

# KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

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## DEVELOPING THE DAIRY HERD

Success in Dairying Depends Upon Milk Production—By H. Clyde Fisher

**W**HAT may some day be one of the great dairy herds of the West is being developed in Riley County, Kansas, in the fertile Kaw River valley. The farm contains some of the rich land of the Ashland bottoms and runs back on the rocky hills. It furnishes ideal conditions for developing the dairy business.

On this farm official tests are made and systematic production records kept and filed. Cost accounts are worked out along the lines advised by the department of farm management in the Kansas State Agricultural College. The owners are succeeding in their efforts to build up a high-producing, profitable herd because they realize that cows must pay for equipment rather than equipment pay for cows.

The story of what has been accomplished and the methods followed will be a source of instruction and inspiration to many KANSAS FARMER readers. A few years ago John Linn & Son decided to start a dairy farm. The father liked to work with cows and the son James had taken a course in dairy husbandry at the Agricultural College. Realizing that success in the dairy industry depends primarily upon milk production and not upon equipment, they set about to secure a desirable type of dairy cow as the first step in working out their plans. The Ayrshire breed was selected.

Not having the capital necessary to purchase a herd of pure-breds outright, the Linns did the next best thing and bought the best pure-bred sire that could be secured. This was College Marquis 2d, the first Ayrshire bull sold in Kansas. His dam held a record of 17,000 pounds of milk a year and a butter record of 685 pounds. The bull was used on grade Shorthorn cows and the daughters he sired made milk records of 10,000 pounds a year. He was crossed upon his daughters with success.

Believing it was time to further improve the blood and producing qualities of their herd, the Linns sold the old sire and purchased Elizabeth's Good Gift, a young Ayrshire bull whose dam and sire had enviable records. With the advice and personal supervision of O. E. Reed, professor of dairy husbandry at the Ag-

ricultural College, fifteen registered Ayrshire cows were bought from Wisconsin dairymen. This stock forms the basis of the present dairy herd at Lindale. There are now twenty-five registered females on the farm besides twelve grade cows.

At present twenty-seven cows are being milked. All of these are tested once a month by a man sent out from the college. Of the fifteen pure-breds upon test, ten are producing more than fifty

proportion to her milk production. Ordinarily one pound of grain is fed for every four pounds of milk produced which tests 4 per cent. The four-two-one ration consists of four parts corn, two of bran, and one of linseed oil meal.

No manure is wasted at Lindale farm. It is thrown directly into a spreader and is hauled out and put upon the crop fields.

It is estimated by the Linns that about 100 acres of ground is taken up

acres of cane to fill the silos and from 600 to 1,000 bushels of corn is necessary to run through the year. Thirty acres of hilly dry pasture is used. It was upon this upland native pasture that the grade cows made their first records.

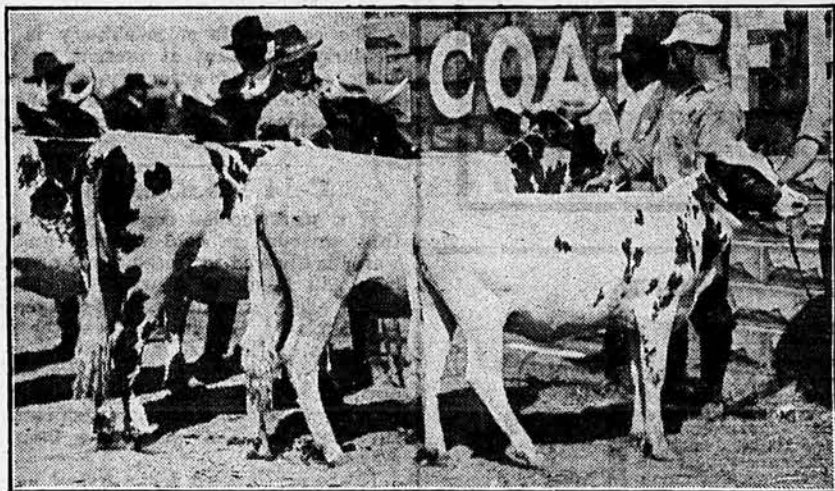
An attempt is being made at Lindale to find grasses which will make ideal pasture on the richer land. There is too much danger from bloat to pasture alfalfa. A field has been sown recently as an experiment. The seed sown consisted mostly of bromus inermis and orchard grass. A little timothy, alfalfa, and white clover was used in order to give greater variety.

One interesting feature of this dairy farm is the method of disposing of grade bull calves. This is always a problem to the dairymen. A neighbor interested in beef production buys the calves shortly after they are dropped. He pays eight dollars a head. Because of their near beef conformation and desirable red and white color, these calves are fed and sold on the market at a profit. Of course all grade heifers, pure-bred heifers and bulls are kept for breeding and production purposes.

The reason for the success of this dairy lies in the fact that it is run on a business basis. There is no guesswork or groping in the dark. Every step is taken in the light of production and cost accounting records. Then, too, it is backed by judicious advertising. This is necessary because as the business develops there will be surplus stock. This fall the Linns published a pamphlet giving the records and pedigrees of most of their cows. In this little book they make the statement, "What we have done with these grade Ayrshires, any Kansas farmer can do."

### Large Wheat Acreage

L. A. Keeler, of Woodson County, writes that there is a large acreage of wheat in his section, but much of it is not up yet owing to lack of moisture. Stock water is also scarce. There is plenty of rough feed to carry stock through the winter, but very little of the kafir seed matured. Grain and feed of all kinds are high in price.

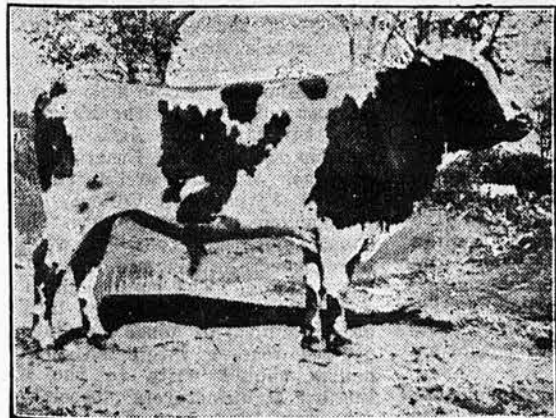


GROUP OF TYPICAL AYRSHIRE COWS AND HEIFERS—SHOWN AT TOPEKA AND HUTCHINSON BY WILLIAM GALLOWAY

pounds of milk a day and ten of the twelve grades are maintaining this average. Some of the cows are milked three times a day, while others are milked only twice.

The cows are fed a liberal ration, properly balanced for milk production. They are given as much alfalfa hay as they will eat. Then they are fed from thirty-five to forty-five pounds of silage, according to the fatness of the cow. What is commonly known as a four-two-one grain ration is given each cow in

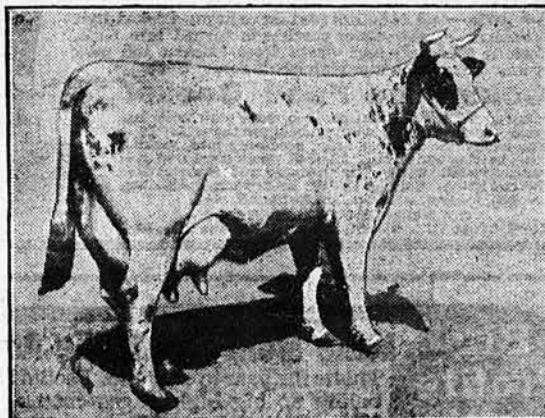
in the support of their present milking herd. They figure that twenty acres of alfalfa is required to supply the hay the cows eat. Sweet sorghum or cane is grown for silage because in average years this will produce more feed value to the acre than corn silage. Experiments have shown that as a milk-producing feed the silage made from well matured sweet sorghum is so close to corn silage in value that it becomes a matter of growing the crop that will yield the largest tonnage to the acre. It takes twenty



FIRST HERD BULL COLLEGE MARQUIS 2D



PURE-BRED DAUGHTERS OF COLLEGE MARQUIS 2D



REGISTERED AYRSHIRE COW ON LINDALE FARM





## The Pilot Carbide Lighting and Cooking Plant

**Supplies this Double Service at Low Cost**

A complete Pilot installation includes the plant which sets behind the scenes—a handsome bronze or brass light fixture for each room in the house—a gas range for the kitchen—and big ball lights for porches, barns and the yard. All lights are equipped to turn on without matches, while the gas range is operated exactly as are similar ranges in city homes everywhere.

This is unquestionably the most desirable, practical and economical lighting and cooking service available for country home use—a claim amply attested by the fact that the Carbide Plant always has and still does out-sell all rival "light systems" after fifteen years of strenuous competition.

Write for list of installations which you can inspect in your own neighborhood.

**The Oxweld Acetylene Company**

Newark Chicago Los Angeles

**J. L. Dodge writes:**  
*"My Pilot plant is giving perfect service after ten years' constant use without repairs."*

**160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE**



### Canadian Farmers Profit From Wheat

The war's devastation of European crops has caused an unusual demand for grain from the American Continent. The people of the world must be fed and wheat over 32 bushels offers great profits to the farmer. Canada's invitation is therefore especially attractive. She wants settlers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops.

**You can get a Homestead of 160 acres FREE** and other lands at remarkably low prices. During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre—many yields as high as 45 bushels to acre. Wonderful crops also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition are the only food required for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, churches, markets convenient, climate excellent.

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

**GEO. A. COOK**

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

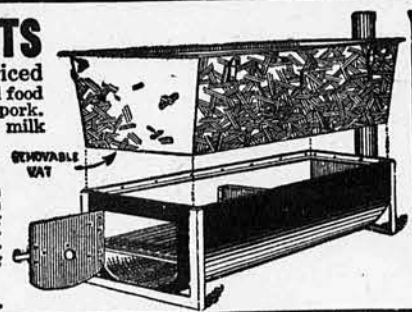
### INCREASE PORK PROFITS

GET the full food value out of high-priced grain—cook it before feeding to hogs. Cooked food is easier to digest—every particle is turned into pork. Cook up millstuffs and waste from kitchen and milk room. Turn them into high grade food. Get a

#### Columbian Feed Cooker

at once. With it you can produce more pork with less grain—increase your profits and help win the war. It is also handy for scalding hogs, rendering lard, making soap, heating water, etc. Made of range steel and galvanized metal. Write for Circular and Special Delivered Price. Sold by dealers everywhere. Also hog troughs, feeders, waterers, smoke houses, etc.

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 1605 West 12th Street, Kansas City, Mo.



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 This is the year to clean up. Profits in straw baling so big high wages cut no figure. The Admiral Power Press works faster, does more work at less cost. Get the free catalog and details of how to make big money easy.

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**ADMIRAL HAY PRESS**

# FARM POWER

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

**F**ULLY as much machinery rusts and rots out through poor housing facilities as is worn out through hard use. This is the conclusion arrived at by W. E. Grimes, assistant professor of farm management in the Kansas Agricultural College, who has made a careful study of the machinery question.

"Where it is at all possible the machinery should be housed through the winter months at least," says Mr. Grimes. "Where it is impossible to house all the machinery, the wooden parts should be removed and put in shelter. The working parts which are likely to rust if exposed to the weather, can be protected to some extent by a coat of axle grease or heavy oil.

"Care of harness is important. The life of a set of harness usually can be doubled by taking good care of it and oiling the leather parts once or twice a year."

During the winter months the farm work is not rushing, and it is an advantage to overhaul all machinery and repair or replace all broken parts. A forge, anvil, and small set of tools will be found very convenient and profitable for this kind of work.

During the harvest or the cropping season machinery often gets out of repair, and is put away in that condition. Unless the machinery is overhauled during the winter the parts will not be repaired, as a rule, until the machine is needed to care for the next crop. If it is necessary to stop and repair the machine at that time valuable time is lost, when a day in the field might mean the saving of several hundred dollars' worth of crops.

The care of farm machinery is particularly important at present, as farm labor will be exceptionally scarce next season on account of war conditions and new machinery costs much more than it did a few years ago.

### Cold Weather Hints

If a water-cooled engine is not carefully guarded in cold weather and the water is allowed to freeze, pipes or radiators will break or a water jacket will crack. To prevent such damage, the safest plan is to drain the water from all parts of the system when the car is left for the night or for a long time during the day. The engine may then be allowed to run a few minutes to make sure that all the water has been removed.

If the car is used a great deal in cold weather, it may be advisable to use a non-freezing solution. A mixture containing 20 per cent of denatured alcohol will freeze at 10 degrees above zero; a 30 per cent solution will freeze at 5 below zero; 40 per cent at 20 below, and 50 per cent at 35 below.

### Automobile Graveyards

"Did you ever wonder what becomes of all the old and worn-out automobiles?" asks a writer in the current issue of American Motorist.

"Quite recently I had occasion to look into the matter," the writer continues, "and I was surprised at some of the facts which came to light.

"The quantities of used or second-hand cars annually disposed of have brought forth the 'auto wrecker' and built up his business. To him come the maim, the halt and the blind in the shape of cars ruined by collision, fire, joy-riders and long service, but he does nothing in the way of rebuilding or selling the cars which come to him. All are demolished utterly, and their various parts are scattered to the four winds of heaven, so to speak, and put to unguessed uses.

"Of course, the price paid for these autos varies considerably—from \$150 for a so-called collision car to \$65 up to \$125 for fire ruins and worn-outs. Engines are the principal source of revenue, and a six-cylinder bronze engine, when overhauled and repaired, will bring as high as \$250 from ranchers and others, who use them as power plants for irrigation, pumping, etc.

"Springs, axles, bearings, windshields, lamps, radiators, tops, etc., are purchased mostly by garage repairmen and auto owners for repair parts.

"Really, about the only thing in an automobile that goes to waste in one of

these graveyards is the woodwork of the bodies. There seems to have been found as yet no use to which it can be put, and as its unwieldy shape makes it impracticable to work up into kindling wood for sale, it is broken up and burned in any way possible to get rid of it.

"I did a little figuring on this matter and while the items listed are approximate, of course, you will note that I have not used the highest quoted prices."

Purchase of collision car.....	\$125.00
Rebuilt engine sold for.....	\$100.00
Rebuilt magneto sold for.....	30.00
Aluminum, 310 pounds, at 38c.....	117.80
Bronze, 110 pounds, at 18c.....	19.80
Rubber, 200 pounds, at 8c.....	16.00
Cast iron.....	1.00
Hair.....	1.00
Top, windshield, lamps, radiator, etc.	25.00
	\$310.60

Less cost of car.....	\$125.00
Demolition cost.....	25.00
	150.00
Net profit.....	\$160.60

On the Sherman Ranch in Ellsworth County 7,000 acres have been sown to wheat. Tractors are used extensively on this ranch. It would be impossible to handle such an acreage without them.

### Tractor in Winter

Fall and winter is a good time to repair the farm tractor and put it in first class condition for the next season. W. H. Sanders, instructor in farm motors at the Agricultural College, suggests that this season might well be used in teaching different members of the family to use the tractors. Not the least important winter use of the tractor should be the teaching of the farmer's sons and daughters the details of operation and repair.

Many farm girls could and should learn to run the tractor, as they will have to take the places of their brothers who are being called to the army. There is no better time than right now, when most work is slack, for the farm tractor owner to give members of his family the necessary practice in repairing, handling, and caring for the tractor.

The tractor needs housing in winter just as much as a horse. It is too valuable a piece of machinery to leave out in the weather. All bright parts should be greased, or preferably painted with some good lead paint. Parts will eventually rust somewhat under grease, but paint is a more permanent protection.

It is a good idea to wipe off all oil and dirt that has accumulated and repaint all parts originally covered with paint. A heavy coat of paint will not only improve its appearance but will also lengthen the life of the tractor, especially if it stands out much of the time. A thorough overhauling of the tractor in winter will save much valuable time when work starts in the spring.

If horses are scarce on the farm the tractor may be used for hauling grain, hay, or hogs, for hauling supplies to the farm, for sawing wood, grinding grain, or doing other belt work. On the road more care is necessary in winter than in summer. Hard frozen ground will cause more jarring of the machinery, and breakage is more likely to occur because cold iron breaks more easily than warm iron. For this reason the lugs should be taken off and the wheels left bare, or else smaller or flat lugs used instead to reduce the jarring to a minimum. This will make it necessary to haul smaller loads than could be hauled ordinarily because of the greater liability of the drive wheels slipping.

"Farmhouses" is the title of a pamphlet just published by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association. This bulletin is by W. A. Etherton, formerly professor of rural architecture at the Kansas Agricultural College. It is an abridgement of his pamphlet, "The Farmhouse Improved," to which we have referred several times and from which we have quoted. The small pamphlet just published is full of practical information on the subject of house building. Those of our readers interested in building houses should write to the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, Chicago, for a free copy of this bulletin.

Every man who shoulders a gun risks his all. How much are you sacrificing to back him up?



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## THE FARM PAPER OF KANSAS

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Circulations

Member Associated Farm Papers

### SCHOOL EXHIBITS AT FAIRS

The rural school is making great strides these days. We attended the Lyon County Farm Products Show recently and were very much impressed with the part taken in this show by the schools of the county. The Chamber of Commerce auditorium was devoted entirely to exhibits from the rural districts and these exhibits were not exclusively drawing work, writing, problems in arithmetic, or the many other things of that sort so necessary in school work. There were instead displays of home industries prepared by the school children under the direction of their teachers and with the co-operation of the parents. There were both farm and food products. There was hardly an exhibit that did not have loaves of bread, butter, pies, cookies, cakes, canned fruit and vegetables, and other products of the home kitchen. There were samples of sewing work, knitting and crocheting. Some had fine collections of the tree leaves of the districts, weed seeds, and samples of agricultural plants. There were models of all kinds of farm equipment most ingeniously made by the boys from stalks of corn, kafir, spools, pieces of tin, and other convenient material. Some had worked out a full set of models for a thoroughly-equipped up-to-date farm, including the necessary buildings, silos, wind mills, hay racks, hay loaders, and stacking machinery. Others had made models of all kinds of household equipment, such as chairs, tables, and beds, and the doing of all of this great variety of work was considered not as a task, but a privilege given as a reward for school work well done.

Forty-five single-room rural schools took part in this fair and in addition there were eight teachers represented from schools having more than one room. In the group there were eight standard schools. There were some conspicuous examples of enterprise on the part of pupils and teachers. Lucile Brodie, a teacher whose board was not disposed to grant the necessary holiday, came in in the forenoon, worked hard in getting the exhibit in place, and went back to her school and taught in the afternoon. We noticed one exhibit which occupied only a comparatively small space as compared with the others and on inquiry found this was made by Clara Williams, a thirteen-year-old girl attending a school with an enrollment of sixteen, all but herself being boys and the teacher also a man. She came in alone, brought some of her sewing work including a doll dress, some table mats and some doilies, and some squashes and other agricultural products. She was assigned her space, watched some of the teachers and pupils arranging exhibits, and after getting a few ideas in this way went out to a store, purchased some crepe paper for a background, and put up her material.

In the Dairy Club department of this issue we are telling of the school winning the first prize, the interesting thing to Dairy Club members being that Frank and Elsie Davies, both Dairy Club members, did their share of the work in making the exhibit a success. School District No. 14, taught by Miss India Holman, won second place, the score being only one point lower than that of the school winning first. School District No. 65, taught by Pearl Gilman, won third place. There were twenty-three prizes in all, all of them being equipment suitable for use in preparing hot lunches at the school.

Miss Holman, who called at the KANSAS FARMER office during the meeting of the State Teachers' Association, tells us that she has already worked out plans for preparing hot lunches in her school. They had a small amount of money left from the proceeds of a school entertainment which would be used as far as it would go in providing supplies. Then the parents in the district had become so interested that offers had been made to donate food products from the home stores. The girls in the eighth grade class are to prepare these hot school

lunches under the supervision of the teacher, using the stove and other equipment won at the fair.

This idea of the hot school lunch is a splendid one and we are glad to learn that it is being worked out in such a fine way by the rural schools of Lyon County. The part taken in the Emporia Fair by the schools was one of the strong features, and the county superintendent, Mrs. Nettie Cartmel, Prof. C. R. Phipps of the Normal, C. A. Boyle, county club leader, and others helping to make this enterprise a success are to be especially commended. They all stated that they expect to do a great deal better next year.

### SHAWNEE HOGMEN CONFER

Over seventy farmers attended the hog conference held in Wakarusa, Shawnee County, last week. The purposes of these meetings that are being held over the hog-growing sections of the state are to study the pork production question and especially to talk over the probable results of the Government action in formulating its policy to be followed in protecting the pork producer against loss. Professor Cochel, who had recently been in conference with Mr. Cotton, the head of the meat division of the Food Administration, explained in considerable detail the situation as regards the hog shortage which exists and the great surplus of feed grains produced this year. The serious need of greatly increased pork production as a means of supplying our armies and our allies with pork products was also presented.

Most of the men who were present are growing hogs, and those who spoke on the possibility of increasing pork production seemed to have a feeling of assurance that the packer would be so controlled that he could not manipulate prices to the detriment of the man who had got a lot of hogs ready for market on high-priced corn. The general sentiment of the meeting was very different from that of the Manhattan conference held a few weeks ago where hogmen quite generally expressed their feeling of uncertainty as to what was the best course to follow. To express it in colloquial terms, they were very much "up in the air," and seemed disposed to play safe by selling their corn instead of making plans for increased production.

Men who know the hog production business present at the Wakarusa meeting, which is the only one of the conferences we have so far attended, seemed to be of the opinion that the ratio of thirteen bushels of corn to a hundred pounds of pork offers a splendid opportunity for growers of hogs to produce at a profit. In view of the fact that the product is so closely related to the war problem, it would seem the part of patriotism to plan to put more weight on many of the stock hogs now on hand and being fed instead of trying to get them off to market carrying the minimum amount of corn. This sentiment is undoubtedly being reflected in the strong demand for stock hogs which has set in since the positive announcement of the Food Administration. We hear of pigs bringing as high as \$18 a hundred at farm sales. If the same spirit prevails in the other meetings held over sections of the state where there is plenty of feed for hogs, there can be little doubt that Kansas will meet the request of the Government for a 25 per cent increase in the pork put on the market next year.

### FARMERS IN WAR FINANCE

The Government finds it necessary to borrow enormous sums of money to finance the war. We have been told that farmers have not been buying Liberty Bonds very freely. It may be that as individuals farmers have not been buying bonds very freely, but the country banks have taken them to the fullest extent of their ability, and where is the country bank whose stockholders are not drawn to a considerable extent from the ranks of the most successful farmers? The banks get the credit for subscribing

for the bonds, but the farmers furnish much of the cash. In this way they are furnishing a larger share of the money necessary to finance the war than they are ordinarily given credit for.

Lending money to our Government is a real duty, but it is only one of the many acts of patriotism which must be performed, and those who boast of their patriotism solely from the standpoint of heavy investment in Government bonds have not as yet experienced that deep feeling which leads to supreme sacrificial acts in support of our cause. There are no safer investments in the world than government bonds. City people probably have taken them more heavily in proportion to their wealth because they are accustomed to such transactions and because in a most systematic way the importance of meeting the demands of the Government for money has been presented to them one by one at their places of business. Such campaigns are impossible in the country. It is also true that many city purchasers of bonds are subscribing for them with the idea of turning them later, for there are no securities more liquid than government bonds.

The supreme sacrifice is that made by the men who enlist and offer their lives, and it requires even greater courage and fortitude on the part of the mothers and fathers of these boys to send them out from the homes with cheerful, smiling faces which cover heavy hearts. In Kansas we know that farmer boys are doing more than their part in making up our quota of fighting men. The trouble has not been to get them to go, but to get enough of them to claim their exemption rights and help keep up the production of food material. As we meet the people of the open country from day to day, we are becoming more confirmed in our belief that as a class farmers are keeping their heads and performing their duties to the Government with less outward demonstrations and evidences of hysteria than any other class.

### LICENSING SYSTEM IN OPERATION

Now that the licensing system is in operation, we may begin to see more of the results of food control operations. This system of controlling the big business of the country went into effect November 1. It does not apply directly to farmers' or farmers' organizations, these being excepted in the bill. It is directed chiefly at wasteful and unfair practices in the handling of food products between the producer and the consumer. One of the fundamental purposes of the rules and of the entire system of licensing is to get the largest possible share of the consumer's dollar to the producer.

Eliminating unjustifiable sales from one wholesaler to another, stopping speculation in "futures," and having butter, cheese, eggs and poultry handled in the most direct route from producer to consumer, are the chief objects at which the new produce rules of the Food Administration's licensing system are aimed.

With such practices stopped or diminished, the producer is expected to benefit in several indirect ways. One is a greater public demand as the result of reasonable prices to the consumer made possible by a less expensive distributing system. Another benefit will be the confidence of the producer himself resulting from the fact that his products are being handled in a distributing system under Government supervision.

### HOG CONFERENCES CONTINUE

The series of conferences to discuss means of increasing pork production and other subjects of interest to how growers, mentioned in our last issue, will be continued next week. Professor Cochel and others of the animal husbandry and extension departments will attend the conferences. Meetings are scheduled as follows: Minneapolis, November 20, 2 P. M.; Salina and Hamilton, November 22, 2 P. M.; Clay Center and Mound City, November 23, 2 P. M.; and Washington, Paola, and Garnett, November 24, 2 P. M.

### PLAYING TO THE GALLERIES

We have little patience or sympathy with that form of demagogism which siezes upon the present crisis to arouse class against class in seeking personal popularity either for political or business reasons. There are certain to be misunderstandings and misconceptions of the motives back of the acts of different classes of our people. This is true at all times, and it is true in a magnified sense when people are wrought up and irritated by the strain of the war situation.

Farmers as a class have just cause to be suspicious of some of the things done by what we commonly speak of as the big interests. We must admit, however, that there are striking instances of splendid sacrificial service on the part of many of the men whom we have been accustomed to class as belonging to the predatory interests. These men at times have failed to comprehend the viewpoint of the farmer, but it is more from lack of opportunity to see things as they are than through malice. Many of our people seriously misunderstand the position of the farmer in his relation to the war, and do not sense the problems with which he has to contend. It does not help matters, however, for the spokesmen or leaders of any class to denounce in general terms the acts of antagonistic groups of our people. Such utterances are usually phrased to appeal to the prejudices of the unthinking, arousing resentment and anger, and only serve to increase the misunderstandings and make it more difficult to bring about harmonious action in the great crisis now confronting our country.

The true patriot will use his utmost endeavors to bring about in a quiet way more perfect understanding between our various interests. If he finds that because of lack of opportunity people with whom he is most closely in touch have failed to see both sides of a question and are becoming bitter and biased in their views, he will try to use his influence to bring about a clearer appreciation of the situation viewed from all angles. It is sometimes necessary to stand squarely for our rights, defending them with vigor, but it is not necessary to make such gallery plays as are being made by men of the type of the Chicago banker to whom we have referred in connection with his ignorant denunciation of the farmer, or on the other hand by those who seek to make capital by appealing to the natural prejudices and suspicions of farmers against classes having opposing interests.

There has never been a time in the history of this country when it has been so necessary that we should strive to get together in united support of the big things for which we stand as a nation. Everything must be subordinated to the winning of the war in the shortest possible time. The demagogue has no place in our war program. Just now when the contest that has been going on between two ideas since the beginning of history has drawn this country into what seems to be the final struggle as the great champion of the rights of humanity and the universal brotherhood of man, demagogues of the type referred to above should be classed as disloyal to their country and to the cause of humanity.

From what we can learn of the purposes of the Food Administration, they have no intention to fix the price at which the farmer must sell his stock. In order to stimulate increased production they have, however, determined to use every power given them to maintain prices at a profitable level. They have the duty of directing all export purchases of beef and pork products, and propose to use this power to stabilize prices so that the farmer will not suffer loss as a result of speculation. Their action will also serve to protect the consumer. The headquarters of the meat division, which is headed by Mr. Cotton, will be at Chicago.



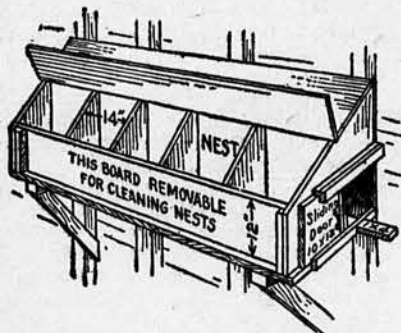
# HENS NEED GOOD HOUSE

## Many Flocks Are Unprofitable Because of Poor Housing

**T**HE REAL poultryman has had his flock properly housed for the winter for some time. It is not too late yet however to make preparations for giving the hens a chance by building a good house for them before the winter sets in. The statement is made in Circular 61 just issued by the Kansas Experiment Station that, many farm flocks do not give good returns because of poor housing facilities. This does not mean that an expensive house with elaborate fixtures is necessary. It does mean that a building of adequate size with good ventilation and protection from the weather is essential. Only a few fixtures are required.

Some Kansas chicken houses are entirely satisfactory; others are too small; some do not have enough ventilation; others are too open, or have cracks on all sides, permitting drafts to blow on the fowls. The problem may be to improve the house which is in use, or it may be to build an entirely new one. Some Kansas farm chicken houses which have given poor results have been remodeled at small cost and are now giving good results.

In this circular which was prepared by Ross M. Sherwood a number of houses and floor plans are illustrated, showing various plans of building, arrangements of fixtures, and systems of ventilating. Details of construction and bills of lum-



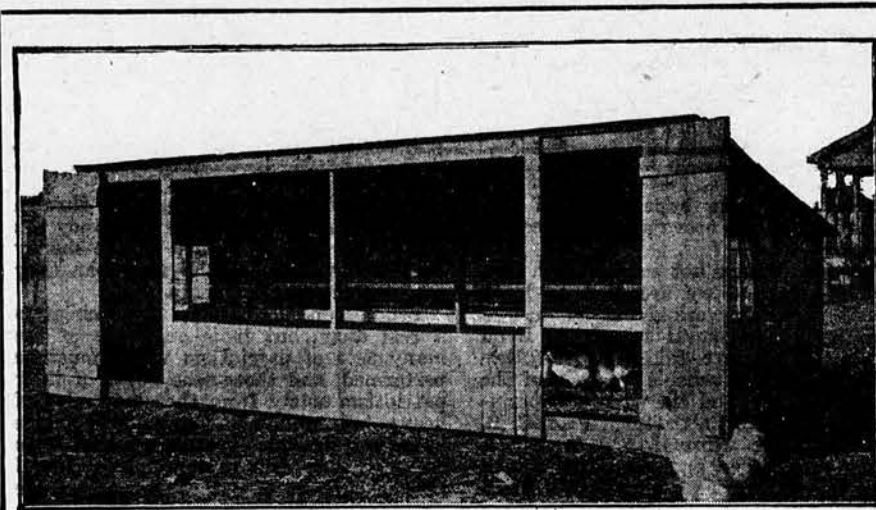
CONVENIENT NEST BOX ARRANGEMENT

ber are omitted, because it is doubtful whether any one would wish to build a house of the exact size or plan of any of those shown. Suggestions may be secured from the various illustrations for planning a building to meet the needs of the individual.

The ideal location for a chicken house is on a southern or eastern slope, near an orchard or wood lot, so that the chickens may have shade. On a southern or eastern slope snow thaws more readily, and the ground dries and warms much more quickly than on a northern or western slope. The house should not be located too near the base of the slope, because of the damp air currents found there. Small portable houses may be moved to an orchard or grain field where insect life or waste grain is available. Chickens do well in such places, save waste feed, and protect crops from insect pests.

Farmers in the western part of the state have reported saving part of an alfalfa crop during grasshopper years by hauling portable houses full of chickens to the alfalfa field and allowing the chickens to subsist on grasshoppers and alfalfa.

The size of the house is governed largely by the breed of fowls, the amount of protection provided outside the chicken house, and the section of the state in which the farm is located. The farmers of Kansas who get the most winter eggs provide a scratching room where the hens are given grain feed in a deep litter of straw or similar material. The fowls are kept in this room whenever the weather is not satisfactory for them to run at large. This scratching room should allow from three to five square feet of floor space for each hen. Heavy breeds, and fowls confined a great part of the time, require the larger space, while those which range most of the time may have the smaller floor space. Crowding of fowls does not give satisfactory results. Another room may be used for roosting, or a dropping board may be placed in the scratching room about thirty inches above the floor, and the perches placed six or eight inches above it. This is an economical plan, because it eliminates the necessity of providing a separate roosting room.



SHED ROOF CHICKEN HOUSE HAVING GOOD LIGHT AND VENTILATION

There is no best method of providing ventilation. The two methods most common in Kansas are the curtain front and the open front. The open front is giving excellent results in some sections of the state, but many people find it desirable to have curtains that may be placed over most of the openings during bad weather. It has been found that a house closed on three sides and curtained tightly on the south does not provide enough fresh air. To remedy this, a narrow opening is often provided along the south side of the house just under the rafters. This causes a greater circulation of air than the curtained openings alone, yet does not allow the wind to blow on the fowls. The large curtained openings should be from thirty to thirty-six inches from the floor, so that the wind will not blow on the fowls when the curtains are raised. During the summer months other openings are necessary to make the building cool enough so that the fowls will roost there. These should be so located at the back of the house that drafts will not blow on the fowls during the night. These openings should be closed tightly during the winter months.

Floors of portable houses are necessarily made of wood. For permanent houses, however, concrete and building-tile floors are coming rapidly into favor. Such floors are easily cleaned, rat-proof, long-lived, and practically as cheap as board floors. If properly constructed and well littered with straw, they are not cold or damp. If concrete floors are built, the moisture may be kept down by the use of a coarse rock floor foundation, placing the concrete on this layer of broken rock.

Poultry-house fixtures should be simple, few in number, and easily removed. They usually consist of a perch, with or without a dropping board, nests, a feeding shelf, and a broody coop.

The perches should provide six to eight inches of room for each fowl, and

be fourteen inches apart. Overcrowding will very likely result in an epidemic of colds or roup. All perches should be on the same level, to avoid the crowding that results from the effort of all to roost on the top perch. The most common material used for perches is two-inch by three-inch lumber. This may be placed on edge and the upper edges rounded to avoid bruising the feet.

If it is desired to place nests under the perches or provide more space for scratching, a dropping board should be used. This should be made of good matched material, so that there will be a minimum of cracks for harboring mites. It should be removable, so that the ends may be easily sprayed.

A nest should be roomy, easily cleaned and sprayed, dark, and conveniently located. For most fowls a nest fourteen inches square and six inches deep is a good size. There should be one nest for every five hens in a farm flock of ordinary size. Hens are quite likely to roost on the edges of the nests during the molting season, owing to the fact that their bodies are tender from the growing feathers and they try to escape the crowded perch. It is a great advantage to be able to close the nests at the time of the evening feeding. This may be accomplished by means of a slide door.

A feeding shelf may be constructed to keep the feed hopper and water pan up out of the way of the floor litter as it is scratched about by the flock. A dry-mash hopper and grain bin are very useful in the chicken house. The bin makes it possible to have a supply of grain near at hand.

The circular from which the above extracts are made can be obtained free by addressing the Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kansas.

### Discuss Poultry Problems

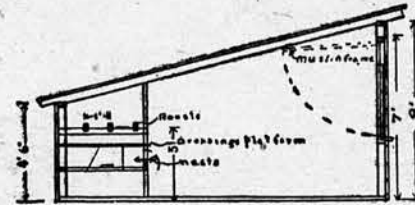
At the invitation of the United States Food Administrator, representative mem-

bers of the poultry and egg industry convened in Washington recently to discuss the proposed government license plan and to formulate means of reducing waste and encouraging production.

In addressing the conference, Mr. Hoover pointed out the necessity for eliminating speculation and for making the course of food products from producer to consumer as direct as possible. Attractive prices to the producer, he explained, are necessary to secure large production; and yet the price-level of food products to the consumer must be kept as low as war conditions will permit.

Licensing commercial handlers of poultry and eggs, as explained by food administration officials, is a plan of registration compelling the man who would otherwise indulge in doubtful practices to do the thing to which the honest man gladly subscribes. It places a limitation on profits and also enables the Government to keep an accurate check on stocks of food in all parts of the country.

Delegates to the conference agreed, after informal discussion, that stocks of poultry, especially young stock, on farms are somewhat below normal due largely to the period of cold wet weather during the brooding season last spring. As a means of encouraging greater production in his locality, one dealer has been selling, at cost, pullets received from farmers having an excess to others who de-



END ELEVATION OF POULTRY HOUSE

sire them. Others have made house-to-house canvasses pointing out the merits of better breeding stock and offering feeding suggestions.

These efforts are in harmony with the policy of the food administration to encourage a large production of poultry and eggs in the effort to conserve our supply of beef, pork and mutton. In the opinion of federal authorities there will be a ready market for all poultry products next year and probably for several years to come.

The high price of other meats has increased the consumption of poultry and eggs on farms to the extent that the reduction in poultry receipts this fall has been apparent at nearly all receiving centers.

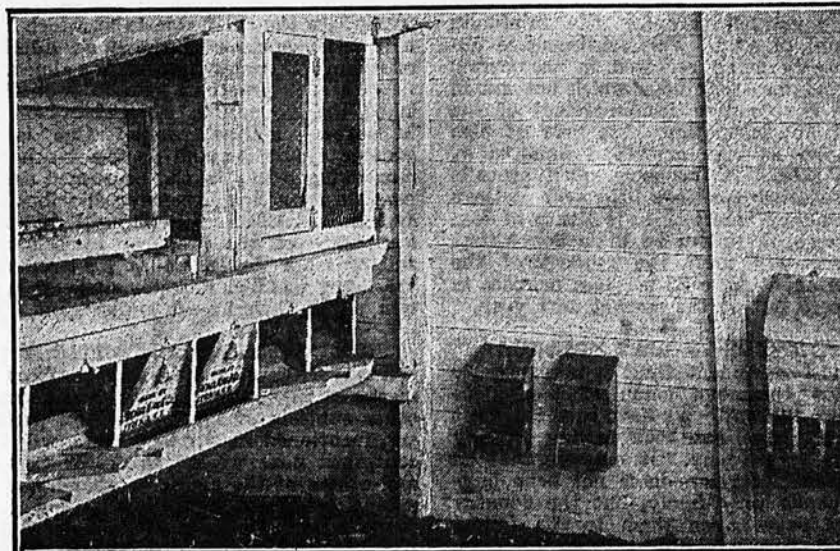
### Co-operative Egg Marketing

Kansas farmers can make the egg business more profitable by forming associations of ten members and shipping their eggs to markets that pay a higher price than the local market will offer, says N. L. Harris, superintendent of the Kansas Agricultural College poultry farm.

In an association of ten farmers who crate and ship their eggs twice a week there would be no extra expense except the cost of shipping, which would not be more than one cent a dozen, and the farmer could get from three to five cents more for his eggs.

One member of the association should keep himself posted in regard to the egg markets in surrounding towns and cities. Good markets can be found readily within a radius of fifty miles from the shipping point at hotels, cafes, restaurants, and grocery stores in the larger towns or cities. These places are glad to buy fresh eggs from the association, and will pay a good price for them. Merchants are especially eager to buy infertile eggs direct from the farmer and are willing to pay a premium for them because they do not spoil easily and there is little loss in handling them.

"Keep out all the culls and small eggs," advised Mr. Harris, "and above all, separate the white eggs from the brown ones. When the merchant opens a crate of eggs and finds them all white or all brown to the bottom of the crate, he is pleased because he knows that when he puts that crate on display it will be attractive to the customer."



FEED HOPPERS AND OTHER INSIDE EQUIPMENT OF POULTRY HOUSE



# BROOD SOW MANAGEMENT

## Successful Pork Production Depends on Selection and Care of Sows

**A** RATIO of thirteen bushels of corn to the hundred pounds of pork offers sufficient margin to insure fair profits in producing hogs for market. There should be a ready response to the recent action of the Food Administration in guaranteeing fair pork prices for the future. Hogmen can now mix patriotism with fair profits and meet the need for increased supplies of pork. There is no questioning the determination of the meat division of the Food Administration to protect the producer from unjust and discriminatory practices on the part of the packer.

While the average in pork production may call for twelve or thirteen bushels of corn to the hundred pounds of product, the most efficient hogmen can do better. To do better than the average simply requires better methods than those practiced by the average pork producer. In a recent Department of Agriculture bulletin by George M. Rommel and F. P. Ashbrook, of the animal husbandry division, it is stated that no branch of live stock farming gives better results than the raising of well-bred hogs when conducted with a reasonable amount of intelligence. Hogs require less labor, less equipment, less capital, and make greater gains per hundred pounds of concentrates fed than any other farm animal. They reproduce faster and in greater numbers and return the money invested more quickly than any other farm animals excepting perhaps poultry.

This pamphlet on swine management is a practical and complete treatise on the subject of growing pork by the most approved and profitable methods. In what follows regarding some of the important points of this business we draw on this source of information.

The first place in hog raising in the United States is easily with the corn-growing sections, where corn is the first grain thought of when the fattening of hogs is considered. It is, however, fallacious to argue that hog-raising will not give profitable returns outside of the corn belt. The corn belt has great advantages for economical pork production, but it also has its disadvantages. The cheapness and abundance of corn in this section have often led farmers to use it as the exclusive grain feed. Breeding stock so fed does not thrive well and is not so prolific as when given a varied ration, and when used for fattening, an exclusive corn diet is not generally profitable. The work of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations during recent years has done much to show breeders and feeders the undesirability of this practice, and the increased price of corn has forced farmers to economize in its use as much as possible.

The few states comprising the corn belt are the source of supply for a great amount of swine products, especially hams and bacon, that are consumed in other portions of the country. Yet the advantages of these corn-belt states are little, if at all, superior to those of many others outside of that district.

### NUMBER OF HOGS TO RAISE

The number of hogs for a farm must be determined by a study of local conditions and the type of farming. The maximum number of hogs per acre is found on farms chiefly or wholly devoted to the raising of that class of stock; as, for example, in the state of Iowa, where it is quite common to see farms averaging a number of hogs to the acre, although the average for the entire state is one hog to every three acres of improved farm land. Under ordinary conditions hogs return the largest profit when raised to utilize waste products, and when kept for this purpose alone the number will depend upon the quantity of waste products to be consumed. Skim milk from dairy herds; shattered grain from grain fields; unmarketable products from the truck farm; undigested grain in the droppings of fattening steers; and many other minor wastes on the average farm are examples of foodstuffs which would be wasted were it not for their utilization by the thrifty farmer for the production of pork. In order to utilize some of these products, it is necessary to have a number of pigs on hand for a relatively short time on account of the perishable nature of these feeds. The rest of the year the fattening pigs and the breeding stock must be maintained upon feed raised expressly

for their consumption, and while they are not kept at a loss during this time, still the greatest profit is derived when they are eating their cheap feed in the form of waste products, and the number of hogs which can utilize the waste to the best advantage should be the limiting factor in determining the number of hogs to the farm. On farms in the corn belt where hogs are raised simply to market the corn crop on the hoof, the number is controlled by the amount of corn which can profitably be raised to fatten them.

### SELECTION OF BREEDING STOCK

In getting into hogs it is important to start right. The right kind of foundation stock must be selected or the results may be far from satisfactory. In feeding hogs for the market, as also with any other class of meat animals, larger returns are obtainable when the stock is as nearly uniform as possible, and as it is very profitable for each farmer to breed his own feeders, particular attention should be given to the selection of the original breeding stock. Uniformity is of primary importance, for to have a uniform crop of pigs there must be uniformity in the breeding herd, and to obtain this must be one of the first considerations in selecting the original herd.

The females of the herd must be obtained by purchasing bred sows or gilts safely in pig to a boar of recognized worth. As it is often difficult to obtain a sow which has shown herself to be a good breeder by the previous litters she has produced, it is advisable for economy's sake to purchase bred gilts. These should be about twelve months old, being bred after the age of eight months, and if possible all should be in pig to the same boar. Here is the first opportunity to practice selection for uniformity; whether pure-bred or not, the sows should be similar in color, marking, type, and conformation. The type of the sows selected should be the one which the market demands. While there is some variation between the different breeds, it is largely a matter of characteristics, as a good individual, no matter what breed it represents, if properly fed and managed will make economical gains.

### QUALITIES OF GOOD BROOD SOW

In conformation a brood sow should show first of all femininity. This is well marked in the hog if a close observation is made, and is characterized by quality and refinement in all parts of the body. The bristles are finer and less erect than those of the boar, giving the sow a smoother appearance. The forehead is smoother, the neck much thinner, and a little longer in proportion to the rest of the body. The shoulders are not as heavy, although they must not be narrow, for such a condition is an indication of lack of constitution. By no means accept any breeding animal that is narrow-chested, for it is a sure indication of lack of vitality and consequently of breeding ability. Ample capacity in the middle should be provided by well-sprung ribs and long, deep sides. Many judges of hogs regard good, roomy sows as being especially high in fecundity, and this characteristic is certainly no detriment to their conformation, provided it is combined with quality.

A sow should show the type demanded in a market animal; namely, a strong, wide, deeply-fleshed back; smoothly covered shoulders; plump, well-rounded hams, and a trim, neat underline. A wide, well-developed pelvic cavity will insure easy parturition, and the udder should be evenly and well developed and

have at least twelve teats. Her legs should be strong and well placed, have good clean bone, and strong, straight pasterns. It is not of as great importance to have perfect feet and legs in a sow as in a male, but she should show no weakness at this point. A sow should have scale and size, combined with quality. Strong, clean, hard bone, trim joints, neat ears, fine glossy bristles, and freedom from folds and wrinkles in the skin, are all indications of quality. A large, raw-boned sow, having plenty of capacity and size, but lacking in femininity and quality, is one of the poorest investments a breeder can make, for her pigs will be slow to develop, hard to fatten, and lacking both in numbers and in uniformity. Quality combined with femininity and scale in a sow of the accepted market type will, as a rule, insure a profitable breeding animal, and a lack of any one of these factors is apt to result in failure.

### UNIFORMITY IN HERD IMPORTANT

If possible, the first purchase of sows should be made from one herd, for in this manner it is easier to get uniformity. Uniformity goes deeper than the mere visible type or conformation; it is determined by past ancestry and is controlled by the characteristics contained in the germplasm. The germplasm is continuous, extending from individual to individual, and any member of the chain shows in its visible conformation only a few of the possible combinations. In other words, a sow may not produce offspring similar in type to herself, unless her ancestors were of the same type. By selecting the sows from one herd it is not only possible to choose animals similar in visible type, but they are apt to be similar in dormant characteristics as well. In buying such animals the farmer is not purchasing separate individuals to form so many breeding units, but rather kindred individuals, all parts of a single established line or type which will blend together to form a single breeding unit.

At best, it is impossible to choose sows that will produce true to type, for as yet no line of breeding is absolutely pure, but by selecting the sows in this manner the chances for uniformity are immeasurably increased. Some mistakes are bound to be made and their correction will be difficult, but by keeping records of the breeding stock and their produce, it will be possible to dispose of undesirable individuals as their poor reproductive ability becomes known. One ideal must always be uppermost in the breeder's mind, and the stock must constantly approach nearer to that one ideal in order to make any real progress. It is relatively easy to produce hogs, but to produce uniform hogs, hogs that will build up and advance the breed, requires time and constant effort.

### AGE TO BREED SOWS

The age at which a young sow is first bred will depend upon her development, but it is seldom advisable to breed her before she is eight months old. A very young sow seldom produces a large litter. Another objection to early breeding is that a young sow has not the strength to stand the strain of nursing a litter of pigs, and her growth may be checked to such a degree that she never fully develops.

A sow farrows 112 to 115 days from the date of conception. By keeping a careful service record, the breeder is therefore able to determine accurately when to expect the pigs and to make his arrangements accordingly.

The sow needs a rest before she is bred again, and the time for this is between weaning and breeding periods. Intelligent feeding will bring the sow from a thin condition into a good, strong, vigorous condition in a short time. When this is done she will be in proper condition to assume her duty when breeding time arrives. If the sow is bred in a thin, run-down condition, she must resume work immediately, and she will naturally be weak and subject to the inroads of disease. A little cold contracted in this condition may cause death, while a strong, healthy sow will resist such attacks. It is the general belief that sows in good vigorous breeding condition conceive more readily, thus shortening the farrowing period for the herd.

There is no good reason why a sow should not produce two litters a year when properly handled. To accomplish this the sow should be bred to farrow, say, for example, in March, and bred again to farrow the early part of September. A sow bred about November 15 will farrow about March 6 to 9. The pigs should nurse eight weeks. The sow should be rebred by May 20 so as to farrow on or after September 8. The chances for profitably rearing two crops of pigs from a sow annually are undoubtedly far better in regions of mild climate and short winters than where the winters are long and severe.

### CARE DURING PREGNANCY

During pregnancy two facts must be borne in mind. The first is that the sow is doing double duty. Not only is she keeping up her own bodily functions, but the development of the litter is an increasing drain on her system. Feeding at this time should be liberal, although it need not be so heavy as after the pigs are farrowed. A very fat sow is apt to be clumsy with her pigs, and sometimes these are lacking in vitality. On the other hand a very thin sow will either not do justice to her pigs or will become a mere wreck herself during the time she is nursing her litter, and the chances are that both these things will happen. The necessity of exercise must not be overlooked under any circumstances. This may be provided by a large lot or even by driving the hogs slowly for a short distance each day.

In the second place, the main demands upon the sow are those for the building of new tissue. Therefore, the kind of feed is important. The nitrogenous or protein-bearing feeds are needed at this time, such as tangle, bran, oil meal, peas, beans, oats, and barley. The clovers, alfalfa, peas, beans, vetches, etc., are also of much value to the brood sows. Special emphasis should be laid on the condition of the bowels during pregnancy and particularly at farrowing, the special danger to be avoided being constipation. The grain ration should be given as slop, and toward the close of gestation oil meal or a small amount of flaxseed meal should be introduced into the ration.

During the winter more care will be needed to keep the sow in good condition on account of the absence of pasture. Not only does the hog's system crave green feed, but more or less bulk is demanded. To offset the lack of green feed nothing surpasses roots. These may be sliced or pulped and mixed with the grain, or may be given whole as a noon feed. However, care must be used in feeding roots, as they are laxative in effect and if fed in excessive amounts may bring about profuse action of the bowels. Some eastern farmers recommend the use of clover or alfalfa hay, sheaf oats, or corn fodder, to supply the bulky requirement of the ration. Charcoal, ashes, lime, and salt, should be accessible at all times. During the entire period care should be taken to keep the system well toned. The sow should become accustomed to being handled and should look upon her attendant as a friend.

The brood sows may run together up to within two weeks of farrowing time; then it is well to separate them, placing each sow by herself in a yard with a small house, which should be dry, airy and clean. A great deal of exercise will now be necessary. The feed should be reduced somewhat, and if there is any tendency to constipation, a slight change of feed may be necessary.



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### Protect Trees from Rabbits

Unless young apple trees are protected from rabbits and mice during the winter, they are likely to be seriously injured. Any covering that extends from the ground up to the first branches will serve for protection. Such material as cornstalks, paper, rags, wire screens, or manufactured covering may be used. If a close-fitting material like paper or wood veneer is used, one should remove it in the spring to prevent injurious insects and mice from collecting about the trunk of the tree. Wire protectors may be left on for several years. A mulch of weeds or grass should never be piled around young trees in winter.

## KANSAS FARMER DAIRY CLUB Dairy Club Show

THE Lyon County section of the Kansas Farmer Dairy Club is the first to receive consideration in a public show. The Lyon County Farm Products Show which was held in Emporia November 1, 2, and 3, brought out a great variety of farm products. Among these were all kinds of club exhibits, but the part that will interest the readers of this department most will be the showing made by the boys and girls with their cows and calves.

As you will remember, there were over two carloads of dairy cattle distributed to club members in Lyon County last summer. F. C. Newman, of the Citizens National Bank, had in mind a dairy cattle show at the time these heifers were distributed among Dairy Club members. In the Farm Products Show cash prizes



FLOYD GERARDY'S HEIFER, WINNER OF FIRST PRIZE AT EMPORIA DAIRY CLUB SHOW

to the amount of \$51.50 were offered club members. First came eight prizes ranging from \$7 on down to 50 cents for cows judged strictly from the standpoint of dairy type. This means that the judges picked out the very best cow without reference to whether she was giving milk at the time or not. Four prizes were offered for the cows giving the most milk on Friday, the second day of the show, and four for the cows giving the most butter fat on the same day. The cows were kept in the sheds at the Welfare Association and the weighing of the milk and testing it for butter fat was in charge of M. P. Roske, instructor in agriculture at the State Normal School. Then there were prizes for the best calf from club members' cows under two months of age and for the best calf over two months of age.

Nowhere near all the club members in the county competed for these prizes. It is quite a job to bring a milk cow and her calf fifteen or twenty miles to take part in such a show. It is not very good for their production records either. The club members who went to the trouble of bringing their cows and calves to this show are to be especially commended for their enterprise. But you are anxious to hear who won the prizes. The following letter from Floyd Gerardy tells about one club member's winnings:

"I thought I would write and tell you what my cow did for me at the fair at Emporia. On November 2 they judged the dairy cows and to my surprise my cow was winner of the first prize, which was \$7 for the best dairy type. She also won first prize of \$3 for the most milk given on that day, and second for butter fat in the milk. This prize was \$2. The sum of the prize money was \$12, which I deposited as payment on my note."

In judging the cows by type, Melvern Lee won second; Alphonso Arndt, third; Bob Austenfelt, fourth; Lloyd Dreasher, fifth; Warren Wright, sixth; Fred Greenlee, seventh, and Merrill Greenlee, eighth. Eleven competed in the milk and butter fat contest. Melvern Lee got second; Harold Laird, third; Merrill Greenlee, fourth, and Lloyd Dreasher, fifth. In the butter fat contest, Melvern Lee got first; Floyd Gerardy, second; Harold Laird, third; Lloyd Dreasher, fourth, and Merrill Greenlee, fifth. The picture of Floyd Gerardy's heifer shown on this page was taken at the show by the editor of KANSAS FARMER, who was present on the day of the milk tests.

A nice lot of calves was shown also. They looked even better than the heifers. Lloyd Dreasher had the best calf over two months old, and Frank Davies was second. The best calf under two months of age was shown by Bob Austenfelt; second, Harold Laird.

While there were no girls in the winnings with cows or calves, we discovered while studying the school exhibits, there

being over fifty districts represented, that in the exhibit of District No. 3 there were some fine-looking apple pies and some cake and bread made by Elsie Davies, whom we recognized at once as one of our club members. We learned afterward that Elsie was up early Thursday morning and baked these exhibits so as to have them perfectly fresh. Elsie's brother, Frank, also had some of his work in this exhibit, and we were very much gratified to find when the judges got through grading the different exhibits that the blue ribbon was given to District No. 3. The prize was a two-burner blue flame oil stove with an eight-quart aluminum combination cooker. This may seem a little aside from the Dairy Club work, but we feel sure all the club members will be proud to know that the school where two of our members attend did so well in this school district contest. The pupils of Number 3 will not have to eat any cold lunches this winter, for with the little stove, under the direction of their teacher, Miss Verna Hill, they will be able to have hot soup, cocoa, or other warm dishes.

### Water for Dairy Cows

Did you ever try measuring the amount of water your cow drinks in a day? If you have ever had to carry water to her, you probably thought she drank at least a barrel. Cows giving milk need a great deal more water than dry cows. Cutting down the supply of water will reduce the milk more quickly than cutting down the feed. If there is a supply of good fresh water where the cow can get to it there is not much danger of her failing to get enough during ordinary weather, but during the cold winter months when the water in the tank is often coated with ice that must be chopped open so the cows can drink, a heavy milking cow will not drink enough. You have probably seen cows trying to drink ice water and have noticed how they would take a few swallows and then stretch their mouths as though something was hurting them. If you want your cow to do her best, be sure she has all the good fresh water she wants and in the winter time do not compel her to drink ice water.

Professor Eckles, of the Missouri Experiment Station, found by experimenting that a cow giving twenty-seven pounds of milk a day drinks about seventy-seven pounds of water. The same cow when dry drank only fifteen pounds. One cow while producing a hundred pounds of milk a day during the test period actually drank 250 pounds of water a day. That is just about a barrel of water. Big Holstein cows on dry feed have been known to drink as much as 300 pounds of water when giving a hundred pounds of milk a day. If you feed silage they will not need so much water. Forty pounds of average silage will contain about thirty pounds of water.

From Professor Eckles' experiments it has been figured out that the cow needs about two and a half pounds of water for every pound of milk she gives. Water is a part of your ration that costs no money, so you can afford to give the cow all she will drink. During the winter weather be sure she gets water no colder than it is when pumped fresh from the well. Just as surely as you compel her to drink ice water she will fall off in milk.

### Heifer Doing Well

Esther Nicklin, of Emporia, whose picture with her cow, Bluebell, was in KANSAS FARMER recently, writes the following letter with her report:

"I am sorry I did not send my report in sooner, but I have been away and my folks would rather I would send it in myself. My heifer is doing nicely. She is growing some, too. I give her quite a lot of feed now, more than I did last month. Two weeks ago Saturday I paid \$8.59 on my note at the bank."

According to figures secured from reliable sources by the U. S. Food Administration, the average consumption of meat by the civil population in Germany is one-half pound per week per person, distributed through a rigid system of food cards. Other staple food products are likewise restricted.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
MENTION KANSAS FARMER





## Treating Caked Udder and Garget

EVERY dairyman has had experience with caked udders. At calving time there is nearly always more or less inflammation of the udder. When this inflammation becomes severe the udder hardens and "cakes."

Injuries to the teats may cause inflammation, as also exposure of the cow in cold, stormy weather. Garget is a form of inflammation caused by the entrance into the udder of specific germs.

In a recent circular of the Illinois Experiment Station by R. S. Hulce and W. B. Nevius, the following treatment is suggested for caked udder and garget:

"In ordinary cases of caked udder, milking several times a day, followed by thorough rubbing and massaging of the udder with the hands proves effective. In severe cases, where the milk is thick or stringy or very small in amount, more vigorous measures are necessary. The udder should be bathed with hot water for twenty to thirty minutes three or more times a day and thoroughly dried. Then some ointment, such as one of the following mixtures, should be applied:

"No. 1.—Gum camphor, two tablespoonfuls; melted lard, one teaspoonful; extract of belladonna, one fluid ounce.

"No. 2.—Fluid extract of poke root, one part; fluid extract of belladonna, one part; turpentine, one part; melted lard, sweet oil, or cottonseed oil, five parts.

"The udder should be kept warm by means of a blanket suspended under it, holes being cut for the teats if the udder is large and pendulous. In cold weather it may be necessary to blanket the cow to keep her warm.

"The ration during this period should be laxative in nature and small in amount. If the bowels are not moving freely, a drench prepared by dissolving in two or three pints of warm water one and a half pounds of Epsom salts, depending on the size of the animal, should be given. In addition one ounce of saltpeter administered twice daily for two or three days in the drinking water or as a drench is also beneficial. A physic which will act sooner than Epsom salts alone may be compounded as follows:

"Epsom salts, one pound; common salt, one-half pound; powdered ginger, one tablespoonful, or blackstrap molasses, one cupful.

"When certain bacteria gain entrance to the udder, inflammation sets in, with the result that the tissues swell and become hard. The milk flow from the quarters affected is reduced and may be a thick, bloody, or a watery fluid. In mild cases the presence of the disease is not readily detected. When udder infection is suspected, the first two streams of milk which are drawn from each teat should be milked through a fine wire gauze strainer. Thick milk, indicating the presence of infection, can thus be readily seen. Such milk should not be allowed to fall on the floor of the stalls, as it may be a means of conveying the disease to other cows, since garget is regarded as infectious.

To aid in preventing the spread of the disease it is well to milk the infected cows last, after which the hands of the milker should be thoroughly washed; and if a milking machine is used, the teat cups should be thoroughly disinfected. The cows' teats may also be treated after each milking with a disinfectant solution applied by holding a panful of the solution under the udder so that the teats are immersed for a few minutes. The general treatment recommended for caked udder should also be applied, except that no camphor should be used in the salve.

"The causes of sore teats are numerous, one of the most frequent being chapping in cold weather. Vaseline, oxide of zinc, or other good salve should be applied after each milking until the soreness disappears. When teats are torn, a powder composed of one part calomel, one part subnitrate of bismuth, and six parts of boric acid may be dusted into the sores to prevent infection and hasten healing."

### Dairy Exports

Exports of condensed milk which for a three-year period before the war averaged 17,792,579 pounds annually, have

increased to 259,102,213 pounds for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.

Cheese exports which for the three pre-war years averaged 3,788,065 pounds reached 66,087,213 pounds for the last fiscal year, a seventeenfold increase.

Exports of butter which for the three years previous to the war were 4,457,144 pounds, increased in 1917 to 26,835,092 pounds.

The ravages of war now call for a prompt increase of dairy cattle in those countries able to raise them. The world's total number of cattle has already decreased more than 28,000,000. In England, France and Germany, the herds are being deliberately sacrificed to supply the immediate necessity for meat. Judging from all indications, the sacrifice of dairy animals will be even greater as the war continues.—U. S. Food Administration.

### Milking Machine Saves Labor

Because of the scarcity of farm labor and the difficulty of obtaining good hand milkers, farmers are looking with greater favor on the milking machine. The im-

proved machines have been given thorough trials at several of the experiment stations, and have been operated successfully by numerous practical dairy farmers during the last few years. Simplicity has been given due consideration in the improvement of machines, and farmers that can successfully operate the farm machinery need have no fear of operating the milking machine. Cleaner milk will be produced under ordinary farm conditions with the milker than by hand milking, provided the machine is thoroughly cleaned and the rubber tubing kept in an antiseptic solution. Because of the first cost it was not usually considered economical to have a milking machine where less than twenty to thirty cows were kept. Under present labor conditions the farmer with a smaller herd might profitably install a mechanical milker, thereby saving time and lightening his labor materially. Some farmers with small herds have found that they could increase the number of cows maintained on their farm after installing the milking machine by reducing the time taken to care for each cow.—H. C. Nevius, Colorado Agricultural College.

### Keeping Qualities of Silage

Someone asks how long silage will keep. If properly made and stored in an absolutely air-tight silo, it will keep for several years at least. We have seen silage fed that was three or four years old, and the cattle seemed to eat it with as keen a relish as when it was first made.

What spoilage occurs takes place in the first two or three weeks following filling, and this is only on top unless the silo has leaky places which permit air to enter. Some silage will always spoil on top because there is no practical way of keeping the air from getting to it. The action of the oxygen combining with the green material causes decay. This rotten layer on top finally forms an air-tight seal just as a layer of paraffin seals a jar of some household product. If the top layer dries out too much, the air may get through it and attack silage below. Very seldom, however, does the spoiled silage on top exceed two feet in depth, and it should not be over a foot.

When ready to begin feeding from a silo, haul off this rotten, spoiled material on top. It is not fit for feed and may injure animals if they are given a chance to get to it. If the silage is not to be used for some time, be sure the layer on top is solid enough to prevent the air getting down deeply into the silage. Sometimes it may be necessary to wet it down a few times in order to prevent its drying out too much on top. Spreading about half a barrel of salt over the top is a good way to reduce the amount of spoiled feed.

The high price of feed for hogs emphasizes the desirability of breeding sows to a pure-bred boar. The pure-bred boar will aid in securing quick maturity of the pigs, greater economy of gain and more certainty of breeding true to type.



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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION KANSAS FARMER



## Reduce Losses From Cholera

**E**VERY year cholera takes an enormous toll from the pork production business. Although it can not be completely eradicated from the United States under present conditions, losses from the disease can be materially reduced by education and organization of hog raisers in the application of proper sanitary measures and the proper treatment of hogs with anti-hog-cholera serum. This has been shown by the results obtained by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, in experimental work in hog cholera control carried on in a number of counties during the past four years. The work and its results are described in Department Bulletin 584, "The Control of Hog Cholera," recently published by the department. In a number of Kansas counties this work has been effectively organized, the federal department having the active cooperation of the State Live Stock Sanitary Commission and the Agricultural College.

One of the important results is the fact that the work, while effective in reducing the disease, was not repressive while in progress on the hog-raising industry. On the contrary the industry thrived in the experimental counties to a greater degree than in adjacent counties in which no control work was under way.

Actual statistics were taken in the experimental counties and careful estimates were made in the adjacent counties. These show that in one group of three counties where the control work has been under way four years, the percentage of loss from hog cholera has remained constantly from one-fourth to two-fifths the percentage of loss in the fifteen surrounding counties. In another group of experimental counties the average percentage of loss as compared with that in eighteen surrounding counties was reduced from approximately nine-tenths in 1913 to less than one-third in 1914 and to about one-sixteenth in 1915.

The men who have supervised the control work of the department reach the conclusion that while the eradication of hog cholera can not be expected for a considerable time, the material reduction by the use of serum of the enormous losses which annually are caused by the disease is entirely practicable. The essentials for success in combating the disease, they point out, are interest on the part of hog raisers and knowledge of the disease; organization which will facilitate exchange of information as to outbreaks, and secure assistance; serum at reasonable prices and easy of access; and the available service in the community of persons skilled in administering serum.

## War Demand for Horses

Since the beginning of the war approximately a million horses have been exported from the United States. This is a large number when considered in the aggregate, but when compared with the total horse population it has not been particularly large—2½ per cent of the whole or one out of every forty horses.

The United States Government has not made heavy purchases to date and the latest information from the quartermaster general's office states that only horses from six to ten years old weighing from 950 to 1,350 pounds are being purchased.

Dr. C. W. McCampbell, secretary of the Kansas Live Stock Registry Board, says that the British demand a neater, smoother, better made, better gaited and sounder horse than the French and have

been willing to pay more for their horses. Most of the horses taken have weighed less than 1,400 pounds—a type for which there is very little commercial demand. Marketmen express the opinion that this class of horses should be selling for \$50 per head less were it not for the war demand.

In general the kind of horses that are being taken for war purposes are as follows:

**French Cavalry**—Mare or gelding five to nine years old, weighing from 900 to 1,150 pounds, and bringing at point of inspection \$90 to \$115.

**French Light Cavalry**—Mare or gelding five to nine years old, weighing from 1,080 to 1,275 pounds, and bringing \$125.

**French Heavy Artillery**—Mare or gelding weighing from 1,280 to 1,500 pounds and bringing \$140.

**British Cavalry**—Mare or gelding five to ten years old, weighing from 1,050 to 1,150 pounds, and bringing \$130 to \$150.

**British Light Artillery**—Mare or gelding five to ten years old, weighing from 1,250 to 1,450 pounds, and bringing \$140 to \$175.

**British Heavy Artillery**—Mare or gelding five to ten years old, weighing 1,500 pounds or more, and costing \$175 to \$200.

## Baby Beef Clubs

Seven county baby beef clubs began work November 1 in Chase, Lyon, Franklin, Pawnee, Jackson, Doniphan, and Wyandotte counties. These clubs are being conducted co-operatively by the farm bureaus, the division of extension of the Agricultural College, and the United States Department of Agriculture, and the work will be supervised by the county agricultural agents and Paul Imel, pig and baby beef club specialist.

Boys and girls twelve to eighteen years old, inclusive, are eligible to membership in these clubs. Two girls are enrolled at the present time. These club members will start their work with calves of good beef stock, either grade or pure-bred, six to eight months old, and will feed them until May 1, keeping accurate records of the feed consumed and the cost of the feed. Monthly records must be sent to the boys' and girls' club department at the Agricultural College.

The points on which the winners in the baby beef clubs will be determined are net profit over and above cost of calf and feed, 50 per cent; record and story, 25 per cent; and training of calf for show purposes, 25 per cent. The yearlings will be weighed at the end of the contest, May 1. Valuations will be placed according to gains made. Those that have gained 400 pounds will be valued on a basis of the top market price for baby beef, and in computing the value of gained weight above 400 pounds one cent will be added to the top market quotation. One cent a pound will be deducted from the valuation for the difference between the gained weight and 400 pounds. That is, if 425 pounds have been gained, 400 pounds will be figured at 12 cents a pound or at the top quotation whatever that may be, and the extra twenty-five pounds will be figured at 13 cents, or one cent a pound higher. If the animal has gained only 375 pounds, 25 cents will be deducted from the total valuation.

Boys and girls interested in joining a baby beef club can get rules governing these clubs from Mr. Imel at the Agricultural College.

Successful community marketing of live stock is made possible only by the production of high class animals, advertising, fair dealing, and unselfish effort.

## What Is Needed For Control Of Hog Cholera

**A** FARMING community that knows hog cholera, the ways in which it is spread, and the best methods of combating it. A community so organized that every farmer will be ready to help his neighbors by informing them and the proper state officials of the existence of cholera wherever this may come to his notice, and where every farmer knows where to get good serum quickly. Readily available serum at reasonable prices. A sufficient number of skilled men to administer the serum.

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### Care of Horse's Teeth

Horse teeth should be examined every two years for such irregularities as sharp points and edges, elongated molars, decayed condition, and abscesses, advises Dr. R. R. Dykstra, of the veterinary department, Kansas Agricultural College.

Sharp points and edges are caused by the fact that the upper and lower grinding teeth in the mouth of the horse do not hit squarely, pointed out Doctor Dykstra. Because of the construction of the mouth, the inside edges of the lower molars and the outside edges of the upper molars do not strike anything when the horse chews, and consequently do not wear. The lateral motion of the jaw when chewing is not sufficient to allow uniform wear on the edges of the molars, so sharp points and edges result.

All decayed teeth or abscessed teeth should be removed as soon as discovered. When a tooth is removed, the corresponding tooth on the opposite jaw will grow far enough into the empty space to hit the gum. If the teeth are examined and filed every two years the elongated molars and sharp edges will cause no trouble.

The teeth may be examined by putting the hand into the mouth when it is held open by an instrument intended for that purpose. The animal cannot masticate its food properly when the teeth are subject to any of the irregularities mentioned.

### Locating Trap Lines

The skunk is the first of the smaller fur-bearers to get good quality fur. It is followed by the raccoon, mink and opossum. The muskrat does not prime until late in winter and spring, although most of the pelts are taken earlier when the animals are active. During cold weather when the streams are frozen, muskrats do not move about freely.

So far as possible, it is best to take the fur-bearers according to the time of the year they get good fur. It pays in dollars and cents.

Briefly, I will discuss the most likely places for the various animals. The skunk prefers rough ground, as a rule covered with weeds or brush. Along old hedge fences are excellent places to look for signs, and abandoned cellars, etc., must not be passed by. Remember, the nearness of human habitation does not seem to disturb the skunk when it makes its burrow.

The raccoon likes woods, and is not found far from water, as a rule. The opossum likes timber also, and it has been said that the deeper it is the more opossums there are.

Along small creeks are best for taking the mink, as they are most numerous where they are offered concealment both for their dens and in the search of food. The large open streams afford them but little protection, as a rule. Under old bridges, around roots of trees, and similar spots ought not be overlooked.

The home of the muskrat is on water and it is never found far from it. The animals are most numerous along shallow streams, swamps, lakes, ponds and marshes.

If one will remember these few directions when trying to discover places for traps, he will have but little trouble in locating his line without unnecessary work.—GEORGE J. THIESSEN.

### Meal from New Corn

Why eat last year's corn while harvesting this year's? Why lose the very best there is in corn by not using it when it is fresh, clean, and sweet? These queries, by the United States Department of Agriculture, are directed at those who have always eaten old degermed corn, and have never known the delicious nut-like flavor of new corn meal.

In these modern days the real flavor of new corn meal is too often only a memory of the settlers. Modern methods of handling corn used for human food are responsible for our being satisfied with an inferior article.

For less than \$5 a hand mill and sieves capable of making excellent meal can be bought, and for less than \$25 may be purchased a mill large enough for a community. It can be installed to be run by water, wind, gasoline, or other local power.

Instead of merely eating more corn as a necessary war measure, we Americans might exercise the privilege of eating better corn. Instead of degerming corn to prevent its spoilage, and instead of bleaching and scouring it to remove odors and impurities, it might better be eaten while it is still fresh, pure, and sweet. To have this privilege the meal must be ground locally from new corn.

Yet practically all of the commercial meal of the northern and western states during the fall months when this new corn is readily available is the product of old degermed commercial corn. In November some of the crop is dry enough to leave the farms, and the meal from this corn does not get back to the farmers until December or later.

Squirrels, coons, dogs, and other animals relish new corn and even refuse to eat old corn unless compelled by hunger. Rats and mice usually eat only the germ—the richest and best part of the kernel—and leave the rest. This germ, highest in flavor and food value, is not available to man in the ordinary corn meal of commerce. In that form one is likely to get stale corn, from which rats and mice have previously eaten the choicest part, and degerminating machines have removed the rest to prevent further spoiling. "Why," asks a specialist, "should we make our corn products so poor that they can not spoil? Why pay the freight both ways, and several commissions, only to get corn meal with three per cent of its oil removed, when home grinding would give a more wholesome and palatable product at less cost?"

The excellence of this new corn meal has long been—but wrongly—attributed to water-power and burr-stone grinding. The method of grinding has nothing to do with it. The meal is good because it is fresh and from the new whole grain. It merely happens that in parts of the South where the people know and appreciate the good quality of this fresh, sweet meal, it is ground largely in the water-wheel mills using the old-fashioned millstones. As soon as the corn is ripe it is dried in the sun and then used while it is fresh and clean. In the commercial meals the germs have been removed because the oil they contain is likely to become rancid after storage, and this tends to spoil the whole product.

We are being urged to eat more corn, because of starving nations and a world scarcity of wheat; yet Americans are eating less corn than they ate years ago. Corn-producing countries are the ones that should eat it, because it is at its best when it has not been transported long distances. For all of these reasons, the United States Department of Agriculture suggests that American families return to the simple-life ideal and make their own corn meal and hominy at home during the fall and winter months.

### Select More Seed Corn

Here are five good reasons for selecting and saving double the usual amount of seed corn in the localities where the corn crop has matured in good condition.

First-class seed corn is scarce almost every spring.

Extended plantings and replantings practically exhausted the hold-over supply last June.

In some sections this year's crop has been destroyed by excessive dry weather or early frosts. In these sections the wise plan is to now arrange to secure seed from localities possessing similar climatic conditions.

In the localities favored with a crop this year, next year's crop may be destroyed, and there should now be selected a supply of locally adapted seed for 1918 and a hold-over supply for the 1919 planting.

Hail storms, floods, and other weather conditions yearly destroy millions of acres of young corn, making second and third plantings necessary. Seed corn dealers who provide ample supplies of seed of early maturing varieties render valuable service by prompt deliveries for these emergency plantings.

The same reasons apply with equal force to the selection of kafir, milo and feterita seed.

### Does Silo Need Roof?

J. R. S., Chautauqua County, asks if a silo needs a roof. His silo was built late and filled as soon as possible after completion. He is wondering whether he should make plans to put a roof over it.

A roof is not essential to the keeping qualities of the silage. A good many silos are left without roofs. The roof keeps out the storms of winter and makes it much more comfortable to handle the silage in bad weather. In the open silo silage freezes quite badly during the winter weather. In a silo with a good roof there will be very little freezing of silage where the doors are all kept closed in cold weather. The ordinary rainfall of Eastern Kansas is not heavy enough to spoil silage where the silo is left open, but on the whole it is desirable to roof any type of silo. It is a permanent improvement and the expense of the roof is fully warranted. One objection often made to the roofing of silos

## Buy Good Rubber Footwear for Your Growing Boys

They are anxious to do a man's work. Give their feet the comfort and protection a worker's feet ought to have.

Get them "Ball-Band" Rubber Footwear. Vacuum cured, practically one solid piece. It keeps their feet warm and dry and gives the greatest number of days wear at the lowest cost per days wear.

Worn by nine and one-half million people. Sold by 55,000 dealers. These are big figures, but they are true. Quality made this possible. Look for the Red Ball Trade Mark and be sure you are getting the genuine "Ball-Band."

Write for Free Booklet, "More Days Wear"

It describes the different kinds of "Ball-Band" Rubber Footwear and shows pictures of it.

MISHAWAKA WOOLEN MFG. CO., 316 Water Street, Mishawaka, Indiana  
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## Biggs Pays Most For Furs

Send for Price List and See!

"Biggs at Kansas City" wants all the furs you have this season and will pay you the price to get them. Over 85 years of honest and square dealing stand back of every Biggs transaction. Hundreds of thousands of trappers in all parts of North America look to Biggs for highest prices all the time. We are paying more this year because of the tremendous demand. Ready cash waiting for your furs.

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We do just as we advertise, pay you more for your furs and give you quickest returns. Depend on Biggs—the oldest and largest Hide and Fur House in the entire Southwest. Biggs will treat you right so that you'll be our friend and booster thereafter. Send for Price List today.

**FREE** Write today for Free copy of "The Trapper's Exchange"—greatest monthly magazine for trappers published. Full of trapping secrets sent in by successful trappers from everywhere. Interesting and instructive. Write Today for this big magazine, also FREE catalog of Trappers' Supplies at factory cost—Guns, Ammunition, Animal Baits, Traps. Write to Biggs first.  
**E. W. BIGGS & CO.**  
433 Biggs Building,  
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### Fur Shipments Held Separate

Biggs originated the "Hold Separate" plan. In shipping furs to us, simply put in a notice in the package, saying "Hold Separate" and we will do so until you receive our check. If not satisfied, return check, and we will return your furs without delay.

Biggs Bait is Guaranteed to increase your catch or money back. Skunk, Coon, Possum, 25c and 50c; all others 50c and \$1.



is that it is difficult to fill them absolutely full because there is no room for men to work under the roof. There are now silo roofs on the market which can be opened up and returned to place after the silage has fully settled.

There were in the United States on January 1, 1917, 48½ million sheep, and a human population running well over 100 million, as compared with 52½ million sheep and a human population of 90 million in 1910, and with 64 million sheep and a human population of around 75 million in 1903. These figures make evident a material shortage in sheep, and while present prices are indicative of this shortage as well as an increased demand, an ordinary-sized flock of sheep can be handled to excellent advantage on the average farm, and the profits therefrom are worth careful consideration at this time. This is one means of increasing the income from the average farm and at the same time increasing the fertility of the land.

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SHIP to the most reliable fur and hide house in Kansas. Liberal Grading and Highest Prices for your Furs. Full, correct weights and top of the market for your hides. Quick returns. Over a quarter of a century in this business in Kansas. No matter where you have been shipping your furs or what prices you have been getting—send us what you have and let us prove to you how much better you can do in dealing with us.

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—the farmer needs good help in the fields. His wife needs good help in the kitchen. Her important duty is to make the best bakings. Her most important helper is Baking Powder.

If she tries Calumet she'll stick to it. Its dependability and uniform quality means good-bye to bake-day failures.

The farmer's wife wants the most of the best for her money. That's why most of them use Calumet. It's pure in the can and pure in the baking.

**Received Highest Awards**  
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CHICAGO

## Classified Advertising

### HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN FOR GENERAL farm work. J. E. Rudolph, Route 4, Wakefield, Kansas.

FARMERS—MEN—WOMEN 18 OR OVER. Become U. S. Government clerks. \$100 month. Easy, pleasant work. Thirty days vacation with pay. List positions free. Write Franklin Institute, Dept. J-82, Rochester, N. Y.

### REAL ESTATE.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF good farm for sale. State cash price, full particulars. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

COLORADO NEEDS 10,000 GENERAL farmers, dairymen, stock, poultry and hog raisers; good markets, fine climate, schools, churches. Agricultural and industrial map free. Write State Board of Immigration, 22 Capitol Building, Denver, Colorado.

YOUR CHANCE IS IN CANADA.—RICH lands and business opportunities offer you independence. Farm lands, \$11 to \$30 acre; irrigated lands, \$35 to \$50; twenty years to pay; \$2,000 loan on improvements, or ready made farms. Loan of live stock; taxes average under 20 cents an acre; no taxes on improvements, personal property, or live stock. Good markets, churches, schools, roads, telephones; excellent climate—crops and live stock prove it. Special homeseekers' fare certificates. Write for free booklets, Allan Cameron, General Superintendent Land Branch, Canadian Pacific Ry., 234 Ninth Ave., Calgary, Alberta.

### CATTLE.

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

J. F. GIVEN, OF WAVERLY, KANSAS, will sell November 20 at 1 o'clock, twenty-three head of two-year-old Holsteins bred to begin to freshen about March 1.

FOR SALE—THREE REGISTERED Guernsey calves, born in July. Two heifers and a bull, not related. Price of three, \$375. R. C. Krueger, Burlington, Kansas.

HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES, either sex, 15-16th pure, from heavy milkers, five to seven weeks old, beautifully marked. \$23, crated and delivered to any station, express charges paid here. Send orders or write. Lake View Holstein Place, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—ONE-YEAR-OLD REGISTERED Guernsey bull, sires five nearest dams average 684 pounds fat one year. Dam's grandsire Imp. King of the May. Very large, black nose, a great bull for a grade herd. Also a few high grades 15-16ths and better. Bull calves, same sire as above. John Berrenoud, Humboldt, Kan.

### DOGS.

COLLIE PUPS—U. A. GORE, SEWARD, Kansas.

FOR SALE—GREYHOUND PUPS, FOUR months old. Prices right. Lewis Schulz, Canton, Kansas.

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

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

### TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

FOR SALE—ONE CAR PURE TURKEY seed wheat, \$2.25 per bushel. Alfalfa seed, \$2 per bushel, f. o. b. Grantville, Kansas. S. E. Wilson.

### HOGS.

CHESTER WHITES—MAY PIGS AT farmers' prices. Gust Claussen, Bunker Hill, Kansas.

### AUTO TIRES.

TIRES—FORD, \$6.50; OTHER SIZES equally low. Wear like iron. Booklet free. Economy Tire Co., Kansas City, Mo.

### WANTED

WANTED—TO BUY HAY, SORGHUM, Johnson grass, oat straw, alfalfa prairie hay, maize heads, ear corn, oats, cane and Sudan seed. State number of cars you have and price wanted f.o.b. your station. B. E. Miller, Carlton, Texas.

### SHEEP

FOR SALE—600 GOOD WESTERN EWES now being bred with pure-bred Shropshire bucks. Will sell all or part. Ship over Santa Fe or M. P. P. Price \$10. Homer Harsh, Argonia, Kansas.

### SULPHUR FERTILIZER

SULPHUR PHOSPHATE ROCK GROUND proves wonderful new, cheap, rich fertilizer. Experiments prove an increase acreage yield almost one-third. Is cheap and easily applied. Company has large mine. Send for literature and experimental fertilizer reports. Scott Co., Houston, Texas.

### THE STRAY LIST.

TAKEN UP—BY J. C. HALLISTER, OF Cunningham, Rural Township, Kingman County, Kansas, on September 25, 1917, one horse pony about three years old, color bright bay, weight about 600 pounds; no marks or brands. Appraised at \$15. W. E. Hart, County Clerk.

### TANNING.

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

### HORSES AND MULES.

SHETLAND PONIES. CHARLES CLEMMONS, Coffeyville, Kansas.

### Real Estate For Sale

10,000 ACRES of good grazing land, well watered, for \$3 to \$5. All crops good. No drought, no hot winds. Grass for cattle and corn for hogs. Best country in the world to live and make money.

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360 Acres, 160 acres fine wheat, corn and alfalfa land. Rich creek bottom soil. Balance pasture. \$5,000 worth improvements. Splendid oil prospects. A snap. For quick sale, \$45 per a. M. T. Spong, Fredonia, Kan.

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160-Acre Dairy Farm, 5 mi. from Topeka (a city of 50,000 people), only \$12,000. Half cash.

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Two miles No. 1 town, all tillable land; 30 acres wheat; 50 acres native bluestem meadow; 20 acres bluegrass pasture; remainder in cultivation; family orchard; 7-room house; barn; cribs; well; cistern. Bargain, \$80 per acre.

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SUMNER COUNTY produces the big crops, corn, wheat and alfalfa. Improved farms only \$40 to \$75 per a. Owner's price my price. Write for list. Wm. Hembrow, Caldwell, Kas.



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.

The common problem, yours, mine, every one's—is not to fancy what were fair in life provided it could be; but finding first what may be, then find how to make it fair up to our means, a very different thing! —Robert Browning.

### Personal Appearance

The mother who takes the time and trouble to keep herself neat and attractive is well repaid by the appreciation of her children. Even young children are very observant, though they are not exacting in their ideas of dress. A garment may be made of inexpensive material and may be several seasons behind the prevailing mode and still be pleasing to a child, but he is quick to note if it is untidy or ill fitting.

We expect especial neatness of a teacher. Just as an actress or a reader adapts her costume to the tastes of the audience before which she is to appear, primary and kindergarten teachers who realize the subtle influence of dress try to please the little ones, perhaps wearing a touch of brighter color than they would otherwise choose or carrying a "nice smelly handkerchief," or in other ways appealing to childish fancy. Can a mother afford to be less painstaking?

### Helps for Mothers

A series of articles on the care and training of small boys and girls at home is being issued weekly by the United States Bureau of Education. These are prepared by mothers who have been kindergartners and contain suggestions for using kindergarten activities to furnish profitable amusement in the home. They deal with such topics as understanding children, outdoor and indoor games and occupations, playmates, plays and toys, books, stories, pictures, music, and pets. To receive the articles as issued, send name and address, with request to be put on the mailing list for Mothers' Articles, to the Kindergarten Division of the United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

### Prevention of Colds

The changeable fall weather and the mingling of numbers of children together in school combine to produce a great many colds at this time of the year. Since colds are as contagious as measles, the sensible course seems to be to take every precaution to prevent the entrance of the germs into the body and to destroy them when possible. Nose and throat discharges are the sources of the germs that cause colds. In various ways the germs may be scattered by a person who has a cold and may lodge in the nose or throat of another person. If the system is weakened by lack of fresh air, overeating, fatigue, lack of exercise, and exposure to cold, the germs may develop and cause a cold.

Colds are serious because they lower the vitality and thus give germs of worse diseases an opportunity to develop. A cold "develops into pneumonia" when the body is weakened by the cold so that it cannot resist the lurking germs of this disease.

Children suffering from colds should be urged to be cautious about the use of the handkerchief. It should be kept in the pocket, used only for its rightful purpose, and whenever possible the hands should be washed after using it. The mouth and nose should be covered with a handkerchief when sneezing or coughing. When suffering from a cold, several clean handkerchiefs should be carried and each one wrapped in paper after it becomes unfit for use. The soiled handkerchiefs should be kept in a small bag, separate from those of other persons, and the bag and all boiled before being handled by the person who does the washing. A still better way is to use pieces of soft old muslin or cheesecloth, which may be wrapped in paper and burned either at home or at school.

Table napkins, towels, and cups and other dishes used by a person having a cold should be kept rigidly separate from those of other members of the family. A wise precaution to prevent the spread

of colds, tonsillitis, or any throat or lung trouble, is to boil the articles used by the patient from fifteen to twenty minutes. This may seem to be a great deal of trouble, but it is not so much trouble as taking care of a sick person, to say nothing of the benefit to the general health of the family.

### Window Boxes

Window boxes made up of flowering plants give an added touch of brightness and pleasure to the home life and may be started at a small outlay. Both indoor and outdoor boxes may be used to good advantage, according to M. F. Ahearn, professor of landscape gardening in the Kansas Agricultural College. The most satisfactory window box may be made by using evergreens such as red cedar, arbor vitae, and white and blue spruces.

Professor Ahearn says that these plants should be from six to eighteen inches in height. They may be arranged effectively by keeping the taller ones in the center and back and the smaller ones in the foreground. Such a box, after being well started, will require little attention and need not be protected from wintry weather.

For the indoor window boxes, Boston fern, German ivy, variegated periwinkle, red geraniums, nasturtiums, snapdragon, and vinca alba may be used with good effect. All the flowers should be removed from the plants as soon as they begin to fade. In order to obtain the best results the box plants should be given an application of fertilizer once or twice a month. An east or south exposure will be found best for most window plants.

### Wonderful Egg Producer

Any poultry raiser can easily double his profits by doubling the egg production of his hens. A scientific tonic has been discovered that revitalizes the flock and makes hens work all the time. The tonic is called "More Eggs." Give your hens a few cents worth of "More Eggs" and you will be amazed and delighted with results. A dollar's worth of "More Eggs" will double this year's production of eggs, so if you wish to try this great profit maker, write E. J. Reefer, poultry expert, 4638 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., who will send you a season's supply of "More Eggs" Tonic for \$1 (prepaid). So confident is Mr. Reefer of the results that a million dollar bank guarantees if you are not absolutely satisfied your dollar will be returned on request and the "More Eggs" costs you nothing. Send a dollar today or ask Mr. Reefer for his free poultry book that tells the experience of a man who has made a fortune out of poultry.—(Adv.)

### Sugar Trimmings

In two months the sugar produced this year will be on the market and there will be enough, we hope, for everybody. In the meantime the following suggestions are offered by the Food Administration as helps in tiding over the shortage.

Use now your jellies, jams, preserves, and fruits canned with sugar.

Omit icing from cakes and fancy breads.

Use fruit and nuts, candied honey, or maple sugar, for cake fillings.

Try cakes that call for honey or syrup instead of sugar.

If you must sweeten breakfast cereals, try figs, dates, raisins, syrup, or a light sprinkling of maple sugar.

Use honey, corn syrup, dark syrup, or maple syrup, with hot cakes and in bread and muffins.

For dessert serve a fruit salad or fruit omelet, cream cheese with honey or fine preserves, fruit desserts with honey or just enough white sugar to bring out the fruit flavor.

What do we live for if it is not to make life less difficult for each other?—George Eliot: Middlemarch.

(Continued on Page Twelve)



## Kind of Cattle to Raise

H. L. N., El Paso County, Colorado, writes as follows:

"What kind of cows are best for me to keep to milk? I am selling cream and I feed the skim milk to calves and pigs. I have Jerseys and Holsteins and I like them, but find that it will be hard to sell the surplus unless the new cheese factory causes people to change their minds. At public sales any kind of a red cow will outsell a Jersey or Holstein. Red calves sold at sales at weaning time go as high as \$25 apiece. I had planned to raise all the heifer calves that I could and sell good milk cows. Would it pay me to raise Shorthorns or Red Polled cattle so as to meet the demand through the country here? So many figure on the steers and sell cream as a side issue. I believe in selling cream and counting the steers as the side issue. Holstein bull calves at two or three days of age can be bought for \$6.50 to \$7 each. How much less would packers give me for Holstein steers than for red ones? By butchering them myself I believe I could get about the same.

"What is the best thing to do with the Jersey and Holstein steers? Most people here sell their steers off of grass in the fall. I thought of running mine on good winter pasture and feeding them silage and sweet clover until after the first of the year. Do Red Polls take well with beef cattle men? And if I should start with registered red cattle, could I make it more profitable than handling dairy cattle?

"Next season I will be within reach of three small towns. Will it pay us to make ice cream and sell wholesale? We know something about making it. I would plan to put up my own ice and produce my own milk and cream. Can you give me information on making and handling ice cream? What about sowing rye and sweet clover together until I get enough sweet clover for pasture and hay, and how many cattle and horses may be pastured on 160 acres of sweet clover?"

The kind of cattle to raise depends largely upon whether dairying is to be the main thing or whether selling cream is only a side line. The real dairyman—the man who takes pleasure in handling high-producing milk cows and knows how and is willing to give them the kind of care and feeding necessary in order to realize on their capacity for heavy production—had better breed up a herd of strictly dairy cows. Such cows, however, would not make good in the hands of those who have had no experience other than that of handling beef cattle. In a country where beef production is the main business and where cows are milked and cream sold only as a means of converting a little surplus labor and rough feed into something that will bring in some cash when there is nothing else to sell, highly developed dairy cows will not be appreciated. In districts where dairying is made the main business, high producing dairy cows will out-sell good beef cows. Where our correspondent is located the reverse is the rule. If a man living in that section of Colorado has an inclination to do dairy work and expects to stay with it, he can probably make good, but he will have to go in strong for production, depending on that for his main income and simply treating the beef business as a side line, selling the bull calves for whatever they will bring.

In order to have a local market for surplus heifers or steers before there is any general interest in dairying, it will of course be necessary to raise something in the way of cattle that everybody wants. Beef cattle men have little use for dairy-bred steers, although these animals can be made into fairly creditable butcher stuff by feeding them plenty of silage and sweet clover hay. It would not pay to try to put this class of stock on the market as feeding cattle or finish them as well-bred beef cattle are finished. In order to keep in line with the present local demands for animals having some of the characteristics of beef cattle, Shorthorns of milking strain or Red Polled cattle would be more satisfactory than Jerseys or Holsteins. Red Polled cattle and milking strains of Shorthorns are fairly good producers and they will also sell well as beef animals.

We cannot advise a course of action for our correspondent without knowing more of his special ability along the various lines. There is undoubtedly money in the ice cream business. The

dairy department of the Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan can furnish detailed information on making and handling this product. The Colorado College at Fort Collins probably can supply similar information.

In farming, as in other business, there is danger of trying to do too many different things. The available labor for handling the cows, growing crops, and handling and selling the product, must be carefully considered. A few things well done will realize a greater profit in the long run than attempting to do a number of things and falling down on all of them.

Anyone handling stock in that part of Colorado will find the use of rye and sweet clover a great help in furnishing feed and pasture. Sweet clover especially has a great future before it as a forage and pasture crop. In Central Kansas sweet clover pasture will maintain at least one animal to the acre, and during part of the year even better. We do not know what would be the capacity of sweet clover pasture to carry stock in Eastern Colorado. Perhaps some of our readers in that section or in Western Kansas can furnish some information along that line. Some very useful and valuable bulletins on sweet clover have been published by the United States Department of Agriculture. They are furnished free on request.

### Home Slaughtering Economy

Slaughtering home meat on the farm saves money, saves freight on live animals to market and the return freight on finished products; utilizes labor on the farm at a time of the year when it is relatively unproductive; and permits the housewife to increase her bit in food production and conservation.

Much of the commonly practiced farm killing is wasteful in that the fat from the offal is not carefully saved. If kept clean all fat is edible. That which is soiled should be saved for home soap making. Cheek and head meat of beefs should not be wasted. It is splendid meat for mincemeat or hash meat. First and second stomach make valuable edible meat—tripe—and are not hard to clean. They can be worked into sausages and headcheese. Every farmer can afford a bone grinder to utilize the bones for poultry and hogs. Non-edible offal should be cooked for feed for hogs and poultry. This is a better practice than feeding it raw.

A full year's work on the killing, dressing, cutting and curing of beef, mutton and pork, is now given at our Agricultural College. One hour a week is spent in the classroom and three hours in actual practice work.

Meats cured on the farm do not as a rule have the uniform cure of the packer's meat. Much of the bacon is too salty to eat. This is largely from not giving careful attention to details. Country-cured meats can be made uniform, and of a flavor and quality not attained by the packing houses.

Every farm boy who takes the meat course at the college has an opportunity to learn how to cut and cure meat properly. Making of sausage, headcheese, scrapple and bologna are practiced with special reference to the utilization of by-products. To learn to waste less is more important than to learn to consume less.

### Bean Crop Report

C. E. Cassel, emergency food agent in Finney County, reports that Ed Solz had a yield of 1,000 pounds per acre, or better than sixteen bushels, of Mexican beans. Mr. Cassel had the pleasure of witnessing the fall during the threshing process on this farm. John A. Lewis reports 600 pounds or ten bushels per acre from a two-thirds stand of this crop. Mr. Staley, of the same neighborhood, estimates his yield at ten bushels per acre and has ten acres. Judging from the present local retail price of beans, in spite of the fact that the market is being well supplied for the present, these bean farmers should realize a good return from the crop, if sold at the present wholesale prices. We understand that the local retail price of beans is 15 cents a pound. In localities where the soil is rather sandy, namely in the river bottoms and in the sand hill region, the Mexican beans yield well. Where the soil is heavier in type and local showers rather scarce as during the past season, the crop did not do so well.

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Prove without risking a penny—without one cent in advance, that the famous **Mayestic** is the strongest, most economical, easiest to operate, and most powerful engine for its rated H. P. Uses either gasoline or kerosene. Try it 30 days free. No money in advance, no deposit, no C. O. D. Then return it if it isn't the most satisfactory engine you ever used. If you keep the engine we send you, make first small payment in 60 days. Balance in equal payments 60 days apart.

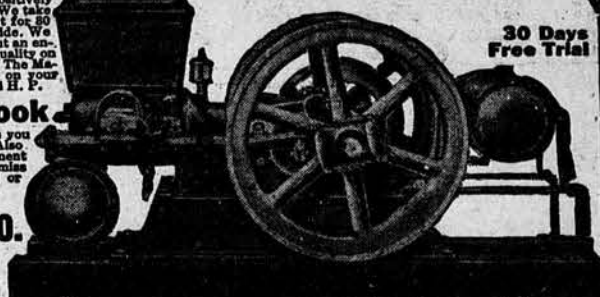
**A Full Year to Pay** Yes—spread your payments over a year. That is the offer made and backed by a \$12,000,000 corporation. As offer we could not make unless we knew that the merit of the **Mayestic** engine is so splendid that you will positively want to keep it. We take all the risk. Try it for 30 days before you decide. We could not send any but an engine of the highest quality on such an offer as this. The **Mayestic** must prove itself on your own farm. Made in 2, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 14 H. P.

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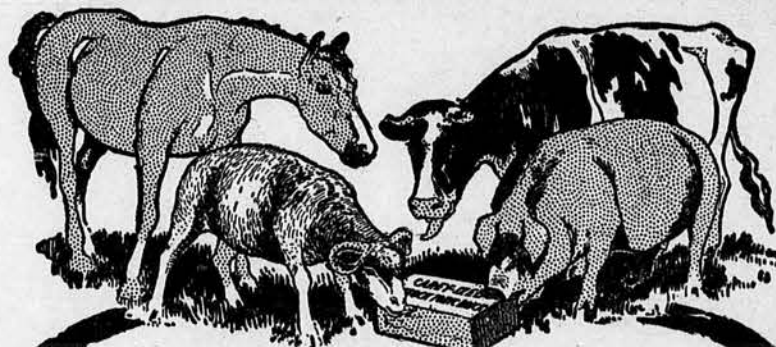
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STANDARD BRED BRONZE TURKEY Hens, \$3.50; toms, \$7. Satisfaction guaranteed. Virgil Taylor, Holton, Kansas.

## LANGSHANS.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, \$2.50. Frank Leedom, Bridgeport, Oklahoma.

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ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2. A. H. Fry, Paxico, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—FANCY BRED cockerels, \$1.50 each. Also pure Barred Rock cockerels and pullets. I. B. Pixley, Wamego, Kansas.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE ROCKS, SIZE AND QUALITY. Prices reasonable. G. M. Kretz, Clifton, Kansas.

SWAIM'S BLUE RIBBON BARRED Rocks. Big utility cockerels, \$3 each; six, \$15. C. D. Swaim, Geuda Springs, Kansas.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, STATE Fair winners, \$2 and \$3. Egg producers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hiram Patten, Hutchinson, Kansas.

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## 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.

## DUCKS AND GEESE.

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## Glorify the Humble Potato

Be a food dictator in your own kitchen with a hundred per cent record. Glorify the humble foods. Make a perfect record on potatoes.

A baked potato, mealy and evenly cooked, breaking into glistening pearls, is a glorious product, but a clammy offering is an insult to intelligent appetites. Mashed potatoes may be a fluffy, creamy mass, a perfect piecer-out of a war-portion of meat; but as sometimes served, a waxy, watery, depressing compound.

"Soldiers of the commissary" who make a perfect record on baked potatoes and mashed potatoes should be raised to officer's rank and wear the shoulder strap.

## Canadian War-Cake

No recipe has been more popular than the one for Canadian war-cake. Many people like this plain cake better than the cakes that call for butter, eggs and milk.

2 cupfuls brown sugar  
2 cupfuls hot water  
4 tablespoonfuls lard  
1 teaspoonful salt  
1 teaspoonful cinnamon, ground  
1 teaspoonful cloves, ground  
1 cupful raisins.

Boil all these ingredients for five minutes after they begin bubbling. When cold add three cupfuls of flour and two teaspoonfuls of soda dissolved in one teaspoonful of hot water. Bake in two loaves in slow oven an hour and a quarter.

## Twilight Animal Stories

## Bumper The White Rabbit

By George Ethelbert Walsh

(Copyright, 1917, by George E. Walsh)

## STORY III—BUMPER IS SOLD

BUMPER was taken to the street corner with Fluffy, Dimples and Pickles. It was a cloudy day, and the old woman humped as she walked along with her basket on her arm. Damp weather always brought out her rheumatism, and sometimes made her very cross.

Dimples and Fluffy began playing they were on a ship in a storm, and when a drop of rain hit Pickles on the nose he squealed with delight, and joined them in the game. They scampered around so lively inside that the old woman stopped and opened the cover of the basket.

"Stop that!" she said quite angrily, "or I'll dump you all in the gutter!"

The threat was enough to send each to a corner of the basket, where they eyed each other and tried to think up some less boisterous game. It was beginning to rain steadily outside, and the water trickled through the top of the basket. Every time a drop hit one, he squealed, but no one dared to jump and run around.

Now rabbits don't sell very well on rainy days, especially white rabbits. Their fur gets all wet and roughened up, and they look more like half-drowned rats than pretty, fluffy bunnies. Fluffy was taken out of the basket first, but nobody took any notice of her, and when she came back she was all wet and shivery.

"B-r-r-r. It's awfully wet outside," she said, shaking with the cold. "I'm glad nobody bought me, for I'd rather be in here safe and warm than in somebody's arms."

Pickles' turn came next. He had an ingrowing toenail, which sometimes made him grouchy and sour, so he was dubbed Pickles. He looked and acted like his name now. He squealed when the old woman picked him up in her hand, and when a splash of rain landed on the back of his neck he kicked both hind legs and wriggled his body free and fell plump back into the basket.

The old woman was very angry. "You, Pickles," she growled, "you'll go to bed to-night without any supper."

Somebody passed just then, a lady with a umbrella over her head, and the woman with rabbits to sell turned to her in her most beguiling way. "Rabbits, lady! Nice, pretty rabbits for sale."

The lady stopped long enough to let her umbrella drip all over the basket, and then she asked: "Are they white rabbits? I don't want any other kind."

"Yes, ma'am, pure white bunnies, with pink eyes, and long, fluffy ears—the dearest and cutest little things you ever saw. Let me show you."

With that she made a grab in the basket. It was a blind-man's bluff grab, for she couldn't see one of the rabbits huddling in the corners. Bumper was the nearest, and her hand closed over him.

"That's the prettiest one I have, ma'am," she said. "He's my pet, an' I hate to sell him, but I need the money an' you can have him."

It was raining pitchforks outside, or something like that, and, for a moment, Bumper couldn't see anything but the big drops of water splashing in his eyes. Then the lady held the umbrella over his head, and he looked up into her face. She was a sweet, womanly lady, but not exactly the kind of mistress Bumper had pictured belonging to.

"He is a dear little thing," the lady said, taking him in her arms and rubbing his back. "And so friendly! Why, he's trying to cuddle up under my arm."

The fact was, Bumper was trying to get in her muff away from the dripping umbrella. He made a dive for the nearest open end, and squeezed all but his tail through.

"How cute of him! I believe I must take him. How much is he?"

Now Bumper's heart nearly stopped beat-

## BLACK SPANISH.

WHITE-FACED BLACK SPANISH HENS, pullets and cockerels. Closing out. I must sell. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kansas.

ing when he heard the lady ask this question, for had not his mother told him that he cost too much money for most people to buy? Did this lady have plenty of money, or did she put it all on her back and starve her stomach? She was beautifully dressed, and her cheeks were not very plump and fat—not a bit like the red-headed girl with a freckle on the end of her nose.

"Two dollars, ma'am, an' he's cheap at that! You don't find rabbits like him once in a year."

Bumper's hopes took a sudden drop. Two dollars! Why, Jimsy had been sold for one dollar, and Wheelies for seventy-five cents, while Topay, who was old and fat, brought only fifty cents. My, two dollars was an awful lot of money!

"Two dollars!" repeated the lady, fumbling in her dress with one hand. Then, to Bumper's surprise and delight, she added: "I think I'll take him. I want him for my nephew. Toby's hard to suit, but I think he'll be pleased with a rabbit. What did you say you called him?"

"Bumper, ma'am!"

"That's a queer name, but I like it."

"It was because he was always bumping his nose when he was a tiny mite," the old woman explained, taking the two dollars from the lady. "His mother named him first, and then his brothers and sisters took it up, and, of course, I had to follow 'em. Rabbits don't like to be called by two different names, and if I was you, ma'am, I'd keep calling him Bumper. He wouldn't know any other name."

"I will always call him Bumper, but"—sighing—"I'm afraid Toby will want to nickname him. He makes up the funniest names for all his pets."

"Tell him then Bumper will run away and never come back. Rabbits are more knowing than you think, ma'am."

"I always thought they were very cute and gentle, but very stupid," replied the lady. "But maybe I was wrong. Bumper doesn't look stupid."

"Lordy, ma'am! he ain't no more stupid than that Toby you speak of, whoever he may be."

"Well, Toby isn't stupid, whatever else you may say of him," smiled the lady. "He's bright enough, but he's sometimes very thoughtless, and I fear a little cruel."

"Cruel, ma'am!" And the old woman who sold rabbits for a living stiffened her bent form, and frowned. She stretched forth a hand as if to reclaim her Bumper, but the lady moved away with her purchase under her arm.

"Oh, I'll see that he isn't cruel to Bumper," she said.

While listening to all this conversation, Bumper experienced strange and unusual emotions. He had learned more about white rabbits in a few moments than has mother had ever taught him in all the days of his youth. They were considered stupid, were they?—but cute and gentle. Huh! He wasn't stupid! No, indeed! If the lady thought so he'd show her what a mistake she'd made.

Just to prove it, Bumper began to gnaw at the lining of the muff, and pretty soon got his whole body under it, and then he began to kick and wriggle to get out. He felt he was being smothered alive, and he squealed aloud. The lady finally rescued him, but not until she had torn away half the lining from her muff.

"Oh, you stupid little Bumper!" she said, reprovingly. "You mustn't do such things!"

Bumper felt so crestfallen at this rebuke

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E. T. Cartledge,

Santa Fe Land Improvement Co., 1892 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

that he remained perfectly quiet during the rest of the walk. He snuggled up into the crook of her arm, and peeped out once only when they reached a big house and began ascending the steps.

So this was to be his future home! What a big place it was! Why, hundreds and hundreds of white rabbits could live in that house and never lack for elbow room.

Just then, when Bumper began to feel a little proud about his future home, a great noise and clatter behind the door startled him, and it opened so suddenly that he nearly popped out of the lady's arms. And what happened to him behind that door of the big house might fill chapters and chapters, but it will all be told in the next story.

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Two yearling colts; two 2-year-old colts; two 3-year-old colts; two 4-year-old colts, and one herd stallion. All sound and registered in Percheron Society of America. Blacks and bays. If sold this fall I will cut the prices. Also five registered Shorthorn bulls, reds and roans. Come and see me.

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All our show cattle our own breeding. Inspection of farm and breeding herd invited. A few choice young bulls reserved to head high-class pure-bred herds now ready for inspection and sale.

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## CLAIM SALE DATES.

Percherons and Standard-bred Horses.  
Nov. 30—J. F. Roelofson, Maryville, Mo.

Jacks and Jennets.  
Nov. 28—Ed Boen and L. M. Monsees, Law-  
son, Missouri.

Angus Cattle.  
Nov. 23—G. E. Cox & Son, Elk City, Kan.

Holsteins.  
Nov. 20—H. B. Browning, Linwood, Kan.  
Dec. 3-4—Robinson & Shultz, Independence,  
Kan.

Herefords.  
Nov. 19—W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City,  
Kansas. Sale at State Fair Grounds,  
Hutchinson.

No. 22—Sam Drybread, Elk City, Kansas.  
Nov. 23—W. H. Rhodes, Manhattan, Kansas.

Shorthorn Cattle.  
Dec. 6—Fremont Leidy, 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. 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.

Poland Chinas.  
Feb. 23—V. O. Johnson, Aulne, Kan.  
Feb. 28—Clarence Dean, Sale at Dearborn,  
Mo.

Chester White Hogs.  
Nov. 20—W. W. Walmsire & Son, Peculiar,  
Missouri.

Durocs.  
Feb. 14—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.  
Feb. 27—R. W. Murphy, Dearborn, Mo.

Mora E. Gideon, of Emmett, Kansas, the  
well known breeder of Percheron horses,  
Hereford cattle and Duroc hogs, has an-  
nounced a sale to be held November 20.  
The offering will consist of twenty-eight  
head of Percheron horses, mares and fillies,  
including three choice registered stallions,  
thirty-one head of registered Hereford bulls  
and a few cows, and fifteen head of pure-  
bred Duroc hogs, including spring boars and  
gilts and tried sows.

W. J. Harrison, of Mayflower Stock Farm,  
Artell, Kansas, owner of good herds of pure-  
bred Red Polled cattle and Duroc hogs, re-  
ports his herds doing well. Mr. Harrison has  
succeeded in building up a choice herd of  
Red Polled cattle. He has the heavy milk-  
ing strains that are profit producers and a  
feature of his herd at this time is the choice  
lot of young stock, including some outstand-  
ing bulls.

M. C. Pollard, of Carbondale, Kansas, held  
a very successful sale of pure-bred Poland  
China hogs November 6. With an offering  
composed almost exclusively of spring pigs  
the general average was \$38 per head. A  
feature of this sale was that the entire  
offering was taken by Mr. Pollard's neigh-  
bors.

The Polled Durham dispersion sale held  
by D. C. Van Nice, Richland, Kansas, on  
November 8, was well attended and the of-  
fering sold for an average of \$240 per head.  
A large percentage of the offering was  
taken by Kansas buyers.

The Shorthorn sale held by Park E. Salter  
of Wichita, Kansas, November 9, was at-  
tended by Shorthorn breeders from a num-  
ber of states. The average on forty-five  
head was \$564 per head.

The Ross & Vincent Poland China sale  
held at Sterling, Kansas, November 6, at-  
tracted a number of farmers and breeders  
from a distance. The offering was excep-  
tionally good and was well fitted for the  
sale ring. The top sow went to the herd of  
Dr. W. A. Nixon, of Great Bend, Kansas,  
at \$150. The top boar was bought by Park  
E. Salter, Wichita, at \$75. There were no  
boom prices, but an average on fifty-six  
head of \$59.55 was made, which was very  
satisfactory to Messrs. Ross & Vincent, this  
being their second annual fall sale of Poland  
Chinas.

Harlo J. Fisk, formerly manager of the  
Pabst Stock Farm at Oconomowoc, Wiscon-  
sin, has recently concluded the purchase of  
100 head of pure-bred Holsteins for the  
Federal Government. The cattle are for the  
prisoners' vocational school at Fort Leaven-  
worth, Kansas, of which Mr. Fisk is now  
superintendent and principal instructor.  
The herd consists of 100 of as choice spec-  
imens of the breed as has ever been gath-  
ered together. Mr. Fisk has had long ex-  
perience in the breeding and caring for pure-  
bred Holsteins and he exercised his best  
judgment in buying cattle for Uncle Sam.  
The stock was all Wisconsin-bred and ranged  
in price from \$275 to \$1,000.

The annual meeting of the American  
Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association will  
be held December 5, 1917, at 7:30 p. m. at  
the Palmer House, Chicago, during the  
International Live Stock Exposition. The  
association has listed a very select offering  
of Aberdeen Angus cattle for their sale to  
be held in Chicago December 5.

H. E. Myers, of Gardner, Kansas, held a  
Poland China sale on November 7, which  
drew a number of breeders and stockmen  
from a distance. The sale was well adver-

## AYRSHIRE CATTLE.



Garlaugh Bloomer's Nell-Senior 2-Year-Old

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12,179 lbs. Milk—581.69 lbs. Fat—4.77% Fat

Just a typical record. AYRSHIRES  
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tised and the offering was very attractive  
from a breeding standpoint. Fifteen boars  
averaged \$88.33 and twenty-seven gilts sold  
for an average of \$84.25, an even sale of  
real values. The top boar, No. 1 in the  
catalog, Giant Buster, was bought by Wil-  
ver Dell Farm at St. Joseph for \$200.

R. L. Hurst, of Bolckow, Missouri, held  
one of the good Duroc sales at his farm on  
November 1. Thirty head of spring boars  
and twenty head of spring gilts sold for an  
average of \$52.70. There were no high  
boom prices obtained, but each animal sold  
on its real merits and the prices received  
for the lot were very satisfactory to Mr.  
Hurst, who has announced March 8, 1918, for  
his bred sow sale, when fifty head of very  
high-class bred sows will be catalogued. Mr.  
Hurst will be remembered by most Kansas  
breeders as showing a good herd of Durocs  
at both Topeka and Hutchinson 1917 fairs.

J. R. Young, of Richards, Missouri, held  
one of the successful Poland China sales of  
the season at Richards on November 9.  
Fifty-four head catalogued sold for an av-  
erage of \$135. A large crowd of farmers and  
breeders were in attendance. The strong  
competition was for the get of Caldwell's  
Big Bob and Big Bob Wonder. One litter  
of March pigs sired by Caldwell's Big Bob,  
the Omaha Swine Show grand champion,  
sold for \$1,735. The entire sale offering  
was well grown out and well fitted for sale  
condition and the returns for this sale were  
very satisfactory to Mr. Young.

In connection with the International Stock  
Show at Chicago, December 1 to 8, there  
will be held a meeting of the American  
Polled Hereford Breeders' Association on  
Thursday, December 7, in the Live Stock  
Record building, at 7:30 p. m.

T. T. Langford & Sons, of Jamesport,  
Missouri, owners of one of the good herds  
of Spotted Polands, report their herd doing  
well and a good demand for Spotted Polands.  
This year they have a large number of fall  
pigs that are growing out fine.

E. S. Engle & Son, of Abilene, Kansas,  
have announced a sale of Holsteins to be  
held December 6. Their offering will con-  
sist of fifty head and will include a num-  
ber of cows with A. R. O. records. This  
will be a sale of producers and will be one  
of the Holstein sale events of the season.

When writing to KANSAS  
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D. J. White, Clements, Kan.  
DORSET HORN SHEEP  
H. C. LaTourrette, Route 2, Oberlin, Man.  
RED POLLED CATTLE.  
Mahlon Groenmiller, Pomona, Kansas.

## SHEEP.

200 — RAMS — 200  
REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE  
Our flock was awarded 20  
prizes at 1917 Iowa State Fair.  
Weight and wool always win.  
Rams and ewes for sale. C. W.  
& Frank Chandler, Kellerton, Ia.

## 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 breed-  
ing herds in the world.  
FRED CHANDLER, R. V. Char-  
lton, 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 leaders.  
Fifty spring boars that are fine prospects.  
Write for prices or come and see my herd.  
Chas. L. Taylor - Olean, Mo.

CRYSTAL SPRING DUROCS  
Twelve head of Duroc Jersey spring boars,  
no better breeding anywhere, seven of them  
sired by Kern's Sensation, grand champion  
of Iowa and Nebraska this year. Priced  
reasonable.  
ARTHUR A. PATTERSON, Ellsworth, Kan.

## DUROC BOARS

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

G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kansas

## IMMUNED DUROCS

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

## MARSH CREEK DUREC 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 No-  
vember. Prices reasonable. Write us your  
order at once and get first choice.

MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KAN.

## DUROC JERSEY PIGS

August and September farrow.

CHESTER MCWILSON - RICE, KANSAS

FORTY DUROC JERSEY BOARS  
Cholera immuned. Sired by Gold Medal  
176231, Taylor's Model Chief 126455. Extra  
strong breeding boars. Close prices to close  
them out. Over ten years nothing but prize  
winning bred sires used. Baby pigs ready  
to wean at prices to move them, as we have  
more than we have accommodations for.

W. R. HUSTON - AMERICUS, KANSAS

## ROYAL GRAND WONDER

First prize junior year boar at Kansas  
State Fair, heads my herd. Some splendid  
March boars of noted blood lines. Ready  
for service. Bred sow sale February 14.

B. R. ANDERSON

Route 7 McPherson, Kansas

## Immune Duroc Boars on Approval

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

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

## DUROC BOARS

(Immuned)

Good growthy spring boars of Defender,  
Colonel, Pathfinder, Illustrator and Select  
Chief breeding.

JUNIATA FARM

Dan D. Casement Manhattan, Kansas

## SHORTHORN CATTLE.

## ABBOTSFORD SHORTHORNS

Two choice bulls and ten extra good heif-  
ers 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 SHORT- HORNS

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

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

## Pearl Herd Shorthorns

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

Can ship on Rock Island, Union Pacific or  
Santa Fe Railway.

C. W. TAYLOR - ABILENE, 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

## CHESTER WHITE HOGS

## WESTERN HERD CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Thirty spring boars, forty spring gilts,  
bred or open. Write for prices. Satisfac-  
tion guaranteed.

F. C. Cookin, Russell, Kansas

## Clinton County Chesters

Booking orders for spring pigs of National  
Swine Show blood lines. Fall and spring  
pigs at bargain prices.

J. H. McANAW - CAMERON, MISSOURI

## CHESTER WHITE SPRING BOARS

Husky, growthy fellows of the best breed-  
ing. Cholera immune. Priced right.

HENRY MURR - TONGANOXIE, KAN.

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS

## HALCYON HERD HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Best breeding, best type. Stock for sale.

GEO. W. ELA, Valley Falls, 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 regis-  
tered to purchaser. Write  
or come and see our herd. Farm 12 mi. S. of Salina.

OLSON BROS - - ASSARIA, KANSAS

## 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.

## P. M. GROSS

Live Stock  
Auctioneer

Twelve years on the  
block.

Pure-bred sales a  
specialty. Sales made  
anywhere.  
4230 Pasco  
Kansas City, Mo.

When writing advertisers, please men-  
tion KANSAS FARMER.



## 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

### IDYLWILD STOCK FARM

For Sale—Bull calf dropped March 3, 1917; dam, Pet of Clover Hill F's 2d 227416; sire, Jacob's Prize Premier 137930. Price, \$50.00.

**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

### Registered Jerseys

Cows, Heifers and Calves. Good breeding, good individuals. Must reduce herd. Price reasonable.  
**C. F. Pfeutze, Rte. 4, Manhattan, Kan.**

### Catalogs Are Ready

For the following Jersey Sales to be held under my management:  
Loehrie & McCoy, Carl Junction, Mo., Sept. 27; Oklahoma Breeders' Sale, Oklahoma, Okla., Sept. 29; Redmon & Sons, Tipton, Mo., Oct. 1; Geo. W. Hagan, Lee's Summit, Mo., Oct. 31. Write today and ask to be placed on my mailing list. Address  
**B. C. SETTLES, Sales Mgr., Palmyra, Mo.**

### 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.

### POLAND CHINAS.

### POLAND CHINAS

**1,000-POUND BOARS**  
Seven-hundred to nine-hundred-pound sows, big-type Polands. For thirty days we will sell choice spring boars, weighing 150 to 200 pounds, at \$35 to \$40. Fall pigs, either sex, \$20 each or 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 immune. Bred sow sale February 18. Send for catalog.

**H. O. Sheldon, Herd Manager**  
OSWEGO, KANSAS.

### TOWNVIEW HERD BOARS

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

### 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**

### 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**

Big Smooth Polands. — Have bred registered Polands 18 years. Black Orange and Smooth Gold Stud head herd. Everything immune. Josias Lambert, Smith Center, Kan.

### POLAND CHINA HOGS 150 HEAD IN HERD

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

**V. O. JOHNSON - AULNE, KANSAS**

### 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**

## FOR SALE

The great Poland China boar, Jumbo Wonder 2d, one of the best. Catalog free.

**J. D. ZILLER - HIAWATHA, 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, Lecompton, 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.**

### RED POLLED CATTLE.

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

### FARM AND HERD.

George N. Collister, manager of Juniata Farm, Manhattan, Kansas, reports their herd of pure-bred Duroc hogs doing well. This is one of the good Duroc herds they have. Defender, Colonel, Pathfinder, Illustrious and Select Chief breeding combined with size and high quality.

We have just received Volume 53 of the National Duroc Record, containing the pedigrees of males from No. 211001 to 220499 and females from No. 530000 to 548998. This volume should be in the hands of every Duroc breeder.

South Farm, Willoughby, Ohio, is the home of one of the great herds of pure-bred Ayrshire cattle in this country. The recent importation of twenty-five Ayrshire heifers from Scotland increases the South Farm herd to 300 head. This last lot of imported heifers is showing up remarkably in scale and will make strong contenders in the show ring next year. They are from good strong families in milk production and in the show ring. Nearly all of them were sired by Howie's Sir Hugh 9026, the unbeaten champion bull in Scotland. South Farm Ayrshires are widely known for their high quality and large quantity of milk as well as typiness. There are about forty cows on test at all times for the Advanced Registry. Out of this forty on test there are every month three or four cows finishing their test for the Advanced Registry, they averaging around 10,000 pounds of milk and 400 pounds of butter fat.

J. F. Roelofson, of Maryville, Mo., one of the leading breeders of Percheron and standard-bred horses, has announced a sale to be held in that city on November 30. Fifty head of horses will be catalogued for this sale. The offering will consist of twenty-five imported and American-bred Percheron mares and fillies; five choice young Percheron stallions; fourteen standard-bred mares and fillies; one standard-bred stallion; one extra good saddle mare and five registered Shetland ponies. A large percentage of the Percherons were sired by the champion Phenix and his daughters are bred to Kroleur, the imported son of the great Carnot.

# SHORTHORN CATTLE SALE

## THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1917



At Farm Near  
Leon, Butler  
County, Kansas

### 15 SCOTCH-TOPPED BULLS READY FOR SERVICE 23 COWS AND HEIFERS

Eight cows with calves at foot and all the cows and heifers old enough to breed will be bred to drop calves early in the spring. I am selling some of my best cattle. They are a useful lot of Scotch-topped cows and heifers that will make money for any farmer or breeder if given proper care. Nicely illustrated catalogs are ready to mail out. Send for one today and come to my sale. I guarantee a good offering of useful cattle. Write

**Fremont Leidy, Leon, Kansas**

Auctioneers—Lafe Burger, Boyd Newcomb.

### HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

CLYDE GIROD, At the Farm

### 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. R. 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.

### FRIESIAN PARK FARM HOLSTEINS

I am offering six registered Holstein bulls, all sired by Sir Johanna Bonheur Ormsby. He is sired by a son of Johanna Bonheur and his dam is a daughter of Pieterje Maid Ormsby. Both of his granddams are among the leading cows of the Holstein breed. These bulls will all be from 13 to 15 months old and ready for service by December 1. They are evenly marked and a good husky well grown bunch and priced to sell. \$100 each while they last, if taken by December 1. Address

**C. G. KEYS**  
RICHLAND CENTER - WISCONSIN

### 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.**

### CHOICE HOLSTEIN CALVES

Twelve heifers and two bulls, 15-16ths pure, beautifully marked, five weeks old, from heavy milkers, at \$20 each. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed.

**FERNWOOD FARM, WAUWATOSA, WIS.**

**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**

### 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**

### GALLOWAY CATTLE.

## GALLOWAYS

About 70 registered Galloway cows, heifers and calves. A very choice lot with the best blood lines of the breed represented. A low price on the bunch for a quick sale. Investigate.

**G. E. CLARK**  
205 W. 21st St., Topeka, Kansas

### 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**

### 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

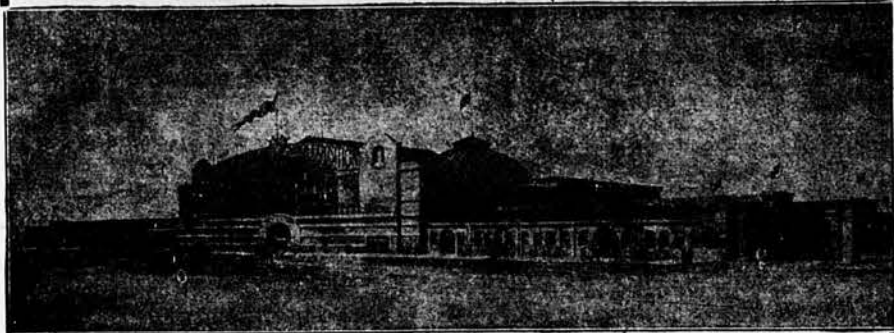
For Sale—Ten to twenty cows bred, some now calving, also some yearling heifers and choice young bulls from six to twenty months old. Blood of Prince Rupert 524. Generous and Don Perfect. Outstanding good cattle. Priced right.

**J. H. Keith, Coffeyville, Kansas**



## International Live Stock Show December 1 to 8 Union Stock Yards CHICAGO

A Food Production Camp in the Service of the United States



### Daily Sales of Pure-bred Live Stock

**RED POLLED SALE**  
Wednesday, December 5th, 10:00 A. M.  
For particulars write H. A. Martin,  
Gotham, Wis.

**GALLOWAY SALE**  
Thursday, December 6th, 9:00 A. M.  
For catalog write R. W. Brown, Car-  
rollton, Mo.

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS SALE**  
Wednesday, December 5th, 1:00 P. M.  
For particulars write Chas. Gray, Union  
Stock Yards, Chicago.

**SHORTHORN SALE**  
Thursday, December 6th, 1:00 P. M.  
For catalog write F. W. Harding, Union  
Stock Yards, Chicago.

**HEREFORD SALE**  
Friday, December 7th, 1:00 P. M.  
For catalog write R. J. Kinzer, 1012 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo.  
A Season of Instruction in the Art of Breeding and Feeding of Live Stock Economically  
ANSWER THE NATION'S CALL  
And Put Into Practice the Lessons This Exposition Teaches.

Brilliant Evening Shows and A TRIP TO CHICAGO

LOWEST RATES ON ALL RAILROADS.

## G. E. Cox & Son Angus Sale

Forty-eight Head Registered Angus Cows and Heifers  
Fifteen Yearling and Two-year-old Bulls  
One Herd Bull

At Farm Near Elk City, Kansas, Nov. 23, 1917



We are leaving the farm and will sell our entire herd of registered Angus cattle that we have been years building up. They represent all the leading families, such as Black-



birds, Ericas, Prides and Prince Itos. A number of the cows have calves at foot and all are bred to our great herd bull, Rosebud Crown by Blackbird Crown by Prince Ito 2d.

This is not a reduction sale, but a closing out sale. Every animal will be sold with a very liberal guarantee. Catalogs are ready to mail. Write today to

**G. E. COX & SON, - - Elk City, Kansas**

O. W. Devine represents Kansas Farmer at this sale.

Auctioneers—Col. Cooper, Col. Sheets.

## Kansas Herd Chester Whites

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

### MULEFOOT HOGS.

#### KNOX MULEFOOT HOGS

Orders booked for fall pigs. A few choice May pigs, either sex, not related. Write for price and booklet.

S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kansas

#### SAPPHIRE (BLUE) HOGS

SAPPHIRE (BLUE) HOGS  
The quickest pork producer known. Breeding stock for sale. L. E. JOHNSON, Waldron, Harper County, Kansas.

### 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

### 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, Cashland, Mo., 12 miles from K. C.

## Closing Out Auction Sale of Jacks & Jennets



## Prairie View Stock Farm

Sale will be held in Lawson, Mo., on Milwaukee and Santa Fe Railroads, 38 Miles Northeast of Kansas City, Mo.

**WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28th, 1917**

### 15 Jacks and 25 Jennets

All black with white points; all well bred and registered: Mammoth blood. The good, big bodied big bone, big kind, with quality and size. Sale will be held under shelter with comfortable seats, etc. Address BOEN & MONSEES, Lawson, Mo., for catalog. Come to the sale. We will try to make it pleasant and profitable for you.

Respectfully,  
**ED. BOEN & L. M. MONSEES**

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE SALE

Totten's Third Holstein Sale at Smith's Barn, Hiawatha Kan., WEDNESDAY, DEC, 5, 1917, BEGINNING AT 1 P. M.



### 60 HOLSTEINS 60



Consisting of thirty head registered cows, heifers and calves, and a few registered bulls of serviceable age. Most of these heifers and calves are from my \$2,500 son of King of the Pontiacs, and are of good dairy type and in nice condition.

Thirty head high-grade cows, heifers and heifer calves, good dairy type and in good order. All stock over six months of age tuberculin tested. Here is a chance to get Holsteins at your own price. This stock is from the best dairy section of Ohio. Hope to meet all my former customers at this sale. Come and bring a friend.

**B. E. TOTTEN, - - FARMDALE, OHIO**  
W. R. GUILD, Clerk.

**COL. D. L. PERRY, Auctioneer.**



## PLEASANT VIEW STOCK SALE

AT THE FARM NEAR

Emmett, Kan., Tues. Nov. 20  
28 - Head Horses - 28

One black registered Percheron Stallion, 5 years old; one black registered Percheron Stallion, 2 years old; one gray registered Percheron Stallion, 1 year old; six high-grade Percheron Mares in foal, from 2 to 11 years old; two Geldings 3 years old, five Geldings 2 years old, three Geldings 1 year old, five Fillies 1 year old, four Weanlings.

In this bunch of horses is a great chance to get a splendid pair of mares or geldings.

Thirty-one head of registered Hereford Bulls, a few good Cows. Twelve head of yearling Bulls. All well marked, good colors and extra heavy bone. Nineteen head of spring Bull Calves. All of good blood lines. Breeding list given sale day.

Fifteen head of Durocs. Four Spring Boars sired by "Fairfax Boy." Nine Spring Glts. Two Tied Sows, will farrow soon.

Train leaves Topeka 8:10 a. m. Trains will be met at St. Mary's on main line of Union Pacific. All stock cared for until next day at owner's risk after sale.

**MORA E. GIDEON,**

**EMMETT, KANSAS**

AUCTIONEERS—JOHN NEWMAN, L. R. BRADY.

## PUBLIC SALE OF 50 PURE BRED AND REGISTERED HORSES

MARYVILLE, MISSOURI, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1917

Consisting of  
25 IMPORTED AND AMERICAN-BRED PERCHERON MARES AND FILLIES

5 YOUNG PERCHERON STALLIONS

15 HEAD STANDARD-BREDS, INCLUDING GREAT BRED STALLION

1 EXTRA GOOD ALL-ROUND SADDLE MARE

4 HIGH CLASS SHETLAND PONIES

The Percherons are all black or gray and nearly all three years old or under. Most of them are sired by the champion sire, PHENIX, and his daughters are bred to KROISEUR, the big black imported son of the \$40,000 CARNOT. They are sound have the quality and size. If you can use a good mare, filly or young stallion—one especially fit to head a band of select registered mares—be on hand sale day.

The Standards are a quality lot with plenty of size and excellent breeding; all bays and blood lookers and fit to do anything. Among them are some trotters and show prospects. The Shetlands have the correct type with perfect dispositions and come from good show families.

J. F. ROELOFSON, OWNER  
Col. P. M. Gross and Col. R. P. Hosmer, Auctioneers.

MARYVILLE, MO.  
Catalog on Application.

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

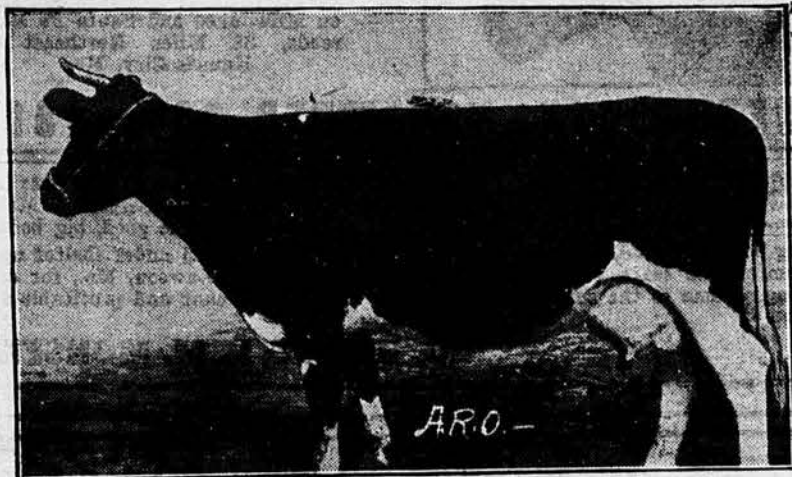


## GREAT SALE OF REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

TWO DAYS SALE

**Albechar Holstein Farm, December 3-4, 1917**

Will offer for sale 125 head of pure-bred, registered Holstein cows and heifers and a few young bulls



These cows are blue ribbon animals, prize winners at the big shows this year, of the very highest breeding and individuality. There will be a large number of A. R. O. cows in this sale bred and in calf to some of the best bulls of the Holstein breed. All animals tuberculin tested and guaranteed free from tuberculosis and other contagious diseases. Write for catalog containing full descriptions and four generation pedigree of each animal.

**Robinson & Shultz, Owners**

**Independence - - - - - Kansas**

## E. S. ENGLE & SONS'

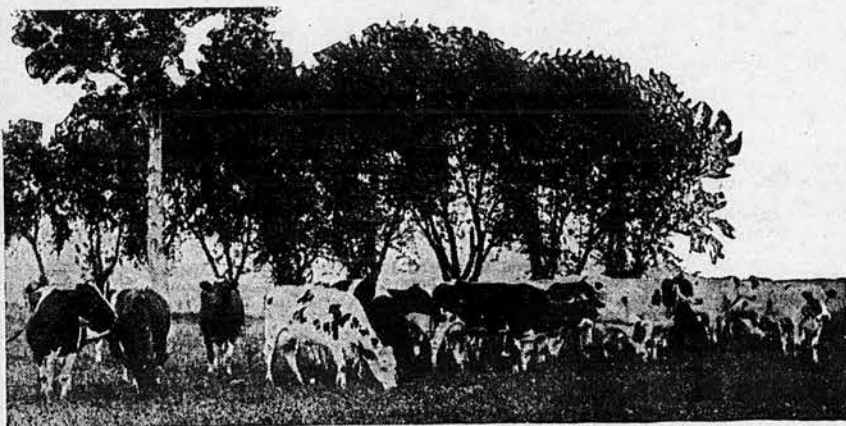
SIXTH PUBLIC OFFERING OF

**50 - Tried and Tested Holsteins - 50**

Pure-Bred and High-Grade

**Abilene, Kan., Thursday, Dec. 6**

Rain or Shine



Consisting of

**Ten young pure-bred cows with A. R. O. records made on our farm.**

Several show cows, all high producers. A credit to any herd in this country. We own daughters from each of them.

**Ten Nicely marked, well-grown yearlings, inbred.**

**Fifteen two and three-year-old heifers milking or soon to come fresh.**

**Fifteen full aged cows**

Several 600-pound cows, several from 400 to 500 pounds butter yearly, none under 300. A dispersion sale of our grade milking herd at the Sand Spring Farm. Write for catalog to above address.

**Auctioneers—McCollough, Hoffman, Engle.**

## H. B. BROWNING'S Holstein Dispersion Sale TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20

Farm Known as Col. Harris Farm, Linwood, Kansas

**150 High Class Cows and Heifers**

Descendants of such bulls as Sir Johanna Aggie Lad 3d, a grandson of the world's champion Sarcastic Lad, sire of 22 A. R. O. daughters; Colantha Korndyke 7th, Baron Korndyke Butter Boy and Josephine Pontiac Homestead, a grandson of Canary Paul Fobes Homestead, sire of 15 A. R. O. daughters. All of these bulls backed by a long line of the breed's best records.



The offering will consist of 80 head of cows, 60 head from 3 to 5 years old, 30 head of 2-year-old heifers, 20 head of yearling heifers, 20 heifer calves 8 months and under. One high grade bull 10 months old, also two registered cows and two registered heifers and our herd bull, Josephine Pontiac Homestead.

This herd is practically all our own raising and has been carefully bred for producers under my personal supervision. There are thirty springers in the offering that will freshen in 60 days or less. Entire herd tuberculin tested. Will also sell one Sharples milking machine used only three months. Sale under cover.

Farm on Union Pacific Railway, or take Kaw Valley Interurban from Kansas City or Lawrence every hour. Get off at Flag Stop 30. Barns 200 yards south.

**H. B. BROWNING, LINWOOD, KANSAS**

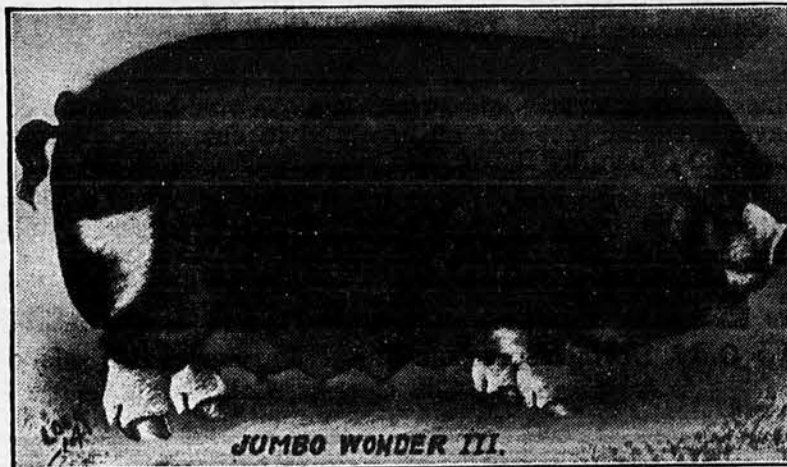
Auctioneers—Jas. T. McCulloch, Lefe Burger.

## POLAND CHINA HOG SALE

**Saxton, Missouri, December 5**

Owing to other business I am selling my herd of

**EIGHTY HEAD OF POLAND CHINA BROOD SOWS,  
SPRING GILTS AND BOARS**



JUMBO WONDER III.

This is to be a dispersion sale and I am putting in all my best stuff. The two herd boars, Long Jumbo 2d 74013 and B Wonder 71389, both sell. Twenty-five of my tried herd sows sell, bred for early spring litters, among them Pawnee Belle, Big Lady Jumbo, a litter sister to Long Jumbo 2d; Lady C, a daughter of the 1,000-pound champion Columbus; Jumbo Wonder 4th by Model Big Bob; Jumbo Wonder 3d 152158 by (Fessenmeyer's) A Wonder sells with her fall litter.

**TWENTY HEAD OF SPRING BOARS**

A number of them real herd boar prospects, as good as have gone through any sale ring this fall. And a choice lot of spring gilts. Will sell about 100 head in all. All cholera immuned with double treatment. Send for catalog and arrange to attend sale. These will be real bargains for all who attend.

O. W. Devine will represent Kansas Farmer

**U. S. BYRNE, SAXTON, MO.**

(Six Miles East of St. Joseph, on Burlington Railway)