

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 55, Number 22.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JUNE 2,

1917. JUN 17

Established 1862

1 a Year

HORSES REQUIRED FOR ARMY

War Makes Heavy Demand on Horse Stock of Country

THE passage of the selective draft measure by Congress makes certain the immediate preparation and equipment of an army of at least a million men in 1917. All preparations are being made for a war that will last three years, for regardless of what civilians may think, army officials do not expect an early ending to the war into which the United States has been drawn.

The quartermaster's department of the United States Army has for the past two weeks been working on plans for purchasing 250,000 horses within the next sixty days. He has been in consultation with horse dealers in all parts of the country. It is generally understood that when the United States Government begins to purchase horses it will act as agent for the French, British and Italian governments.

This is no small task which faces the quartermaster's department of our army. Horsemen over the country have been asked whether it was possible to secure this number of horses ranging in age from six to eight years, excluding mares, in sixty days. They have rather generally been advising that it cannot be done, especially as it has been stated that the specifications would be rigid. Some of the men have reported that even if the age limit was put down to five years and mares included it would take more than sixty days to secure the number desired. Of course it is very important that the Government leave the mares in the country for reproduction purposes. The Allies have already made heavy drafts on our horse stock and it would seem that every effort possible should be made to increase the production of horses in the near future.

After discussing a number of different plans for getting the horses together, the plan finally settled upon, which may be subject to some alteration, is to divide the country into five zones. Contracts will be let at specified prices, the contractor giving a bond for 5 per cent of the total amount to furnish his complement in the sixty days. It is not likely that the entire 250,000 head will be placed under contract at the beginning, and each contract will be cleaned up before the next is let. Present indications are that all the details of this buying campaign will be worked out so that the contracts will be let early in June.

Probably few people realize the large number of horses and mules it takes to equip a modern army. Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Percheron Society of America, recently took the pains to investigate the exact requirements of cavalry, infantry, and artillery regiments in horses and mules, and was informed by the War Department, Washington, D. C., that the requirements for the cavalry regiment are 1,541 horses, 152 draft mules, 29 pack mules, 6 riding mules; the infantry regiment 69 riding horses, 112 draft mules, 25 pack mules, and 6 riding mules, and the artillery regiment 1,097 horses, 88 draft mules, and 4 riding mules. It should be borne in mind that these are minimum requirements and do not take into account transportation trains required to forward supplies from terminal points to field bases. In

THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS of a cavalry regiment are 1,541 horses, 152 draft mules, 29 pack mules, and 6 riding mules.

THE INFANTRY REGIMENT requires 69 riding horses, 112 draft mules, 25 pack mules, and 6 riding mules.

AN ARTILLERY REGIMENT'S minimum requirements are 1,097 horses, 88 draft mules, and 4 riding mules.

FIRST MILLION MEN under arms will probably consist of 500 infantry regiments, 125 artillery regiments, and 100 cavalry regiments.

TO EQUIP THIS ARMY of a million men will require as a minimum 325,625 horses and 100,700 mules.

other words, the number of animals specified above refers only to those actually needed with the troops.

The war strength of a regiment of infantry is approximately 1,500 men; of a regiment of cavalry, approximately 1,300 men; of a regiment of artillery consisting of six batteries of four guns each, approximately 1,146 men. While definite information as to the proportion of infantry, cavalry, and artillery to be included in the new army is not yet forthcoming, it is generally understood among army officials that an artillery battery of four guns will be allowed for each 1,000 infantry. It seems probable therefore that the first one million men placed under arms by the United States will be composed of 500 regiments of infantry totaling 750,000 men, 125 regiments of artillery totaling 143,250 men, and 100 regiments of cavalry totaling 130,000 men, making a grand total of a little over one million men. The proportion of artillery certainly will not be less, and may be more, as actual warfare on European battlefields has demonstrated that overwhelming superiority in the artillery branch of the service is essential to efficient operation by the infantry.

It may be argued that there is no probability that the United States will

prepare 100 regiments of cavalry, but in view of the danger from the Mexican situation, it appears to be the belief of well informed army officers that at least that many cavalry regiments will be provided for in this year's mobilization.

To equip 500 regiments of infantry will require 34,500 riding horses, 56,000 draft mules, 12,500 pack mules, and 3,000 riding mules. 125 regiments of artillery will require 137,025 horses, 10,000 draft mules, and 500 riding mules. The equipment of 100 regiments of cavalry will necessitate 154,100 horses, 15,200 draft mules, 2,900 pack mules, and 600 riding mules. The total number therefore required for the equipment of 500 regiments of infantry, 125 of artillery, and 100 of cavalry, will amount to 325,625 horses and 100,700 mules.

Mr. Dinsmore calls attention to the fact that the army has at present only 70,000 head of horses and mules. This means that approximately 350,000 head of horses and mules must be bought within the next six months. It must not be forgotten that the allied nations are still in the market, and will continue to be. Their need for horses and mules is as great as for guns and ammunition; indeed, even more so, because they can manufacture the guns and ammunition in their own countries, but their re-

sources in horses and mules have already been exhausted, and the United States is the only source from which they can obtain additional supplies. 853,116 head of horses and 289,062 head of mules have been exported, practically all of them for war purposes, during the 30 months ending March 1, 1917. In spite of the shortage of ships, 40,000 head of horses and mules were shipped in January, 1917, and more than 27,000 head in February, 1917.

Recent accounts from the battlefield relating the loss of hundreds of pieces of artillery by the Germans in recent operations state that the loss of these pieces was due principally to the lack of artillery horses.

It is fortunate that the United States is well supplied with both horses and mules at the present time, but it is incumbent upon us, if we are to maintain our resources so as to effectually back up our armies and maintain maximum production on our farms, to see that every good mare is bred to a first class stallion this season, and that every effort is made to save the foals that will be coming within the next six weeks. The war may yet be decided by the number of horses available to the respective belligerents, for on the far flung battle lines and in the reserve made up of our farm forces, the horse is the most important single factor aside from man.

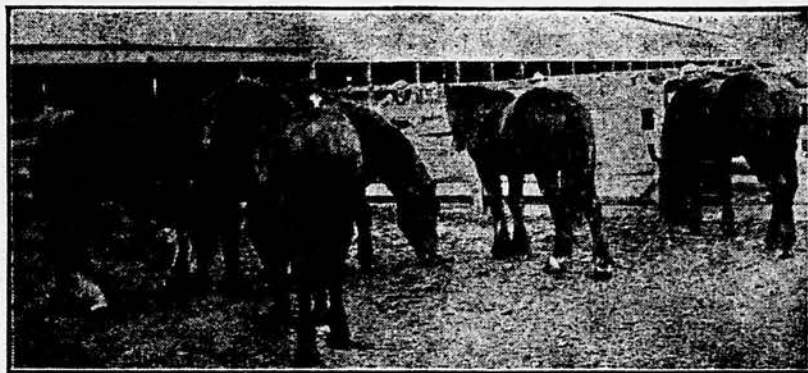
Live Stock Insurance

Farm animals are so high in price that live stock insurance is becoming a matter of much importance. It is by no means a new idea. The Holstein-Friesian World in a recent issue states that many of the breeders who are keeping high class stock do not pretend for a moment to leave this stock uninsured. They feel that the amount of money that is invested makes it hazardous for it to be unprotected against possible loss.

The life insurance business from the human standpoint is thoroughly worthy and heartily endorsed, but life insurance from the standpoint of dairy cattle is a thing of a little narrower scope and while as mentioned above it is not new, it is far less generally understood. To the established breeder it is a recognized necessity, but it is not to the established breeder who is wise along this line that we are writing particularly, but rather to the young man who has invested in his first few registered dairy cattle. A well developed, well cared for normal dairy cow is usually a very healthy creature, but she is just as susceptible to accident as an animal of less value, and therefore it is imperative that the man who is willing to invest in such stock should guard his investment in every legitimate way. Live stock insurance is one of the safest of these.

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FARM POWER

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

FARMERS generally are not very enthusiastic about employing high school boys for farm work. Farming is really a highly specialized occupation—a great deal more so than it used to be when less use was made of complicated machinery. Owing to the great scarcity of labor which exists, we may be compelled, however, to put up with such labor as boys can perform. The engineering division of the agricultural college is now trying out a plan for training high school boys of the towns so that they may know better how to handle such equipment as is used on the farms. There are hundreds of high school boys in the state old enough to do farm work if they but knew how. It is the plan to instruct these boys in practical farm work. The Manhattan boys are to receive first instruction and thirty have thus far signed up for the work.

Land has been obtained where actual operations will be carried on. Instruction is to be given with all the more common machines. These machines are to be furnished by the department of farm machinery. The boys will be taught how to harness and handle horses, operate machines, and do other farm work. Those who have had experience with motor cars will receive instruction in the operation of tractors.

Keep Tractor Repairs on Hand

It is important that the tractor be repaired quickly so as to reduce the amount of time lost to the minimum. In order to do this spare parts that are likely to cause trouble should be kept on hand at all times.

During harvest time it is of the greatest importance to keep the outfit running as nearly continuously as possible. It is a serious waste of time to be compelled to make a trip to town for some little repair that might just as well have been on hand. The beginner may not be able to determine what parts are most likely to need replacing, but after having had some experience the tractor user will soon learn what parts wear the most.

W. H. Sanders, of the agricultural college, suggests that it is a good plan to overhaul the tractor at least once a week, and every three days if run continuously day and night. To delay this overhauling a day might easily result in some parts breaking and thus causing a greater loss of time than that required to regularly overhaul the outfit.

Type of Tractor

We are frequently asked as to the type of tractor that is likely to eventually become standard. It is generally recognized that there has been quite an evolution in the development of tractor designs. W. H. Sanders, instructor in farm motors at the agricultural college, answers a correspondent as follows on this point:

"You ask my opinion as to which of the following types of tractors will in the course of time become standard in the evolution of the tractor industry: four wheels with all driving, four wheels with two driving, three wheels with two driving, three wheels with one driving,

and the two-wheeled type, with both wheels driving.

"I have no conclusive evidence at hand that any one of the above named types will become standard. I would rather expect that there will be a legitimate field for all of them. The field of a tractor is not limited to plowing and belt work. It is limited in scope only by the ingenuity of the operator in adapting it to the various kinds of work at hand. Viewed from that angle, it would seem to me that each of these different types may be even further adapted to its special field, as for example a three-wheeled type for side hill plowing, cultivation, etc., where it is possible to adjust one wheel to extremes of leveling.

"One must not overlook the possibilities of the endless belt or track-laying type of tractor. For certain field conditions this type of drive wheel will work when other types will not."

Using Low Grade Fuel

There is now a great demand for engines that will burn kerosene and low-grade distillate. In order to do this efficiently it is necessary to have a carburetor which will deliver to the manifold a thoroughly saturated charge having the proper amount of air fuel for various velocities. The manifold must be capable of carrying this charge without changing the proportions of the mixture and deliver it to the combustion space.

To overcome the losses in temperature due to vaporization and expansion it is necessary to increase the temperature of the intake air. There is a tendency to deposit fuel particles along the sides and bottom of the passages, which results in an impoverished mixture. And to overcome this, heat must be applied to these surfaces. It is also a good plan to apply a limited amount of heat to the fuel supply so as to raise its temperature slightly above its vaporization point.

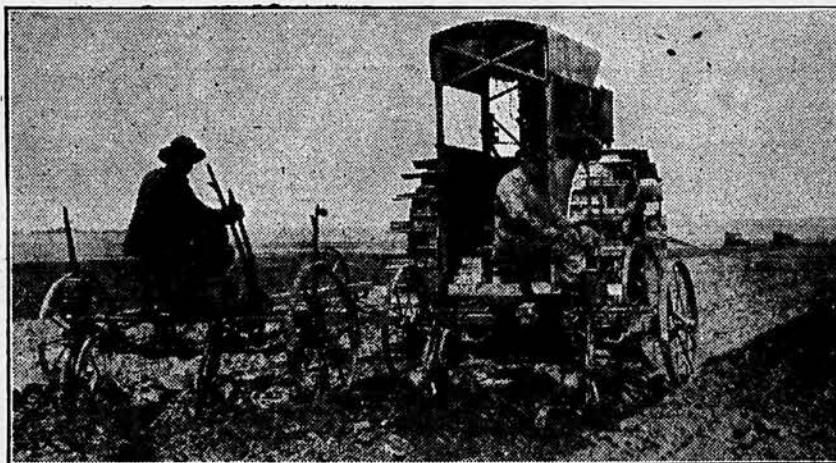
Abreast of the Times

"There can't be any question that times have changed very materially when you see the Anti-Horse-Thief Association, one of the strong organizations of the Middle West that almost ruined the ancient profession of horse stealing, keeping up with the times by becoming also the Anti-Auto-Thief Association," remarks The Commentator in the current issue of American Motorist.

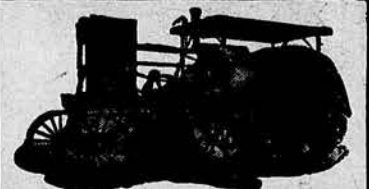
"Of course, in these days of parity between potatoes, onions, cabbages, gold, silver and precious stones, the wealth-gorged farmer is so motorized that he The new owner of the flivver always refers to it as "the car."

Checking a Skid

When you are driving an automobile and it begins to skid, the skidding will be checked if you will immediately turn the steering wheel in the direction you are skidding. A car skids when there is a momentum tending to turn it about the center of gravity. When the forces about the center of gravity are balanced, the car will not skid.—The American Boy.



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Entered at Topeka Post Office
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Published Weekly by The Kansas
Farmer Company, at Topeka

KANSAS FARMER

THE FARM PAPER OF KANSAS

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GRANGE PICNIC AT MANHATTAN

One of the big Grange events of the year in Kansas will be the annual picnic and farm meeting of the Manhattan Grange, which will be held on the agronomy farm of the agricultural college June 6. Holding this summer meeting on the college farm started as a local affair of the Manhattan Grange, but it is now a meeting attended by Granges for miles around. Last year ten auto loads came from a single local Grange in Clay County.

The invitations being sent out this year are to all Granges within fifty miles of Manhattan and to any others who may care to come. The residence on the agronomy farm has a fine lawn and here the visiting Grangers with their well-filled baskets will gather for the picnic dinner, which is always a most enjoyable occasion at every summer Grange meeting.

State Master B. Needham, of Lane, ex-State Master R. Reardon, of McLouth, and State Chaplain Mrs. Mabel Pomeroy, of Holton, will be present and take part in the program which will follow the dinner. Dr. H. J. Waters, Dean W. M. Jardine of the agricultural college, and W. R. Yenawine, Master of the local Grange, will also give addresses. Prof. L. E. Call will describe in detail the experimental work being done and with the help of his assistants will conduct an inspection trip over the farm. No one can fully realize the value and importance of the experimental work being carried on without making a visit of this kind to the station farm.

A lecture and canning demonstration will be given for the women in attendance. Canning and preserving food products is a subject of unusual interest this year.

We hope all Grangers among our readers will mark this date on their calendars and plan to attend this meeting to which the Manhattan Grange has so cordially invited them.

BUY A LIBERTY BOND

Never in the history of this nation has it been necessary for the Government to spend such enormous sums of money as it is being called on to spend in financing the war into which we have been drawn. The Government has just two methods of raising money. One is by taxation. The other is by the sale of bonds, which is simply a method of borrowing money. Liberty Loan Bonds is the name applied by Secretary McAdoo to the bond issue which is now being offered to the American people.

Congress has authorized a loan of five billion dollars. This seems an enormous sum, but in view of the fact that the estimated wealth of the United States with its population of over one hundred million is 220 billions of dollars, it will be seen that the loan is but a small fraction of the loans that have been made by the European nations in this war. The United States is borrowing less than three per cent of its wealth.

United States Government bonds are the safest investments in the world. If a bond of this Government is not safe, then no property in the United States is safe. If the United States cannot pay its bonds, it is not likely that it will be able to protect its citizens in their other rights.

In his recent visit to Kansas, Secretary McAdoo emphasized the patriotic feature of investment in these bonds and urged that everyone who could afford to buy a bond even of as low a denomination as \$50 should do so. He said that the least that we could do as patriotic citizens was to furnish our Government with money in abundance so that our boys who go to fight for their country may be given the best possible facilities for making their sacrifice effective. He pointed out that in purchasing such a bond the investor is lending his money to his Government—to his country—to prosecute a great war, and this gives the

investment a dignity that the ordinary investment does not possess. The uses to which this money is to be put appeal more or less to the American heart. Subscribers to Liberty Loan bonds become as it were charter members of a society to maintain American honor and to maintain democracy here and in other parts of the world. Honor and interest, patriotism and business judgment all argue the wisdom of an investment in Liberty Loan bonds.

FOOD COMMISSIONER APPOINTED

Herbert Hoover as food commissioner, with a council of men who have demonstrated their executive ability to assist him, will handle the matter of food administration in this country during the war. Mr. Hoover serves without pay. He has already done a work as head of the Belgian Relief Commission that has commanded world-wide attention. There has been some disposition to saddle the administration of food matters onto the Department of Agriculture, which is already overburdened in handling the many emergency problems arising as a result of the war. Furthermore, the Department is not organized to do the work expected of a food commissioner. Secretary Houston from the beginning has urged that his department be relieved of this burden.

President Wilson's views on the subject of emergency food regulation appear on page five of this issue. Some may object to this giving of such autocratic power to one man or even a commission of men, but this war is not a pink tea affair and no one realizes more fully its

seriousness nor the importance of conserving our food supply than Herbert Hoover.

Mr. Hoover is popularly rated as a millionaire, and can afford to give of his high-class ability in working out the food situation. We hope our readers will carefully study the President's statement. We feel that some have been unnecessarily alarmed for fear that the Government idea is to seek power to fix minimum rates on food products in order to deprive the producer of his just profits.

BUYING HORSES FOR THE ARMY

The War Department has adopted rather novel plans for buying the horses needed. These plans are referred to on the first page of this issue. The Government is undoubtedly counting on the patriotism of producers and dealers in supplying the horses and mules needed. Higher prices than ever before offered will be paid and the War Department is taking the public into its confidence and announcing the prices for the different classes of animals needed.

The first bids will be opened June 7. Dealers in the different zones who contract to supply a definite number of animals at the advertised prices can have no positive means of knowing whether they can get this stock at such prices as will allow a sufficient margin to cover the necessary expense of assembling and the possible losses from rejected animals. It remains to be seen whether the plans proposed will be successful or not.

Dairy Club Proves Worth

THE Kansas Farmer Dairy Club has fully come up to the expectations of those who planned it and who have co-operated with the boys and girls in carrying on its work. Not a single member has made a failure unless through some uncontrollable accident. Accurate records have been kept so there is no guesswork in checking up the achievements of club members as their year's work draws to a close. The final results cannot be announced nor the prizes awarded until all the members have completed their year's records. Some began in April and others were beginning from time to time up to September 1, 1916. Just to illustrate how quickly a good milk cow properly handled can pay for herself, we give below in condensed form a report of what some of the members have accomplished.

One member finished paying for his \$125 cow in ten months, after deducting the cost of her feed, and had a balance of \$3.85 in the bank. Another finished paying for his \$130 cow in nine months, from the profits of selling milk over and above the cost of feed. He has purchased a second cow, has the grade heifer calf now almost a year old, and his cow has just recently dropped him another heifer calf and starts this second lactation period giving over fifty pounds of milk daily.

Another member—a girl—lacks only a few dollars of having her \$85 cow paid for from the sale of her product. This cow has recently dropped a second heifer calf and the girl has been offered \$125 for the yearling heifer and the young calf.

Another girl purchased a cow for \$80 and in seven months had made the last payment on her note. She had sold \$50.55 worth of cream and in addition had sold the calf for \$30.

A thirteen-year-old boy who purchased a \$300 pure-bred cow made his final payment on his note in seven months and twenty days from the time his record began and had in addition a credit of \$15.59 at the bank. He sold his pure-bred calf for \$150 and applied this on his note. Another member paid for a \$65 cow from the sale of her milk only in eleven months from the time his record started. He also has two heifer calves.

This club is the first of its kind ever conducted, as far as we know, and we feel much gratified over the splendid achievements of the club members. A second club is now being enrolled and a number of members have already purchased their cows and begun their year's records. It has been through the co-operation of the bankers of the state that this club work has been made possible, and they are even more generous in financing the membership of the club now being enrolled.

BREED GOOD MARES

Horses as well as men are required to successfully prosecute the war. On another page of this issue are given the minimum requirements of horses and mules to equip the first installment of the army to be raised and put in the field during the next few months. Over a million horses have been sold to the Allies since the war began.

Under the existing conditions we do not see how there can possibly be any surplus of horses at the present time. In addition to the heavy buying of the Allies, feed has been scarce and many who ordinarily plan to produce a few horses each year have let their mares go without breeding and in all probability have disposed of all the stock they could spare. It takes five years to breed horses and bring them up to the point where they can be put on the market. It seems almost certain that there will be a serious shortage of horse stock in four or five years from the present time. The horses that have gone for war purposes were of good ages. The older animals would not be accepted, so that undoubtedly much of the stock left is too old to be useful much longer either for breeding or for work.

Men who know how and have been willing to pay some special attention to the details of raising colts have been able to make their horse power not only pay for itself, but also return good profits on the investment. In a most interesting letter written to Wayne Dinsmore of the Percheron Society, an Illinois farmer says that a neighbor asked him how he had managed to get out of debt so soon. They had started about the same time and paid about the same price for their land. The neighbor for the past three years had barely been able to keep up his interest. The successful man in explaining his prosperity said: "My old mares have made me more money than I ever supposed they would. You remember I paid \$500 for Lucy about ten years ago and you laughed at me when you heard what I had done. I sold her the other day for \$420. She is past fifteen years of age, has foaled twelve colts, raised eleven of them, and is in foal again. I have sold eight of her colts for something like \$5,000. She has worked every year, is still sound, and looks as though she was good for several years yet. The mate to this mare, an eight-year-old, I sold last fall for \$485 because I had more horses than I wanted to keep over winter. * * * You have worked as hard as I have, but we haven't handled the horse problem alike. I understand you sold a four-year-old gelding the other day to a horse buyer for \$140. You haven't paid much attention to raising colts, but have worked your teams mighty hard trying to raise big crops. Had you given your teams better care and made an earnest effort to have every mare raise a colt from a good draft stallion, I am sure you would not have had such a struggle clearing your debt. You have one consolation, however, and that is that you are not the only one who has made the same mistake."

Wide use is being made of tractors on many of the farms of Kansas. On nearly every farm there is a large amount of work requiring engine power, but they cannot displace horses in the near future. The demands for more power are so great that for some time to come the tractor will be simply taking care of existing deficiencies. There is hardly a farm in the state that is not considerably short of the power that could be used to good advantage.

We do not see how a man can go wrong in breeding good mares to pure-bred draft stallions of good conformation and free from transmissible unsoundness of all kinds.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

A READER from Anderson County writes that he has failed to get a stand on about half of his corn acreage. He is unable to decide whether it would be better to replant with some early variety of corn providing he can get the seed, or to plant this field to kafir.

We believe that it is advisable to plant kafir. On the upland at least in this section of the state it is the wiser plan to put in every year at least half as much kafir as corn and on some upland farms it would be better to grow even a larger proportion of kafir. The kafir can be planted later than corn and in average years will produce a larger yield of grain if given as good care and cultivation as is commonly given corn. The kafir is not injured seriously by periods of dry, hot weather, such as would absolutely ruin a crop of corn in so far as grain is concerned. The kafir will grow on thinner soil and during these dry periods such as are almost sure to come it simply stands still and when the rains come goes ahead and finishes its growth.

Plant good tested seed, preferably of the black-hulled white variety, for this section of the state, and do not plant it too thick if the crop is to be grown for grain.

Kafir will yield more silage than corn in most sections of the state and the silage is just as good and some think even better than average corn silage.

Can Renter Afford Silo

Prof. O. E. Reed was asked recently if a man on a rented farm could afford to put up a silo at his own expense. "A renter who is in the business of milking cows," said Professor Reed, "cannot afford to be without a silo." We believe Professor Reed is absolutely right in this statement and especially under present conditions when prices of grains and concentrated feed are almost prohibitive. If the owner of the farm will not build a silo for the renter who is trying to handle milk cows, the renter can put up some temporary type of silo and take it down and move it when he leaves the place. He would of course have to go to the expense of putting in the foundation and stand the cost of the removal, but where a good herd of cows is being kept a silo will not infrequently pay for itself in one year's use. Probably in many cases a renter could sell a silo to his successor when he left the farm.

Probably the greatest drawback to the renter putting up a silo is the lack of capital. Owing to this fact, he must as a rule depend upon the very cheapest type of silo that can be built. In sections where the pit silo can be safely used this furnishes a means of having silage at a very nominal expense. A good pit silo can be made for \$35 or \$40 in actual cash outlay.

Applying Lime to Soil

We were present at a farm meeting in Allen County recently which was attended by over a hundred people. At this meeting Prof. L. E. Call was asked when was the best time to apply lime for alfalfa and how much. It had been shown experimentally on the farm where the meeting was held that the application of lime is almost essential to the successful growing of alfalfa on most upland soils in that section. The questioner asked especially if it would be of any value to spread lime on a light stand of alfalfa which he had seeded last year. Professor Call's answer was that lime, to be of the greatest advantage in getting a good stand of alfalfa and maintaining it, should be applied some time in advance of seeding. In getting ready for the sowing of alfalfa in the fall, which as a rule is the most satisfactory time to sow in that section, Professor Call advised that the land be plowed early in summer and kept clean by surface cultivation and that about two tons of crushed limestone to the acre be spread on the surface and harrowed in during the summer.

Professor Call is so thoroughly convinced of the necessity for using lime on much of the soil that has heretofore not grown alfalfa successfully that he has taken up with the different railroad companies the matter of securing more

favorable freight rates on lime shipments. The railroad freight men have conferred and the proposition to put into operation a special rate has been practically agreed to and there remains only the working out of the necessary details of putting this rate into operation. In the course of a few months we hope to be able to report that the railroad companies will be ready to haul crushed limestone at the special rate agreed upon.

J. T. Tredway, president of the State Board of Agriculture, who was present at this meeting, asked if there was any advantage in using burnt lime. The reply was that it depended considerably on the distance the farm was from the railroad and the kind of roads over which the lime would have to be hauled. A thousand pounds of burnt lime to the

is our opinion that even on farms where plenty of alfalfa is grown it will pay to grow some Sudan grass and cure it carefully for the horses.

At the Hays Experiment Station Sudan grass has been tested out experimentally in the feeding of the horses and mules and the common practice at this station and also at Manhattan is to feed the farm work teams Sudan grass hay as a part of their roughage ration.

In a recent issue of the *Industrialist* it is stated that Sudan grass is adapted to practically all types of soil in the state except those very wet and poorly drained. It can be grown profitably in parts of the state where the rainfall is too light for any crop other than a sorghum to succeed.

Sudan grass, which belongs to the sorghum family, is adapted to the same



GUERNSEY cattle are not very well known in Kansas, but are increasing in popularity wherever introduced. The bull and four heifers shown in the illustration are owned by the Kansas State Agricultural College. The cattle form the nucleus of a model herd of Guernsey cattle. The bull—Langworthy Benefactor, a yearling—is one of the best bred Guernseys in the world, having been purchased recently from the Langwater farms in North Easton, Mass. The first seven dams averaged 810 pounds of butter a year—the first fifteen averaged 790 pounds. Two of the heifers are from the Island of Guernsey and two from England. This small group of cattle represents the best Guernsey blood that has been brought into the state.

acre would be enough and where there was a long haul over bad roads it might be a decided advantage to use this kind of lime in preference to the crushed limestone even at a much higher price.

Kind of Silo to Build

While visiting on some of the farms in Eastern Kansas recently we were asked what kind of silo is the best to build. There is really just one answer to a question of this kind, and that is to build as good a silo as you can afford. There are so many kinds of silos to select from that one can build to suit his pocketbook. We were told by County Agent F. J. Robbins, who only recently began work in Franklin County, that there was a great deal of talk about putting up cheap wooden silos made by setting up two-by-four studding in a circle and nailing two thicknesses of resawed fencing boards on the inside with a layer of tar paper in between. The resawed boards are less than half an inch thick and can easily be bent to fit the curve. It was figured that a hundred-ton silo could be built for \$165. This is a good cheap silo, and, while not in the same class for permanence with silos made of full length Oregon fir staves, tile, concrete, or steel, it is a silo that will give good satisfaction if carefully built, and the man who needs to conserve his feed and cannot put up a more expensive silo should by all means build one of cheaper type.

In building one of these cheaper types of silos, be sure that you observe in the construction the prime essential of a successful silo—the total exclusion of the air from the contents.

Sudan Hay for Horses

R. W., Saline County, asks if Sudan grass hay is a good hay for horses. He has never grown the crop, but will plan to grow some if it can be used successfully in feeding horses.

Sudan hay is proving of exceptional value as a horse hay. It cures bright and free from dust and is eaten with a keen relish and without waste. Prairie hay is getting more scarce each year and Sudan hay will undoubtedly be used more and more as a roughage for horses. It combines well with alfalfa hay. It requires considerable skill to feed work horses on alfalfa hay exclusively, and it

conditions as kafir, milo, or feterita. Sudan grass will make two to three cuttings of hay. If pastured, it will give good grazing throughout the season.

Two methods of planting are used. One is that of planting in cultivated rows and the other sowing with a broadcast seeder or drilling with a grain drill. If the seed is planted in rows two to four pounds to the acre is used, but when drilled or sown broadcast fifteen to twenty-five pounds to the acre is required. Drilling or broadcasting is the better way to plant this crop if it is to be used for pasture or hay.

As a pasture crop Sudan grass is just coming into popularity. It will pasture more stock to the acre than native grass. The feeding value of Sudan grass is not equal to that of alfalfa, but is much higher than that of prairie grass.

Poisoning of cattle from Sudan grass is rare. A large acreage was pastured in 1916 but only two cases of poisoning were reported in the United States.

As a hay crop Sudan grass is excelled only by a leguminous crop such as alfalfa or clover. In a good season three cuttings can be had, yielding together two to four tons to an acre.

Some farmers sow Sudan grass around the alfalfa field in places where the alfalfa has failed to make a stand. The grass can be cut every time the alfalfa is cut, and gives good hay.

Paralysis of Pigs

W. A. S., Crawford County, writes that he has some pigs that seem weak in the back and hips. They fall from one side to the other as they walk, and in a week or so from the time they get that way they die. They eat and drink well most of the time. There are no worms in the stomach, kidneys, or intestines. These pigs are still with the sows and are on pasture. They are being fed corn and skim milk.

We referred this inquiry to Dr. R. R. Dykstra of the agricultural college. His answer follows:

"It is frequently very difficult to state the exact cause of paralysis of the hind parts in hogs. In some forms of hog cholera paralysis is one of the first symptoms. In such cases the young pigs would be affected first, as older ones are more or less resistant.

"In order to decide whether they may

not have cholera, I would suggest that you have a post mortem conducted on one of the animals, that has been affected for the longest time, by a competent graduate veterinarian.

"Paralysis may also be caused by tuberculosis of the spinal cord, which causes pressure on the spinal cord resulting in loss of control of the hind limbs. There is no cure for this condition and it may be positively diagnosed by using the intradermal tuberculin test on the animal's ear.

"There is a disease known as 'rick-etta,' a bone disease in which there is a deficiency of lime salts, causing a softening of the bones to which young pigs are very susceptible, which also causes paralysis of the hind parts. Treatment of this latter condition consists in giving a nourishing diet and at the same time administering a teaspoonful of Fowler's solution for each hundred pounds weight once daily.

"If the Fowler's solution does not produce results in the course of a week or two, you might try the following combination: Calcium phosphate, 1 dram; fluid extract of nux vomica, 20 drops; cod liver oil, 2 drams. This mixture is sufficient for one hundred pounds weight.

"In still other cases weakness of the hind parts may be caused by the presence of a small worm in the kidneys or in the fat surrounding the kidneys. There is no known cure for this condition, but it may be prevented by changing the hogs from one pasture to another quite frequently, being sure that the pastures are dry and not low or swampy. The hogs that are affected seldom recover, though they remain otherwise quite healthy.

"A very extensive investigation regarding the nature of this disease recently conducted has demonstrated that in the large majority of cases pigs affected with paralysis of the hind parts have a broken-down or degenerated condition of the nerves that control the muscles of the hind legs. While it is possible that this is not always the case, still on account of the fact that it was so universally found, we are forced to come to the conclusion that paralysis of the hind parts in pigs is in most instances incurable. The cause of this breaking down of the nervous system is not known and, therefore, intelligent curative treatment cannot be recommended. Preventive treatment is also somewhat vague, but the recommendations are to separate the diseased from the healthy pigs, to disinfect all quarters, and to avoid using affected pigs or pigs closely related to them for breeding purposes as there is some chance that the condition may be a hereditary one.

"It is sometimes claimed that paralysis of the hind parts may be due to an excessive corn diet."

Working Colts

By proper management those who raise draft horses can make the two and three-year colts at least pay for their keep. The big well-grown draft colt can do a great deal of farm work if carefully handled. Care should be taken, however, not to overwork them at first. There is danger of sweeney, broken wind, and other serious troubles which could easily injure the horse permanently. Colts are frequently injured by inexperienced drivers who try to do too much when starting to work with them. They seem to think that because the colt is large he can do as much work as a mature horse.

By giving the colt light work at first and not working him too steadily he can be hardened gradually. There should be a period of preparation before putting the colt to work. Liberal grain feeding should begin a few weeks before the work begins. A three-year-old colt handled in this manner, after a few weeks of preparatory work will be able to do considerable work on the average farm. It is a good plan, however, to give the colt a day of rest occasionally.

At the head of all the sciences and arts, at the head of civilization and progress, stands—not militarism, the science that kills, not commerce, the art that accumulates wealth—but agriculture, the mother of all industry, and the main-tainer of human life.—Garfield.

Emergency Food Regulations

IT HAS been announced that Herbert Hoover is to be food commissioner for this country during the progress of the war. He serves as a volunteer, receiving no pay for his services. It is highly important that we all understand the necessity for giving the President such powers as are provided for in the measures now before Congress. The following statement from President Wilson clearly sets forth the conditions that must be met and explains the powers he has asked of Congress to deal with the food situation:

"It is very desirable, in order to prevent misunderstandings or alarms and to assure co-operation in a vital matter, that the country should understand exactly the scope and purpose of the very great powers which I have thought it necessary in the circumstances to ask the Congress to put in my hands with regard to our food supplies. Those powers are very great indeed, but they are no greater than it has proved necessary to lodge in the other Governments which are conducting this momentous war, and their object is stimulation and conservation, not arbitrary restraint or injurious interference with the normal processes of production. They are intended to benefit and assist the farmer and all those who play a legitimate part in the preparation, distribution, and marketing of foodstuffs.

DIVISION OF WORK

"It is proposed to draw a sharp line of distinction between the normal activities of the Government represented in the Department of Agriculture in reference to food production, conservation, and marketing on the one hand and the emergency activities necessitated by the war in reference to the regulation of food distribution and consumption on the other.

"All measures intended directly to extend the normal activities of the Department of Agriculture in reference to the production, conservation, and the marketing of farm crops will be administered as in normal times through that department, and the powers asked for over distribution and consumption over exports, imports, prices, purchase, and requisition of commodities, storing, and the like which may require regulation during the war will be placed in the hands of a commissioner of food administration appointed by the President and directly responsible to him.

OBJECTS SOUGHT TO BE SERVED

"The objects sought to be served by the legislation asked for are: Full inquiry into the existing available stocks of foodstuffs and into the costs and practices of the various food producing and distributing trades; the prevention of all unwarranted hoarding of every kind and of the control of foodstuffs by persons who are not in any legitimate sense producers, dealers, or traders; the requisitioning when necessary for the public use of food supplies and of the equipment necessary for handling them properly; the licensing of wholesome and legitimate mixtures and milling percentages; and the prohibition of the unnecessary or wasteful use of foods. Authority is asked also to establish prices, but not in order to limit the profits of the farmers, but only to guarantee to them when necessary a minimum price which will insure them a profit where they are asked to attempt new crops and to secure the consumer against extortion by breaking up corners and attempts at speculation when they occur by fixing temporarily a reasonable price at which middlemen must sell.

MR. HOOVER TO HEAD TASK

"I have asked Mr. Herbert Hoover to undertake this all-important task of food administration. He has expressed his willingness to do so on condition that he is to receive no payment for his services and that the whole of the force under him, exclusive of clerical assistance, shall be employed as far as possible upon the same volunteer basis. He has expressed his confidence that this difficult matter of food administration can be successfully accomplished through the voluntary co-operation and direction of legitimate distributors of foodstuffs and with the help of the women of the country.

"Although it is absolutely necessary that unquestionable powers shall be placed in my hands in order to insure the success of this administration of the food supplies of the country, I am confident that the exercise of those powers will be necessary only in the few cases where some small and selfish minority

proves unwilling to put the Nation's interests above personal advantage and that the whole country will heartily support Mr. Hoover's efforts by supplying the necessary volunteer agencies throughout the country for the intelligent control of food consumption and securing the co-operation of the most capable leaders of the very interests most directly affected, that the exercise of the powers deputed to him will rest very successfully upon the good will and co-operation of the people themselves, and that the ordinary economic machinery of the country will be left substantially undisturbed.

ONLY TO MEET EMERGENCY

"The proposed food administration is intended, of course, only to meet a manifest emergency and to continue only while the war lasts. Since it will be composed for the most part of volunteers, there need be no fear of the possibility of a permanent bureaucracy arising out of it. All control of consumption will disappear when the emergency has passed. It is with that object in view that the administration considers it to be of pre-eminent importance that the existing associations of producers and distributors of foodstuffs should be mobilized and made use of on a volunteer basis. The successful conduct of the projected food administration by such means will be the finest possible demonstration of the willingness, the ability, and the efficiency of democracy, and of its justified reliance upon the freedom of individual initiative. The last thing that any American could contemplate with equanimity would be the introduction of anything resembling Prussian autocracy into the food control in this country.

"It is of vital interest and importance to every man who produces food and to every man who takes part in its distribution that these policies thus liberally administered should succeed and succeed altogether. It is only in that way that we can prove it to be absolutely unnecessary to resort to the rigorous and drastic measures which have proved to be necessary in some of the European countries."

Secretary Houston has been of the opinion from the outset that special emergency powers for the regulation and consumption during the war should be vested in the President, and that these powers should not be exercised by the Department of Agriculture but by an emergency agency. He has also entertained the hope that Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, especially because of his familiarity with international food conditions, might be designated by the President to discharge these powers during the war. He was greatly pleased that the President has concluded the matter and very much hopes that the necessary powers will be quickly conferred by Congress.

More Self-Feeder Tests

Experimental tests all seem to point to the economy of the self-feeder for fattening hogs. A report has recently been made by the Missouri Experiment Station covering tests that were conducted in 1914, 1915 and 1916.

The conclusions drawn from the experiments are:

Fattening hogs fed with a self-feeder gain more rapidly than when hand-fed in the usual manner.

There is no difference in the economy of gain which can be accredited to the method of feeding. This statement applies only to the amount of feed necessary to produce a given amount of pork. If the self-feeder decreases the amount of labor involved, then it becomes a factor in cheapening the cost of production.

When each feed is placed in a separate feeder the hogs will choose the different feeds, so that the gain will be both rapid and relatively economical. This will perhaps be true only when each feed is supplied in abundance. For example, if the feeds used were corn and tankage and the self-feeder containing corn was allowed to become empty, the hogs would no doubt eat more tankage than it would be profitable to feed them.

On account of the greatly increased interest in canning, cans are sure to become scarcer and higher in price as the season advances.

A call to the colors in this war is a call to get busy where you are—especially on roads.

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

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

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

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

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2. If you send us \$2.00, we will renew your subscription for three years—a saving of \$1.00.
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Kansas Farmer Dairy Club

Report on Dairy Meetings

IN A recent issue of KANSAS FARMER you asked what rate of interest we are paying on our notes. My note is bearing 8 per cent. The payments endorsed on the back of my note look rather small compared with those given in a recent issue of KANSAS FARMER, but selling whole milk is undoubtedly more profitable than selling cream.

You will perhaps recall that I wrote you some few months ago about attending a cow meeting. These meetings were held at different school houses over the country all winter and were for the purpose of getting farmers interested in the dairy business. As a result several herds of dairy cattle have been placed on farms in this vicinity and work on the condensery at Garnett has already begun.

It has been some time since I received my prize for the milk sent to Manhattan in February, during Farm and Home Week. I took down with measles shortly after Farm and Home Week at Manhattan and was obliged to miss two weeks of school. Since then I have been so busy with back work and daily lessons that I neglected writing you.

I visited the dairy train and found the lectures very instructive. I do not believe their Holstein is as large as mine, but she is a heavier producer.

We have fed the last of our silage and I have turned my cow on grass now. She is gaining in milk. Would you advise feeding the same amount of concentrates after pasture is better? I still keep clover hay before her. Last week I paid \$3.20 for corn chop, \$2.85 for oil meal and \$2.10 for bran. This seems quite expensive, but I do not want her to go down on her milk flow.

I will not be able to pay for my cow in a year's time from the sale of cream alone, but have had three parties looking at the calf and if I can sell him I will have a little to my credit. The calf was eight months old May 4 and weighed 600 pounds. He is doing nicely.

I am anxious to enter the advanced class, but I will be eighteen my next birthday, November 5. Will I be eligible? If so, I will take the matter up with our banker and try to persuade him to loan me enough money to purchase a better cow.—THERESA O'MARA, Anderson County.

We will not bar any members of the first Kansas Farmer Dairy Club from the advanced class because they have passed their eighteenth birthday during the year. We have so written Theresa O'Mara, and if there are any other members who are now eighteen we hope this notice will come to their attention so they will not consider themselves out of the second year's work on account of age.

There may be others who are concerned as to whether they should continue feeding the same grain rations after the cows go on pasture. Grain is so very high in price that we believe it advisable to economize as much as possible. If the pasture is good it will be possible in most cases to reduce the grain without causing the cows to fall off much, if any, in milk flow. It would be a good plan to give them some clover or alfalfa hay in addition, or silage if there is any left. It takes feed to make milk, and a heavy-producing cow will fall off in milk flow if the feed is not supplied in abundance.

Selling Butterfat

A number of the dairy club members are selling whole milk. This of course is possible only where there is a market near at hand. Some have worked up a private trade and others have turned their milk over to their fathers who had milk routes. The members who have sold whole milk have done exceptionally well, but the whole milk business is but a small part of the dairying of Kansas.

You who are selling butterfat may feel that you are handicapped because you are not so situated as to be able to sell whole milk. There is just a shade of regret on that one point in the letter from Theresa O'Mara printed in this issue. You who are selling butterfat are learning that phase of the dairy business which in the long run will be most satisfactory under average farm conditions. Dairying is a part of general farming and the selling of cream or

butterfat fits into farming much better than selling whole milk. It is one of the most profitable means of converting farm-grown feeds into cash.

The most profitable type of dairying for Kansas consists in milking as many good cows as can conveniently be handled with the labor at hand. Skim milk is a most valuable feed and is no small source of profit when fed to calves and pigs. The seller of whole milk is barred from this source of profit and quite often even finds it difficult to properly raise the heifer calves.

Selling milk from one cow has brought in good returns and the boys and girls having the advantage of a market for their milk have been able to make large payments on their notes. It should not be assumed, however, for this reason that producing and selling whole milk is the kind of dairying most profitable to follow when the business is taken up as a permanent occupation.

At the recent meeting of the Kansas State Dairy Association held in Topeka the men selling milk discussed at considerable length the high cost of production and the expense of marketing. They pointed out that present prices for milk were not in proportion to the present cost of feed. Some were even seriously considering going out of the dairy business because they had figured out that they were selling milk at a loss. On the other hand, men who were milking cows as a part of their general farming, selling the butterfat and feeding the skim milk to their calves and pigs, had no complaints to make. They were perhaps finding it advisable to change somewhat their methods of feeding; getting along with smaller amounts of expensive concentrates, but were making some profit from the butterfat they sold in connection with the profit received from using the skim milk as feed for their calves and pigs. One such dairyman stated in the meeting that he had figured out that his cows were paying him \$20 a ton for the alfalfa hay grown on his farm.

No matter how you are disposing of your product, the official records of the dairy club work are figured on a butterfat basis, each member being given credit for the butterfat produced. In valuing this butterfat the average Elgin price is used for each month's production, and the feeds eaten by the cows are charged at a uniform price. There will be no inequality in comparing the various records, for all are figured on exactly the same basis.

Farm Boy Cavaliers

We have just received the following most interesting letter from Paul Studdard, of Leavenworth County:

"I am writing to tell you the news about the Farm Boy Cavaliers. I received an achievement badge in pig raising and I believe I am the first Cavalier in Kansas to receive an achievement badge. I expect to get another soon in farm accounts. I started it the first of July, 1916, and will finish it July 1, 1917.

"Here is an achievement that ought to interest dairy club members. It consists in getting a quality test of at least 93 per cent. Keep three quarts of milk sweet ten days without heating it or using preservatives. I have tried this one already, but couldn't make it. All the achievements have something to do with farm work. It is interesting work after you get started.

"I organized our troop and bought three pigs for \$9 to feed my surplus milk to. I kept records on them six months, got a badge, sold two of them for \$30, made a payment on my cow, and turned over the other one to my father to pay for the feed, which came to \$9. I sold my pigs before I got the badge. I went the old saying one better—I killed three birds with one stone. I fed my surplus milk, received a badge, and made a payment on my cow. There is also a division for girls. Our troop is not doing much at present, as we are waiting for the new manuals.

"I would like to see every member of the dairy club a member of the Farm Boy Cavaliers."

The Farm Boy Cavalier organization was planned by Prof. D. D. Mayne of the School of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin. We told about it in KANSAS

FARMER about a year ago and Paul Studdard, whose letter is given above, immediately organized a troop.

Any four farm boys may form a troop. They select a leader and assistant leader, a secretary, and a treasurer. They take the pledge of the order, and sign the roll, giving their post office addresses. A copy of the roll will then be sent to the secretary of the Farm Boy Cavaliers, School of Agriculture, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

Boys entering the organization will take the rank of page. No one will be accepted who cannot ride a horse at a gallop, and no one under the age of 12. A page may become an esquire by being able to repeat the pledge and the twelve principles of the order, by earning at least five achievement badges, and by having not less than \$50 on deposit in his own name in some bank, or invested in some farm project.

The Cavaliers' pledge reads: "I pledge my word of honor that I will do my best to serve my God, my country and all persons who need my service; that I will keep myself clean in body and in mind and that I will observe the principles of the Farm Boy Cavaliers."

The Cavaliers' twelve principles are service, preparedness, personal honor, obedience, loyalty, kindness and charity, courtesy, courage, industry, thrift, cleanliness and reverence.

Achievement badges are won by work in alfalfa or clover growing, applied chemistry, automobile operation, barley growing, barnyard sanitation, bee culture, beef-calf breeding, bird study, blacksmithing, butter-making, canning, carpentry, cement construction, civic effort, corn growing, entomology, farm accounting, forestry, harness mending, milk production, painting, photography, plant diseases, plowing, poultry raising, and similar farm activities.

The activities of the Boy Cavaliers, however, are not confined to farm projects such as have been named. Certain public services will be required such as regularly patrolling roads, serving as fire wardens, dragging roads, planting shade trees, protecting the country against disease-bearing insects, extirpating roadside weeds, and serving as mounted escorts in public processions.

All inquiries regarding the organization should be addressed to Professor Mayne at St. Paul, Minn.

Dairy Club Prizes

The following prizes are offered for work in the Kansas Farmer Dairy Club: Beatrice Creamery Company, hinge-door silo.

R. J. Linscott, Holton, Kansas, pure-bred Jersey bull calf.

Empire Cream Separator Company, cream separator.

Beatrice Creamery Company, cream separator.

Hinman Milking Machine Company, two-unit milking machine.

Hunt-Helm-Ferris Company, complete cow stall.

N. A. Kennady Supply Company, twelve-bottle Babcock milk tester.

In our May 20, 1916, issue, KANSAS FARMER offered the following special prizes:

To the member who wrote us oftenest telling of the interesting things that happen in connection with the club work and things learned from it, and who sent us the best pictures, we offered \$3 and one year's subscription to KANSAS FARMER. To the one ranking second, \$2 and a year's subscription to the paper; third, \$1 and a year's subscription; fourth and fifth, one year's subscription each.

Care of Milk

Milk is a food product and must be cared for as such. Its value as food is very largely dependent upon the care it receives after it is drawn from the cow. The cow may be depended upon to do her share in helping out on the world's food supply, but the care and preservation of milk is as essential as its production. It is valueless, both to the producer and the consumer, if it sours before it can be used.

To make milk safe it is necessary to prevent disease germs from getting into it, therefore the cows should be kept healthy. It is also important that the men who work with the cows be healthy and that pure water from a protected well or spring be used. Further precautions are the use of clean utensils, keeping the cows clean, and using partly covered pails in milking.

Keeping milk sweet is entirely a matter of cleanliness and temperature regulation. Cows free from manure and dirt especially in the region of the udder and flanks; utensils that are carefully cleansed, scalded or dried; and careful protection of the milk from flies and dirt after production, will prevent the entrance of bacteria into milk.

The milk sours as a result of the rapid increase and development of the bacteria which get into it in the process of handling. It is impossible to prevent some of these organisms from getting into milk. Bacteria cannot reproduce fast enough to sour milk in twenty-four hours if it is kept below a temperature of 55 degrees F. Therefore, milk should be cooled as soon after production as possible. The easiest and most practical plan of cooling is to sink the cans to the level of the milk in a tub or running spring of cold water and to stir the milk frequently for five or ten minutes until cool. It should be held at or below 55 degrees F. if possible until used. The same methods are effective in keeping cream. It is impossible to make good butter from poor cream.

The essentials for keeping up the quality of milk and cream might be summed up as follows: Healthy cows and men, clean cows and men, clean cans and pails, covered milking pails, and finally cooling the milk or cream to the temperature of cold well water within an hour after it is drawn and holding it at as low a temperature as possible until delivered.

Cutting down hauling time is one way to get more time for greater crop production.

The easiest time to kill weeds is just as they begin to start. Therefore, start the garden hoe and the cultivator early.



TWO-YEAR-OLD Holstein cow Glen Alex Queen De Kol, the youngest cow of any breed in the world to make over forty pounds of butter in a seven-day official test. At the age of two years and fourteen days she produced in seven days 23.19 pounds of butter from 369 pounds of milk. Her next freshening was at the age of two years, eleven months, and twenty days, and her seven-day production was 42.36 pounds of butter from 603.8 pounds of milk.



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Making Money Dairying

THE dairy cow is one of the great conservers of human food. It would be a real calamity to have any reduction take place in the dairy business of Kansas. The milking of cows has always made money for those who have given it a reasonable amount of care and attention. There are over a million cows of dairy breeding in Kansas at the present time. The increase during the past two or three years has been fully 50 per cent. There has been an unprecedented demand for milk cows and large numbers have been shipped in from other states.

In spite of the increase in dairying in Kansas as indicated by the strong demand for dairy cows, there was a strong note of pessimism at the recent auxiliary meeting of the Kansas State Dairy Association held in Topeka May 19. This seemed to hinge around the excessively high price of grain and other concentrates fed to dairy cattle. Men who had gone to the expense of equipping themselves with modern barns, sanitary milk rooms, and other equipment necessary to the production and delivery of clean, safe milk, seem to feel that they are hard hit by the excessive price of feed and the ruinous competition of the hand-to-mouth dairymen who generally have the most meager equipment and often have little realization of what it means to produce and deliver milk of high quality. It seems impossible to raise the price of good milk to the consumer because of this sort of competition.

Some few have been able to solve this problem by creating such a demand for the milk bearing their trade mark that they have been able to receive remunerative prices in spite of the high prices of feed and the necessity for meeting the sort of competition referred to above. J. W. Bigger, of Topeka, who gave an address at the recent meeting on the subject of Milking Cows for Profit, is an example of those who have been able to do this. Mr. Bigger is recognized by those who know him and his methods as being one of the best practical dairymen in the state, and in making this statement Mrs. Bigger should be included, for their success has been the result of team work in which Mrs. Bigger has carried her full share of the responsibility and work.

Their success in the whole milk business can perhaps be attributed to the fact that they have learned how to produce a maximum flow of milk year in and year out and have so handled their product that their cap on a bottle is accepted as a positive guarantee of its quality.

On the occasion of the dairymen's meeting an automobile trip was made to a number of the dairy farms around Topeka. No place visited by the members of the state organization created a more profound impression than the little forty-acre farm conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Bigger. It was evident to all that it was a thoroughly business proposition. There is nothing fancy about the cows. They are not even all of one breed or color. The man who knows

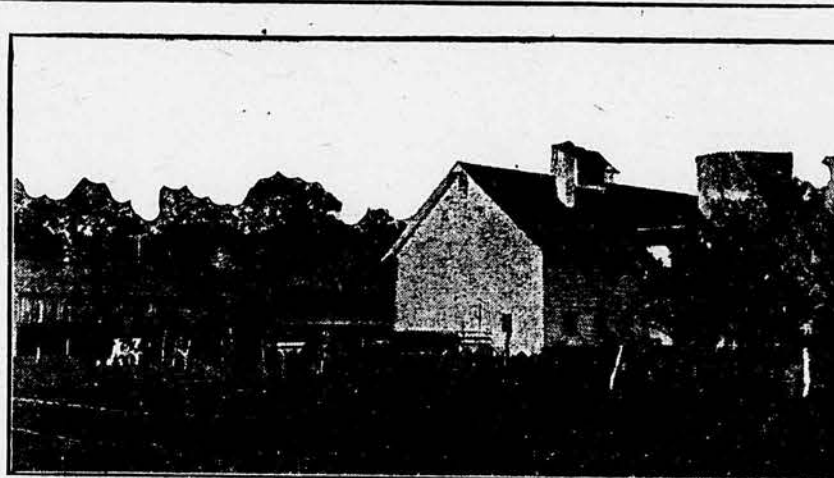
dairy cows, however, could not fail to observe that they were one and all the kind that have the capacity to stow away a lot of feed and turn it into milk.

The feeding methods practiced are such as take the fullest advantage of this capacity of the cows for converting feed into milk. We have visited this farm a good many times, and we never saw a really hungry cow on the place. It takes feed to make milk, and these cows always have the raw materials of milk-making supplied them in abundance and in the most palatable form. They do not have pasture during any season of the year owing to the small size of the farm and the large number of cows kept. Through most of the summer season green alfalfa is fed as a soiling crop. Mr. Bigger's skill as a feeder is evidenced by the fact that he has never lost a cow from bloat. He feeds the alfalfa in cement troughs. A part of the yard is paved with cement in order to keep the cows out of the mud during wet weather. They are fed this green alfalfa three and four times a day. This frequent feeding is probably the secret of their freedom from serious bloat. The cows are never allowed to get ravenously hungry. Cows in that condition are almost certain to bloat if fed green alfalfa as is done on this farm, or allowed to graze it.

The barn is thoroughly modern. A fourteen-foot concrete silo stands on one side and a glazed tile silo twelve feet in diameter on the other. This tile silo is used for summer feeding.

The milk is cared for in a convenient, well equipped milk house. On one corner of the forty there is a small creek and on this is located an ice house. Ice is put up every season and used in the large refrigerator which is built in the milk house. The milk is bottled and capped with the trade-mark cap of the farm and sold wholesale to one of the large grocers of Topeka for eight cents a quart. At the time the out-of-town dairymen visited the Bigger farm the herd in milk—thirty-four head in number—were producing about ninety-five gallons of milk daily. There are dairymen producing good milk who are retailing it at ten cents a quart both in Topeka and in other cities in Kansas, but eight cents a quart wholesale is better than twelve cents retail. The many annoyances and expenses of retailing milk are avoided by having a wholesale market. A great many reforms might be brought about in the methods being followed in delivering market milk to city trade. These were discussed at considerable length at the dairymen's meeting.

For a good many years no heifers were developed on the Bigger farm. The acreage was too small. Mr. Bigger knows a good cow and seldom is fooled when it comes to buying animals to keep up his herd, but each year it becomes more difficult to pick up good cows and finally a farm near by was bought and on this farm, operated by a son-in-law, it is possible to grow and develop dairy heifers which can be added to the herd to take the place of cows



MODERN BARN ON FORTY-ACRE DAIRY FARM OF J. W. BIGGER, TOPEKA.—FARM AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS PAID FOR FROM PROFITS OF DAIRYING

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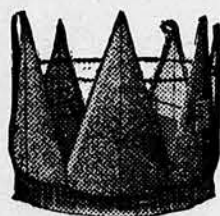
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WHEN SILO IS NEEDED

A GOOD many farmers are asking whether they should build silos or not. In our opinion the only solution to the problem of overcoming the high cost of feed is to build a silo. If ever there was a time when a silo was needed on the live stock farm, it is now. Grain and concentrated feeds of all kinds are so high in price that they cannot be profitably fed. Dairymen are especially concerned, for a milk cow cannot return any profit on a mere maintenance ration. It requires an abundance of palatable feed to make milk.

Under present conditions it is of the greatest importance that the roughage part of the ration be supplied in abundance, be palatable, and rich in nutrient material. Milk must be produced from rough feed as fully as possible. The dairyman who has plenty of good silage and alfalfa hay can get along with a minimum of grain and produce milk and cream at a profit. With present feed prices dairymen have no recourse but to adopt this system of feeding.

At the recent meeting of the Kansas State Dairy Association held in Topeka, the cost of milk production under present conditions was a much discussed topic. William Newlin, of Hutchinson, president of this organization, who is a successful dairy farmer, said in his opening address that it was up to the dairyman to feed his cows in the cheapest way possible, that unless he was able to cut down his feed cost he would have to go out of business. He pointed out that the cheapest way possible to feed a dairy herd was to make silage of everything on the farm that could be harvested and used for that purpose. Much low grade feed goes to waste every year because as ordinarily stored it is unpalatable and when fed to stock cannot do more than become a maintenance ration. As silage it becomes a productive feed. Mr. Newlin also urged that alfalfa, which is such a fine supplement to silage, be protected from injury by rain. He said it did not look good to him to see such a valuable feed as alfalfa piled up and left out in the open to be reduced in feeding value by exposure to the elements. We believe Mr. Newlin's advice to use greater efforts to preserve in palatable form all the low grade feed grown is the only means of reducing the cost of feeding live stock under present conditions. J. L. Nickolay, of Osage County, who handles pure-bred dairy cattle, said he was making alfalfa worth \$20 a ton by adding it to his cows and selling the milk produced, using the skim milk in feeding calves and pigs. Such testimony goes to prove the possibility of securing profitable returns from feeding the right combination of roughage to milk cows.

In spite of the wonderful possibilities of the silo in making low grade feeds return a profit, there are sections of the state where a good many men who built silos a few years ago are dissatisfied and are "knocking" on the silo. We have taken the trouble to investigate a good many of these knocks. The trouble with these men is that they were not equipped to use silage. KANSAS FARMER has always pointed out this danger in all the

boosting we have done for the building of silos. Silage cannot be sold on the market like wheat or corn. There is just one way to make it return a profit, and that is to feed it to good live stock. Men who were induced to buy silos before they were ready to use the silage found that they could not sell it to their neighbors, although occasionally a man was able to sell the contents of a silo to some neighbor who was short of feed and made a good profit by so doing. We have always endeavored to point out that the real place of the silo is in increasing the feeding value of the crops grown. In order to do this there must be stock to eat the silage. There is no place for a silo on a farm where grain farming predominates, where the fodder is wasted and straw stacks are allowed to rot down in fields or are burned. On farms well stocked with good animals, where everything that grows finds mouths ready to consume it and ever demanding more, the silo is an investment that will often pay for itself in a single year's use. The cost of producing meat and milk can be reduced to a minimum where silage is properly used. By growing corn, cane, or kafir for silage, and alfalfa, clover, sweet clover or other legumes to balance the ration, the live stock capacity of a farm can often be doubled and with profit to the owner.

Plant Kafir for Grain

Many are wondering just how late kafir can be planted with the expectation of having it mature. It is not yet too late over most of the state for kafir planting. The best results in growing kafir usually follow planting it from one to three weeks later than corn is commonly planted. For western and northwestern sections where the growing season is much shorter, the earlier maturing strains must be used, and where the season is not long enough for kafir to mature the grain to plant is dwarf milo or feterita.

G. E. Thompson of the extension division of the agricultural college urges the importance of giving kafir a fair chance. Mr. Thompson has had much experience with the grain sorghums and states that it does not pay to "hog in" kafir or any other of the sorghum crops. One of the reasons grain sorghums have not made greater progress than they have is the tendency to give them much poorer conditions as to seed bed preparation and cultivation than are given corn.

If the ground has been given careful preparation before the seed is planted it requires much less cultivation later. In Central and Western Kansas listing is probably the most satisfactory method of planting kafir. Farther east and especially on wet, heavy soils, surface planting will give the best results.

The rate of planting is a most important point in growing kafir for grain. Mr. Thompson has figured out that if a four-ounce head is produced every ten inches in rows three and a half feet apart the yield will be approximately sixty-three bushels per acre. For the growing of grain this is thick enough to



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plant kafir. Planting one seed every ten inches is at the rate of one-half pound to the acre. Of course kafir seed does not by any means all germinate, and it would not be safe to plant as small a quantity as this as a rule. These figures, however, are suggestive as indicating how much too thick we commonly plant kafir. The exact rate will depend upon the per cent of the seed which is sure to germinate and also the condition of the seed bed.

It might be interesting to those who are debating whether to plant more kafir to have brought to mind the fact that up to the recent advances in corn due to war conditions kafir has outsold corn on the market during the past year. The difference has been as great as from thirty to sixty cents a hundred in favor of kafir. It is also a rather suggestive fact that 700 million people depend upon grains of the sorghum family as their staple cereal. These people depend on the grain sorghums for every purpose for which we use wheat in the United States. In other words, grain of the sorghums is their staff of life. In spite of our great production of wheat in this country there are probably more acres that can be used to grow grain sorghums successfully than will grow wheat. The value of these grains for human food is scarcely even considered in this country, although the subject is being studied and at the present time one railroad company operating through the state of Kansas serves kafir pancakes to its diners.

Insects Cause Heavy Losses

We do not realize the enormous extent of the toll we pay to injurious insects each year. This tax would be even greater were it not for the careful investigation of the experiment stations and the United States Department of Agriculture. As a result of these studies valuable methods of control have been worked out and can be put into operation on the farms, doing much to check and in some cases even eliminate insect damage. The results of such work were shown in a large way by the checking of the grasshoppers in 1914 through organizing the farmers of thirteen counties in Western Kansas in the summer of 1913.

George A. Dean, professor of entomology at the agricultural college, has estimated that the Kansas feed bill for insects in 1916 was forty million dollars. In other words, had the crops destroyed by pests last season been marketed, the proceeds would have been sufficient to build seven permanent sixteen-foot roads across Kansas from east to west.

"Damage by the Hessian fly in 1916 is estimated at fourteen million dollars, as compared with sixteen million dollars in 1915," said Professor Dean. "While the corn-ear worm annually causes a loss of from five to seven million dollars' worth of corn, the destruction was not so great in 1916 because of shortage of crops caused by dry weather."

"Due to the wet season of 1915, practically no injury was done by the chinch bug in 1916, but in 1913 and 1914—both dry years—fifteen million dollars worth of crops were destroyed and considerable damage was done in the spring of 1915."

The green bug, which causes the loss of at least five million dollars in 1907, pointed out Professor Dean, was not a serious menace again until 1916, when the damage to Kansas and Oklahoma crops, according to government statistics, was approximately six million dollars. Crop destruction by grasshoppers amounted to millions in 1913, and a similar repetition threatened in 1914 was controlled by prompt co-operation of the Kansas Experiment Station and the farmers following the loss in 1913.

Fruit insects destroyed 20 per cent of the entire fruit crop and the garden insects 15 per cent of the garden crop in 1916. This waste of from twenty-five to forty million dollars in Kansas each year, believes Professor Dean, might be lowered to four or five million dollars, or even less, were proper methods of control generally adopted. These methods usually increase the yield of crops as well as destroy insects.

Death of Prominent Granger

The Patrons of Husbandry in Kansas, and especially Jackson County members, have met with a great loss in the death of Brother Harry Stine. He will be remembered by members of the order all over Kansas, as he was a delegate to the State Grange at Ottawa in 1915 and also to the State Grange at Independence in

1916, where he served on some very important committees.

He was one of the leading factors in the organization of the Jackson County Pomona Grange, in which he was always an energetic worker. He was especially interested in co-operation, and to him more than to any other one man Jackson County owes its success in a co-operative way.

At the time of his death he was president of the Jackson County Co-operative Association, and when he realized that he was about to be called from his labors on earth, he called in his friends and associates and planned for the future of the organization.

His genial smile, cheerful words, and hopeful outlook on life will be greatly missed by all his co-workers. His life should be measured by deeds rather than by years, for he was taken in the prime of life, but he had accomplished much in the time allotted to him. He has left us a heritage of efficiency, enthusiasm, and brotherly love that will endure throughout the years.—MRS. MABEL POMEROY, Chaplain Kansas State Grange.

Western Kansas Letter

We have just received a most interesting letter from W. A. Boys, the district agricultural agent having headquarters at Hays. This letter was not written for publication, but we feel sure our Western Kansas readers will be much interested in what Mr. Boys has to say. His district includes the Union Pacific territory west of Russell and Osborne counties. It comprises the counties of Ellis, Rooks, Graham, Trego, Gove, Logan, Wallace, and the greater part of Sheridan. This is a large territory and Mr. Boys cannot visit the different sections very frequently, but he has just completed a trip covering the whole district and in writing of this trip has the following to say:

"I find that farmers are generally doing their best to put out a large acreage of spring crops. Much more barley than usual has been seeded and the early-seeded barley is up and looking fine."

"There will be more corn planted this spring than any other crop. The acreage on individual farms will usually range from 100 to 1,000. I think there is a tendency to put out a larger acreage than can be well tended. I expect to see considerable weedy corn and especially if we happen to have some wet weather after cultivating time. I have

been advising that they put out to rowed crops only what they can reasonably expect to take care of under normal conditions, and then fallow the idle ground for wheat. I think we ought to prepare some for next year's crop as well as to produce a large amount this season. The cost of seed wheat is going to limit the acreage of wheat. Fallow ground will require less seed than stubble ground and for this reason will be a factor worth considering."

"In the last three tiers of counties in the west end of the district I find the grain sorghums are more popular than corn and there will be a considerable acreage of these crops."

"I hardly think I would advise farmers to grow sorghums in wide rows with the idea of seeding to wheat in the fall. This of course would be much better than growing these crops in the ordinary rows, but practically every farmer is putting out some corn and this ground will be much better than any sorghum ground for wheat. Considerable ground is being planted to corn with the idea of preparing the fields for wheat as much as the expectation of getting a corn crop. If corn is raised they will be that much ahead. Wide spacing of corn will give better yields in dry years than the regular spaced corn. I had a test of this in 1914 in which the wide spaced corn made nine bushels per acre more corn than the regular spaced corn under the same conditions. I think there is little doubt that the same thing will be true of the grain sorghums, but I have not been able to get a test of this yet."

Eradication of Sweet Clover

Some farmers hesitate to plant sweet clover on their farms for fear they will have difficulty in eradicating it when the fields are planted to other crops. The results obtained annually by hundreds of farmers are sufficient proof that there is no foundation for such fear; in fact, farmers are experiencing much difficulty in cutting the first crop the second season so high that the plants will not be killed. The new crop of sweet clover, unlike that of red clover and alfalfa, must come from the buds left on the stubble, so when the plants are cut below these buds they will be killed. As sweet clover is a biennial, the plants die as soon as the seed crop is produced.

When the first year's growth of sweet clover is to be turned under for green

manure it is recommended that the field be plowed after the plants have made some growth the following spring rather than in the fall of the year of seeding. When the first year's growth is plowed under the same fall many of the plants will not be entirely covered, and these will make a vigorous growth the following spring. When the plowing is delayed until the plants have made some growth the following spring no trouble will be experienced in eradicating them.

Sorghums for Silage

There can be no question as to the value of the various sorghums for silage. The dairy committee of the Kansas Council of Defense has just called special attention to this point and also emphasizes in its report the importance of planning for silage in feeding dairy cattle.

Experimental work in the last few years has shown that corn is a little better for silage, ton for ton, than are the sorghum crops, but when the yield is considered the sorghum crops are found much better than the corn. In co-operative work conducted on farms in Eastern Kansas during the past three years it has been found that Kansas Orange cane has given a yield of 13.5 tons of silage per acre; kafir, 9.1 tons; corn only 7.5 tons. This is the result of fifteen tests.

The average silo in Kansas has a capacity of about 125 tons. Only 9.5 acres of sweet sorghum or cane will be required to fill a silo of this size, while 16.5 acres of corn would be needed. The average silo can be filled with fourteen acres of kafir.

An invasion by insects or by plant disease may be stopped if reported promptly and before the invaders have a chance to get a foothold in the crop-producing areas. For this reason, it is important to report to the Experiment Station, as a special war measure, any signs of the presence of insects or plant diseases.

To know the tricks of the enemy is half the battle. Know the insects and diseases which attack your vegetables and you will know how to fight them.

Everybody believes in exercise, but not when it is associated with roadside repairs to a refractory motor.—American Motorist.

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WE NEED YOUR HELP

WE FEEL confident that there are thousands of KANSAS FARMER readers who will gladly respond to our appeal for help in the emergency now facing us. You do not want us to cut your name from our list, but by neglecting from day to day to send in your renewal you are seriously embarrassing us and causing us much unnecessary expense.

We are now confronted with a new order from the Post Office Department compelling us to stop sending KANSAS FARMER to a large number of our subscribers who are in arrears. We have in the past been allowed to give you several months in which to renew. The Post Office Department now says it will not carry at the second-class rate papers to those who are not paid up, and its word goes. We have no further recourse but to meet these requirements.

It has ever been the policy of KANSAS FARMER to keep close to the grass roots and under no circumstances to permit other than genuinely helpful material to appear in its columns. We, who are responsible for it editorially, have had real farm experience and keep in such intimate touch with farm conditions that we are able to give you the practical farm viewpoint of whatever appears.

In making this personal appeal to you we feel sure we can count on your loyalty to the cause which KANSAS FARMER represents. You can help us so easily and, what is more, we are going to make it financially worth your while to renew at once and send us in addition the renewals of your friends and neighbors.

You will find the date to which your subscription is paid on the label of the paper you are now reading. Turn to it now while it is fresh in your mind and register a vow to respond to this appeal for your help and co-operation. On page five you will find our special renewal and club offer. It is worth a careful reading, as it will save you money.

Do not fail us in this emergency. We need your help.

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

Rice Instead of Potatoes

Have you ever tried serving rice in the place of potatoes? If not, it should be given a trial, as it is a valuable source of starch and not so expensive as potatoes. Rice served on the plate, with gravy, is delicious and very acceptably takes the place of potatoes.

New Kansas Bulletins

Two very useful bulletins have just been issued by the division of extension of the Kansas Agricultural College.

"Canning instructions" is the title of one of these bulletins. This is a compilation of many valuable recipes for the canning of fruits and vegetables according to the new methods which have proven so successful. An explanation of each of the methods is given, also a canning time table for all fruits and vegetables common to the different sections of this state. Every Kansas housewife should have a copy of this bulletin. It is being distributed by the Kansas State Council of Defense, also.

Those who have been and will be responsible for classifying agricultural fairs will appreciate the value of the bulletin entitled "Classification at Agricultural Fairs." The material for this bulletin has been carefully worked out and it was designed as a handbook for those having local agricultural fairs in charge.

Both of these bulletins will be sent free by the agricultural college to those asking for them.

Canning Beets

The canning of beets is a simple process. Grade them for size, color, and degree of ripeness. Wash thoroughly and scald in boiling water to loosen the skin. Pack whole or cut in sections or cubes, as desired. Add boiling hot water and one level teaspoonful of salt to the quart. Place rubbers and tops in position. Partially seal, but not tight. Sterilize ninety minutes in a hot water bath outfit, seventy-five minutes in water seal outfit, sixty minutes in steam pressure outfit under five pounds of steam, or thirty-five minutes in aluminum pressure cooker under twenty pounds of steam.

Beets are not exceptionally high in food value but may be used extensively to add succulence to the diet and stimulate the appetite. The mineral matter contained is of much value in building up the system.

Beets may be used to advantage for food any time after they have reached the size of English walnuts. The tops make appetizing greens, while the beet itself is excellent for canning or serving with butter, salt and pepper.

Glenwood Club Recognized

The Glenwood Canning Club, of Leavenworth County, has at least won recognition and may yet be awarded national honors for 1916 club work. O. H. Benson, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has just given out the following encouragement:

"We are ready to report that the champion mother-daughter club in the United States is the Glenwood Club of Leavenworth County, Kansas, but we are not quite ready to report that this is the best club when all projects are taken into consideration. It is the most effectual mother-daughter home canning club in the United States, from the standpoint of home canning achievement, community effort and community work."

Thousands of corn clubs, pig clubs, canning clubs, and other agricultural clubs conducted co-operatively by the Department of Agriculture and the agricultural colleges in the many states, competed for this honor. The Glenwood club of twenty-nine teams canned about ten thousand quarts of fruits, vegetables and meat during the year, and in addition did much constructive community work.

Much credit is due the members of this club and also Otis E. Hall, the state club

leader for Kansas, for the accomplishments of this club during the past year. The work that was done last year in the Glenwood community is the kind that would make any community a better place in which to live. This club stands for neighborliness, co-operation, and the saving of all surplus vegetables and fruits.

Mother-daughter canning clubs are very popular in Kansas this year, many being added to the list every day. Through this means we can help materially in carrying out the national program for food conservation.

If you are interested in organizing a club of this kind in your community, you should write Otis E. Hall at the Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, for plans.

How We Can Help

The present wheat prospects for the United States indicate a yield that will not supply our own average demand, and yet this country is expected to furnish the Allies 250 to 300 million bushels of wheat this year. How can we do it?

This can be done if we will only awaken to the situation and feel our own responsibility in this crisis. Those who have studied the conditions and possibilities tell us that if every American family will substitute corn bread or other bread once a day in place of wheat bread, this will release enough wheat for us to do our share in furnishing wheat to the Allies. If we have the true spirit of patriotism this will not be a hard thing to do.

It is hard for us to realize that we are facing a food shortage, for as yet we have not felt it, but we should heed the warnings of those who are studying the conditions affecting our food supply. If we do not, we may feel this shortage to a far greater extent than would be necessary with economical use of foodstuffs from this time on. Even though, as families, we do grow enough wheat to supply all our needs, and more, too, this is no reason for our turning a listless ear to those who are trying to conserve the nation's supply. It is not the duty of any one section to help make up this shortage, but it is the duty of every individual to do all he can, and each one who shirks this duty is increasing the burden of another and is not a patriotic citizen.

The present offers an unusual opportunity to housewives to show their skill in management and every one who rises to the occasion and does her best, is a true patriot. Let us not forget the corn-bread-once-a-day suggestion.

Girls' Vocational Conference

It would be hard to recall a meeting in which greater interest was shown than in the vocational conference for high school girls held at the Kansas Agricultural College recently under the direction of the extension division. This was the first conference of its kind held in the state, but it probably will not be the last one. Twenty-two delegates—seniors in high schools—were in attendance. This is not a large number, and yet when it is remembered that these twenty-two girls came from almost as many counties and will upon their return pass along to their classmates the impressions gained at this meeting and the helpful ideas of the many opportunities for usefulness open to women, it is easy to realize the possible scope of the influence of the meeting.

It is rather significant that this first vocational conference for girls should follow the first national election in which Kansas women had a part, but we feel sure there was no thought of the connection of the two events in the minds of those who planned the meeting. Their thought was of the benefits to be derived from coming together and talking about the opportunities offered women in the business world, and the help such discussion would be in choosing a vocation, regardless of our new political rights. Women figured promi-

nently in business long before we were recognized politically, and each year the need for efficiency grows greater if we would succeed in proportion to our opportunities.

The subjects discussed at the conference were the girl as stenographer and secretary, newspaper work for women, training for social service, music as a profession, physical education, the nurse and her opportunities, the woman physician, agriculture for women, how home economics may prepare a girl to make her living, the teacher of home economics, the dietitian, costume designing, the art supervisor, institutional management, and industrial conditions in New York.

At the end of each talk the girls were invited to ask questions, and the way in which they responded was an indication of their deep interest. All the girls attended every session and all used notebooks freely.

It was our privilege to attend this conference and as a result of little talks with a number of the girls we are of the opinion that there is a great need for showing our girls the different lines of work in which they can be useful and can show their ability, that they may choose vocations instead of feeling that the business world is not just the right place for them.

The girl who enters the business world need not be unfitted for that greatest of women's callings—home-making. It was not the thought of those who planned the conference to lead away from the home, but to show the avenues for usefulness for those years between school days and the time when the girls enter homes of their own. In these days many girls feel they must be earning their way, and if allowed to choose the way in which they can do it, and then are prepared for that line of work, it will be more satisfying to them, which means that they will be more efficient.—JANETTE LONG.

Many of us have food prejudices for which we cannot account. We think we do not like food that we have never tasted. Or, perhaps the only time we tasted it, it had not been cooked properly, and for which we made no allowance. At present we are called upon to forget these prejudices and to practice economy in our eating in order that we may have a part in the food-saving campaign. In our eating we should supply the needs of our bodies rather than our wants.

Radish tops make very good greens. They have a flavor that is different from that of other greens.

FASHION DEPARTMENT—ALL PATTERNS TEN CENTS

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



No. 8153—Girls' Russian Blouse Dress: Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. One look at this design makes it clear to us why the fancy of fickle fashion is securely anchored in the Russian blouse—a most satisfying style for the growing girl. The blouse of this model slips on over the head, has the loveliest cuff for a long or short sleeve, and the prettiest belt to make pockets cling for effectiveness. No. 8163—Ladies' Overblouse: Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. The overblouse that is talked about as fashion's newest offering—and a garment that will have many uses during the season—is shown by this drawing. It is made to slip on over the head and can be cut in either of two outlines at front lower edge; in two points like a vest, or in one, as pictured. No. 8147—Girls' Dress: Cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Yokes and plaited effects in a dress for a young miss always draw praise, and in the frock pictured these features are expressed in a way to suit any girl's fancy. The waist fronts are gathered with plenty of fullness and joined to the yoke; the back shows similar treatment. At normal waistline a belt of material conceals the joining of a one-piece skirt which has the plaits arranged to give panel front. No. 8176—Ladies' Dress: Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. Good style and becoming grace and expressed with just the right degree of smartness in this model. With rever fronts of contrasting goods, the waist shows a surprise vest that matches a collar which may be in round or pointed outline. A two-gore skirt, with a plait in each side of the front gore, joins the waist at regulation line. No. 8168—Ladies' Gathered Skirt: Cut in sizes 24 to 32 inches waist measure. If you want a choice model in a separate skirt, here's an opportunity you can't afford to overlook. The garment is cut in four gores and gathered on a raised waistline; a plait at each side of the front and back produces the "lines" that are registered as the season's smartest. The double belt and trimming pockets at the sides are personal matters for you to decide upon. No. 8149—Ladies' Apron: Cut in sizes 36 and 40 inches bust measure.

Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items of stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over 50,000 farmers for 5 cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms, always cash with order.

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

HELP WANTED.

THOUSANDS GOVERNMENT JOBS OPEN to farmers, \$15 month. Write for free list of positions. Franklin Institute, Dept. D-82, Rochester, New York.

REAL ESTATE.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL OR EXCHANGE your property, write me. John J. Black, Desk C, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

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

BUYERS, SEE THESE BARGAINS BEFORE you buy. Farm, businesses any kind, anywhere. Send for free magazine. Western Sales Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

FARM AND PROPERTY WANTED EVERYWHERE. If you want to sell, try me. One per cent commission after sale. If you want to buy, get my Farm Journal. Hahr's Farm Agency, 300 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

HORSES AND MULES.

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

BUSINESS CHANCES

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine, "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to any one who has not acquired sufficient money to provide necessities and comforts for self and loved ones. It shows how to become richer quickly and honestly. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal and has the largest circulation in America. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,000. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 431, 28 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

CATTLE.

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

HOLSTEIN CALVES FROM TESTED dams. Blue Label Stock Farm, Route 6, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED SHORTHORN bull, thirteen months. John Thorne, Kinsley, Kansas.

GUERNSEY COW COMING THREE years old, registered, well bred, good type, desirable. J. W. Marley, Oswego, Kansas.

FOR SALE—FOUR REGISTERED HOLSTEIN male calves. One large enough for service. Also a few grade heifers. F. E. Proctor, Oswego, Kansas.

CALVES—HOLSTEINS, SHORTHORNS and Guernseys. A few specially fine ones, \$12.50 to \$25. For catalog write Ed Howey, South St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE—TWO REGISTERED GALLOWAY bulls, also two grades, all two years old; in good breeding condition, priced cheap for quick action. J. F. Winter, Emmett, Kansas.

HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES, either sex, 15-16ths pure, crated and delivered to any station by express, charges all paid, for \$23 apiece. Frank M. Hawes, Whitewater, Wis.

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

LICE ON CHICKENS

IT IS LICE THAT KILLS THE LITTLE chickens. I make a lice powder that I will guarantee to take every louse off of little chickens in one minute or your money back. Two 50-cent boxes sent express prepaid for \$1. This ad will appear only once. The Pruitt Remedy Co., Hays, Kansas.

TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—CAN'T FILL any more orders until June the tenth, only one kind, Nancy Hall, yellowest, sweetest and earliest. Made 100 bushels per acre season 1916, July 15 setting. Price, 20c per hundred; \$2.25 per thousand, delivered. W. D. Hayman, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

DOGS.

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

SITUATION WANTED.

MARRIED MAN WITH WIFE AND ONE child wants steady work on farm. Address N. S., care Kansas Farmer.

SINGLE MAN WANTS FARM WORK. Age 25, Christian, do not use tobacco or booze, good references. Some experience. H. Barr, 1424 Wyandotte, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—STEADY WORK ON FARM by young married man. Experienced farmer and stockman. Can handle dairy herd. Address Walter B. Polley, St. Charles, Missouri.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION KANSAS FARMER

HIGHEST GRADE WAGONS

CLOSING OUT SALE OF 3 AND 2 1/2-INCH farm wagon gears. Complete with gear brakes, double trees, etc. All new and in A-1 condition. Snap. Lock Box 19, Station A, Kansas City, Missouri.

HOGS.

DUROC BOARS—TWO SPLENDID FALL boars, ready for service. B. R. Anderson, Route 7, McPherson, Kansas.

Real Estate For Sale

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

WANTED

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

600 ACRES, 2 1/2 mi. city 4,000, this county, \$4 per a. Some terms. Pasture and fruit land. 8 mi. splendid oil well. No leases. Guarantee to lease it 50c per acre. SOUTHERN REALTY CO., McAlester, Okla.

Government Red Soil Fruit Land can be located on Desert Act near Delta under newly completed irrigation system. Easy payments. Thompson, 515 Deaneham Bldg., Denver, Colo.

200-ACRE FARM, one mile railroad station; 40 acres alfalfa, 58 acres corn, 10 acres timbers, remainder pasture. Family orchard, light improvements. Splendid water. Sacrifice price. Come at once. Write for list of farm bargains, clover, wheat, alfalfa, corn land. MANSFIELD BROS., Ottawa, Kansas.

FARM AND HERD.

The "Review and Album" of the 1916 International Live Stock Exposition has just been published. This is a complete history of the show and includes a fine lot of pictures of the various exhibits shown. It is a book that will greatly interest breeders of pure-bred live stock and many others. A copy of it can be secured by sending fifty cents to the International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Only a few bulls out of many thousands have dams who hold any world's record. The bulls whose sire's dams hold world records are not at all plenty. But the chance of combining the two, and finding a bull whose dam and sire's dam have both held world records, is scarcely worth figuring. Yet that is the distinction that H. B. Cowles sets out for Walker Copia Champion, senior bull in the Braeburn Holstein herd.

R. J. Bazant, of Narka, Kansas, owner of one of the choice herds of Spotted Poland Chinas now assembled, reports his 200 spring pigs growing out fine. He also reports a heavy demand for breeding stock and is booking orders rapidly for spring pigs. Many of the orders are for pairs and trios. Mr. Bazant is using three boars in his herd that are among the best Spotted Poland China sires now in service, and in addition to the 200 spring pigs he has a very fine lot of fall gilts sired by these great boars. The sows in his herd are remarkable for their size and quality.

C. M. Albright, of Overbrook, Kansas, owner of one of the outstanding herds of Polled Durham cattle in Kansas, reports his herd doing well. By careful mating for years Mr. Albright has succeeded in building up a herd of the beefy type that are the profitable kind on the farm. The breeding of his herd is the best of the breed and he has a great lot of individuals. A feature of the herd at this time is the choice lot of young stock, including young bulls by a good son of Roan Hero.

F. W. Walmer, of Whitewater, Wisconsin, owner of Way Side Stock Farm and herds of Holstein and Guernsey cattle, reports a good demand for high-class dairy cattle. Way Side Farm has supplied dairymen and farmers in the Southwest with a large number of Holsteins and Guernseys during the past year.

H. W. Estes, of Sitka, Kansas, reports his Shorthorn herd doing well. Mr. Estes has succeeded in building up a herd of richly bred ideal type Shorthorns. The blood lines in his herd are the best of the breed. A feature of his herd at this time is a select lot of young bulls ranging in age from two years down to six months.

Ray C. Judd, of St. Charles, Illinois, who owns good herds of registered and high grade Holstein cattle, reports a good demand for high class Holsteins. His specialty is Holsteins that are producers, and many of the good producing herds now assembled were started with foundation stock from his herd.

R. P. Wells, of Formoso, Kansas, owner of one of the select herds of Duroc Jerseys in this state, has saved forty head of extra good spring pigs that are growing out fine. These pigs were all sired by Highland Cherry King 204165, one of the good Duroc sires now in service. Among the dams are such sows as Golden Promise, Professor's Belle, Golden Fancy and Model Lady.

Reliable Poultry Breeders

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

BARRED ROCK EGGS, FANCY STOCK, heavy laying strain, \$4.25 per hundred. Earl Summa, Dept. G, Gentry, Missouri.

WHITE ROCKS, SIZE AND QUALITY, good egg strain. Eggs—fifteen, \$1; fifty, \$3; hundred, \$5. G. M. Kretz, Clifton, Kansas.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, ONE DOLLAR PER setting; choice stock. Mrs. E. C. Hicks, Columbus, Kansas.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS—FARM range, \$1 per fifteen, \$5 per hundred. Mrs. H. Buchanan, Abilene, Kansas.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING, Eighty-seven premiums. A. G. Hammond, Vinland, Kansas.

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

BEAUTIFUL IMPERIAL "RINGLETS." Prices eggs reduced after May 10, No. 1 either mating, \$2; fifteen, \$3.50; thirty, \$10 hundred. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Jamestown, Missouri.

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS, GOOD FARM range, \$4 per hundred; \$1.50 per thirty. Mrs. Rosa Janzen, Box 242, Geneseo, Kansas.

SIX GRAND PENS, ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds that have shape, size and color. Mated to roosters costing \$15 to \$50. Fifteen eggs, \$2.50; thirty eggs, \$4; fifty eggs, \$6. Fine pure-bred range flock, \$5 per hundred. Baby chicks. Send for catalog. W. R. Huston, Red Specialist, Americus, Kan.

ANCONAS.

S. C. ANCONA EGGS, \$5 HUNDRED. Fine layers. Mrs. Will Torgeson, White City, Kansas.

ORPINGTONS.

FINE GOLDDUST BUFF ORPINGTONS—Eggs, \$1.50 setting; \$8 hundred. Prepaid. Mary E. Price, Route 7, Manhattan, Kansas.

CEDARDELL POULTRY FARM—S. C. Buff Orpingtons exclusively, bred for size, color and eggs. \$1 per sixteen, \$5 per hundred. Martha Brown, Parkerville, Kansas.

SEVERAL BREEDS.

BARRED AND BUFF ROCKS—SINGLE Comb White Leghorns, Fawn and Penciled Runner Ducks. Eggs—Fifteen, \$1; hundred, \$5, from range flocks. J. T. Rickman, Kiowa, Kansas.

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

FOR SALE, EGGS FROM PURE-breds, and cockerels, turkeys, geese, eight kinds of ducks, pearl and white guineas, bantams, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Houdans, Hamburgs, Games, Langshans, Minorcas, Brahmas, Cochins, Buff and White Orpingtons, Buff and Silver Iced Wyandottes, Leghorns, Hares, Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, Dogs, Fancy Pigeons. Write wants. Free circular. D. L. Bruen, Platte Center, Neb.

BABY CHICKS.

REDS, ROCKS, LEGHORNS; 12c. Request folder. McCune Hatchery, Ottawa, Kansas.

MINORCAS.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS, \$5 hundred; \$1 setting. Claud Hamilton, Garnett, Kansas.

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

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—EGGS FROM choice stock, \$1.30, thirty; \$5, hundred. Mrs. Will Beightel, Holton, Kansas.

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

CHOICE ROSE COMB SILVER WYANDOTTES, \$1 for 15; \$5 for 100. Mrs. Phillip Schuppert, Arrington, Kansas.

SHUFF'S "BEAUTILITY" SILVER WYANDOTTES. Eggs—Fifteen, \$1.50; fifty, \$3.50; hundred, \$6. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, ONE DOLLAR for fifteen. Four-fifty per hundred. Geo. Tuls, Fredonia, Kansas.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST SILVER Wyandottes, Barred Rocks or White Crested Black Polish breeding stock or eggs, write to William Neiders, Box T, Cascade, Iowa.

LEGHORNS.

TIP TOP ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Pullet mating only. Tiff Moore, Osage City, Kansas.

EGGS, EGGS FROM KEEP-LAYING strain Single Comb White Leghorns. Thol. R. Wolfe, Conway Springs, Kansas.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Eggs for hatching; forty-five, \$2; one hundred, \$4. Prepaid in Kansas. G. Schmidt, Route 1, Goessel, Kansas.

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

TURKEYS.

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

FEATURING THE MUCH WANTED "Goldbank" Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Eggs, \$1 each after April 1. Will book orders. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Jamestown, Kansas.

BRAHMAS.

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

PHEASANTS.

PHEASANTS—DEMAND UNLIMITED for Ringnecks this spring at \$5 to \$8 pair. Try them. Eggs from these, \$4 dozen; 24 for \$7. Harper Lake Poultry Farm, Jamestown, Kansas.

DUCKS AND GEESE.

BUFF DUCK EGGS, DOZEN \$1. ROBERT Webster, Canton, Kansas.

H. H. Holmes, of Topeka, Kansas, owner of the famous Alysedale herd of Scotch Shorthorns, reports a fine lot of spring calves coming along in fine condition. Mr. Holmes owns one of the good show herds of Kansas, headed by the great show bull, Prince Valentine 4th and Clipper Brawith. The herd cows are from some of the best families of Scotch cattle, representing the Orange Blossoms, Butterflies, Queen of Beautys and Violets. A strong feature of the herd at this time is a choice lot of young stock bulls ready for service.



Wheatless Egg-Laying Ration

WHEAT is one of the best of chicken feeds, but it is too high in price at the present time to use as a feed for hens. In view of this fact, it will be interesting to learn that on the United States Department of Agriculture experiment farm excellent egg-laying results were secured with a wheatless ration. Thirty Leghorn pullets to which this ration has been fed for a year and a half produced an average of 147.3 eggs per hen for the pullet year. This compares favorably with egg yields secured on other rations containing wheat and therefore more expensive. This pen, moreover, during the first sixteen weeks of its second year has averaged 28.5 eggs per hen, 17.5 eggs per hen being produced in March.

The same wheatless ration has been fed since last November to a pen of Buff Orpington pullets which have laid fifty-three eggs per hen in twenty weeks, and hold the highest egg record of any of the large feeding pens of pullets at the farm this year. Two other pens, however, are less than one egg per hen behind this pen.

The ration used was as follows: Scratch mixture—Two pounds cracked corn, one pound oats. Dry mash—Three pounds corn meal, one pound beef scrap.

The scratch mixture was fed sparingly so that the hens ate about equal parts of this mixture and of the dry mash. The total grain consumption of feed for the year was fifty-two pounds, of which twenty-six pounds was scratch mixture. Throughout the year it took 4.6 pounds of feed to produce a dozen eggs.

This scratch mixture, with wheat \$2.57, cracked corn \$1.35, and oats 70 cents per bushel, is 49 cents per hundred pounds cheaper than the regular mixture of equal parts cracked corn, wheat, and oats. Another mash which is slightly cheaper than this one is made of 4 per cent each bran and middlings, 26 per cent beef scrap, and 66 per cent corn meal.

If the wheat is omitted from the ration it is very essential to feed a considerable proportion of beef scrap in the mash, but with present prices beef scrap is one of the cheapest poultry feeds, considering its high protein content.

These experiments prove that wheat is not essential in an egg-laying ration and that excellent results can be secured by using corn and oats as a scratch mixture, provided this is fed with a good mash containing 25 per cent beef scrap.

Sell Roosters

At the end of the breeding season a great many of the roosters should go to market. May 28 to June 2 has been designated as "swat the rooster week" in Kansas. A great saving would be brought about if only infertile eggs were produced during the summer season and the only way to insure this is to market, kill, or confine all the males. Nearly all the enormous annual loss due to infertile eggs can be eliminated if the roosters are removed from the flocks.

Rooster week offers an excellent chance for the co-operation of merchants and farmers. Several dealers have already promised a premium to every farmer who will agree to sell every rooster. This will mean increased profit through the sale of eggs in hot weather.

Why Eggs Are High

Statistics gathered by H. H. Johnson, of the M. M. Johnson Company at Clay Center, Nebraska, help somewhat in understanding the situation which has kept up the price of poultry and eggs.

Out of 5,298 reports covering flocks on farms and in small towns all over the country, Mr. Johnson found that the average flock of hens at the present time is 107. A similar canvass was made in 1914, the results showing that the average flock in that year was 146. This reduction in the size of the average flock is undoubtedly the principal reason that poultry and egg prices are high, and it is likely that eggs the coming fall and winter will be higher in price than they were last year.

Manipulation has probably done something to effect prices, but in the case of eggs the principal reason is the reduced supply. People generally have neglected to keep up their flocks. If in reducing flocks they were decreased only by disposing of the non-producing fowls, the egg production would remain normal. Mr. Johnson found in his investigations that people have simply sold off a part of the flock without making any particular selection of the unproductive stock.

Capons to the Rescue

Make capons of the young roosters, thus doubling the pounds of market poultry and increasing its quality. Market it next February and March, when there is no other supply of fresh poultry available. This is one of the suggestions of the Poultry Committee of the State Council of Defense. This result can be accomplished at a profit to the poultry raiser besides supplying the consumer with a strictly fresh high-quality product at a time when no other can be had.

Ordinarily the young roosters are put on the market during the hot months of the year when there is an abundance of poultry for sale at comparatively low prices. By caponizing them they will make a profitable growth every day up to February or March, when they can be sold at good prices. They can be profitably carried even a month or two longer if desired.

Half the chickens hatched, or nearly so, will be male birds. Sold in the ordinary way this half of all our poultry will reach the markets during the hot months of July, August and September. It will be too hot to put them in cold storage at that time. Held as roosters they soon become staggly and tough and will not be worth much on the market and must then be sold at a loss. If all are forced on the market, or any considerable part of them, at the tender, acceptable frying stage in July and August, the price is bound to go away down and they must be sold at a loss.

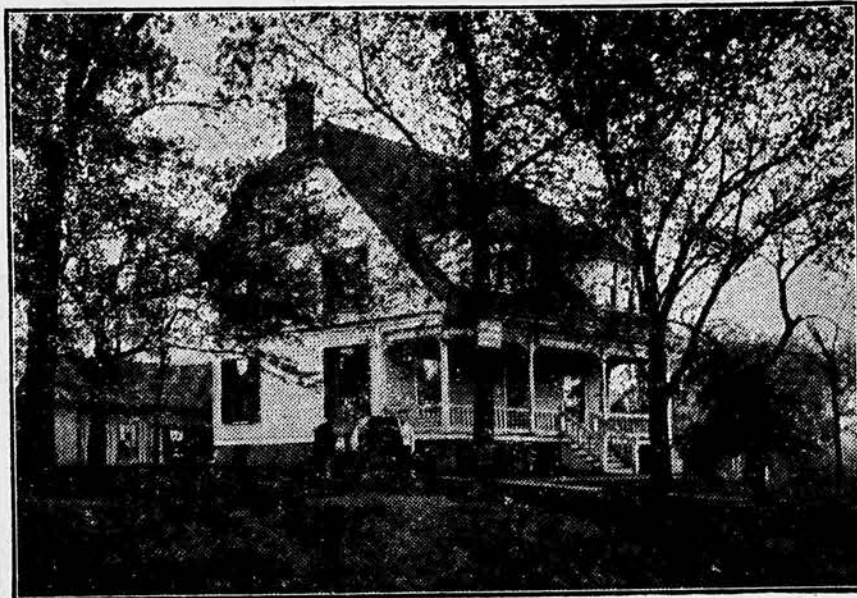
The most expensive, risky part of the poultry business is to raise the chicks to the two-pound frying size. The only practical way to save the male half of our flocks so that they will be fit and available for food when needed is to make capons of them. This should be done when they are from six to eight weeks old, or when they weigh a pound and a half to two pounds, which should be between the ages given. Any time between these ages and weights will be all right.

It is these young males that spoil the egg crop. Caponize them. Market only infertile eggs and get more for them, and at the same time make the capons the most profitable part of the poultry business.

The committee referred to above has a list of 30,000 poultry raisers who made capons during the past two years. No matter where you may live, there is almost sure to be someone in your neighborhood who knows how to make capons. They will probably be glad to show you how it is done. The Poultry Committee of the State Council of Defense will be glad to refer you to the nearest person who is familiar with the process of caponizing. Address State Council of Defense, Topeka, Kansas.

Canning outfits should be put in operation without delay. Rhubarb, asparagus and greens are now ready for use. All of these will taste good next winter, and surplus quantities should not be wasted. Full instructions for the canning of these vegetables will be furnished on request by the division of extension in the Kansas Agricultural College.

Ed Beavers, of Junction City, Kansas, has succeeded in building up a herd of Poland Chinas that for breeding and type are among the outstanding herds now assembled. This year ten sows raised seventy-eight pigs. Some of these sows were sired by Kansas Giant, he by The Giant, a boar weighing 1,135 pounds; others by a good son of the 1,125-pound Big Timm and out of Expansion bred sows. Mr. Beavers also has a good herd of Hereford cattle and has saved a fine lot of spring calves this year.



This beautiful home and four lots on Topeka Avenue for sale, or will exchange for good farm land in Eastern Kansas.

O. W. DEVINE, 201 Topeka Avenue, TOPEKA, KANSAS

A PRIZE WINNING POLLED DURHAM SALE.

The Champion "True Sultan" And His Got All At Auction

8 Miles North of Holton

Straight Creek, Kans., Friday, June 8

37 Females---10 Bulls

TWENTY SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF THE GRAND CHAMPION.

TWENTY COWS WITH CALVES AT FOOT OR SAFE IN CALF BY HIM.

This sale will offer to buyers an opportunity to secure either an aged show herd headed by the Champion True Sultan, or a young herd, sired by him, headed by the senior yearling, Sultan's Conqueror. All are nicely fitted and in prime condition to carry on the fall shows. The show records of this herd, during the past few years, have marked it as one of the strongest collections of hornless Shorthorns in the Middle West. The entire lot of show cattle is selling. The cows with calves at foot are in good breeding condition and merit the attention of those looking for the best.

Write today for a sale catalog. Address

ED. STEGELIN, STRAIGHT CREEK, KANSAS

Auctioneers—Col. Duncan, Col. Price and Col. McFadden.

EDGEWOOD FARM

REGISTERED ANGUS BULLS.

HAVE FIFTEEN STRONG YEARLING BULLS FOR SALE.

D. J. White, Clements, Kansas

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

15 Shorthorn Bulls

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

C. W. TAYLOR, Abilene, Kan.
Dickinson County.

Sycamore Springs Shorthorns

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

H. M. HILL - LAFONTAINE, KANSAS

SPRING CREEK SHORTHORNS

Headed by the great sire, Orange Goods. Best families represented in herd, good individuals. Choice young stock for sale.

THOS. MURPHY & SONS, Corbin, Kansas.

TWO SHORTHORN BULLS. One herd boar. Fall gilts, bred or open. February and March pigs, pair or trio, no relation. S. C. White Leghorn eggs.

R. C. WATSON - ALTOONA, KANSAS

Sunflower Herd of Shorthorns

A few good cows and heifers for sale, also choice bull calves. Come and see my herd.

A. L. HARRIS - OSAGE CITY, KANSAS

ALYSDALE HERD OF SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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

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

FARM AND HERD.

Dr. J. H. Lomax, of St. Joseph, Missouri, has announced a sale of Jersey cattle to be held June 26 at his farm near Leona, Kansas. The sale will be under the management of B. C. Settles, of Palmyra, Missouri, the well known Jersey sales manager. Fifty head of choice Jerseys will be catalogued and the offering will be representative of the producing families of the breed.

Inquiries for catalogs indicate that Ed Stegelin's Polled Durham sale to be held at Straight Creek, Kansas, June 8, will be one of the big events in sale circles this season. An offering including the great prize winning bull, True Sultan, and twenty of his sons and daughters, will attract Polled Durham breeders from many states. The addition of Mr. Stegelin's show herd to the offering makes it doubly attractive.

W. W. Otey & Sons, of Winfield, Kansas, are practical farmers and stockmen. Their specialty is alfalfa, dairy cattle and Duroc Jersey swine. Mr. Otey is one of the good boosters for Durocs. He has shown a number of champions at our state fairs and has sold stock to found herds in a dozen states. The herd sows are a fine lot and represent most all the popular families. The herd boars now used are Hercules by Crimson Wonder 4th out of a Good E Nuff Again King dam. This hog in his two-year-old farm will now weigh 750 pounds, just in breeding condition. If properly fitted he will be a close candidate for the champion aged boar at our fall fairs this year. Hercules is assisted in the herd by All Col. by Perfect Col. 2d and out of a B. & C's Col. dam. This hog is probably one of the most intensely bred Col. hogs living, and a proven sire of the show yard type. Otey & Sons have saved sixty-five head of spring pigs that are splendid prospects.

POLAND CHINAS

PROFITABLE TYPE POLANDS

Big-type Poland Chinas, as good as grows. You prove it at my expense. Breeding stock for sale at all times.

L. C. WALBRIDGE - RUSSELL, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA HOGS 150 HEAD IN HERD

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

V. O. JOHNSON - AULNE, KANSAS

TOWNVIEW HERD BOARS

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

CHAS. E. GREENE, Peabody, Kan.

Langford's Spotted Poland. Gilts bred for fall farrow. Future herd boars. Satisfaction guaranteed.

T. T. LANGFORD & SONS, Jamesport, Missouri

POLAND CHINA BOARS

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

BERT E. HODSON, ASHLAND, KANSAS.

BEAVER'S POLANDS

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

ED BEAVERS Junction City, Kansas

Bazant's Famous Spotted Poland

Choice Fall Gilts Out of Big Mature Sows. Two hundred March pigs for sale on approval. All to be recorded free in the S. P. C. Record Association. Average in litter, nine. Can sell boar and four gilts not related. Sired by three of the best boars in the West. I can start you in the business.

R. J. Bazant, Narka, Kansas

(Republic County.)

Ship over the Rock Island and Burlington Railroads.

DUROC JERSEYS.

MAPLEWOOD DUROCS

Fifteen serviceable boars for sale, sired by Geimon's Good-E-Nuff. First choice, \$35, f.o.b. Herington, Kansas.

MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KAN.

LONE TREE DUROC FARM

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

GEO. J. BURKE, LITTLE RIVER, KANSAS

McBRIDE'S DUROCS

Booking orders for spring pigs. Choice boar pigs by Parker's Wonder, out of choice dams. W. T. McBRIDE, Parker, Kansas.

IMMUNE DUROC-JERSEYS

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

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

MAURER'S HOLSTEIN FARM

Is offering a number of choice, young pure-bred cows with good A. R. O. records; also yearlings and heifer calves and a select lot of young bull calves with world's record backing. Write for pedigrees and bargain prices. Also grade cows, heifers and heifer calves. T. E. MAURER & CO. EMPORIA, KANSAS

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

M. E. PECK & SON, SALINA, KANSAS

HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS

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

F. W. WALMER

Way Side Stock Farm - Whitewater, Wis.

TREDICO HOLSTEIN BULLS

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

GEO. C. TREDICK, Kingman, Kansas

GREENSWARD HOLSTEINS.

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

MAX J. KENNEDY, FREDONIA, KANSAS

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

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

Breeders' Directory

ANGUS CATTLE.

D. J. White, Clements, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

Mahlon Groenmiller, Pomona, Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE.

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

DORSET HORN SHEEP

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

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

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

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

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

D. C. VAN NICE - RICHLAND, KANSAS

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

ALBRIGHT'S POLLED DURHAMS.

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

C. M. ALBRIGHT, OVERBROOK, KANSAS

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

RIVERSIDE AYRSHIRES

Most profitable dairy cow. Herd headed by a son of August Lassie, the 4-year-old champion. Young animals, both sexes, for sale. J. F. Converse & Co., Woodville, N. Y.

AYRSHIRE COWS.

For Sale - Heavy producing registered Ayrshire cows and heifers, bred to freshen in October. Also a few young bulls.

H. H. HOFFMAN - ABILENE, KANSAS

LINDDALE FARM AYRSHIRES

Three choice bull calves for sale. Their dams are on A. R. test. Write for particulars. Visitors always welcome.

JOHN LINN & SON, MANHATTAN, KAN.

AUCTIONEERS.

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

Write for date.

LESTER R. HAMILTON

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

HORSES AND MULES.

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

FRED CHANDLER, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa

Just above Kansas City

Barn Full of Percheron Stallions and Mares.

Twenty-five mature and aged jacks. Priced to sell. AL. E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

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

ANGUS CATTLE

Aberdeen-Angus Bargains

Fourteen richly-bred heifers, good individuals, low down, blocky, easy-feeding kind. Very best blood lines. Bargain price, \$1,600 for the lot, f.o.b. Salisbury, if taken at once.

Also two young bulls priced right. Thirteen years a breeder.

V. E. LAWRENCE, SALISBURY, MISSOURI

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Butter Bred Holsteins

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

J. P. MAST - SCRANTON, KANSAS

CEDAR LAKE HOLSTEIN HERD

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

T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS

High Grade Holstein Calves

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

FERNWOOD FARM, WAUWATOSA, WISCONSIN

Braeburn Holsteins

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

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

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

Edgewood Farms - Whitewater, Wisconsin

GOLDEN BELT HOLSTEIN HERD

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

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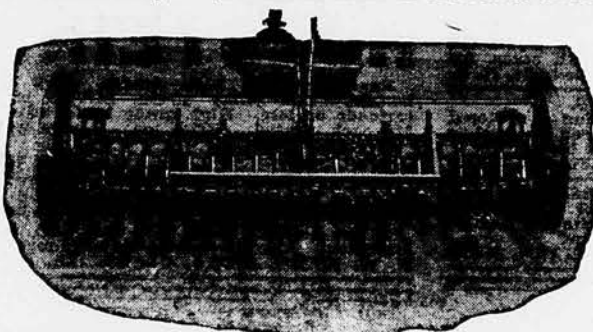
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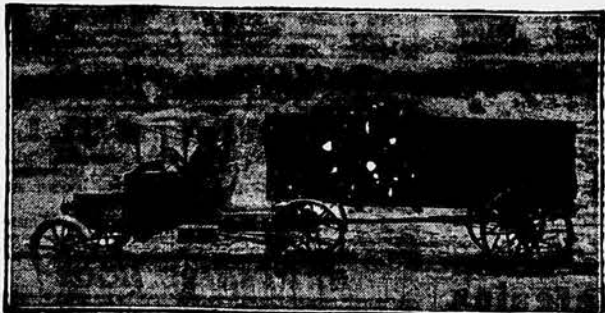
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