

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement  of the Farm and Home

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DAIRY CLUB RECORD

Winner of First Prize Paid For \$300 Cow in Less Than Eight Months

NOTHING KANSAS FARMER has ever done has given us more satisfaction than the conducting of the Kansas Farmer Dairy Club. There can be no great progress in the dairy business without the application of the sort of systematic record work taught boys and girls who took part in this club which as far as we know is the first of its kind ever conducted.

To the club members this year's work under our direction has been a veritable schooling in the most up-to-date dairy methods. You have learned the value of a good cow and you have received instruction of the most vital importance in feeding and caring for your cows each week through the club department in the paper and through private letters from the editor. These lessons have been so associated with your work of caring for the cows and their products each day that they will never be forgotten, and last but not least your association with the banker who loaned the money has taught you valuable business lessons and has given you the opportunity to acquire a standing in the business life of your community.

The stories told by each member as a part of the year's work furnish the most conclusive evidence of what the Kansas Farmer Dairy Club has accomplished in building for future progress in the dairy development of this state which has so many natural advantages for this branch of live stock farming. Rudolph Enns, of Newton, Kansas, who made the highest score in the year's work, writes as follows:

"Since my father is a dairyman, I have the chance to work with dairy cows and calves. My father asked me one day if I cared to join the Kansas Farmer Dairy Club. He told me that you were trying to get the girls and boys of Kansas interested in the dairy business. In the meantime we read a good deal in regard to this entirely new plan in KANSAS FARMER.

"H. E. Suderman, of the Midland National Bank of Newton, father's banker, was already trying to locate boys and girls who would like to try this and get ready for the contest. Mr. Lane, our county agent, also got busy and tried to enlist boys and girls for this contest. At first it looked like everybody would want to join this club, but very soon we heard about a good many dropping out one by one.

"In one case the banker wanted to loan not more than \$75 to buy a good cow. In another instance the father of the boy who had located a good cow with the help of Mr. Lane, objected when he heard that this cow would cost \$150 and would not let the boy join the club. My father got interested in this boy and offered him a good cow for \$150, taking the boy's own note without security and not collecting anything except what the boy would make from that cow. His father would not stand for this and so the boy could not join the club.

"I was more lucky. My father not only helped to get me a good cow, but also went as security for me. The price of this cow—Daisy, a pure-bred Holstein—was \$300. The reason I bought a pure-bred was that father wanted me to find out for myself what kind of cow,

whether pure-bred or grade, would be more profitable in the long run.

"We made a note for nine months. Father suggested that if I would attend to my business I should be able to pay off this note in that time. The banker looked with a kind of funny face and smiled, saying he would like to see a cow that would do that.

"Having arranged my finances with the banker according to your instructions, I filled out my application blanks, father helping me all the time, and mailed them to you. In a few days I received my first letter from you with instructions how to go about it, and on May 10 I started with Daisy in this contest. Daisy had freshened May 5, 1916, and so I could go right ahead.

"I had milked and helped to take care of cows and calves, weighed the milk and done such other work as is necessary on a dairy farm, but this was my first experience of owning a cow, having a debt of \$300 costing six cents interest every day on the money that I owed. I also had a calf, which was a nice bull calf, to feed and keep growing. I had to get feed and pay for it. All this sometimes made me think that I had likely tackled too big a job. Then father would step in and show me what

the feed would cost and how much I could clear after paying all my expenses. Quite often the other boys of my class would have a game after school hours, but in most cases I had to be home and do my chores.

"Once Daisy stopped eating all of a sudden, and to my consternation gave less milk. I did not know what to do. Here papa again came to my rescue. I was feeding corn chop, bran, and cottonseed meal. Papa advised me to cut out the cottonseed meal, but still she refused to eat any grain. She also stopped eating alfalfa hay. Now papa gave her a dose of Glauber salts and the next morning Daisy was all right again. It was about a week before she gave her usual amount of milk. Since then I have watched Daisy very closely when feeding, but never again has she been off feed. But I did not feed her cottonseed meal any more. She never has liked it since.

"May 10 I started in keeping records and selling milk at an average price of twenty-one cents a gallon.

"I milked Daisy four times a day so that her udder would not cake and also to get more milk. At first it seemed to be much extra work, but now I think she paid for it.

"The calf I fed milk three times a day, giving the milk directly after milking, then after it was six weeks old I put in skim milk, at the same time adding less whole milk. And after drinking milk I gave him corn chop, alfalfa, and later silage. I kept my calf in good shape, which later greatly helped in selling him. When the calf was seven months and nineteen days old, Mr. Loyd, of Loyd, Kansas, looked him over and the next day bought him for \$150 cash.

"I have learned during the year in the Dairy Club work about how much a cow is worth. Keeping a daily record will tell you how much milk she gives in one year and how high her milk tests run. After knowing this you must find out whether there is any blemish on her, as leaky teat or ruined udder, and whether she has been tested for tuberculosis or whether she might have some other disease.

"Before Daisy freshened I fed her grain so that she was in good condition when she freshened. But a week before freshening I cut out all grain except bran.

"Always be gentle to your cow and calf. Give them as much water and hay as they want, also give them shade in the summer and a clean, warm place in the winter.

"I always spray cow and calf when flies are bad, and also curry and brush her, then her udder I wash and wipe before milking and if she has sore teats I put salve on them.

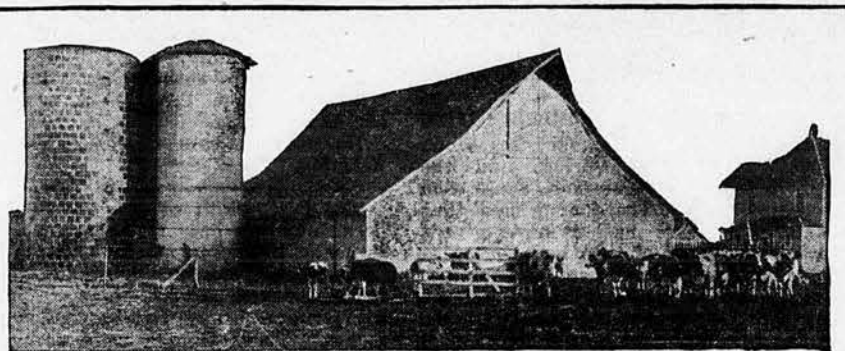
"The following tells the story of how I succeeded in taking that note up before it was due. With December 31 I had milked Daisy exactly seven months and twenty days. In this time she had given me 11,932.2 pounds of milk, or 1,387.5 gallons, which I sold here in the city of Newton for \$269.90. The calf I sold to Mr. Loyd, of Loyd, Kansas, for \$150, making me a total income of \$419.90. My expenses were \$300 for the cow, \$12 interest, \$68.93 for Daisy's feed, and \$22.80 for the calf feed—total \$403.73—leaving me still \$16.17, for which I get interest.

"Daisy's record reads at the end of my trial year as follows: In twelve months, 16,161.7 pounds of milk—over eight tons—making 609.82 pounds of butter fat, or 762.27 pounds of butter. The total feed bill for Daisy is \$96.58, for the calf \$22.80, interest on the money \$12, insurance on the cow \$1.20, total expense \$132.58.

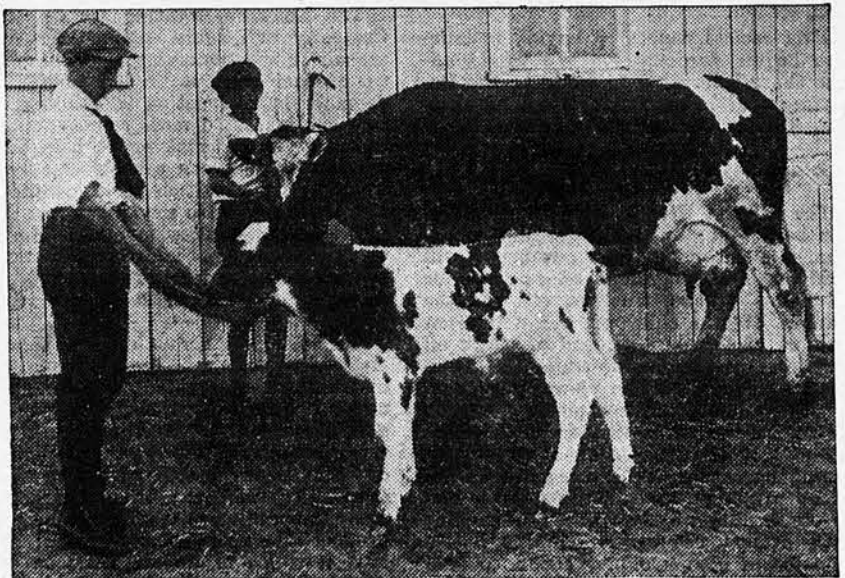
"I find that Daisy's milk has cost me for feed alone five cents a gallon and the butter fat which this milk contained could have been produced for fifteen cents a pound. Every month Daisy gave a profit. The highest profit was in June, amounting to \$29.27 clear profit. For the nine days of May which it took to complete the year she made me a profit of eighty cents. The total profit for her eight tons of milk amounted to \$244.38. The price for her calf was \$150.

"Deducting the \$12 interest and \$1.20 for insurance from the total profit leaves me a balance of \$381.18."

A hinge-door silo offered by H. H. Pugh, manager of the silo department of the Beatrice Creamery Company, was the prize won by Rudolph Enns, whose story is given above.



THREE SILOS ON ENNS FARM.—HAVING NO PASTURE, RUDOLPH FED SILAGE EVERY DAY OF THE YEAR



RUDOLPH ENNS AND HIS COW, DAISY, AND CALF

FARM POWER

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

THIS is the fourth winter in which special traction engine instruction has been given at the Agricultural College. Apparently it is meeting a state need, as it has been a success from the start. The number of young men enrolled the first year was seventy-eight. Last winter—1917—the number had increased to 200 taking the straight traction course, and in addition 100 of the farmers' short course men were given instruction in traction engines. In the winter of 1917 a second year course was offered, and twenty-five men enrolled for this advanced work. From the inquiries received, there apparently will be a decided increase in the second year enrollment this winter.

The traction short course not only gives instruction on traction engines, but covers the following related subjects: Stationary gas engines, steam boilers and engines, blacksmithing, machine shops, and power farming machinery. Electives can be arranged in addition, from the farmers' short course. All these subjects are four hours of laboratory work each week excepting power farming machinery, which are recitations and lectures only. In addition to the laboratory work there are lectures each week in traction engines, gas engines, iron and steel for blacksmithing and shop work, and one lecture a week on general rural engineering subjects.

This course contemplates the better fitting of young men to meet the problems of handling modern farming machinery, from the time of its selection to its operation, repair, and housing. It is intended further to lead toward closer co-operation in handling all rural questions of an engineering nature that are of community interest.

In view of the enormous increase in the number of traction engines in Kansas, and considering the fact that the demand is now far in excess of the supply, there will be many who will be starting to do traction farming next spring for the first time. It behooves them to be so equipped as to make every day's work with their tractors count to the fullest extent. If you must learn the operation of the machine, how to plan your work, and make your own repairs, at a time when the tractor should be working steadily, much disappointment will follow. It is to the men that are to operate tractors next season that this traction short course should especially appeal, as the course has been worked out largely from the advice of practical farmers to meet as fully as possible the needs of the up-to-date farm.

Labor is going to be very scarce on Kansas farms next spring, and the shortage bids fair to be more acute each succeeding year. The young men that remain as farmers need to have a very full knowledge of how to make machinery do its utmost with the least number of men. No one machine can do this as fully for the farmers of today as the gas tractor, and the larger tools it is capable of handling. It is wise to get this information during this coming winter, when the farm work is slack, and be ready to take full advantage of the rush next season.

This special course in engine instruction begins January 7. We would advise those interested to write to the Department of Farm Engineering, Manhattan, Kansas, for full information.

The Gasoline Situation

The United States Bureau of Mines has been going into the gasoline situation, and estimates that our army will need 350,000,000 gallons of gasoline for air-planes, trucks, tractors, etc. In the opinion of the chief of the petroleum division of this bureau, and of many oil producers and refiners, while the gasoline situation should be viewed seriously, it will probably not become so acute as to call for drastic action from the Government or the suspension of customary useful operation of passenger automobiles; although it is the patriotic and unselfish duty of owners to use gasoline with utmost economy. This is not a question of saving money spent for gasoline or of saving gasoline to prevent increase of price; but of conserving the fuel itself so there will be plenty for war needs.

Of the two and one-half billions of gallons of gasoline refined in this country last year, about one-half was used in the motor vehicles in use. Now, even if only a 10 per cent saving is effected by such users, it will amount to more than 125,000,000 gallons in the next twelve months; and according to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce such a saving is easy to accomplish without entailing hardship on any one and with actual benefit to car users, aside from the saving in fuel and the cost thereof.

By more careful adjustment of carburetors, cleaning of cylinders, tightening of piston rings, etc., gasoline will be very appreciably saved, while the cars will run better, develop more power and generally be more satisfactory.

New oil fields, new refining processes and a persistent campaign for economy are expected to help the fuel situation, to the benefit of the Government and all concerned.

Here are some ways that are suggested for economy in the consumption of gasoline; and aside from the economy effected, they are good rules to follow from the standpoint of safety and conservation of the machine.

Do not use gasoline for washing or cleansing—use kerosene to cut the grease.

Do not spill gasoline or let drip when filling—it is dangerous and wasteful.

Do not expose gasoline to air—it evaporates rapidly and is dangerous.

Do not allow engine to run when car is standing. Cars are fitted with self-starters and it is good for the battery to be used frequently.

Have carburetors adjusted to use the leanest mixture possible—a lean mixture avoids carbon deposit.

See that piston rings fit tight and cylinders hold compression well. Leakage of compression causes loss.

Stop all gasoline leakage. Form the habit of shutting off gasoline at the tank or feed pipe.

See that all bearings run freely and are well lubricated—friction consumes power and wastes gas.

Protect the radiator in cold weather—a cold engine is hard to start and is short in power.

Keep tires fully inflated—soft tires consume power.

Do not drive at excessive speed. Power consumption increases at a faster rate than speed. Every car has a definite speed at which it operates with maximum fuel economy.

Change gears rather than climb hills with wide open throttle—it saves the car and gasoline.

Do not use cars needlessly.—Power Farming.

The best width of wagon tires has been found to be: One-horse wagon, 2 inches; light two-horse wagon, 2½ inches; medium two-horse wagon, 3 inches; standard two-horse wagon, 4 inches; and heavy two-horse wagon, 5 inches. These figures were secured in extensive tests on earth and macadam roads by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The Emerson-Brantingham Implement Company will again conduct a series of schools in traction engineering the coming winter at their various branch houses. The demand for instruction in handling tractors has increased most rapidly, and this company is undertaking to help out by conducting fourteen schools this season. There is no tuition charge and the courses are open to any farmer or dealer interested in tractor farming. For further information address the nearest branch house, which is Kansas City, Missouri, for most KANSAS FARMER readers.

On November 1, one hundred thousand manufacturers, wholesalers and other distributors of staple food were placed under a license by the government food administration to continue throughout the duration of the war. The purpose of this license has been stated as follows: To limit the prices charged and prevent speculative profits; to keep food products moving in a direct line and eliminate delays, and to limit as far as practicable future contracts and the attendant evils. The Food Administration has ample power to do the things here set forth.

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ROOSEVELT IN THE STAR

The editorials of Theodore Roosevelt are appearing in The Weekly Kansas City Star. If you want to read what this great American has to say, send 25 cents to the Subscription Manager, 125 Star Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., and you will get the paper for a whole year.

I helped a blind man across the crowded street, and lo! I was safely across myself as well. His cane had found a mudhole that I did not see.—HERBERT L. BAKER.

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Garden land should be plowed late in the fall and left rough. This will destroy many insects, allow the water to go deep into the soil and give a chance for sod or green manure to decay.

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GERMANY AND WORLD PEACE

Every loyal American ought to know to what extent the German government has conspired against the peace of the world. We had just cause for suspicion of her intentions during the Spanish-American war. Then as now the British fleet loomed up as a barrier of defense for this country. Plans for German world mastery were well matured at that time. In "Naval and Military Record" No. 33, Volume LII, page 578, are recorded the words of Count Von Goetz, a personal friend of the kaiser, spoken to an American citizen at the close of the Spanish-American war.

"About fifteen years from now my country will start her great war. She will be in Paris about two months after the commencement of hostilities. Her move on Paris will be but a step to her real object—the crushing of England. Some months after we finish our work in Europe we will take New York, and probably Washington, and hold them for some time. We will put your country in its place, with reference to Germany. We do not propose to take any of your territory, but we do intend to take a billion or so of your dollars from New York and other places. The Monroe Doctrine will be taken in charge by us, as we will then have to put you in your place, and we will take charge of South America as far as we wish to. Don't forget this, and about fifteen years from now remember it, and it will interest you."

At the time this might have been considered as the vain boasting of a German officer perhaps under the influence of alcohol, but Admiral Dewey thought seriously enough of these words to record them, as quoted above. In his Buffalo speech to the American Federation of Labor, President Wilson said: "The war was started by Germany. Her authorities deny that they started it, but I am willing to let the statement I have just made await the verdict of history."

Now when the whole civilized world is saying that this must be the last war, what is Germany planning? Straws tell which way the wind blows. At a time when no one is willing to prophesy as to the probable duration of the present struggle, Herr Walter Rathenau, a director in the Imperial Department for Raw Materials, in an article published in a Berlin periodical urges that Germany must never again be caught unprepared for war. This would seem to be an admission that Germany was not sufficiently prepared in 1914 to carry out her proposed program in the light of what has happened since.

Herr Rathenau now pleads for such preparation as will insure her power to successfully carry out her plans for world domination. "His program is interesting," says an editorial writer in the Youth's Companion in commenting on this article. "It has three parts, and if carried out would be so thorough that it would make the task of defeating Germany even harder than the world is now finding it."

"In the first place he would accumulate and store vast quantities of everything that might be needed in waging a long war. He would gather and hold raw materials of every sort for future use. That, of course, is a policy that Germany adopted long ago, but he would carry it much further."

"Next, he would organize a statistical department to find out exactly what the resources and supplies of the empire are, and where all the food and other commodities are stored. The two measures would supplement each other."

"The third measure is a system of 'economic mobilization.' Every man in the country not liable to military service would be enrolled and assigned to some definite work at a specified place, and on the outbreak of war would go at once to that work, just as the man in the military service goes to his regimental headquarters."

"The plan is not merely interesting as

revealing the strength of the German delusion that Germany is yet to conquer the world; it has a lesson for us so plain that it hardly needs to be pointed out. If Germany cannot win this war, and yet is to get out of it with hands still free, it will be more militarist and more militant than ever. Its 'next war' would be absolutely certain to include the United States. To meet a Germany better prepared than ever would require us to be equally militaristic; to bend our very souls to the burden of taxation and the yoke of drilling and training and making ammunition and building battleships and aeroplanes—in short, to living and thinking and dreaming nothing but war.

"Is it an attractive prospect? Then let us resolve that it shall never appear above our horizon. Let us make up our mind that, come what will and cost what it may, we will see the thing through now; and that we will not withhold our hand until we have crushed from the very face of the earth the militaristic spirit that even in the midst of the present world agony is already planning 'the next war'."

MORE TRACTORS IN KANSAS

In Kansas the farm tractor is becoming an important factor in our farming operations. Our State Board of Agriculture reports that on March 1 there were 4,504 tractors in the state, which is an increase of 14.5 per cent over the number on the same date in 1916. These figures are from assessors' reports which are certified to the state board.

With the increasing scarcity of farm labor, the tractor can be expected to play an even more important part in the farming of our state. To date 25,000 young men of Kansas have taken their places in the ranks of our army. Of this number a large proportion are farm boys or were potentially available for farm work. The tractor is capable of replacing to some extent this drain upon our agricultural labor. The world expects maximum productions of food crops in Kansas, and through conscripting the tractors the possibilities of realizing such expectations are enlarged.

Even before the war the farmers of Kansas were taking keen interest in the tractor, as shown by the official enumeration. The first census was made in 1915, when 2,493 tractors were reported. Two years later an increase of 80 per cent is shown. Ellis County in that period gained almost 1,050 per cent, reporting this year 131 machines. McPherson County shows an increase of 104, Pawnee 91, and Reno 74.

The central third of the state, from east to west, comprising thirty-five counties, has this year 2,444 tractors or more than 54 per cent of the total number reported for the state; and Eastern Kansas, with 39 counties, is becoming more and more interested in this new labor-saving device, now having in use 1,177 machines.

In connection with the distribution of tractors it is interesting to note that all counties having 100 or more are located in the central third of the state, and comprising the major portion of the wheat belt, McPherson leading with 143 tractors, followed in order by Reno with 138, Ellis 136, Pawnee 123, Rush 111, Barton 110, Sedgwick 109, and Sumner 104. All counties report tractors, those having the smallest numbers being located in the southwestern part.

Their distribution throughout the state indicates that tractors are found adapted to various systems of farming, to the small and to the large farm, to diversified agriculture and to the single crop plan in the East as well as in the West.

The average value of the tractors is placed by the State Tax Commission at \$643 each, or aggregating a total investment of \$2,895,349.

HOT LUNCH IN LYON COUNTY

The progressive county of Lyon has been trying out the hot lunch in eighteen of its country schools during the

past year. Mrs. Nettie Cartmel, their live superintendent, in a discussion at the State Teachers' Association meeting, said that they hope to adopt this plan in practically every rural school of the county this year. In conversation with her later we asked if after the trial given the hot lunch, they thought it a success. "We know it is," was her enthusiastic reply.

Usually only one hot dish is prepared each day. This is something simple, such as cocoa or soup, which can quickly be gotten ready by the older girls. It is eaten with the sandwiches or other lunch brought from home, each child furnishing his own cup, bowl, and spoon. Most of the country girls have had considerable experience in the preparation of meals in the home so that the work is not new to them, and an opportunity is afforded for helpful discussions of simple problems of nutrition and economy in cooking.

We are glad to note that the extension division of the Agricultural College is promoting the idea of the warm lunch in the country schools. In a recent issue of the Kansas Industrialist, Mrs. H. W. Allard urges that the preparation of the warm lunch be made a part of the regular exercises of the school. In addition to the individual equipment which each child should have, she suggests that the school should be provided with a suitable stove, table, and a few of the utensils necessary in cooking. These can be kept in a closed cupboard, the making of which should be a job for the boys of the school. A fireless cooker is a piece of equipment that will be helpful in connection with the preparation of warm lunches.

Of course the one hot dish prepared at the school would be supplemented by the lunch each child brings from home. The mother who prepares the home lunch should know the day before if possible what the hot dish is to be so that the home lunch may be planned accordingly.

During October about 7,500 immunized stock pigs and breeding sows were shipped out of Chicago. This is a new business for the Chicago stock yards. To date the November shipments have exceeded those of last month. Taking stock hogs out from central markets for finishing is a conservation measure made possible by the development of safe and satisfactory methods of immunizing against hog cholera.

If you put a stunted, immature crop into a silo, do not expect to take out prime silage. The silo has no miraculous power to convert a poor crop into a good one, but it will make the immature crop worth more than if it had been cut and stored as dry feed. In fact, as a rule the immature feed crop dries up and much of it blows away as soon as it is struck by frost.

ADVISORS TO MEAT CONTROL HEAD

The action of the meat division of the Food Administration on hog pricing was taken following a conference with a group of advisors chosen because of their intimate knowledge of the business of pork production. If this policy is continued we feel sure no serious mistakes will be made in attempting to regulate meat prices. The advisory committee on hogs is as follows: H. C. Wallace, secretary Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association; E. Z. Russell, Omaha, general manager National Swine Show; W. M. McFadden, representing the swine record associations; J. M. Evvard, Iowa Agricultural College, and William Lovejoy, Roscoe, Illinois. The committee on cattle is composed of the following men: E. L. Burke, Omaha, Nebraska; Dwight B. Heard, Phoenix, Arizona; Alfred S. Gage, San Antonio, Texas; W. T. McCray, Kentland, Indiana; W. R. Stubbs, Lawrence, Kansas, and W. A. Cochel, Kansas Agricultural College.

STABILIZING MARKET RECEIPTS

One of the grievances of the live stock shipper has been that only on certain days of the week was there an active competitive market for his stock. If he failed to get in on the appointed days he was certain to suffer loss. The problem of the two-day market has baffled the meat industry for more than fifteen years. The rule forcing all live stock on the market on certain days brought about congestion in transportation and frequently created a glut on the market. For instance, the receipts of cattle at Kansas City September 24 and 25—Monday and Tuesday—totaled 80,000 head, while the receipts for the three following days were but 15,000 head. Such haphazard methods of marketing result in violent fluctuations in prices. The instance referred to is by no means unusual. On all big live stock markets they are of almost weekly occurrence.

In these war times we are learning a great many things, and it looks as if the Food Administration has found a way to break up the two-day market idea for at least as long as their power and authority continues in force. They boldly grappled with the problem which has existed for years in shipping terminals and through a rearrangement of live stock shipments from farms and ranches have put into operation a plan which distributes market receipts more evenly throughout the week. Kansas City was the first market chosen for the operation of the new plan which went into effect November 12. Orders went out dividing Kansas into a north and south district and Oklahoma into an east and west district, the main line of the Santa Fe through Kansas and the line south from Arkansas City to Oklahoma being the dividing lines. Shipments from the north district of Kansas and the east district of Oklahoma must arrive at the stock yards for Monday and Wednesday marketing, while shipments from the south district of Kansas and the west district of Oklahoma must arrive for Tuesday and Thursday morning deliveries.

No restrictions were placed on shipments to arrive Friday and Saturday and the order in no way interfered with the shipments from Missouri or other points close to the Kansas City market outside of the states mentioned. As a result of these orders the stock coming into Kansas City was so distributed through the first week in which the zone system was in operation that the market was virtually distributed over the six days of the week.

The Kansas City stock yards fire precipitated the order of the Food Administration as affecting Kansas City. But for that it probably would have been tried out first in Chicago. Following this successful demonstration at the Kansas City stock yards, we can see no reason why this method of equalizing receipts and standardizing markets should not be put into operation by order of the Food Administration at Chicago and other big market centers. It is now reported that a plan developed along similar lines is under consideration by the railroads leading into the Chicago market and it is probable that carriers at other live stock centers will soon put into operation this method of stabilizing the live stock receipts.

The Food Administration, through its power and authority to ignore precedents and long established customs, may pave the way for some real reforms along many different lines. We call attention to matters of this kind with the feeling that there is too much of a disposition to find fault with everything that the Food Administration does. It is facing a tremendous task and we feel that in many ways progress is being made.

You are the guard over the soldier's ration. He will attend to the enemy.

WHAT AILS FARMING BUSINESS

Missouri Farm Clubs Propose to Control Distribution

By WILLIAM HIRTH, Publisher Missouri Farmer

IN MY humble judgment, the trouble with American agriculture can be summed up in a few words and the answer to the farm conditions referred to in my previous article is found in the simple fact that from time out of mind the farmer has permitted the other fellow to say what he shall pay for the things he buys and also what he shall receive for the fruits of his yearly sweat and toil!

And if all the wise men in the universe were to debate the matter for a thousand years they would arrive at no other conclusion! In this sinister condition of affairs is found the answer to the staggering farm mortgage debt which hangs like a millstone about the necks of farmers in the greatest farming states in the Union—to the rapid increase in land tenancy—to the thousands of retired farmers who have become curbstones pessimists in our towns and villages—to bad public highways and inefficient rural schools—to cheerless farm homes from which country boys and girls are fleeing as if from a pestilence and to the fact that, go where you will, the great American farm game lacks the "pep" which characterizes the field of banking, manufacturing, merchandising and the professions.

When the farmer goes to his home merchant to buy a suit of clothes, a pair of shoes or a cultivator or if his wife wants the goods for a new dress, the merchant says that the price is thus and so; if the farmer objects that the price is high, the merchant tells him that he cannot help it—that it represents the manufacturer's cost of the raw materials, the high wages exacted by organized labor, overhead expense and profit; then he modestly admits that he also must have something for interest on his capital, clerk hire, taxes, etc.—and if this explanation is honest, the farmer has no kick coming, for this is merely doing business in a business way—and any business conducted upon any other basis is certain to come to grief sooner or later.

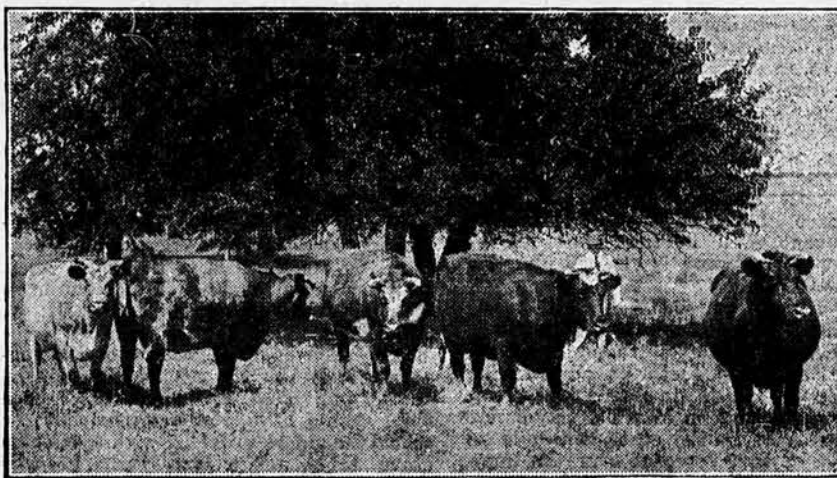
But when the farmer goes to market to sell instead of buy, how suddenly the rule changes! When he arrives at the stock yards with his hogs, cattle or sheep, they do not ask, "What is the price?" On the contrary, they say, "We will give you so much"—and just as there was no appeal from the price demanded by the merchant, so there is no appeal from the price offered by the packers—for buying the lion's share of the nation's live stock supply and owning the great packing houses from one end of the country to the other, the farmer is completely at their mercy and has no choice but to accept what is offered—although it may mean that his feed has been lost and that the price which the consumer will finally pay would have justified a wholesome profit for his year's thought and toil. And likewise when the great grain speculators assemble around their mahogany tables in Chicago, do they say, "Now let's find out what it costs the farmer to produce wheat, corn and oats this year, give him a conservative profit in addition and then adjust the market accordingly?" Not at all. On the contrary, as it may serve the respective interests of the bulls and bears, the actual yields are distorted by every conceivable means—always the controlling idea being to "hammer" the price until the lion's share has passed out of the farmer's hands and then to make a "killing" by sending the market up. Thus, the farmer received little more than \$1 per bushel for the 1916 wheat crop—but in the winter of 1917 the speculators got as high as \$3.40 per bushel for it, while the consumer paid \$4 per bushel for the potatoes which the growers in Colorado, the Dakotas and Minnesota received only 65 cents and 75 cents per bushel only a few months before. And relatively the same thing was true of many other farm commodities.

PRODUCTION COST AND A PROFIT

The manufacturer, merchant, banker and the professions do business on a business basis. In other words, they demand at least what their goods or services are reasonably worth—and in some instances more. And this is true in practically the entire field of industry, without express or specific agreements. Thus, while the steel mills, implement manufacturers, cloth and shoe manufac-

turers, etc., are competing with each other in the sale of their products, they all nevertheless, by common consent, charge enough to make a living profit—a sort of unwritten law of the industrial jungle which would become a living fact should any of these industries suddenly become menaced in a serious way. But not so with the farmer who symbolizes the lone Indian in the world of industry. Whether the drouths or the floods come—whether pestilence smites his live stock—in short, whether Nature smiles or frowns, they offer him what they please—and for years he has accepted his lot in a helpless sort of way—glad when he made a little profit and bearing his grief in silence when their greed left

winter of 1914 had found employment in the great steel mills, munition plants, upon the railroads, etc., and were therefore eating three square meals per day; also despite the fact that the foreign demand for American meats, because of the war, had broken all previous records; in short, with the foreign orders tucked away in their safes and with the domestic situation in the hollow of their hands, the packers set out to compel the farmer to "deliver"—and as a result, the hammering of the market during the weeks which followed meant a sacrifice of millions to the live stock producers and feeders of the corn belt. It was this conscienceless raid which suddenly brought the American Live Stock Asso-



SHORTHORN COWS ON FARM OF W. A. FORSYTHE & SONS.—LIVE STOCK FARMING MAKES FOR PERMANENCY, BUT SOME POWER OF STABILIZING PRICES IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO GIVE PRODUCER SQUARE DEAL

him only the empty husks—or perhaps even less.

I am exaggerating, you say? Well, I will leave it to the most intelligent farmers you can find in any community in the Union—and in the meantime remember that this is written by a man who was raised on a big farm—who has pitched hay on many a hot summer's day—who understands and loves the patient beasts of the barnyard and feed lot—who, during the last few months, has addressed many thousands of farmers and talked to them face to face in the privacy of their homes—from one, in short, who does not speak of these things at long range but who is constantly on the "firing line."

I have said that the great Farm Club movement in Missouri is "something new under the sun"—that it has arrived upon the scene with a new program—and ringing out as clear as the peals of a church bell on a frosty winter's morning that program is, as I have already frequently stated, "Production cost, together with a reasonable profit for the fruits of the farmer's sweat and toil."

In other words, what these Missouri farmers have made up their minds to do is to put the business of farming upon just as stable and assured a basis as is that of the banker, manufacturer, merchant and organized labor—a basis which means that the great law of supply and demand will become a living fact and that henceforward there will be a real reward for intelligence and thrift upon the farm. As these articles progress, you will be advised as to how these farmers expect to bring about this new condition of affairs. In the meantime, let the reader ponder the above slogan and conclude for himself whether it does not come like a flood of sunlight through the fog of doubt and misguided effort in which the farm organizations of the past have so endlessly and wearily floundered for many years?

THE GREAT PACKERS COMBINE

As I have already stated, the "tiger" back of the Farm Club movement in Missouri dates back to the fall of 1915 when the packers hammered hogs and cattle to practically a six-cent basis—and this despite the fact that the idle thousands who depended upon soup-houses for something to eat during the

ciation back to life and which resulted in scathing resolutions of denunciation of the packers by the Live Stock Producers' Associations of Texas, Kansas, Colorado and other western states. Also, it gave birth to the Borland resolution in Congress for an investigation of the packers at the hands of the Federal Trade Commission—a proposal which is still in abeyance because of the stress of war.

During the fore part of 1916, a coterie of Canadian packers suddenly appeared in the Union Stock Yards in Chicago and commenced to fight the "Big Cinch" crowd for fat hogs and cattle—and perhaps not in years has the market known so aggressive a factor and to this influence unquestionably was due the sudden rise in the prices of fat live stock in the early part of 1916. When we entered the war against Germany, however, this factor automatically disappeared and today, with the Allied buying concentrated into the hands of one man—whoever that man may really be—the big packers once more have the farmer completely at their mercy—barring the timely interference of Mr. Hoover.

For years now the shadow of this ruthless aggregation has hung like an evil influence over American agriculture—and yet, ever conscious as the average thinking farmer has been of its sinister power, I doubt whether one in a thousand has correctly gauged its true menace. And I am not now indulging in hyperbole. On the contrary, I am merely calling attention to facts with which everybody is familiar and which must be righted ere it will be possible to deliver American agriculture from this millstone which has so long hung about its neck and which, with each passing hour, is more and more crushing the joy and the profit out of American farm life.

The production and feeding of live stock is, of course, the true basis of the farm. It furnishes the meat which holds body and soul together for the toiling millions in our own and foreign lands. Also it appeals to the highest type of farmer and is vitally fundamental in the maintenance of soil fertility—and yet for years now the fate of this great industry has rested in the hands of five gigantic packing concerns which, 80 per cent of the time, have been in position

to pay the farmer what they pleased for his cattle, hogs and sheep. These five great concerns own not merely the largest packing houses in the world, but nearly all the great stock yards in the country to which the shipper is compelled to pay tribute in the form of excessive yardage rentals and feed prices; so too, they own the live stock exchange buildings in which the commission men who sell the farmers live stock are compelled to hold forth; great banks which hold mortgages upon the "cattle upon a thousand hills," terminal railroads, etc.

HAVE THEY ABUSED THEIR POWER?

For answer, despite their plausible denials, I point to the hundreds of millions of dollars which they have accumulated, while thousands of the best cattle feeders the country ever had have gone bankrupt—while thousands of silos have been permitted to collapse through disuse and while the production of live stock has declined until in recent years its scarcity has become a positive menace to the nation! With this picture of desolation upon the one hand and with their vast accumulated millions upon the other, what a mockery become their spacious explanations!

There isn't an intelligent farmer, commission man or other individual who knows anything about how the gigantic machine of the packers works at the various stock yards who doesn't know that it rules with an iron hand—that there is little or no appeal from its decrees—that the idea of a real supply and demand market is a shrieking farce—and hence, whereas years ago feeders occasionally reconsigned their stuff from one market to another in the hope of getting a better price, today they take what is offered and consume their rage in silence.

But the control of the packers over the great live stock industry is merely one of their many vast industrial activities. For years Mr. Armour has been a tremendous figure in the wheat pit—and perhaps owns a greater storage space for grain than any other living man. Likewise, coming into possession of raw hides, the packers are the vital factors in the American leather market—and only recently Armour & Company have invaded the manufacturing field of shoe soles, while no doubt in the near future they will give battle to the entire shoe manufacturing industry. Likewise, they are powerful factors in the manufacture of cottonseed meal and cake which the farmer must have to fatten his cattle; practically the sole producers of tankage, which the farmer must have to supply bone and sinew for his hogs; of bone meal and other commercial fertilizer which he must have to increase his crop yields and of oleomargarine which competes with the farmer's butter on the one hand, while upon the other they control great centralized creameries which combat the farmers' co-operative creameries—many of which in recent years they have driven upon the rocks of bankruptcy through a ruthless method of competition which always springs for the throat of its intended victim.

Even so, more nearly than any other single influence in the land, they name the price on every dozen eggs and chickens which the farmer's wife brings to town—an industry which, within itself, runs into the hundreds of millions of dollars annually. So too, some years ago they entered the fruit field and already they have become a tremendous factor in its destiny—and this doesn't take into account their activities in the output of other innumerable by-products such as the various canned goods, grape juice, cereal foods, etc., nor the millions of bank, railroad and other gilt-edged industrial securities owned individually by the big packer kings.

Like a giant industrial devil fish, it has silently and constantly extended its power until today it is in control of the great essential food products of the nation—its tentacles clutching the throat of producer and consumer alike—a menace which threatens not only the destruction of American agriculture but which levies its unholy tribute with such remorseless precision that neither rich nor poor escape its ever-growing appetite! With a power so vast there can be no safe compromise—and so far as the farmer is concerned, the hour has come

(Continued on Page Seven)

FIGURING INCOME TAX

THE income tax is new to this country, but it has probably come to stay. It is a tax measure of the United States Government and cannot be successfully evaded or beaten, for the government spares no expense in running down the tax dodger. If it fails to get the tax this year it will keep at it for ten years if necessary, and when finally collected heavy penalties will have been added. This form of taxation should appeal to the average citizen because it cannot be evaded by anyone. It is fair and equitable, and the tax is so graduated that the more a person is able to pay the more he must pay.

Our first income tax law, which only taxed incomes in excess of four thousand dollars, did not touch many farmers, but now that incomes in excess of two thousand dollars for heads of families and one thousand dollars for single persons are taxed, a good many farmers of Kansas will have to make the income tax report.

Residents of Kansas pay the tax to W. H. L. Pepperell, United States Revenue Collector, Wichita. The tax to be collected covers the income from January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1918. The Wichita Weekly Eagle has prepared and published detailed information on how to make out the income tax statements and pay the amount due. From this article which has been carefully corrected by Mr. Pepperell, the revenue collector, we draw for the information given below.

The first step in making the report is to send to Mr. Pepperell in January for two income reports. The report must be filled out and returned to the Internal Revenue Office at Wichita before March 1, 1918. A copy should be made and preserved for reference. If you do not understand the report, get your banker to help you fill it out. The tax must be paid before June 15, 1918. After receiving the report and some time before the above date, the collector will send you a statement of the exact amount due, based on your own figures as given in the report.

If you are even a day late in getting in the report, unless you obtain permission for a thirty-day delay on account of sickness or other causes, you will have to pay 50 per cent more tax. If you fail to pay the tax, a revenue collector will report to the Government for prosecution as soon as he finds out that your income is taxable. Penalties of from \$20 to \$1,000 are provided by law. Failure to report on time calls for a penalty of 50 per cent added to the original amount. For intentional evasion a double tax will be collected, and imprisonment stares that person in the face who makes a false or fraudulent report.

Only those persons having incomes in excess of \$1,000 if single or \$2,000 if married are required to make the income tax report. The person to be taxed figures out his own net income, but in accordance with the rules laid down by the Government. These rules are given on the blanks and must be studied carefully.

To figure out about what your net income is, put down the total value of all your crops disposed of in 1917, the value of all live stock and their products disposed of in 1917, the value of all profits on trades, sales and exchanges made in 1917, the amounts of all rents, dividends and interest received in 1917. Add these sums together and you have what the Government calls your gross or entire income. From this gross or entire income, you are allowed to subtract all necessary expenses actually paid within the calendar year in running the farm, not including any personal, living or family expenses. After you have subtracted these expenses (called deductions by the Government) from the entire income, you have what is called your "net income."

You are allowed an exemption from this net income of \$1,000, if you are single, or \$2,000 if married, plus \$200 for each dependent child under eighteen years of age, or \$200 for each older child if he or she is incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective. You are allowed also all dividends on bank stock and stock of other domestic corporations.

To find out about what your income tax will be, consult the following table, which shows the tax for a married person and a single person when their annual net income is \$1,000, \$2,000, \$3,000 and up to \$20,000. No exemptions for children are figured in this table. The taxes for the sums between the even thousands (such a net income as \$3,150,

\$3,600 or \$4,500) are not presented in the table. In making your actual income tax report, you figure the tax on every dollar and cent of your net income less the exemption:

Annual Net Income	Married Person's Tax	Single Person's Tax
\$ 1,000.....
2,000.....	\$ 20
3,000.....	\$ 20	40
4,000.....	40	80
5,000.....	80	120
6,000.....	130	170
7,000.....	180	220
8,000.....	235	275
9,000.....	295	335
10,000.....	355	395
11,000.....	425	465
12,000.....	495	535
13,000.....	570	610
14,000.....	650	690
15,000.....	730	770
16,000.....	830	870
17,000.....	930	970
18,000.....	1,030	1,070
19,000.....	1,130	1,170
20,000.....	1,230	1,270

In addition to the income tax there is an excess profit tax on incomes in excess of \$6,000.

Income is defined by the Government as gains, profits, salaries, wages, commissions, money or its equivalent from professions, vocations, business, trade, commerce, rents, sales or dealings in property, both personal and real, and in-

terest from bonds or obligations of the United States or any political subdivision thereof; also dividends, profits or income for services as trustees, guardians, executors, administrators and receivers; also partnership gains or profits, bonuses, patents, franchises, pensions and royalties on oil or gas wells; and income from all sources whatsoever.

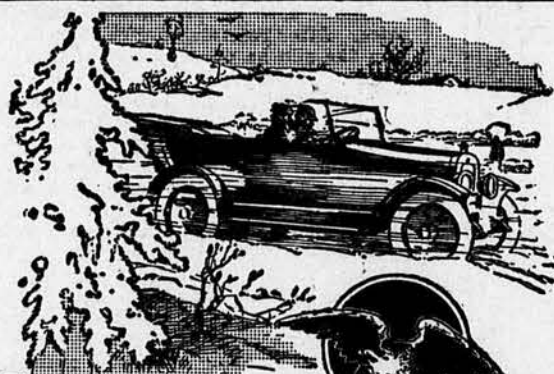
It will be noted that this last phrase, "income from all sources whatsoever," as well as from the specific sources of income named in this paragraph above, just about covers every possible bit of worldly goods that a citizen of the United States can get, and that is just the intention of the Government. The farmer will find that some one or more of these words or phrases will cover just about everything that he has taken in during the year. All products of the farm sold, traded or exchanged for cash or the equivalent of cash must be accounted for as income, such as milk, butter, eggs, chickens, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, grain, hay, fruit, vegetables, wood, timber, pasture, rent, etc. Products traded or exchanged for other products, such as groceries, or dry goods, must be returned as income for the value received. Groceries used in family and living expenses, therefore, cannot be deducted. Anything sold, that has been purchased, is accounted for as profit or loss by deducting the price paid from the price received. If real estate is sold, the farmer must report as profit or loss the difference between the price paid (less amount of deferred payments) from the selling price. If purchased before the

beginning of the income tax law, March 1, 1913, then subtract the fair market value of the property on March 1, 1913, from the selling price. The difference will be the profit, income, or loss for the year in which sold.

Insurance received for damage or loss of anything raised, or produced on the farm, must be reported as income. It is income, for the reason that it was converted into cash to the amount of the insurance. Rents, or partnership shares for rents, paid in products of the farm instead of cash, must be reported as income for the amount of the value of the products at the time paid. When grain or any other product of the farm is held over from another year, like holding wheat over for a better market, when it is sold, it must be accounted for as income in the year sold, and for the full amount of the price sold or exchanged. The farmer cannot deduct in this year's report any cost or expense incurred whatever in producing the grain, or other product produced in a former year, as all expenses and costs incidental thereto belong only to the former year or years producing same, and not to the year in which it was sold.

In a later article we will tell what deductions may and what may not be made in calculating the net income.

One thing ought always to be considered when men start out to buy purebred cattle. That is, that the knowledge, skill and character of the man who bred them is about as important as are the animals they are to buy.



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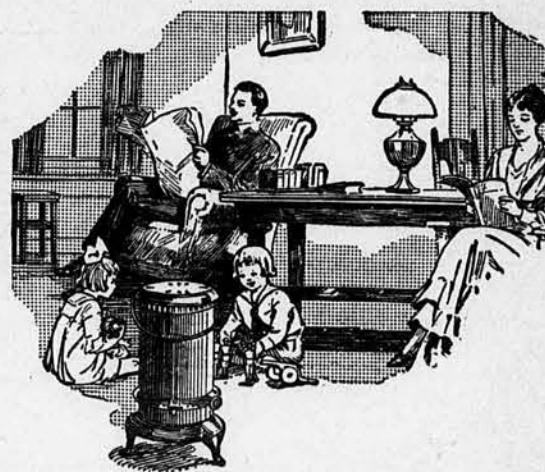
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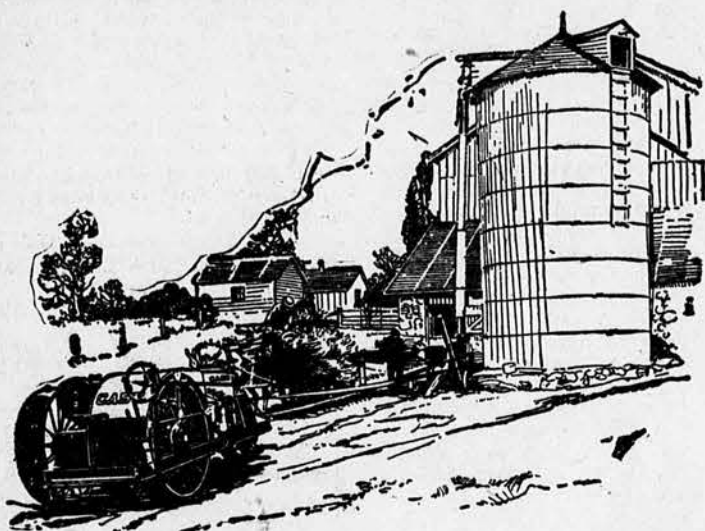
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KANSAS FARMER DAIRY CLUB

Summary of Winner's Record

THE year's record of the cow milked by Rudolph Enns in the Dairy Club contest is given in the table on this page. The value of the silo which has been awarded as the first prize may be converted into Liberty Bonds. On the front page of this issue appears the story of Rudolph's year's work in his own language. The business statement in his story differs from the table because he sold his product as whole milk at a price which brought him greater net returns than the butter fat alone would have brought. In order to put all the boys and girls on a uniform footing in the contest, their production and cost of production records were determined by crediting them with all butter fat at average Elgin prices and charging all the cows the same prices for feed consumed. Feed prices were about normal when the year's records began, September 1, 1916, and they were not raised to meet the unusual prices which prevailed during the latter part of the year. The table given shows Rudolph's record for the year on this basis. No allowance is made for skim milk, manure, or calf, nor is any charge made for labor or interest on the investment in necessary dairy equipment.

The prize of a hinge door silo offered by H. H. Pugh, of the silo department of the Beatrice Creamery Company, was won by Rudolph, and it will interest all to know how he proposes to use this prize. After receiving notice that he had won the silo he wrote to ask if he could sell it. He says, "I certainly feel very thankful and would like to show my thankfulness by converting the amount of my prize into Liberty Bonds. We have three silos and do not need another." Arrangements have been made whereby the silo can be sold and if Rudolph's plans work out the money value of his prize will be loaned to our Government to use in providing our soldiers with the backing they must have if they are to be the most highly efficient in waging war against the autocratic power of Germany in the great world conflict.

We have many valuable and instructive stories from other members of the club who did just as faithful work as did Rudolph and who learned as much from the experience of the year. It is our purpose to give you these stories from time to time, so you can study each one by itself and get the lesson it teaches firmly fixed.

Awarding of Prizes

We announced the winners in the Dairy Club contest several weeks ago. A few of those appearing in this list have expressed their preference as to prizes, and we are glad to be able to recognize these preferences. The awards have been made as follows:

Rudolph Enns, Newton, Kansas, hinge door silo furnished by Beatrice Creamery Company of Topeka.

Firmer Hiddleston, De Soto, Kansas, two-unit milking machine furnished by the Hinman Milking Machine Company, Oneida, New York.

Mahala Smith, Leavenworth, Kansas, cream separator furnished by Beatrice Creamery Company, Chicago.

Glen Romig, Topeka, Kansas, cream separator furnished by the Empire Cream Separator Company, Chicago.

Howard Weis, Thayer, Kansas, purebred Jersey bull calf, furnished by R. J. Linscott, Holton, Kansas.

Lester Kincaid, Oakley, Kansas, twelve-bottle Babcock milk tester furnished by N. A. Kennedy Supply Company, Kansas City, Missouri.

Elise Regier, Whitewater, Kansas, complete cow stall furnished by Hunt-Helm-Ferris Company, Harvard, Illinois.

The cash prizes and subscriptions to KANSAS FARMER offered for the letters and pictures sent in by members during the year will be awarded later. We have received so many good letters and pictures from the members of the club that it is not an easy task to decide on the members entitled to the prizes offered.

Rations for Breeding Ewes

Feeding breeding flocks during winter depends much upon the season. Many flocks receive little feed other than that furnished by the bluegrass pastures, the wheat fields and the meadows, until the winter snow cuts off this source of feed. During the winter months clover and alfalfa are the standard roughnesses for pregnant ewes. The high prices of these hays in recent years has caused the use of other cheaper rough feeds to replace part of the more expensive hays. Corn, silage and corn stover are the most common rough feeds used to replace clover or alfalfa hay.

A. M. Paterson, who has charge of the sheep at the Kansas Agricultural College, advises that the ewes be allowed to run on pasture until late in the fall. As soon as pasture becomes dry and scarce, some other feed should be added to the ration, such as alfalfa hay, silage, corn fodder, or straw. The sheep should be provided with dry, well-ventilated quarters, and care should be taken not to confine them too closely, nor have their quarters too warm. A great mistake is often made in confining them too closely. They should be turned out where they can get plenty of exercise. A large field or pasture where corn fodder or other feed is scattered, would make an excellent place in which to give them exercise. If this rough feed could be put out half a mile or even a mile from the barns, making the sheep walk out and back each day, it would be desirable. The feed boxes, doors, etc., should be arranged and constructed in such a way that crowding would be avoided because crowding may cause some of the ewes to lose their lambs.

"After the ewes are taken in for the winter," says Mr. Paterson, "they should be given plenty of feed to keep them in good thrifty condition. It is a good practice to go over the flock from time to time to determine the condition of the ewes. The thin ewes should be separated from the rest of the flock and given a little extra feed in order that the flocks will be uniform in condition. Care should be taken not to get the ewes too fat. This is equally as bad as having them too thin."

At the Missouri Experiment Station feeding trials were conducted to compare the different roughnesses for breeding ewes. A carload of Western Colorado ewes was purchased in the fall and kept on bluegrass pasture until December 9. The rams were left with ewes from the middle of September to the first of December. The ewes were divided into eight lots of seventeen ewes each. The various lots were kept as uniform in size, condition and quality, as possible.

A ration of one-third pound of grain and two pounds of clover hay with all the corn stover the ewes would eat was compared to a ration of an equal amount of grain and three pounds of clover hay per head per day. In this case the corn stover was substituted satisfactorily for one-third of clover hay. However, in the lots where grain was not fed the

Rudolph Enns' Year's Record

Month—	Total Milk	Test	Total Butterfat	Average Elgin Market for Month	Value of Butterfat Based on Elgin Market	Total Cost of Feed	Profit for Month
May—22 days	1,572.3	3.2	50.31	.2912	\$ 14.05	\$ 7.74	\$ 6.91
June	1,958.8	3.0	58.76	.2862	16.72	9.35	7.47
July	1,634.5	3.6	58.84	.2762	16.25	7.74	8.51
August	1,503.1	2.95	44.341	.2988	13.25	7.43	5.82
September	1,417.6	4.0	56.70	.3225	18.29	7.25	11.04
October	1,302.9	4.8	62.54	.3462	21.65	8.35	13.30
November	1,249.3	3.6	44.97	.3862	17.37	10.13	7.24
December	1,284.5	4.15	53.30	.3850	20.52	8.10	12.42
January, 1917	1,189.4	4.2	49.95	.3825	19.11	8.10	11.01
February	1,053.5	3.9	41.08	.4033	16.57	7.32	9.25
March	1,128.1	4.2	47.38	.4100	19.43	7.56	11.86
April	785.	4.8	37.68	.4275	16.11	6.58	9.53
May—9 days	82.7	4.8	3.969	.3900	1.55	.93	.62
Totals	16,161.7		609.82		\$211.57	\$96.58	\$114.98

substituting of one-third the clover hay with corn stover was not successful. The lambs in the hay-stover lot were not as strong and did not make as good gains as those on clover hay alone. A ration of corn stover as the only rough feed with one-half pound of grain per head per day was fairly satisfactory, but not as satisfactory as in lots where one-third pound of grain and two pounds of hay were fed. However, corn stover proved to be a superior roughness to timothy hay when fed with one-half pound of grain per head per day.

The feeding of corn silage is sometimes attended with ill results. In many instances the trouble with silage has been attributed to mould, or to the acid in silage that has not been properly put up. Sheep seem to be more susceptible to the poisons of mouldy silage than cattle. In these trials the silage proved to be superior to the corn stover. Both feeds were fed in combination with grain and clover hay. In all cases the silage proved to be the better feed of the two. In trying to reduce the cost of replacing a part of the clover hay with silage, a ration of corn silage one and six-tenths pounds and clover hay one and nine-tenths pounds was fed. This ration gave as satisfactory results as clover hay alone. The average daily amount of hay consumed per ewe was three and one-quarter pounds.

The ration containing grain one-third pound and clover hay two pounds and silage one and eight-tenths pounds proved as satisfactory as a ration of an equal amount of grain and three pounds of clover hay. Silage in these lots was substituted for practically one-half the clover hay. It required practically two pounds of silage to replace one pound of clover hay. However, rating the silage at \$5 a ton it is in most cases an economical feed to use in connection with clover hay. A ration of three-tenths pound of grain and three and one-half pounds of silage, which was all the ewes would eat, proved superior to one of four-tenths pound of grain with all the stover that the ewes would eat.

The grain fed in these Missouri tests in all cases was a mixture of six parts shelled corn, three parts wheat bran and one part linseed oil meal by weight.

The measure of efficiency of the various rations was weight, condition and thrift of the lambs at birth and thirty days after birth, and the condition and thrift of the ewes and their ability to suckle their lambs.

Trapping Muskrats

Musk rats are about the only fur-bearing animals that have not diminished in numbers in recent years. They multiply much more rapidly than beaver, otter, martin, and fisher, or even than mink, raccoon, or skunk. In a recent bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture, by David E. Lantz, it is shown that the muskrat is one of our most valuable fur-bearing animals. During the season of 1917 the pelts sold at from 35 to 75 cents each.

The boys who plan to make a little spending money this winter will find this bulletin, which is entitled "Farmers' Bulletin 869, United States Department of Agriculture," both interesting and instructive. The following extract gives some points in trapping the muskrat:

"Muskrats are not suspicious and are trapped easily. They take any suitable bait readily, especially in winter and early in spring, when green food is scarce. The majority of those captured in the ordinary steel trap are caught by the front leg. A strong trap breaks the leg bone and in struggling the animal may tear loose, leaving a foot, or part of it, in the trap. For this reason traps should be set so that the captives will drown quickly.

"The best baits for muskrats are carrots, sweet apples, parsnips, turnips, or pieces of squash. Many trappers use scent to attract the animals, but it is doubtful whether the smell of musk or of any of the oils, as anise or rhodium, has advantages over the natural odor of the baits named.

"Most muskrat trappers use the ordinary steel trap. The manner of setting it depends upon the situation, and the skill of the trapper is best displayed in selecting this. Muskrat trails may be found along the banks of all streams and ponds which they inhabit, and the practiced eye often can trace them into shallow water. Sink the trap in the trail, partly in the mud or sand where the water is two or three inches deep, and fasten the chain to a stake, or better still, to a slender pole reaching into deep water. The pole, upon which the ring of the chain is to slide, should have a fork at the outer end to prevent the ring from slipping farther, and the other

end should be stuck firmly into the bank. Fasten the bait to a stick set in the mud, so that the bait is about a foot above the pan of the trap. The animal in reaching for the bait sets the hind foot upon the pan and is caught more securely than if taken by the fore foot. It immediately plunges into deep water, sliding the chain along the pole as far as it will go, and soon drowns. If the chain is fastened to a stake, it should be planted in water a foot or more in depth, so that the animal will drown.

"Setting traps inside or near muskrat houses is to be condemned. Many states have laws forbidding the practice and some of them specify the minimum distance from the house at which a trap may be placed. A long plank five or six inches wide or a floating log or one extending out into the water may be used advantageously as a support for traps. The plank is moored to the shore by a wire passed through a staple driven into one end and the other end is anchored in the stream or pond. Light cleats are nailed to the upper side at intervals, with space enough between them to hold the trap when set. Shallow notches wide enough to hold the traps may be cut into the log, and the traps covered lightly with fine leaves or grass. The ring at the end of each trap chain is fastened to the plank by a staple. Baits of carrot or apple may be scattered, but they are not necessary since the animals use such a device as a highway to reach the shore. An animal venturing upon it is almost sure to be caught. In this way many occupants of a pond may be taken in a single night.

"The box trap is a favorite with some trappers. This consists of a wooden box with a gate at each end, the cross section inside measuring about six by six inches. The gate is of wire and is arranged to swing inward but not outward. The box is set just under water with one end at the entrance to a muskrat burrow. The animal lifts the gate on leaving the burrow and is imprisoned and drowned. Others follow until perhaps all the occupants of the burrow are caught. A similar trap may be made entirely of heavy wire netting of half-inch mesh, bent to shape. These traps are well adapted to very narrow streams or ditches."

Those who raised a crop of beans this year have at hand a valuable feed for horses, cattle, and sheep. The bean crop is a leguminous one and the straw can be used as a substitute for alfalfa hay or clover. The threshing, of course, destroys some of the leaves and finer particles, but these can be used by cattle or sheep if they are saved. The pods are probably fully as valuable as alfalfa hay. Bean straw is especially relished by the breeding or fattening flock. It should not be fed as an exclusive roughness, but, like alfalfa hay, should be fed along with other roughness in the proportion of one part of bean straw to three or four of prairie hay, corn stover, cane hay, or feeds of like character.

Sheep growers claim that it is possible to establish a flock at present high prices and realize from 50 to 70 per cent profit on the investment during the first year.

What Ails Farming Business?

(Continued from Page Four)

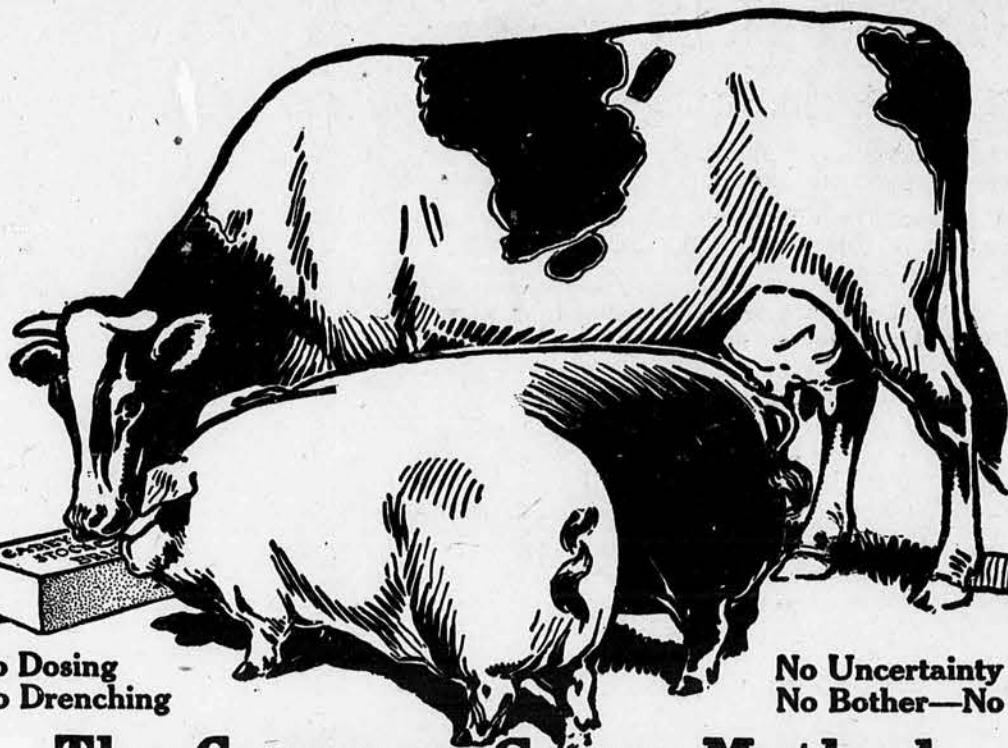
when he must give battle—when he has no other choice—when every hour lost but extends its ruthless power!

What hope is there ahead for the farmer if he shall toil the whole year through, only at the end to permit this aggregation of industrial plunderers to place their own price upon that toil? What hope is there ahead for the young farmer who contemplates the high price of land upon the one hand and this all-powerful thing from which he cannot escape, no matter where he turns, upon the other? In the light of this sinister reality, how futile becomes the prattle of the "two blades of grass." "Farmers' stores" are turning things upside down politically—for remember that thus far this powerful aggregation of packers has defeated the most determined efforts of the Government.

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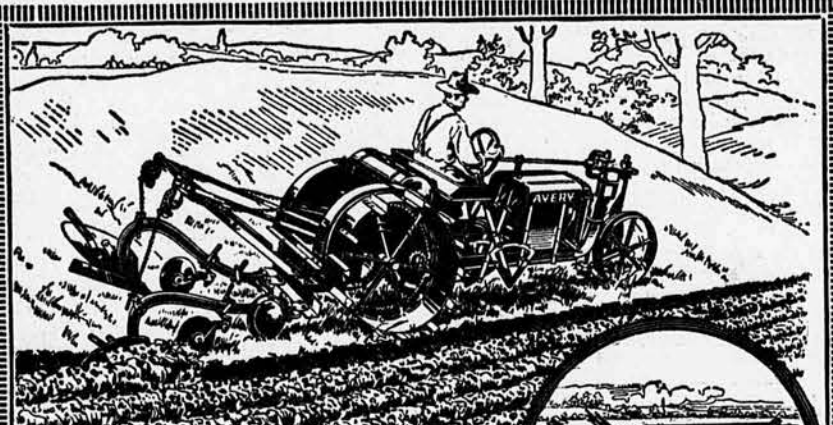
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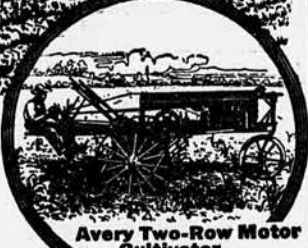
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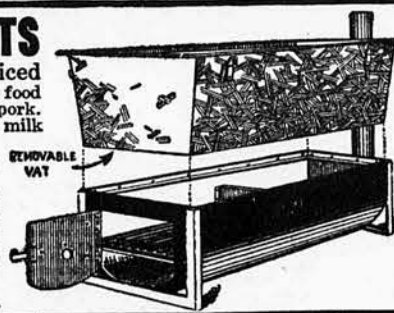
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Winter Rations for Breeding Gilts

THE wise man is going to breed more sows this fall than last year," said George M. Rommel, of the United States Department of Agriculture, in a talk November 3 at a Missouri pork producers' conference similar to the one held in Manhattan a few weeks ago. The first thing that will come up will be the cost of maintaining the sows through the winter.

The Missouri College of Agriculture has found that satisfactory rations for the winter period or while the gilts are pregnant will not be excessively expensive. In December, 1916, forty-two head of pure-bred Poland China gilts, farrowed in late March and April in the previous spring, were placed on a feeding experiment. These gilts had been liberally fed on forage during the summer and fall. They were divided into six lots of seven each and each lot was handled in exactly the same manner except that a different ration was fed. One lot received corn ten parts, tankage one part, all the alfalfa hay they would eat; a second lot received the same ration except that clover hay was substituted for the alfalfa; a third lot received corn ten parts, tankage one part; a fourth lot received corn five parts, old process linseed oil meal one part; a fifth lot received corn eight parts, shorts two parts, tankage one part; the last lot received corn eight parts, shorts four parts, bran one part, tankage one part.

The clover and alfalfa hay were fed once daily in a rack. The corn was ground. All feed excepting hay was mixed with water at feeding time and fed morning and evening. All lots received enough feed to keep them in good growing and breeding condition. An effort was made to keep all lots at a uniform weight. In other words the condition of the sows fixed the standard of feeding and thus determined the amount of each ration fed.

The average weight of the gilts at the beginning of the trial was 186 to 188 pounds and at the close they averaged 265 to 270 pounds, having gained 75 to 84 pounds. The cost of feed consumed ran from \$11.84 to \$13.47 per sow with feeds at present market prices: Corn \$1.25 per bushel; shorts \$2.60 per cwt.; bran \$1.75 per cwt; tankage \$90 per ton; old process linseed oil meal \$60 per ton; alfalfa hay \$30 per ton; clover hay \$20 per ton.

Figuring the value of the gain at present market price of pork it will be seen that the value of the gain was enough to pay for the feed consumed. It is of course true that "piggy gilts" would not be salable on the market without a dock. On the other hand it is very seldom that such gilts could not be sold for brood sows just before farrowing for more than they would weigh out at the market price of pork.

While the figures here presented do not show the farrowing records of the gilts, it might be said that all rations proved satisfactory in this respect.

The results obtained indicate that it is good business even with feeds at the present high prices to breed and carry growing gilts through the winter. This is the most logical method of beginning a remedy for the present pork shortage.

Hog Cholera Statistics

In these days when there is such vital need for conserving our pork supply, it is well to ponder over the figures showing the losses due to cholera. It is reported by the State Board of Agriculture that during the year ending March 1, 1917, 36,188 hogs died of cholera in Kansas, or 61 per cent of the total number lost from diseases of all kinds, as against 192,386 last year, or approximately 85 per cent.

The total loss from diseases in the year ending March 1, 1917, is less than that recorded in any year of which the State Board of Agriculture has a record. The greatest loss shown by such records was in 1912, when 437,639 swine succumbed. In 1895, the first year such figures were gathered, 154,279 deaths were reported, practically three times that shown for the year just past.

The larger losses from cholera during the past year occurred in Butler County, which reported 2,644 deaths, followed by

Smith with 1,819, Jewell with 1,703, Washington 1,649, Brown 1,612, and Osage reporting 1,426. The counties reporting the heavier losses are mostly in the northern part of the state extending from Smith County eastward, but these counties are leaders in hog population.

Among the notable examples of the reduction of cholera in the past year are Lyon County, which reported 11,677 head lost last year as compared to 251 this year, a decrease of 11,426. Counties reducing their losses from cholera more than 3,000 including Lyon are Smith, Jewell, Reno, Linn, Bourbon, Barber, Geary, Saline, Rawlins, Pratt, Thomas, Republic, Jefferson, Ford, Shawnee and Osage; those making reductions between two and three thousand each are Labette, McPherson, Allen, Atchison, Sedgwick, Sumner, Harvey, Ottawa and Nemaha.

Only 3.7 per cent of the swine on hand March 1, 1916, died of disease (all kinds) during the year succeeding, as compared with 12 per cent in the year previous and 21.5 and 22.8 per cent during the years 1914 and 1913 respectively.

These statistics would seem to indicate that measures to control diseases of hogs and particularly the dread scourge of cholera were bearing fruit and that losses from such causes were being reduced by proper sanitary precautions and the exercise of care in the inoculation and treatment of animals. The decrease in mortality from disease during the year just past has been worth to the farmers of Kansas more than a million and a half dollars.

Survey Cattle Industry

The cost of feeding cattle and their production costs up to a certain point is to be the subject of a farm management survey to be conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture. In Missouri this survey is being made near Carrollton, and in Iowa in the vicinity of Council Bluffs. The work in Kansas will start in the near future. This investigation has nothing to do with government price fixing of cattle or cattle products, but is being conducted solely in the interests of cattlemen who recognize the need of more statistical information on cattle production costs. Accurate and detailed figures on production costs are absolutely essential to placing farming on a more businesslike basis. Without such information the producer cannot fight his battles in the market place to the best advantage.

Conditioning Brood Sows

If you have not already begun conditioning your brood sows for the breeding season, plans should at once be made to separate them into lots according to age and condition. "This work should begin about two weeks before the breeding season so that the sows may be in a gaining condition at the time they are bred," says Ray Gatewood, who has charge of the breeding herd at our agricultural college.

The condition and thrift of the breeding herd during the breeding season have

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an important effect upon the litters the
sows are to farrow.

The grain ration should be well bal-
anced, and may be made up of corn,
shorts, tankage, and kafir or similar
feeds. When pasture is no longer avail-
able it is advisable to give the sows free
access to alfalfa hay. The last cutting
is the best and should be fed in racks
to prevent waste.

Mr. Gatewood also keeps the boar in a
thrifty condition. He may receive the
same ration as the sows and should be
fed liberally. It is a good practice to
place the boar in a pen where he may
occasionally see the sows. It is not ad-
visable to let him range with the sows,
as he will annoy them and keep them
from doing well, and will also make it
impossible to keep breeding records.

Pigs Have Rheumatism

G. T. Bliss, Brown County, sends in
the following inquiry:

"Please tell me what to do to cure
rheumatism in the legs of eight-months-
old pigs. They got lame in one hind
foot and then another, and now in three
legs. Have been in small pen on cement
floor. Not much bedding and very little
feed except slop made of shorts and corn
chop."

Dr. R. R. Dykstra of the Kansas Ag-
ricultural College furnishes the follow-
ing suggestions as to treatment for the
condition described:

"In our experience this condition may
be handled successfully by the internal
administration of two drams of salicy-
late of soda every two hours in the feed
until six or seven doses have been given.
After this the animal is to receive the
same medicine in the same dosage, but
only three times daily. If at the end of
a week or ten days no relief has resulted,
it is advisable to discontinue the treat-
ment. During the treatment the animal
should be kept in a comfortable pen and
not exposed to draughts."

We would further suggest as a pre-
ventive measure that pigs kept on ce-
ment floors be supplied with plenty of
dry bedding. A cement floor is cold and
the trouble our correspondent is having
is of frequent occurrence where hogs are
compelled to sleep on cement without
sufficient bedding.

Hogs in Kansas

Hogs in Kansas decreased 13.8 per cent
in number in the period from March 1,
1916, to March 1, 1917, according to the
State Board of Agriculture. Its figures
are from the assessor's reports. This
year there were 1,356,703 head on hand,
as against 1,576,568 in 1916. The de-
crease is without doubt due to the short
corn crop of last year, the increased cost
of feed and the attractive prices that
have prevailed for pork.

Fourteen counties in the state each
had more than 25,000 head of hogs on
hand at the time the assessors made
their rounds, all of which, with the ex-
ception of Smith, are located in the east-
ern half of Kansas. The seven counties
having the greatest number are in the
northern tier, Washington leading with
42,130 head, followed by Nemaha with
41,784, Jewell 41,339, Marshall 39,671,
Smith 32,353, Republic 32,189, and
Brown 30,796. Of the seven counties
ranking next, three are located in the
south-central part of the state and three
in counties within a short distance of
the great hog market at Kansas City.

As is practically always the rule,
where the most corn is grown hogs will
be fattened in largest numbers. The
seven counties this year showing the
greatest number of hogs also reported
the most corn on hand March 1, ranging
from 475,000 bushels in Washington
County to 865,000 bushels in Nemaha.

Co-operate in Buying Feed

Failures in grain crops and forage
crops in parts of Texas, Oklahoma and
Kansas, have caused many men, who
never bought feed away from home, to
get out and look for feed. Hundreds of
these men have traveled over districts
where a surplus of hay and grain was
raised. The result of this has been to
make it appear that the demand for feed
was greater than it really was. Price of
corn in Eastern Oklahoma soon was far
above what market conditions justified.

If our farmers and dealers could have
gotten together, and had one man to buy
for a county, they all might have saved
by doing so. I know one county agent
who has recently bought fifty cars of
corn for his people. Other counties
might use their county agents to advan-
tage in this crisis.—J. E. PAYNE, Okla-
homa.

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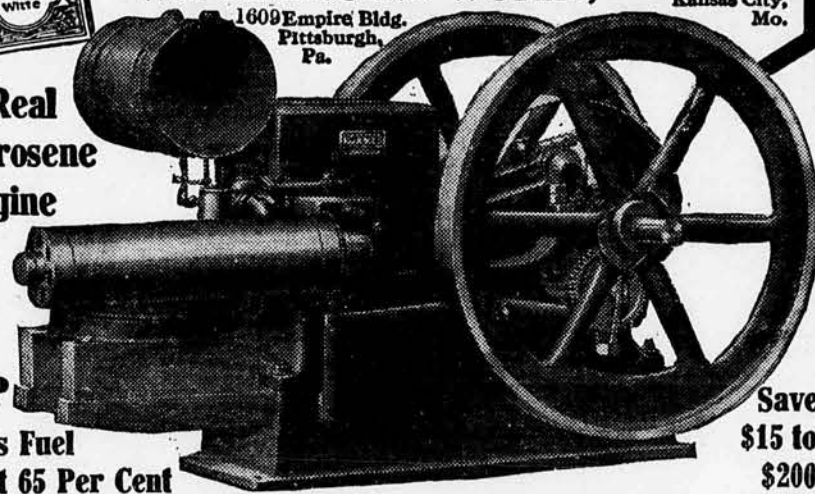
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Judging from market reports the ac-
tion of the Food Administration in set-
ting a minimum of \$15.50 on hogs has
stimulated interest in hog raising. Im-
mune stock hogs are in strong demand,
at 18 to 19 cents a pound, and men in
sections largely given over to cattle are
buying brood sows.

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FURS

While it's on our mind we might as well say that in our opinion a boy who can go to school and won't go to school, or a boy who can master his studies and doesn't master them, is as much of a slacker as the man who tries to dodge the draft.—The American Boy.

Can Surplus Fresh Meat

By JANETTE LONG

BUTCHERING time is here again and the busy housewife must lengthen her days and increase her pressure in order to take care of the winter's meat supply. The butchering season means much disagreeable work for those who have a hand in it, and usually all members of the family have more of the fresh meat than they relish, especially if there is not continued freezing weather, for the reason that the smaller parts of the beef and those parts of the hog which are not cured must be used right away in order to save them. At least this has been the prevailing opinion for a long time.

However, there is a way of saving these pieces until the family appetite welcomes them. The housewife who can use the hot-water-bath or steam-pressure-cooker method of canning need not hesitate to can meat, for it will keep as perfectly as do vegetables and fruits and it will be relished out of season equally as much as these.

In the canning of meats, as in the canning of vegetables, certain rules must be followed to insure success. Of course all parts of the meat that are used should be thoroughly cleaned. If the hot-water-bath method is used the heat must be intense enough to boil the water rapidly and the time of processing or cooking should not be counted until the water around the jars boils. The jars, lids, and rubbers should be washed and sterilized with boiling water and the meat should be packed into the hot jars until it reaches the top. If screw-type lids are used they should be made as tight as possible with thumb and little finger before placing the jars in the cooking vessel. If the bail-type jar is used the top bail should be left loose until the jar is taken from the hot-water bath. Only first class rubbers should be used. Good rubbers can be stretched and will return to their natural size. Lids should be tightened as soon as jars are taken from hot-water bath or steam canner.

If there is not enough meat to fill the jar it is not necessary to fill the jar with water. Usually about a tablespoonful of boiling water, or just enough to create moisture in the jar, will be sufficient.

All these points—although some of them seem unimportant—have a direct bearing on the success of the canning work, and none of them should be overlooked.

The recipes here given are recommended by Otis E. Hall, state club leader, in the extension division of the Kansas Agricultural College, employed co-operatively by the state and the federal Department of Agriculture, to whom so much credit is due for the canning work that has been done in the state in the past three years. The worth of all of these recipes has been proven.

CANNING BEEF OR HOG LIVER

Cut in slices about one-third inch thick. Blanch or parboil one minute in boiling water, remove and pack in jars. Add one teaspoonful of salt to each quart. Fill jar with boiling water which should require only a small amount as the meat should be packed closely. Some of the water should reach the bottom of the jar and this can be accomplished by pressing the meat away from the sides of the jar with a fork or knife to allow the water to pass. If using hot-water-bath outfit, process three hours for pints and three and one-half hours for quarts.

If steam canner is used, process in ten to fifteen pounds of steam seventy-five minutes for quarts and sixty minutes for pints.

Some housewives prefer to fry liver before canning. If this is done, it will be necessary only to warm the liver before serving, and this can be done best in the oven. In no case should the liver be fried before and after canning. If fried before canning, the fryings can be poured over it instead of the hot water, and these fryings can be used for gravy when the can is opened.

CANNING SPARERIBS AND PORK TENDERLOIN

Cut into sections that will drop into jars. Spread these sections in single layer in bread pan or baking dish, place in hot oven and cook until each piece of meat is nicely browned. It usually requires from twenty to forty minutes for a hot oven to properly brown the meat. When browned sufficiently, pack well in hot jars, using two to four tablespoonfuls of liquid from pan to each quart of meat, or the entire space left in jars may be filled with the liquid. Make sure that part of the liquid reaches the bottom of the jar. Add one teaspoonful of salt to each quart. Put on rubbers and lids carefully. Process in hot-water bath three hours for pints and three and one-half to four hours for quarts. If steam canner is used, process sixty minutes under ten to fifteen pounds of steam for pints, and seventy-five minutes for quarts. If the grease from the baking dish is poured over the meat, this can be used for gravy when the can is opened.

Spareribs and tenderloin also may be packed into jars raw, as recommended for heart, and processed twenty to forty minutes longer than given above. The browning, however, adds a flavor which is not obtained when the meat is packed into jars raw.

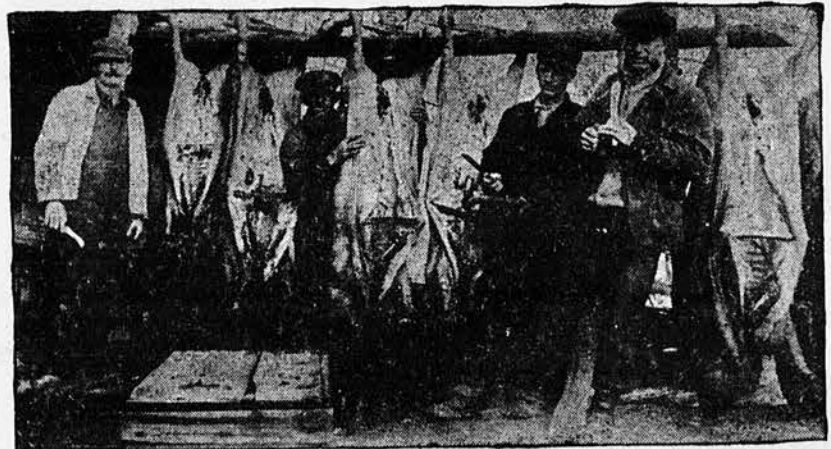
CANNING BEEF OR HOG HEART

Rinse meat in cold water. Cut in portions to fit jars. Pack the raw meat into jars and add one teaspoonful of salt to each quart, and one tablespoonful of boiling water. Place rubbers and lids in position. If hot-water bath is used, process three hours for pints and three and one-half hours for quarts. If steam canner is used, process sixty minutes under ten to fifteen pounds of steam for pints, and seventy-five minutes for quarts.

CANNING TONGUE

Rinse meat thoroughly. Cut in pieces or leave whole, as desired. Pack well in jars, adding one teaspoonful of salt to each quart, one tablespoonful of vinegar, one tablespoonful of sugar (brown preferred), and two or three cloves. Fill jar with boiling water. If pack is properly made the jar will hold very little water—one tablespoonful is enough. Place rubbers and lids in position. If hot-water bath is used, process two and one-half hours for pints and three hours for quarts. If steam canner is used, process sixty minutes under ten to fifteen pounds of steam for either pints or quarts. Those who do not like the vinegar flavor or the other seasoning given above may substitute something else—sage or mint, for instance—or they may add nothing but the salt and boiling water.

Before serving, skin the tongue and heat on top of stove or in the oven.



BY CANNING THE SURPLUS, PEOPLE ON THIS FARM NEED NOT GET SICK AND TIRED OF LIVER—AND WASTE OF FOOD VALUE CAN BE AVOIDED

Feed Pullets Liberally

EVERY year at the beginning of winter many poultry keepers are disappointed and puzzled by the failure of apparently well-grown pullets to lay according to expectation. They can not understand why early pullets that seemed to be developing nicely and show the usual signs of being near laying should remain at that stage for weeks and sometimes for months.

Where the conditions are as described, the most common cause of deferred laying is an insufficient ration.

Underfeeding in the early fall occurs oftenest through the failure of the poultry keeper to increase the food given to pullets on range as much as is necessary to make up for diminution in the supplies secured by foraging.

Underfeeding after the pullets are put into winter quarters is usually due to excess of care to prevent them from becoming too fat to lay.

In either case the remedy is to feed the birds all that they will eat of a substantial ration furnishing in proper variety the food elements required, taking care at the same time to provide for as much exercise as will keep them in good condition under heavy feeding.

While pullets remain on range the only changes in diet usually necessary as cool weather comes on are to increase the quantities of food given, especially corn and corn products, and if green food on the range is running short, to supply what is required to make up the shortage.

It is desirable to have pullets in their winter quarters about a month before they are expected to begin laying. Moving them at that stage does not retard laying, while if they are moved shortly before or after beginning to lay the change may set them back several weeks.

Pullets that will not begin laying before winter sets in may be left in the coops which they occupied while growing as long as the weather permits them to range.

When the pullets are in winter quarters and are dependent upon the feeder for all green food and animal food as well as for grain, one of the following rations will supply the variety required. The proportions indicated are parts by weight:

RATION No. 1—Dry Mash: Three parts bran, two parts middlings, four parts corn meal, one part beef scrap or fish meal. **Scratch Feed:** Two parts cracked corn, one part wheat, oats, or barley, or mixture of the three. **Green Feed:** As available, in constant supply.

RATION No. 2—Dry Mash: Five parts mixed feed (bran and middlings), four parts corn meal, one part beef scrap or fish meal. **Scratch Feed:** Cracked corn. **Green Feed:** Cabbage, in constant supply.

RATION No. 3—Dry Mash: Six parts corn meal, three parts bran, one part beef scrap or fish meal. **Scratch Feed:** Wheat. **Green Feed:** Sprouted oats, cabbage, or mangel beets.

RATION No. 4—Dry Mash: Six parts corn meal, three parts bran, one part beef scrap or fish meal. **Scratch Feed:** Heavy oats. **Green Feed:** Sprouted oats.

RATION No. 5—Dry Mash: Three parts corn meal, one part beef scrap. **Scratch Feed:** Two parts cracked corn, one part oats.

In deciding upon a ration a poultry keeper should be governed largely by the availability and cost of foodstuffs in his locality. The common grains do not differ extremely in composition and food value.

For Worms in Chickens

"Very successful" is the way a Massachusetts poultry raiser describes a remedy for worms in chickens, suggested to him by a United States Department of Agriculture official after recommendation by investigators in the California Agricultural Experiment Station.

The poultry raiser added, in his letter of thanks, that thorough trials of other remedies had failed. The remedy is as follows:

"Give the chickens no food or water for twenty-four hours before treating; then feed them half the usual amount of ground feed in which has been mixed finely chopped tobacco stems soaked for two hours in all the water they will absorb. One pound of tobacco stems (weighed before soaking) is sufficient for 100 birds. Two hours after the chickens have eaten the medicated mash, give them one-fourth of the usual ration of ground feed mixed with water in which Epsom salts has been dissolved, using eleven ounces of Epsom salts for a hundred birds.

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This Tag
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On Cardboard
And Tie It On
Your Bundie

"To reduce the chances of further infestation all manure and loose dirt should be removed from the chicken yard and the pens and roosts thoroughly scalded and cleansed with hot water."

Keep Turkeys Until Mature

This year's turkey crop has been so slow in maturing that farmers are being asked to withhold the birds from market until fully fleshed. W. F. Priebe, poultry expert of the Food Administration staff, states that the average young turkey will weigh from 10 to 15 per cent more on December 15 than on November 15 of this year. "Turkeys are unlike other poultry," Mr. Priebe explains. "Chickens can be fattened at any time, but a turkey does not take on much flesh until it has nearly reached maturity. Then it gains in weight rapidly."

Feed is now abundant in most of the turkey-raising areas, and to place immature birds on the market means the loss of a large potential supply of turkey meat at a time when it is needed to substitute for the beef, pork and mutton that we must export to feed our army and our Allies. The rapid gain in weight which turkeys make after reaching maturity will more than compensate growers for holding them the additional thirty days.

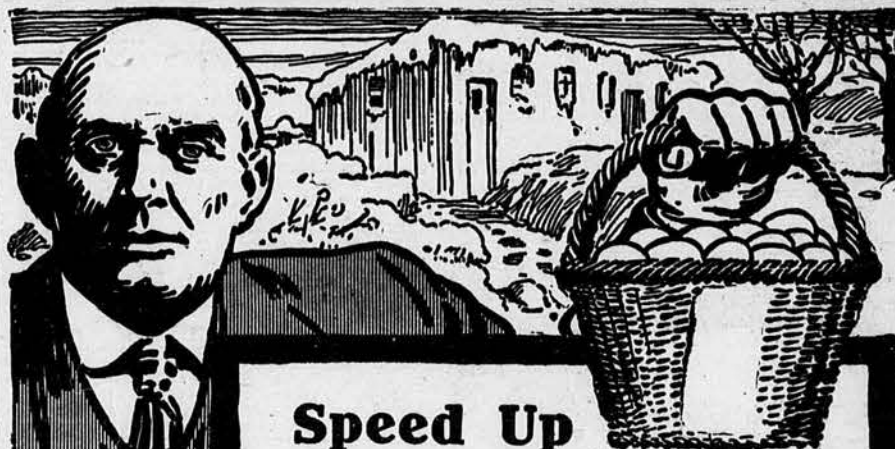
Guinea fowls, which have suffered unpopularity because of pronounced propensities for noise making, are likely to rise above this objection in view of a steadily increasing demand for their delicious flesh. With eastern markets offering 75 cents to \$1.50 a pair for these fowls, guinea raising now is a profitable side line on eastern farms, and may offer opportunities to the commercial poultryman in a few cases. In Farmers' Bulletin 858, "The Guinea Fowl," a poultry specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture discusses the guinea business from the starting of a flock to marketing the produce, which is largely the meat.

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THE STRAY LIST.

I HAVE THIS 10TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1917, in Belmont Township, Woodson County, Kansas, taken up as a stray the following described animal: One red cow, white face, swallow fork in right ear and underbit in the left, weight about 800 pounds, branded with a blurred S on the left hip. John L. Gibbs—C. V. Orendorff, County Clerk.

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

An arrow is in the heart of Death,
A God is at the doors of fate!
The Spirit that moved upon the Deep
Is moving through the minds of men:
The nations feel it in their sleep,
A change has touched their dreams again.
—Alfred Noyes: The Wine Press.

Our grandmothers used to think that it looked "lazy" to see anyone sitting down to do kitchen work. But in these practical days we feel that it is just as proper for the housewife to make herself comfortable as for the farmer to use riding implements or for the person who works at a desk to sit in a comfortable chair. A high stool in the kitchen will permit sitting down to do many tasks for which it would otherwise be necessary to stand, thus avoiding tired feet and aching back and saving strength which can be put to a better use.

Twilight Animal Stories

We hope that those of our readers who have small children in their homes have discovered the series of bedtime stories for children now running in this paper. The author, George Ethelbert Walsh, of New York City, is a popular writer for children. Each installment is complete in itself and yet a part of a general plot. If you are looking for wholesome stories which will hold the interest of the little ones, send them happy to their dreams, and help make the memory of "the children's hour" a pleasant one, try reading them the adventures of Bumper, the White Rabbit.

The practice of letting the child take with him to bed a doll or other toy that can be "cuddled" is one that some wise mothers have found helpful. It sometimes gives a feeling of companionship and content to the child who does not like to be left alone. May we suggest that a little white cloth rabbit would be a charming bedfellow for the child who becomes interested in these stories?

Air Should Be Kept Moist

Two points to be borne in mind regarding the air in our living and sleeping rooms during the cold weather are that it should not be allowed to become stagnant and that it should be kept moist. Violent drafts should be avoided, but a gentle motion in the air is both refreshing and healthful.

Outdoor air usually contains more moisture than the air inside a house. If the air in the house is allowed to become too dry, it irritates the mucous surfaces in the nose and throat by sucking out the moisture, and so makes us more susceptible to colds. Some data obtained in an investigation a few years ago showed that the air in many dwelling houses is dryer than in Death Valley, California. Manufacturers of heating plants are just beginning to recognize this fact and to make provision for supplying moisture. In the ordinary farm home heated with stoves the best way to do this is probably to keep shallow pans of water on the heater or kitchen stove so that the heat will aid evaporation. The bringing in of the more moist outdoor air will also help to maintain healthful moisture conditions.

It is an interesting fact—especially in the present time of high-priced fuel—that less heat is required for comfort when the air is moist. It is a matter of common observation that summer heat is much more noticeable on a damp day and the same principle holds true in winter. Moisture in the air is essential to both health and economy in fuel.

The School Lunch

The school lunch is a problem. We remember in our days of rural school teaching how even hungry, growing boys, in their haste to play, would cram down their lunch, selecting sweets or fruit and a few hurried bites of something more substantial and rush out to the playground. Although nearly all the children brought their lunches, in ten minutes from the time school was dismissed the room would often be almost empty. Of course the remnants of the lunch were eaten on the way home, or a piece was

snatched out of the basket and devoured while playing during the afternoon recess.

If the lunch is to be properly eaten, it must be made more attractive to the child than his play. The limited variety possible in the use of cold foods and the tendency toward messiness unless the packing is carefully done, make it difficult to prepare an attractive lunch for each day. The mainstay of the child's lunch should be sandwiches; not thick slices of bread which will be gulped down without sufficient chewing, but bread cut thin, both slices buttered lightly and filled with something not too dry. If meat is used it should be sliced thin or ground fine and mixed with cream to form a paste. Slices of hard-cooked egg seasoned with a very little oil or cream salad dressing, peanut butter softened with cream, jams and marmalades all make good sandwiches. The crusts should be left on the bread, but the sandwiches should be carefully cut and wrapped singly or in pairs in the paraffin paper used for wrapping butter. A large roll of this can be purchased for five or ten cents. A piece of simple cake or a cookie and a liberal allowance of some juicy fruit in addition to the sandwiches will be enough. It would be better, however, if occasionally, at least, some little unexpected treat is included, such as a few shelled nuts, a piece of candy, a little jar of jelly, or some much-loved dainty. If milk can be kept cold and clean, a bottle of milk is an excellent addition to the child's lunch.

Removing Stains

To give clothes a longer period of service, and to conserve garments or fabrics which may appear to be hopelessly stained, is the object of a new publication just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Uncle Sam says that if the housewife knows the cause of a stain, she can find a common-sense way to get rid of it by following the directions given in this bulletin. Methods which have been tested by the home economics experts of the department are outlined for the removal of practically all kinds of stains from "acids" all the way through the alphabet to "whitewash."

One of the first requisites in removing stains is to know the kind of fabric which is spotted and, if possible, the nature of the stain. Some stain removers which will give admirable results on cotton or linen may, if applied to woolen or silk, remove pieces of the fabric as well as the stain. On the other hand, stain removers which are entirely satisfactory for cleaning silk or woolen materials cannot always be used for removing stains from vegetable fibers, such as cotton or linen. Treatment which will remove some stains immediately will cause those of a different nature to take a firmer hold on the fabric.

The second cardinal principle in spot removal is to work while the stain is fresh. Cold or lukewarm water is usually the best thing to try first if the nature of the stain is not known and if the fabric is not injured by water. Hot water should not be used until it is determined that the staining material is such that it will not be "set" by heat. Stains from meat juice, blood, egg, milk, and other materials containing protein are set by hot water.

If stains are of such a nature that they will not yield to laundering or sponging with water or with water and soap, it is necessary to use one or more of a number of chemicals. Besides water and soap the bulletin names as the substance most useful in removing stains, Javelle water, potassium permanganate solution, oxalic acid solution, ammonia water, carbon tetrachlorid, French chalk, and cream of tartar, each of which may be used successfully, provided the right one is used at the right time. Copies of the publication—Farmers' Bulletin No. 861—may be had free so long as the supply lasts, on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, BOTH COMBS, \$1.25 each, three for \$3. J. C. Stephenson, Cawker City, Kansas.

TWENTY-FIVE EXTRA QUALITY S. C. Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$2 each while they last. Mrs. L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kan.

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Twilight Animal Stories

Bumper The White Rabbit

By George Ethelbert Walsh

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STORY IV—WHAT HAPPENED IN THE DREADFUL HOUSE

WHEN the door of the house flew open with a bang, the lady holding Bumper put one hand to her heart, and exclaimed: "Oh, dear, what has happened now!"

Bumper couldn't see any one in the dark, but evidently the lady could, for a cool, quiet voice spoke to her.

"Toby threw his playthings down the stairs, and he's riding the banisters with a tin pan for a hat. I suppose you heard the clatter of the pan as it fell off."

"It sounded to me as if the house was falling down, Mary! I do wish Toby would behave."

The one addressed as Mary laughed. She seemed like a pleasant, wholesome young woman, with pink cheeks and smiling gray eyes. "I've told him to behave a dozen times, but he won't mind. He's been cutting up all the morning. But what have you there in your arms, Aunt Helen?"

"Guess, Mary. It's for Toby's birthday." "Some kind of a toy, I suppose—or maybe a book."

"A book for Toby! What an idea! He'd throw it in the fire unless he liked the pictures. No, it's something prettier and better than a book."

She opened her arms, and held Bumper forward so Mary could see him, white ears and blinking eyes and all.

"Oh! A dear little rabbit!" Before Bumper could protest or stop his heart from beating like a trip-hammer, Mary seized him in both hands, and began gently stroking his head.

"What a sweet little thing!" she murmured. "And so tame and friendly!"

Bumper was rubbing his wet nose against her velvety hands and thinking how soft and pleasant they were to the touch.

"Yes, he's so tame he never tried to jump out of my hands," replied Aunt Helen. "I'm almost afraid to let Toby have him now that I've brought him home. Do you think he'll be rough with him?"

Mary's face turned very grave and serious. "He's pretty young to have a rabbit, Aunt Helen. If he should drop him—or—well, we must teach him to be very careful."

"Yes, I will speak to him myself."

You can imagine the state of Bumper's feelings by this time. Toby was undoubtedly a cruel boy—Aunt Helen had said as much, and Mary had confirmed it—and they were both afraid he was too young to own a pet rabbit. What if he should drop him to the hard floor! Bumper peeked over Mary's hands and looked below. The floor seemed a long distance away. If he should fall it would very likely break a leg or his neck. Oh, why had he been bought for a cruel boy's birthday present.

Bumper wanted to run and hide. If it hadn't been for the fear of falling to the hard floor, he would have jumped out of Mary's hands and scampered away. But he had no chance to do this. There was another loud racketty-rack-clumpity-bang! First a big dish pan rolled all the way down the stairs into the hall; then a set of building blocks, a wooden hobby horse, a lot of animals from a Noah's ark, tin soldiers, a drum, and a train of cars. Toby came last, sliding down the banisters, and shouting in glee as he landed at the bottom.

"It was a landslide, Auntie!" he shouted. "We all slid down the mountain together."

"Toby, how many times have I told you not to do that!" reproved Mary, while Aunt Helen turned pale and stood stock still.

Toby paid no attention to the rebuke. He was a small, freckle-faced boy. In one hand he held a whip, and in the other the broken head of a wooden horse. He picked himself up, and began slashing his toys with the whip. Bumper gave him one terrified glance, and made a desperate dive for Mary's open waist. But Toby had sharp, bright eyes.

"What you got, Mary?" he shouted, running toward her, whip in hand. "Oh, a rabbit! Yes, it is! You needn't hide him! I see him! It's a rabbit! Let me have him!"

"Be careful, Toby, you'll tear my dress." "Let me have him! He's mine."

"No, no, Toby, don't touch him. Wait! I'll show him to you!"

But Toby was much too spry for Mary or Aunt Helen. He darted around back of them, and caught Bumper by the tail—and you know a rabbit's tail is the smallest part of him—and began pulling it. Bumper let out a squeal, and pulled the other way with all his might.

"I got him!" shrieked Toby gleefully. "I got him by the tail."

"Toby! Toby!" cried Mary, catching his hand. "Let go of him this instant!"

"I won't! He's mine!" "I won't! He's mine!"

Between Toby pulling at one end, and Mary holding the other, Bumper felt as if he would part somewhere in the middle. He kicked with his hind legs, and scratched Toby's hands, but the boy would not release his hold. He gave a sharp jerk, and Bumper let out a squeal.

"You cruel, wicked boy!" exclaimed Mary, as Toby pulled the rabbit from her arms, and swung him around by his hind legs. "Let me have him this minute. You'll kill him!"

"No, I won't! He's mine! Isn't he, Aunt Helen? You brought him to me, didn't you? There now, Mary, she nodded her head. I'm going to keep him!"

"But, dear, you must be very gentle with him," said Aunt Helen. "You'll hurt him carrying him that way."

"That's the way to carry rabbits, by their hind legs," replied Toby. "I saw them in the market the other day—a whole bunch of them—hanging by their hind legs."

"But they were dead rabbits, Toby, and not live, white ones. Now let me show you how to hold him."

But Toby was more interested in the experiment of making Bumper squeal than in listening to his aunt's instructions. It was better than the squealing camel he had or the girl's doll that said mamma every time you squeezed it. All he had to do was to squeeze the legs or swing the rabbit around to make him squeal. Each time he laughed and shouted with joy.

Mary could stand this cruel torture no longer. She made a dive for Bumper, and caught him by the fore paws. In the struggle that followed Bumper was likely to be pulled apart. What might have happened no one could tell if the door had not suddenly opened, and a young girl, with red hair and freckles on her nose, entered. She was humming some tune to herself or to the

doll she carried in her hands; but she stopped singing, and stared at Toby and Mary pulling at the white rabbit.

Then she dropped her doll, and sprang forward to Bumper's rescue. "Oh, that's my rabbit, cousin Mary!" she cried. "It's the one I wanted to buy from the old woman, but I didn't have the money. Let go of him, Toby! You're hurting him!"

"I won't! He's mine!" came the reply. "You let go of him!"

"He's not! He's mine!" "He ain't! He's mine!"

"Stop that!" cried the girl, when Toby squeezed the legs so hard Bumper whimpered with pain.

"I won't! I'll squeeze him all I want to." To make good his word he gave the rabbit a harder squeeze. Then something happened that surprised every one. The girl raised a hand, and boxed Toby's ears so hard that it made him howl.

"Now, take that, and see how it feels to be hurt!"

Toby clapped both hands to his ears, and in a flash the red-headed girl seized Bumper in her arms and ran pell-mell from the room. Toby started after her, but when the door slammed in his face he flopped down on the floor to howl and kick just like a baby who had eaten pickles instead of good milk for breakfast.



No. 8359—Ladies' House Dress: Cut in sizes 36 to 44 inches bust measure. The dress has a three-gored gathered skirt with a slightly raised waist line. No. 8397—Ladies' Blouse: Cut in sizes 36 to 44 inches bust measure. Any of the pretty striped materials can be used for this blouse with the trimming of plain material. No. 8387—Boys' Norfolk Suit: Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. The suit consists of a box-plaited jacket and straight trousers.

Scalloped Vegetables

Arrange the cooked vegetable in a baking dish in alternate layers with white sauce, made by thickening one cup of milk with two tablespoonfuls of flour and seasoning with salt, pepper, and two tablespoonfuls of butter or other fat. Cover with buttered crumbs and brown in the oven. Cheese, curry, hard-cooked eggs, peppers, chopped meat, and fish may be added if desired. In preparing buttered crumbs, dry bread in the oven, being careful not to let it brown, and put it through the food grinder or crush with a rolling pin. Melt one tablespoonful of butter in a pan, add four or five tablespoonfuls of bread crumbs, and mix thoroughly. This is a good way to use left-over vegetables.

Fresh Air

Children, like grown people, should be outdoors as much as possible. When they are indoors, whether at home or at school, they should be in properly ventilated rooms. Shutting them up in close, heated rooms, weakens their natural resistance to disease germs and prepares the way for bronchitis, tonsillitis, and the like. The temperature of living rooms should be kept about 68 degrees Fahrenheit; never above 70 degrees.

Ventilation may be provided and a direct draft avoided by the use of screens made by stretching cheesecloth or muslin on a frame which fits inside the window casing. The screen may be made as high as desired, the window being raised and the screen inserted beneath.

In ironing a garment on which hooks and eyes are sewed, closing the hooks may be prevented by placing flannel or other soft material beneath them.

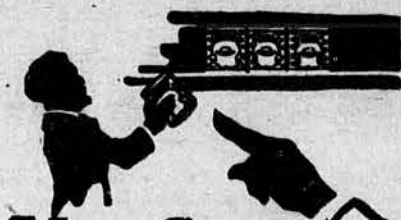
The happiest heart that ever beat

Was some quiet breast

That found the common daylight sweet,

And left to Heaven the rest.

—John Vance Chene.



Your Grocer Believes in Good VALUE-- That's Why he SELLS Golden Sun Coffee

NO need to send your money out of town when you want good coffee. Just ask your grocer for Golden Sun. He gives you what you want and keeps your money in town where part of it returns to you in the form of better streets, better schools, etc.

Golden Sun Coffee is made clean, and comes to you clean, without even the natural dust and chaff that make ordinary coffee so muddy and bitter. Try a pound. You will like its delightful aroma and flavor.



The Woolson Spice Co. Toledo, Ohio

GUARANTEED ROOFINGS

\$1.30 to

\$2.05

per roll



Roofings that are giving universal satisfaction and only cost one-fourth as much as shingles. Write for our

Free Catalog

It will save you from 20% to 40%. Also bargain prices on Harness, Saddles, Vehicles, Gasoline Engines and Wire Fencing.

Aniser Mercantile Co.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo. DEPT. 180-A MISSOURI

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

LARGE BONED DEEP BRILLIANT S. C. R. I. Reds, guaranteed to suit. Lela Osterfoss, Hedrick, Iowa.

FOR SALE—GOOD ROSE COMB RED cockerels, red to the skin, \$2 each. Mrs. B. F. Weigle, Winfield, Kansas.

COCKERELS—SINGLE COMB REDS. New blood from Ohio. Fine. D. H. Welch, Macksville, Kansas.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels for sale. Price, \$1.50 each, six for \$8. John Nelson, Stamford, Neb.

RHODE ISLAND WHITE AND BARRED Rock cockerels for sale. W. E. Wulf, Clearwater, Neb.

BRAHMAS.

STANDARD BRED LIGHT BRAHMA cocks 2; cockerels 4; hens 36. Felton's strain. Prices reasonable. Mrs. Mark Johnson, Waldron, Kansas.

ORPINGTONS.

CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTON HENS, pullets, cockerels and cock birds. Write for prices. Myrtle Howard, Byron, Okla.

FINE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3 each. Mary E. Price, Route 7, Manhattan, Kansas.

BUFF ROCKS AND BUFF ORPINGTONS. Closing out sale, half price. Laying strain. Winners Texas and Kansas state shows. Eggs for hatching, fancy show pens. Write me, John A. Cragan, Kingman, Kansas.

DUCKS AND GEESE.

FINE TOULOUSE GEESE AND PEARL Guineas for sale. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kansas.



Percheron Stallions and Mares

J. C. PARKS - HAMILTON, KANSAS

FOR SALE—Young stallions and mares, one herd stud. All registered in Percheron Society of America. Blacks and bays. A few Shorthorn bulls, reds and roans. Come and see me.

Breeders' Directory

ANGUS CATTLE.
D. J. White, Clements, Kan.
DORSET HORN SHEEP
H. C. LaTourette, Route 2, Oberlin, Kan.
RED POLLED CATTLE.
Mahlon Groenmiller, Pomona, Kansas.

HORSES AND MULES.

PERCHERONS—BELGIANS—SHIRES
2, 3, 4 and 5-yr. stallions, ton and heavier; also yearlings. I can spare 75 young registered mares in foal. One of the largest breeding herds in the world.
FRED CHANDLER, R. 7, Charleston, Ia. Above Kansas City.

Choice Young Belgians, English Shires, Percherons, also Coach stallions, also mares. Many first prizes. Long time 6% notes. Illinois Horse Co., Good Blk., Des Moines, Ia.

DUROC JERSEYS.

TAYLOR'S DUROCS

For Sale—One Missouri State Fair prize winning boar. Seven yearling boars sired by champion boars that are real herd headers. Fifty spring boars that are fine prospects. Write for prices or come and see my herd.
Chas. L. Taylor - Olean, Mo.

THIRTY DUROC JERSEY BOARS
Cholera immuned. Sired by Taylor's Model Chief 126455, winner at Missouri State Fair and American Royal. Extra good breeding boars at prices to close them out. Also choice bred gilts. Dams well bred for years.
W. R. HUSTON - AMERICUS, KANSAS

DUROC BOARS

Thirty-five spring boars by G. M.'s Crimmon Wonder, Crimmon Wonder Again Jr., Crittle D. and Great Wonder, out of my best herd sows. Priced to sell. Come and see my herd.

G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kansas

MARSH CREEK DUROC HERD

Fall pigs by Highland Cherry King 204165 out of tried sows, big type. Ready to ship December 1.
R. P. WELLS - FORMOSA, KANSAS

MAPLEWOOD DUROCS

Seventeen yearling and early spring boars, ready for service, as good as we ever grow. Twenty-five gilts, open. Three bred gilts due to farrow this month and early in November. Prices reasonable. Write us your order at once and get first choice.
MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KAN.

Immune Duroc Boars on Approval

Pedigreed Duroc boars with size, length and bone. Immune and guaranteed breeders. Shipped to you before you pay for them.

F. C. CROCKER, BOX K, FILLEY, NEB.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

ABBOTSFORD SHORTHORNS

Two choice bulls and ten extra good heifers for sale. Priced to sell. The kind that always please.

D. BALLANTYNE & SON, Herington, Kan.

SHADY LAWN SHORTHORNS

At head of herd, Kansas Archer 440809 by Mistletoe Archer. For sale, fifteen choice young bulls from spring calves to yearlings. Come and see our herd.

F. H. HULL & SONS - EUREKA, KANSAS

SHORTHORN CATTLE

A few Scotch bulls for sale of breeding age. Red and roans. Write or come and see my herd.

O. A. HOMAN & SON, PEABODY, KANSAS

ALYSDALE HERD OF SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Prince Valentine 4th and Clipper Brawith in service. Orange Blossoms, Butterflies, Queen of Beauties and Violets. Choice young stock for sale.

H. H. HOLMES, Route 28, Topeka, Kansas

Pearl Herd Shorthorns

Valiant 346162 and Marengo's Pearl 391-952 in service. Young bulls up to 10 months old for sale. Reds and roans, in good thrifty condition and the making of good useful animals. Inspection invited.

Can ship on Rock Island, Union Pacific or Santa Fe Railway.
C. W. TAYLOR - ABILENE, KANSAS

CLOVERDALE SHORTHORNS—For Sale, two roan yearling Scotch Shorthorn bulls. Exceptional quality and breeding. Also a few heifers. Wesley Jewell, Humboldt, Kansas.

Cedar Heights Shorthorns

For Sale—Three red bulls, 12 months old. A few cows and heifers. Priced reasonable. Come and see my herd.

HARRY T. FORBES
Route 8 Topeka, Kansas

JERSEY CATTLE.

DISPERSAL Sale of

Fifty Head

IMPORTED AND AMERICAN BRED JERSEYS

Owned by A. V. Young

Palmyra, Mo. December 12, 1917

Don't fail to attend this sale, and write at once for sale catalog to

B. C. SETTLES, SALES MANAGER
PALMYRA, MO.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

GALLOWAY BULLS

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

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

GOOD GALLOWAY BULLS

Twenty-five Extra Good Yearlings Extra breeding and quality. Priced to sell.
J. M. HILL, SEDGWICK, KANSAS
Route 4, Box 65A

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

GUERNSEY BULLS.

Buy a grandson of Imp. May Royal, whose dams are granddaughters of Imp. Masher Sequel. One to seven months old. ADAMS FARM, Gashland, Mo., 12 miles from K. C.

FARM AND HERD NEWS NOTES

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

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CLAIM SALE DATES.

Percheron Horses.

Jan. 25—Kansas Percheron Breeders at Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan. Under management of C. W. McCampbell.

Jersey Cattle.

Dec. 12—A. V. Young, Palmyra, Mo. B. C. Settles, Palmyra, Mo., sales manager.

Holsteins.

Dec. 3-4—Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kan.
Dec. 6—E. S. Engle & Son, Abilene, Kansas.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Dec. 6—Fremont Laidy, Leon, Kan.

Poland Chinas.

Dec. 5—U. S. Byrne, Saxton, Missouri.
Feb. 6—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Feb. 7, 1918—W. H. Charter, Butler, Mo.
Feb. 8, 1918—W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.
Feb. 9, 1918—Will J. Lockridge, Fayette, Mo.
Jan. 29—Head & Moore, St. Joseph, Mo.
Feb. 18—Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kansas.
Feb. 13—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 19—Fred B. Caldwell, Howard, Kansas.
Feb. 20—B. E. Hodson, Ashland, Kansas; sale at Wichita.
Feb. 21—E. J. Erhart & Son, Ness City, Kansas; sale at Hutchinson.
Feb. 22—F. Olivier & Son, Danville, Kansas.
Feb. 23—V. O. Johnson, Aulne, Kan.
Feb. 28—Clarence Dean, Sale at Dearborn, Mo.

Durocs.

Feb. 14—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.
Feb. 27—R. W. Murphy, Dearborn, Mo.
March 7—W. W. Otey, Winfield, Kansas.

Present prospects indicate that the Polled Durham and Shorthorn cattle sale announced by Joseph Baxter, of Clay Center, Kansas, will be one of the big sale events of the season. Mr. Baxter has catalogued fifty head from his great herd for this sale. The offering will consist of thirty-eight cows

Jerseys for Net Profits



You're in the dairy business for profit—the net profit that your herd has made you at the end of the year will determine the size of your tank account. Jerseys yield the largest returns from every ounce of feed—proved by tests at two great expositions. Jersey milk averages 5.3% butter fat, 9.1% solids not fat—highest of all breeds. Buy a Jersey bull.



Write the breeders advertised below for prices, pedigrees, etc.

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

120 JERSEY COWS AND HEIFERS

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

J. W. Berry & Son
JEWELL CITY - KANSAS

IDYLVILD STOCK FARM

REGISTERED JERSEYS OF BOTH SEXES FOR SALE

C. F. Blake, Glasco, Kan.

LONGVIEW JERSEYS

(Register of Merit Herd)

Bull calves sired by champion bulls out of Register of Merit dams, for sale at all times.

Longview Farm

LEE'S SUMMIT - MISSOURI

BROOKSIDE JERSEYS

Registered Jersey Bulls, few old enough for service from Eminent Flying Fox dams, sired by Idalia's Raleigh, a son of the great Queen's Raleigh. Write for prices.

THOS. D. MARSHALL, Sylvia, Kan.

B. C. SETTLES

MAKES A SPECIALTY OF MANAGING JERSEY SALES.

Write for catalogs.

Palmyra, Missouri

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS

BUTTER-BRED, FROM HIGH-PRODUCING COWS. Photo furnished.

Maxwell's Jersey Dairy
ROUTE 2 TOPEKA, KANSAS

LOMAX JERSEYS

A Herd of Producers, Backed by Records. Popular blood lines. Choice individuals. We invite inspection of our herd at all times.

Write us your wants.

Dr. J. H. Lomax

STATION B - ST. JOSEPH, MO.

J. B. PORTER & SON

MAYETTA, KANSAS

BREEDERS OF HIGH-CLASS JERSEYS. STOCK FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

WRITE US YOUR WANTS.

and heifers. Ten of the cows will have calves at foot, sired by the great prize-winning bull, Select Goods. Others are bred to him. Twelve bulls will be catalogued, including Select Goods 353693. This bull has won ten first prizes and three grand championships at the big state fairs in strong competition and has sired many prize winners.

Samuel Drybread, of Elk City, Kansas, held at his farm November 22 one of the successful Hereford sales of the season. Sixteen bulls and fifty-two head of cows and heifers sold for \$20,965. There were no boom prices but an even clean-cut sale of good useful cattle at reasonable prices, and the sale was very satisfactory to Mr. Drybread.

Olivier & Sons, of Danville, Kansas, are among the progressive Poland China breeders of Kansas. They have bred and shown Poland Chinas at our state fair for the past ten years and always won a large share of the premiums. They breed the large useful hog, which grows quick and fills the need of the farmer and pork producer. The herd now numbers more than 100 head and a feature of the herd at this time is the choice lot of young stock, including choice spring boars. They have announced February 22 as the date of their annual bred sow sale.

One of the successful Holstein sales of the season was held by H. B. Browning, of Linwood, Kansas, November 20. The offering of 150 head of high-grade cows and heifers was readily taken by the large crowd of buyers at good prices. The highest price for a grade cow was \$210 and a number of others sold well up to the \$200 mark. The registered herd bull sold for \$550. The offering was practically all bred by Mr. Browning and was a choice lot of Holsteins. The sale totaled over \$14,000.

C. E. Cox & Son, at Elk City, Kansas, held on Friday, November 23, a closing out sale of registered Angus cattle. Owing to the shortage of feed in that vicinity the local support was not strong and most of the cattle were bought by breeders from a distance. Thirty-nine cows averaged \$130. Seventeen bulls, mostly spring calves, averaged \$107.50. The fifty-five head of registered cattle sold averaged \$123, which was very satisfactory to Messrs. Cox & Son.

E. R. McKeefer & Sons, of Ossian, Ind., well known breeders of old original Spotted Polands, held their annual fall sale November 17. Fifty head sold for an average of \$85.59 per head, the highest average for Spotted Polands this season. The top was \$205. Eighteen head sold at from \$100 up and only seven head sold before \$70 per head. Sixteen were sold to buyers from other states. McKeefer & Sons' show herd was one of the attractions in the Spotted Poland section at the Topeka Free Fair this year.

F. B. Wempe, of Frankfort, Kansas, owner of one of the outstanding herds of pure-bred Hampshire hogs, reports his herd doing well. Mr. Wempe has built up one of the best herds of that popular breed of hogs in the West. The herd boars in use in this herd at this time are Wempe's Model, a son of Paulsen's Model, the \$800 boar, and Gavis Model, a son of Manley's Duke, the junior champion at the World's Fair. He has also recently added Kansas Kid, junior champion at Topeka and first at Oklahoma City and Muskogee. A feature of his herd at this time is the choice lot of young stock, including a number of outstanding boars and a fine lot of fall pigs.

Next Year's Garden

A good garden saves many a dollar in keeping the table supplied with food. Now is the time to begin the work on next year's garden. The following apt suggestions are from the November news letter by W. A. Boys, agricultural agent for West Central Kansas.

"Is your windmill idle? Many are at this time of the year, but they should be kept at work and run the surplus water on the garden patch before freezing weather sets in. The frost will give the best possible aid in getting your ground in prime condition for next spring. With the subsoil well wet up in the fall, less water will be required during the growing season than otherwise.

"A. Yale, who lives near Grinnell, has a good demonstration this year of the benefits of a garden to the farmer. A three-acre tract, consisting of orchard and garden was irrigated from an ordinary well and windmill in addition to watering 250 head of sheep and fifty head of horses and cattle. From this garden the family was supplied with an abundance of asparagus, pieplant, beans, peas, cabbage, potatoes, tomatoes and strawberries. A surplus of some varieties was canned for winter use.

"Mr. Yale keeps his windmill going the year round and is a strong believer in fall irrigation for the home garden and trees. His results speak for themselves.

"E. J. Guilbert, who lives near Wallace, irrigated one-fifth of an acre of tomatoes which produced 150 bushels. These were sold at an average price of \$2.25 per bushel. Mr. Guilbert says his plants were set out late in the spring and did not receive the best of attention."

GOING TO COLLEGE?

Our young readers who contemplate attending business college this fall or winter will find it to their advantage to write KANSAS FARMER for information that will be valuable to them.

It will cost you nothing but a postal card or a two-cent stamp to find out what our proposition is. Address

DESK D, KANSAS FARMER
Topeka, Kansas



The Price of Bread

President E. F. Ladd, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, who was a member of the wheat price-fixing commission, has given out the following figures on a barrel of flour:

"It is estimated that 4½ bushels of wheat, or 270 pounds, will produce one barrel of flour of 196 pounds; that is, when it is milled to 72.6 per cent of flour, and it has been recommended that the per cent of flour milled should be greater than this, but at 72.6 per cent milled, there would remain, approximately, 74 pounds of mill feed.

"Let us take the cost of wheat as milled for producing one barrel of flour. The miller does not, in the larger commercial mills, use No. 1 Northern as the wheat from which he produces his flour, but the average, under the present grades, will probably be about No. 4. Let us see, then, what will be the cost of the wheat for a barrel of flour on the Minneapolis market if the basic price for No. 1 Northern is \$2.20 Chicago.

"First, there is a differential of three cents in freight in favor of Minneapolis, or the basic price at Minneapolis would be \$2.17. If No. 4 wheat is used in the mills of Minneapolis for the production of the flour, then there is another saving of 10 cents per bushel, or the cost of the wheat at the mill door is \$2.07. Let us assume that the handling expenses, commission, etc., will bring this to \$2.10 per bushel as the value of the wheat that goes upon the rolls; that means, then, that the wheat at the rolls in the mill has cost \$9.45 for the barrel of flour, or to summarize as follows:

Wheat, 4½ bushels at \$2.10....	\$ 9.45
Cost of milling, per barrel....	.75
Miller's profit25

Total.....\$10.45

"Let us now ascertain what the returns are from this product as milled and converted into bread and feedstuff. The value of the mill feed is \$1.25 and that, deducted from the cost of the wheat, or \$10.45, equals \$9.20 as the cost of straight flour, but the baker uses considerable of grades lower than straight flour in his shop. Nevertheless, let us transform this flour at \$9.20 a barrel into fourteen-ounce loaves of bread. In some parts of the country the average weight of bread is found to be fourteen ounces, and others twelve ounces. Therefore, we will take both sets of figures, and the prices have varied from 5 cents to 10 cents per loaf. We will therefore use both sets of prices. One barrel of flour will easily make 300 loaves of fourteen-ounce bread, or 350 loaves of twelve-ounce bread.

"The 300 fourteen-ounce loaves at 5 cents will bring \$15, and at 10 cents, \$30; the 350 twelve-ounce loaves at 5 cents will bring \$17, and at 10 cents, \$35.

"The cost of this flour was, as already stated, \$9.20. Therefore, when the bread is retailed at 5 cents per loaf of twelve ounces, which is about the average size loaf in this section of the country, there is a gain of \$6.30 for the material used in baking, and the cost of retailing the bread. Or if we take the loaves at 10 cents, we have \$25.80 as the difference. Certainly it cannot cost two and one-half times as much to convert flour into bread and retail it as it does for the farmer to raise the wheat, transport it to the mill, and for the miller to transform it into flour.

"There was prepared and submitted to the committee on price-fixing for wheat, by J. W. Sullivan, a statement giving the approximate retail prices for bread in several European countries as compared with Washington. For the early spring the data is as follows:

"The Great Britain 32-ounce loaf of war bread, 11 cents; France's 35-ounce loaf of war bread, 8 cents; Lyons' 35-ounce loaf of war bread, 9 cents; the Belgium 35-ounce loaf, 10 cents; Italy's 35-ounce loaf of war bread, 8 cents; and in Washington a 14-ounce loaf of war bread cost 10 cents.

"Composition of war bread in France is 80 per cent wheat and 20 per cent rye, barley and corn."

The farmer can hardly be charged with the high cost of bread in this country.

Health and Vigor

One of the prime essentials in poultry breeding is to use only strong, vigorous, healthy stock. It is only by continuing to do this that a flock can be built up which will have strength and vigor and which will produce strong, fertile eggs, strong chicks capable of making quick growth, and pullets with sufficient stamina to stand the strain of heavy egg production. The appearance of a bird is not always a sure indication of its vigor, but appearance and action taken together are a fairly reliable basis for picking out vigorous birds. The comb, face, and wattles should have good, bright color; the eyes should be bright and fairly prominent; and the head should be comparatively broad and short, not long and snaky or crow-headed. The bird should be alert and have a vigorous carriage. The legs should be set well apart and strongly support the body, with no tendency to weakness or a knock-kneed condition. The bone as seen in the shanks should be strong, and not too fine for the breed. The plumage should be clean and smooth. Lack of condition often accompanies soiled, roughened plumage. Fowls that have been sick but apparently have recovered should not be used for breeding if it can be avoided.

A very handsomely gotten up pamphlet entitled "The Supremacy of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle" has just been published by the American Angus Breeders' Association. This is the fourth edition of this pamphlet, and it gives a great deal of statistical material on the results of the leading fat stock shows of Great Britain and America. Charley Gray, secretary of the Angus Association, Chicago, will be glad to furnish a copy of the pamphlet to anyone sufficiently interested to write and ask for it.

TWENTY-THIRD SALE OF ==FIFTY==

Imported and American-bred
Registered

PERCHERON STALLIONS, MARES AND COLTS

==FIFTY==

AT WHITEWATER FALLS STOCK
FARM, TOWANDA, KANSAS
Saturday, December 15

TWENTY-FIVE-STALLIONS

TWENTY-FIVE MARES

Stallions and mares sired by Casino. Mares bred to Casino and an imported son of Carnot.

Sale Held at the Farm Four Miles Northwest of
Towanda

Write for catalog to

J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Kans.

AUCTIONEERS

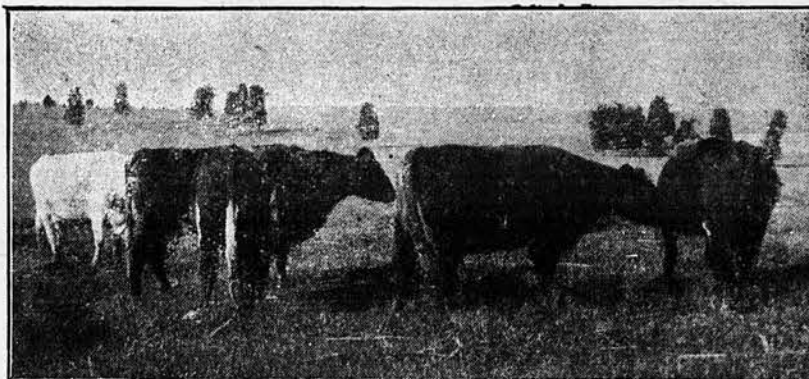
Fred Reppert, J. D. Snyder, Boyd Newcom, W. M. Arnold

Shorthorns and Polled Durhams Wednesday, December 12

SALE WILL BE HELD AT MANHATTAN, IN THE COLLEGE SALE PAVILION,
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK PROMPTLY

FIFTY REGISTERED PURE-BREDS

All of the breed and strain we believe best adapted for practical use by Kansas farmers and breeders.



FIFTY HEAD BULLS AND COWS

The individuals in this draft are sired by or bred to the best sires obtainable and show splendid development.

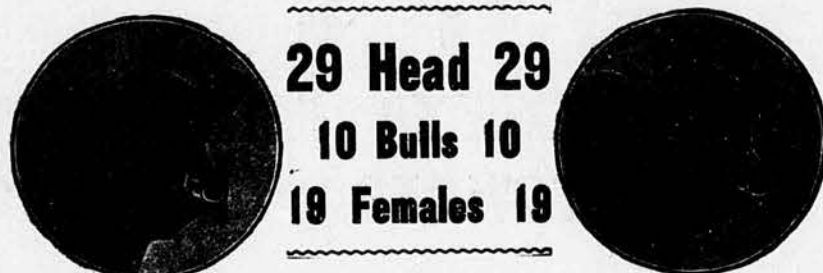
THE GREAT SIRE, SELECT GOODS 353693, WILL GO IN THIS SALE

This famous show bull comes from the greatest prize winning herd of Polled Durhams in America, and not only has to his credit ten first prizes and three grand championships at state fairs but is the sire of a goodly number of first prize and championship winners exhibited by Albert Hultine, of Saronville, Nebraska, at state fairs and the International at Chicago. The cows in this draft are in calf by him and some with calf at foot. The average age of cows and heifers offered is five years, the oldest cow being eleven. All are well fed and in good breeding condition but not slicked up for the show ring. They are real producers and we recommend them as such.

Write for Catalog and Further Information

JOSEPH BAXTER, Proprietor, R. F. D. 3, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS
Cols. L. R. Brady and Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneers
Carl Hammel, Clerk

REGISTERED ABERDEEN ANGUS SALE FROM THE FLINT HILL ANGUS HERD AT REECE, KANSAS, TUES., DEC. 11



29 Head 29
10 Bulls 10
19 Females 19

The bulls include a bunch of calves seven months to twelve months old, choice individuals and in good condition. Also a good herd bull, a tried sire.

Sixteen Cows Sired by Black Last King Donald
From the Herd of Mr. McWhorter, Aledo, Illinois

These cows are the useful kind, with size and substance, the sort for beginners to start with better cattle, or to add to herds already established. They are bred and safe in calf to Lord Elric, a Trojan Erica (from the herd of E. L. Barrier, of Eureka, Kansas).

Sale will be held at farm five miles from Beaumont, on Frisco Railway; sixteen miles from Eureka, on Santa Fe Railway; and seven miles from Reece, Kansas, on Missouri Pacific Railway. Write for the catalog.

L. J. LINDSEY
REECE, Greenwood County, KANSAS
L. R. Brady, Auctioneer

Kansas Herd Chester Whites

FIRST ON BOAR PIGS, BOTH STATE FAIRS. YOUNG BOARS FOR SALE
ARTHUR MOSSE, ROUTE 10, LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

POLAND CHINAS.

1000 POUND HERD BOARS 700 to 900-pound sows, big-type Polands. For thirty days we will sell choice bred spring gilts weighing 200 to 250 pounds at \$60 each. Fall pigs, \$20 each, three for \$55. Cholera immune, registered, recorded and guaranteed to please or your money back. First check gets pick. Ask for catalog.
S. E. WAIT BLUE MOUND, KANSAS

DEMING RANCH QUALITY

Big-Type Poland China Hogs.
Fifty March boars for sale. All immuned. Bred sow sale February 18. Send for catalog.
H. O. Sheldon, Herd Manager
OSWEGO, KANSAS.

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

Stock of all ages, sired by seven of the very best boars of the East and West. Priced right. Write your wants to the
CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM
A. S. Alexander, Prop. Burlington, Kansas

White Oak Park Polands

Outstanding herd boar prospects by 1,100-pound Missouri Jumbo 210461 and 1,000-pound Long Big Joe 227387, twelve-inch bone. Dams popular big-type breeding. If you want boars that will mature to 1,000 to 1,100-pound hogs, I have them, big high-quality fellows. Fall boars farrowed August and September, spring boars February and March. Will record in buyer's name. All immune.
Henry Koch, Edina, Missouri

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS.

Heavy-boned March pigs, either sex. Eighty to select from. Prices reasonable. Write us your wants.
P. L. WARE & SON - PAOLA, KANSAS

GREENWOOD POLANDS

Spring boars for sale. Booking orders for bred gilts. M. F. RICKERT, Seward, Kan.

SPOTTED POLANDS

Sept. pigs, either sex, \$20. One tried brood sow, \$70. Chas. H. Redfield, Bucklin, Kan.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

BERKSHIRE HERD BOARS

For quick sale—Two choice Berkshire herd boars, three winter boars and five spring boars, all choice.
E. D. KING - BURLINGTON, KANSAS

POLAND CHINAS

The Lone Cedar Polands

Last Lot of Meyers' Orange Pigs. I will have either sex, some extra fine gilts. Cholera immune for life.
A. A. MEYER - McLOUTH, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA HOGS 150 HEAD IN

Breeding stock for sale. Immune. Satisfaction guaranteed. Come and see me.
V. O. JOHNSON - AULNE, KANSAS

FALL PIGS, ready to ship. Select Spotted breeding. Express paid on pigs.
T. T. Langford & Sons, Jamesport, Mo.

Henry's Big Type Polands

March and April pigs, sired by Big Wonder, first in class at Topeka; Mammoth Orange and King Price Wonder. Immune.
JOHN D. HENRY, LEOMPTON, KANSAS

Faulkners Famous Spotted Polands

Late summer and fall pigs for sale. Buy them from the Fountain Head. Annual brood sow sale February 13. Ask for catalog.
H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, Jamesport, Mo.

Poland China Boars

For Sale—Ten head large growthy spring boars, sired by A Wonderful King, a state fair winner. Ready for service. Price, \$35 to \$75. Satisfaction guaranteed. First check gets choice. Write at once or come and see our herd.
OLIVIER & SONS, DANVILLE, KANSAS

TOWNVIEW HERD

Boars ready for service, sired by King Wonders Giant 77326. A few choice gilts of popular breeding for sale. Everything immune and strictly high-class and priced reasonable. Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

RED POLLED BULLS

Pure-bred Red Polled Bulls, old and young.
W. J. HARRISON, AXTELL, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

Having purchased Mr. Potter's interest in our Holstein herd, I am offering all of them at private sale. In the herd are matrons with seven-day records, as follows:

Wilhelmina De Kol Nederland.....30.15	Pussy Willow of Russell Farm.....26.79
Vadia De Kol Soldene.....23.47	Boness 7th Topsy Clothilde.....22.58
Green Plain Wera Bell.....21.45	Margaret of Wheat Hill.....24.00
Locust Terrace Buttercup.....22.00	Pearl Korndyke Burke.....22.00
Tebec Changeling Abbeckerk.....21.11	Bellemore Topsy 2d.....22.00
Bellemore Hengerveld Topsy, 2 year.....19.05	Bellemore Mona Korndyke, 2 year.....17.79

BULLS—Some of them ready for service, out of these and other dams, and by 30-pound sons of King of the Pontiacs.

HEIFERS of all ages, with similar breeding.

Many of these cows are fresh or will be fresh before March 1.

DR. J. T. AXTELL - - - - - NEWTON, KANSAS

CLYDE GIROD, At the Farm **F. W. ROBISON, Cashier Towanda State Bank**
HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN FARM, TOWANDA, KANSAS
BREEDERS OF PURE-BRED HOLSTEINS

We offer special attractions in choice young bulls, ready for service, both from tested and untested dams, at prices within reason. Let us furnish you a bull and improve your herd.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE OUR OFFERING

of high grade young cows and heifers, all springers, in calf to pure-bred sires, large developed females, good udders, nicely marked and the right dairy type at prices that challenge comparison for Holsteins. A visit to our farm will convince you. Keep us in mind before purchasing. Wire, write or phone us.

GIROD & ROBISON - - - - - TOWANDA, KANSAS

MAURER'S HOLSTEIN FARM is offering twenty-five pure-bred heifer calves from six weeks to eight months old; also a choice lot of yearlings, bred heifers and young cows, all with top-notch breeding and at prices that cannot be equalled elsewhere; grade cows and heifers. **BUY YOUR NEXT PURE-BRED BULL FROM US.** For description and prices, wire, write, or call.
T. E. MAURER & COMPANY - - - - - EMPORIA, KANSAS



HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS

High grade cows and heifers, carloads or less. Calves crated and shipped anywhere, price \$20.

F. W. WALMER

Way Side Stock Farm - Whitewater, Wis.

Butter Bred Holsteins

Buy your next bull calf from a herd that won the butter test over all breeds.
J. P. MAST - - - - - SCRANTON, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN COWS

For Sale—Twenty head of registered cows, yearlings and calves; also twelve young high grade cows and heifers. All bred to a bull whose three nearest dams averaged near 26 pounds butter in seven days. One herd bull and four young bulls by Sunflower Sir Mutual 78654.
CHAS. V. SASS
1013 North Fifth St., Kansas City, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CALVES

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

HOLSTEIN CALVES, 15-16ths pure, six weeks old, the cream of Wis., \$25 each. Registered bull calves, \$45, crated for shipment. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

The Cedarlane Holstein Herd

For Sale—Registered cows, bred heifers, serviceable bulls, bull calves. Also my 3-year-old herd bull.
T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS

Registered Holstein Cattle

For Sale—Yearling and bred heifers, also young bull calves, mostly out of A. R. O. cows. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.
BEN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KAN.

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

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

SOUTH FARM AYRSHIRES

300 HEAD.

75 Animals Imported from Scotland. 143 cows have qualified for advanced registry. Males and females for sale.

SOUTH FARM

WILLOUGHBY - - - - - OHIO

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

HALCYON HERD HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Best breeding, best type. Stock for sale.
GEO. W. ELA, Valley Falls, Kansas



HAMPSHIRE BOARS

Outstanding quality. A few gilts, bred to Champion. Fall pigs, either sex, sold on approval.
F. B. WEMPE
Frankfort - Kansas

OLSON HAMPSHIRE.

For Sale—One spring yearling and one fall yearling boar, 8 spring boars, 40 head spring gilts, either bred or open. All immuned and registered to purchaser. Write or come and see our herd. Farm 12 mi. S. of Salina.
OLSON BROS - - - - - ASSARIA, KANSAS

SAPPHIRE (BLUE) HOGS

SAPPHIRE (BLUE) HOGS

The quickest pork producer known. Breeding stock for sale. **L. E. JOHNSON, Waldron, Harper County, Kansas.**

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

CHESTER WHITE SPRING BOARS

Husky, growthy fellows of the best breeding. Cholera immune. Priced right.
HENRY MURR - TONGANOXIE, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS

We have about fifteen cows that will freshen in the next three weeks and would like to contract the sale of the calves, as we will need all the milk to supply our trade. These cows will weigh from 1,300 to 1,500 pounds and were bred to an A. R. O. bull who has several 30-pound daughters.
STANDARD DAIRY COMPANY
Walnut Grove - Wichita, Kansas

BONNIE BRAE HOLSTEINS

I am offering this season's crop of bull calves from a few weeks to three months old. Their sire is a splendid son of King Segis Pontiac, whose four nearest dams averaged better than 25 pounds butter fat in seven days, are from heavy producing dams up to 70 pounds milk per day and are extra fine individuals. Call and see them, also their sire and dams, or write.
IRA ROMIG, Station B, TOPEKA, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CALVES

We offer for sale choice, beautifully-marked heifer or male calves, 15-16ths pure-bred, and all from extra large heavy-milking dams, as follows: crated f.o.b. cars: One to two weeks old, \$15 each; two to three weeks old, \$17 each; five to six weeks old, \$20 each. First check takes them. Write.
W. C. KENYON & SONS, ELGIN, ILLINOIS

GOLDEN BELT HOLSTEIN HERD

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

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS—Senior herd bull.

Walker Copia Champion, dam and sire's dam held world's records. Service bulls, bull calves.
H. B. COWLES, 608 Kan. Av., Topeka, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS.

Jas. T. McCulloch Live Stock Auctioneer. I make sales anywhere. Write for date. **CLAY CENTER, KANSAS**

Live Stock and Real Estate Auctioneer. Fifteen years experience. Write for terms. **Thos. Darcey, Hutchinson, Kansas.**



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Live Stock Auctioneer

Twelve years on the block.

Pure-bred sales a specialty. Sales made anywhere.

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Kansas City, Mo.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Greenwood Hereford Farm

Prince Rupert Herefords

One carload yearling bulls; fifty head bull calves. Will price single lot or carload.

W. J. Brown, Fall River, Kan.

IDEAL HEREFORDS

For Sale—Ten to twenty cows bred, some now calving, also some yearling heifers and choice young bulls from six to twenty months old. Blood of Prince Rupert 52d, Generous and Don Perfect. Outstanding good cattle. Priced right.
J. H. Keith, Coffeyville, Kansas

MULEFOOT HOGS.

KNOX KNOLL MULEFOOTS

Gilts and young sows, bred to champion boars at several state fairs. Ten extra fine gilts. Boars not related. Also Shorthorn cattle. Catalog on request.
S. M. KNOX - HUMBOLDT, KANSAS