

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement  of the Farm and Home

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Established 1863. \$1 a Year

DO not overfeed the baby calf.
For the first week give two quarts of milk fresh from the dam, night and morning, and at noon an equal amount warmed to the same temperature.

Wash and scald the pails used.

Gradually increase the quantity of milk up to seven or eight quarts daily, always feeding it warm and sweet.

With the first symptoms of digestive disorders reduce the feed one-half until the calf recovers.

When the calf is two weeks old, the change to skim milk may begin. Replace a pint of the whole milk with warm skim milk fresh from the separator, increasing the amount every day or two until the feed is skim milk only.

Grain and hay must be supplied as the change to skim milk is being made. Putting a little meal in the calf's mouth as soon as it finishes its milk will give it a taste for grain.

Through careless feeding during the first few weeks a calf may be so badly stunted as to be of little value later. Only successful calf feeders can hope to build up their dairy herds.

G. C. W.



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IT'S the heavy cast-iron pistons in a motor that are responsible for so much of the vibration. That vibration is what causes the constant rattle and riding discomfort—many of the repair bills. Cut down the piston weight of your Ford two-thirds by installing

LYNITE ALUMINIUM

PISTONS

and you'll get rid of vibration in proportion. That's exactly what has been done in most of the new 1916 high-class cars. They are using LYNITE Aluminum Pistons.

Nothing increases the mechanical efficiency of the Ford motor like LYNITE Pistons—gives such extra snap, speed, power—means such quiet, smooth-running, lasting service. These pistons are equipped with

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—the rings that improve compression, save fuel and oil, reduce carbon.

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21F

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HERE'S a work shoe that gives lasting wear under the severest conditions. Uppers are of Resisto Veal, the special leather that resists the alkali of the soil and ammonia of the barn yard.

DOUBLE STITCHED heavy oak tanned soles—solid counters—double leather toes. Always comfortable, always easy on the feet. See that your next shoes are Mayer Honorbilt Shoes.

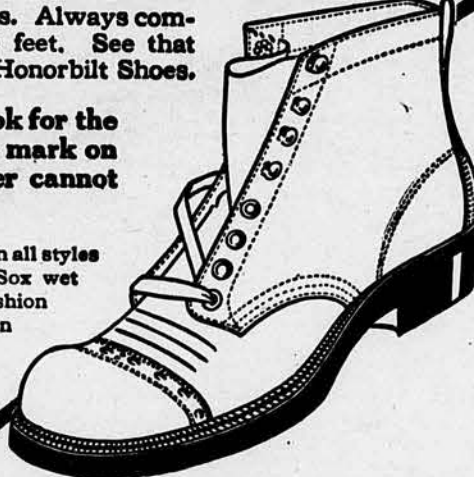
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We make Mayer Honorbilt Shoes in all styles for men, women, children; Dry-Sox wet weather shoes; Honorbilt Cushion Shoes, Martha Washington Comfort Shoes.



F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

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THE high speed of the press combined with the extra long feed opening give you extraordinary capacity in the Ann Arbor Baler. Big capacity and high speed without risking breakages. The result of 30 years' experience building hay presses only. This is the practical press for *Baling Alfalfa, Vetch, Pea Vines, Soy Beans and similar Forage Crops*. Bales with least crushing of stems and leaves—the most valuable part of the plant. Extra wide feed opening lets you get in a big charge of hay for each stroke of the plunger. The roller folder turns the tail in smoothly; the finished bale comes out neat and well formed. These are only two of many big Ann Arbor features. Write and let us tell you about the quick rising and slow descending feeder arm, the direct drive plunger, the automatic block dropping device, the strength of the angle iron frame, and a few more of the features that are making the Ann Arbor the peer of balers everywhere. Power presses in combination or separate outfits; use any engine.

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MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

BRAKE AND CLUTCH

Items of Every Day Interest About The Automobile and for the Motorist

IT is reported that Dr. Walter F. Rittman, scientist in the United States Bureau of Mines, has given to the United States and the world a practical plan for trebling the amount of gasoline that may be produced from crude oil.

While working in his laboratory thirty-seven hours of work without food, sleep or rest was not uncommon for Doctor Rittman. In addition to enabling independent oil operators to secure three times the amount of gasoline from crude oil that was possible under old systems, Doctor Rittman's discovery will greatly increase the production of tuluoil and benzol, two important bases for the manufacture of high explosives and dyestuffs.

Secretary of the Interior Lane has consented to a plan to have Professor Rittman supervise installation of the necessary plant and machinery required in the production of gasoline, tuluoil and benzol at plants of some of the leading oil and powder factories in this country.

Increasing Cost of Gasoline.

Gasoline is now 110 per cent higher than kerosene. The consumption of gasoline has increased enormously in recent years. Authorities estimate that by July, 1916, there will be 2½ millions of automobiles in use.

The trade is agreed on an estimate of 500 gallons as the average yearly consumption per car. At that rate automobiles in use at the present time are consuming gasoline to the extent of slightly more than one billion gallons a year. In 1910, taking the number of licensed cars, the gasoline used was only about 225 million gallons. Allowing 500 gallons per car, in 1916 it will take almost 1½ billion gallons of gasoline to supply the demand in this country alone.

Can this enormous demand be supplied? The following quotation from the New York Commercial under date of December 15, 1915, will help shed some light on the situation:

"What this situation means to the public can be estimated from the fact that it is the belief of the oil industry that the 1916 consumption of gasoline will exceed 30 million barrels in the United States. Such a demand will tax the facilities of all the refining companies, and will necessitate the discovery of new producing fields or more intensified modes of distilling. The California and Texas crude oil is poor in the amount of gasoline that can be produced, and with Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oklahoma falling below past records in output, there is a definite reason for the present advance on gasoline."

Lubricating oils of different characteristics deposit carbon of different natures. In the selection of an automobile engine lubricant, the use of a high grade oil of correct body is a very important factor.

Substitute for Pipe Wrench.

It sometimes happens that a pipe wrench is needed to turn a pipe and none is handy. A fair substitute is to break off a short piece of an old file, and use it on the jaw of a flat wrench. The file will "grip" the pipe, preventing the wrench from slipping. Of course, this is not equal to a good pipe wrench, but may serve to tighten or loosen a pipe or bolt when nothing else at hand will serve to do the "trick."—L. D. CRAIN, Fort Collins, Colo.

Making Tires Complicated Process.

A pneumatic tire consists chiefly of materials that are out of the ordinary line—rubber, and also a specially manufactured fabric of cotton fiber. Neither of these materials are as well known to the general public as those which are used for other parts of the automobile—metal, wood, leather, etc.

To get a clear understanding of how to make tires deliver more mileage, it is well to know something about the rubber and the fabric which is used to make the tire. The principal ingredient in the construction of a tire is rubber. Rubber comes entirely from foreign countries and it takes a great deal of work and money to bring it to this country. Elaborate and expensive machinery is necessary for washing, drying, and preparing the rubber before it can be used in the tire. Thus, it will be seen, that the raw material to make a tire has cost a good deal of money before the tire manufacturer begins to build the tire from it.

The main sources of rubber are the wild forests of South America and Africa. It is only recently that men have begun to select grounds and climates for

the production of rubber in so-called plantations. These plantations now supply about half of the total rubber used. The other important part of the pneumatic tire is the fabric, which is made from cotton fiber, of special quality, grown either in the southern part of North America, or in Egypt.

The cotton for tire fabric is selected carefully. It is grown on special plantations for tire use only. Through scientific development and great technical care, a superior cotton is grown on these plantations. Still, absolute uniformity of cotton has not yet been obtained. This is due to variations in soil and climate.

This is also true of the rubber used in tires. No two plantations, or even two men, handle crude rubber exactly alike. As a result, the commercial crude rubber of today comes to the manufacturer in varying quality. As a result of these conditions the making of tires is a complicated process.

Operating Cost of Pumping Engine.

Some interesting operating costs of a fairly large fuel oil engine, used at Nevada, Mo., for pumping water, have recently been made public by the Missouri Pacific Railway Company. While the engine is larger than the ordinary farm engine, it is about the proper size for the average traction engine, or irrigating plant. A comparison of the running costs of this engine, compared with the same power when using gasoline, should cause the prospective buyer to consider fuel costs before buying. Below are the main points.

The engine is rated at 40 horsepower. Fuel used is low grade distillate of from 32 to 34 degrees Baume. Engine direct connected to triplex pump. Furnished water for 1,175 locomotives per month. Total water pumped was 5,000,000 gallons a month. Water raised 164 feet, and delivered 18,000 feet from the well.

Cost for 1,000 gallons was 1.73 cents. Amount of fuel oil used per hour, 3.23 gallons. Operating expenses for six months follows:

3,250 gallons of fuel oil at 3 cents a gallon	\$ 97.50
144 gallons of lubricating oil at 17 cents a gallon	24.48
110 gallons of kerosene at 3½ cents a gallon	3.98
Labor and maintenance	51.00
Minor repair parts	20.00
Salary of operator	300.00
Total for six months	\$496.96

Under the same working conditions, using gasoline for fuel, the item of fuel would amount to at least three and one-half times as much, or \$340. Such figures should furnish a few suggestions to the designers of large farm engines, and the medium sized traction engines, as well as prospective buyers of engines.

A black exhaust indicates incomplete combustion.

A blue exhaust indicates the burning of oil which has passed the piston rings and worked into the combustion chamber.

Faulty valve action or defective ignition, resulting in incomplete combustion, or skipping, permits the accumulation of oil on the piston head; this oil is burned when combustion next takes place.

Excessive carbon deposits in the cylinders cause the piston rings to stick in their recesses, resulting in abnormal wear of pistons, piston rings and cylinders, and loss of power. Deposits on the valve seats prevent the valves from seating properly with consequent loss of power.

An exhaust valve, seating improperly, not only will cause loss of power through loss of compression, but, in a great many cases, will permit the suction, caused by the piston in its downward stroke, to draw in particles of incomplete combustion from the exhaust pipe.

When the carbon deposits inside the combustion chamber become heated to the glowing point by the burning of the fuel charge, the compressed gases ignite before combustion is timed to take place by means of the spark. This is called preignition. The effect of this irregular explosion is a great force acting against the piston as it moves towards the cylinder head. This force against the piston is only overcome by the momentum transmitted by the heavy revolving fly-wheel. The bearings thus are subjected to a great strain which, eventually, will wreck the engine.



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MONEY VALUE OF EDUCATION

Evidence is accumulating that education is a valuable business asset to the farmer as well as to those in other industries. The first figures compiled on this point as touching farming were those secured in Tompkins County, New York, some years ago in connection with studies that were made into the business methods of the farmers of that county. Since then farm surveys have been made in various parts of the country and in every case statistics have been secured on the kind of education the farmer had whose business was being studied.

These surveys had for their primary purpose the determination of the labor income of the man operating the farm. The various expenses of the business are deducted from the total gross receipts for the year, and in addition five per cent interest on the capital invested. The remainder is the labor income of the owner or operator. Instances have been found where the farmer had put in his year's work and received no returns above expenses and interest. He was living on the income from his investment and working for nothing.

Labor income figures have now been secured on 635 farms in Kansas in the counties of Allen, Harvey, Jewell, Leavenworth, Lyon, Pottawatomie, and Cowley. Four hundred ninety-eight of the farmers included had been able to secure only a common school education. Their average annual labor income was \$409. One hundred twenty-six had gone farther in their school work but had not secured a full college course; the average labor income of this group was \$631. Only eleven had completed a four-year college course. Their average labor income was \$1,452.

The character of the man has a great deal to do with his success in business. There are many who make poor use of the education they receive, and there are others who in spite of the handicap of limited time spent in school make splendid successes. However, these are exceptions to the general rule. The value of an education cannot be questioned and such figures as those given above should encourage the young man expecting to follow farming as a business to secure the best training possible.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT

Through the weather bureau the federal government each month transmits statistics relative to crop and live stock conditions. These figures are compiled by the Bureau of Crop Estimates. While they are merely estimates, the reports come from a great many observers and are of considerable interest. The April 1 report places the wheat conditions in Kansas at 80 per cent. A ten-year average for this date is given as 86 per cent. Wheat conditions for the whole United States are given as 78.3, the ten-year average being 87.3.

On the basis of this estimate, assuming the average abandonment and average influences on the crop from now until harvest, the bureau makes the forecast that the total production will be 495 million bushels. This is a considerable falling off from the production of 1915, that being over 655 million bushels.

Conditions in Kansas seem to be somewhat better than over the rest of the country. This report would suggest that the price of wheat is likely to remain high. In view of these conditions, the Kansas grower will do well to consider carefully before plowing up any of his wheat.

BOYS' STATE CORN CONTEST

A state-wide boys' corn contest is one of the features of the Hutchinson State Fair. In this contest one boy between the ages of 13 and 20 from each county in the state, can win a trip to the fair with all expenses paid, except his railroad fare one way. The boys who win these trips are cared for during the fair in a military camp officered by a captain of the Kansas National Guard and a detail of assistants. It makes a fine outing for the boys and is of great educational value.

The trip to the fair is won in county contests. The boys who enter the competition grow corn or kafir and make

exhibits in the county. The state is divided into three districts—the Kaw Valley, comprising the counties of Northeast Kansas; the Arkansas Valley, including the central and southeastern counties; and the kafir or feterita district, which takes in all the state west of a line passing through the western boundaries of Barton, Stafford and Pratt counties.

SPARE THE BIRDS

Nature, when let alone, preserves a very nice balance between the different forms of life. The thoughtless boy or man who destroys bird life is seriously interfering with one of these adjustments. If every bird should die or be killed human life could not long exist. Insect pests of various kinds already cause us a lot of trouble largely because we have heedlessly permitted their natural enemies—the birds—to become greatly reduced in numbers. These various insects have voracious appetites. Many of them, when mature, lay eggs by the hundreds. Birds also have voracious appetites and their food is mainly these insects that would soon drive man from the earth if given full sway. Preservation of bird life is more than mere sentiment, it is an economic necessity. In no other way can we so cheaply keep in check injurious insects as by encouraging their natural enemies. If our young people would study the habits of birds they would soon cease to be so bent on destroying them.

We note that farmers owning land along the right-of-way of the Union Pacific Railroad have recently organized the Union Pacific Defense Association. In 1862 Congress set apart a reservation 400 feet wide and gave the Union Pacific an easement over it, reserving the right, however, to subsequently amend. In 1912 the Norris Act was passed, apparently having for its purpose the distribution of the surplus 300 feet to the abutting property owners. There seems to have arisen considerable disagreement between the railroad company and the farmers concerned as to the interpretation of this act. The organization referred to has for its purpose the protection of the farmers concerned in their rights, and we would suggest that Kansans owning farms along the right-of-way communicate with Edwin H. Taylor

of Edwardsville, Kansas, who is the secretary of this organization.

HORNS AFFECT PRICES

Horns on cattle reduce their value on the market. No feeder likes to buy feeding steers with horns and even buyers of fat cattle offer less for those with horns than for steers of equal quality without horns.

This is not mere sentiment. Horned cattle are far more apt to receive injuries in shipment that will affect the quality of the carcass when slaughtered. In Kansas City last week three carloads of fat Colorado steers having horns brought \$9.25 a hundred. They possessed sufficient quality and finish to have brought \$9.40 if they had been dehorned. It meant a loss of almost \$2.25 on every steer in the shipment.

Horns on cattle are worse than useless. They are no longer needed for protection and the animals use them upon each other to such extent as to reduce their value both in the feed lot and when slaughtered.

CLEAN-UP WEEK

Next week has been designated by the Governor as "Clean-Up Week". In the course of a year a lot of rubbish accumulates. This is as true of the farm as in the town or city. Unless this accumulation is systematically disposed of it becomes dangerous, not only to property but to health. Many fires can be traced to piles of trash in cellars, attics or other places.

An average of three million dollars' worth of property is destroyed by fire in Kansas each year. A very large proportion of these fires are preventable. No one is more helpless than the farmer when a fire starts. Usually there is no means of fighting fire on the farm, and the buildings and their contents are a total loss. It is thus of the greatest importance that every precaution possible be taken to reduce this fire danger. If the regular spring clean-up has not already taken place, it would be a good plan to heed the Governor's proclamation and make it one of the jobs for next week.

Do your cows pay? The scales and Babcock test should be used to answer this question.

Club Increases Interest in Good Cows

THE Kansas Farmer Dairy Club is already arousing interest in better cows. In some localities where a number of young people have become members and are looking for cows for the club work, the men who are milking are beginning to talk about the need for better cows. In some places it has gone past the talking stage, and active steps are being taken to improve the dairy herds.

The far-reaching influence of the dairy club is indicated by these instances. After the club is well under way the careful work of the members will be an inspiration to the whole community. To have led the way in introducing improved dairy methods, is an achievement of which boys and girls may well be proud. Applications for membership in the Kansas Farmer Dairy Club will be received up to June 1.

Send Your Name For Membership

The first step in becoming a member of the Dairy Club is to fill in the following coupon and mail to Albert T. Reid, president Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kansas:

I desire to become a member of the KANSAS FARMER DAIRY CLUB and will follow all the instructions and report regularly as directed.

My name is.....Age.....

Address.....R. F. D. No.....

My parent's or guardian's name is.....

The bank we patronize is.....

SHIPPING STOCK HOGS

The prevalence of hog cholera has long made it impossible to find markets for stock hogs. When conditions required the shipping of thin hogs there was no market for them other than that of the packers. If a man was overstocked and could not find a local market, the only outlet was to ship them to some central market for immediate slaughter. Those needing rogs on the farm to market grain or to clean up after cattle could not go to a central market for such hogs because they would almost surely die of cholera and start the disease on the farm. Public stock yards can be considered as always infected with this disease. This condition has been a serious handicap to the handling of stock hogs.

The effectiveness of vaccination has been such that the Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner of Kansas has worked out a plan whereby stock hogs may be moved from central markets with comparative safety. It has been tried out for the past six or eight months around Wichita and a ruling became effective April 5, whereby hogs can be driven or shipped from the Kansas City stock yards to points in Kansas. The requirements are briefly as follows: The hogs must be healthy. They must be vaccinated either with the serum alone or by the simultaneous method, this to be done either by a federal inspector or a veterinarian having authority from the Kansas Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner. The hogs must at once be dipped in an accredited dip under supervision of an inspector either of the state or federal department. The serum and virus used must be from accredited serum plants. Cars in which the hogs are shipped must be clean and disinfected, and after reaching their destination the hogs are to be held under quarantine for fifteen days.

This is a very liberal ruling and in so far as Kansas is concerned, should greatly facilitate the handling of stock hogs. There is no reason why the handling of hogs as feeders on the Kansas City market should not become as general as the handling of cattle. There are a great many localities in Kansas where hogs can be grown cheaply but must be moved to some other points to be finally finished for market.

DEMAND FOR KAFIR SEED

A farmer called at the KANSAS FARMER office last week to ask if we knew of anyone having good kafir seed to sell. This man has found that kafir makes a better silage crop than corn even in sections where corn is successfully grown. He realizes, however, the importance of good seed and does not like the idea of buying seed that has been threshed and stored in the bin, as is much of the seed offered.

We could not refer him to a single farmer who we knew had such seed for sale. There are certainly those in Kansas who saved more kafir seed than they need for home planting, and it is just as certain that there are many who, like our visitor, would like to buy well selected kafir seed for this year's planting if they knew where to get it. There is beginning to be a greater appreciation of the value of carefully selected kafir seed and seed of the other grain sorghums, and we believe it would pay those who have given special attention to the improvement of these crops to let their brother farmers know what they have in the way of surplus seed.

HIGH PRICES FOR CALVES

A load of choice Panhandle calves that had cost \$40 a head recently passed through Kansas City enroute for Northwest Kansas. There certainly is money in growing beef calves when they can be sold at such prices. These calves will have cost the buyer eleven cents a pound by the time they reach his pastures.

The payment of such prices indicates the faith the farmers of the West have in the business of growing out cattle for the market. This part of our state can with profit greatly increase its live stock production. There is the possibility of establishing breeding herds and growing more of the calves instead of having to ship them in from such long distances.

CLUB WITH WORTHY OBJECT

Marshall County Pastor Encouraged Kindliness of Spirit in Club Members Through Growing of Flowers for Carrying to Sick and Aged

By B. K. BAGHDIGIAN

THE town of Summerfield, Kansas, has experienced a change in community spirit as a result of the children's garden contest carried on last year under the leadership of Rev. A. H. Christensen of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This contest has brought about greater harmony between the two churches of this Marshall County town and there is a sense of co-operation which was not before known among its 2,300 inhabitants.

In his efforts to create interest in garden work, Reverend Christensen met with little encouragement at first. As it was a new and uncertain venture, it was not possible to secure many children to take up the work. In some cases the parents objected. Others thought the work distinctly out of place.

Despite many discouraging experiences promises of prizes were procured from a few of the business men of the town. Parents of those children who were to compete, co-operated with the clergyman and gave the movement an impetus which kept it going.

The gardens were in the children's yards and parents assisted in making the general plan and in planting. At Reverend Christensen's suggestion the flowers and vegetables were planted together, one row of flowers separating two of vegetables. The flowers were not to be sold but were to be taken to the shut-ins of the town and to the church every Sunday morning.

During the whole summer this pastor worked with the children outside of the church walls as well as in the Sunday School and in the Junior League. He availed himself of every opportunity to prompt them in doing deeds of kindness, in being thoughtful and eager to accomplish the things that were undertaken.

In the fall all the contestants exhibited their produce in the church and the prizes were awarded.

Freddy Glick, Milton Woodward, and Eunice Briggs, won many prizes for their garden produce, for the amount of money received as the selling price of the vegetables, and for carrying flowers to the aged and the sick, and well as for decorating the Methodist Episcopal Church every Sunday.

Freddy Glick, who is only in the Seventh Grade, was named the Chief Samaritan for having carried the largest number of bouquets to the sick, to the church, and ten to other parties. Here is his story:

"I am eleven years old. My vegetable and flower gardens won for me the first prize on the vegetable garden, the first prize on display of flowers, second prize on display of vegetables, and first prize on taking flowers to the sick and to the church. The second prize on flower garden was also given me. I carried 173 bouquets to the sick and to the church and I enjoyed this work very much.

Eunice Briggs won the first prize on the home flower garden and the first on her exceptionally good display at the exhibition. Eunice's story follows:

"I am eleven years old and in the Fifth Grade in school. I am also a member of the Junior League. My flower garden was about sixteen feet long and four feet wide. I had fifteen kinds of flowers. In my vegetable garden I grew sweet corn, popcorn, watermelons, cantaloups, cucumbers, cabbage, cane, beets, beans, tomatoes, radishes, turnips, carrots, and several other things."

Milton Woodward secured first prize for growing the largest number of pounds of potatoes on one square rod of ground. The third premium was given him for carrying bouquets to the sick and to church. He had a very creditable flower and vegetable garden. His story is no less interesting than the others:

"I am ten years old. I am in the Fifth Grade in school. I go to the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School. I haven't missed a Sunday for two and a half years. I am also a member of the Young People's League.

"One of my sunflowers measured eleven and one-half inches across. It contained 2,892 seeds. One of the castor beans measured 98 inches high."

Among the garden club contestants, the Summerfield members were the only ones who grew flowers for the purpose of distributing freely for the cheer they might give. In commenting upon this phase of the work, Reverend Christensen said:

"The most helpful part of the contest was the carrying of the bouquets to the sick and bringing them to the church. Anyone who was slightly indisposed had a bouquet carried to him by one of the children, or one by each. The aged and deformed were cheered by the flowers brought to their rooms. The church was decorated each Sunday morning. The children were alive to the ministry of flowers."

Leavenworth County Club Active.

We have just heard some interesting things about the agricultural clubs of Leavenworth County. Besides their regular work, these boys and girls assume a part of the responsibility of the community social life.

The Oak Hill Agricultural Club, which bears the name of the school district, had charge of the festivities for the last day of school this spring. This organization is made up of all the boys' and

girls' clubs in the district. The officers and members are active and the work is done in a business-like way at regular monthly meetings held in the schoolhouse.

In another district one of the girls' clubs recently had charge of a public meeting in the schoolhouse. They arranged the program, obtained the speakers, and presided at the meeting.

In this county the club work of the young people is looked upon with so much favor that the county superintendent has appointed one teacher in each township as leader, in the hope that all teachers and all scholars may become interested in clubs. These forces, of course, co-operate with the county agricultural agent and the state leader of agricultural club work.

The growing interest in this work is its strongest recommendation. The community which has had no agricultural club should give the plan a trial.



EUNICE BRIGGS IN HER FLOWER GARDEN.—HER VISITS AND FLOWERS WERE THE SOURCE OF MUCH CHEER TO HER NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS



MILTON WOODWARD HAD A PRIZE POTATO PATCH IN ADDITION TO HIS FLOWER INDUSTRY.—THIS LAD HAS NOT MISSED SUNDAY SCHOOL FOR TWO AND A HALF YEARS



FREDDY GLICK, WHOSE BOUQUETS TO THE SICK AND TO THE CHURCH ON SUNDAYS NUMBERED 173—A GOOD SUMMER'S BUSINESS

If you contemplate doing this, action should be taken at once, as all clubs must be organized before May 1. State Leader of Boys' and Girls' Club Work, Otis E. Hall, Extension Division, Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, will upon request promptly furnish all blanks and instructions for starting the various kinds of clubs.

Letter from Ford County Club Member.

As other club members have written to your valuable paper, it has prompted me to explain my method of raising my prize acre of feterita.

One day our teacher told us about the club work. I talked it over with mamma and papa and decided to join the club.

The club teaches the boys how to till the ground, how to cultivate, and plant, and what distance to plant, and how to select seeds.

When I tested my feterita I put some dirt in a lid and then put the seed in this. I covered it with damp blotting paper and then put some more dirt on it.

I compared the soil from different patches of land and took the richest and darkest soil for my feterita. When I cultivated it I set the cultivator so that it would throw the damp dirt toward the plants. When the feterita was six inches high I harrowed the plot. When it was a little taller I sledged it, and when it was too tall to sled, I used the cultivator.

I harvested the crop when it was a little green, as this prevents shattering.

When I selected the seed feterita I took the best heads that had thinnest stalks and one head to the stalk.

My yield was 37 bushels and 48 pounds. My expenses were \$7.60.

My club work has taught me to take an interest in the farm. It has shown me how to select the best soil and choose the best seed, it has made me healthier and now I am able to do better work in school.

I enjoyed my trip to Manhattan and also the short time I was at the KANSAS FARMER office, and it will long be remembered.—BERNARD MALONEY.

Kansas Farmer Dairy Club.

We look upon the action taken by the bankers of Kansas regarding our dairy club, as a good omen. Far from all those listed in the bankers' directory have signified their willingness to co-operate, but those from whom we have heard favorably have stated their endorsements in such way as leaves unquestioned their interest in things other than the accumulation of assets and a reserve.

One banker wrote he was looking for a boy or girl who would be a faithful and accurate worker and who really needs this help toward a farming career. A number of others have selected boys and girls and encouraged them in making application for membership in the dairy club, by stating the bank's willingness to finance them and the terms on which the money would be loaned.

The boys and girls who join the Kansas Farmer Dairy Club and faithfully carry out the terms of their agreement, cannot help gaining valuable business experience. They will have had a year's course in practical dairying, in farm accounting, and in financial affairs. They will know the real worth of a dairy cow and how to determine this worth. They will know the value of studying the cow's individual characteristics and of applying the test to find out whether or not she is producing butter fat enough to make her profitable in view of the feed she requires and the care given her.

Only a part of these things are required in the club work, but the other points will force themselves upon the interested members. They will find themselves studying their cows and learning something about them all the time.

The promising field of labor, the backing of the local banker and his encouragement, and the interest of family and friends, will all be an inspiration to the Kansas Farmer Dairy Club member as the year wanes, and the unconscious building for the future in acquiring sound business experience will long bear fruit.

For supplemental hog pasture, early varieties of cowpeas or soy beans may be planted May 15 by seeding broadcast or in rows. When the first pods begin to ripen, usually about the middle of August, the crop is ready for pasture.

CONVENIENT BUNGALOW

Suggestions For a Two-Thousand-Dollar Investment in Comfort

IN buildings that nestle close to the ground there is a feeling of security against the wind that does not obtain in houses of the elevator type. However, this comfort of mind is sacrificed in many instances apparently because of a false notion that tall buildings indicate prosperity. Kansas needs low buildings. There is plenty of room on every farm for broad foundations and nothing to compel tall buildings, which cannot be said of the cities. The farm owner who fails to appreciate this fact, fails in an opportunity that is inherently his own.

The bungalow plan on this page shows the living room in the middle of the house and extending through it from south to north. It is simple in outline, but has large rooms, a large porch, completely equipped bath room, wash room, pantry, and a large basement. The basement may contain a store room, a laundry, a furnace room, a fuel room, and a vegetable cellar. It may have, also, and at less expense, a store cave quite as efficient in every respect as one built away from the house.

The bedrooms are roomy and are connected by the bath room. Two doors and a small passageway separate each bedroom and the bathroom from the living room.

The extra entrance door in the south end of the living room may well be omitted. The porch entrance will most commonly be used, because of being nearer the yard drive and opening into the most frequently used portion of the house. The other door would seldom be opened for this purpose. If used, even infrequently as the public entrance, it would interfere seriously with the usefulness of the best end of the living room. The door is included for those who demand a central entrance and a more attractive exterior than would be possible without it and the gabled porch and dormer above it. There is no fireplace in the living room. The house is to be heated by a furnace and the space given to the fireplace in the little plan is here occupied by the china closet and double doors to the porch. These double doors are to be wide enough for the dining table to be moved easily through the opening.

KITCHEN PLANNED FOR CONVENIENCE.

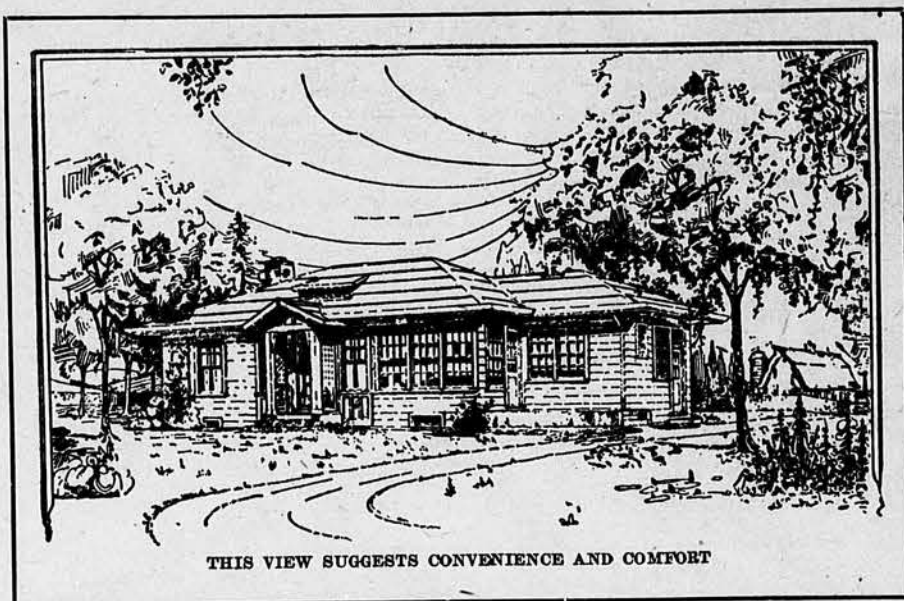
The kitchen shown here is planned for convenience in serving the dining table whether it is in the living room, on the porch, or in the kitchen. The work shelf of the china closet is a serving table during the meals and a place for soiled dishes just after the meals. This shelf is always open on the kitchen side and it can be opened full length on the other side when the dining table is to be cleared. The soiled dishes on the work shelf are in the place where they are needed for washing and, when dried, they are to be placed on the closed shelves above, where they will again be accessible from either kitchen or dining room side.

A window over the sink admits light that is softened by the shade of the porch, and provides an outlook from a corner of the kitchen that would otherwise be too confining for the worker at the sink.

It has been assumed for this plan that a coal range will be used in the kitchen and that some wood will be required. Both coal and wood bins have therefore been provided in such manner that they can be filled from the outside of the house and emptied from within the kitchen. The wood bin is under the built-in work table. It will prove convenient if in daily use; otherwise, it may better be omitted and a portable work table provided. The coal bin has a raised floor which slopes toward the kitchen and extends under the raised closet which has been provided for stove utensils. The object is to make the bin as convenient as an open coal box within the kitchen and to have it hold a wagon load of coal (or wood), which is to be unloaded through a high door in the outside wall. A better arrangement may be to interchange this bin and the pantry and to have the sloping floor over the basement stairs and with the same inclination.

DISPOSAL OF ASHES.

Should a coal or wood range be used, some provision should be made for the easy care of the ashes. One of the most inexpensive and convenient devices consists of an ash can in the basement with a pipe extending upward through the ceiling to the ash box of the range, but, it is recommended for this plan, that an additional four-inch brick wall be built



THIS VIEW SUGGESTS CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT

in the basement as indicated by the dotted lines near the range and that the space inclosed be covered by a concrete slab to support the range. This space will hold at least two years' accumulation of ashes without any danger whatever of fire. A small iron ash door should be provided at the basement floor.

Should an oil or gas stove be needed in addition to the coal or wood range, it may be placed to the right of the work table. The fuel bins may then be omitted. The casement windows in the north side of the kitchen are three and a half feet above the floor and therefore higher than the range.

The wash room, or wash and laundry room, is intended primarily as a cleaning-up place for the men and boys. A hat and coat room is provided for them at the entrance. The space marked "Pantry" on the plan may be used to better advantage for this purpose and the spaces marked "Coal Bin" and "Coats" can be used for pantry and refrigerator.

The fixed laundry tubs are suggested to the housewife who prefers them on the first floor and near the kitchen. They are in a well lighted and ventilated room, near the kitchen fire, yet protected from the heat, and near an outside door. The tubs may be made to serve the purpose, also, of a lavatory sink. As placed in the plan, they obviate the need of a balustrade for the stairway. Excellent laundry space can be provided in the basement and a combination laundry stove and water heater placed there can be used also for heating water when gas or oil is used for cooking.

NO OUTSIDE STEPS TO BASEMENT.

The basement stairs as provided in the plan, obviate the need of an outside entrance to the basement with the heavy storm doors that are so hard for women to raise. The grade entrance is desirable also in winter when outside entrance steps are to be avoided.

Large inclosed living porches, where the family can work and play, eat and sleep and entertain company in a more informal way, have become popular with city folk, but they seem yet to be considered luxuries in farmhouses. Where tried by country folk, however, they are

pronounced the most useful part of the house and they promise to become one of the recognized essentials of modern farm homes.

The success of these inclosed porches depends upon their size and their position with respect to other rooms and to the kitchen window which opens upon the porch. There has been designed for the porch awnings an inexpensive kind of sash that folds to the ceiling out of the way and that closes and locks tight against wind and dust.

The terrace is an incidental provision that may or may not be included. It is an open air sitting space in the shade of the house that will be found very inviting during summer afternoons and evenings.

The plans shown are intended more to exemplify principles of house planning than as examples to be scrupulously followed. There is not a family for which this or any other house plan worked out upon assumed conditions is exactly suited. Moreover, there are as many opinions about certain features of house planning as there are individuals. Plans, however, contain many suggestions to assist the layman to a better realization of his own ideas in the remodeling of his present house or in the building of a new one.

Spraying to Kill Plant Lice.

Plant lice hatch with the opening of the fruit buds and later cause curled leaves and blighted twigs and branches. The dying of twigs from fire blight has been traced to attacks by these insects. They are most commonly controlled by spraying with nicotine sulphate—sold as black leaf 40—diluted with 800 parts of water with two pounds of soft soap added to each fifty gallons.

The lice sometimes exist in large orchards in such great numbers that in addition to causing the leaves to curl and die they attack the young fruit, preventing its development and giving it a knotty appearance. They not only weaken the buds but they also make them susceptible to fungi. These lice are closely connected with the life cycle of the apple blight and are a great fac-

tor in spreading this bacterial disease of the tree.

The spray is a contact insecticide and will kill only those insects which it hits, consequently its application should be most thorough.

A Word to Sheep Breeders.

There never was a time in the history of the trade when American sheep breeders ought to be up and doing as much as at the present time. The golden-footed animal was never so valuable in the world's history. The writer has often thought that if United States sheep men would take a leaf out of the book of the very progressive Australian pastoralists, the sheep and wool industry of America would take on a new lease of life. Everything seems to indicate a duty on wool imported into the United States at no very distant date, and even apart from that wool and mutton are going to fetch big prices. The sheep stocks of the Continent will be completely wiped out with the war, and that being so, Continental nations will want more wool than ever at the hands of Australasia and South Africa, consequently it is certain to keep prices well up to today's very high standard. This is bound to beneficially affect American wool prices, and as one looks forward, prospects are certainly very bright indeed when viewed from a sheep man's standpoint.—American Sheep Breeder.

Well-Ventilated Room for Incubator.

A well-ventilated room which is not subject to great variations in temperature, should be selected for the incubator. If built above ground, the wall should be double and the entire building isolated. In sections that have a mild climate, machines may be operated in buildings with single walls, but a well-insulated room is always preferable.

Where only a few small machines are used they are generally run in a room or cellar of the house. Good results in hatching may be secured in cellars as well as in rooms, and these are more commonly used. Many of these cellars are provided with some system of ventilation beside windows, muslin screens on the windows often providing good ventilation without draft, and keeping the sun from shining on the machines. Cement floors are easier to keep clean than dirt floors. Where the equipment is extensive, a special cellar or house should be provided.

Good Stock Pays.

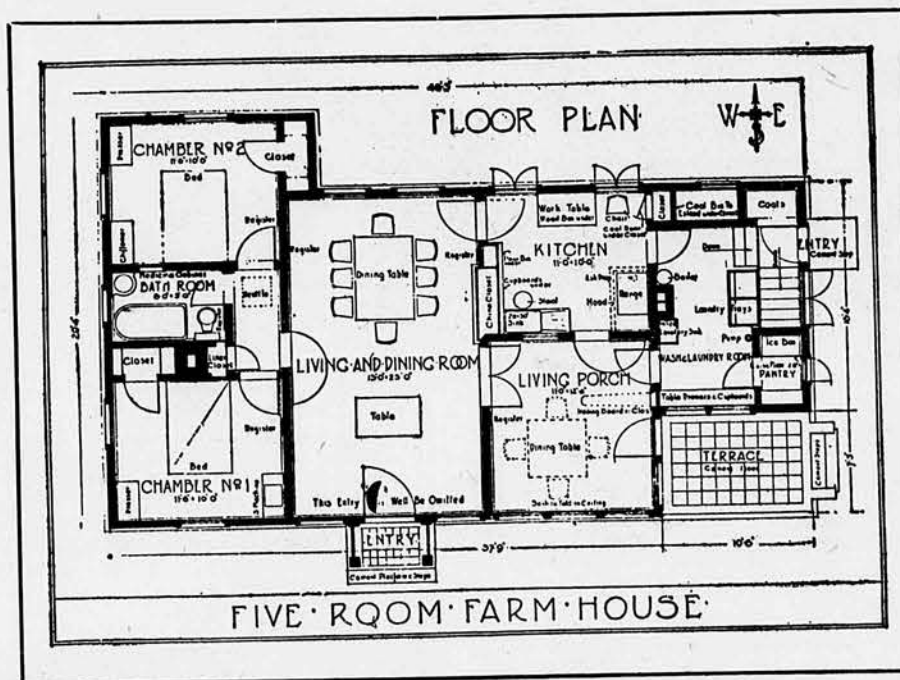
That it pays to raise good stock is illustrated by the experience of two Utah ranchmen who sent their steers to the same market on the same day. Both ran their stock on National Forest range under grazing permits, both used the same amount of range per head of stock, and both paid the same grazing fee. One gave close attention to the selection of his breeding cows and used only high class bulls. The other made no effort to improve his herd. The owner of the high-grade stock received \$40 a head more for his steers than the owner of the common stock.

On some of the National Forest ranges the stockmen club together, it is reported, and buy good bulls which are owned as community property. Since the administration of the Forest is in the hands of the Department of Agriculture, naturally there is a desire to encourage the use of good breeding stock and to eliminate the scrubs. In general, the effort is to make the ranges as beneficial to the country as possible. This is done partly by making experiments and studies to find out to what extent new methods will pay.

Although the ranges on most of the forests are said to be practically stocked to the limit, those in charge believe it is possible to increase the output of the ranges substantially through improved methods of utilization. One of the most promising of these methods is to increase the average weight of the animals turned off by improving the grade of stock on the ranges. The well bred animal eats no more grass than the scrub, weighs more pounds when fat, and sells for a higher price, without putting any additional burden on the range itself.

These principles apply just as fully to the farms of Kansas.

Avoid poor nursery trees and plants. The best is none too good; to cultivate a stunted plant is like nursing a sick hen, which may pull through, but never give the results of the well-bred and robust specimen.



GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

A READER asks if it is true that potatoes should be planted in the dark of the moon to give the best results.

Men who make a business of growing potatoes are more concerned about the condition of the soil, the weather, and the seed, than they are about the signs of the moon. The growth and development of the crop depends entirely upon these factors, and the conditions of the moon will have no influence whatever. The way to grow potatoes successfully is to plant good seed in carefully prepared soil and give them suitable cultivation.

Dehorning Peach Trees.

D. R. L., Washington County, asks how much peach trees can be cut back with safety.

Peach trees always tend to grow entirely too much wood and must be cut back severely every year. Old trees can be practically made over by dehorning them, which is simply cutting out the whole top. Limbs as large as two inches in diameter can be cut. In a year when all the buds have been destroyed so there can be no fruit, old trees can often be rejuvenated in this way. Some varieties stand this cutting back better than others. The Elberta is one that can be cut back heavily.

This work should be done before the trees come out in leaf. It is already getting late, but the method is worth giving a trial on old trees. New limbs will start and the old trunk will take on a glossy appearance and seem to be made younger. This new growth should be given attention through the summer in order that the right kind of top may be formed. It will be necessary to cut out many of the limbs that start.

Bitter Flavor in Milk.

T. W., Wabaunsee County, asks if there is any way to overcome the bitter flavor of milk.

At this time of the year bad flavors can usually be charged to the various weeds the cows eat when first turned to pasture. They are always greedy for green feed and when turned out too early there will be more weeds, many times, than grass. The wild onion or garlic freely imparts its disagreeable flavor to milk. There is no remedy except to keep the cows off pasture until there is enough grass so they will not be tempted to eat the weeds. Aerating the milk by running it over a cooler as soon as it is milked, will help some. Milk is always improved by giving it this treatment.

There are bitter flavors due to certain bacteria that gain access to the milk in the process of handling. If the bitterness does not develop until the milk has stood some time, it is an indication that this cause is responsible for the bad flavor. Since it is through something getting into the milk, thereby introducing the undesirable bacteria, the remedy is to use greater care about the barn and milk room to prevent dirt of any kind getting into the milk.

Sometimes individual cows give bitter milk. When this occurs it is usually because they are out of condition or just going dry. It is usually best to dry such cows at once. Such milk should be kept separate from the rest or all will take on the bitter flavor.

What Feed Between Silage and Grass?

J. R. L., Shawnee County, called over the telephone stating his silage is all gone and asking what to feed to keep up the milk flow during the next two weeks, or until the pasture will be ready. Quite a number of his cows are fresh and it is important to keep up the flow.

Cows that have had silage all winter will greatly miss this succulent, palatable feed. It is not an easy matter to find a substitute and it is certain to cost more to keep up the milk without the silage. About the only thing that can be done is to increase the grain ration and feed the most palatable roughage to be had. There is no dry roughage that will give better results than good alfalfa. If there is any fine, leafy hay on the place, it should be fed to the milk cows. They do not relish coarse, stemmy hay, and if there is no hay of good quality it would probably pay to buy some if it can be purchased near at hand. Some of the molasses feeds on the market can be used to increase the palatability of the ration. These feeds usually are composed largely of alfalfa meal with enough molasses to flavor it and cause it to stick to-

gether. While such feeds might not be profitable to use during the regular feeding season, it is important to cater to the appetite of the cow at this time.

A good grain ration to use is one composed of four parts of corn, by weight, two parts of bran, and one part cottonseed meal. The amount of feed will have to be gauged by the amount of milk given. If they seem inclined to go down in flow, the grain ration should be gradually increased.

In planning for the future, it would be well to increase the supply of silage so that there will be plenty to carry the herd through to the pasture season.

Dehorning Cattle.

P. T. E., Nemaha County, asks what is the best method of dehorning cattle.

The best method is to use caustic potash on the young calves when they are a few days old so that the horns will

should then be added. This mixture should be scattered broadcast in the field where the worms are at work. The army worms work at night, therefore the poison should be scattered in the evening.

Feed for Young Pigs.

M. T., Rice County, asks for a good ration to feed young pigs. He has some skim milk.

Most of the feeding of little pigs during the first three or four weeks is through the sow, therefore she should be fed most liberally of milk-producing feeds. The most rapid and the cheapest gains the pigs make are those made while they are young, and they should have a chance at some extra feeds just as soon as they will eat. Usually by the time they are four weeks old they will begin to have an appetite for some feed in addition to what they get from

is a job for a veterinarian, however, as it is hardly safe for the layman to attempt the operation. When the tumor cannot be removed in this way, the most successful treatment that has ever been used is the giving of iodide of potash internally. This is given in doses of from one to three drachms daily, dissolved in a half pint of water. The smaller dose is given in the beginning and gradually increased. In about a week a condition known as "iodism" develops. This is indicated by a scurvy condition of the skin and a discharge of mucus from the nose and eyes. At this stage the medicine should be discontinued. If the treatment is successful, the tumor will gradually disappear. If the one treatment is not sufficient, it may be repeated in about two weeks. This treatment cannot be given to cows in milk or to pregnant animals.

While farmers sometimes successfully give this treatment, it would be our advice to secure a competent veterinarian, especially if the animal is a valuable one.

Curing Cow-Pox.

H. F., Sumner County, writes that a cow he has been milking for eight months, has developed some persistent sores on her teats. The start was a small scab on one teat. He greased this but the trouble seems to be spreading over the udder and other teats. He asks for treatment.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra of the agricultural college, answers this inquiry as follows: "I am satisfied that your cow's teats are affected with the condition known as cow-pox. This is a mildly contagious disease readily spreading from animal to animal by the milker's hands, and also spreading to man, but producing such very mild symptoms in man that they frequently pass unnoticed. The animal thus affected should be milked last of all, and it is even advisable to separate her from the other cattle until the sores have healed. If you can draw the animal's milk by means of a milking tube so as to avoid manipulating the teat, healing will take place much more quickly. The application twice daily of some glycerite of tannic acid to the affected teats is good treatment."

Brood Mare on Alfalfa Pasture.

A. L. S., Greenwood County, asks if a mare can safely be allowed to foal in an alfalfa pasture and remain there while the colt is young. He has been told that alfalfa makes the milk too rich.

We have never heard of any such difficulty in pasturing brood mares on alfalfa. There is no better pasture for horses and our best breeders of draft horses use alfalfa pastures extensively. It is true, alfalfa will stimulate a good flow of milk, but it takes plenty of milk to keep a colt growing and there is little danger that it will get too much when running with the mare. The richness of the milk will not be influenced by the character of the feed.

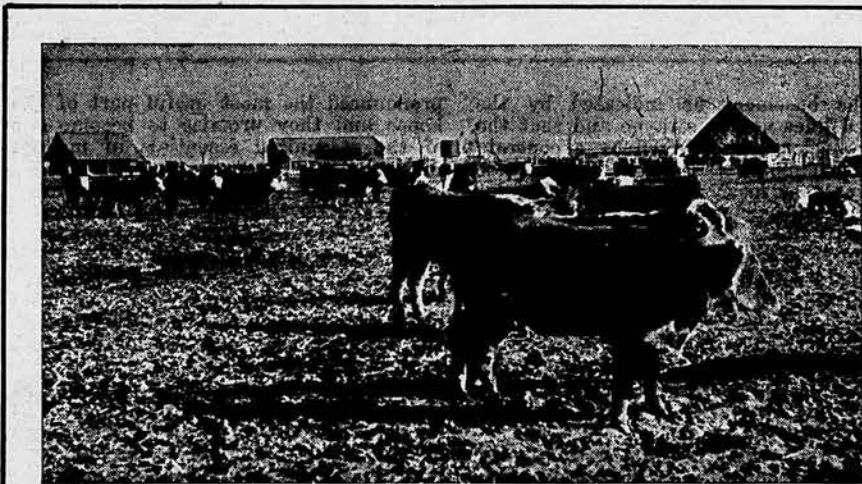
Occasionally during the first few days a colt may get too much milk, but this is unusual.

Original Color of Hereford Cattle.

S. R. B., Reno County, asks if the original color of Herefords was black with white faces.

Hereford cattle originated in Herefordshire, England. The original color was probably red. The cattle of this section were very large in size and were originally used as draft animals. There is no reference anywhere in the early history of the breed to black cattle. The white face apparently was introduced through an importation of Flemish cattle in 1671. Following this importation red and white spotted animals were numerous. When Herefords first began to be registered, in 1845, many were described as having mottled faces and white on the backs, being called "hailbacks" or "linebacks." A little later there were bitter controversies between the advocates of the brockle faces and the white faces. Later the present color type became a fixed characteristic.

If the canker worm wingless moths were not prevented from laying their eggs by the sticky bands on the tree trunks, the little worms will be hatching out as the trees come out in leaf. If present in large numbers they will be very destructive. When first hatched they can be very easily killed by spraying with arsenate of lead, using about two or three pounds of the arsenate to fifty gallons of water.



FEED LOT SCENE ON THE LIVE STOCK FARM OF W. W. O'BRYAN, NEOSHO COUNTY.—HERE CATTLE FURNISH MARKET FOR ALL ROUGH FEED GROWN

not develop. Our subscriber, however, has some young cattle that he wishes to dehorn. This may be done either with the saw or the clippers made for the purpose. It can be done more rapidly with the clippers, but the saw does better work. With mature cattle it is always advisable to use the saw. For young cattle the clippers will do satisfactory work and their use is to be preferred because of the greater convenience.

The operation itself is very simple. The most important point is to have the animal properly secured. A strong chute with a stanchion is the best method of holding them. In order to prevent the growth or scurs or stubs, a ring of skin at least a quarter of an inch wide should be taken off all around the horn. If this is not done, new tissue will be deposited and a deformed, stubby sort of horn will grow. The work should be done at once so that the wounds will heal before fly time. It is a good plan to apply some pine tar to the wounds.

Mark Your Live Stock.

Every wide-awake farmer knows that it pays well to tag every animal he has on the place.

This not only enables him to keep close tab on the various animals, but in case of any of them straying, the tag will be an easy means of identification.

Some method of marking live stock is essential in raising pure-breds, and it pays to identify the grades, so that an accurate check may be kept on the performance of each animal.

The cost is slight, it is very little trouble, but the tagging of live stock is one of those points that mark the difference between the successful farmer and the failure.

Poisoning Army Worms.

Reports are coming in that army worms are doing considerable damage to some of the wheat fields of Kansas. Entomologists from the experiment station have been in the field in Stafford County cooperating with farmers in their effort to destroy these pests.

The poison bran mash mixture found so effective in fighting grasshoppers, is being used. Enough to spread five acres can be made by using twenty pounds of bran, one pound paris green, two quarts syrup, four oranges, and three and a half gallons of water. The bran and the paris green should be mixed dry. The water, syrup, and the chopped oranges

the mother. At that time a slop made of skim milk and shorts and a little tankage can be fed to good advantage in a shallow trough. A creep must of course be provided so the pigs can eat at their trough without being disturbed by the sow or other hogs. They will eat a little shelled corn at this time.

The following is a good mixture for young pigs: Four parts corn-meal, four parts shorts, one part tankage, one part bran. This should be fed as a slop, using the skim milk as far as it will go, and water if necessary.

It is important that sows and little pigs get out on pasture as soon as possible. They need plenty of fresh air and sunlight. Pigs never do well if kept in close quarters.

A. R. O. Requirements.

S. G. L., Sumner County, asks how much a Holstein cow has to give before she can have an Advanced Registry Official record.

The requirements differ for cows of different ages. If a heifer calves the day she is two years old, she must produce at least 7.2 pounds of butter fat during a seven-day test. For every day that she is over two years of age at time of calving, the fat requirement is increased .00439 pounds. The cow that calves at three years of age must produce 8.8 pounds, the one at four years 10.4 pounds. For each day over these ages the same increase in fat requirement is made as for the two-year-old. The five-year-old cow is required to produce 12 pounds of butter fat in seven days, and after reaching this age no additional requirement is made.

Lump-Jaw Remedy.

W. A. C., a Missouri reader, asks that we publish the government remedy for lump-jaw.

So far as we know, there is no remedy known as the government remedy. This disease, commonly called "lumpy jaw," is caused by a vegetable organism or fungus gaining entrance to the tissues, growing there, and causing a lump or tumor. These are most commonly found about the head and neck. When occurring on the jaw, the bone is affected as the disease progresses and the animal becomes very much emaciated because of its inability to chew its feed.

In the early stages, when the tumor is free from the bone, the best treatment is to remove it with a knife and then treat it as a single wound. This

Many Calls For Account Book

SINCE calling attention to the Farm Account Book published by the Kansas Bankers' Association, we have received a great many requests for these books. The fact that so many have asked for them indicates the interest being taken in keeping farm accounts. No one realizes the need of a system of records more than the farmer himself. Many letters of the following tenor are being received:

I read in KANSAS FARMER of the Farmers' Account Book. It is exactly what I have been wishing for. I would like to begin keeping an accurate and complete record of all my business March 1. Please mail me a copy.—W. P. N., Smith County.

I have just returned from taking the Farmers' Short Course at the Kansas Agricultural College, and in a back number of KANSAS FARMER see reference to a Farmers' Account Book. I have for some time been looking for a good form of accounts to use in itemizing my farm business. I believe the preparation of such book is a move in the right direction and will help many of us in bringing to light some of our farm leaks. Please send me a copy.—R. D. C., Wabunsee Co.

I have been reading with interest your article on farm accounts. The reason the average farmer does not keep regular accounts, is from want of a simple system. The farmer has no time during the busy season for journalizing and footing up lengthy records. After he has done his day's work putting in or harvesting a crop, he is too tired and sleepy to do much bookkeeping work. I hope the account book mentioned fills the bill. I will appreciate receiving a copy.—J. B. J., Crawford Co.

The use of this book will greatly simplify the keeping of farm accounts. The biggest task is the preparation of the inventory, but after the first one has been made subsequent inventories will be comparatively simple.

From the interest being taken we feel sure there will be a considerable increase in the amount of record work done by KANSAS FARMER readers. We hope our readers will not forget that letters telling of their experiences along this line will be most helpful to others. As announced in our issue of February 26, we will give a year's subscription to KANSAS FARMER for the best letter received each month on some phase of farm business methods.

Prize Letter on Farm Accounts.

This letter written by A. D. Fry, Greenwood County, is the best one received on the subject of farm accounts during the month of March:

"I am going to write you my experience in farm bookkeeping, which has been on a small scale.

"I started farming twelve years ago this month, and began keeping an account of operations at the same time. At first it covered only produce sold and groceries bought, as we had just begun and had everything to buy.

"But the next year I added to my account the stock sold. As we sold so many dollars' worth more of stock and produce than we bought groceries, we began to wonder where all the money went, so I added to my account a miscellaneous account of everything bought—from a postage stamp up. It took only one year to find where the money went. It was not the large bills that counted, but the five- and ten-cent bills added.

"Still unsatisfied, I bought five dairy-men's hand books, and for the last six years I have been keeping accounts under these different headings: Miscellaneous Expense, including everything bought; Miscellaneous Account Sold, such as garden truck, fruit, hides, etc.; Stock Sold; Poultry and Eggs; Cream and Butter; Groceries Bought.

"In addition I have kept a record of local weather conditions for the past twelve years.

"Still not satisfied, I would like to have you send me one of the Farm Account Books put out by the Kansas Bankers' Association."

Advertising Helps Farmer.

Take a little time to think about the things which you buy. When you buy canned goods at the store you buy those which are advertised extensively, and which you have found by experience come up to the standard claimed for them in those advertisements of them which you have seen. When you buy a pair of shoes or a suit of readymade clothes you buy a certain make and style.

If the merchant you are buying from would say to you, "Now, here is a pair

of shoes which does not have the name of the maker on it, but is made by the Blankety Blank Shoe Company, whose goods you see advertised extensively; it is as good a shoe as is made, but because the maker does not advertise this particular brand or style he is able to sell it to you cheaper than the others," you would be pretty apt not to believe what the merchant told you; you would feel that if that shoe were as good as any other, its maker would want to put his name on it so that the purchasers such as yourself would be sure of what they are getting. And you would more than probably be right.

Now apply that principle the other way around. Suppose you were to put your name on every pat of butter, on every case or carton of eggs and every box of berries you sold, and advertised it to the people of your town, your goods and the name under which you sold them. If they found that the goods carrying your name or brand were always just what you claimed for them, and always of high and uniform quality, they would always buy them in preference to other things of the same kind which bore no name, and the quality of which was uncertain, and would be willing to pay more for them.

It pays to advertise.—From The Farming Business.

Reduce Expenses to Increase Profits.

Reducing farm expense is the easiest way to increase farm profits on many farms. Good crops and good live stock alone cannot make good farming profitable. In closing up the leaks in farm expenses the cost of horse labor and machinery should be carefully considered. Cost-accounting records in Minnesota show that the maintenance cost of an average work horse is \$100 annually, and that the maintenance cost of machinery is 15 per cent or more.

Two 160-acre farms in Southern Minnesota forcibly illustrate how much higher horse labor and machinery costs may be on one farm than on another. The first of these farms had \$425 worth of machinery and five work horses; the other \$1,840 worth of machinery and seven work horses. These farms had equally good crops and each raised one colt. The annual cost of machinery and horse labor, calculated on this basis, was \$564 for the first farm and \$967 for the second. Each day the second farm paid \$1.12 more than the first in horse labor and machinery costs alone. No farmer can afford to keep machinery and work horses that are not used profitably. Can such a leak be found on your farm?—ALVA H. BENTON, Minnesota.

Valuations in Farm Inventories.

In placing inventory values on farm machinery a fair depreciation should be charged off each year, the amount depending upon the kind of machine and the use to which it is put. A mowing machine, for example, will wear out quicker than a plow. From 10 to 25 per cent should be charged off for the wear and tear of the machinery. In placing valuations on live stock all animals should be valued at what they would bring at auction. This of course is an arbitrary valuation but it can be made very nearly correct. It is no more difficult to put a value on the stock for this purpose than it is to value it for the assessor, and that we must do every year.

No Help to the Man Who Needs It.

The weakness, so far as we could see, of every credit scheme that has been proposed in Congress and out of it, is that it would be of no benefit to the man who at present needs the help—the renter and the man with small capital, who wishes to buy a farm on terms under which he can pay out from the proceeds of the farm itself.—HENRY WALLACE.

Recent farm management surveys indicate that the farmer with but little capital can, as a rule, make a better living by renting and operating a comparatively large farm than by putting his money into a small farm which he can buy outright.

Is your son your farm partner in the true meaning of the word? If so, we will wager you are not puzzled over how to keep him interested in farming.

The pleasure the boy gets out of helping on the farm, and the possibilities of farming that are brought to his attention, will have their influence in helping him to decide whether or not he will stay on the farm.



ED. H. WITTE

WITTE PRICES GO DOWN AGAIN!

2 H-P, \$29.95; 3 H-P, \$47.85;
4 H-P, \$64.75; 6 H-P, \$89.90;
8 H-P, \$129.80.

Write for Prices on 12, 16, and 22 H-P.

Here is the Reason

Read!

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

RECEIVED AT W. H. B. BLDG., 2 W. COR. 7th AND MAIN STS. KANSAS CITY, MO.

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WITTE ENGINE WORKS

CLOSED CONTRACT FOR THAT MATERIAL. GREATEST BUY I EVER MADE BUT CASH AND BIG ORDERS TALK. RUSE OUT ADS. THIS WILL MAKE WITTE ENGINES THE LOWEST PRICED ENGINES ON THE MARKET AND A BETTER BUY THAN ENGINES AT DOUBLE THE PRICE. PUT IT IN THE AD SOMEWHERE TO WRITE US QUICK AS I DON'T BELIEVE WE CAN HOLD DOWN THESE PRICES LONG. DO YOUR VERY BEST TO GET FOLKS TO WRITE US. IF PEOPLE COULD ONLY REALIZE WHAT BARGAINS THESE ARE WE WOULD HAVE TO DOUBLE THE SIZE OF THE FACTORY.

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Built in sizes 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 and 22 H-P. Before you buy, get our complete price list on all styles—Gasoline, Kerosene, Distillate, Naphtha, Gas, etc.

90 days in which to try a WITTE Engine. Sold direct from factory to user only.

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This Book Free

MAIL TODAY

Without cost to me and with no obligation on my part, you may send me your book "How to Judge Engines," and list of prices on Witte engines.

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Postoffice

R. F. D. State

Do You Need a New Cultivator?



International
Cultivators

YOU will put your OK on the International cultivator when you have had one at work for a while. When you are used to the parallel movement of the gangs, and see what a thorough job the machine does, you would not be satisfied with any other.

In two important points the International cultivator is practically perfect. The depth of cultivation is the same, all over the field, over ridges or back furrows or in depressions, with no unturned spaces. Ask your dealer to show you why.

If your work demands a walking or combination walking and riding cultivator, take an International No. 2 or 3. If much of your cultivating is on hillsides, buy a No. 4. For straight-away work there is the No. 1 one-row and a new No. 5 two-row machine that speeds up good cultivating to the limit.

A local dealer near you can show you International cultivators in every style, and help you decide on the best style for your fields. You can get numerous combinations of shovels and settings on an International cultivator. Do not buy a cultivator almost as good when you can get the International. If you prefer to know more about the cultivator before going to see it, write us for information.

International Harvester Company of America

(Incorporated)

CHICAGO

USA

Champion Deering McCormick Milwaukee Osborne Plano

RUSS TRAILER FOR AUTOMOBILES

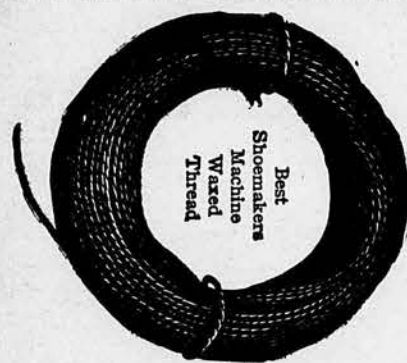
Will Make Every Trip to Town Profitable.

Attached to the rear of your auto. Quickly and easily detachable. Will carry from 800 to 1,000 pounds. Best for hauling farm products, hogs, calves, grain, etc. Standard Trailer, \$48.50.

Write for information and prices. **RUSSELL H. CLARK & CO.** Manufacturers of Truck and Delivery Bodies, Auto Tops, etc. Factory 1529-31 Oak St., Kansas City, Mo. A Live Agent Wanted in Every Township.

SEWING AWL SUPPLIES

If you have a Sewing Awl and need new needles and thread, send your order for supplies to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. Many of our patrons who have our Sewing



AWL

For making Buckle Holes

For Sewing Shoes

For Light Harness Work

For Ordinary Harness Work

For Sewing Harness Traces

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OUR STOCK NEEDLES

Awls have inquired as to where they could obtain supplies. We will supply you at the following prices:

Extra Thread, in 50-yard skeins, fine or coarse; each, 15c; per dozen, \$1.00
Extra Needles—Each, 5 cents; dozen, .50
One Skein Thread and Set of Six Needles, or six of any kind, only, .25
Sewing Awl, complete with reel of thread and six needles, with one year's subscription to Kansas Farmer 1.10
Send all orders to

KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

CURRY PRESERVER

A Carbolleneum Oil With Over a Quarter-Century-Long RECORD

"ITS ROTTEN"—Of course it is; WHY, and how you can but do you know prevent decay in LUMBER, POSTS, SHINGLES, SILOS, etc.? Science and the microscope have thrown wonderful light upon the subject. Paint is NOT a wood preservative; our preparation IS—and we boldly affirm it to be without a peer. ONE application (a boy can do the work) will protect your wood indefinitely against ROT. Insure against fire, though it may never happen; PREVENT rot which is inevitable unless proper provision is made against it.

Mail 25 cents for (prepaid) sample, directions, price list and interesting literature.

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Get the Hay Press with the Hustle

ADMIRAL (two-man) horse press, three stroke power, self feed, smooth running, low up-keep cost, the ideal press for home baling.

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Also built in motor press. Short wheel base, only 7 feet 6 inches. Light in weight. Use any engine. 20 years' leadership. Write for new catalog—horse and motor presses.

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Maximum strength, minimum weight, hoops imbedded. Fire and Frost Proof. Ornamental—Easy to Build.

12x30, 75 tons,	\$134.00
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16x30, 149 tons,	204.00
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20x45, 330 tons,	319.00
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Other sizes proportionately low. Fully warranted. Why pay more for any good silo? Agents wanted in unoccupied territory. Write today for illustrated booklets also of CLIMAX Ensilage Cutters and HOOSIER Extension Silo Roofs.

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Advertisers in Kansas Farmer are reliable and sell dependable merchandise. Tell them where you saw their ad.

Northwest Kansas Stockmen Organize

By H. T. NIELSEN

THE live stock conference held in Colby, March 21 and 22, was a very successful meeting in every way, and is destined to mean great things for the live stock industry of that part of the state. On the first day there were 350 in attendance in the forenoon session; 400 in the afternoon, and 150 in the evening. On the second day, 250 were in attendance in the forenoon and 350 in the afternoon. People came from all over Northwestern Kansas. They came both by train and by automobile. Hotels were filled up and the visitors were quartered in private homes. They were cared for to the satisfaction of everyone.

The program was arranged so that people would get what they wanted and not get tired. The agricultural college furnished a carload of stock for judging demonstration purposes. This consisted of three geldings, four sheep, and ten cattle. The horse judging took place outdoors near the opera house. In addition to the three geldings from the college, a team of geldings was furnished by Mr. Woofter, and a team of mares from the Colby Branch Experiment Station. Carl P. Thompson from the college was in charge of the judging work, and had many questions to answer. The crowd was so interested it was hard to get them to break away and go to the opera house for the balance of the forenoon program.

Mr. Thompson continued the discussion on horses, telling what kind are in demand and how such animals can be raised, first by breeding right, and second, by proper feeding. The forenoon program was completed with a paper on "Some Live Stock Problems with Relation to Marketing," by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. Mr. Mohler pointed out the desirability of growing crops that can be marketed through our live stock, as it is more profitable and means a better and more permanent agriculture.

The afternoon session was devoted to sheep, forage crops, organization and dairying. A high wind made it too disagreeable to judge stock outdoors, but the people of Colby showed their ability to meet conditions by covering the stage of the opera house with building paper so that the sheep judging demonstration could take place inside. It was very successful and met with favor from everyone. Mr. Thompson gave the demonstration and a talk on "Sheep on the Average Farm." A. Yale, a farmer from Grinnell, and Henry Schloh, a farmer at Natoma, Kansas, gave their experiences with sheep. The volley of questions put to them by those present showed the interest farmers are taking in sheep just now.

Fred Bremer, a farmer at Dresden, Kansas, discussed the subject, "What About Sweet Clover in Northwestern Kansas?" He gave his three years' experience with the crop and then answered a great many questions. Mr. Bremer is very optimistic about the possibilities of this crop. This is borne out by his statement that he is sowing eighty acres of it this spring. He has used it as pasture for cows and horses and both classes of stock have done exceedingly well on it. Mr. Mohler closed the afternoon's program with a discussion of the subject, "What About Dairying in Northwest Kansas?" The interest in dairying in this part of the state is rather at a "low water" mark just at present, but Mr. Mohler's remarks were to the point and were well received.

During the afternoon, a committee which had been appointed at the forenoon session made a report favoring a permanent organization to be known as

the Northwestern Kansas Live Stock Conference. They recommended annual conferences, the next one to be held in Colby some time in February, 1917. They designated the counties to be included in the district, as follows: Norton, Graham, Trego, Decatur, Sheridan, Gove, Rawlins, Thomas, Logan, Cheyenne, Sherman and Wallace. They further recommended that J. L. Wisdom of Colby be the first president; H. C. LaTourette of Oberlin, vice-president, and Carl G. Eddy of Colby, secretary-treasurer. The recommendations of the committee were adopted with enthusiasm.

In the evening, Harry Umberger, demonstration supervisor of the agricultural college, gave an illustrated talk on "Farm Progress Through Tests and Demonstrations," in the court room, to about 150 people who showed keen interest in the subject and in the things accomplished.

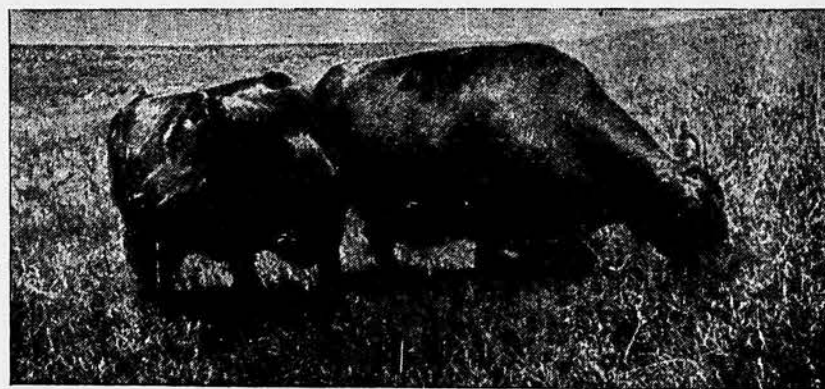
The second day of the conference was devoted principally to beef cattle. The principal speakers were Professor Cochel and Dean Jardine. Ed J. Guilbert, a farmer and Galloway cattle breeder of Wallace, gave a discussion on Galloway cattle which was greatly appreciated. T. J. Richmond of the Dewey ranch, northwest of Colby, gave an interesting and practical talk on Herefords as a general market breed of cattle. Both men illustrated their remarks by means of a typical specimen of the breed about which they were talking.

In the opera house, a business meeting was held at which a constitution and by-laws was adopted. This, in general, covered the points included in the recommendations made by the committee on permanent organization. Membership dues were placed at 50 cents annually. Under the head of "Objects" in the constitution, is the following:

"To encourage the live stock industry in the twelve counties named by holding annual conferences, by having sales of pure-bred live stock in connection with the conference, and at other times, if desirable, and by having 'for sale and exchange' lists maintained by the secretary of the association."

"The Farmers' Most Suitable Feed Crops and How to Handle Them" was discussed by the writer, who is district agricultural agent for Northwestern Kansas. The many good results secured by farmers with sweet clover were pointed out. It was explained why sweet clover was a valuable plant to the farmer. The listeners were cautioned not to be over-enthusiastic, as the crop will not do as well every year as it did in 1915. It is a crop well worth trying to grow both for its ability as a soil builder and its value as feed. Sudan grass was discussed, and results of feeding trials given. The interest in this forage plant was so great that adjournment for dinner left many questions unanswered.

Professor Cochel gave a lecture and demonstration on "How to Judge Beef Cattle." The interest was all that could be desired. He next discussed the subject, "A Ready Market for Western Kansas Feeds." By means of charts he showed how the different kinds of roughage, usually so abundant in this part of the state, such as corn, kafir, cane, and straw, can be utilized to advantage and profit in feeding to cattle. The charts showed the great value and desirability of silos on the farm. One chart was especially interesting at this time. It showed the comparative results secured at the Hays Experiment Station in feeding different lots of hogs on corn, kafir, milo, and feterita. The grain sorghums made an excellent showing, each one producing pork cheaper than corn.



NATIVE GRASSES OF GREENWOOD COUNTY FURNISH IDEAL FEED FOR DEVELOPING BEEF CATTLE.—THESE ANGUS COWS ON FARM OF E. L. BARRIER

Spray Formulas in Small Quantities

THERE is frequent demand for spray formulas adapted to the use of the owner of a few trees or plants. Most of our formulas are based on 50 or 100 gallons of spray. Of course, anyone with a set of good scales and an aptitude for mathematics can figure out for himself one-fiftieth or one-hundredth of a formula, but only a small number will do this to save a few gooseberry bushes, a rose bush or two, or the crop of plums on a single tree. The need for such a set of formulas, however, is not confined to town residents. Often the fruit grower has a few plants needing special attention, but the amount of spraying to be done will not warrant getting out the spray barrel or tank.

Only the principal common sprays are herein discussed, but an effort has been made to include all the sprays necessary for the control of the insects and diseases commonly attacking our fruits. This is not intended as a spray calendar but simply as supplementary to the regular calendar.

Measures are given wherever possible, because they are much easier to use than weights. These measures are based on the following table, which is the generally accepted standard:

Gallon	Quart	Pint	Level measuring cup	Level tablespoon	Level teaspoon
1	4	8	16	256	768
	1	2	4	64	192
		1	2	32	96
			1	16	48
				1	3

Attention is called to the cup mentioned above. It is the half-pint measuring cup that is coming into general use in the kitchen and is obtainable at any ten-cent store. The cup, as well as the spoons, is filled level, all the rest of the material being scraped off.

COPPER SULPHATE SOLUTION.

Use a little over two level tablespoonfuls of copper sulphate (blue vitrol) to a gallon of water or a half-cupful to five gallons. The copper sulphate should be pulverized until the coarsest particles are about the size of coarse sand. Small amounts of copper sulphate may be easily pulverized by inclosing them in a cloth and pounding on a hard, smooth surface. Do not dissolve the copper sulphate in an iron or tin vessel. This is an excellent spring (dormant) spray on all plants that do not need a scale spray.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Use one of the following formulas: A trifle over two level tablespoonfuls of copper sulphate (blue vitrol) with one-half measuring cup of hydrated lime to one gallon of water; or one-half measuring cup of copper sulphate with 2½ measuring cups of hydrated lime to five gallons of water. Dissolve the copper sulphate and lime separately and mix; then dilute to the required amount. The making of Bordeaux mixture in such small amounts with stone lime is not practical, and hence the recommendations are for hydrated lime.

This is the standard spray for plant diseases. It is too strong for the foliage of peaches and some varieties of plums, and for them the following mixture is used (half strength Bordeaux): One level tablespoonful of copper sulphate with six level tablespoonfuls of hydrated lime to one gallon of water; or, six level tablespoonfuls of copper sulphate with 1½ level measuring cups of hydrated lime to five gallons of water.

AMMONIACAL COPPER CARBONATE.

The common formula for ammoniacal copper carbonate is as follows: One level teaspoonful of copper carbonate with two tablespoonfuls of ammonia to one gallon of water. Dissolve the copper carbonate in just sufficient ammonia to dissolve it thoroughly and then add the water.

This spray is practically colorless when applied and is used against diseases when the fruit is so nearly ripe that Bordeaux mixture would injure its attractiveness.

COMMERCIAL LIQUID LIME-SULPHUR.

The formula for the use of commercial liquid lime-sulphur in dormant strength is one point of commercial lime-sulphur diluted to one gallon of water. This is the strength used in early spring to destroy the scale, and is most effective when used just before the buds open.

The summer strength of this spray mixture is one-half cup (scant) of commercial lime-sulphur to one gallon of water. This strength may be used as a summer spray in place of the standard Bordeaux mixture. The dry lime-sulphur has not yet been found successful as a summer spray.

KEROSENE EMULSION.

Dissolve a one-inch cube of laundry soap in a half-pint of boiling water. Add one pint of kerosene and shake in a two-quart fruit jar until thoroughly

emulsified. (This is sufficient for three gallons.) The stock emulsion will keep for months if stored in air-tight vessels. When carefully made and applied, this is an excellent remedy against plant lice and other sucking insects.

TOBACCO SOLUTION.

The nicotine sprays on the market contain about 40 per cent of nicotine. Some of the manufacturers of these sprays are putting them out in ounce phials. Their recommendations are 40 to 80 drops to a quart of water or one to two teaspoonfuls to a gallon of water. The addition of a small amount of common soap adds to the sticking property of the solution.

This spray is equally effective with kerosene emulsion against plant lice and other sucking insects. It is somewhat more expensive, but easier to prepare.

PARIS GREEN.

Paris green spray can be made in small quantities by adding one level teaspoonful of Paris green to one gallon of either water or Bordeaux mixture. It is still used as a spray against potato bugs, but for use on fruit trees it has been superseded largely by arsenate of lead.

ARSENATE OF LEAD.

Arsenate of lead spray is made by adding 1½ level tablespoonfuls of paste, or two level tablespoonfuls of powder, to one gallon of water, Bordeaux mixture or summer-strength lime-sulphur.

WHITE HELLEBORE AND PYRETHRUM.

These are used when fruit is attacked by some chewing insect (like the currant worm) so near the time of ripening that it is unsafe to use arsenate of lead. The hellebore or pyrethrum is usually mixed with an equal amount of flour and dusted on the plants.—PAUL THAYER in Ohio Experiment Station Bulletin.

Soy Beans a Profitable Crop.

The more I know of this great soil builder, the more I am convinced that it is soon to become one of our staple crops. Since it yields heavily of both hay and grain, is a rapid soil builder, can be successfully grown almost anywhere, and is an exceptionally high class feed, there is no reason why it will not in a very few years become one of our main crops. It needs only to be known. Several years' experience with this plant, and watching it work with hundreds of farmers, causes me to recommend it most highly, the same as all do who know it well. A good pasture may often be grown after wheat or oats have been harvested, and a good hay crop can frequently be obtained, depending on soil, season, and locality.

Soy beans have many advantages over cow peas. They will endure more cold and are usually thought to resist drouth better; they seed much more heavily than do cow peas, and weevil do not molest the seed; they grow much like a bush, making cultivation, harvesting and handling easier; they are fully the equal with cow peas in building soil; the stems and seed all mature at the same time, making curing much easier than cow peas. Cow peas, however, will do better in very poor soil than will soy beans, and as a crop to plow under for green manure it is doubtful if cow peas can be excelled.

I know many farmers who never think of planting corn without planting soy beans in the hills with the corn. It is cheaply done, adds nothing to the labor, and does very largely for the corn what clover does for timothy. The soy beans often add greatly to the value of the crops on each acre by providing an abundance of feed in addition to the corn, and they also help in keeping down weed growth.

There are two objects in addition to fertility that we have in mind in growing the soy beans in the corn. One is to put the entire crop into the silo or to cut for fodder, the other to feed off to lambs or pigs.

In Pettis County the Jets, for planting with corn, have been as good a variety as we have found for silo or fodder, and the Montgols and Mikados have given excellent results when so planted to be pastured with lambs or pigs. The Jets are a good variety for both hay and seed, but the other two named are heavier seeders. Sables are said to be the best for poor soils.

Planting in corn is best done with bean attachment put on the corn planter.

Planting as many soy beans per hill as we do grains of corn, one bushel will plant from sixteen to thirty acres, depending on the variety used and the grains per hill.

Mammoth Yellows are often found on the market, and while they are good for hay or pasture, they do not usually mature any seed in this latitude.—S. M. JORDAN, Pettis County, Missouri.

Motor Efficiency



Motor efficiency depends largely upon lubricating efficiency and that means:

Reduced carbon deposit,
More mileage from your gasoline.

More mileage from your lubricating oil.

Increased power.

There is only one way to experience for yourself the benefits from a really scientific lubricant. That is—use it.

A simple test should convince you.

The Lubricating Chart shown below which represents our professional advice, has, for a number of years been the standard guide to scientific automobile lubrication. Opposite your car you will find specified the correct oil for your motor.

That oil was specified for your motor after a careful scientific analysis of its lubricating re-

quirements by the Vacuum Oil Company.

If your car is not listed, a copy of our complete Lubricating Chart will be sent on request.

An Economical Demonstration

It will probably cost you less than \$1.00 to fill your crank-case with the grade of Gargoyl Mobiloils specified for your car. The garage or dealer you trade with has it, or can promptly secure it for you.

Ask him to empty your crank-case of its present oil and fill it with the correct grade of Gargoyl Mobiloils.

You can then judge for yourself the results in—increased power, reduced carbon deposit, gasoline economy, reduced oil consumption.

Is it not worth this nominal expenditure for you to discover for yourself these continuous benefits from using the oil specified for your car by a company whose unquestioned standing in engineering circles is world-wide?

In buying Gargoyl Mobiloils from your dealer, it is safest to purchase in original packages. Look for the red Gargoyl on the container. For information, kindly address any inquiry to our nearest office.

CORRECT AUTOMOBILE LUBRICATION

Explanation: The four grades of Gargoyl Mobiloils for gasoline motor lubrication, purified to remove free carbon, are:

Gargoyl Mobiloil "A"
Gargoyl Mobiloil "B"

Gargoyl Mobiloil "E"
Gargoyl Mobiloil "Arctic"

In the Chart below, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyl Mobiloil that should be used. For example, "A" means Gargoyl Mobiloil "A," "Arc" means Gargoyl Mobiloil "Arctic," etc. The recommendations cover all models of both pleasure and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

MODEL OF	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912
CARS	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer
Abbott Detroit.....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Apperson.....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Auburn (4 cyl).....	A	A	A	A	A
Auburn (6 cyl).....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Autocar.....	A	A	A	A	A
Avery.....	A	A	A	A	A
(Mod. 5 & C. 10).....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Biracoe.....	A	A	A	A	A
Buick.....	A	A	A	A	A
Cadillac.....	A	A	A	A	A
(8 cyl).....	A	A	A	A	A
Case.....	A	A	A	A	A
Chalmers.....	A	A	A	A	A
(Model 6-30).....	A	A	A	A	A
Chandler Six.....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chevrolet.....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Cole.....	A	A	A	A	A
(8 cyl).....	A	A	A	A	A
Cunningham.....	A	A	A	A	A
Detroit.....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Dodge.....	A	A	A	A	A
Empire.....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Federal.....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Ford.....	A	A	A	A	A
Franklin.....	A	A	A	A	A
Grant.....	A	A	A	A	A
Haynes.....	A	A	A	A	A
(12 cyl).....	A	A	A	A	A
Hudson.....	A	A	A	A	A
(Super Six).....	A	A	A	A	A
Hupmobile.....	A	A	A	A	A
I. H. C. (air).....	A	A	A	A	A
(water, 4 cycle).....	A	A	A	A	A
Jackson.....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
(8 cyl).....	A	A	A	A	A
Jeffery.....	A	A	A	A	A
(Com'l).....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Kelly Springfield.....	A	A	A	A	A
King.....	A	A	A	A	A
(8 cyl).....	A	A	A	A	A
(Com'l).....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc

MODEL OF	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912
CARS	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer
Kelley Kar.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
"Com'l".....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
(Model 48).....	A	A	A	A	A
Knox.....	A	A	A	A	A
(Model 35).....	E	E	E	E	E
Locomobile.....	A	A	A	A	A
Lozier.....	A	A	A	A	A
Marmon.....	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell.....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Mercer.....	A	A	A	A	A
(22-70).....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
(22-72).....	A	A	A	A	A
Mitchell.....	A	A	A	A	A
(8 cyl).....	A	A	A	A	A
Moline.....	A	A	A	A	A
Knights.....	A	A	A	A	A
National.....	A	A	A	A	A
(12 cyl).....	A	A	A	A	A
Oakland.....	A	A	A	A	A
Oldsmobile.....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
(8 cyl).....	A	A	A	A	A
Overland.....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Packard.....	A	A	A	A	A
(12 cyl).....	A	A	A	A	A
"Com'l".....	A	A	A	A	A
Pease.....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
(6-45).....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
(6-36 & 38).....	A	A	A	A	A
Pathfinder.....	A	A	A	A	A
(12 cyl).....	A	A	A	A	A
Peerless.....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
(8 cyl).....	A	A	A	A	A
Pierce Arrow.....	A	A	A	A	A
"Com'l".....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Regal.....	A	A	A	A	A
(8 cyl).....	A	A	A	A	A
Rex.....	A	A	A	A	A
Saxon.....	E	E	E	E	E
Selden.....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Stearns Knight.....	B	B	B	B	B
(8 cyl).....	B	B	B	B	B
Studebaker.....	A	A	A	A	A
Stutz.....	A	A	A	A	A
Vellie (4 cyl).....	A	A	A	A	A
(6 cyl).....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
White.....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Willie Knight.....	B	B	B	B	B
Winton.....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc

TRACTOR LUBRICATION

On request we will mail you a Chart specifying the correct grade of Gargoyl Mobiloils to use on each make and model of tractor.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y., U.S.A.

Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world.

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ARE YOU A Gasoline Farmer?

Power for the farm is a big problem. Some farmers, successful ones, too, use oil-gas, others use steam, and still others use the horse or the mule and say that results are good enough. You pay your money and you take your choice; but whatever the choice,

BE SURE THAT YOUR POWER-PLANT IS RELIABLE

For nothing that you possess will pay you better, provided that you keep it at work and that it will work according to specifications.

Some widely heralded inventions in gasoline power devices have done everything but work.

Others, less widely known, do nothing but work. That's just what the Nichols-Shepard Oil-Gas Tractor has done and is doing. It has a five-year record of work accomplished. It has no record of failure.

So, if you are interested in an explosive engine, let us tell you about one that you won't have to mortgage the farm to keep going—one that will run in the winter, plow in the spring, haul in the summer, thresh in the fall, and pick up odd jobs at any kind of power requirement between while. We build this kind of an Oil-Gas Tractor and we guarantee it to be a reliable power producer that will work.

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A SOLID PROPOSITION to send new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. Bowl is a sanitary marvel; easily cleaned.

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For Sale—A number of good second-hand separators and engines of different makes. We are manufacturers of Prairie Queen Separators and state agents for A. D. Baker Engines and Separators. Write for description of both second hand and new machines.
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Gopher Death
Kills Prairie Dogs, Ground Squirrels, G. Hogs, Pocket Gophers, Saves alfalfa. Experimental stations approve. 1400 tablets, P. P. \$1.25. Warranted. Mole Tablets, 75c. Ask Druggist or send direct. Booklet Free. Ft. Dodge Chem. Co., Ft. Dodge, Ia.

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



Dairy Cows Require Good Care

NINE out of ten dairy cows would produce from 10 to 15 per cent more milk if they were provided with comfortable barn equipment. The cow should have pasture comfort every day in the year, and this can only be provided for in a modern barn with modern equipment. The equipment should be of most simple type, no cracks or crevices to catch dirt and make breeding places for vermin and disease germs. There should be no sharp corners to injure the cows. As much as possible of the interior of the barn should be of steel and concrete. These materials cost more than wood to install, but are more lasting, stronger, and easier to keep in sanitary condition, so that in the long run they are cheaper than wood. The stanchions should be of the swinging type and made of tubular steel, or steel lined with wood.

A well bred dairy cow is the most sensitive of all farm animals. Every reasonable effort used to make her comfortable saves energy that will be used in the production of milk. Often a good cow is made unprofitable by careless treatment, and just as frequently an unprofitable cow can be made profitable with intelligent management.

A good supply of bedding should always be kept in the stall so the cow will be comfortable when lying down. A gutter should be built in the floor behind the stalls so the barn and cows can be easily kept clean. We find in our barn that this gutter saves us about two cents a cow a day in time saved in cleaning the barn and cows. With a herd of ten cows this amounts to considerable in a year.

We hear much about feeding a proper ration to the dairy cow, but frequently the dairy cow is stunted her full ration of fresh air. One of the most important features of a dairy barn should be the ventilation system. The air in the barn should not be allowed to become impure, although the ventilation should be such that no draught strikes the cows.

But housing and care is not all. To produce her maximum at the pail a cow should be well fed on succulent and palatable feed throughout the year. There is no better feed for the dairy cow than green grass. During the winter, silage takes the place of grass. There is no other feed that compares so well with grass, and if silage is included in the ration when grass cannot be had, a maximum flow of milk will be produced throughout the year and at a low cost for feed.

Too often the cow is roughed through the winter on dry fodder, unpalatable corn stalks, and hay which was too inferior for the horse. However, the milk cow is coming into her own, and the cows that are now making the most profit for their owners are those fed properly cured alfalfa hay, silage, and some concentrates.

Many more good dairy cows could be used to advantage to preserve and build up the fertility of our soil and bring the highest returns for our crops.

It has been demonstrated that with the same care and feed the average dairy cow will produce twice as much butter fat as the average beef cow. It has also been demonstrated that the average dairy cow will produce twice as much butter fat if fed a proper dairy ration than if she is compelled to rustle her feed from unpalatable corn stalks and straw piles.

Most men know the difference between a beef cow and a dairy cow. Something is known in a general way about feeds and feeding, but real, intelligent management of dairy cattle is something about which we are just beginning to learn here in Kansas.—C. O. LEVINE.

Kansas City to Have Dairy Show.

J. M. Axley, secretary-treasurer of the Southwest Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association, writes as follows regarding the last meeting of the board of directors:

"At the directors' meeting held January 18, we decided to hold in Kansas City September 18 to 23 a general dairy show, open to all the dairy breeds, and we have been working faithfully on this proposition since then. Kansas City is the logical place to hold such a show on account of its location, being situated in a country second to none when it comes to agriculture and stock raising. "It is only a matter of time when the

United States will wake up to the fact that it must encourage dairy farming in order to preserve the soil and keep the land up in some kind of a state of cultivation. This country does not produce half enough milk or butter, and instead of importing we should be exporting dairy products. In order to bring forcibly to the attention of the people in this part of the country the importance of extensively developing the dairy industry, we propose this summer to inaugurate this show.

"Longview Farm has kindly extended to us an invitation to hold an annual basket picnic at that farm, similar to the one held there last year, which invitation the association was very glad to accept. Just as soon as a date is selected for the picnic this summer a committee composed of Messrs. M. M. Sweetman, Rush C. Lake, F. J. Bannister, E. E. Knoche and myself, will arrange the program for the event. We intend to hold a picnic that will surpass the one held last year. At Longview Farm they are building a grandstand and fixing a show ground that will include a club house, which will make it one of the finest places in the world to hold a picnic of this kind."

Getting Start in Dairying.

We are sometimes asked by those who are becoming interested in dairying, how to get a start.

A man usually must start in a small way. Even if he has plenty of money with which to buy cows, it is hard to buy a bunch that will be satisfactory. The beginner had better start milking such cows as he has, giving them good feed and care. This would be a far safer plan than to put much money into high-priced cows in the start. Many a man has been surprised as a result of what good care and feed will do in making even the commonest kind of cows give milk.

If there are any dairymen in the neighborhood who are making a success of the business, the beginner can learn a great deal that will be valuable to him, by visiting them, observing their methods, and asking questions about the feeding and care of dairy cows. This sort of curiosity is not to be construed as meddling with the neighbor's business. If the man is a good neighbor he will be glad to fully explain his methods.

After developing the cows on hand by means of proper feeding, the next step will be to improve the herd. If there is a good pure-bred dairy bull available in the neighborhood, arrangements should be made to breed the cows to him. If the bull is a good one, the heifers from such breeding will be a great improvement over their mothers. Perhaps the beginner can buy a few good cows as he disposes of such of his common ones as he finds are unprofitable.

Starting in the business in this way the beginner is acquiring dairy experience as he improves his herd. The man and the cows are improving at the same time.

Unpopularity of Old Sires.

When a herd of well-bred dairy cows is offered for sale the animals are snapped up quickly at good prices. No class of live stock sells better at the present time than dairy cows. When it comes to disposing of the registered herd bull, however, it is a different story. Finding a buyer for a mature bull is not an easy task. Men will get worked up to a high pitch in buying the cows, but when it comes to the bull that sired them they lose interest and such animal frequently goes begging for buyers. Many aged bulls that have proven their merit as sires of dairy quality are sacrificed because of this indifference. It seems hard to explain this lack of appreciation of the tried sire.

When planning building work, write the Department of Architecture, Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, for suggestions. This department is maintained for this very purpose, and will promptly and cheerfully lend its assistance.

Help the women folks fight the season's flies by cleaning up the premises and removing everything that draws them.

COMPETITORS \$29.80
208 of THEM BEAT

"In competition with 208 separators in our district, our New Golden Harvest all other skimmers and left cream amount of cream in skimmed milk."
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I only ask one thing—before you buy a separator of any make, kind or any price, get my big book; pick out the separator you want, try it 30 days, 100 times, at my expense. If you decide to keep it (you don't have to) I'll give you the choice of 5 open, fair and square selling plans and guarantee my separator for 10 years—against defective workmanship and material and a \$25,000 bank bond backs every sale. You take no chances.

MY NEW 1916, 250-PAGE BOOK FREE

Handsome printed, beautifully illustrated in 4 colors. Tells all about my new 1916 Sanitary Cream Separators, how I build them, gives my 4 new low prices on 4 new sizes, also 5 easy selling plans, cash or terms, etc. I'll also send my SPECIAL PROPOSITION ON 10,000 GALLOWAY SANITARY CREAM SEPARATORS. Drop me a postal today. Separators are shipped from Waterloo, Kansas City, Council Bluffs, St. Paul or Chicago, Wm. Galloway, Pres., THE WM. GALLOWAY COMPANY, 22 GALLOWAY STATION, WATERLOO, IOWA Cream Separator Manufacturing Specialists.

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Grain Sorghums Makes Cheap Beef

FOR many years the Panhandle section of the Great Plains region has been famous for its stock cattle, and the steers and calves raised there have gone to fill northern and corn-belt feed lots to turn the corn and other feeds of that section into beef. A great many corn-belt farmers owe their prosperity to the Panhandle steer that has converted their cheap corn into high-priced beef.

The development that has taken place in this region is of considerable interest to farmers of Western Kansas. Early farming in the Panhandle was done only by the "nester," who, not having range enough for his cattle or money to buy feeders, was forced to sell the feed he raised to the big cattlemen for "roughing" their cattle through the winter, or haul the grain to town and sell it to the grain dealer. In this way the Panhandle also became famous for its grain sorghums, which are grown in place of corn and can be produced at little cost.

But with the coming of the stock farmer a gradual change is taking place in the methods of handling cattle. Men have learned that with the cottonseed meal produced in the southern and central sections of Texas, added to the forage and grain sorghums raised in the Panhandle, they can fatten cattle. The chief disadvantage is the long haul to market after the cattle are finished.

In certain sections of the Panhandle where irrigation is practiced, a great deal of alfalfa is grown. During the fall of 1914 and winter of 1915 one of the leading stock farmers of that section, in co-operation with an agent of the federal department of agriculture, carried out a cattle-feeding demonstration, using only the feeds grown on the farm, and purchasing no concentrates at all.

The grain used was milo and the roughage consisted of alfalfa hay, cane hay, and kafir silage. The steers were high-grade Herefords of good quality. They went into the feed lot in medium condition and were given good care throughout the feeding period. The feeding was done twice daily, and an accurate account was kept of all feed used and the gains of the cattle.

The figures obtained are given below:

Number of cattle.....	70
Original weight (average).....	1,031
Final ranch weight (average).....	1,367
Total gain per steer.....	336
Kansas City selling weight (average).....	1,248
Average shrinkage en route to market.....	119
Net gain per head.....	217
Feeding period.....	151
Average daily gain.....	2.22
Total cost of steer at 7.36 cents per pound.....	\$108.85
Freight, commission, etc.....	\$7.20
Net cash return.....	\$25.77
Cost of producing feed.....	\$14.95
Profit per head over cost of production of feed.....	\$10.82
Dressing percentage.....	62.5

The shrinkage on these cattle was unusually large, the cause of which was not ascertained, but was probably due to some unusual excitement. The shrinkage should not have been over 80 or 85 pounds a head.

The year 1914-15 was the most disastrous year cattle feeders have experienced in the last decade. Feeders in all sections of the country lost money because of the great slump in the price of fat cattle. If the feeder in this instance had purchased all the feed at market prices they would have cost him in town—about \$33.60 per head—he, too, would have lost money. When, however, the feeds are charged, as in this instance, at the cost of their production on the farm, a profit of \$10.82 per head was realized.

In this statement no credit was made for the manure, although in many sections where manure is used in fields this by-product has very high value. In fact, in certain sections of the feeding districts of the North and Southeast the manure is regarded as so valuable that the feeders feel that if they merely break even on the cost of feeding the animals the manure gives them a reasonable profit. In the particular case no value was figured for the manure, for the reason that farmers in this immediate section of the Great Plains country do not use manure and regard it as practically worthless. Their objection to manure is that it tends to cause the crops to burn or wither during hot, dry weather.

Labor was not charged against the cattle. If labor had been charged at \$2 per steer, interest and depreciation on equipment at 50 cents, and if feeds had been charged, as has been done, at cost of production, a net profit of \$8.32 per steer was made. As the money was invested but five months in the cattle, they paid interest on the investment of \$5.312 at the rate of 26 per cent per annum.

The profit or loss from such demon-

strations is always an item which is extremely variable. When marketed, these cattle were in excellent condition for the block and on a good market should have brought at least 9½ cents a pound. At such a price a very comfortable profit would have been realized by the feeder. It will be noted that these cattle dressed out 62½ per cent, which clearly shows that their condition was such that they would have sold well on any good cattle market. From these data it is evident that cattle fattened on the grain sorghums make as good beef as do corn-fed cattle.

It is also to be particularly noted that a well-balanced ration was obtained from the feeds all of which were grown on the farm. The ration used was such that when the animals were on full feed each steer was fed 15 pounds of milo maize chops, 30 pounds of kafir silage, with all the alfalfa hay and sorghum hay it would eat. If the nutritive ratio of this ration is calculated on the basis of the digestion coefficients given by Henry, it will be found to give about one part protein to 8.9 parts carbohydrates, which is fairly close to accepted standards.

The results of this feeding demonstration, together with many others, conducted along similar lines, are gradually bringing the people of the Great Plains region to realize that they have been losing by not feeding out their own cattle. In years like the present one, very little feeding will be done in this section, but sentiment is growing in favor of full feeding. The Panhandle lands and others in this section have been largely broken up into small farming areas. These farms yield products which ordinarily are most profitable when fed to live stock, and the demonstrations referred to in this article show that good beef can be made by their use. The feed raised on Panhandle farms must be fed to cattle in order to get a satisfactory return from it. Therefore, as Panhandle farmers learn how to utilize these feeds and finish their cattle, more and more cattle will be fed each year. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility to suggest that the Great Plains region, which includes Western Kansas, will eventually become an important source of finished beef, with a greater output than was given during the range days. This condition can be realized by using home-made feeds such as milo, kafir, cane hay, and kafir or milo silage, and feeding them to home-grown stock.

Sudan at Dodge City Station.

Three and one-fourth tons of cured Sudan grass hay per acre in one cutting was produced at the Dodge City Experiment Station in Ford County. This field was planted with an ordinary wheat drill May 1 and cut for hay August 1. It was pastured for the balance of the season and produced an excellent quality of tender grass relished by all kinds of stock. Another small field of two acres was planted for a hog and calf pasture at the rate of twenty-two pounds of seed per acre. It furnished continuous pasture for twenty head of hogs and five calves from June 10 to November 1 and in addition from six to ten head of cattle were turned in for a day or two on several occasions to eat down the excess grass.

Already several farmers in different parts of the state have reported excellent results from the use of Sudan grass for pasture, but a larger number should try it. The hay is richer in protein than prairie hay, though not as rich as alfalfa. Kansas or northern grown seed should be used for planting, as there is danger in getting Johnson grass in southern grown seed. This seed can be bought for 6 to 10 cents per pound and should be planted when the ground is warm or the regular time for planting sorghums.

In arranging for your crops this year, especially if you live in the western half of Kansas, don't forget to put out a small field of Sudan grass.—G. E. THOMPSON.

At the recent annual school meeting did you take note of the repairs needed and those additions or changes which would better fit the building and premises for an educational institution for your children? If not, there is still plenty of time to do this and complete the work before the fall term opens.

The American woman is the best gift of God to man. Let us learn to conserve her, develop her best possibilities, enjoy her to the utmost. Long live the American country home.—JOSEPH E. WING.

No exercise for the little pigs? Look out for thumps.

NOTE: Even after its experience of nearly a century, Case is not content to publish advertisements unless based on the very latest authoritative information. This is one of a series of messages to farmers, prepared after visiting tractor demonstrations, talking to hundreds of farmers, and carrying on a national investigation through our sales organization and by mail to find the gas tractor needs of the farmers.

CASE TRACTORS

are long past the experimental stage

It is a Case policy never to put before the farmers any piece of machinery on which the experimenting would have to be done by the farmers. We have been building gas tractors for over 24 years, having made the pioneer machine in America.

So we come to you now with four sizes of gas tractors (10-20, 12-25, 20-40 and 30-60) all of which represent the last word in tractor designing and building. They are the result of years of field and laboratory experiments, which cost several hundred thousand dollars.

Back of all this preparation is an experience in the farm machinery field of 74 years. Our organization is international. We have 44 branch houses and 9000 dealers in North and South America, Europe, Africa and the Philippine Islands. Case service prevents Case tractors from becoming orphans.



From an actual photograph of a Case 10-20

A Mighty Truth

As more and more men see and use the Case, they become dissatisfied with lesser quality. It is the old story of our long experience surpassing experimental engineering. Our chief engineer in the Gas Tractor Department says: "To design a successful tractor, one has to know from actual experience and experiment, the work in the field that the machine is to be called upon to do. Yet many disregard this primary principle of everyday service. Access should be possible to every part of the motor without having to dismantle it. By inaccessibility you lose time, lose profits and become dissatisfied. I would advise the prospective tractor purchaser to choose a tractor with an accessible motor." If you had attended the six Tractor Demonstrations, you would better appreciate what he says.

Where Case Dominates

The Case 10-20 will replace more than five horses and handle three plows with ease, under ordinary conditions. It is adapted to all kinds of farm work—besides field work, it drives an 18 in. Case separator, operates a silo filler, hauls, etc. Then remember, above all things, that the motor is a special Case design, made entirely by Case for tractor work, not assembled. You know our experience and success with Case machinery. Our tractor motor is designed to be equally famous. All parts of the motor are easily accessible, so no dismantling is necessary for any adjustment. When, for instance, you want to take up main bearings or crank-pin bearings, you do not have to remove the magneto, the camshaft or the oil pump. Access is obtained by removing a simple cover to which nothing is attached. Remember, too, that all working parts are enclosed or fully protected.

Consider weight, and do not forget that the Case 10-20 weighs less than any other tractor of equal capacity. Reckon the value of our drive wheel traveling on unplowed land instead of down in the furrow, where it would be limited to 14 inches in width. With our design the drive wheel is 22 inches wide. Then, when you hear of some farmer who has had trouble getting over soft spots or extra hard pulls, remember that the idle wheel on this Case tractor can be locked in from the driver's seat for such emergencies. Consider all these things, make comparisons, and you are bound to decide that the Case 10-20 at \$990 is cheaper than those costing less. Especially when you remember the reputation of the company, our 44 branches and 9,000 dealers. Write for more information about the 10-20 and other Case tractors.

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This is, without question, the most perfect hand operated shearing machine ever devised. Has ball bearings in every part where friction or wear occurs. Has a ball bearing shearing head of the latest improved Stewart pattern.

Price of machine, all complete, including 4 combs and 4 cutters of the celebrated Stewart quality is

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Throttle Governed. Very light weight. 4 H. P. only 190 lbs. Forced water cooling system prevents overheating. Tank on front balances engine on rear. Friction Clutch Pulley. Ask for Engine Book. 4 to 20 H. P.

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from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar trouble and gets horse going sound. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.00 a bottle delivered.

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Is sold on 30 days trial. Agents Wanted. Price of our So E-Z \$1.

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Foot and Mouth Disease Conquered

THE long fight against the foot and mouth disease is over. The Secretary of Agriculture issued an order which on March 31 removed all foot and mouth quarantines and restrictions against the shipment and movement of live stock. Along with the removal of the last local quarantine, the various federal orders restricting shipment of cattle are rescinded, so that dealers can now ship their cattle as before the first quarantine was imposed.

The magnitude of the work of eradication and control carried on by farmers, shippers, and the state and federal governments is shown by the fact that before controlled, the disease had gained a temporary footing in twenty-two states and the District of Columbia. The disease appeared and was controlled in 269 different counties.

The importance of the stock raising industry of eradicating foot and mouth disease may be judged from the results of this plague in Denmark, where the disease appeared at about the same time that it broke out in the United States. The area of Denmark is approximately equal to that of the three New England States—Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. It is, however, a great dairying country, and it has been estimated that the losses in milk in one year caused by the foot and mouth disease have amounted to approximately one-third of the total cost of eradicating the pestilence in twenty-two states of this country. The Danish authorities were unable to carry out their former policy of slaughter, and were compelled to resort to such measures of control as could be established by quarantines and other restrictions.

As a result of better understanding between the state and national governments, representatives of the department believe that many of the obstacles which confronted the authorities in the past outbreak would not be encountered in dealing with any future occurrence of the disease. The veterinarians, however, will not abate their watchfulness for some time. Examination of animals and animal products offered for import will continue to be unusually strict. The department, however, particularly urges all farmers and cattle handlers to notify their state veterinarians and the department of any suspicious cases of sore mouth combined with lameness in their animals. Those in charge of the eradication work are confident that the disease is wiped out, but they wish to use every precaution to detect and control any sporadic cases that may develop in remote districts.

Shorthorn Men Hold Show

For several years the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association has been holding annual sales of breeding cattle. This is the oldest association of its kind in the United States and has been steadily gaining in membership and influence. It is a splendid auxiliary to the parent association and is doing a great deal to arouse more interest in better cattle and especially cattle of the Shorthorn breed. At the last sale held recently in Kansas City, a new feature was inaugurated consisting of holding a show in advance of the sale. This aroused more interest than the members had anticipated. Through the co-operation of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association and the Stock Yards Company, cash prizes amounting to \$250 were offered. There were also some silver trophies. Only stock listed for sale could compete. Some special prizes were offered for cows and bulls shown by breeders who had never won a prize in a state or national exhibition.

An organization of this kind can do much to create ideals in live stock production. Such enthusiasm for good stock as is displayed by the members, is catching. Each member of a live, active pure-bred stock association becomes a center of infection in his home community.

There were 150 present at the banquet following which the annual business meeting was held. The awards will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Abortion in Sows

C. W. M., Franklin County, writes that he has had four out of seven sows abort a short time before the pigs were due. They were fed twenty rods from their sleeping quarters and when called

came on the run, part of the way being uphill. Some of the sows would be almost winded when they got to the feed. Our correspondent fears that they may have contagious abortion as two gilts aborted last fall. Some of these sows are pure-breds and he hates to part with them. He asks if the trouble can be prevented and whether it would be advisable to try for fall litters.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra of the agricultural college, answers this inquiry as follows:

"Unusual vigorous exercise will sometimes cause sows to abort. In view of the fact that your sows were compelled to run to the feed lot and that during this they probably jostled each other considerably, the possibility exists that this may have caused the abortion.

"On the other hand the fact that some of your sows aborted last year rather than this year rather points to contagious abortion. We do not know very much about this disease in hogs because very little time has been devoted to the study of it. In general, however, we may say that the condition together with prevention is practically the same as in cattle.

"I think the best thing that you can do is to avoid giving your sows unusual vigorous exercise, and at the same time I would advise that you thoroughly disinfect the quarters these sows have been occupying. A complete change of quarters would be a very good thing."

Spring Lambs Bring High Price

Forty head of spring lambs recently sold in Chicago for seventeen cents a pound—a record price. They averaged fifty-seven pounds in weight. Nineteen head in the same shipment averaged eighty-four pounds and brought twelve and a half cents. The average price received per head was \$10.07.

These lambs were the first to reach the market. The man who raised them has for five years been opening the Chicago market for spring lambs. They were raised in Northern Iowa in a warm barn but no artificial heat was supplied. The temperature was kept above freezing by the warmth of the bodies of the sheep.

Not every man is willing to give the necessary care to successfully raise such early lambs, but those who do are assured of ample financial rewards. The first spring lambs to reach the market always command fancy prices. These lambs were from high grade ewes sired by pure-bred Hampshire rams. Only ten lambs were lost, which is quite a record considering the fact that they came almost in the midst of winter.

Buying Unborn Lambs

So keen are sheep feeders to buy feeding stock, that they are now contracting for unborn lambs in the range territory. The contract prices for lambs delivered in the fall, are from \$7.25 to \$7.75 a hundred. Ordinarily feeding lambs are not purchased until late in the summer. Last season they sold early as low as \$5.50, the price gradually advancing until as high as \$7 was paid, that being the record price of the season for feeding lambs. This seemed dangerously high at the time, but sheep feeders have made money this season owing to the high price they have received for finished stock.

H. W. McAfee of Shawnee County, was in the KANSAS FARMER office last week and reported that his sheep are producing a high per cent of lambs this spring. He estimates that his wool clip will average twelve pounds to the head. He has had a flock of sheep for several years and they have never cost a cent in money. Alfalfa hay with what picking they get from the bluegrass pasture through the winter, keeps them in good condition so that no grain feeding has been necessary.

The National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association says that prohibition would cause the farmer to lose \$200,000,000 a year, agricultural products of that value being used in making alcoholic beverages. Evidently the association figures that under prohibition the farmer would throw all these products away. It has lots of confidence in the farmer's sense.

Whenever you change feed, change gradually.

GET MY PRICE

WAIT! Get my 1916 price! Don't buy an engine of any make or kind or price until you first get my 1916 price. I build these Masterpiece engines in my great chain of factories and sell them direct to farm and shop with only one small profit added to actual cost. My New 1916, 250-Page Book illustrates and describes all sizes from 1 1/2 H. P. light work engines up to 15 H. P. motors for biggest, toughest, heaviest jobs. All Galloway Masterpiece engines are large bore, long stroke, heavy weight and low speed. Built for lifetime service and satisfaction.

1916 FEATURES

Include valves in the head, (worth \$15 alone, but costs nothing extra), extra large cooling surfaces, perfected oiling system, economy carburetor or (a fuel and money saver, worth \$10 more—costs nothing extra on the Galloway), built-in magneto and Hercules water-cooled cylinder head, an arch of strength, mechanically perfect in design. (worth \$25 extra, but costs you nothing!)

LOOK! This new 1916, 250-page Book tells all about these features and many others that make Masterpiece engines superior engines and power kings in every field. Don't do anything about buying an engine until you first get my book! Every sale backed by \$25,000 bank bond guarantee, for every customer's satisfaction! Shipped from Waterbury, Connecticut, Kansas City, St. Paul and Chicago. My special photographs on 10,000 engines and new book today. Address: Wm. Galloway, Pres., Wm. Galloway Co., 215 Galloway Station, Waterbury, Conn. Engine Manufacturing Specialists

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If the dealer hasn't your size he can get it in 24 hours—

BURNHAM-MUNGER-ROOT
Kansas City, Mo.

K. C. PRAIRIE DOG

THE TRACTOR THAT OUTWORKS THEM ALL

Will pull three 14-inch bottoms under any ordinary conditions. 25 H. P. Waukesha Motor—can be used for operating other machinery; 2 speeds; plows at 2 1/2 miles per hour—on road work 5 miles. Hyatt Roller Bearings.

LOW COST

High in quality but low in price. A powerful sturdy, enduring, simple Tractor that will make and save money every day in the year. Write for special offer to a few reliable farmers.

Kansas City Hay Press Co.
Kansas City, Missouri.

Get a "FULL STAND"

No lost seed, if you hitch a Kramer Rotary Harrow behind your plow. Discs, levels and pulverizes all in one operation. Great improvement over the old method. Light draft. No extra horses. Easily attached to any plow. Makes a moist, finely pulverized seed bed. Seed germinates quickly. Gives a quick, even stand. Users all enthusiastic. Write now for big free illustrated folder and special offer.

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120 Main St. MORTON, ILL.

THIS BUGGY \$36.50

Can't be duplicated elsewhere at the price. It's a wonderful buggy. We save you the money and we ship it on

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Subject to your approval. It's another proof of Elkhart quality and the savings made you by our factory to user plan.

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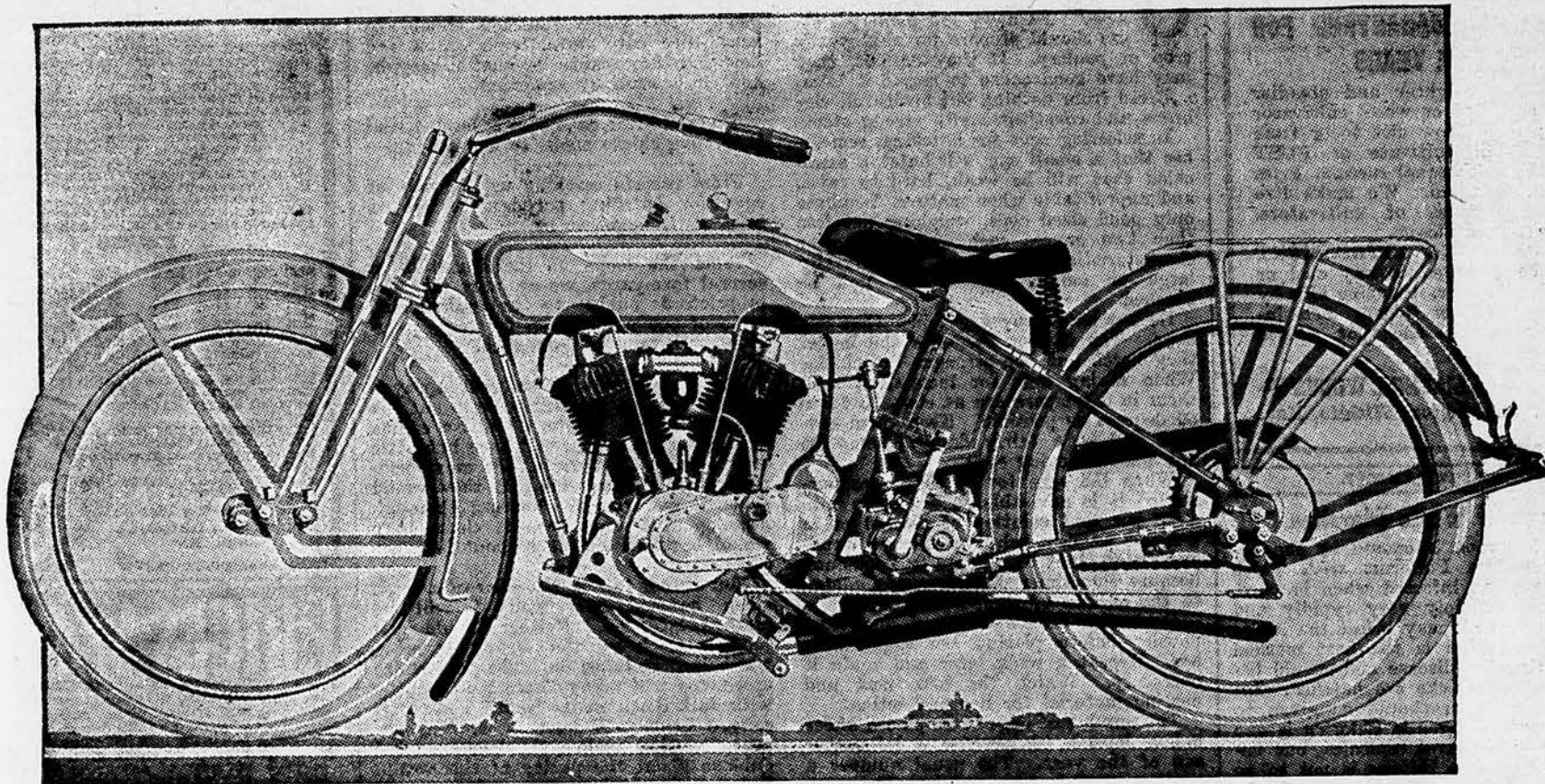
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CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

GOPHER TRAPS something the gophers can't cover up. Circular free.

A. F. Renken, Box 32, Kramer, Neb.

This Motorcycle Free!



JOIN OUR MOTORCYCLE CLUB AND GET A MOTORCYCLE IT'S EASY TO WIN AND YOU MAKE GOOD WAGES BESIDES WHILE WORKING

We pay you liberally IN CASH for the work you do and over \$500 in cash and prizes will be awarded. Write us today about it. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO ENTER



Charles Erbert,
Ellis, Kan.
Winner of Motorcycle
in second contest.



C. S. Kelley
Horton, Kan.
Who won Motorcycle
in the contest which
closed March 13, '15.

Read These Letters From Winners of Other Motorcycles We Gave Away

OKLAHOMA BOY WON EASILY.

Harvey Ferril, of Amorita, Okla., was the winner of the motorcycle given away February 13, 1915. He secured only 141 subscriptions and was the highest, winning a \$275 machine. Here is what he wrote:

Manager Motorcycle Club—Dear Sir: I received my motor today and like it fine. It is just like you said it would be and I think if any person wants to deal with honest men deal with Kansas Farmer. I will send you a picture of my motor and me before long.—HARVEY FERRIL, Amorita, Okla., March 18, 1915.

TOOK ONLY 110 SUBSCRIPTIONS.

E. B. Preedy, of Richland, Kan., won the Motorcycle in the contest which closed February 28, 1914, by securing only 110 subscriptions, nearly all for only one dollar. He was the highest, with only \$106.50. Think of it! He got a machine that sells everywhere for \$260, but he had the most subscriptions and the most points, and won. Here is what he says:

Manager Kansas Farmer Motorcycle Club: I received the Motorcycle, and it is sure a dandy. It is easy to handle. I have not found a place it won't pull. I would advise every boy to get busy on the next contest, for it is easy to win and everything is straight.—E. B. PREEDY, Richland, Kan.

HE LIKES HIS MACHINE.

Manager Kansas Farmer Motorcycle Club—Dear Sir: I am writing to let you know I received the first prize Motorcycle and sure am pleased with it. It sure is a dandy. It was worth working for, and I also say the way you managed the contest was sure on the square, and I think others who may enter one of your contests will say the same, and I hope those who enter one of your contests will win out as easily as I did.—C. S. KELLEY, Horton, Kan., March 29, 1915.

PERLE TILLEY, RANSOM, KANSAS, IS MORE THAN PLEASED.

Manager Kansas Farmer Motorcycle Club: I received the Motorcycle yesterday and I am more than pleased with it. I have ridden it about fifty miles. I want to thank you and the company for the machine and the promptness in sending it to me. The contest was carried on absolutely fair and you did everything that you said you would do. My winning has caused great enthusiasm here among the young folks, and everyone thinks my machine is great. I am going to get my picture taken with the machine soon and I will send you one. I may take a trip east this summer and if I do I will sure stop and see you. Again thanking you for your honesty and kindness to me, I am, yours truly—PERLE TILLEY, Ransom, Kan., May 12, 1915.



Jos. Muckenthaler Jr.,
Pawnee, Kan.
Winner of Motorcycle
in first contest.



Clifford Jerome
Corning, Kan.
Winner of Motorcycle
in the contest which
closed Dec. 31, 1914.

Do You Want a Motorcycle?

A MACHINE THAT WILL GIVE YOU MORE PLEASURE THAN ANYTHING ELSE YOU COULD OWN, AND AT THE LEAST EXPENSE, YOU MIGHT JUST AS WELL HAVE ONE AS NOT.

We have given away nine Motorcycles recently that have been won with far less dollars in subscriptions secured from others than it would take in dollars to buy the machine of a dealer. This is the easiest and best way to get one. Send us your name and address and we will tell you all about it, free of cost, and this will place you under no obligation to us whatever. There never was a time when Motorcycles were so valuable or when so many were owned and ridden. You will find use for one every day. Having a Motorcycle to ride puts you many minutes closer to your work and to town and you can go many miles and come back on a Motorcycle in a remarkably short time. It will pay you to find out all about our easy plan whereby nine sons of farmers each won one of these Motorcycles, and won them easily, just working during spare time. Send in your name and address today on the blank for the next campaign, which is just starting. You have an opportunity here that you can make worth a good many dollars to yourself if you will only take advantage of it. Someone is going to get this Motorcycle easily and make money besides. Will it be you? It might just as well be you as any one, and no harm will be done in trying.

FILL OUT THIS FREE ENTRY BLANK AND MAIL TODAY

MANAGER KANSAS FARMER MOTORCYCLE CLUB,
625 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sir:—I desire to enter your Motorcycle Club. Please send me free of cost the free premium and the free outfit and your special easy plan to get subscriptions fast, with full information about the prizes and contest, and tell me how I can win the \$265 Harley-Davidson Motorcycle and earn good wages during spare time.

My Name

Post Office State.....

Street or Rural Route, or in Care of.....

We are ready to turn over to you in cash and prizes what we would pay others for doing this work for us. You can't lose under our plan and you have everything to gain. If you have any spare time whatever, by all means write and find out all about our plan. You can see what the others say who have won Motorcycles. They were glad they sent in their names. We had never heard of any of them before and none of these winners had ever taken a subscription before or done any work of this kind. Previous experience is not required, and you have just as good an opportunity as any one else to get this \$265 Harley-Davidson Motorcycle for yourself. Will you try? It costs you nothing to enter and we send the few necessary supplies absolutely free of cost. You do not even have to be a subscriber to Kansas Farmer.

The best thing to do is to write at once and we will send you a complete description of the Motorcycle and the other big prizes to be given away—\$500 in all—together with our easy plan to secure subscriptions rapidly and make good wages weekly during spare time. This costs you nothing and you will be under no obligations to us whatever if after reading about the plan you decide not to go ahead. If you would like to own a fine Motorcycle like the one shown here, send in your name and address at once and begin getting subscriptions right away.

You Get Paid Every Week

You do not have to wait to be paid for the subscriptions you secure. You get paid every week and under our plan it will be easy to get subscriptions. This is the best time of the year to do this, and if you write at once you can get in at the start. You know this paper and the other campaigns show our plan to be to your advantage.

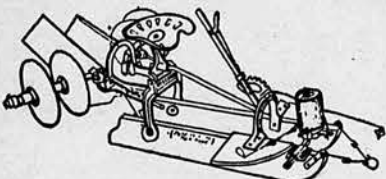
You Won't Know How Easy It Is Until You Start

The campaign starts right away. A certain number of points will be given with subscriptions secured for our paper, for which you will be paid, and the boy or man who has the highest number of points to his credit by 6 p. m. June 17, 1916, will be awarded the \$265 Harley-Davidson Motorcycle. The second highest will receive \$75.00 in cash. The third highest will receive a \$30.00 Phonograph Outfit. The fourth highest will receive a \$30.00 Gold Watch, and the fifth and sixth highest will each receive a \$45.00 College Scholarship, and the seventh highest a \$15.00 Gold Watch. In case of a tie, prizes of equal value will be awarded. Besides this, you are sure to be paid in cash for each subscription you secure, as stated above.

Big Offer Extra To All Who Enter At Once

DON'T WAIT. Send in your name and address on the blank and begin making money at once. To all those who send in their names within twenty days, a free premium will be sent with the free outfit and full information about the contest and description of the prizes, also names and addresses of previous prize winners and a letter telling you just how to proceed.

The Sled Built For Service



BEARINGS GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS

Will run lighter and steadier than any sled or wheel cultivator built; will throw dirt to or from corn. Will cultivate or BUST RIDGES with equal success. Price \$18.00, delivered. We make five different styles of cultivators. Write for catalogue.

REPLANTING ATTACHMENT may be attached to any sled or wheel cultivator. Planting hills by touch of foot or finger. Acts instantly and to the spot. Price \$3.00 delivered.

THE RESCHKE MACHINE WORKS CO.
908 N. Washington, Wichita, Kan.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by the bacillus Bacterium Pullorum with which chicks are often infected when hatched. The germs multiply very rapidly and one infected chick may infect the entire brood. Prevention is the best method of combating the disease and should begin as soon as chicks are hatched. Intestinal antiseptics should be given to kill the germ. Mercuric Chloride is one of the most powerful remedies, but being a rank poison, its use is not to be recommended as long as there are safe, harmless remedies on the market that will do the work.

How to Prevent White Diarrhea

Dear Sir: Last spring my first incubator chicks when but a few days old began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged. Finally, I sent 50c to the Walker Remedy Co., B.L.3, Waterloo, Iowa, (formerly located at Lamoni, Ia.), for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We never lost a single chick after the first dose. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks, where before we never raised more than 100 a year. I'd be glad indeed to have others know of this wonderful remedy. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Ia.

Don't Wait

Don't wait until White Diarrhea gets half or two-thirds your chicks. Don't let it get started. Be prepared. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko will prevent White Diarrhea. Send for 50c box on our guarantee—your money back if not satisfied. We were formerly located at Lamoni, Iowa, and parties recommending our remedies in the papers sometimes give our former address. To avoid any mistake or delay when ordering Walko White Diarrhea Remedy and Chick- tonic, be particular to address, Walker Remedy Co., B.L.3, Waterloo, Ia.

DON'T WEAR A TRUSS



C. E. BROOKS

1874 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

25 Times World's Champion **402,000 in Use**

Get all facts, proofs, particulars—my low prices—money-back guarantee—also my \$1300.00 Gold Offer—all come with my big illustrated Free Book "Hatching Facts," in colors. Write me today. Jim Rohan, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co., Box 18, Racine, Wis.

Belle City Incubators and Brooders

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



Preparedness in Poultry Keeping

Of course we believe in "preparedness." Farmers and poultry raisers should prepare for next year's crop of poultry. If they do not, they may have good cause to regret it later.

Breed from nothing but healthy, vigorous and constitutionally strong stock. In selecting eggs for hatching, remember that a small egg will hatch a small chick that will be weak, hard to raise, and unprofitable when mature. Incubate only good sized eggs, weighing not less than two ounces each and of a color characteristic of the breed. Abnormally large or small eggs should not be hatched.

Do not hatch any eggs older than ten days. The fresher the eggs the better they hatch and the stronger the chicks. When saving eggs for incubation keep them in a temperature as close to 58 to 60 degrees as possible. Keep them covered and in a fairly damp place. Do not wash hatching eggs.

When the eggs for hatching are purchased it is advisable to dip them into a 92 per cent solution of alcohol or in a 2 or 3 per cent solution of some standard disinfectant like Kresol or Zenoleum, because sometimes disease germs adhere to the outside of the shell.

Dust the hen with some good lice powder before placing the eggs under her. Repeat a week later and again if necessary. Watch the hen, nest and nesting material for lice and mites.

The number of eggs to be placed under a hen depends on her size and the season of the year. The usual number a medium sized hen can comfortably cover in the natural season is fifteen. During very warm weather this hen perhaps could cover seventeen eggs. If possible set two hens at the same time and give all chicks hatched to one hen.

The best feed for a setting hen is whole corn, fresh water and grit. Provide these in such a way that she can get to them at will.

Watch the hen as much as possible, because frequently things happen that require attention. As soon as chicks are all hatched, dry and lively, grease them on head and neck with common lard. This kills the lice that may be upon them. Repeat this about once a week. Watch your chicks carefully for lice and mites.

The best incubator is the one that hatches the largest number of strong chicks. Some incubators hatch a large number of chicks, but they are weak and hard to raise.

After you have selected your machine, uncrated and set it up, the next thing to do is place it level in all directions. Heat it up gradually. Start with a small flame. Use good kerosene. Operate the machine at least two days before placing any eggs in it. It is good practice to operate the machine empty until it is fully under the control of the operator. Place the machine in a room with a uniform temperature and plenty of fresh air without strong currents of air passing directly over or close to the machine. A room with a cement or ground floor is the best. This makes it possible to flood the floor once a day. This has been found very satisfactory. The first two or three days keep the temperature rather low, say 101 to 101½ degrees, then raise the temperature to 103 degrees and keep it there as nearly as possible until the nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first day, when it is advisable to allow the temperature to run up to 104 to 105 degrees, but never higher. Handle eggs with clean hands. Turn eggs twice a day from morning of third day to evening of eighteenth day. Study the ventilation of machine. Watch the lamp very carefully and inspect carefully the last thing before retiring. At hatching time, keep the incubator door closed. If a glass door, darken the interior by hanging black cloth or paper over it. Do not allow the chicks to pant. If they pant, increase the ventilation.—Texas Experiment Station.

If we would have strong, healthy fowls, we must have well ventilated poultry houses, free from dirt and filth, and the best of food for building up the waste tissues and the production of eggs. Hens need exercise, and plenty of litter should be provided, so that they may have a chance to work for what grain they get. Feed the birds with the same regularity that you feed your cattle and horses, and give them a variety

of grains, green food, and some kind of meat. The water fountain should be kept filled with clean, fresh water, and now and then scalded so that it may be kept in a sanitary condition.

These are fine days we are having, and the young chicks ought to be thriving.

From reports reaching us, the sale of eggs for hatching purposes is not as brisk as it ought to be.

From the looks of the dunghills in several farmyards, we are sure that the proprietors ought to be patronizing some of our poultrymen for some pure-bred stock or eggs from such.

The roosts should be well sprayed with some good solution to keep out the lice and mites. If you do this a couple of times a week, you will have but little trouble with the vermin. So many people complain about lice. If they would go at it and give the house a thorough cleaning, and then keep it clean, they would have no difficulty about lice.

You cannot tell by the color of a chick when hatched how well it will be marked later on. Neither should you judge a chick by the downy covering which it first takes on. The pure white specimens will many times look smutty with dark down on the back. The parti-colored birds will have a mottled appearance that makes the beginner feel dubious about the purity of the strain. But let the birds grow, and you will find that they will come out all right. The chicks when two months old are altogether different in color from the time they were hatched.

Because chicks are largely hatched in the spring, we speak of a hatching season, and are likely to consider it as of chief importance. But the poultry season does not end when all the chicks are hatched; in fact, getting the chicks is the easiest part of the business. The real task is to keep them alive and growing and this requires several months of careful attention. After that comes the grading, taking out all culls and inferior stock and getting them ready for market, and finding a market for them and the old breeding stock that have served their time and have passed the period of usefulness. So don't think because you are through hatching that you are through all the work, for you will find plenty to do in every month of the year.

Humane methods should be employed in breaking up sitting hens. It is only natural that after a long period of laying the hens should want to sit. To douse them in cold water, or tie them by the leg to a stake, is unhumane and should never be practiced. The best way, if the hens are not wanted for incubating purposes, is to put them in a coop by themselves. The coop should be set up from the ground a few inches, with slats for a bottom. This will permit a draft to blow under the coop, cooling the hens and lowering the fevered condition. If you have too many broody hens for a coop, you could make an enclosure of poultry wire against the shady side of a barn or chicken house, and put them there. The cool earth and shady place would soon cure them of broodiness and they would be ready to be put back again in the poultry house in a few days.

An inquirer asks for a remedy for limberneck in chickens. We do not believe there is any remedy that would prove effective after the fowl gets into a helpless state. The only thing to do is to pen up the sick birds and feed them pure food and clean water. The disease is said to be caused by the fowls eating putrid flesh, so the preventive would be to pen up the chickens for a while and look around for any dead, decaying animal or chicken that may be laying around and bury or burn what the sick fowls have left. Limberneck is a muscular disease caused by eating putrid meat or other decayed matter. It is said that if the craw of a chicken suffering from limberneck should be cut open, that it would be found to be full of live maggots, with very strong and flexible points suitable for boring. These bore into the muscles and vitals of the chicken, causing it to lose all control

For Greatest Satisfaction Use DOUBLE SERVICE Automobile Tires

Guaranteed 7,000 Miles Service Absolutely Punctureproof

Double Service Tires are made double the thickness of the best standard make tires. This 100% greater wearing surface naturally gives them much more mileage and service. The average of 12 miles of tough fabric and one inch surface tread rubber makes these tires absolutely punctureproof. These tires excel all others for use in the country over rough and rugged roads as well as on hard pavements. They are as easy riding and resilient as any other pneumatic tire—the air space and pressure being the same. They are the most economical and "care free" tires made and are used where tires must be depended on and tire troubles cannot be tolerated. Many Double Service tires are in use in the U. S. government and European War service. Our output is limited to a certain amount, but for a short time we offer the following reduced special prices as an introductory offer.

Tires Tubes		Tires Tubes	
30x2 in.	\$ 8.00 \$2.50	30x4 in.	\$17.45 \$4.55
30x2 1/2 in.	10.85 3.10	30x4 1/2 in.	21.20 5.00
32x2 1/2 in.	12.75 3.20	32x4 1/2 in.	22.50 5.75
32x4 in.	15.75 4.20	32x4 1/2 in.	23.00 6.00
34x4 in.	18.75 4.85	34x4 1/2 in.	26.50 6.00

All other sizes not included in above list also furnished. Non-skids at 10% additional. Terms: Payment with order at above special prices, a 10% discount allowed on orders for two or more tires. All personal checks must be certified. Try these tires now and be convinced of their very high qualities. Sold direct to the consumer only. Descriptive folder upon request. Write for it. Double Service Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O. Dept. KF

PRICE SLASHED

My new, 1916 low prices and selling plans, cash in time, are fully described in my new 250-page book. Do not buy a spreader of any make or kind until you get this book. Ask for my special proposition on spreaders from now until seeding time. My new model spreader with all steel beater, all steel V-rake, low down, light draft, double chain drive, cut under front wheels, channel steel frame, trussed like a steel bridge, steel tongue, endless apron and force feed makes a finer and wider spreading machine than ever. Shipped from Waterloo, Kansas City, St. Paul, Council Bluffs and Chicago. All styles and sizes of spreaders and spreader boxes fully described in this big, new book. Wm. Galloway, Pres. Wm. Galloway Co., Box 219, Waterloo, Iowa. Manure Spreader Manufacturing Specialists.

MAKE YOUR BIKE A MOTORCYCLE
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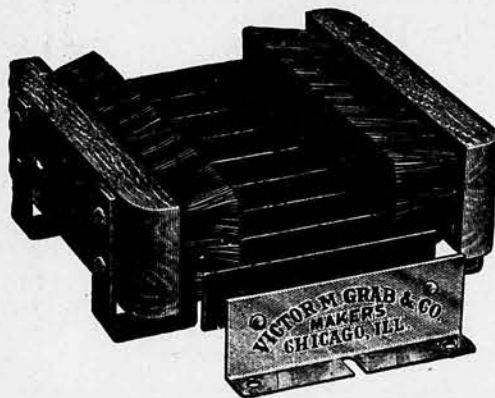
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DO YOU READ the Small Ads in the Classified Section?

Many of these "Want" Ads contain information that will prove valuable and profitable to you. You ought to read them every issue.



Little Talks to Housekeepers

Helpful Hints Here for the Women Folks of the Farm

The Night is mother of the Day,
The Winter of the Spring,
And ever upon old Decay
The greenest mosses cling.
Behind the cloud the starlight lurks,
Through showers the sunbeams fall;
For God, who loveth all his works,
Has left His hope with all! —Whittier.

Make use of time, if thou valuest eternity. Yesterday cannot be recalled; tomorrow cannot be assured. —JEREMY TAYLOR.

Ten Kansas counties have entered the Inter-County Health Contest—Atchison, Brown, Chautauqua, Coffey, Cowley, Meade, Miami, Riley, Sumner, Wilson, and Woodson.

If a white oilcloth cover is put on the cook book, it will be moisture-proof. It will also be possible to wash off stains and other dirt so apt to get on it while being used.

During last year 527 Kansas babies died of enteritis—summer diarrhoea. Simple precautions, practiced daily, will do much toward controlling this disease. The child's diet should be given

thought and those things eliminated from it which do not nourish and build. Everything which comes in contact with the baby's food should be clean and sanitary.

The temperature of fat for deep frying purposes can be tested in this way: Cut an inch cube of bread from soft part of loaf and when the fat begins to smoke drop the piece of bread in it. If the bread becomes a golden brown in forty seconds the fat is the right heat for frying cooked mixtures. The bread cube will brown in sixty seconds if the fat is the right temperature for frying uncooked foods or mixtures.

Music.

There are few influences which are more uplifting than good music. The child who early becomes acquainted with this class of music cultivates a taste for it which is bound to leave its imprint on the whole life.

If the love for good music is born in the home, as the years go by the memory of childhood days will be the sweeter for it. Many of us know of the discour-

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. 7662—Girls' Dress: Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A most attractive little frock to be made with plaited or gathered skirt. The waist has visible closing at center front; shoulder plait at either side loses its line below yoke depth to give fullness, and the slightly gathered waist line is concealed by a belt. No. 7460—Ladies' Corset Cover: Cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. This dainty garment is more commonly called a camisole. While it may be used as a regular corset cover, it is generally employed as an extra garment under waists of more or less transparent material. The sleeve is in one with the body of the garment. No. 7644—Children's Dress: Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Body and sleeve sections are all in one; a unique way of showing the applied yoke—front and back—where it closes. Flowered and plain material with edging, beading and silk for a belt, were used in developing this pattern. No. 7654—Ladies' Dress: Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. This design is one of chic simplicity. The full blouse is slightly gathered at the waistline under an embroidered belt of the material. Attached to a body lining is the four-gored skirt. Taffeta or serge can be used for this pretty dress. No. 7669—Ladies' Skirt: Cut in sizes 24 to 32 inches waist measure. This skirt has the sensible smart lines of the garment, for practical wear, yet it blends the beauty of one fit for wear on any occasion. It is three-gored. The closing is made by the right front gore lapping the left, as the tailored seam suggests. No. 7663—Ladies' Chemise: Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. This perfectly cut garment may be made in regulation or envelope style and with round or square neck. Scallop or embroidery may be used to trim. Cambric, lawn or crepe de chine may be used to develop this garment.

aging days through which the mother passes, who is seeking to fan the tiny coal that will one day be a blaze of musical desire, and many know the reward and satisfaction that comes as a result of guiding the young life over those years when many things seemed more important than a musical education. Those who have lived to see the endless joy and help it has been to one thus guided, will agree that few things are more satisfying than the love for the best in music.

Good music is like all other good influences—the more of it there is in our lives, the less room there is for those things which weaken us intellectually, spiritually, morally and physically.

Refinishing Furniture.

If there is time and inclination for the work, pieces of shabby furniture can be greatly improved in appearance with little cost.

The first step is to take off the old finish. This can be done with varnish remover, which is carried by most hardware stores. It should be applied with a brush or cloth and allowed to stand for a few minutes. Then rub off or scrape. The scraper should then be used until the wood is reached, because varnish will not take stain.

At this point the stain desired should be applied with a brush. Stains can be purchased at any store handling paints and varnish.

Chestnut, walnut, or oak wood requires a filler to make a smooth surface. This can be bought.

When the stain and filler have been applied, the surface may be covered with floor or furniture varnish or wax. If a wax finish is desired, this should be given the day following the application of the stain. Wax is more easily applied than varnish and gathers less dust.

House-Cleaning

Are you dreading the time when the whole house must be renovated and will be out of order for many days because the daily household duties must be carried on as usual and these demand a certain amount of the time which you would like to use for the house-cleaning?

There is a way to dispose of this special work without sacrificing the comfort, happiness, and dispositions of the members of the family while it is being accomplished. Try cleaning one room at a time. By doing this, the work will not be so strenuous, can be confined to the one place, and the undisturbed portion of the house will be a restful retreat during the process.

The Country Girl's Creed.

I believe that the country is a better place for me to live than the city, because it is cleaner, quieter and more beautiful. I believe that I can find no nobler work than to use all the knowledge and skill I can obtain to make my country home a place of happiness for my family and friends.

I believe that the community in which I live is a part of my home and that I should work earnestly with my neighbors to bring more helpfulness and joy into the community life.

I believe that God did not mean to shut me in a house, away from the free air and sunshine. I believe that all the

blessings of the great outdoors are intended for me. I believe that for me, too, it is an ennobling privilege to work with Nature—to care for the life-giving soil with my own hands, to sow the seed and help it grow. I believe that all my life I should plan to have some work that calls me every day into the open air.

I believe in learning to enjoy good books, good music and good pictures. But most of all I believe in reading in Nature's unwritten books the wonderful stories of plants and animals; in listening to the music of birds and insects, of wind and rain; in watching the ever-changing pictures of earth and sky. For I believe that God has given me all these things to make my country home beautiful and dear to me.—FLORA BULLOCK.

Exposure to Disease Dangerous

We recently read of a mother who sent her five children to the house of a neighbor quarantined for measles. This mother wanted her children to play with the sick children, contract the disease, and get through with it.

This is one of the most foolish and most dangerous practices we know. It is possible to go through life without having many of the contagious diseases and none is to be desired for its beneficial effects. Many times such diseases result fatally or leave affected organs weakened for life. Why expose children to disease any more than to other dangers and from which they are universally shielded?

Baking Powder Biscuits

- 2 cups flour
- 4 teaspoonfuls baking powder
- 1 teaspoonful salt
- 1 tablespoonful lard
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful milk and water in equal parts

Mix dry ingredients and sift twice. Work in butter and lard with tips of fingers. Add gradually the liquid, mixing with knife to soft dough. The exact amount of liquid needed will differ because of difference in flours. Toss on a floured board, pat, and roll lightly to one-half inch in thickness. Shape with biscuit cutter or tin lid, dipped in flour. Bake in hot oven twelve to fifteen minutes on buttered pan. If baked in too slow an oven the gas will escape before it has done its work.

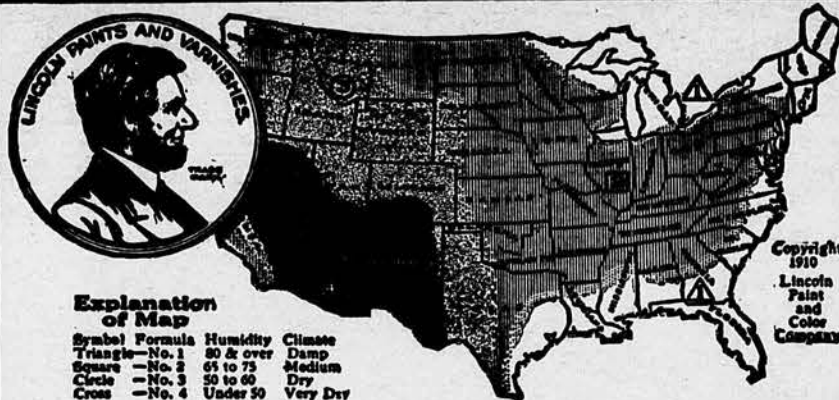
Hot Cross Buns

- 1 cupful scalded milk
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cupful sugar
- $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoonfuls butter
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful salt
- $\frac{1}{2}$ yeast cake dissolved in
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup lukewarm water
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonfuls cinnamon
- 3 cupfuls flour
- 1 egg
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cupful raisins stoned and quartered

Add butter, sugar, and salt to milk. When lukewarm, add dissolved yeast cake, cinnamon, flour, and egg well beaten. When thoroughly mixed, add raisins, cover, and let rise over night. Shape in form of large biscuits, place an inch apart in pans, let rise, brush with beaten egg and bake twenty minutes. Let cool, and make a cross on the top of each with fancy frosting.

The same amount of currants can be used in place of the raisins.

A good rule to practice is to never sign your name to anything you do not fully understand.



Explanation of Map

Symbol	Formula	Humidity	Climate
Triangle	No. 1	80 & over	Damp
Square	No. 2	65 to 75	Medium
Circle	No. 3	50 to 60	Dry
Cross	No. 4	Under 50	Very Dry

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Modern ten-room house, fine location near schools, university and business district. Well, cistern and city water, cement walks, shade, basement. Bath, gas and electricity. Spare rooms full of students.

Also hundred-acre farm near city, smooth land, fine for all kinds grain and tame grasses. Seventy acres in corn, oats and wheat this season, twenty acres meadow, ten acres pasture and timber. Leaving city and will sell both on basis of paying investment to purchaser. No agents. Write

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Endorsed by Professor Cottrell, Agricultural Expert of the Rock Island System.

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Every citizen has a homestead right and is entitled to file on 160 or 320 acres. Thousands and thousands of acres of the most valuable lands in Kansas were secured in this way a few years ago. At this time eighteen million acres are still vacant in the state of Colorado. Why not use your privilege as an American citizen and secure a valuable tract of land free in Colorado?

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A new book, "Free Homestead Lands of Colorado Described," has just been published, and KANSAS FARMER has made arrangements to distribute copies of this book in connection with yearly subscriptions to KANSAS FARMER, new or renewal.

The character of this land varies in different localities. Considerable of it is especially good, other portions only of fair quality, and some is poor, broken, and of little value. It is most important for a settler to locate in the right district and at the least possible expense. With this end in view, this book has been published, classifying the lands open for entry and giving accurate detailed description and location of the land in every township containing vacant land in Colorado, describing the surface, soil, timber, distance from railroad, etc.

This is the same book for which many have been glad to pay \$2. However, for a limited time we will send a copy of this book and a year's subscription to KANSAS FARMER to anyone sending only \$1, our regular subscription price, and 10 cents extra for mailing—\$1.10 in all. The book is complete—320 pages, same as the higher-priced book, only this is in a strong paper binding instead of cloth. Send all orders to

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

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

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — MARRIED MAN, SMALL family, for farm work. Francis Long, Madison, Kan.

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

FARMERS WANTED — \$75 MONTH. MEN and women. U. S. Government jobs. Short hours. Easy work. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. 382, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

SUITS \$3.50, PANTS \$1.00, MADE TO measure. For even a better offer than this write and ask for free samples and styles. Knickerbocker Tailoring Co., Dept. 451, Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE.

WANTED — FARMS. HAVE 3,357 BUY- ers. Describe your unsold property. 679 Farmers' Exchange, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE — FRUIT, POULTRY, DAIRY and general farms. Write for list. Chas. Schmieding, Shelby, Mich.

SCOTT COUNTY, 160 ACRES, LEVEL, close to town and school, 70 acres wheat; \$20, terms. R. H. Crabtree, Scott City, Kan.

FARM WANTED — TO HEAR FROM owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. To take possession October. L. L. O., Box 387, Olney, Ill.

FREE — 320 ACRES LAND, EASTERN Colorado; good level land in the best stock country on earth. Write me for particulars. W. O. Orr, Granada, Colo.

FORCED SALE — 160 ACRES GOOD AG- ricultural land, Eastern Kansas, one-half mile town; has three producing oil wells. Price, \$60 per acre. Address R. H. Baker, Topeka, Kan.

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

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

HORSES AND MULES.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY — TON PER- cheron, large jack. Frank Barrington, Sedan, Kan.

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

FOR SALE — THREE SPOTTED SHET- land ponies, good size and style. Also buggy and harness. J. H. French, Topeka, Kan.

AN IMPORTED PERCHERON HORSE and young Kentucky jack. Extra good ones and sure breeders. Will sell at bargain. Act quick. H. L. Pellet, Eudora, Kan.

FOR SALE — JACK, "TOM YOUNG," AGE 10 years; good breeder; shows fine mules. Priced reasonable. Also one four-year-old registered Shorthorn bull. J. M. Elder, Green, Kan.

THIRTY JACKS AND JENNETS FOR sale. The big kind. A 4-year-old registered black French Draft stallion, the ton kind. Sudan seed, clean and double sacked, guaranteed free from Johnson, \$4 a hundred. Theodore Conrad, Groom, Carson Co., Texas.

HOGS.

POLAND CHINA BRED GILTS, \$25; shoats, \$10; pigs, \$5. Quick. Frank Barrington, Sedan, Kan.

REGISTERED DUCOC PIGS, \$10. THIRTY Buff Orpington eggs, \$2. J. O. Lay, Auctioneer, Chandler, Okla.

DOGS.

TWO HANDSOME FEMALE COLLIES, five months old, partly trained, \$10. Quick. Frank Barrington, Sedan, Kan.

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

SILOS.

FOR SALE — POLK STEEL FORMS FOR the erection of concrete silos. One or more located at or near Manhattan, Irving, Hutchinson, Kingman, Clyde, Woodston, Marion, Yocemento, WaKeeney, Grainfield and Great Bend. First National Bank, Manhattan, Kan.

MONOLITHIC SILO BUILDER, BUILDS a reinforced concrete silo on your ground. Manufactures every detail from chute to window. Any farmer can operate it. Only ten days. Is absolutely a great money saver. Details, photographs and experiences of others sent you for the asking. Address E. H. Euler, 114 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

THE STRAY LIST

TAKEN UP — BY J. C. JORDAN, RESID- ing one and one-half miles north and two miles east of Harper, Harper County, Kansas, one red cow with four white feet, dehorned, weight about 1,000 pounds, appraised at \$40. R. P. Chevraux, County Clerk.

CATTLE.

RED POLL BULLS, NONE BETTER. D. F. Van Buskirk, Blue Mound, Kan.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS. Campbell Bros., Route 4, Manhattan, Kan.

HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES, either sex, 15-16ths pure, crated and delivered to any station by express, charges all paid, for \$20 apiece. Frank M. Hawes, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR SALE — REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls, ready for service; well bred, good conformation, all reds. Write for prices and other information. A. L. Withers, Leavenworth, Kan.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, NINE months old; five of his dams averaged 106 pounds milk in one day, and eleven of them 30 pounds butter in seven days officially; \$100. Wisconsin Live Stock Association, Appleton, Wis.

GUERNSEYS OF ALL KINDS, ESPE- cially high grade heifers and registered bulls. Klement Bros., our representatives, will drive you to the different breeders. This service furnished to all purchasers by Jefferson County Guernsey Breeders' Association. H. A. Main Secy., Fort Atkinson, Wis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOSTER'S CROP WEATHER FORECASTS free. Address 28 Tea Street Northeast, Washington, D. C.

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

BINDER TWINE — SISAL STANDARD 500 feet 10c f. o. b. Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City. Cooper Twine Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

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

BERMUDA GRASS.

ACCLIMATED BERMUDA GRASS ROOTS — Bran sack full, \$1; six sacks, \$5. Frank Hall, Toronto, Kan.

BACK AGAIN! THE IMPROVED, BIG, creeping, hardy Bermuda grass, bigger and better than ever. One sack, \$1; six sacks, \$5. Rates on larger orders. Inquiries solicited. "Bermuda" Mitchell, Chandler, Okla.

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

SITUATION WANTED.

YOUNG MAN, AGE 28, WANTS WORK on farm looking after stock or most anything in the farming line. G. W. Reeves, Columbus, Kan.

MARRIED MAN WANTS WORK ON farm with good honest man who can furnish house, driving team and wagon, preferred. W. D. Reeves, Columbus, Kan.

EXPERIENCED FARMER AND STOCK- man wants position on widow's farm. Can furnish references. Address P. O. Box 2, Burns, Kan.

TANNING.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE: COW, HORSE or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalog on request. The Crosby Frisian Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

PATENTS.

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

HONEY.

CHOICE WHITE ALFALFA HONEY — Two 60-pound cans, \$11; light amber, \$10. Single cans, 25 cents extra. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

FARM AND HERD.

In testing, the logical course of events is for the average production of a breed to decrease as the number of cows tested increases, due to the fact that year after year it is becoming the custom to test entire herds, rather than only the best individuals. During the last two years over 2,500 tests were accepted by the American Jersey Cattle Club, or almost as many as were accepted from the establishment of the Register of Merit, on May 6, 1903 to February, 1914, a period of ten and one-half years. In spite of the big influx of tests, the average milk, fat and percentage of fat from Jerseys has steadily increased. On February 2, 1914, 2,720 year records had been accepted. These records were made by 1,015 two-year-olds, 518 three-year-olds, 299 four-year-olds and 890 mature cows, and the average of all tests was 7,673 pounds milk and 481 pounds 85 per cent butter, with an average of 5.33 per cent fat. February, 1915, found the average of 3,708 tests of all ages, 7,774 pounds of milk, 487 pounds of butter. These 1,006 additional records show increased averages of 101 pounds milk and 6 pounds butter.

TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

SEED CORN. BRUCE SAUNDERS, HOL- ton, Kan.

500 BUSHELS CHOICE PURE "COMMER- cial White" seed corn. High germination. Sacks free. E. D. King, Burlington, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE, 45c per hundred. Assorted, of best varieties, prepaid. David Jenkins, Jewell, Kan.

SWEET POTATO SEED, PUMPKIN yams, \$1 per hundred pounds. J. Medford, Wheatland, Okla.

FOUR MAMMOTH OR TREE BLACK- berries, 25c, 100 frost-proof cabbage plants, 35c. A. O. Wornack, Decatur, Ark.

SABLE SOY BEANS, MATURE 90 TO 110 days, yield 10 to 25 bushels per acre, \$1.50 bushel. E. D. Scott, Udall, Kan.

YELLOW SWEET POTATO SEED, 75c per bushel. Other varieties, \$1.40. B. A. Salyer, North Topeka.

FOR SALE — RECLEANED ALFALFA seed, 95 per cent pure, \$8.00 bushel. Geo. Bowman, Logan, Kan.

SHERROD'S WHITE DENT AND MINN. 13, field selected and hand shelled seed. Extra quality. I. N. Farr, Stockton, Kan.

McGEE TOMATO — 1,200 BUSHELS PER acre. Please send your address for the proof of this great fact. M. C. McGee, San Marcos, Texas.

SEED CORN IN THE EAR — PURE-BRED Yellow Dent and Boone County White, \$2 per bushel. Woestemeyer & Shuyler, Bethel, Kan.

FOR SALE — EXTRA GOOD WHITE- hulled kafir seed, was ripe before frost. Also some white corn. John Roehrman, Route 4, Herington, Kan.

JERSEY SWEET POTATOES — SEED, \$1 bushel. Plants, \$2 thousand. Cabbage, \$2. Tomatoes, \$2.50; 50c hundred, parcel post. The Copes, Topeka.

PURE BRED SEED CORN, FULLY tested and guaranteed. Boone County White, Hildreth and Reid's Yellow Dent. M. T. Kelsey, Northwood Farm, Topeka, Kan.

BROME GRASS SEED — BEST FOR PER- manent pasture. Fifteen cents per pound in fifty-pound lots. Achenbach Bros., Washington, Kan.

RED CEDAR TREES THAT WILL GROW for you. Windbreak and beauty for the farm and home. Transplanted, puddled roots, plant early and firm. Specialty of ornamentals. Farrar Nurseries, Abilene, Kan.

FRUIT AND SHADE TREES, ORNA- mental, evergreens, strawberry plants; spray pumps, spray material, garden implements. Seed corn, our own growing. Falls City Nursery, Falls City, Neb.

PURE CLEAN SUDAN GRASS SEED, grown from certified seed, inspected in the field while growing, thoroughly cleaned, 10 cents per pound, f. o. b. Lubbock. Wheelock Seed & Grain Co., Lubbock, Texas.

DUNLAP STRAWBERRY PLANTS — Hundred, 50c; thousand, \$4.50 delivered. Everbearers, 45c dozen, \$2.09 hundred, delivered. Satisfactory plants. J. M. Lancaster, Rockford, Gage Co., Neb.

NANCY HALL, DOOLY YAM AND Pumpkin Yam potato slips. Any amount from assorted seed, \$1.75 per thousand f. o. b. McLoud. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders and correspondence solicited. L. M. Baker, McLoud, Okla.

NANCY HALL SWEET POTATO PLANTS, tomato plants, \$2 thousand. Cabbage plants, \$1.25 thousand. Any kind, 40c hundred by parcel post. 5,000 lots, prepaid express. Can ship million weekly after May 1. Quantity orders solicited. Catalog free. Acme Plant Company, "Largest Southwest," Bentonville, Ark.

SELECT SEED CORN — PRIDE OF HOL- ton, white, tested by K. S. A. C., 100 per cent yield, in two years average over 100 bushels per acre. This is choice white corn. Large improved Reid's Yellow corn, test 95 per cent, yield 103 bushels per acre 1915, special selected and graded, \$1.50; new sacks, extra, 25c. All this corn was ripe before early freeze. H. F. Erdley, Holton, Kan.

PURE WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLO- ver seed, hulled, cleaned, scarified, 100 pounds, \$19; under 60 pounds, 20c per pound. Ask me to prove to your satisfaction the superiority of scarified seed. Pure Sudan grass seed from northern-grown stock, grown seven miles from Nebraska state line, in Marshall County. No Johnson grass here. 100 pounds, \$9; 50 pounds, \$5; 10 pounds and under, 12c per pound. Satisfaction guaranteed. Willis J. Conable, Axtell, Kan.

Foot and Mouth in Argentina.

Frank W. Harding, secretary of the American Shorthorn Association, who recently returned from a trip of several months in South America, says: "In regard to foot and mouth disease, they don't like it down there." The disease is, perhaps, the great factor which has discouraged the development of the dairy business of the country. He states that the disease will go through a herd of dairy cows, leaving a large number of bad udders and spoiled teats. The herd recovers apparently, but with a diminished milk flow. In a year or so along comes another epizootic of the disease, and more cows go wrong. Sometimes a third attack is experienced, and such an experience is rather more than any herd can stand. Among the beef herds of that country the ravages of the disease are not quite so destructive as among the dairy herds. When the disease strikes a herd on the range the animals fall off in weight from 150 to 300 pounds each, recover, and are usually fed out before a recurrence of the scourge in that particular lot of cattle.

In the light of the above it would seem that once having had the disease, cattle do not become immune to it as claimed by certain "authorities" in this country who have opposed the slaughter method of eradication.

FARM AND HERD

G. C. Wheeler, Live Stock Editor
W. J. Cody, Manager, Stock Adver-
tising. O. W. Devine, Representative

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CLAIM SALE DATES.

Aberdeen Angus.
Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association sales: St. Joseph, Mo., April 25; Omaha, Neb., April 26; Sioux City, Iowa, April 27; St. Louis, Mo., May 2. Chas. Gray, Secretary, 817 Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
May 26 — E. H. Salisbury, Kirksville, Mo.

Shorthorns.
April 18 — Robert Russell, Muscotah, Kan.

Holsteins.
April 18 — J. R. Smith, Newton, Kan.
April 25 — F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.
April 26 — Mark B. Curdy, Howell, Mich.
April 28 — Liverpool Sale & Pedigree Co., Ins., Liverpool, N. Y. Iowa Breeders' Sale at Waterloo, Iowa.

Jersey Cattle.
May 20 — Robt. I. Young, Route 5, St. Joseph, Missouri.

Shorthorn Awards at Kansas City, Mo.

The following is a list of awards in the Shorthorn Cattle Show held at Kansas City, in connection with the recent sale held by the Central Shorthorn Association. Animals listed for the sale were the only entrants. Frank W. Harding, secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and John R. Tomson of Dover, Kan., who is a member of the board of directors of that body, served as judges in this show.

Bulls 2 years old and over — First, F. C. Barber & Sons, Skidmore, Mo., on Victoria's Sultan; second, Harriman Brothers, Pilot Grove, Mo., on Sultan's Prince; third, T. F. Stone, Weston, Mo., on First Choice; fourth, C. H. White, Burlington, Kan., on Prince Mayor; fifth, Sullivan Brothers, Moran, Kan., on Barmington's Own.

Senior yearling bulls — First, G. T. Guyton, Pleasant Hill, Mo., on Guyton's Choice; second, T. J. Dawe & Son, Troy, Kan., on Baron Goods; third, J. W. Rickey & Sons, Winfield, Iowa, on Scenlet Broadhocks; fourth, Otto Gehlbach & Sons, Trenton, Mo., on Red Pepper; fifth, Rickey & Sons on Silver Broadhocks.

Junior yearling bulls — First, Kansas State Agricultural College on Villager's Champion; second, E. M. Hall, Carthage, Mo., on Victorious; third, Hall on Lynden; fourth, Hall on Orange Man 4th; fifth, Evans Brothers, Maryville, Mo., on Scotch Goods; sixth, T. F. Stone on Red Cloud; seventh, T. J. Sands, Robinson, Kan., on Sultan Crown.

Senior bull calves — First, C. E. Leonard & Son, Bunceton, Mo., on Realm's Count; second, Hall on Diamond Ring; third, Bellows Brothers, Maryville, Mo., on Convince; fourth, Ogden & Son, Maryville, Mo., on Sultan's Choice; fifth, Leonard & Son on Gloster's Stamp; sixth, Evans Brothers on Correct Cross; seventh, Joseph Duncan & Son, Osborn, Mo., on King's Choice; eighth, Duncan & Son on Maid's Choice.

Junior bull calves — First, Ogden & Son on Sultan of Orange; second, J. M. Patterson, Jr., Liberty, Mo., on Orange Victor; third, Ogden & Son on Scotch Success; fourth, Ewing Brothers, Morrisville, Mo., on Emeline's Victor; fifth, Purdy Brothers, Harris, Mo., on Choice Vicero; sixth, Ewing Brothers on Dale's Choice; seventh, Evans Brothers on Count Lancaster; eighth, Ewing Brothers on Master's Dale; ninth, T. J. Sands on Vain Knight; tenth, Sands on Cattle.

Champion bull — Leonard & Son on Realm's Count.
Best fitted bull shown by breeder who never won a prize at state or national show — First, Ogden & Son, on Sultan of Orange; second, Ewing Brothers on Dale's Choice; third, J. M. Patterson on Orange Victor; fourth and fifth, Ewing Brothers on Dale's Victor and Master Dale; sixth, G. T. Guyton on Guyton's Choice; seventh, Harry R. Coffey, Savannah, Mo., on May's Lord.

Females two years old or over — First, Leonard & Son on Marengo's Queen; second, C. H. White on Happy Lady; third, Ogden & Sons on Beaver Creek Spicy; fourth, Kansas College on College Duchess; fifth, T. J. Sands on Nonpareil 38th.

Senior yearling heifer — First and second, N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., on Wood Dale Lavender 3d and Columbia 4th; third, Harriman Brothers on Miss Royal; fourth, T. J. Sands on Verity 14th.

Junior yearling heifers — First and second, H. C. Johns, Carthage, Mo., on Whitehall Maid and Missie Vail; third, G. A. Betteridge, Bunceton, Mo., on Shamrock Lass; fourth, Harriman Brothers on White Starlight; fifth, J. E. and D. W. Bronaugh, Nashua, Mo., on Marcella; sixth, T. F. Stone on Mary 20th; seventh, Leonard & Son on Lady Gloster; eighth, G. A. Betteridge on Red Queen 3d.

Senior heifer calves — First, Hall on Hallwood Lavender 3d; second, H. H. Holmes, Great Bend, Kan., on Lady Butterfly.

Junior heifer calves — First, Hall on Hallwood Gold Drop; second, Leonard & Son on calf not named; third, Ogden & Son on Fair Mary.

Champion female — Hall on Hallwood Lavender 3d.

Best fitted female owned by breeder who never won a prize in state or national show, first and second, H. C. Johns on Whitehall Maid and Missie Vail; third, J. E. and D. W. Bronaugh on Marcella.

Best three head in show — First, E. M. Hall. The silver trophies were awarded to all prize winners in classes for bulls and females and for championships. One was offered for the best animal in the show. It must be won two years in succession to become the property of the winner. In the case of the one offered here, it was awarded to E. M. Hall of Carthage, Mo., on Hallwood Lavender 3d.

The forty-eighth annual meeting of the American Jersey Cattle Club will be held at the club house, 324 West Twenty-third Street, New York City, on Wednesday, May 3, 1918.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.**Tenneholm Shorthorns**

For Sale—A number of good bulls 8 to 18 months old. Some Scotch, others Scotch-topped. Some herd headers among them. Two outstanding ones. Can spare a few females. Farm one mile from town.

E. S. MYERS - CHANUTE, KANSAS

SHORTHORN BULLS.

Twelve head bulls, breeding age, all sired by a pure Scotch bull. Reds, whites and roans. Herd headed by Scottish Monarch by New Goods by Choice Goods, out of Morning Glory, a granddaughter of imported Lady Star. Will sell a few females.

KELLY BROS. - GARDNER, KANSAS

HILL'S SHORTHORNS

One red Shorthorn bull 11 months old, sired by Bettie's Albion 399451, pure Scotch, well built, weight between 600 and 700 pounds. Ready for service. Priced to sell.

C. E. HILL - TORONTO, KANSAS

Sycamore Springs Shorthorns

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

H. M. HILL - LAFONTAINE, KANSAS

RIVERSIDE SHORTHORNS

For Sale—Five pure Scotch and Scotch-topped young bulls. Prices reasonable. Come and see them. They are extra good and will make herd headers.

H. H. HOLMES, GREAT BEND, KANSAS

Twelve SHORTHORN Bulls

For Sale—Twelve Shorthorn bulls, big toppy fellows, about one year old. Sired by Goods by Choice Goods, out of Scotch-topped cows. Prices reasonable. Come and see them.

K. G. GIGSTAD, Lancaster, Kansas.

LOWMONT SHORTHORNS.

Brawth Heir 351808 heads herd. Inspection invited.

E. E. Heacock & Son, Hartford, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE**EDGEWOOD FARM****ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE**

I have for sale several good yearling and two-year-old bulls, also a few good cows. If you are looking for the good kind, write me or come and see them. They are offered at reasonable prices.

D. J. WHITE - CLEMENTS, KANSAS
On Main Line of Santa Fe, 145 Miles West of Kansas City.

Breeders' Directory**PERCHERON HORSES.**

M. E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE.

Geo. A. Dietrich, Carbondale, Kan.

Geo. McAdam, Holton, Kan.

SHORTHORNS.

C. R. White, Burlington, Kan.

HOLSTEINS.

C. E. Bean, Garnett, Kansas.

DORSET-HORN SHEEP.

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

JERSEY CATTLE.

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

POLAND CHINAS.**BECKER'S POLAND CHINAS**

Seven choice summer boars, ready for service, sired by Hadley's Wonder and Orphan Boy. Priced to sell.

J. H. BECKER, Route 7, NEWTON, KAN.

POLAND CHINAS

500 Head Registered Poland Chinas. Bred sows and bred gilts, 200 spring pigs. A few fall boars. Farmers' prices.

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OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS.

Booking orders for spring pigs.

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Late fall boars. Yours for good hogs. Spotted Poland, T. T. Langford & Sons, Jamesport, Mo.

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Dighton, Kan.

REDUCED PRICES FOR A QUICK SALE.

Reg. Percheron stallion, 3 yrs. old, black gray, very blocky, extra heavy bone, ton horse, sound, price \$500. Black gray coming yearling, reg. Percheron, heavy bone, blocky, will make better than ton horse, \$175. Span of reg. Clydesdale brood mares, heavy in foal by imp. horse, wt. 3,750 lbs., sound and prize winners, \$700. Two-year-old Clyde filly, extra good, \$260. Coming yearling Clyde stud colt, extra good, will make herd horse, grandson of Benedict (10315) 9033, price \$175. This stock all sound. Will pay expenses if not as described.

C. H. WEMPE, Seneca, Nemaha Co., Kansas

CHOICE PERCHERON STALLIONS

One coming 3 years old, black, imported sire and dam, weighs over 1,800; good individual, making of a ton horse. Also 6-year-old imported stallion, ton horse. Both guaranteed breeders.

M. E. GIDEON - EMMETT, KANSAS



Reg. Percheron Stallions—Twenty-nine black ton and 2,200-pound 4 and 5-year-olds, 44 black coming 3's, 41 black coming 2's, 29 registered mares for sale. 19 Belgian stallions. Just above Kansas City. FRED CHANDLER PERCHERON FARM, Route 7, Charlton, Iowa

ONE HUNDRED

Registered Percheron, French Draft, Belgian and Shire stallions and mares for sale cheap.

A. LATIMER WILSON, CRESTON, IOWA.

FARM AND HERD.

E. R. Violet of Pleasant View Farm, Altoona, Kan., and owner of one of the good Holstein herds in this state, writes that his herd is doing fine. A feature of his herd at this time is a choice lot of youngsters sired by a grandson of King Segis. They are out of A. R. O. dams and are one of the best lots ever raised on Pleasant View Farm.

O. W. Long of Craig, Mo., is one of the breeders that has made a great success of breeding both Poland China and Duroc Jersey hogs. He now has on hand over 200 spring pigs and eighty head of fall pigs, consisting of forty fall boars and forty fall gilts sired by A Wonder's Special and Rood's Big Joe 2d. Mr. Long also breeds Shorthorn cattle. He reports both the hogs and cattle returning good profits this year.

K. G. Gistad of Lancaster, Kan., owns one of the good herds of Shorthorn cattle in our state. Mr. Gistad's herd bull, The Goods, sired the grand champion load of steers shown at the American Royal in 1913, and one of the steers out of this load was grand champion at Chicago, Ill., and Denver, Colo. The whole load sold for \$12.80 per hundred. A feature of his herd at this time is the young stock, including a lot of big toppy yearling bulls sired by The Goods by Choice Goods.

The Secretary of Agriculture issued an order which on March 31 removed all foot and mouth quarantines and restrictions against the shipment and movement of live stock. The order signed specifically removes the quarantine from a small territory in Christian County, Illinois, the last area which was under suspicion. Along with the removal of this local quarantine, the various federal orders restricting shipment of cattle are rescinded, so that dealers can now ship their cattle as before the first quarantine was imposed. Upon notification that the United States is free from the disease, all foreign governments which have placed embargoes on American cattle are expected to remove these embargoes, so that cattle raisers will then be able to resume shipments to these foreign countries.

Catalogs are out for the F. J. Searle Holstein sale to be held at Oskaloosa, Kan., April 25. Over 100 head of choice Holsteins have been catalogued for this sale. It will be a richly bred and very useful offering and inquiries indicate that it will be one of the sale events of the season in dairy cattle circles.

AMERICAN**Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association**

SPRING BULL SALES AND SHOWS

265 - BULLS - 265

TWENTY-FIVE COWS AND HEIFERS—MANY OF THE COWS HAVE CALVES AT FOOT.

To Be Sold in One Week. There Will Be Matured Bulls, Two-Year-Olds and Yearlings—All Ready for Service.

70 BULLS—TUESDAY, APRIL 25TH

At St. Joseph, Mo., Stock Yards

90 BULLS—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26TH

At Omaha, Neb., Stock Yards

40 BULLS AND 15 COWS—THURSDAY, APRIL 27TH

At Sioux City, Iowa, Stock Yards

65 BULLS AND 10 COWS—TUESDAY, MAY 2ND

At East St. Louis, Ill., Stock Yards

Judging Begins Promptly at 9 A. M. and Sales Begin Promptly at 1 P. M.

Except the Omaha Sale, and It Will Begin at 10 A. M.

Parties in the market for bulls should bear in mind they have the leading breeders and the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association behind this offering.

There are listed Blackbirds, Ericas, Prides of Aberdeen, Queen Mothers, Heather Blooms, Barbaras and top-notch representatives of other leading families.

For further information and catalogs address

CHARLES GRAY, Secretary

917 EXCHANGE AVE.,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

COLS. SILAS IGO AND W. H. COOPER, AUCTIONEERS.

HORSES AND MULES.**HORSES AND MULES.****The Champion Breeder---Missouri Chief 8365**

Sire of the World's Grand Champion Jack, Kansas City 8743 In public service at our ranch south of Ellinwood. Excellent facilities for handling any number of healthy jennets.

Write Us for List of Winnings of His Get.

Most liberal terms and other information about this sire possessing excellent size, quality, bone, finish, and unexcelled style and action. Winner first as sire at Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, 1915.

M. E. RICHARDSON

STERLING, KANSAS

HORSES AND JACKS

FOR SALE—Six coming two-year-old fillies, big growthy fillies, dark steel grays; one black mare, three years old in April; stud colt, two years old; all extra good; all out of imported sire and dams; Percheron Society of America. Twenty-two head two-year-old jacks; all raised on the farm; all priced to sell, cash or time. You can see the sire and dams of all this stuff. These are the blacks with mealy noses, the color that all breeders raise. I am now breeding white-faced jacks that will produce white-faced mules, and in a few years the breeding of white-faced jacks, alone, will be continued on this farm. Since running my advertisement every man who came to the farm found what he wanted and bought.

OAKLAND STOCK FARM, Box 207, CHILLICOTHE, MO.

DEIERLING STOCK FARMS

Have fifteen large, heavy boned, black, registered jacks, 15 to 16 hands high, good heads and ears, good style, good breeders. I have a number of jacks sired by the champion, Pride of Missouri, also several other good herd prospects. In my 1914 sale I sold the champion of Kansas State Fair, 1915, Eastern Lightning, also Demonstrator, first prize aged jack Missouri State Fair. Reference, Peoples Bank. Written guarantee with each animal. Have a number of Percheron stallions for sale, also saddle stallions. Barn in town. Wabash Railroad. WM. DEIERLING, QUEEN CITY, MISSOURI.

JACKS & JENNETS AT REDUCED PRICES

TEN LARGE MAMMOTH BLACK JACKS

Ages from 2 to 6 years; large, heavy boned. Special prices for thirty days. Guaranteed right in every way. Come and see me.

PHIL WALKER,

MOLINE, Elk County, KANSAS

THE SAUNDERS JACK COMPANY

U. G. Saunders, of Lexington, Ky., and Bruce Saunders, of Holton, Kan., have shipped a carload of registered Mammoth Jacks from Lexington, Ky., to Holton, Kan. Two to six years old, 15 to 16 hands high. Come to Holton and see as good a load of jacks as ever left Kentucky. Write your wants to BRUCE SAUNDERS, HOLTON, KANSAS. PHONE 589

EWING BROTHERS**FIFTY PERCHERONS**

SEVENTY-FIVE SHORTHORN CATTLE Stallions from 2 to 5 years old, good ones, the kind that make ton horses. Mares in foal and few yearling fillies. Young bulls, 6 months to 3 years old, some top notchers. A few good cows and heifers for sale. A few Shetland ponies for the children. All priced to sell at let live prices. Come and see us before you buy.

EWING BROTHERS

PAWNEE ROCK, KANSAS

PERCHERON STALLIONS FOR SALE

A pair of coming fours and a coming three-year-old, two blacks and the other a bay, sired by the herd stallion Stroco (51358), which we sold to go to Northern Nebraska. They have the size, bone and quality, and are priced to sell.

A. M. DULL & SONS

WASHINGTON, KANSAS

EIGHTY POLAND CHINAS

Forty fall boars sired by Long Wonder, will weigh 200 to 225 pounds, big bone, wide back kind.

Forty fall gilts, mates to these boars, and will be bred to A Wonder's Special and Rood's Big Joe 2d for July farrow.

Price, either boars or gilts, \$30 and \$35. First check gets choice.

O. W. LONG,

CRAIG, MISSOURI

JERSEY CATTLE.



The Book of Dairy Books

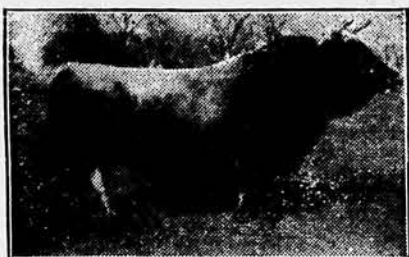
It's the book, because it's the authority on the breed—the beautiful, ever-paying Jersey.

This book, "About Jersey Cattle," goes way back to the beginning of the breed, shows how it was line bred and protected from mixture by law, and shows why it has developed into the most economic and most persistent milking of all breeds. It gives tests, yields, etc., proving that the Jersey is the money cow—the Giant of the Dairy.

The book is free but worth a lot. Send a postal for your copy today.

The American Jersey Cattle Club
375 West 23rd Street, New York City

SEVENTY HEAD REGISTERED JERSEYS.



Forty cows and thirty heifers for sale. Nothing over five years old. Richly bred, Fox Signal and Fern Lad families. All bred to choice registered herd bull. Must reduce herd.
N. L. DUCHESNE, GREAT BEND, KANSAS

Must Reduce Herd

Forty head of registered cows, heifer and bull calves for sale. Of the best blood lines among the breed.
I am a member of the Southwest Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association.

SWEET SPRING STOCK RANCH
Box 241 Monett, Missouri

Brookside Farm Jerseys

Registered Jersey bulls for sale. Flying Fox and Eminent breeding, good enough to head any herd. Also a few females.
THOS. D. MARSHALL, SYLVIA, KANSAS

JERSEY CATTLE AND CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Two registered Jersey bulls ready for service. Richly bred.
DORNWOOD FARM, Route 1, Topeka, Kan.

SUNSET "CORRECT TYPE" JERSEYS

The famous Blue Belle-Golden Rosebay breeding. A few bred heifers and young bulls for sale, singly, pair or trio. Send for circular giving description of herd, breeding, production, etc., and mention your wants.
The Ennis Stock Farm, Horine Station, Mo.
(Just South of St. Louis.)

LINSOTT JERSEYS

Kansas' First Register of Merit. Estab. 1878. Bargain in month-old bull calf from one of the heaviest milkers in our herd. Flying Fox blood. Fully guaranteed. A beauty. \$25.00.
R. J. LINSOTT HOLTON, KANSAS

JERSEYS BACKED BY RECORDS.

Calves, yearlings and two-year-old bulls, sired by Sultan's Trinity King, Fern's Baby Boy and Majesty Western King. From dams that will give 1,000 pounds of 5 per cent or more, a month. Also some choice young Poland China boars.

DR. J. H. LOMAX, Station D, St. Joseph, Mo.

REGISTERED JERSEYS.

Ten high class young bulls and one aged bull. Can furnish anything in registered cows and heifers. 100 head to select from. Write for special prices or come and see the best herd in the Middle West.

H. C. YOUNG, Wineland Farm, Lincoln, Neb.

JERSEY BULLS

For Sale—A few great young bulls, ready for light service. Splendid individuals of most popular breeding, sired by Blue Belle's Owl 79641 and H. F. Golden Fern's Lad 9th 101728, all out of great dams. Only bulls from our very best cows, raised and offered for sale. You must buy a good one if you buy here. Address

ROLLA OLIVER, Box 701, St. Joseph, Mo.

SMITH'S JERSEYS

One 2-year-old, two 1-year-old bulls, choice individuals. Thirty cows and heifers, solid colors, a nice lot. Come or write your wants and about the amount you wish to pay. Will describe the best I have for the price. No cows under \$100.

S. S. SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS.

FOR SALE—Nine registered Jersey cows and heifers. Excellent unrelated bull, Oakland's Sultan 2d.
PERCY LILL - MT. HOPE, KANSAS

When writing to KANSAS FARMER live stock advertisers, please mention this paper.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

RED POLLED BULLS

TWENTY yearling bulls, big rugged fellows, sired by ton sires; all registered and priced reasonably. Will sell a few females.
E. E. FRIZELL, Frizell, Pawnee Co., Kansas

Coburn Herd Red Polled Cattle

AND PERCHERON HORSES.
A few choice bulls. Eight extra good two-year-old stallions for sale at reasonable prices.
MAHLON GROENMILLER, Pampa, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

FOR SALE—1915 bull calves by Rose's Grand Champion 17998, a 2,400-pound bull; also a few good cows and heifers.
AULD BROTHERS, FRANKFORT, KAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE.
For Sale—Eight choice young bulls from 7 to 11 months old.
I. W. POULTON - MEDORA, KANSAS

GUERNSEY CATTLE

TEN GUERNSEY COWS AVERAGE 947 lbs. FAT
Large and Economical production is the key to larger profits. The Guernsey Cow is a sure way to increased profit.

Shall we send literature?
Guernsey Cattle Club.
Box K, Peterboro, N.H.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

BERKSHIRE BRED SOWS

Seventy choice bred Berkshire sows, to farrow every week from March 1 until June. Bred to as good boars as the breed has. Cholera immune.

E. D. KING - BURLINGTON, KANSAS

FARM AND HERD.

The Shorthorn sale held by the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association at Kansas City, April 5 and 6, was largely attended. Buyers were present from Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Oregon and New York. Buyers from Argentine were also represented. One hundred and twenty-three head sold for an average of \$294.75. Seventy-one bulls averaged \$277.57 and fifty-two females averaged \$318.27. The yearling bull, Realm's Count, from the herd of Leonard & Sons, Bunceton, Mo., topped the sale. He went to W. A. Forsythe & Sons for export to Argentine at \$1,300. This bull was grand champion of the show held before the sale. The second highest price of the auction was \$1,010, paid by O. G. Lee of Kansas City for the roan January yearling bull Sultan of Orange, by Fairview Sultan sold by E. Ogden & Son of Maryville, Mo. The third highest price was \$1,005 paid by W. A. Forsythe & Sons in the first day sale for Villager's Champion, a roan two-year-old son of Villager sold by the Kansas State Agricultural College. Hallwood Lavender 3d, a senior yearling heifer from the herd of E. M. Hall, Carthage, Mo., topped the sale on females. She sold to H. C. Lookabaugh of Watonga, Okla., for \$1,000.

Catalogs are out for the Aberdeen-Angus sales to be held at St. Joseph, Mo., Omaha, Neb., Sioux City, Iowa, and St. Louis, Mo. Two hundred and sixty-five bulls from the best herds of the breed have been catalogued for this sale and this lot practically includes all of the Angus bulls of serviceable age at this time. The consignors to the sales are as follows: St. Joseph—J. D. Blackwell, O. P. Botkin, Carden & Morris, E. A. Cobb & Son, Davis Bros., Leslie R. Falk, J. C. Fryar & Son, J. L. Gohlinghorst, R. E. Gordon, William Gubser, Hadley Bros., J. W. Hanna, W. A. Holt, W. A. Montgomery, William Palmer, G. L. Sage and L. J. Sunderman, Omaha—J. S. Aiken, Frank Bauer, G. W. Dalgety, F. S. Dalnes, J. Davis, John J. Ehlers, Escher & Dalgety, W. Miles Gardner, Hadley Bros., Oliver Hammers, Fred R. Long, J. W. McClung & Sons, Charles McCoy, W. A. Moffit, W. M. Murphy, K. E. Nelson, J. W. Norton, B. M. Painter, Fred P. Post, E. P. Rhoades, C. R. Snow & Sons and George Studt, Thomas Tyner & Sons, and William Vos, Sioux City—C. C. Anderson, W. J. Gries, Griffin & Son, W. H. Gulliford, J. M. Hathaway, A. J. Hayden & Son, C. W. Lindgren, W. M. Rowles, William H. Smith, and J. H. Thompson, St. Louis—John Althaus & Sons, F. A. Clark, W. J. Crump & Sons, W. A. Holeman, William Krueger, Simon E. Lantz, Charles W. Nobis, Judge Harry Olson, James Rhodes, Richey & Son, Anson Rosenkrans, M. S. Smith & Son, and C. J. Whistler & Sons.

Orrie Coburn of Edgewood Farm, White-water, Wis., noted as one of the Holstein centers, reports a heavy demand for strictly high class Holstein calves. They are disposing of all calves of both sexes this spring at from four to six weeks old. While the demand is from several states, it is very strong in Kansas and the Southwest and distance does not seem to interfere. The calves are crated in a strong light crate suitable for long shipments.

The banquet given by the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association at the Cates House in Kansas City, Wednesday evening, April 5, was attended by 150 Shorthorn breeders. After the banquet the annual meeting of the association was held and all of the old officers were re-elected. They are as follows: H. C. Lookabaugh of Watonga, Okla., president; H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, Kan., vice-president; E. M. Hall, Carthage, Mo., secretary; W. A. Forsythe, Greenwood, Mo., sale manager, and J. A. Forsythe, Greenwood, Mo., assistant sale manager.

O. H. Fitzsimmons, the well known Poland China breeder of Wilsey, Kansas, reports his herd doing fine and a good demand for high class breeding stock. He has sold a large number of choice bred gilts and a number of boars for herd headers this spring.

D. J. White of Clements, Kan., owner of Edgewood Farm and one of the strictly high class herds of Aberdeen Angus cattle in this state, is one of the live wires in the pure-bred stock business. He has succeeded in building up a herd of Angus cattle that is attracting the attention of Angus breeders in this territory. He has the popular blood lines and the profitable type. The young stock in his herd includes a select lot of young cows and heifers and a number of outstanding young bulls.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

CLYDE GIROD, At the Farm.

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN FARM, TOWANDA, KANSAS

Pure-bred and high grade Holsteins, all ages. Largest pure-bred herd in the Southwest, headed by Oak De Kol Bessie Ormsby 156789, a show bull with royal breeding. Pure-bred bulls, serviceable age, from A. R. O. dams and sires. A grand lot of pure-bred heifers, some with official records. Choice, extra high grade cows and heifers, well marked, heavy springers, in calf to pure-bred bulls, constantly on hand. High grade heifer calves 6 to 10 weeks old, \$25. Bargains. Send draft for number wanted. All prices f. o. b. cars here. Inspect our herd before purchasing. Write, wire or phone us.

GIROD & ROBISON.

100—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN FEMALES—100

Howell, Livingston Co., Mich. Sixth Annual Sale, April 26, 1916

Tuberculin tested. Best families of the breed. Send for catalog.

MARK B. CURDY, SECRETARY - HOWELL, MICHIGAN

Cederlane Holstein Herd

One of the best bred sires in the state at head of herd. Some of our cows produce 80 pounds milk per day. Buy your next bull from a well bred and high producing herd.

T. M. Ewing, Independence, Ks.

Regier's Holsteins

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

G. REGIER & SONS, WHITEWATER, KAN.

IN MISSOURI

Eight bulls, 2 to 8 months, \$100 to \$175 each. Always have a few good cows and bred heifers for sale. Nothing but registered Holsteins.

S. W. COOKE & SON - MAYSVILLE, MO.

BUTTER BRED HOLSTEINS

Registered bull calves. Prices reasonable. Write today. These bargains will not last long.

J. P. MAST - SCRANTON, KANSAS

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

We want to cut down our herd. Will sell ten or twelve choice cows, most of them young, also a few heifers.

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

CORYDALE FARM HERD

Jewel Paul Butter Boy No. 94245
One of the best bred bulls in the state. We offer three bulls ready for service out of good producing dams.

L. F. CORY & SON, Belleville, Kansas.

HOLSTEIN COWS

Holstein cows, springers or bred heifers. Very large, good markings, out of best milking strains, bred to pure-bred bulls of the very best blood. Special prices on carload lots. J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS

BONNIE BRAE HOLSTEINS

Twenty head extra fine, big, heavy producing young cows. Fresh and heavy springers. Also springing heifers. Three extra fine Guernsey cows and a few Guernsey heifers.

IRA ROMIG, Station B, TOPEKA, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN HEIFER

For Sale—Registered Holstein heifer calf. Well bred, almost white, a splendid individual.

A. S. NEALE - MANHATTAN, KAN.

HOLSTEINS

If you want to buy Holstein calves, heifers or cows, at reasonable prices, write to the Whitewater Stock Farm, Whitewater, Wis. Alb. M. Hanson, Prop.

TRUE—We have registered Holsteins rich in the blood of the great sires, but the big end of our profit comes from the milk and fat they produce.

TREDICO FARM

Route 44 - KINGMAN, KANSAS

23—HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS—23

Best of sires. A. R. O. dams, fourteen over 20 pounds. Seven of the others from heifers with records of 14.89 to 19.2 pounds. The kind you want. We have only two cows in the herd with mature records less than 20 pounds.

Breeders for Thirty Years.

McKAY BROS., Waterloo, Iowa

Golden Belt Holstein Herd

Canary Butter Boy King No. 70508 in Service.

Herd has won more prizes from Holstein-Friesian Association for yearly production than any herd in Kansas. Young bulls for sale from heavy producing cows.

W. E. BENTLEY, MANHATTAN, KANSAS

CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULLS

Five registered bulls, out of A. R. O. cows. From 1 month to 2 years. Best breeding. Choice individuals. Price reasonable.

BEN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CALVES, both sexes, fifteen-sixteenths pure, \$20 each, crated. Also carload heifers 1 and 2 years old. Write us for Holsteins. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES, Fine individuals and breeding.

PLEASANT VIEW FARM, Altoona, Kansas
HOLSTEIN BULLS, "REGISTERED"
Two ready for service. Smith & Hughes, Breeders, Route 2, Topeka, Kansas.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS A. R. O. Bull Calves
H. B. Cowles, 608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

F. W. ROBISON, Cashier Towanda State Bank

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN FARM, TOWANDA, KANSAS

Purebred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE



Dr. C. H. Eckles of the University of Missouri found Holsteins highly profitable, as do all who own them. He says, "Thirteen years ago I bought four Holstein cows. One was sold, so that all the cows we now have came from the other three. We have sold \$5,600 worth of blooded stock from the herd. In addition to that we have thirty-eight head of females on hand, worth at an estimated value of \$200 per head, \$7,600." Similar stories of success with Holsteins are really commonplace, so uniformly profitable is the purebred registered Holstein-Friesian breed. Investigate the big "Black-and-Whites."

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

HOME FARM OFFERS

Two fine sons of Sir Sadle Cornucopia, who has 35 A. R. O. daughters, four of them averaging over 30 pounds. No. 1, born December 5, 1915, dam has 7-day record of 22 pounds and yearly of 841 pounds. No. 2 born January 5, 1915, six nearest dams average over 27 pounds in 7 days.

A card will bring you descriptions and pedigrees.

W. B. BARNEY & SONS, CHAPIN, IOWA

Albechar Holstein Farm

Offers young bulls, bred cows and heifers for sale. Write for breeding, description and prices. Our herd absolutely free from tuberculosis. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ROBINSON & SHULTZ, Independence, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

STAR BREEDING FARM

FOR SALE—Herefords and Durocs: 65 yearling and two-year-old bulls by Tophon 4th, Hessiod, Anxiety, March On and other good sires. 25 females, some have calves at foot and bred again. 10 head heifer calves. 30 head of registered Duroc gilts sired by a son of Ohio Chief and son of Buddy Keith, out of sows by grand champions. Come and see me.

SAM DRYBREAD - ELK CITY, KANSAS

WILLIAMS & SONS HEREFORDS

For Sale—Seven cows bred to drop calves in summer. Sixty bulls from 8 to 10 months old. Priced reasonable. Come and see us.

PAUL E. WILLIAMS, MARION, KANSAS

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

GALLOWAY BULLS

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

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

DUROC JERSEYS.

Sisco's Duroc Jerseys

PRIZE WINNING BLOOD

Big, growthy, richly-bred gilts, bred to a choice son of the great boar, A Critter for spring farrow. Outstanding spring boars. Also a choice herd boar. Prices right.

A. E. SISCO, Route 2, TOPEKA, KS.

UNEEDA HERD

UNEXCELLED DUROCS 34 BARGAINS
Late springing boars and gilts, Model 1915, and Golden Models, \$15 to \$25 for quick sale. Thirty gilts, \$450; twelve bred to our great Iowa boar, Proud Iowa Chief.

TYSON BROS., McALLISTER, KAN.

BOARS! BOARS! BRED GILTS!

Eighteen big husky boars, thirty bred gilts, a few tried sows. Crimson Wonder, Illustration I, Colonel, Good Enuff, Defender breeding. Either by or bred to sons of the greatest champions of the breed. Priced for quick sale. Immune.

G. M. SHEPHERD - LYONS, KANSAS

AUCTIONEERS.

Live Stock and Real Estate

Auctioneer

Authorized state agent of Kansas Rural Credit Association. Write me your wants.

H. M. JUSTICE - PAOLA, KAN.

J. P. OLIVER Live Stock and Real Estate Auctioneer

Twenty years' experience. Newton, Kansas.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

CHOICE AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER PIGS
Weight 125 pounds, \$25. Booking orders for spring pigs, \$15 each; pair, \$25; trio, \$35. Registered. Express prepaid anywhere in Kansas. F. C. Gookin, Route 1, Russell, Kan.

KENTUCKY JACKS AT PRIVATE SALE



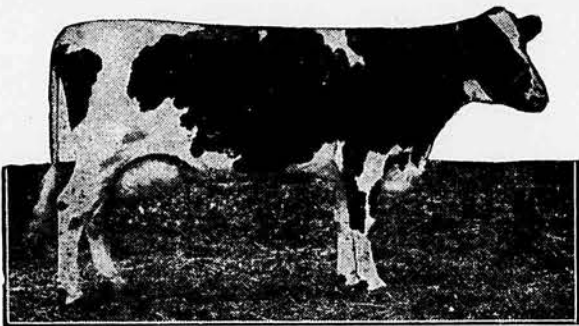
THE firm of Saunders & Maggard, Poplar Plains, Ky., has shipped twenty head of jacks to Newton, Kansas, and they will be for sale privately at Welsh's Transfer Barn. This is a well bred load of jacks, including one imported jack, and they range in age from coming three to matured aged jacks; height from 14 to 16 hands. We will make prices reasonable, as we want to close them out in the next thirty days. Anyone wanting a good jack will do well to call and see them. Barn two blocks from Santa Fe Depot, one block from Interurban. Come and see us.

SAUNDERS & MAGGARD, Newton, Kan.

REGISTERED and GRADE Holstein Cattle Sale

At Farm Adjoining Newton, Kan.

Tuesday, April 18, 1916



Four Registered Cows in Milk, one with heifer calf at foot and cow rebred to a Pontiac Segis bull.

Two Registered Young Bulls, six months old.

Thirty-four Head of High Grade Holstein Heifers, all in milk or will freshen soon. These heifers are pure-bred but cannot be registered, and are all bred to a registered bull. They are two and three-year-olds and are very promising for heavy producing cows. You must see them to appreciate them.

Two Yearling Grade Heifers, not bred.

Send today for folder catalog and arrange to attend this sale.

**J. R. SMITH, BUSKIRK & NEWTON
NEWTON, KANSAS**

Auctioneers—Col. Lafe Burger, Wellington, Ks.; Col. J. P. Oliver, Newton, Ks.

FRANK IAMS'

"Mr. Horseman," 1916 is the "Get Rich Quick" year for "up-to-snuff" Horse Breeders. Get into the "Easy Money-Making Game." Don't wait. Do it in 1916. No horses will be imported in ten years. "Big Horse Family" horses exported Buyer, buy big "Black of Iams and wear diamonds. "Iams' kind" are known "world over" as Top-Notchers at Bargain Prices. Try IAMS.



Big, Nifty, Classy "New Horses" are "Town Talk." His 34 years of success in Importing, Breeding and Selling, 5,640 registered horses—his "50 trips" across the ocean—make Iams a safe man to buy stallions from. His "old customers" are "best Page advertisers," his Breeding Guarantee backed by "Half Million Dollars." Iams' Imported and Home-bred horses are "classy, model big drafters" of large bone, fine form, quality, finish and flash movers. Several European

"Gold Medal and State Prizewinners"

"Iams' kind," and in the "Pink of Condition."

Bought at "bargain prices" and must be sold. "Iams sells horses on honor." A lady can buy as cheap as a man. Iams is not in the "stallion trust," and is selling more pounds of "model draft horse" for the money than any competitor. Iams is cutting the middle out of high prices on his

40 PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS AND MARES

2 to 6 years old, weight 1,700 to 2,410 lbs., all "Branded," "Approved," "Registered and Inspected" by governments of France and U. S. and certificates "stamped" O. K. All "inspected" by a Nebr. Deputy State Veterinarian and certificates of "Health and Soundness" are given with each horse. Iams sells

**IMPORTED STALLIONS
AT \$1,000 AND \$1,400**

(few higher). "Home-Breds" come cheapest. Registered 1,800 to 2,100-lb. mares at \$700 to \$1,000. Terms cash, or one year's time at 7 per cent; land security at 6 per cent; \$100 less price for cash than time. Iams pays freight and buyer's fare; gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee. Can place \$1,500 insurance. Iams backs up his ads. with a \$500 guarantee that you find the horses as represented. Write for Horse Catalog. It has a "Big Bargain" on each page. References: First National and Omaha National Banks, Omaha, Neb.; Citizens' State and St. Paul Banks, St. Paul, Neb.

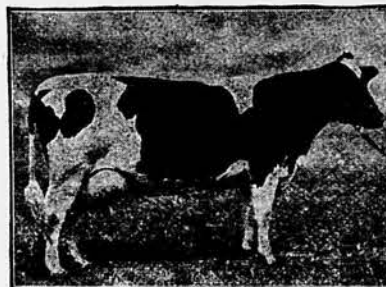
ST. PAUL, NEB.

--SUNFLOWER HERD'S-- SECOND ANNUAL SALE

110 - HEAD REGISTERED HOLSTEINS - 110

At Auction on

**Tuesday, April 25th, 1916
OSKALOOSA, KANSAS**



QUALITY and BREEDING will be the keynote of this great event. One hundred females and ten bulls. It's seldom that so much 30-pound blood is offered among so great a number of cattle in any sale.

There will be twenty females bred to Sunflower Herd's great 30-pound sire, Prince Artis Pontiac Abbecker No. 132382. Many close up springers.

There will be a number of A. R. O. cows bred to a son of Colantha Johanna Lad. Twelve daughters of the 31-pound sire, Sir Pontiac Rag Apple Korndyke No. 49334. (He has fourteen A. R. O. daughters, one above 29 pounds at 3 years.)

TEN daughters of the GREAT SIRE, KING SEGIS PONTIAC. Daughters of this wonderful sire are seldom offered either at private or auction sale. Then there will be a fine lot of daughters of such bulls as Woodcrest Hengerveld De Kol, Oakland Paul Beets Burke, Lewis Prilly Ruble Hartog, Woodcrest Nig De Kol, and the 40-pound sire, Johanna McKinley Segis, nearly all bred to King Segis Pontiac. Such breeding simply cannot be bettered.

The bull offerings will consist of a number of youngsters ready for immediate service and choice individuals. Six sons of King Segis Pontiac, dams of the best breeding. One son of the world's champion show bull, Paul Calamo Korndyke, by a dam that was first prize winner at the National Dairy Show. One son of the 30-pound sire, Oakland Paul Beets Burke, from a 24-pound daughter of Hengerveld De Kol. A son of King of the Pontiacs from an A. R. O. dam, and a son of Johanna McKinley Segis (dam has 40-pound record), and an A. R. O. grand-daughter of Pontiac Korndyke. WHAT BETTER COULD YOU ASK?

Your failure to attend this greatest of all Middle West sales will be your loss. Come and bring your neighbors—seating room for all.

The proper state and federal authorities will have tested these cattle for tuberculosis and they will be a clean, straight lot.

Don't forget the date, APRIL 25. Send for catalog.

F. J. SEARLE, OSKALOOSA, KANSAS

R. E. HAEGER, AUCTIONEER.

**READ KANSAS FARMER'S CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISING PAGE FOR READY BARGAINS**

United States

'Balanced' Tires

At Last— the 'Balanced' Tire

The greatest forward step
ever made in pneumatic tires

On January 8th, in the *Saturday Evening Post*, we announced that at last we had made pneumatic rubber tires more like other dependable articles of merchandise.

Stop and analyze this statement—"more like other dependable articles of merchandise."

Unless backed up by results, it would be almost commercial suicide for a tire manufacturer to make such a statement.

Now we are ready to tell you the reason for this fearless confi-

dence in our tires—the reason for the gigantic sales increases of our tires since September last.

Many months ago we finally worked out and began producing the completely 'balanced' pneumatic tire—the heretofore unattainable goal of every tire manufacturer.

To be 100 per cent. efficient, a tire must be absolutely 'balanced'—that is, the rubber tread and the fabric carcass of the tire must give equal wear.

'Balance' the tire maker's goal

To have perfect 'balance,' the rubber tread must have enough resiliency to absorb road shocks that tend to disintegrate the fabric, and still must have the toughness to give long wear.

Too much toughness reduces resiliency; too much resiliency sacrifices toughness.

Full, complete tire efficiency demands a 50-50 'balance' of the rubber tread and the fabric carcass—neither may be stronger nor weaker than the other.

Problem—find the 'balance.'

Full rubber-tread efficiency demands a 50-50 'balance' of resiliency and toughness.

Full fabric-carcass efficiency demands a 50-50 'balance' of fabric layers and rubber—a union that will make tread separation impossible.

This is the goal we have reached

By producing this complete 'balance' between resiliency and toughness in the tread, and between fabric and rubber in the carcass, we have secured 100 per cent. efficiency in United States Individualized Tires, or absolute 'balance'

of wearing quality in both rubber tread and fabric carcass.

By September last, these absolutely 'balanced' United States Tires began to be "felt on the market."

Since September, sales have increased steadily month by month up to the recent highest increase of 354 per cent.—this tells the story.

United States Tire Company

'Nobby' 'Chain' 'Usco' 'Royal Cord' 'Plain'
"INDIVIDUALIZED TIRES"

