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GRANGE AND WORLD PEACE National Master Makes a Ringing Patriotic Appeal at St. Louis Meeting

In THIS time of strenuous world affairs, when three-fourths of the nations of the earth are grappling in a death struggle, with the clouds of war rapidly enveloping the earth and the end still hid from view, what shall be the declaration of this great national peace-loving organization of American farmers, so as to maintain before the world those early declarations of peace and arbitration so clearly set forth in our declarations and at the same time ring true to the principles of loyalty and liberty and that shall be the accurate expression of the inner thought of the great host of the tillers of the soil? Of the gravest importance is the posiion here adopted by this national body, and it is with a full sense of the responsibility involved that we approach this most important of all the subjects that will come before this session."

With the above **bold** challenge to the delegates in attendance at the National Grange in St. Louis last week, National Master Oliver Wilson introduced that portion of his address devoted to the war situation.

"The history of the Grange, from its very inception," said Mr. Wilson, "is a continuous and unbroken record of devotion to the principles of peace, to the championship of justice, fairness and fraternity, and a repeated avowal of its faith in arbitration as a means of settling all differences between individuals and between nations. All its declarations, upon every issue, and every organized act of the Grange, have been thoroughly consistent with this fundamental teaching of the order; hence, without prejudice, and with a breadth of vision born of long and consistent action, the Grange is now qualified to state its position with the fullest freedom and with the certainty that such a statement of purposes will be as widely listened to, and perhaps fraught with as influential consequences, as was that other declaration of purposes, proclaimed and unanimously adopted in this very city more than four decades ago. GERMAN NATION WORLD MENACE

"It is my opinion that the National Grange should here and now declare to the world its unqualified consecration to the great world task now facing civilization—of driving forever from existence the greatest world outlaw that history has ever recorded, an empire that has prostituted itself in the worship of brute force, that has hurled to the winds all the ideals of honor, morality and decency, that has stooped to acts of murderous lust and wanton destruction unparalleled in all the annals of human affairs, and that constitutes, until destroyed, a menace to every principle of civilization and even of Christianity itself.

"This is no time for the mincing of words; we may as well face facts as they are, and we must reckon with the full magnitude of the task which we have undertaken. It is the mildest sentence that can be pronounced upon the German empire to assert that we look upon that nation with feelings akin to those with which we might contemplate an insane man running anuck in a peaceful community; but with the same inherent sense of self-preservation no effort will

be left undone to check his destructive course and to restore the safety of a threatened community. I, therefore, believe that this National Grange in annual session assembled, as the most representative body of tillers of the soil in the country, should put itself squarely and unreservedly on record in support of the American nation, of the American President, and of the American soldier, and a speedy and thorough finish of the job upon which the United States has entered. To this end let us pledge to that nation, to our President and to those soldiers the utmost limit of our energies—backed by our acres and their productiveness; by our labor and its skill; by all our resources, that those soldiers may be well clothed and fed, and that the awful burden and sacrifice they have been called to make be lightened so far as possible.

GRANGE STANDS FOR LIBERTY "Let us make this National Grange provide the leadership, for all this great nation-wide organization down to the last member of the remotest Grange, that through every possible channel for their energies, the organized Patrons of this land shall stand an unbroken unit for the defense of liberty and democracy and for the overthrow of autocracy and ruthlessness.

"No less a declaration than this, no pledge of support of our Government less clearly spoken, is worthy the spirit of the Grange and the patriotism of its founders, the organization of peace but no less the defenders of national honor and the champion of universal brotherhood. Standing squarely upon this declaration, let us call upon every Grange in the land—State, Pomona and Subordinate—to give of the last full measure of devotion to the speedy accomplishment of the great world task of nations, exerting such energies through every local channel which may be afforded, that the total of these endeavors may constitute the splendid answer of the Grange to the present challenge of barbarism and ruthlessness. At a time like this we must stand steadfast in our convictions of right and in our purpose of action.

"Our declarations here made, as a na-

tional body, must be so positive that no possibility of misunderstanding can exist and no chance of misrepresentation be afforded. "The Grange has long contended for a

"The Grange has long contended for a league of nations to enforce world peace, and its declarations on this subject one year ago were especially emphatic. By the unforeseen shaping of events we are rapidly approaching the very realization of such an actual league, as nation after nation is arraying itself with the cause of humanity, in a common defense against German aggression and destruction.

MUST CRUSH RULE OF FORCE "Clearly we now witness the supreme struggle of the race—the world's best arrayed against the world's worst. Can there be any doubt of the outcome of such a struggle, and can we hesitate for a moment to throw the full weight of our great organized power into such a cause? Out of such a struggle, grown to its present dimensions, must come the end that peace-loving men have long and fervently hoped and prayed for—the overthrow of war worship, the destruction of the gods of militarism, of force and of mere physical strength, and the exaltation of that code of international morals that shall spell the ultimate peace and progress of a world. "The cost of the present struggle in

"The cost of the present struggle, in treasure and in blood, represents the most frightful price humanity has ever paid to secure an ideal. Thus in the midst of the darkest hour in humanity's history, we catch a glimpse of the dawning of a new day, even the triumph of the very peace towards which Grange energies and Grange hopes have unceasingly been directed, and to whose complete attainment by the only possible means now available, we here and now highly resolve to rededicate all that we have and all that we are. Thus shall real and lasting world's peace be attained and the opportunities of freedom and liberty be guaranteed to every people."

GRANGE PROMOTES CO-OPERATION

Mr. Wilson pointed out that co-operation has been discussed in all its phases since the organization of the Grange and yet it remains an unsolved problem. "If

Typical Grange Defined

HE typical Grange is the one in which the whole quartet of Grange activities is harmoniously developed.

The social side of life is encouraged by bringing the people of the community together in such a way as to make acquaintances and friend-ships natural and easy.

The intellectual side is stimulated and developed by the properly conducted lecture hour and by the drill in parliamentary practice.

The co-operative work, if properly conducted, will broaden the business capabilities of the members and return to them substantial cash dividends.

In the economic field we should receive such instruction and information as will prepare and qualify each for a more enlightened and useful citizenship.—B. NEEDHAM, Master Kansas State Grange. financial co-operation was ever needed by the American producer and consumer, it is a greater necessity today. In these times when so much is said about the high cost of living and the true condition existing is so little understood by the average city dweller, most of whom believe the producer is to blame entirely for increased prices and that he is coining money at the expense of the consumer, little realizing that the burden placed on them is by the distributors, but such is the fact. This being the case the Grange should solve the problem by finding a way of shortening the road between the producer and consumer, thereby mutually benefiting both producer and consumer. "The Grange today," said Mr. Wilson

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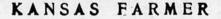
"The Grange today," said Mr. Wilson in conclusion, "occupies an enviable position before the world. It is respected by all classes. Its influence along legislative lines is greater than ever in its history. Its officers and members are called into the national councils. This position has been gained by a wise, safe and same policy, by granting the same privileges to all classes that we demand for ourselves.

"May I not ask now on retiring from this high and honorable position to which I was called six years ago, that the Grange banner may ever be found on the side of justice and right, for 'we desire a proper equality, equity, and fairness; protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong, in short, justly distributed burdens and justly distributed power. These are American ideas, the very essence of American independence, and to advocate to the contrary is unworthy of the sons and daughters of the American Republic'."

It's Time to Plant Spring Bulbs

The time for planting bulbs for outdoor spring flowers is here. Any time before the ground freezes will suit bulbs of euch flowers as tulips, hyacinths, daffodils and crocus, which will furnish such pleasing masses of color about the grounds in the early spring. Any welldrained garden soil will grow good bulbs, although well-rotted stable manure may be added if the soil is rather poor. The depth to plant the different sorts of bulbs varies, but they should be too deep rather than too shallow. About five inches deep will be right for hyacinths and narcissus, and an inch or two less for the bulbs of tulips, crocus, anemone and seylla.

The space to give each bulb also varies with the sort and variety. Plant hyacinths six to eight inches apart, narcissus eight to ten inches apart, tulips five to eight inches apart. Small bulbs, as crocus, seylla and anemone, are generally placed two or three inches apart. After the ground is frozen, mulch the beds where bulbs have been planted with some leaves or strawy manure. This prevents freezing and thawing, also "heaving out" of the bulbs. This must be removed early in the spring. In the home garden, bulbs give more pleasing results when planted among shrubbery and plantings of other flowers than when planted in formal beds.



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November 24, 1917

But The Final Answer Is-Upkeep

IT'S ALL RIGHT to exploit the WHAT WOULD IT PROVE? speed possibilities of a car.

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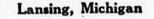
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- IT'S PERMISSIBLE to extol its wonderful "pick-up" and acceleration.
- IT'S PERFECTLY PROPER to prove by any kind of stunt you choose that it will climb a hill, though nobody doubted its ability in any one of these directions.
- DEMONSTRATIONS of power and of prowess; feats of endurance; and spectacular performances of a momentary nature are legitimate.
- BUT AFTER ALL what do such freak tests prove as to the actual staying qualities of the car?
- AND ABOVE ALL, what do they prove on the very subject in which you are most interested cost of upkeep over a long period of years?
- WE COULD AN' IF WE would, write a volume-yes a libraryon the subject of performance of . this Reo Six in all phases of automobile activity.
- WE COULD TELL YOU, not of one, but of scores of Reo Sixes that have crossed the continent, with all the feats of mountain climbing, and trail following as well as of speed and mud plugging that trip entails.
- BUT WE DON'T consider that important. To a Reo it is about as difficult as is your daily journey to the barn.

Nothing.

- BUT WHEN OWNERS say that this Reo Six costs less, year in and year out, for upkeep-repairs and replacements as well as gasoline and oil and tires-than any other six of equal size and power with which they have had experience-that does prove something.
- IT SHOULD INDICATE to you that a Six so built must be capable of any feat or test that any sane owner would ever call upon his car to perform.
- AND THAT IS THE FACT-ask any Reo Six owner.
- YOUR ORDER should be placed at once if you would secure a Reo Six of present quality and at the present price.
- JANUARY FIRST there will be a substantial increase in price of this Reo Six-increased cost of materials and of manufacture render it impossible longer to make this car at this price.
- SO ONLY ORDERS for delivery prior to and including December 31st will be filled at the present price.
- SEE YOUR REO dealer at once. Place your order and obtain what is veritably a gold dollar for ninety cents.

Reo Motor Car Company



Six-Cylinder Reo 7 Passenger Touring \$ 1385

PRICE IS F. O. B. LANSING AND

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Salient Features of

The Reo Six

50 HORSE POWER, Six cylin-

REO DESIGNED, Reo made-

CANTILEVER rear springs-

TIMKEN BEARINGS through-

NOISELESS spiral-bevel driv-

REO ONE-ROD centre control.

HYATT QUIET bearings in

transmission-at all points.

BOTH BRAKES operated by

foot levers and provided with

satchet locks. Extra large and

both operating on rear hubs. No hand brake.

CLUTCH AND SERVICE

TWO UNIVERSAL Joints in

TORQUE SHAFT relieves

SUB FRAME carries motor and

EXTRA LARGE-and round-

OVER-SIZE TIRES-34 in. x

ONE PIECE drop forged front

PERFECT LUBRICATION

REORADIATOR-Reodesign-

REO-REMY Electric Starting, Lighting and Ignition system.

REO STEERING GEAR-ex-clusively Reo. No back-lash -self adjusting for wear.

MOTOR BEARINGS-even main crank-shaft bearingsadjustable from the outside.

50 PER CENT OVERSIZE in all vital parts - crank-shaft, azles, driving shafts, gears, frame, wheels, tires.

MUST BE ADDED.

system at every moving point.

driving mechanism of road

brake are interconnected.

MULTIPLE Dry-disc clutch.

Semi-elliptic front springs.

FULL FLOATING rear axle.

as are also all other units in-

der motor cast in threes.

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126 INCH Wheel Base.

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spokes in wheels.

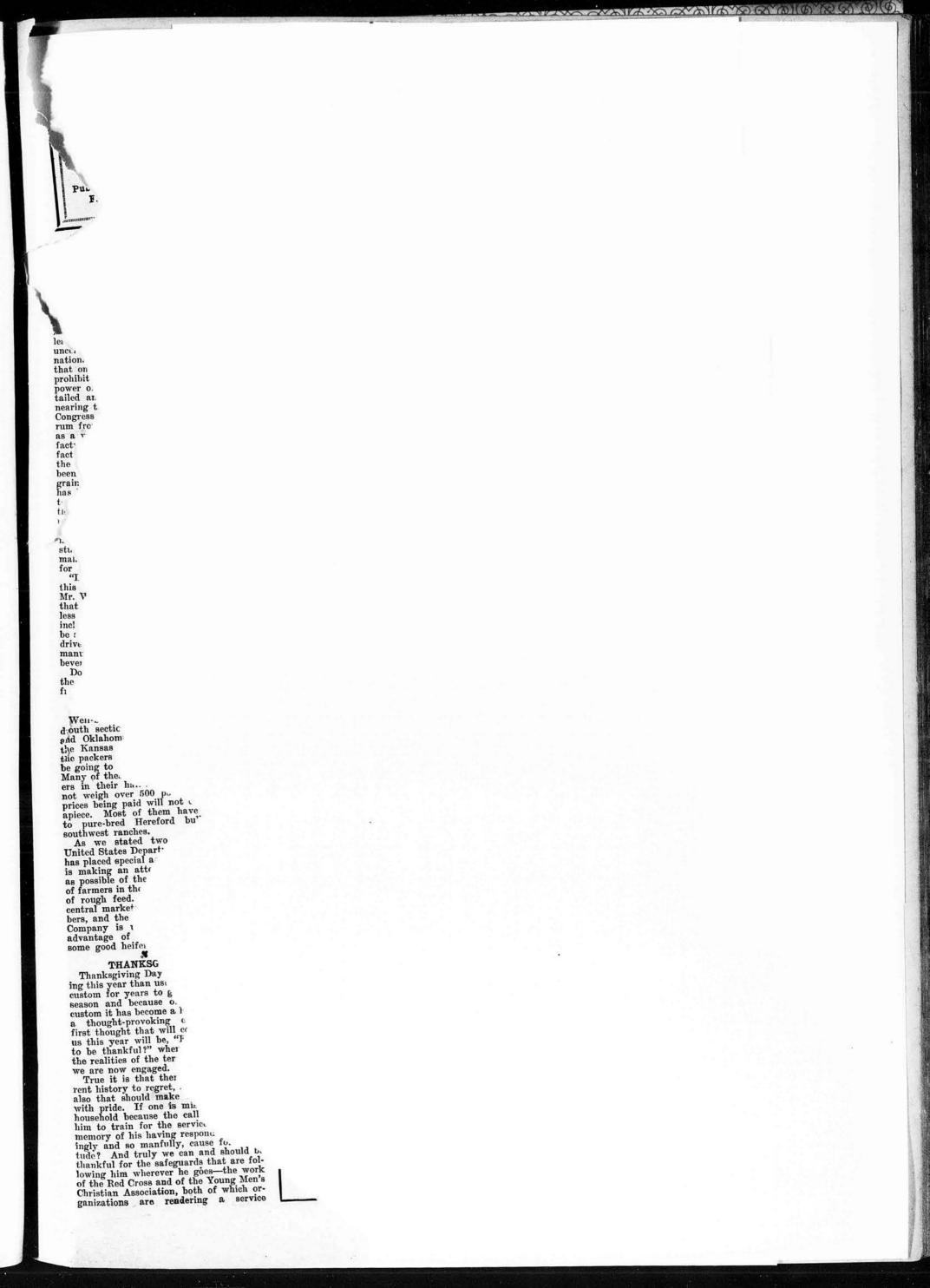
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Provide Warm Dry Quarters. Supplement Corn With Skimmilk or Tankage. KeepThem Free From Worms

RECENTLY at the hog meeting held at the Iowa Experiment Sta-tion Prof. John M. Evvard called attention to the fact that fall pigs attention to the fact that fall pigs had been fed and marketed at the sta-tion weighing over 300 pounds. Cold weather pigs that weighed 303 pounds on April 24 this year when they were 254 days old, sound pretty good for pigs that come in the fall. And they were produced economically, requiring only 372 pounds of shelled corn plus thirty rounds of meet meal tankage, a total pounds of meat meal tankage, a total of 402 pounds of grain for 100 pounds gain. This is a showing that it is diffi-cult to approach even by spring pigs raised under excellent climatic conditions.

To make such marketable 300-pound hogs as these in April it is essential that they be pushed heavily from start to finish. And further that they be pushed heavily upon the right sort of feeds con-taining the necessary nutrients which go

to make for growth and development. Professor Evvard spoke of some es-sentials that must be looked into if the fall pigs are to be a pronounced success. Lack of attention or neglect of any one of these essentials may cause disappointment:

See to it that the sows during the summer time while carrying their young in utero are given an abundance of ex-ercise on good pasture such as alfalfa, rape, or red clover, or bluegrass in which plenty of white or alsike clover is grow-

ing. Feed these sows well, giving them a little milk or a little meat meal tankage in addition to the corn allowed during the last couple of months of pregnancy. It is at this time that some 90 per cent of the dry matter of the young growing pigs is laid down before far-

rowing. Don't have the sows farrow too early nor too late. The ideal time of the fall is about the first and second weeks of September.

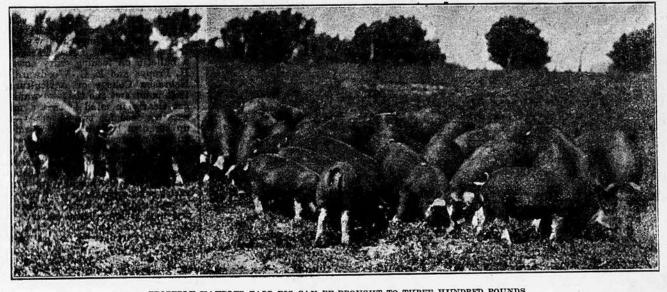
Leave the sows farrow out on pasture if possible. Do not run them up to a large hog house where it is dusty and where pasture is not available; keep them under natural conditions and let them do their bit under the best possi-

ble surroundings. Feed the suckling cows well, giving them an abundance of suitable feeds, which feeds in ordinary times should be centered around corn, and perform the supplement rather than the substitution function. Always keep in mind econ-omy. However, this year wheat mid-dlings or fine oatmeal or hominy feed were all cheaper than corn, but ordi-narily this is not true. If a little milk

can be spared, so much the better. At the Iowa Experiment Station farm they like to self-feed the sows, giving them free access to such rations as these

Shelled corn or ear corn self-fed plus meat meal tankage self-fed plus wheat middlings self-fed plus salt self-fed; corn self-fed plus meat meal tankage self-fed plus salt self-fed plus meat meal tank-age self-fed plus meat meal tank-age self-fed plus salt self-fed; corn self-fed plus meat meal tankage self-fed with as much buttermilk or skim milk as can be allowed plus salt self-fed; corn selffed plus peanut meal self-fed plus meat meal tankage self-fed plus salt self-fed; corn self-fed plus peanut meal self-fed plus wheat middling self-fed plus salt self-fed.

Corn can be substituted in the above rations with wheat middlings when middlings can be bought at 10 or more per cent cheaper than corn; with hominy feed which is practically equal to corn; fine ground oatmeal which is not quite equal to corn on bluegrass but appar-ently is more than equal to ordinary corn on rape pasture; or other substi-tutes. It is best if these sows can run



PROPERLY HANDLED FALL PIG CAN BE BROUGHT TO THREE HUNDRED POUNDS BY APRIL, WHICH IS ONE OF THE GOOD MARKET PERIODS OF THE SEASON

on good pasture receiving the above ra-tions. If the pastures are alfalfa, or red clover, or rape, much grain will be saved, particularly the supplementary grains.

Have a warm place for the fall pigs to sleep and rest after they are taken into winter quarters. Small Iowa cable roof hog houses are fine for this. If the skylight can be arranged in the roof to give sunshine, so much the better. In a small 6×8 house we can take care of from five to ten fall pigs, depending upon their size.

Keep their beds dry by changing them frequently. Warm, dry quarters mean a great deal.

See that the pigs get plenty of fresh air. In the ordinary gable roof house openings should be made in the peak and under the eaves.

Feed the pigs inside where it is warm. Do not make them go out into the cold to eat. If you must make them go out for anything, make them go out to get their water.

their water. Keep them sanitary. Use crude oil to get rid of the lice, and santonin and cal-omel to get rid of the worms. Eight grains of santonin and five grains of calomel to 100 pounds of pig is a good worm medicine. This can be mixed with the regular feeds. In case of a 200-pound pig give about one and one-half times the amount as for a 100-pound pig. Keep open water before the pigs. One of these kerosene heater watering devices is fine in order to keep the water from

is fine in order to keep the water from freezing. This will insure that the pigs

can have free open drinkable water at any time their thirst demands it. It is not necessary that the pigs run over the whole farm. You had better keep them confined to a small lot. The Iowa station pigs had the run of a lot about 15×90 feet, and they made the gains recorded.

gains recorded. Feed the pigs abundantly and well. Such rations as these are splendid: Shelled corn self-fed plus meat meal tankage self-fed plus salt self-fed. Shelled corn self-fed plus buttermilk at the rate of 4 or 5 pounds to one of grain when pigs weigh 50 to 100 pounds; 3 to 3½ pounds as they go from 100 to 150; 2 to 3 pounds from 150 to 200; 1 to 2 pounds from 200 to 250, and from ¼ to 1 pound after they pass the 250-pound mark. pound mark.

Fall pigs that grow and fatten in cold weather can easily be made to reach 250 to 300 pounds when eight months of age. They go on the good markets of April, the highest market of the year outside of September, and being marketed in April, as they can be, insures an income at a time when ordinarily there is not much of produce to be sold from the average corn belt farms which do not

"Treat the fall pig kindly, look to his wants, and he will respond gallantly," said Professor Evvard in conclusion.

Good Animals Win

Anyone who has made a study of the fairs and live stock shows of the present season cannot fail to note two conspicuous features, one the dominating numbers and the excellence of the Shorthorn

entries and the other the conspicuous winnings of new and hitherto inexperienced breeders.

In spite of high feed costs the entries at the season's shows were well condi-tioned with very few exceptions and it was a matter of general comment among fair goers that the uniformity and su-perior merit of the entries, particularly among the younger cattle, surpassed former years.

The fact that various new exhibitors entered the contests and claimed a generous share of the prizes added interest to the season's shows. A number of champion awards were captured by young men on cattle of their own breeding who had never heretofore entered the con-Their enthusiasm has been stimulated by the encouraging attitude of the breeders who have long been patrons the breeders who have long been patrons of shows and who in not a few in-stances were obliged to hold places far-ther down the line as a result of the high merit of the entries of the new exhibitors. At the American Royal the championships in the futurity classes were limited to new exhibitors. The lesson drawn from the awards is this. That ownership or long experience

this: That ownership or long experience in breeding and showing cattle are not considered in the placing of the awards. considered in the placing of the awards. It is a matter of the fittest. Judges may err in their conclusions, but the boy from the backwoods township has an equal chance with the veteran from the best known breeding establishment in the country, provided the individuals the two lead into the ring compare in individual lead into the ring compare in individuals the two lead into the ring compare in individual merit. Many a young man unknown in live stock circles beyond his community has led his animals into the ring and taken his place far up among the best productions of the best known herds of the land and all because to use a current the land and all because, to use a current expression, he "had the goods." It is an open field and many a man

has risen from comparative obscurity into an acquaintance country-wide in its scope because he was able to produce animals of a standard that claimed expert recognition in the show rings.-FRANK D. TOMSON.

Missouri Farmers Organize (Continued from Page Five)

the average farmer going backward rather than forward. Hence, to charge up cheerless farm homes, bad public highways and poor rural schools which handicap country boys and girls in the great battle of life, to a "lack of progressive-ness" on the part of the average farmer -this is utterly puerile, for the farmer likes the good things of life and is as proud of his children as are those who live in the towns and cities-and the only reason why he has not long since provided ther is because he hasn't had the money!

Acting upon the theory that our farming methods were chiefly at fault, our ing methods were chieny at fault, our splendid agricultural colleges some years ago began a powerful campaign to "make two blades of grass grow where only one had grown before." That cru-sade marked the advent of the county farm agent and within itself was a thoroughly wholesome doctrine. In the first place, the more generously and econom-

ically a farmer can produce, the cheaper ically a farmer can produce, the cheaper he can afford to sell—or, to put it an-other way, the more he will have left out of the price he is compelled to ac-cept. Also, society has a right to expect the farmer to feed and clothe it at as low a cost as is consistent with sound business methods and therefore econom-ical production is the farmer's duty in ical production is the farmer's duty in the interest of the masses. But while thousands of earnest farmers responded heartily to the "two blades of grass' propaganda, their enthusiasm was short-lived—for when men feed cattle with the aid of silos, balanced rations, etc., and still come out at the small end of the horn—or when all their brawn and brain leaves them behind on the production of a wheat or corn crop, they lose heartand thus we have come upon a time when both the progressive and the "hound dog farmer" are "slipping," the only difference being that the latter is slipping the faster — and when therefore of far greater importance than raising the second blade of grass is getting a square deal for the first blade!

In the meantime, realizing that there is something wrong—that the American farm is sick and that this sickness is affecting a lot of other enterprises and industries—the farmer has, during the last few years, become an object of patronizing solicitude on the part of bankers and other business men who suddenly made up their minds to "go to the res-cue"—who have come to regard the farmer as the big "industrial incompetent" of the nation who needs to be taken by the hand and led into the promised land. Thus only last spring the Federated Commercial Clubs of my own state held a two days' session to discuss the slogan, "A county farm agent in every county and better seed corn for the 1917 crop"—and yet in this audi-ence of several hundred delegates and speakers there was not a solitary out and out farmer. And this is merely one of hundreds of such meetings which have been held all over the country during the last few years.

However, I do not want to be misun-derstood in this connection—for the vast majority of these men mean well and are willing to back their theories with their dollars. Again, if their presump-tion irritates the farmer, he is himself to blame—for it is true that the lack of agricultural prosperity is injuring the banker, manufacturer and merchant and since the farmer has shown no inclina-tion to right conditions, it is little wonthat these men nave neru take a hand-even though they do not understand the farmer's complex problems and, not understanding them, but complicate and make more difficult their solution. While there should be a close bond of sympathy between the farmer and the business men of the town, and while there are many things in which they can co-operate effectively, in the last analysis the farmer is the only man who can correct the farmer's wrongs-and any interference from the outside will delay rather than aid the process.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the first of a series of articles by Mr. Hirth, in which he tells of the accomplishments of the Farm-ers' Clubs of Missouri.)

KANSAS FARMER



The Fate of the Unprepared

Among the remarkable events of this war no fact stands out more startlingly than the tragic sacrifice of Russia's unequipped soldiers.

The army has been victimized by intrigue and treachery. Guns were sent to the front without ammunition and ammunition without guns. Supplies were provided that when unpacked proved to be rubbish. Left stranded by communications that broke down under slight pressure the brave Russian troops hurled themselves again and again against foes perfectly prepared.

From the very verge of victory they doggedly fell back fighting with stones and clubs and iron bars, resisting heroically but ineffectively.

No thought can be more abhorrent to Americans than that of our

boys ruthlessly slaughtered because of lack of equipment or support which it is the first business of us at home to supply.

Our Government, never before so powerful, is working prodigiously in the preparation of armies and means of warfare. Throughout the nation there is a unity of purpose that is piling on the altar of liberty every personal ambition and corporate gain.

Mines, factories, farms, shipyards, the counting houses and shops of every industry are laboring day and night to supply the sinews of war.

The Bell System is co-operating to mobilize production, transportation and communication, and is using its every energy to speed up American defense.

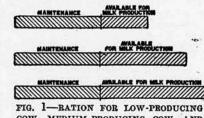


KANSAS FARMER DAIRY CLUB

Feeding Dairy Cows

E REPRODUCE on this page some charts which may help you to un-derstand some of the points in dairy feeding which we have been trying to explain. These charts are from a bulletin on feeding dairy cows, by D. H. Propps and E. G. Woodward, of the Nebraska College of Agriculture. The first point and one that we want you to get clearly in mind is that a milk cow uses her feed for two purposes—keeping uses her feed for two purposes—keeping up her own body and giving milk—and under ordinary conditions a cow giving milk first takes from the feed all she needs for maintenance and uses what is left for milk. The amount required for maintenance, or keeping up the body, varies some with the size of the cow, but is practically the same whether she is dry or is giving a large amount of milk. Of course the amount of feed required for milk production varies with the amount the cow is giving. Figure 1 illustrates the part of the ration used by the cow for her own body

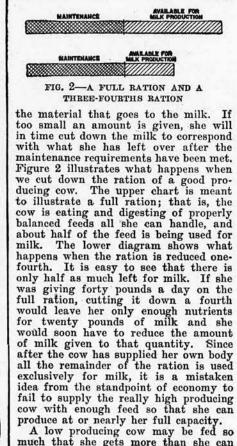
and the part used for milk. The top diagram is meant to show the ration of



COW, MEDIUM-PRODUCING COW, AND HIGH-PRODUCING COW

a low producing cow, the second a ration for a medium producing cow, the second a factor for a medium producing cow, and the bottom the ration for a high producing cow. We tried to show you this point in a different way in the Dairy Club department of the issue of October 20. You can see from these illustrations that You can see from these illustrations that the low producing cow uses only about one-third of all the feed she eats for milk production. The medium producing cow uses about one-half of her ration for milk, and the high producing cow uses about three-fifths of her feed for making milk. Since so much more of the total amount of feed eaten by the high producing cow goes to alk, it is high producing cow goes to ailk, it is plain to see that she is a more econom-ical producer, because she does not take any more to keep up her own body than the one producing a small amount of milk milk.

milk. The heavy producing cows are quite often underfed. They require a large amount of feed to supply the nutrients which go to the making of the large amount of milk. If such a cow continues to produce to her full capacity, she must have in her daily feed enough to supply



A low producing cow may be fed so much that she gets more than she can use for milk. A cow of this kind after giving as much milk as she is capable of giving, uses what is left in her own body

-in other words, she gets fat. Figure 3 illustrates this point. The top diagram is meant to illustrate what happens when a full, well balanced ration is fed to a a full, well balanced ration is ied to a low producing cow. A portion of the nutrients which in the real dairy cow would be used for milk, is used for body fat. The economical way to feed such a cow is illustrated in the lower diagram. When fed in this way the cow does not have any surplus and therefore does not wasta envy in fattening her own body waste any in fattening her own body. This explains one of the general rules to follow in feeding dairy cows, which is to reduce the ration if the cows begin to gain in weight. Of course this is assum-

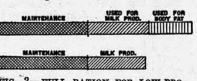


FIG. 3-FULL BATION FOR LOW-PRO-DUCING COW AND ECONOMICAL BA-TION FOR SUCH COW

ing that they are in good working con-dition. While a real dairy cow never gets fat while giving milk, they must not be permitted to get extremely poor. During the dry period high producing cows can store surplus nutrients on their bodies as fat and later draw on it as reserve material for making milk. When a cow does this she gradually falls off reserve material for making milk. When a cow does this she gradually falls off in flesh. When really high producing cows freshen in a fairly fat condition, they will begin to fall off during the first few weeks after freshening until finally they have used up the reserve. If you are sure you have a really high producing cow, do not be afraid to have her get fairly fleshy during the dry period. The charts here reproduced were first

period. The charts here reproduced were first worked out by Prof. C. H. Eckles, of the Missouri College of Agriculture, in illus-trating these points in feeding dairy cows. They are given in his book en-titled "Dairy Cattle and Milk Produc-tion," which is one of the good books on this explicat this subject.

Names Cow Martha

Names Cow Martha Gary Cook, of Easton, Leavenworth County, in sending in his report for last month, writes as follows: "I will send Martha's picture next week. She was born on the twenty-sec-ond of February; that is why I named her Martha. I am going to sell my calf today and pay the money on my note with my milk check. I have fed my calf half of Martha's milk, and what I sold during October brought me \$6.61 with her feed expense out."

The Purpose of the Head

The Purpose of the Head Every boy has a head topside his neck. The head was not put there by accident, nor as ornamental bric-a-brac. Of course the head, being equipped with a face, is useful as a means of identification, but if that was all it was good for what would be the use of identifying you? Nobody would care a rap whether you were Pete or Jim or the kid that lives over the bakery. The real purpose of the head is to be a packing case for the brain, and the brain is a machine for the manufacture of thoughts. So you want to learn how to use it no matter what comes up—in an emergency just as well comes up-in an emergency just as well comes up—in an emergency just as well as in a contest to guess how many beans there are in a jar. There's a heap of difference between thinking and the sort of product a lot of folks' brains turn out. One brain that can think is worth a hundred arms strong enough to lift a heifer. That's why a general is more valuable than a great many thousands of soldiers, each one of whom could prob-ably lick him beautifully in a fist fight. It's because he can think.-The American Boy.

In looking over the October news letter of Agricultural Agent L. C. Christie, we note that he has given the year's rec-ord of a Holstein cow owned by J. B. Stevens, of Liberal, for the year ending October 6, 1917. The milk sold amounted to \$323.50, and the amount used at home to \$323.50, and the amount used at home was estimated at \$75, or a total of \$398.50. The feed for the year was val-ued at \$196.05. This gives a net return of \$202.45 and the cow cost only \$95. She has increased in weight about 400 pounds during the year, and no value has been assigned to the manure, which if properly handled as fertilizing ma-terial would be worth from \$35 to \$40. terial would be worth from \$35 to \$40.

November 24, 1917

KANSAS FARMER

What kind of music will there be in your home nis Christmas?

CHRISTMAS AND MUSIC are inseparable. You cannot think of Christmas without thinking of music-all kinds of good music. What kind of music will there be in your home this Christmas? What instrument and what voices will entertain you?

Have you ever stopped to realize that all voices, and all musical instruments, excepting one, have their limitations? As wonderful as a piano is, it can give you only piano music; as beautiful as an organ is, it can give you only organ music; as marvelous as the human voice is, it can only sing. It is the same with the violin, the cornet, the accordion or any other instrument which you might have in your home or might consider purchasing. These are excellent in their way, but we are

sure you will agree that none of them is completely satisfying. It is different with the New Edison Diamond Amberola. It has no musical limitations, for it is all voices and all instruments in one and it brings into the home all kinds and classes of music, from the greatest of operatic numbers sung by the most famous of singers to the simplest of popular and comic songs sung by the cleverest performers in their line; from the performances of great military bands and

symphony orchestras to the snappy music of the ever popular banjo. The New Edison Diamond Amberola is not an instrument that you must forbid the children touching for fear of putting something out of order. Even a very young child can readily learn to operate this marvelous instrument, for it is simplicity in itself and is not readily put out of order, and the Blue Amberol records are almost unbreakable and unwearable. With the Amberola you do not even have to bother to change needles. There are no needles to change. Instead of needles Mr. Edison uses a GENUINE DIAMOND, ground and polished to fit perfectly in the grooves of the record, and so perfectly round and smooth that it has no effect on the record. As you know, a diamond never wears out. To operate the Edison Amberola all that is necessary is to put on a record and lower the reproducer so as to bring the diamond stylus (reproducer point) into contact with the record. Besides keeping the Amberola wound up and oiled, there is nothing else to do.

Read Our Liberal FREE TRIAL OFFER

It is Mr. Edison's wish that you hear his Diamond Amberola in your home. In order that Mr. Edison's wish should be fulfilled, we will place a New Edison Diamond Amberola and a choice selection of Blue Amberol records in your home for three days. Play them to your heart's content, invite your friends in to enjoy the music with you. At the end of three days tell us that you want to buy the instrument and records for cash, that you want to buy them on terms, or that you do not care to purchase at that time and request us to call for the Amberola and the records. We leave it entirely to you whether you keep the instrument and records or whether you send them back. Whatever your decision, we shall con-sider the matter at an end. You will be under no obligation whatever. We will be the ones to feel obligated to you for permitting us to place the instrument and records on trial in your home. Thousands of families throughout America are enjoying these free trials because of Mr. Edison's desire that no one should miss hearing his marvelous invention. Why not you? You are just as much entitled to the opportunity as anyone else, and there is no reason why you should not take advantage of it. When requesting your free trial, please use the coupon at the bottom of this page.

Send for the Beautiful Amberola Booklet. It is FREE

The Music You Get When You Own an EDISON AMBEROLA

Music was never more welcome in the American home than it is today. Home has never meant more to Americans than it does today. With some of our boys at the front and many preparing to go, the tenderest and deepest emotions surge through our souls. It is then that nothing is more appropriate than good music as the companion of our leisure hours. Whatever your tastes, whatever your mood, there are many selections in the Blue Amberol Record Catalog to suit-beautiful old hymns that seem to just lift you out of your immediate surroundings to a higher plane where the spirit is free and unfettered by the irksomeness of the daily routine

-thrilling band records that just make you feel like getting up and marching around the room-noble patriotic numbers that would stir the heart of a traitor-tender old and new songs and ballads that go straight to your heart-majestic grand opera that appeals to the deepest of human emotions-lively dance pieces, ragtime and funny records-entertainment of all kinds for young and old.

So that you may have an idea of the many wonderful selections to be found in the Blue Amberol Record Catalog, we have picked a few here and there and they're printed below. Look them over. You are sure to find many of your favorites.

FOR CHRISTMAS Angels from the Realms of Glory Bells of Christmas Birthday of a King Haill Haill Day of Days Harkl Hark! My Soul It Came Upon the Midnight Clear	SACRED Ave Maria Beautiful Isle of Somewhere Crucifix God is Love, His Mercy Brightens My Ain Countrie Rock of Ages	HAWAIIAN Aloha Oe (Farewell to Thee) Kamehameha March Medley of Hawaiian Airs Moani Ke Ala Waialae (Waltz Song) Koleo Pulupe	A6.	INSTRUMENTAL SOLOS 1Hope I Don't Intrude, Bells King of Air March, Xylophone King Waltz, Saxophone Lullaby-Jocelyn, Cornet Medley of Southern Airs, Banjo Old Black Joe, Piano Peg o' My Heart, Violin	GRAND OPERA Elisir d'Amore—Una furtiva lagrima Faust—Air des Bijoux Pagliacci—Prologue Rigoletto—Caro nome Trio from Faust Brida! Chorus from Lohengrin Mignon—Ahl Non credevi tu
Joy to the World Night Before Christmas Old Jim's Christmas Hymn O Little Town of Bethlehem Once in Royal David's City Ring Out the Bells for Christmas Ring Out, Wild Bells Santa Claus Silent Night Star of Bethlehem Sweet Christmas Bells When Christmas Bells are Ringing	Face to Face QUARTETS The Bridge Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming Darling Nellie Gray Maple Leaf Forever Massa's in de Cold, Cold Ground Laughing Song The Rosary We're Tening To-night Way Back Home	BANDS At the Mill March Battle of the Marne—Descriptive Benediction of the Poignards—Huguenoth Glowworm Humpty Dumpty Rag In the Clock Store—Descriptive Fantasis Jolly Coppersmith—with Anvil, Singing e My Old Kentucky Home Fantasis United States Passing in Review		DANCE Carnival One-Step Destiny Waltz Good-Night Waltz Money Musk Medley Virginia Reel Oh, You Silv'ry Bells Medley Two-Step Old Comrades March Stopi Looki Listen!Foz Trot Ticking Love Taps Foz Trot Leg of Mutton One Step	VOCAL DUETS All Aboard for Blanket Bay As We Parted at the Gate Auf Wiederschen-The Blue Paradise Barcarolle (Oh, Lovely Night)-Tales of Hoffma Every Little Movement-Madame Sherry For You Good.Bye, Good Luck, God Bless You Land of Golden Dreams I Was Never Nearer Heaven in My Life
ARKANSAS CITY—A. H. Fitch	The Phonograp KANSA HOWARD-Hubbell's Jowelry &	S EDISON DEALERS WHO Book RAYMOND-Geo. H. GH	GIVE FR	DAVIS-Easter Drug Co.	NOWATA-Nowata Hardware & Sup-
ARCHANSAS CITICA. R. JICH ATCHISON—Carl Latensor Music Co. ATTCIAR. O. Williamson ATWOOD—H. L. Paden BALDWINMorgan Book Co. BAXTER SPRINGS-J. W. Granthan BELOIT-Beloit Music Co. BELOIT-Beloit Music Co. BELOIT-Rent-Long Drug Co. BONNER SPRINGS-J. H. Marshall CHANUTE-Legitimate Drug Co. CHERRYVALE-A. N. Pickerell CLYDE-A. Selfort COFFEYVILLE-Wiley-Hovis COLDWATER -Roberts-Phoebus 'Hdw. Company. CONCORDIA-E A. Gaston	Store KINGMAN-C. A. Amerman KINSLEY-DeMain Pharmacy KIOWA-Harmon Drug Store LA CROSSE-L J. Forney	REPUBLIC-BIRUY & FO SALINA-Frank Bangs SELDON-Seldon Pharm SENECA-Mason & Wall SHARON-Warren Drug STOCKTON-Drake Dru STOCKTON-Drake Dru STOCKTON-Drake Dru STOCKTON-Drake Dru STOCKTON-Drake Dru STOCKTON-Drake Dru WALNUT-Hewitt Pharm WALNUT-Hewitt Pharm WEBBER-E. A. Winter WASHINGTON-Luening Company WELLINGTON-Luening Company WICHITA-Geo. Innes L	tacy thamp Co. 5 Co. 6 Co. 7 Co. 7 Co. 8 Co. 8 Co. 9 Furniture 9 Furniture 0 Coods Co. 9 coods Co.	DEPEW-P. & H. Hardware Co. DUNCAN-W. E. Reprolda DURANT-J. R. Harrison ELDORADO-R. S. Cavaness & St FAIRVIEW-J. A. Croasman FARGO-E. E. Whitehead FORT COBB-A. D. Evans FREDERICK-Geo. B. McLellan GAGE-J. E. Bennett GUTHRIE-Phonograph Shop, Inc HASKELL-City Drug Store HEALDTON-Smith & McKnight HOLDENVILLE-J. R. Dutton HOMINYWestbrook Drug Co. KAW-Peericss Drug Co. KUSA-Robt. M. Snelson LAVERNE-Stafford & North	Company PAWNEEE-Poter Drug Co. PAWHUBKA-Ryder Music Co. PONCA CITY-O. A. Panton RINGLING-Central Drug Store RIPLEY-J. Ballard RAPULPA-Uden's Book Store Scouthyel - Would Pharmacy

MEADE-Willis Wolfe MEDICINE LODGE-J. R. Young MEDICINE JOURD B. R. Smith Jr. MINNEAFOLIS-L. B. Smith Jr. MOLINE-Phillip R. Schull NATOMA-Pohlman Furniture & Undertaking Company NEKOMA-M. T. Moran NEWTON-Newton Music Co. NORTON-Chattell & Hamilton Drug Company COLDWATTER -Roberts-Phoebus 'Hdw. Company. CONCORDIA-E. A. Gaston COTTONWOOD FALLS-Ed Brandley COURTAND-JAS. H. Williams DELPHOS-W. C. Davis DODGE CITY-Fraik Bangs DOUGLASS-Chas. R. Gibson DOWNS-A. J. Asper ELLSWOETH-Nunamaker & Shade FLORENCE-Oliver Tarrant FOWLER-Rich & Thoman FREDONIA-F. J. Mooro GARNETT-F. O. Murdock GIRARNETT-F. O. Murdock GIRARD-W. C. Veach GREENSBURG-H.J., Partridgo Plumbing Company. HIAWATHA-C. H. Andrews Music Company NORTON-Chattell & Hamilton Drug Company Company OBERLIN-Oberlin Music Co. OBERLIN-Oberlin Music Co. OLATHE-C. G. Morrison ONAGA-E. C. Madin OSWEGO-Chas. Woolren OTTAWA-F. B. Houghton -ARSONS-W. P. Talbot Jr. PHILLIPSBURG-M. A. Spaulding PITTSBURG-D. Hogeboom POWHATTAN-R. R. Smith PHATT-Rosser-Shaw Furniture Co. PRETTY PRAIRIE-D. V. Warren QUENEMO-E. T. Lord

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Live Stock Farming Should Increase

IVE stock farming has proven to be the most dependable type of farming that can be practiced, but many a farmer is wondering whether or not, under present condi-tions of abnormal feed prices and abnormal meat prices, he can afford to in-crease the live stock population of his farm.

As a matter of fact, all the advantages of live stock production in normal times, such as maintenance of soil fer-tility, equalization of labor, employment of capital and the utilization of otherwise unmarketable feed, still exist. These advantages are enhanced by war time.

A careful survey of conditions shows that there has been some increase of live stock per capita in this country dur-ing the last five years. While cattle generally have increased at about the generally have increased at about the same rate as the human population dur-ing that period, sheep have actually de-creased and hogs have increased only a small per cent. The human population has increased 8 to 10 per cent, cattle 8 to 10 per cent, hogs only 2 to 4 per cent, and sheep have decreased 7 to 8 per cent. During this fell an additional hog short-During this fall an additional hog shortage is evident. A further shortage of meat animals has been caused by an increase in exports. During 1916 the animal products exports from this country were nearly 100 per cent higher than those during 1911. In cases of some those during 1911. In cases of some specific items the increase in exports is even more than 100 per cent. It is likely that exports will be heavy after the war, because for several years Europe will be unable to supply either the food or the animals for home con-sumption. During the war the United States must even the supply each age can States must export as much meat as can be spared.

A review of animal consumption of meat per person indicates, when the prices which obtained during last year are considered, that the supply of meat -is not equal to the demand at this time. Prof. E. A. Trowbridge, of the Mis-souri Agricultural College, in discussing the present situation, pointed out that animal products constitute a food reserve. Unlike any other perishable products they may be kept over indefinitely or they may be preserved for use at a definite time. Domestic animals can convert into human food those products which otherwise are wasted. Well directed, properly managed, live stock farming has been made and can be made profitable.

"It would seem clear from a review of the situation," said Professor Trowbridge, "that increased live stock pro-duction is indicated,' and it is evident that it is a source of food essential for the welfare and safety of this nation at this time. Preponderance of evidence indicates that increased live stock production may be carried on very satisfac-torily and profitably. This statement does not mean that it is safe for the average man to engage in speculative live stock ventures."

The great factors to be considered in increasing live stock production are in-crease in numbers and increase in qualtry. This may be accomplished, said Professor Trowbridge, by the use of good sires; the use of satisfactory breeding females, which give evidence of being regular breeders and which are increasregular breeders and which are increas-ing rather than depreciating in value; the maintenance of breeding animals in good breeding condition, neither too fat nor too lean, and by the utilization of roughness and forage to the greatest possible extent; by giving special atten-tion to breeding animals at the breeding season and taking special care to see that every breeding female is safely pregnant, and that irregular breeders are pregnant, and that irregular breeders are eliminated; and by saving newly-born animals by proper care and attention at parturition.

Hog Prices for Current Year

The following table recently published by the Daily Drovers Telegram of Kansas City shows hog receipts, high prices and variations in price, by weeks, for the current year:

Week	Receipts.	Ton	Aven	Gain.	Loss
		and the second	Avge.	C	1000
Jan.		\$10.50	\$10.02	\$.01	\$
Jan.	1361,783	10.80	10.29	-27	• • •
Jan.	2065,911	11.05	10.69	.40	•••
Jan.	27 57,200	11.70	11.14	.45	
Feb.	353,840	12.10	11.56	.42	
Feb.	1068,341	12.40	11.90	.34	•••
Feb.	1762,630	12,45	12.08		
Feb.	2451,842	13.00	12.43	.35	
Mar.	849,718	13.55	13.12		
Mar.	1034,494	15.00	14.46	1.34	· :
Mar.	17 53,839	14.95	14.44 14.57	144	
Mar.	2435,841	15.10		.14	•••
Mar.	3151,032	15.35	14.55	.14	•••
Apr.	746,920	15.80	15.18	.64	••
Apr.	14 30,560	16.30			.3
Apr.	2152,011	16.10	15.51	•••	.0
Apr.	2851,568	15.90	15.28	- +++	.2
May	552,997	15.75	15.41	:12	•••
May	1256,048	16.25	15.53		•••
May	1941,070	16.45	15.88	.35	:2
May	2652,671	16.45	15.66		
June	2 39,205	16.00	15.27	'::	.3
June	9 39,743	15.95	15.40 15.28	.13	:i
June	16 38,714	15.80			
June	2344,586	15.95	15.36	.08	.3
June	3045,455	15.80	15.04	.22	.0.
July	731,422	10.00			.ö.
July	14 38,747	15.80	15.08		.1
July	2138,475	15.80 16.00	14.97	.32	
July	2837,986		15.29		.i
Aug.	451,753	16.15 17.00	15.92	.69	
Aug.	11 39,265		17.56	1.64	
Aug.	1823,323	18.60 20.00	18.29	.73	••
Aug.	2523,728	18.75	17.52		ż
Sept.	115,327	18.80	17.63	.iö	
Sept.	821,651	18.90	17.89	.26	
Sept.	1520,537	18.90	18.13	.24	
Sept.	2229,334	18.90	18.73	.60	::
Sept.	2928,653	19.65		.21	
Oct.	6 26,388	19.60			:5
Oct.	1338,101	18.35			1.8
Oct.	2042,288	16.75		•••	1.0
Oct.	2740,600	10.10	10.40		2.0

All Northern points first and third Tuesdays of each month. ACT NOW! Long-Bell Farm Land Corporation 425 R. A. Long Bidg., Kansas City, Mo.
Drive and domonstrato the Bush Car. Fay for it out of pour commissions on sales. My agentazer watting moars, Ship- more commissions on sales. My agentazer watting moars, Ship- net are prompt in the sales. My agentazer watting moars, Ship- math are prompt in the sales. My agentazer watting moars, Ship- math are prompt in the sales. My agentazer watting and mark are prompt in the sales. My agentazer watting in the sales are prompt in the sales. My agentazer watting in the sales of the sales. The sale are prompt in the sales of the sales of the sales of the sale are sales. My agentazer watting in the sales of the sales of the sales of the sale are sales. My agentazer watting in the sales of the sales
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Rainfall Over Kansas for October

Reports Furnished by S. D. Flora, Meteorologist, Weather Bureau, Topek

315	4 4	i7	0.32 02.0	21° .	43	No report).52	34	.79 ° 1.924	.90 •.77	.99	.79	200 Hanna	2
.57		2	.10	.32	.60	•64 •.53	57.25	.30		(1.00	3 0 1.	02 8	78 10	2165
No	t .	05	.10	.31	.09		Elleverth	1.92 1.17	1.06 1		.36		122	1.30
6198617. .15	_		.37	.13	.16°	45°		-65 .69	. 7	12	.60	76°	1.16	No
.29	14 .			;15 Part	.28 c	23	Ť	2.5°	Bruk 9	9 0	62 36	•43	87°	83
.17°	05	.04	.19	.07	Erra O T Consola	.13	• *Kagnus .01	•	- Cores	.36	0.22	0.65	-82 Labella	51
25	.10	.03			.04	.04	.82	.0	8 .0.	2 .1	03	ม่า	97	No

HIS was the second driest October on record in Kansas, with hard a fourth of the moisture that fell in October a year ago, and no enough for present needs, except in the northeastern and a fer southeastern counties. Wheat was badly in need of more moisture in th important wheat producing counties in the central and western part of the state, where its condition was reported as poor to fair. A great des of it was not up when the month closed and in the dry sections some of it appeared to be dying for lack of moisture. In the northeastern counties it fared better and most of it was in good to excellent condition.

November 24, 1917

HORSE EFFICIENCY

ness can't be avoided, but Its duration can be reduced by using Sloan's Liniment as soon as the horse goes lame. See how quick-ly this effective liniment relieves stiff, sore muscles, bruises and en-largements and puts your horse back into the 100% class. Thou-sands of farmers heartily endorse Sloan's Liniment, the universal relief for pains and aches. Buyit at your dealers. 25c-50c \$1.00

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e lands. Low rate excursions from nearly

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STOVEI AND IDEA FEED MILL

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HARPER County reader asks the following questions about feeding milk cows: "We have kafir A nilk cows: "We have kafir fodder, kafir hay — drilled in and cut before grain ripened, Sudan grass, and silage made from kafir and corn with quite some grain on it. Also good wheat straw. At present the milk cows are on some pasture grass and are fed kafir hay. One fresh cow gives about two and a half gallons of milk a day on this. Another has been milking fourteen months, but will not be fresh until May. She is a splendid three-year-old heifer, but gives a splendid three-year-old helfer, but gives only about four quarts a day now and is quite thin. Her dam is a good Jersey and the sire a registered Holstein. Would it pay to stable her this winter, with feeds as high as they are, in order to benefit her in freshening next spring? to benefit her in freshening next spring? Please give suggestions on what we should buy to balance our ration. I be-lieve proper feeding would increase the flow of milk in each one of these cows a gallon a day. Will soon have two fresh cows that will give four gallons a day each on fodder and thirty pounds of silage daily. How should I feed them for best results? Will they pay for al-falfa at \$30 a ton or cottonseed cake at \$51 a ton?"

Every one of the feeds mentioned is low in digestible protein. Next to not feeding liberally enough, the most common mistake made in feeding milk cows is not giving enough protein. Nothing can take its place in the ration. If it is deficient in quantity in the feeds used, supplying an over-abundance of fatten-ing feeds will only result in waste. A ing feeds will only result in waste. A good milk cow simply cannot eat enough kafir fodder or hay and silage to supply the protein necessary for a heavy milk flow. Cows of decided dairy tempera-ment may do fairly well for a time, but they are sure to run down in condition they are sure to run down in condition because of the drain on their own body tissue.

The three-year-old heifer mentioned that now gives four quarts of milk a day ought to be so fed as to come to her next freshening period in May in fairly good condition. She has some growth yet to make, and this requires protein. Since the protein equation of the supplied

Since the protein cannot be supplied in sufficient quantity in the feeds on the farm, it must be purchased, and even at \$51 a ton cottonseed cake or meal is the cheapest source of this nutrient. It con-tains at least three times as much as alfalfa hay, and the cost of a ton is less than twice that of alfalfa. Sudan grass than twice that of alfalfa. Sudan grass is one of the sorghum group that seems to have more protein than is ordinarily found in any of the other plants of this group. Its value as a dairy feed has not been fully established, but the indica-tions are that it is better than kafir, cane, or other forages of the sorghum family. In view of this fact, we would advise using the Sudan grass hay as family. In view of this fact, we would advise using the Sudan grass hay as largely as possible in feeding the milk cows. Of course they should have a good liberal ration of silage, at least thirty-five or forty pounds daily. There is some grain in silage, but the actual amount in forty pounds is very small.

Cottonseed meal or cake in the nut form can be fed as the sole concentrate with good results by scattering it over the silage. As a rule when such low protein roughages are fed, it is the com-mon practice of good dairymen to make up a grain mixture consisting of three parts corn, one part bran, and one part cottonseed meal, adding an additional pound daily of meal to the heavier pro-ducing cows. Because of the high price of corn it probably would be more eco-nomical to leave this out of the ration, nomical to leave this out of the ration, especially if the silage is of good quality. If oats can be purchased at a price not greater than the price of corn by the pound, they can profitably be fed to milk eows. A good many dairymen are feeding oats this year because at the present prices they are about the cheap-est source of the necessary nutrients for milk production. milk production.

We believe that in this particular case the cheapest way to balance the farmgrown feeds on hand would be to buy the cottonseed meal and feed it with the silage, giving probably not more than three or four pounds daily to a cow. The exact amount to feed will depend largely upon the amount of milk the cow

gives. It is almost impossible to feed intelligently without keeping a milk rec-ord and we believe that with the present high prices of feeds no dairyman should

attempt to handle good milk cows with-out keeping a milk record. While feeds are high in price, we should not overbook the fact that dairy products are also high in price. Skim milk has a value for feeding far beyond what is ordinary given. It is an ideal feed to balance a corn or kafir ration feed to balance a corn or kallr ration for hogs, and with hogs at present prices skim milk ought to be worth from 75 cents to \$1 a hundred pounds. Dairy cows must have warmer shelter than beef cows. They do not have the power to resist the cold and the best of cents the accord the averaged of the are

results cannot be expected if they are forced to be out in unsheltered yards dur-ing the cold winter weather. This young heifer spoken of as being rather thin should by all means be given good shel-ter during the coming winter. It probably will not be necessary to keep her in a stall, but she should at least have a good warm shed in which to run.

Value of Pure-Bred Sire

The value of a pure-bred dairy bull as a herd sire is strikingly shown in the reports of some experiments upon a scrub herd at the Iowa Experiment Station. In this experiment pure-bred bulls

were mated with sorub cows, and the re-sulting heifers were bred back to ap-proved bulls of the same breed. In the case of one group, the original scrub cows averaged 3,255 pounds of milk and 161 pounds of fat in a year. The aver-age of the daughters from these cows was 6,311 pounds of milk and 261 pounds of butter fat. The granddaughters av-eraged for the year's production 11,295 pounds of milk and 431 pounds of but-

There is no surer nor safer way of building up a high-producing herd than the use of a high-class dairy-bred sire.

Murne Cowan 19597, former world's champion over all breeds, and still holding the highest record for Guernseys, has come back with a third record. This reccome back with a third record. This rec-ord, completed when twelve years old, while not equal to her preceding ones, demonstrates her great staying power and ability as a producer. No effort was made to break or even equal her for-mer record, but rather to show what she

would do under ordinary conditions. Her record of 24,008 pounds of milk and 1,098.18 pounds of butter fat, which won her the coveted title of world's champion two and one-half years ago, still remains unchallenged among Guern

registered daughters, six of which have made nine Advanced Registry records, and thirty-eight sons, four of which are in the Advanced Registry, and five others with one Advanced Registry daughter each.

The record just made by Murne Cowan was supervised by the dairy department of the Ohio University, from which a different man was sent each month to conduct the tests.

Dairying Brings Steady Income The young farmer with the milk cow is the fellow whose credit is good the year round. He has a decided advantage over the farmer without milk cows in that he has a steady income the year round and in this way does not have to depend as much on wordt. With this depend so much on credit. With this depend so much on credit. With this regular income he pays his grocery bills and his interest—not only that but he has one of the most profitable means of utilizing a part of his feed. A few good cows will insure his success. There is no safer plan for the young man starting into farming with limited capital than the keeping of a few good dairy cows.

dairy cows. The young farmer may hesitate to buy milk cows because feed is high and be-cause he does not like to milk. The feeds are high but milk products are steadily

It is important to have good cows. The majority of milk cows on the aver-age Kansas farm are not profitable. They do not produce enough milk of the They do not produce enough milk of the desired quality. The cow must be a good producer. She should produce at least from 250 to 300 pounds of butter fat, -and the more she produces the more profitable she will be. The grade cow and the pure-bred sire are the best combination for the begin-ner O. F. RWD K. S. A. C.

ner.-O. E. REED, K. S. A. C.

ter fat.

KANSAS FARMER

Completes Third Record

seys. The average for her three yearly records is 19,373.6 pounds of milk and 911.78 pounds of fat, figures which we think have not been approached by a

cow of any breed. She has three sons and three daugh-ters registered, and still has many years of usefulness ahead of her. Neither her sire nor her dam have Advanced Regis-try records, not from lack of ability, but because their owners did not give them the opportunity. Her grandsire, Lily Ella's Jeweler 5417 A. R., has forty-four



KANSAS EARMER



was selling for 50 cents a bushel, one of our dealers made this offer to a skeptical farmer: "Use this manure spread-

er to top-dress 20 acres of your 40-acre corn field, putting on eight loads to the acre. Leave the other 20 unmanured as you meant to do with the whole 40. I will take the difference in the yield between the two 20's for the spreader." The farmer agreed, thinking to get his spreader at a low price.

The 20 on which he used the machine produced 512 bushels more than the other 20. He paid the dealer \$256.00 for the spreader—a great deal more than its present selling price. Today, higher prices would make that difference about three times

\$256.001 You simply cannot afford to be without a spreader when it will pay for itself like that. Hand spreading is out of the question. You want the manuro pulverized and spread

question. You want the manuro pulverized and spread evenly, not dumped out in big lumps unevenly. Now that we have added the New No. 8 Spiral Wide Spreader to the Low Corn King and Low Cloverleaf lines, we are in a position to suit any farmer. The No. 8 machines are for the average small farm, very light draft, narrow boxes, spiral wide spread (regular). Our big No. 6 machines—Corn King, Cloverleaf and 20th Century—are "whales for work", easy handling and loading, steel construction, light draft. With the No. 6 spreaders you may have the efficient disk wide spread (regular) or the new spiral wide spread (special). Here is a spreader for every farm. This year, of all years, you need one. Write us for full information.

International Harvester Company of America (Incorporated) CHICAGO US A Osborne H

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Drainage Increases Production

I^N THESE days of labor shortage, making the acre yield more without increasing the work put in on a given area is recognized as a logical proposi-tion. In this connection the statement of L B Maxedlum invitation and drain of J. B. Marcellus, irrigation and drainage engineer of Kansas, that every acre of Kansas land that can be drained and used in the production of food products will not only help win the war but will be a permanent addition to the value of the farm, state, and nation, is of special significance.

Not only should steps be taken to improve every swampy acre or tract subject to overflow, but in the western part of the state an effort should be made to increase production through means of ir-rigation projects. At present prices irri-gation by pumping readily can be made profitable.

Kansas usually is not considered a state with great need for either drainage or irrigation, but the report of the drainage and irrigation engineer for the year ending June 30, 1917, shows that fifty-five farms were examined for drainage

improvements. The improvement of these farms called for the use of 500,000 linear feet, or nearly 100 miles of tile. Under average conditions this means a direct benefit of approximately 1,000 acres, and an increase in value to each of the fifty-five farms.

In addition to tile drainage improvement the report shows assistance given on twenty-seven drainage projects. They concerned the prevention of overflow of land.

Some of these districts involve 15.000 acres. With an average of 5,000 acres for each project, this would show 135,000 acres which have been or can be increased in efficiency. Special flood and storm problems in a dozen different localities

were also given consideration. In the western part of the state an examination was made of forty-seven irrigation projects. Most of these were pumping plants.

Government Insures Soldiers

In providing insurance for its soldiers and their dependents, the United States Government has inaugurated a move-ment never before undertaken. The Sec-retary of the Treasury, through the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, has been charged with the administration of the War Insurance Law enacted by the Congress as a measure of justice to the men and women who have been called to give their lives, if need be, in the service of

their country. In a statement addressed to the officers and enlisted men and women of the army and navy of the United States and their relatives, Secretary of the Treasury W. G. McAdoo says:

"I wish to acquaint you with the bene-fits and privileges which your Govern-ment has placed at your disposal. It is essential that you and your families at home should know of your and their rights under this law in order that full rights under this law in order that full advantage may be taken of them. "To care for the wife and children of

the enlisted man during his service, the War Insurance Law compels him to con-tribute up to one-half of his pay for their support. The Government, on application, will generously add to this an allowance of from \$5 to \$50 a month, according to the size of the family. More-over, if the enlisted man will make some further provision himself for a depend-ent parent, brother, sister, or grandchild, they may be included in the Government allowance.

"If, as a result of injuries incurred or disease contracted in the line of duty, an officer or enlisted man or an Army or Navy nurse should be disabled, provision is made for compensation of from \$30 to \$100 a month to him, and, should he die, compensation of from \$20 to \$75 a month will be paid to his wife, his child, or his widowed mother.

"In order, however, fully to protect each person and family, Congress has made it possible for every soldier, sailor, and nurse to obtain life and total-dis-ability insurance. This insurance applies to injuries received while he or she is in the service or after he or she shall have left it.

"Exposure to the extra dangers of war makes the cost of life insurance in pri-vate life insurance companies prohibit-ive. It was, therefore, a plain duty and obligation for the Government to assume the visit of insuring bundands of them the risk of insuring hundreds of thou-sands of our soldiers and sailors who are sands of our soldiers and sailors who are making the supreme sacrifice. Under this law, every soldier and sailor and nurse, commissioned and enlisted, and of any age, has the right, between now and February 12, 1918, to take out life and total-disability insurance up to \$10,000 at very low cost, with the Government without medical examination. This right is purely optional. The soldiers and sailors are not compelled to take insur-ance, but if they desire to exercise the ance, but if they desire to exercise the right, they must do so before February 12, 1918. The cost ranges from 65 cents monthly, at the age of 21, to \$1.20 monthly, at the age of 51, for each \$1,000 of insurance. This is a small charge on a man's pay-small in proportion to the benefits it may bring. The premiums will be deducted from his pay, if he de-sires, thus eliminating trouble on his

part. "To provide adequate protection until February 12, 1918, during the period when the soldiers and sailors are learn-ing the details of this law, the Government automatically insures each man and woman, commissioned or enlisted in the military service of the United States.

the military service of the United States. It pays the man \$25 a month during to-tal permanent disability; if he dies within twenty years, it pays the rest of 240 monthly installments of \$25 each to his wife, child, or widowed mother. "I desire to call the provisions of this just and generous law to the attention of our officers and enlisted men and women so that they may not be deprived of their rights through lack of knowl-edge. Full information may be obtained of their rights through lack of knowl-edge. Full information may be obtained from the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department, Washing-ton, D. C. I earnestly urge that the offi-cers of the Army and Navy give to the men under their command all possible aid in helping them. do understand fully aid in helping them to understand fully the benefits that this insurance may bring to their families and the small cost

at which it may be obtained. "This is the greatest measure of pro-tection ever offered to its fighting forces by any nation in the history of the world. It is not charity; it is simply justice to the enlisted men and to their loved ones at home, and each and every one of them should promptly take the benefits of this great law."

Storing Potatoes

If wastage is to be avoided, potatoes must be stored under proper conditions. The following points may well be observed:

Sweating and heating occur when freshly dug potatoes are placed in too large piles.

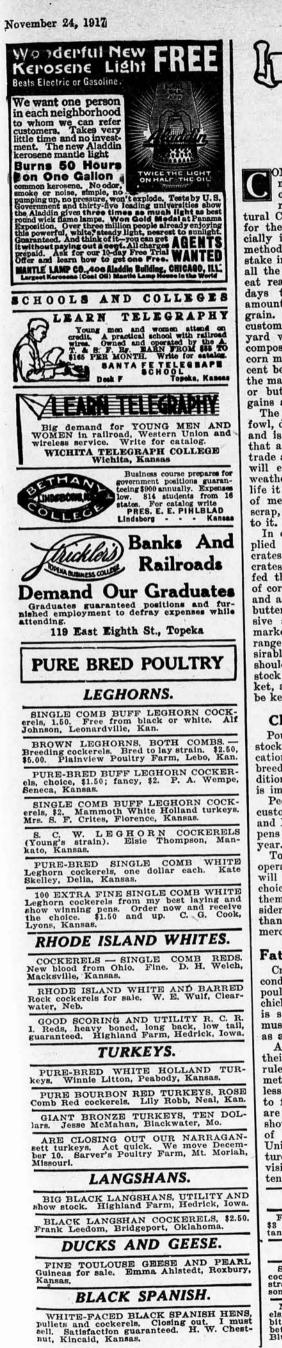
Rotting is often due to putting wet potatoes in storage. Every precaution should be taken to protect the tubers from frost both before and after digging. Diseased tubers should be sorted out

from the sound potatoes, and after be-ing boiled or steamed, they may be fed

to poultry or live stock. Potatoes may be kept from sprout-ing by proper ventilation and by hold-ing the temperature of the storage room at as near 35 degrees as possible.

There is usually a slack period in the work program during the late fall. The wheat has been sown and the silage cut. A part of this time might well be spent in tile drainage. The tile should be put into the ground before it freezes. They will then do their greatest service by removing the excess water and allowing planting. Tile drainage can often be carried on as late as the last part of December. Be sure and do the work right.

Farm crops have advanced in price from 40 to 80 per cent in the past few months. Although the increase in farm machinery has been much less, now is the time to repair that old machine, for new ones may cost a great deal more money next spring.





KANSAS FARMER

Fattening Geese and Turkeys

MINSIDERABLE loss results from marketing geese and turkeys with-out special fattening. N. L. Har-ris, superintendent of the Agricul-tral College poultry farm, is authority for the statement that the goose espe-ially is easily fattened. The old-time stake in some quiet shady place and give at the finely ground grains they would at readily. In from one week to ten days the birds would put on large mounts of fat at a small outlay for grain. In recent years it has been the output of 600 per cent finely ground per cent shorts, and 10 per cent beef scrap, is given. When possible the mash should be mixed with sour mild or buttermilk. By this method rapid ONSIDERABLE loss results from gains are realized.

gains are realized. The turkey, being a somewhat wild fowl, does not take kindly to small pens and is usually fed on the range. Birds that are to be marketed for the holiday trade are given all the cracked corn they will eat twice a day. When freezing weather comes early and destroys insect life it is advisable to furnish some form life it is advisable to furnish some form of meat feed, such as commercial beef scrap, where birds can have easy access

In case a local market is to be sup-plied it is possible to feed turkeys in crates. The birds are put in small crates in a quiet, protected building, and fed three times a day on batter made of corn meal, low grade flour, beef scrap, of corn meal, low grade flour, beet scrap, and a small amount of bran mixed with buttermilk. This method is more expen-sive and only practical where special markets are to be supplied. The old range method of fattening is more de-sirable as well as economical. Care should be taken to remove all breeding otook from the birde selected for merstock from the birds selected for market, as it is not desirable that those to be kept over should become too fat.

Choice Cockerels Valuable

Choice Cockereis valuable Poultry breeders are carrying low stocks of male birds this fall, and indi-cations point to a general shortage of breeding stock in the spring. This con-dition, due largely to high prices of feed, is important to practical poultrymen. People who expect to follow the usual custom of buying roosters in January and February to make up their breeding pens are likely to be disappointed next vear.

To be sure of an early start in poultry operations during the coming season, it will be well to retain at least a few choice well-matured cockerels. Carrying them through the winter, even at a considerable cost for feed, is a wiser course than depending on the uncertain com-mercial supply.

Fattening Chickens for Market

Crate fattening chickens for market is crate fattening enterents for market is conducted in a large way by the big poultry houses. The average farm chicken as it comes to the poultry house is seldom in the best condition. They must go through a fattening process just as a steer must be finished for market.

A few farm poultry growers finish their stock for market, although as a rule it is not practical to do this. The method will not be successful if care lessly conducted, and those who attempt to fatten chickens on the farm as they are fattened by large commercial plants should send to the poultry department of the experiment station or to the United States Department of Agriculture for detailed instruction. Better yet, visit one of the commercial poultry fattening plants and make a careful study

ORPINGTONS.

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BRAHMAS.

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

MAMMOTH LIGHT BRAHMA COCKER-els, cheap if taken soon. Utility and exhi-bition qualities, heavy laying strain. None better. Few as good. Mrs. Oscar Felton, Blue Mound, Kansas.

of their methods. By making some modifications, the methods followed in a large way can be successfully adapted to farm conditions and one who will pay strict attention to the details can suc-cessfully fatten the stock so they can be sold to a special trade for better than ordinary market prices. Material to be used for fattening chickens in crates should depend some-what on the cost and on the purpose for which the fowls are being fed. If a hard white fat and white skin are de-sired, oats and barley should make up a large part of the ration. If yellow fat and skin are desired, corn meal should be the principal ingredient of the mash. be the principal ingredient of the mash.

and skin are desired, corn meal should be the principal ingredient of the mash. A simple, efficient ration for farm use consists of sixty pounds corn meal, forty pounds wheat middlings, oat flour, or barley meal (or forty pounds of a mix-ture of equal parts by weight of these materials) and five pounds of finely ground beef scrap. This mash is mixed with sour milk, either skim milk or buttermilk, in the proportion of about one and one-half pounds of milk to each pound of mash. The mash mixed ready for feeding should have the consistency of buckwheat cake batter. It is not nec-essary to mix the mash fresh for every feeding, as a slight fermentation makes it more palatable and more digestible. The chickens to be fattened should be given nothing to eat or drink for at least twelve hours after they are placed in the crates.

in the crates.

in the crates. At the first feed, only about one-third as much of the mash should be given as the chickens will eat. The amount fed should be increased at each feed until by the fourth feed they are being given all they will clean up in from twenty to thirty minutes. After the fourth feed, every effort should be made to stimulate the consumption of mash. mash.

Feeding should be done at the same hours each day. Regularity is essential.

Free Poultry Bulletins

Standard Varieties of Chickens. Farmers' Bulletin 51. Poultry Management. Farmers' Bul-

letin 287. Capons and Caponizing. Farmers' Bulletin 452.

Hints to Poultry Raisers. Farmers' Bulletin 528. Important Poultry Diseases. Farmers'

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Poultry House Construction. Farmers' Bulletin 574.

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Natural and Artificial Incubation of Hen's Eggs. Farmers' Bulletin 585. Natural and Artificial Brooding of Chickens. Farmers' Bulletin 624. Simple Trap Nest for Poultry. Farm-ers' Bulletin 682. Same Basing. Farmers' Bulletin 684.

ers' Bulletin 682. Squab Raising. Farmers' Bulletin 684. Duck Raising. Farmers' Bulletin 697. Goose Raising. Farmers' Bulletin 767. Turkey Raising. Farmers' Bulletin 791. Mites and Lice on Poultry. Farmers' Bulletin 801. For conies of these bull di

For copies of these bulletins address U. S. Department of Agriculture, Wash-ington, D. C.

Selecting Good Hens

The following brief suggestions are helpful in selecting the hens to keep for the winter:

The best hens are those still in old plumage in October, still with red combs and still laying. All such hens are extra good hens and should be marked and

used as breeding stock next spring. The next best hens are those that are moulting at this time and laying both.

The next best are those that are moulting rapidly—all at once.

The next best are those that are through the moult and showing full, red combs, although in heavy breeds such must be especially fed—handled if they

are to lay early this winter. Poor hens are such that are moulting badly or slowly or that appear dumpy or sick because of the moult. Broken down, runty and scoured hens are all in the class that are sure not to return enough eggs this coming year to pay for the feed they will eat.



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

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HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES, ether sex, 15-16th pure, from heavy milk-ers, 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.

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

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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.

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

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

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

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.

110-ACRE FARM in high school district, 3½ miles of Topeka. 95% tillable, 30 acres in wheat, 10 acres alfalfa, good improve-ments. Fine location. Friced to sell at \$12,500. For particulars write F. M. BUCHHEIM 521 West Street Topeka, Kansas

TWENTY ACRES, ¹/₂ mile city limits Mc-Alester. 12 acres good bottom land, balance rough, fenced, 4 acres cultivated. ^{\$45} per acre. Terms. SOUTHERN REALTY CO., McAlester, Okla.



Length, 3¼ inches. Your own name on the handle.

James Kremer wrote that he would not ake \$2 for his knife. John Streetor said it is easily worth \$1.50. It is a real knife, with best steel. take

Send me your name on a post card and I will tell you how to get it for less than an hour of your time. Address HARRY LEONARD, MANAGER

Topeka, Kansas Kansas Farmer Bldg.

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



We desire to make this department just as helpful as possible, and bel'eving 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 sugges-tions 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.

Thanksgiving. There are so many things I am not thankful for; The cruel war I loathe, the carnage I abhor, New graves and open wounds and death-infested sea And ruins gaunt and gray where temples used to be. But I am thankful, God, 'mid all the murk today today That I can keep my faith and hope and wait and pray. —L. M. Thornton in Farm and Home.

Let Us Be Thankful

That, even though our country is at war, we are fighting for no territorial indemnity for ourselves;

That even though the food is dear, we have as a people felt as yet no touch of actual want; That there is no danger of an invad-

er's foot upon our shores at this time; That, even though there is industrial and political strife within our own bor-ders, there is no division that justice and

reason cannot bridge;

That, while all the world fights, all men talk of peace; That there is a probability that Thanksgiving, 1918, may be the greatest Peace Jubilee of all time.—Farm Life.

"Brer" Rabbit

In England the rabbit has always held a place of honor on the festal board. a place of honor on the festal board. A Christmas stagecoach without its full hampers and dangling rabbits for town tables would not have been a stagecoach at all. Thanksgiving, 1917, would be a good time to give the American rabbit equal honor. The rabbit has such possi-bilities that you can hardly go wrong when you have once caught your rabbit when you have once caught your rabbit. What can you do with a rabbit? Ex-actly what you can do with a chicken roast, fry, cream, and a dozen ways be-sides. Try one of these for your Thanks-giving dinner:

ROAST RABBIT .- Wash the rabbit with ROAST RABBIT.—Wash the rabbit with soda water. Lay in salted water for an hour. Stuff with a dressing made of stale bread and seasoned with salt, pep-per, and onions, celery, or chestnuts, and sew up. Line a baking pan with one onion and one carrot cut up, a few cloves, whole peppercorns, and one bay leaf. Rub rabbit with salt and pepper and lay upon this dressing, putting but-ter or other fat here and there over the rabbit. Sift a little flour over the ton rabbit. Sift a little flour over the top and pour a cup of stock or hot water into the pan. Cover tight and roast, basting frequently. When ready to serve, put on a hot platter and garnish with slices of lemon and cranberry jelly or currant jelly. CBEAMED RABBIT. — Season with salt

and pepper, roll in flour, and fry. When brown, turn, then cut an onion on top and add a little water. When done, cover with sweet milk, and thicken a little.

Home-Made Hominy

One of our readers just called us by

One of our readers just called us by telephone to ask how to make hominy, and others are probably interested in making it at the present time. Select sound white corn. The hulls may be removed by using either lye or soda. If lye is used, the proportion is a tablespoonful of concentrated lye to a gallon of corn. Cover the corn with water. Boil slowly until the skin comes off easily and the dark tips on the grains begin to come out. Wash thoroughly. Soak in cold water — preferably over night — drain, return to kettle and boil in plenty of water until tender. in plenty of water until tender. If the hulls are removed with soda,

use one tablespoonful of baking soda for use one tablespoonful of baking soda for each cup of corn. Boil until hulls are softened and may be removed easily. Drain off the soda water and wash in cold water. Rub between the hands to remove any hulls. Wash repeatedly un-til all hulls are gone. Add boiling water to the corn and boil till thoroughly cocked cooked.

The hominy may be kept in a stone jar in a cool place for several days, or it may be canned and kept as long as desired. To can, pack closely in hot jars or cans. Fill with boiling water. Add one level teaspoonful of salt to each

quart of hominy. Put rubbers and caps of jars into position, not tight, sterilize in hot water bath ninety minutes if the corn has been cooked tender beforehand. If it is packed into the jars without cooking, sterilize pints two and one-half hours and quarts three hours in hot water bath. Remove from bath and

tighten lids. The following ways of preparing hom-ing for the table are recommended by the home economics department of the **Ohio University:**

Creamed Hominy .-- Reheat cold cooked hominy in hot white sauce. Parsley or a small amount of grated cheese may be added.

Hominy Balls. - Mix cooked hominy with white sauce, cheese sauce, or to-mato sauce, and shape into balls. The white sauce is made by thickening one white sauce is made by thickening one cupful of milk with three tablespoonfuls of flour and adding three tablespoonfuls of bacon fat, drippings, or butter. To make cheese sauce, add to each cup of white sauce about four tablespoonfuls of cheese, grated or chopped fine. To make tomato sauce, use tomato juice instead of milk. Roll the hominy balls in beaten egg and then in bread crumbs. Fry in deep fat. Cold creamed hominy may be mixed with erg. made into balls and

mixed with egg, made into balls and fried in deep fat. Hominy and Bacon. — Cut up several slices of bacon into small pieces. Fry until crisp and stir the hominy into this.

Heat through thoroughly. Another delicious way of serving hom-iny is to use one-half cooked hominy and one-half well-cooked corn meal mush. Add chopped English walnuts, mold, slice, and fry. The nuts should not be cooked, but should be added to the mix-ture just before molding. The puts make ture just before molding. The nuts make this rich enough to serve as a meat substitute.

All measurements given in the fore-going recipes — like all measurements given in KANSAS FARMER, unless otherwise stated-are level.

Golden Pumpkins

Before turning the pumpkin into the good dishes you know so well, take a long look at this glorious bit of color, double-died with sunshine. Its very beauty evokes thanksgiving. If you are going to make a pie, cut off the top, scoop out the meat, then fill the shell with surgers of red brown autumn loayes with sprays of red-brown autumn leaves and place this golden bowl in the center of the Thanksgiving board.

1917 Pumpkin Pie

1 cupful molasses 1 quart cooked pumpkin Grated peel of one lemon 14 teaspoonful each of nutmeg, cloves, and cinnamon 4 eggs.

Heat the molasses and stir into the pumpkin. Add the seasoning and beaten yolks of the eggs. Mix well. Add the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Bake in a pudding dish. Serve cold. Mashed sweet potato may be used in place of the pumpkin if thinned with one and a helf curs of milk half cups of milk.

Wonderful Egg Producer

Any poultry raiser can easily double his profits by doubling the egg produc-tion 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 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.)



Heme of the Grand Champion BOCALDO 6TH, assisted by CALDO 2D, PUBLICAN 4TH AND BEAU BALTIMORE.

ROBT. H. HAZLETT, EL DORADO, 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, Butterflys, Queen of Beautys and Violets. Choice young stock for sale. H. H. HOLMES, Route 23, 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 useful animals. Inspection invited. Can ship on Rock Island, Union Pacific or Santa Fe Rallway.

C. W. TAYLOR - ABILENE, KANSAS

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

Cedar Heights Shorthorns

NEWS NOTES

W. J. Cody, Manager Stock Advertising O. W. Devine, Field Representative

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W. R. Houston, of Americus, Kansas, owner of one of the best herds of pure-bred Duroc hogs in the state, reports his herd doing well and a good demand for high-class Durocs. A feature of his herd at this time is the fine lot of young stock, including a lot of good boars by the great sire, Tay-lor's Model Chief, a prize winner at the Missouri State Fair and the American Royal. Sisters of this great boar are among the great prize winning sows of the Duroc bred. Mr. Huston keeps his herd immune.

J. W. Anderson, of Leonardville, Kansas, owner of the Jumbo herd of big-type Pol-ands, reports his herd doing well. Mr. An-derson now has 100 head in his herd and will breed a large number of sows for spring farrow. He reports a good demand for high-class Poland China sows and has just sold eight head of choice sows to one breeder.

A. V. Young, of Palmyra, Missouri, has announced a dispersion sale of Jersey cattle to be held at Palmyra, Missouri, December 12. Mr. Young owns one of Missouri's high-class Jersey herds and will catalog fifty head of imported and American-bred Jer-seys. The sale will be under the manage-ment of B. C. Settles, the well known Jer-sey cattle sales manager of Palmyra, Mo.

C. F. Blake, of Idylwild Stock Farm, Glasco, Kansas, owner of one of the choice herds of Jersey cattle in this state, reports his herd making a good record. This herd is bred for production and carries the blood lines of the producing families of the breed. A feature of the herd at this time is the choice lot of young stock, all record bred.

S. M. Knox, of Knox Knoll Stock Farm, Humboldt, Kansas, is building up one of the best herds of Mulefoot hogs in the West. His herd now numbers 135 head and he will breed thirty sows for spring farrow. He has three prize winning herd boars in service, one of them a recent purchase. This boar was junior champion at the Iowa, Nebraska and Dakota state fairs. Mr. Knox also owns a choice herd of Shorthorn cattle.

The Kansas Percheron breeders have an-nounced January 25 as the date of their

sold ei breeder.

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

Breeders' Directory

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

HORSES AND MULES.



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

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

DUROC JERSEYS.

TAYLOR'S DUROCS

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

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

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 Jowa and Nebraska this year. Priced 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

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

MAPLEWOOD DUROCS Seventeen yearling and early spring boars, ready for service, as good as we ever grow. Twenty-five gilts, open. Three bred gilts due to farrow this month and early in 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

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 ers. Shipped to you before you pay for them. F. C. CROCKER, BOX K, FILLEY, NEB.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

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



SAPPHIRE (BLUE) HOGS The quickest pork producer known. Breed-ing stock for sale. L. E. JOHNSON, Wal-dron, Harper County, Kansas,

KANSAS FARMER

annual Percheron sale. This sale will be under the management of C. W. McCamp-bell and will be held at the Kansas Agri-cultural College at Manhattan. The offer-ing will be carefully selected and a very choice lot of Percherons will be catalogued.

W. C. Kenyon & Sons, of Eigin, Illinois, owners of one of the good Holstein herds in that state, report their herd doing well and also report a good demand for high class Holsteins, both registered and high grade. Their herd is bred in the best pro-ducing lines of the breed.

Charles H. Redfield, of Bucklin, Kansas, is building up a choice herd of pure-bred Spotted Poland China hogs and has found them very profitable. This year he raised a choice iot of spring pigs that are growing out fine.

Orrie Coburn, of Edgewood Farm, White-water, Wisconsin, reports a good demand for high class Holsteins. He recently shipped 109 high grade Holstein heifer calves four to six weeks old, to the People's Bank of Butler, Missouri, for a calf club there organ-ized by the bank. The calves were shipped by express and arrived in twenty-four hours time, and 109 boys and girls were there with their friends to set them. It was a gala day for the youngsters, The H. P. Faris Trust Company. Clinton, Missouri, also bought and put out to club members over 150 of these calves through Mr. Coburn the past fall.

Thomas D. Marshall, of Brookside Stock Farm, Sylvia, Kansae, is the owner of choice herds of Percheron horses and Jersey cattle, His Jersey herd is one of the heavy produc-ing herds of Kansas. He has Eminent Fly-ing Fox, Queen's Raleigh and other choice breeding. A feature of his herd at this time is the choice lot of young stock.

A. V. Young, of Palmyra, Missouri, owner of one of Missouri's good Jersey herds, has announced a sale of Jersey cattle to be held at Palmyra, December 12. A choice offer-ing will be catalogued and the sale will be under the management of B. C. Settles, of Palmyra.

Joseph Baxter, of Clay Center, Kansas, re-ports his herd of Polled Durham cattle do-ing well. On December 12 he will sell a select draft from this great herd at public auction. The sale will be held at the Kan-sas Agricultural College, Manhattan. The cows and heifers that will go in the sale are a very fine lot of breeding animals. The great prize winning bull, Select Goods, will go in this sale. He is one of the great-est sires of the breed and has a show pecord of ten first prizes and three grand cham-pionships and is the sire of many prize winners.

L. J. Lindsey, of Reece, Kansas, has an-nounced December 11 for a public sale of Angus cattle at his farm. The offering com-prises twenty-nine head of registered Angus cattle, consisting of ten bulls and nineteen females. The pulls consist of nine head of age and one three-year-old herd bull. The females include sixteen head of good breed-ing cows bred and showing heavy in calf to double Trojan Erica from the herd of E. L. Barrier, Eureka, Kansas. The females in-clude a choice lot of heifer calves and their dams were sired by Black Last King Don-aid, a tried sire of very uniform type of Angus cattle.

M. F. Rickert, of Greenwood Farm, Sew-ard, Kansas, reports his herd of big-type Polands doing well. Mr. Rickert owns one of the good big-type herds in Kansas. The herd boars, Big Wonder 66696 and Orange Wonder, used in his herd, are two of the good sires of the breed, and he has a very choice lot of sows by Big Wonder, Kansas King, Moore's Harbor and other noted big-type sires. type sires.

type sires. W. H. Charters, of Butler, Missouri, is announcing February 7 for a bred sow sale. Mr. Charters will catalog 100 head for this sale consisting of fifty head of large fall yearling gilts, fifteen tried brood sows and twenty-three head of large spring gilts. All will be bred to four great breeding boars, Charter's Giant, Gerstdale Major by Gerst-dale Jones, Chartler by Wonder Chief, and Charter's Grand Master by Big Maston. Mr. Charters is breeding the kind that grow big and make good for the farmer as a pork hog. They are grown on alfalfa pasture and fed a balanced feed that will insure their use-funces as breeders.

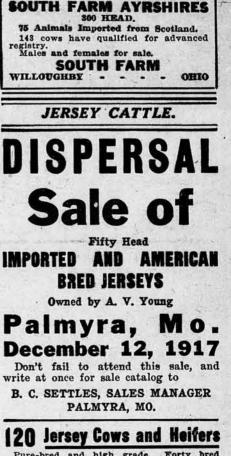
Wesley Jewell, of Cloverdale Farm, is one of the progressive breeders in Kansas. His herds of Scotch Shorthorn cattle and big-type Poland China hogs are among the best in the state. He also has a choice flock of pure-bred Shropshire sheep headed by an imported ram. His Shorthorn herd is headed by Sir Hampton 390539, one of the good bulls now in service. A feature of his Short-horn herd at this time is the choice lot of young stock.

young stock. J. M. Hill, of Scdgwick, Kansas, has made a success breeding Galloway cattle. For more than twenty years he has maintained a herd of these cattle on the same farm and has used some of the best herd bulls of the breed that he could purchase. A number of imported bulls have been used, among them Imported bulls have been used, shows on Scotland and a sire of many herd head-ers that was the herds both in Scot-land and America. Mr. Hill now has on his farm twenty head of yearling and two-year-old helfers, sired by Imported Evara of Walton, that are a choice lot. They will herd at this time is the fine lot of young stock, including yearling bulls. Dr. J. T. Aytell of Newton, Kansas, owns

Dr. J. T. Axtell, of Newton, Kansas, owns Dr. J. T. Axtell, of Newton, Kansas, owns one of the high class herds of registered Holstein cattle in Kansas. Probably more cows with records are kept and more high-priced sires have been used in this herd than any herd in this section. There are cows in the herd with seven-day records as follows: Wilhelmina, 30.15 pounds; Vadia De Kol Soldene, 23.47; Green Plain Wera Bell, 21.45; Bellemore Hengerveld Topsy as a two-year-old with seven-day record of 19.05; Pussy Willow of Russell Farm, 26.79. A feature of the herd at this time is a choice lot of young bulls out of record cows.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

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



AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

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Pure-bred and high grade. Forty bred yearlings, superior individuals, all from profitable dams, now for sale. J. W. BERRY & SON, Jewell City, Kansas

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

MULEFOOT HOGS.

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

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Greenwood Hereford Farm

Prince Rupert Herefords One carload yearing 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 helfers and choice young bulls from six to twenty months old. Blood of Prince Rupert 52d, Generous and Don Perfect. Outstanding good cattle. Priced right.

J. H. Keith, Coffeyville, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS.

Jas. T. McCulloch Live Stock Auctioneer. I make sales anywhere. CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

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

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

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 MURE - TONGANOXIE, KAN.

GOING TO COLLEGE?

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

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

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KANSAS FARMER

GREAT SALE OF Registered Holsteins

TWO DAYS SALE

Albechar Holstein Farm, December 3 and 4, 1917



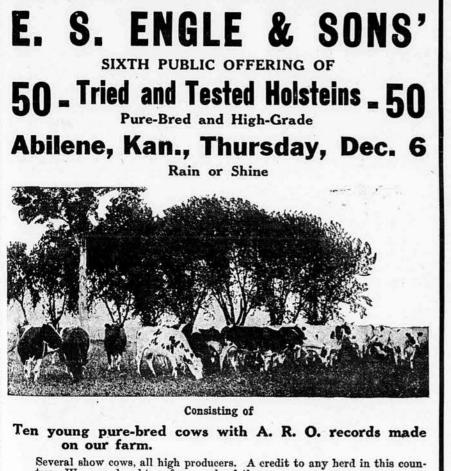
These cows are blue ribbon animals, prize winners at the big shows this year, of the very highest breeding and individuality. There will be a large number of A. R. O. cows in this sale bred and in calf to some of the best bulls of the Hol-stein breed. All animals tuberculin tested and guaranteed free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

Robinson & Shultz, Owners,

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



SIR JULIAN GRACE DE KOL Independence, Kansas



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, not bred. 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.

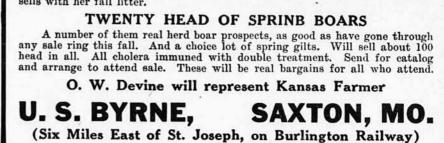
Auctioneers-McCollough, Hoffman, Engle.

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



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.



15

16

November 24, 1917

Ship Your Furs NOW We Must Have More Furs -ship to "Biggs at K. C." and depend on a square deal-honest, most liberal grad-ing, and quickest returns. All our old customers We Will Pay The Price To Get Them! will ship to us because will ship to us because they know we will pay top prices al-ways. Increase your shipments this year. New trappers --make good money and get started right. If this is your first sea-son, don't waste it by shipping 'BIGGS AT KANSAS CITY" has immense orders for furs and hides of all kinds. These orders must be filled without fail-regardless of conditions and regardless of the high price we must pay trappers. Get busy right now and help us to get the supply we must have. We have paid it by shipping where you will not be sure of your the highest prices in years past, and this year we are ready and waiting to pay you and every trapper more actual cash-more real money, than you could hope for in dealing with any other fur house in the entire country. And as proof of this claim "BIGGS at K. C." points with pride to the fact that there are now over three quarters of a million names on our lists of satisfied shippers. This season we want returns. more furs than ever before, and naturally we are prepared to pay more money than ever before in order to get the enormous quantity we need. **Fur Shipments Held Separate** urs Have Gone Up and Up WE hold fur shipments separate on request, pro-vided you make the request to "hold separate" on a letter or note put inside of or attached to your package of furs when you ship. "Hold separate" in-structions sent separately by mail would reach us too late. We mail our check to you an hour after your furs reach us. If price is not satisfactory, re-The advance has been steady and sure. We are paying top prices for large Prime Black Skunk of the kind easily caught in Central Sections. We are paying extra top prices for Skunk of extra grade and extra fine quality of fur from sections fur-ther north. Write at once for Raw Fur Price List. See with your own eyes just what we are paying—see why hundreds of thousands ship to BIGGS—the house of high prices, ready cash and quickest returns. Take advantage of Biggs' Better Service. **Use Coupon Below for Free Copy** If price is not satisfactory, reof "The Trappers' Exchange" turn check and we will send back your furs. Thirty-seven years of Square Dealing back of every Biggs transaction. Send your name and address today, using the coupon below or postcard, so that we may send you a free copy of "**The Trappers**" **Exchange**," our monthly magazine for trappers—greatest published. Full of stories and tales of hunting and trapping adventure in all parts of North America. Interesting and valuable. Simple hints on how to get more furs and how to get more money for them. Fully illustrated with pictures and diagrams. Learn what others are doing. Take the hints they give and you will bank some easy trapping profits between now and the New Year. **Trappers' Supplies At Factory Cost** Guns, Ammunition, Traps, Ani-mal Baits, etc., at low factory cost. Biggs Baits are guaran-teed to increase your catch or E.W. Biggs & Co. we will gladly refund your money. 633 Biggs Bldg., TrappersExchange Kansas City, This is our big modern building devoted exclusively to the regrading of Furs quick and ceiving, Hidea Mo. handling and FurMarket SteadyAdvance The House with a World - Wide Reputation for Giving a Square Deal. Mail This NO FURS HIDES E. W. BIGGS & CO., 11 2 633 Biggs Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Send me "The Trappers' Exchange," latest Raw Fur Price List, Shipping Tags, Catalog of Trappers' Supplies— all free and postpaid. Name.

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