

Such preservatives as salt, sugar, spices or vinegar may safely be added in palatable quantities to canned foods. But the use of boric acid, sodium benzoate, salicylic acid and all canning powders is to be heartily discouraged. They are entirely unnecessary if good food materials are used, and canning is carefully done.

### Mother-Daughter Clubs

The closing date for entries in the state mother-daughter canning club contest is July 1. By this we mean that in order to be considered a part of the state club work being conducted co-operatively by the Kansas Agricultural College and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, these clubs should be reported to Otis E. Hall, state club leader, Manhattan, by July 1.

More than 100 of these mother-daughter canning clubs are now at work in the state, and many more should be organized, as they serve two very valuable purposes, namely, the encouragement of companionship between mother and children, and increased interest in the saving of surplus fruits, vegetables and meats for winter use.

The members of these clubs must work in teams. A child—either boy or girl—under eighteen years of age, is the junior member of the team, and a mother or other woman is the senior member.

The rules for organizing and working are very simple and can be obtained by writing the state leader. It was a Kansas club that won the mother-daughter national championship in 1916.

### Fair Offers Club Prizes

The Boys and Girls' Club work of Kansas is to be given splendid recognition by the Kansas Free Fair held in Topeka September 10 to 15. A Boys' and Girls' Club Department has been created and a special classification is offered to those who take part in the club work conducted by the Agricultural College in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture.

The canning exhibits are divided into two classes: boys' and girls' exhibits and mother-daughter exhibits. A special prize of \$25 is offered to the club groups making the best showing.

In the corn growing clubs the state is divided into two sections. A special club prize of \$25 is also awarded to the group making the best showing.

The garden clubs include exhibits of tomatoes, potatoes, and those made by members of the square-rod garden clubs. A \$25 prize is also offered here for special club honors.

Sewing clubs are divided into two classes, Class A including girls between fifteen and eighteen years inclusive and Class B those from ten to fourteen years inclusive.

Prizes are offered for pig club members showing pigs of the following breeds: Duroc Jerseys, Poland Chinas, Hampshires, and Berkshires. A classification will be offered for other breeds, providing six or more bona fide members present a petition for a new class representing some breed not included above. The prizes in the pig clubs range from \$10 for first to \$2 for fifth place.

A full classification is also offered for poultry clubs making exhibits of the different breeds. The special prize of \$25 is offered in each classification for the group making the best showing. The superintendent of this department is Otis E. Hall, Manhattan, Kansas.

To encourage boys and girls who might not be members of clubs to take a greater interest in the raising of pigs and poultry and the growing and canning of vegetables, this fair association has created a junior department and offers a series of prizes almost identical with those given above with the exception that there will be no special prizes for club honors, as the boys and girls entering will be working as individuals. The superintendent of this department is Miss M'Edna Corbet, superintendent of public schools, Shawnee County.

The creation of these two departments with the liberal premiums offered should meet with a strong response on the part of boys and girls of those sections of the state tributary to Topeka. If the exhibits in these departments do not crowd the space assigned to them we shall be greatly disappointed.

Detailed information about the Boys' and Girls' Club Department and the Junior Department will be furnished by Phil Eastman, secretary Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, Kansas. Those planning to compete must have the rules and regulations at hand in order to make the necessary preparations. They should be sent for at once.

### Tribute to a Mother

It was our privilege, not long since, to read several recommendations concerning a young man who was being considered for an important position. The young man had a fine record and had sent in the names of many as references, all of whom had written in high terms of his character, ability, and work. The business man who showed us these letters said he had received only very favorable comments upon the young man and his work, but that he had decided on him for the position because in one letter, in addition to the enumeration of the applicant's good qualities, were these words: "He has a remarkable mother." The business man's comment was, "That is what counts in a man."

These words should give a new meaning to the years of work, thought, and prayer that so many mothers are putting into the lives of their sons and daughters.

### Helps to Saving Food

The following bulletins, containing much valuable information regarding the saving of food, may be obtained free by writing to the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.:

How to Select Foods (Farmers' Bulletin 808).

Preparation and Use of Vegetables for Table (Farmers' Bulletin 256).

Economical Use of Meat in the Home (Farmers' Bulletin 391).

Corn Meal as a Food and Ways of Using It (Farmers' Bulletin 565).

Cheese and Its Economical Use in the Home (Farmers' Bulletin 487).

Care of Food in the Home (Farmers' Bulletin 375).

### Make Own Fat Compound

Lard is 28 cents a pound. Many folks object to paying that much, but realize that at the present price of hogs and with the probable future demand it is unlikely that the price will be reduced soon. It becomes important, then, to find a cheaper satisfactory substitute. Housewives should consider suet as a



source of cheap fat. Suet has not been as extensively used as lard on account of its harder consistency. It can be obtained at about 10 cents a pound. From this can be obtained fourteen ounces of pure fat at a cost of 12 cents a pound. In order to bring this to the consistency of lard it is only necessary to add oil in the proportion of one part of oil to two parts of suet. This gives a compound fat which is very satisfactory for general household use. Cottonseed oil or corn oil can now be obtained at about 21 cents a pound. On the basis of the above proportions a satisfactory lard substitute can be had at a cost of 15 cents a pound.—DR. LOUISE STANLEY, Missouri College of Agriculture.

### Cottage Cheese Salad

Dates stuffed with well seasoned cottage cheese and served on lettuce leaves, make a delicious salad. This salad is not only delicious but has a high food value as well. By placing the dates on

the lettuce leaf in a circle or in some other design, the salad may be made very attractive.

### Graham Muffins

1 tablespoonful melted butter  
1 egg  
1½ cupsful sour milk  
2 tablespoonfuls sugar  
1 rounded teaspoonful soda  
Enough graham so that the mixture will drop from spoon.

A neat, pretty trimming for a white dress is stitching in a color and the four-hole buttons sewed on with the same kind of thread as is used for the stitching. This trimming is very effective even when used on the cheaper grades of white materials.

Anyone can carry his burden, however heavy, till nightfall. Anyone can do his work, however hard, for one day. Anyone can live sweetly, lovingly, purely till the sun goes down. And this is all that life really means.

## FASHION DEPARTMENT—ALL PATTERNS TEN CENTS

This department is prepared especially in New York City, for Kansas Farmer. We can supply our readers with high-grade, perfect-fitting, seam-allowing patterns at 10 cents each, postage prepaid. Full directions for making, as well as the amount of material required, accompanies each pattern. When ordering, all you have to do is to write your name and address plainly, give the correct number and size of each pattern you want, and enclose 10 cents for each number. We agree to fill all orders promptly and guarantee safe delivery. Special offer: To anyone ordering a pattern we will send the latest issue of our fashion book, "Every Woman Her Own Dress-maker," for only 2 cents; send 12 cents for pattern and book. Price of book if ordered without pattern, 5 cents. Address all orders for patterns or books to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.



No. 8097—Ladies' Shirtwaist: Cut in sizes 36 to 44 inches bust measure. The practical mind will take in all the details of this becoming blouse, which shows fashion's newest whim by the square-cut neck. The fullness is gracefully caught in, with gathers at the shoulder seams, and the left front closing is adorned with many buttons. No. 8098—Boys' Russian Dress: Cut in sizes 1 and 2 years. No one will question that this little fellow is comfortable in the Russian dress he wears, and at his age, comfort is everything. However, the Russian effect is one of the season's styles, too. The high neck, right side closing and long sleeves with box plaits in the lower part are points worth noticing. No. 8093—Ladies' Waist: Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. First aid to the unique style of this blouse is the fancy-like collar made with a back and front section and developed in contrasting goods. The front panel piece decorated with buttons and the long raglan sleeves also button trimmed, have place in fashion's favor. No. 8092—Ladies' Apron: Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Because of its trimness, this apron will be a comfort to the busy housekeeper during the morning hours, and to the studio worker as well. The same smartness that marks the one-piece dress is noticeable in this design, which has a three-button closing at the back to the waistline where a belt draws in the fullness. No. 8098—Ladies' Skirt: Cut in sizes 24 to 30 inches waist measure. In addition to the deep tunic on this two-gore skirt, there is an applied girdle, button trimmed, to make you look and feel modishly dressed. A raised waistline is used and there is ample fullness without noticeable flare. No. 8095—Ladies' Dress: Cut in sizes 36 to 44 inches bust measure. The waist of this garment is cut on full, comfortable lines and may or may not hide its gathered lower edge under a belt, in meeting the four-gore skirt that is buttoned down the front. The sleeve is easily full and long, the pockets give a bit of dash and the collar is of the popular cut.

# We Need Your Help In a Critical Time

KANSAS FARMER READERS CAN BE OF GREAT HELP TO THEIR FAVORITE FARM PAPER NOW

KANSAS FARMER comes to you through the mails. It is distributed under the jurisdiction of the Post Office Department, which has made some new rulings which the publishers of KANSAS FARMER must observe in respect to the procuring and continuation of subscriptions. During these critical times the rulings may be changed at any time, at the option of the Post Office Department.

The Postmaster General has made a ruling which makes it necessary that certain classes of subscriptions may not be carried after expiration. It has always been customary and permissible for the publisher to carry, at his option, subscriptions for a short time after they expire, in order that the subscriber might have an opportunity to renew his subscription and thus prevent his missing any copies of the publication.

The new rule, however, requires that this practice must be stopped.

We feel that you want KANSAS FARMER, because it is strictly a Kansas paper and is striving to help you in your work, and you certainly do not want to miss the good things that this old paper carries each week for the betterment of farm conditions. We do not want to discontinue your paper. We are very anxious to retain every one of our subscribers. In order to do so, we must urge that you send us your renewal subscription at once.

Here are four distinct offers which we submit to you. We will greatly appreciate your acceptance of any of them:

1. May we immediately have your renewal for one year at \$1.00?
2. If you send us \$2.00, we will renew your subscription for three years—a saving of \$1.00.
3. If you will send us the subscription of two of your neighbors for one year for \$1.00 each—\$2.00 in all—we will renew your own subscription one year without additional charge in appreciation of this service rendered.
4. If you will send us the subscriptions of four of your neighbors at \$1.00 each—\$4.00 in all—we will extend your subscription for a period of three years without additional charge.

We have provided a special blank below to be used in sending in your renewal subscription or the subscriptions of your neighbors. May we again urge you to co-operate with us by accepting one of the offers provided?

## Special Club Subscription Blank

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

I enclose \$.....for.....subscriptions to KANSAS FARMER for one year each. For this service I am to receive KANSAS FARMER for { 1 year } without additional charge. { 3 years }

Name .....  
Address .....  
Name .....  
Address .....  
Name .....  
Address .....

## Special Renewal Blank

(To be used in case Club Offer is not accepted.)

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

Enclosed please find { \$1.00 } to pay for my renewal to KANSAS FARMER for { 1 year } as per offer above. { 3 years }

Name .....  
Post Office .....  
E. F. D. .... Box ..... State .....



## SHEPHERD PONY FOR SALE

Shetland pony mare, not registered, coming three years old, bred to a registered Shetland stallion. Broke to ride. Will sell at a bargain if taken soon. Address

D. CARE KANSAS FARMER.

## PURE BRED POULTRY

### PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

BARRED ROCKS — SEVENTY-THREE premiums. Breeders for sale. Eggs half price. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kansas.

WARD'S BARRED ROCKS—FIVE YARDS both matings, from Chicago winners. Eggs, \$3 for fifteen. Send for catalog and list. W. H. Ward, Nickerson, Kansas.

### RHODE ISLAND REDS.

SIX GRAND PENS, ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds that have shape, size and color. Mated to roosters costing \$15 to \$20. Fifteen eggs, \$2.50; thirty eggs, \$4; fifty eggs, \$6. Fine pure-bred range flock, \$5 per hundred. Baby chicks. Send for catalog. W. R. Huston, Red Specialist, Americus, Kan.

### SEVERAL BREEDS.

BUFF DUCKS—DARK CORNISH CHICKENS. Sunnyslope Farm, Stillwater, Okla.

BARRED AND BUFF ROCKS—SINGLE Comb White Leghorns. Fawn and Penciled Runner Ducks. Eggs—Fifteen, \$1; hundred, \$6, from range flocks. J. T. Rickman, Kiowa, Kansas.

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

### BRAHMAS.

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

### MINORCAS.

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

### WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTE EGGS — STOCK from (Fishel World Best Direct) \$2.50 for 48, prepaid. S. Peltier, Concordia, Kansas.

SHUFF'S "BEAUTIFUL" SILVER WYandottes. Eggs reduced to fifteen, \$1; fifty, \$2.75; hundred, \$5. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kansas.

### LEGHORNS.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs, 100, \$5. Chas. McFadden, Morland, Kansas.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—HAVE BEEN raising them 21 years, the 222 to 266 egg record kind. Under hens the fertility runs 95%. Eggs—Fifteen, \$1.25; 100, \$5. Safe arrival guaranteed. Gorsuch, Stilwell, Kan.

### TURKEYS.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS—TWO-year-old hen, 40-pound tom. \$3 setting. S. Peltier, Concordia, Kansas.

### POULTRY WANTED.

WE PAY EXTRA FOR NON-FERTILE eggs. Want roosters, broilers, hens. Loan coops and cages free. The Copes, Topeka.

## Real Estate For Sale

360 ACRES CREEK BOTTOM FARM 160 acres fine alfalfa, wheat or corn land; 20 acres meadow; 180 acres pasture; \$5,000 worth of improvements. Splendid oil and gas prospect. Bargains. Act quick, only \$45 per acre. M. T. SPONG - - FREDONIA, KAN.

## WANTED

To trade first-class farm in Iowa or Minnesota for high-class herd of Shorthorns or Herefords. Nothing but top quality cattle considered. Give complete information concerning herd in first letter. Will give complete description of property and location of same in reply. AMOS BURKANS - - Waterloo, Iowa

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY FARMS. War insures high prices for farm products for years. Crops here almost perfect. Improved farms, \$20 to \$40 per acre. Write. SOUTHERN REALTY CO., McAlester, Okla.



## Stunted Stock Unprofitable

Now that the hatching season is over, attention must be given to the growing stock. We cannot afford to raise a bunch of stunted, poorly developed pullets. The number of eggs produced this winter depends largely on the way the growing pullets are fed. There has never been a time when it will pay better to feed well even at the present high prices for grains. Good feeding does not mean to throw out all the corn, wheat, kafir or any other one grain they will eat—it means the proper combination of feeds that will produce the greatest amount of growth. Where corn is fed it should be supplemented with milk, fresh meat or commercial beef scrap. When milk is given it should be used liberally. All the chicks will drink is desirable. If raw meat is supplied, the greatest care should be observed. One ounce per day is sufficient for a two-pound chick. Commercial beef scrap, which can be purchased for \$3.50 to \$4 per hundred pounds, is cheap when compared to other feeds and may be used as 20 per cent of the entire ration where chicks are on range and have access to plenty of green grass.

### Profits from Small Flock

We too often overlook the profits that can come from poultry. On the farm poultry is largely a side line, but in proportion to the investment nothing pays a better income. In the town a few hens in a back yard pen are a great help in cutting down the cost of living. Eight or ten hens if given good care and proper feed will return a good profit, while a larger flock crowded into close quarters will be a money-losing proposition. Just to illustrate what may be accomplished along this line, the following facts and figures are given. They are from the experience of a young man named Cross, who handled a back-yard flock in Manhattan last winter. People on the farm can get some good ideas by reading of the results secured by the town man with his small flock.

Twenty-one hens of different breeds were kept in a small pen in the back yard. The house was constructed of a piano box and a few extra boards. The mash, shell and grit boxes—which are shown in the cut—were home-made, costing ten cents each for some small boxes and a few minutes' time in putting them together.

These twenty-one hens were hatched April 14, 1916. They were not pushed for quick development but were kept growing from the beginning. They began laying when a little less than eight months old, or December 15, 1916. During the months of December, January, February, and March, they laid eggs to

the value of \$1.89, \$7.22, \$8.84, and \$10.53 respectively. The feed bill outside the table scraps from a family of three was \$12 for the four months. Figuring the income, which was \$28.48, less the feed bill, \$12, leaves a net income for the twenty-one hens of \$16.48 for the four months. These hens laid during this period 1,104 eggs, or an average of a little over nine eggs a day at a cost of a trifle over 13 cents a dozen.

The feeds used to produce the above results were sprouted oats as green feed, a liberal supply of grit and oyster shell, two to three pints of corn in the evening and chop scattered in straw in the morning. As a mash which was kept before the hens in a hopper, the following was used: Bran 5 parts, shorts 5 parts, fine corn chop 1 part, and lard cracklings 1 to 2 parts. The cracklings were procured from a local butcher shop and ground through a food chopper.

The secret in feeding for egg production is to induce the hens to work for all grain except at night and to consume all they will eat up greedily.

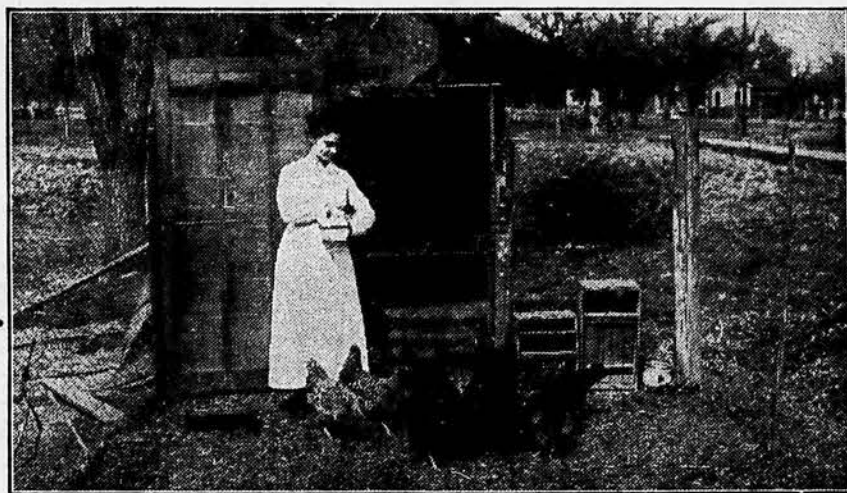
### Spray Often for Mites

Clean the chicken coop once a week during the summer as a safeguard against lice and mites, advises Ross M. Sherwood, acting head of the Department of Poultry Husbandry in the Kansas Agricultural College. Loss through these insects amounts to thousands of dollars annually.

The droppings are harboring places for mites and infectious disease germs. Thorough cleaning of the coop once a week and disinfecting at least every two weeks is advisable. The mites live in the cracks of the boards and in the droppings. They multiply rapidly, producing a new generation every ten days or two weeks.

To kill mites, spray thoroughly with coal tar dip, carbolic acid mixed with water, or pure kerosene. In applying these solutions a brush may be used, but a spray pump is the most desirable. Repeat the spraying in a week or ten days to assure the death of those that hatch after the first spraying.

The person who is considering keeping a few hens this winter for eggs only should keep in mind that the same house room and feed that will care for and sustain four of the general purpose breeds will be sufficient for five Leghorns. It is also a fact that the Leghorn will stand close confinement and heavy feeding better than any other breed. For these reasons a dozen eggs can be produced from this breed more economically than with the heavier varieties.



THIS SMALL FLOCK AVERAGED NINE EGGS A DAY FOR A YEAR AT A COST OF THIRTEEN CENTS A DOZEN

## SHORTHORN CATTLE.

## 15 Shorthorn Bulls

Reds and roans. Pure Scotch and Scotch-topped yearling bulls, 10 to 18 months old, at farmer prices. Farm at Pearl. Ship over Rock Island, Santa Fe, Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific. Come and see me.

C. W. TAYLOR, Abilene, Kan.

Dickinson County.

## 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

## Sunflower Herd of Shorthorns

A few good cows and heifers for sale, also choice bull calves. Come and see my herd. A. L. HARRIS - OSAGE CITY, KANSAS

TWO SHORTHORN BULLS. Duroc herd boar. Fall gilts, bred or open. February and March pigs, pair or trio, no relation. R. C. WATSON - ALTOONA, KANSAS

THREE SHORTHORN BULLS. Fourteen to eighteen months old. Red, white, roan. Sired by Bettie's Albion 899451. Pure Scotch. C. E. HILL - TORONTO, KANSAS

## ALYSDALE HERD OF SCOTCH SHORT-

HORNS. Prince Valentine 4th and Clipper Brawith in service. Orange Blossoms, Butterfay, Queen of Beautys and Violets. Choice young stock for sale. H. H. HOLMES, Route 28, Topeka, Kansas

## SHORTHORN BULLS

A two-year-old herd bull, dark red, fine individual. Also six-months-old bulls for sale. H. W. ESTES, SITKA, CLARK CO., KAN.

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS

High Quality Hampshires Sold on Approval. Fall boars and gilts; weanling pigs, either sex, not related, by a son of Paulsen's Model. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kansas.

HALCYON HERD HAMPSHIRE HOGS. Best breeding, best type. Stock for sale. GEO. W. ELA, Valley Falls, Kansas

## SMITH'S HAMPSHIRE

Bred gilts and choice boars, October farrow. Prize winning breeding. Also herd boar, priced to sell. S. E. SMITH, Lyons, Kansas.

## AUCTIONEERS.

Jas. T. McCulloch Live Stock Auctioneer. 1 male calves here. CLAY CENTER, KANSAS Write for date.

LESTER R. HAMILTON Live Stock Auctioneer. Write for terms and date. Clarksdale, Mo.

## GUERNSEY CATTLE.

Choice Guernsey Calves—Ten heifers, 15-16ths pure, beautifully marked, from heavy-producing dams. \$20 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

## AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

AYRSHIRE COWS. For Sale—Heavy producing registered Ayrshire cows and heifers bred to freshen in October. Also a few young bulls. H. H. HOFFMAN - ABILENE, KANSAS

Let us have faith that right makes might; and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

## FARM AND HERD.

Segrist & Stephenson, of Holton, Kansas, report their Holstein herd doing fine. This herd is noted for its record breakers and they expect to make some new records this year.

C. G. Ditmars & Company, of Turney, Missouri, owners of one of Missouri's choice herds of Duroc hogs, report their herd doing well. They have saved about 150 head of choice spring pigs this year that are growing out fine. This is one of the old established herds that is drawn upon heavily for herd material and some of the best herds in Missouri and neighboring states were started with foundation stock from the Ditmars herd. They report a good demand for high class herd material at this time.

B. R. Anderson, of McPherson, Kansas, is making a success with his herd of Duroc Jersey hogs. This herd was started in 1899 and is probably the oldest herd of Duroc swine in McPherson County. A number of very high-class Duroc boars have been used in the herd. The 100 head of spring pigs now on the farm are by such boars as Pathfinder, Kansas Cherry Chief by old Cherry Chief, King Col. Junior by B. & C.'s Col., and Proud Chief by Col. Wonder Crow. Last March Mr. Anderson shipped a half carload of registered Duroc barrows to the Kansas City market and they sold for \$15.15, the top of the market for that day and the top price for hogs up to that date. A feature of the herd at this time is the fine lot of yearling gilts bred for September farrow, and choice spring boars.



## EDGEWOOD FARM

### REGISTERED ANGUS BULLS.

HAVE FIFTEEN STRONG YEARLING BULLS FOR SALE.

D. J. White, Clements, Kansas

### POLAND CHINAS

### POLAND CHINAS.



## Faulkner's Famous Spotted Polands

The world's greatest pork hog are raised exclusively on

### HIGHVIEW BREEDING FARMS

The largest registered herd of old, original, big-boned, spotted Polands on EARTH.

Spring Boars Now Ready to Ship, Pairs and Trios No Kin. Spring Pigs Now Ready to Ship, Pairs and Trios No Kin.

H. L. FAULKNER - BOX D - JAMESPORT, MISSOURI

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS  
Choice March and April pigs of both sexes.  
H. A. MATTOX, Route 2, Burlington, Kan.

Langford's Spotted Polands. Glits bred for fall farrow. Future herd boars. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. T. LANGFORD & SONS, Jamesport, Missouri

### BIG-TYPE POLANDS AND DUROCS

#### SHORTHORN CATTLE

Booking orders for weaning time. Pigs, \$25 each, trios \$50. Will make 700 to 1,000-pound hogs. Two hundred to select from. Top breeding. Eight choice Shorthorn bull calves. Priced reasonable. Write me your needs.

O. W. LONG, Route 3, Maitland, Missouri.

### POLAND CHINA HOGS 150 HEAD IN HERD

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

V. O. JOHNSON - AULNE, KANSAS

### TOWNVIEW HERD BOARS

Ten big stretchy fellows farrowed in June. Every one a good one. Two choice fall yearlings. I ship my boars and glits any place on approval. They make good. Prices are right. CHAS. E. GREENE, Peabody, Kan.

### POLAND CHINA BOARS

Twenty-five choice spring boar pigs sired by Caldwell's Big Bob, Big Hadley Jr., King Price Wonder, Columbus Defender, Big Bob Wonder and Fessy's Tim. Some fine prospects and priced reasonable. Immune.

BERT E. HODSON, ASHLAND, KANSAS.

## BEAVER'S POLANDS

Good stretchy Poland China spring boars, sired by Kansas Giant by the 1,135-pound The Giant. Others by a good son of the 1,125-pound Big Tim, out of Expansion sows. Choice, \$25.

Route 2 ED BEAVERS Junction City, Kansas

### OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

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

CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM

A. S. Alexander, Prop. Burlington, Kansas

## Henry's Big-Type Polands

Spring pigs, either sex. June delivery. Sired by Mammoth Orange, King Price Wonder, Big Wonder. Choice of lot, \$35. Trio, \$100. Others, \$25. First check, first choice.

JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KANSAS

### DUROC JERSEYS.

## ANDERSON'S DUROCS

For Sale—Ten fall yearling glits, bred for September farrow to Proud Chief by Col. Wonder Crow. Twenty spring boar pigs, the pick of 80 head, sired by Pathfinder, Kansas Cherry Chief, King Col. Junior and Proud Chief. One extra good fall yearling boar ready for use. Prices reasonable. Write at once.

Route 7 B. R. ANDERSON McPherson, Kansas

### LONE TREE DUROC FARM

Herd Boar Graduate Prince by Graduate Col. Sows, Ohio Chief, Tattarax, Model Top and Good Enough Again King blood lines. Spring pigs, two for \$35.00, three for \$45.00; not related.

GEO. J. BURKE, LITTLE RIVER, KANSAS

### IMMUNE DUROC-JERSEYS

Forty-five head spring boars and glits, March and April farrow, by Gano Pride 2d by Gano Pride, out of a Graduate Col. sow. Herd sows best of breeding. Write for prices. T. F. DANNER, Winfield, Kansas.

## McBRIDE'S DUROCS

Bred glits for September farrow and boar pigs for sale from four to six months old.

W. T. McBRIDE - PARKER, KANSAS

### IMMUNED DUROCS

With size and bone. Bred sows and males a specialty. 150 early pigs; pairs and trios, no kin. All immuned. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. G. DITMARS & Co., Turney, Mo.

### GALLOWAY CATTLE.

## GALLOWAY BULLS

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

H. E. FRIEHL, Frisell, Pawnee Co., Kansas

## FARM AND HERD NEWS NOTES

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.

#### Jerseys.

June 26—Dr. J. H. Lomax, St. Joseph, Mo. Sale at farm near Leona, Kansas.

#### Holsteins.

Oct. 16—The Nebraska Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sales Co., Omaha, Neb.; Dwight Williams, 103 Bee Bldg., Omaha.

#### Poland Chinas.

Aug. 15—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.

Oct. 4—Dr. J. H. Lomax, St. Joseph, Mo. Sale at farm near Leona, Kansas.

Oct. 6—U. S. Byrns, Saxton, Mo.

Oct. 16—H. B. Walter & Son, Eminham, Kansas.

Oct. 17—Walter B. Brown, Perry, Kansas.

One of the heavy producing Jersey herds in Missouri is owned by Redman & Son, of Tipton, Missouri. This herd is noted for its record breeding and consistent production. A feature of the herd at this time is the fine lot of young stock of Golden Jolly and Noble of Oaklands breeding.

The premium list for the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Kansas, September 15 to 27, will be out July 1. Plans have been completed to make this the most instructive and entertaining fair ever held at Hutchinson. Exhibitors should send request for premium list early.

Ed Beavers, of Junction City, Kansas, owner of a good herd of pure-bred Poland China hogs, reports his spring pigs growing out fine. Mr. Beavers saved a large number of pigs this year, sired by Kansas Giant, a son of the 1,135-pound boar, The Giant, and a son of the 1,125-pound Big Tim.

Coleman & Crum, of Danville, Kansas, owners of one of the noted herds of Chester White hogs in this state, report their herd doing well and spring pigs growing out fine. This herd is noted for its heavy winnings at the principal state fairs during the past several years.

J. W. Berry & Son, of Jewell City, Kansas, who own one of the high class Jersey herds in this state, report their herd doing well. They have about 120 head of pure-bred and high-grade cows and heifers in their herd and a feature at this time is the large number of choice yearling heifers.

Peck & Son, of Salina, Kansas, owners of one of the heavy-producing herds of Holsteins in this state, report their herd making a good record this year. They have herds of both pure-breds and high-grades and a feature at this time is the choice lot of young stock in the herds.

Inquiries for catalogs indicate a widespread interest in the sale of Jersey cattle to be held June 28 by Dr. J. H. Lomax, St. Joseph, Missouri. The sale will be held at the Lomax Stock Farm near Leona, Kansas, and will be under the management of B. C. Settles, of Palmyra, Missouri. Fifty head of choice Jerseys have been catalogued and they are the kind that has made the Lomax herd famous for production.

T. T. Langford & Sons, of Jamesport, Missouri, report a heavy demand for old original Spotted Polands. They have one of the great herds of Spotted Polands and have furnished foundation stock for good herds in a number of states.

V. O. Johnson, of Aulne, Kansas, reports his 150 head of big-type Poland China spring pigs doing well. Mr. Johnson owns one of the high-quality herds of big-type Polands in Kansas and has a type that is profitable. He keeps his herd immune at all times and as a result always has a healthy, growthy lot of hogs.

H. L. Faulkner, of Jamesport, Missouri, owner of the famous Highview Farms herd of old original big-boned Spotted Polands, reports a very heavy demand for big spotted spring pigs this year. The demand for big spotted herd material comes from almost every state and Mr. Faulkner's principal business just now is shipping spring pigs. He has announced a bred sow sale for August 15 and has bred the finest lot of sows ever offered at Highview Farms for this sale. The sows will all be bred to the noted boards now in use in his herds.

### HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

### HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

## MAURER'S HOLSTEIN FARM

Has just received another choice lot of young pure-bred cows and springing heifers. Also some extra good registered yearling heifers and a fine lot of registered calves of both sexes. Write for pedigrees and prices, or call.

T. R. MAURER & CO. - EMPORIA, KANSAS

### PECK'S HOLSTEINS

We have a choice lot of extra large high-grade Holsteins, including fresh cows, heavy springing cows and heifers, and young calves. Registered bulls. Come and see our herd. We meet you at train and guarantee satisfaction.

M. E. PECK & SON, SALINA, KANSAS



### HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS



### Purebred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE

\$53,200—PAID FOR HOLSTEIN BULL CALF. The greatest tribute to the superiority of Holstein-Friesian Cattle was paid in the auction sale at Worcester, Mass. June 7 and 8, where a Holstein Bull Calf brought \$53,200, a Holstein Cow \$18,300, and a Holstein Heifer \$18,000. 143 animals were sold for \$296,470, or an average of about \$2,073 per head. In 1916 at Detroit, Mich., 140 animals were sold for an average of \$1,175 per head. This great increase in selling values is proof conclusive of Holstein popularity, partly due to Holsteins raising in the past year all world's 7-day records for milk and butter. The world's record for butter in 7 days is now over 50 lbs.

Send for FREE Illustrated Descriptive Booklets. The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, F. I. Houghton, Sec'y. Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

## HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

No culls. No seconds. REGISTERED COWS, HEIFERS AND BULLS.

Nice lot of grade cows and heifers.

D. H. Stiles, Garnett, Kansas.

### TREDICO HOLSTEIN BULLS

A. R. O. dams. A tested bull. One cow even made it 12 months after calving.

GEO. C. TREDICK, Kingman, Kansas

### HOLSTEIN CALVES

Very high grade heifer calves, five weeks old, nicely marked, \$25 each delivered to your station. We can supply you with registered or high grade Holsteins, any age or number, at reasonable prices. Clover Valley Holstein Farm, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

### GREENSWARD HOLSTEINS.

Choice bull calves, heifers, cows. Registered and best breeding. Herd tuberculin tested. We are breeders, not dealers.

MAX J. KENNEDY, FREDONIA, KANSAS

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kan. Breeders exclusively of pure-bred prize-winning record-breaking Holsteins. Correspondence solicited.

### BERKSHIRE HOGS.

KING'S BERKSHIRES—Twenty good Berkshire fall boars. One good yearling boar. E. D. KING, Burlington, Kansas.

## Breeders' Directory

### RED POLLED CATTLE.

Mahlon Greenmiller, Pomona, Kansas.

### JERSEY CATTLE.

J. B. Porter & Son, Mayetta, Kan.

### DORSET HORN SHEEP

H. C. LaTourette, Route 2, Oberlin, Kan.

### CHESTER WHITE HOGS

FOR SALE Spring Pigs in Pairs and Trios Not related, from my undefeated show herd 1916. Ship at weaning. Send for prices and show record. COLEMAN & CRUM, Danville, Kansas.

O. I. C. SPRING PIGS, BOTH SEXES.

Bred glits. HARRY W. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KAN.

Registered Chester White and Duroc Jersey Hogs—Half-ton kind.

L. M. FISH - Bollivar, Missouri

Polled Durham Cattle.

FOR SALE—Two red and white bull calves, 10 months old, sired by Chief, a son of True Sultan. Priced to sell.

D. C. VAN NICE - RICHLAND, KANSAS

(On Mo. Pac. Ry., 17 miles S. E. of Topeka)

ALBRIGHT'S POLLED DURHAMS.

For Sale—Choice double standard Polled Durham bulls, serviceable age, by Belle's Hero by Roan Hero.

C. M. ALBRIGHT, OVERBROOK, KANSAS

## MOTT'S HOLSTEINS

Seventy-five head of high-grade and registered coming 2-year-old Holstein-Friesian heifers for sale, bred to a registered bull. Six choice pure-bred Holstein bulls old enough for service. Come to Herington or send us mail order. We guarantee to please you.

W. H. MOTT - HERINGTON, KANSAS

## Butter Bred Holsteins

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

J. P. MAST - SCRANTON, KANSAS

## CEDAR LANE HOLSTEIN HERD

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

T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS

## High Grade Holstein Calves

12 heifers 15-16 pure bred, 4 to 6 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$20 each. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed.

FERNWOOD FARMS, WAUWATOSA, WISCONSIN

## Braeburn Holsteins

Bull Calves by Walker Copla Champion, whose dam and sire's dam each held world's records in their day.

H. B. COWLES, 608 Kan. Av., Topeka, Kan.

Holstein and Guernsey Calves—Both sexes, 5 weeks old, nicely marked, fawn and white, black and white, mostly 15-16 lbs. \$25 each, crated for shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Edgewood Farms - Whitewater, Wisconsin

## GOLDEN BELT HOLSTEIN HERD

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

W. H. BENTLEY, MANHATTAN, KANSAS

### ONDAR LAWN FARMS

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

W. O. SCHROEDER - WEST BEND, WIS.

## Shady Brook Holsteins

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

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

## HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES

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

COLD SPRINGS FARM, Whitewater, Wis.

## HOLSTEINS

Registered and high grades, cows and heifers. The milky strain, service bulls, carloads or less. High grade heifer calves, \$18 each, crated. Write me. I have what you want.

RAY C. JUDD - ST. CHARLES, ILL.

### JERSEY CATTLE.

## 120 Jersey Cows and Heifers

Pure-bred and high grade. Forty bred yearlings, superior individuals, all from profitable dams, now for sale.

J. W. BERRY & SON, Jewell City, Kansas

## REDHURST JERSEYS

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

REDMAN & SON - TIPTON, MISSOURI

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

### HORSES AND MULES.

## PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES.

Ton stallions ready for heavy stand; also yearlings and twos. Young fillies, also mares with colts by side and bred again. All registered. One hundred individuals of first rank for sale.

FRED CHANDLER, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa

Just above Kansas City

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



# Let Me Treat All Your Hogs For 60 Days FREE

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

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

## Hog Raisers Face Their Biggest Opportunity in Years

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

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

PERRY STRATTON  
BREEDER OF  
BERKSHIRES

MOMENCE, ILL. Dec. 14/19

Avalon Farms Co.  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

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

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

Yours truly,

Perry Stratton

W. O. GANDY  
President  
Avalon Farms  
Company

## Read These Letters

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

GUY HOOPINGARNER  
Rural No. 1 Uniondale, Ind.

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

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

ALBERT COLES, Warren, Ind.

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

SILAS STAYER,  
Arcola, Indiana

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

THEO. FERNWALT,  
Baldwin, Indiana

# AVALON FARMS HOG-TONE

## —The Liquid Worm Killer and Hog Conditioner

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

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

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

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

W. O. Gandy, Pres.

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

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

Just Mail Me This FREE COUPON

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

Grasp This Opportunity—Mail Me the Coupon Today

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

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
P. O. \_\_\_\_\_  
R. R. No. \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_  
Ship to \_\_\_\_\_  
Name and address of my druggist \_\_\_\_\_

