

5572

# KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home



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**Y**OU should have an intimate acquaintance with your banker. He's human, he's interested in the upbuilding of the community and he's interested in your well doing. Too many people consult the preacher only when there's a funeral in the family—too many folks consult the banker only when they want a loan. In either case the principle is wrong.

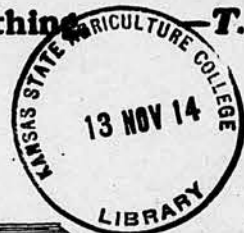
The banker is a close student of community affairs—if he's a country town banker his business is largely with farmers and so he must familiarize himself with those things which pertain to the farm.

The banker studies land values, grain and live stock markets and the feeding situation as well as the money market. He must study these that he may know how his loans are likely to turn out. He will give you the benefit of his study and judgment just as willingly if you are investing your own money as if you are borrowing money. He won't regard a request for such information as he can give, out of the way.

It's the banker's business to see the money-making side of the investments of his customers—probable depositors, depositors or borrowers. He sees the financial side of a deal—your view may be more or less sentimental.

Will your proposed investment make money for you? That's what you want to know—maybe the banker can help you arrive at the answer.

Don't be afraid to talk to your banker at any time about anything. **T. A. B.**



*"Don't be Afraid to Talk to Your Banker at any Time About Anything"*



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## Needs More Power On Farm

The Gasoline Engine Will be Called Upon to Supply the Need on Many Farms

"YOUR talks on the need for deeper plowing are good. In a small way I have demonstrated to my satisfaction the benefits of a deeper seed bed. Also of plowing in better season. On my farm I have need for only four horses and I can't use a deep tiller or a subsoiler successfully with that horse power. To keep more horses and have them idle ten months of the year would prove too expensive. If I could put my stationary gasoline engine to work at plowing, I surely would plow deeper," wrote a Greenwood County subscriber to KANSAS FARMER recently.

This man frankly stated his case, although if he had given more of the facts surrounding his situation we might have more intelligently given our view. It is encouraging that farmers generally are recognizing the need of deeper and more thorough plowing and also that it be done when the ground is in condition, and also that the sooner ground can be plowed following harvest, for wheat, the better the chances are for a crop the following season. Also that fall plowing is good for corn and that such plowing ought to be done at greater depths than in the past. Also that the greater part of the cultivation for corn should be done before the crop is planted. There are numerous evidences every year of increased yields and increased crop certainty through more timely and thorough plowing. KANSAS FARMER has said time and again that we need more horse power on the farms of Kansas. We hold that quite generally this is so. On many farms more horse power could be used in the year-around operations, but on other farms an increase of the horse power would result in considerably increased expense, since it costs near a hundred dollars in feed alone to maintain a work horse a year. If this increased number of work horses, but there are farms so situated with reference to pasture as to make the maintenance of the mares and the colts, until saleable age, a matter of greater expense than of income. Yet, on the same farms there is a crying need for the increased power.

For years those farmers who work large areas of tillable land have been

using the gasoline engine. It was for these that the tractor was designed. Such tractors were of large horse power and the purchase of which required a considerable initial investment. Since the successful use of the tractor on the big farm, there has been a crying demand from the small farm for a small tractor—for a general purpose tractor—one which would do the plowing and which would also take the place of the stationary engine as a power for all farm work. Within the last few years such tractors have been perfected and are marketed at prices about equal to the value of a span of good draft mares. Such difficulties as were encountered in putting onto the market a tractor of this character have been overcome and the tractor for the small farm has reached a degree of mechanical perfection which has made it thoroughly practicable. Like the automobile, we will have to learn to use it. It can be adapted to many purposes not yet thought of.

Our subscriber above needs one of these tractors—one of some four or five small farm tractors which range in cost from \$400 to \$700. Having purchased such tractor it will be necessary for him to adapt it to his needs. He cannot only do his plowing with it, but a considerable proportion of his road hauling can be done with it. With these tractors he can disk, harrow, list and plant, by adapting machinery thereto. This can be done with small cash outlay and also with little trouble. The farm which will use one of the small tractors in the above way should also be so arranged that this machine can cut the silage, operate the feed mill or corn sheller, run the wood saw, shred fodder, light the house and barn, pump water, etc. In other words, the small farm need not have an investment in two or three gasoline engines of different sizes, each for a particular work, but may have one engine which can be used for the several different purposes, and such engines are now built. The whole point involved is that of the farmer determining the present and the future need for a gasoline engine and in making the purchase of an engine adapted to the various uses. A careful study of engine uses and needs will enable the farmer to do a lot of things which will add to his efficiency and of which he has not heretofore thought.

## Kafir Brings Profits

Worth Twice as Much an Acre as Corn

KAFIR is worth twice as much in Western Kansas, acre for acre, as corn. This conclusion is stated in a bulletin by George K. Helder, superintendent of the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station. In support of his argument for the value of kafir, Mr. Helder calls attention to the reports of the State Secretary of Agriculture for the years 1893 to 1911, which show that in a dozen Western Kansas counties the annual acre value of corn was \$4.55 while in the same years kafir was worth \$9.26 an acre.

The importance of kafir is indicated by the fact that the acreage in the state has increased more than thirtyfold in twenty years, now being more than a million and a half.

Since kafir is a native of central Africa, it is naturally adapted to a warm, dry soil, Mr. Helder points out, and is suitable to practically all Kansas soils except those which are poorly drained or are strongly alkali.

Different varieties, however, are adapted to different regions in the state. Mr. Helder recommends dwarf black-hulled kafir for extreme Northwestern Kansas, white-hulled white for Central Western and Northwestern Kansas, and standard black-hulled white for the central and southern part of the state. The Fort Hays station has been instrumental in the improvement of these three varieties. While containing many facts of importance in all regions where

the crop may be grown, the bulletin applies primarily to upland soils in the western half of Kansas.

Home-grown seed is regarded as usually superior to imported seed. Mr. Helder recommends the selection of seed in the field before the first hard frost of autumn. The kafir which is to be used for seed, however, should not be threshed until planting time.

Kafir should be planted, according to the bulletin, in a warm soil one or two weeks later than corn. Listing is considered more satisfactory than surface planting, and row plantings more economical than broadcast ones. In cultivating, the objects are to conserve moisture, to catch all water that falls, to kill weeds, and to aerate the soil. If the crop is planted in rows as recommended, it may best be cut with the binder.

The silo is recommended by Mr. Helder as the cheapest and most convenient means of storing kafir fodder for cattle feeding. He presents the results of the wintering of beef cattle at Manhattan and at Hays where kafir silage was shown to be satisfactory and economical.

Kafir is also stated to compare favorably with corn as ordinary fodder or as a grain feed. Ground kafir seed has been found of value in feeding hogs.

The bulletin of which the above is a brief review is free for the asking by application to the Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kansas.

The fundamental operations of dry-farming include a soil treatment which enables the largest possible proportion of the annual precipitation to be stored in the soil.—John A. Widtsoe in "Dry-Farming."

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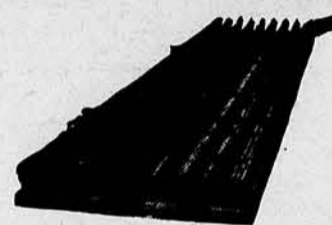


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# KANSAS FARMER

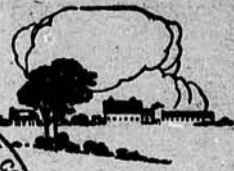
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## KANSAS OFFICIALS ON JOB.

The quarantine placed this week by the Governor of Kansas against shipments of live stock from the states having foot and mouth disease is chiefly a precautionary measure. Eight states are named in the proclamation—Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania. In the states of Michigan and Indiana, where the disease was first found, the Federal Department of Agriculture now reports that it is fully under control, which means that every diseased animal has been destroyed and all infected material either burned or disinfected.

The Chicago stock yards has undergone during the past week the most thorough cleaning up it has ever had in its history. A thousand men worked in three shifts, day and night, spraying every crack and crevice with a powerful disinfectant. Pigeons and rats were destroyed by thousands as possible carriers of the infection. Such measures are being put into effect in every infected spot. It was necessary to destroy about 1,600 cattle in the state of Indiana. Over 600 animals were destroyed in the Chicago stock yards.

Taylor Riddle, live stock sanitary commissioner for the State of Kansas, in putting into effect the embargo raised by the Governor's proclamation against the eight states named, urges that every shipment of cattle received in Kansas since the first of October, from the Chicago stock yards, or from any of the quarantined states, be reported to his office at once. This is important, as it enables Mr. Riddle to at once have his inspectors keep all these shipments under the closest observation. The more quickly a case can be identified and measures be taken to prevent its spread, the less will be the expense to the live stock interests of the state. There will be no expense attached to this inspection. All cattle destroyed are being paid for at their value for meat.

All suspicious cases should be reported direct to Mr. Riddle and not to the newspapers. This is no time to stir up a panic, but a time to use every effort possible to furnish the heartiest co-operation with the officials having as their duty the control of diseases so seriously menacing the live stock interests.

The federal inspectors are already engaged in tracing every shipment of cattle passing through the Chicago stock yards during the past sixty days, and the co-operation of every state official and individual stockman concerned will hasten this work and enable the live stock business of the country to more quickly get back to a normal condition.

## NO CALL FOR PANIC.

There is no reason why Kansas stockmen should become panic stricken over the foot and mouth disease now existing in various parts of the country. The only thing to do is to "sit tight and not rock the boat." The Federal Department of Agriculture and the various state authorities are on the job and every precaution possible is being taken to stamp out this disease which would be such a serious menace to the live stock business of the whole country if it should gain a permanent foothold.

The drastic measures being taken tend to create the impression that the disease is far more prevalent than it really is. While the disease has been found in a number of states and government quarantines exist in ten of these states, the actual number of cattle infected or exposed is but a drop in the bucket as compared with the live stock business as a whole. The policy of the government is to absolutely destroy every spot of infection before the disease can become so widespread as to make it economically impossible to use such drastic measures.

The placing of the government quarantine on Iowa, where only a few cases have been found to date, means that the whole business of live stock transportation must stand still long enough for the inspector to run down every case and destroy every germ of the disease before it has time to spread broadcast throughout the state.

If these measures are not followed wherever cases of the disease are found, this country would soon be in the condition of continental Europe, where the disease is so generally prevalent that all cattle, sheep and hogs are chronically either just coming down with the disease or in process of recovering from it.

The foot and mouth disease is briefly defined by the Department of Agriculture as follows: "This plague among domestic animals, especially cattle, sheep, swine and goats, is characterized by sensitive sores on the tongue, palate and hoof of the animals. The sores become red and raw within a very short time and cause the disease to spread rapidly to other cattle. Lameness appears and the milk ducts dry up. It takes two years to cure the animal."

"The only way to stamp out the disease is to destroy all animals afflicted."

With the methods being followed by the federal authorities and state sanitary officials, there is no reason why the present outbreak cannot be wiped out as effectually as the two previous outbreaks which have occurred in this country. Keepink this disease from gaining a permanent foothold in this country is of tremendous economic importance to our live stock interests and we can well afford to put up with the temporary

inconvenience for the farmers in order to keep cholera out of the district. He has vaccinated 1,400 hogs. His work is being highly commended by the people of Linn County and the district is growing in size each day. It is believed that it will take in the whole county within a few weeks. Similar districts will be started in other counties where there is sufficient demand.

"What is meant by profitable farming?" is a question frequently asked and much discussed. This answer by the Farm Demonstration Monthly, a publication of the Federal Department of Agriculture, hits the bulls-eye: "There shall be a reasonable return on the capital invested in farming and a reasonable return for the farmer's labor and managerial ability. A farmer, like any other man in any other business, is entitled to just what he earns and no more; but what he earns should be sufficient to give him and his family some of the more essential conveniences of modern life, time for study, some recreation, and opportunity for education for his children. With some money in his pocket, the farmer will support the church, place conveniences in his house, magazines and literature on the sitting-room table, and send his children to the best schools with very little outside prompting. It is with this belief that the Department of Agri-

## FIGHT CHINCH BUGS.

Do not get so busy with fall work that you can't take a hand in fighting the chinch bugs. There are plenty of bugs in winter quarters right now to do great damage to next season's crops. The burning off of those places in which the bugs have sought protection for the winter will expose the bugs to the rigors of the winter weather and 985 of each 1,000 bugs exposed will perish. It is easier to destroy the home of the bug and let the cold weather kill him than it is to fight him away from the crops next summer. The extension division of the Kansas Agricultural College is leading in the chinch bug extermination campaign and the following is taken from that division's printed matter:

"The bugs should be taken advantage of in their winter quarters, the bunch grass. These clump forming grasses should be carefully examined for bugs and if they harbor them, should be burned at the right season. The best time to burn the bugs in waste places, pastures and meadows is late in November or the first half of December. Burning at this time is more effective than spring burning, because it has the advantage of the winter killing. Do not delay.

"By burning the clump forming grasses and cleaning up the litter and trash about the farms, the ranks of the chinch bug will be tremendously reduced. The greater the area over which burning is practiced, the better the result will be. Co-operation is needed in every community.

"Experiments at the Manhattan station and the observations of farmers in different parts of the state have shown that burning does not materially injure meadows and pastures unless practiced from year to year. It is not the best farm practice to discontinue the sowing of grain crops, such as wheat, oats, and rye, in order to destroy the bugs. Such a system may entail great losses and would not greatly reduce the numbers of chinch bugs because the insect is a wide feeder and thrives upon many members of the grass family.

"Every county in the state infested with chinch bugs should be organized for a complete destruction of the pest. New organizations are not needed. Every county farm bureau, farmers' institute, Grange, farmers' union, anti-horse thief association, community club, and school district, and all county commissioners and township officers should lend their support and work for the movement in order to make it effective. The several county and district demonstration agents, the extension division staff, and the department of entomology of the Kansas State Agricultural College, will all help in every way possible in organizing for the work. If you do not know how to organize, write to the extension division of the college.

"It is for your organization to take the lead, to co-operate with other organizations in your county and to appoint captains or leaders for every school district to burn on a certain day."

## TWO BIG SHOWS OFF.

The American Royal Live Stock Show, to have been held in Kansas City November 16 to 21, and the International Live Stock Exposition, to have been held in Chicago November 28 to December 5, have been called off. There are none familiar with the efforts of the Federal Department of Agriculture to stamp out foot and mouth disease who will fail to see the wisdom of this action.

The conditions at Chicago showed plainly the inadvisability of holding the International. While there are no cases of the disease within hundreds of miles of Kansas City, the holding of the Royal would in all probability interfere with the efforts to stamp out the trouble. It is to the credit of each organization that by a unanimous vote of its directors the show was abandoned. By so doing the interests of live stock breeders and of the live stock industry have been protected. This is a time for exercising every possible precaution and it is worthy of note that breeders and feeders alike are co-operating closely with the authorities.

## Keep Level Head and Act Intelligently

EVERY precaution is being taken to stamp out foot and mouth disease. The authorities need the whole-souled co-operation of every live stock owner in maintaining quarantine and in closely watching the health of his animals. Elsewhere on this page foot and mouth disease is described so that all may be able to recognize suspicious symptoms.

There is no occasion for fearing an outbreak in any section of Kansas unless it be that cattle have come into the locality recently from the Chicago stock yards or quarantined states.

If you have received such shipment, or know of any such, notify at once Taylor Riddle, Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner, Topeka. This is essential that such shipments may be kept under observation. If cattle show symptoms of the disease, notify him also. In either case, inspectors will be dispatched to take care of the situation.

Be careful of spreading rumors—nothing can be gained by giving newspaper publicity to every suspected case which occurs. Isolate any sick animals showing suspicious symptoms and let the sanitary officials diagnose the case as quickly as possible.

There is no call for panic in Kansas. With our mild fall and winter weather, and our present abundance of rough feed and wheat pasture, Kansas should be able to profitably care for many of the cattle that may be barred from some of the cattle feeding states as a result of the quarantine in force.

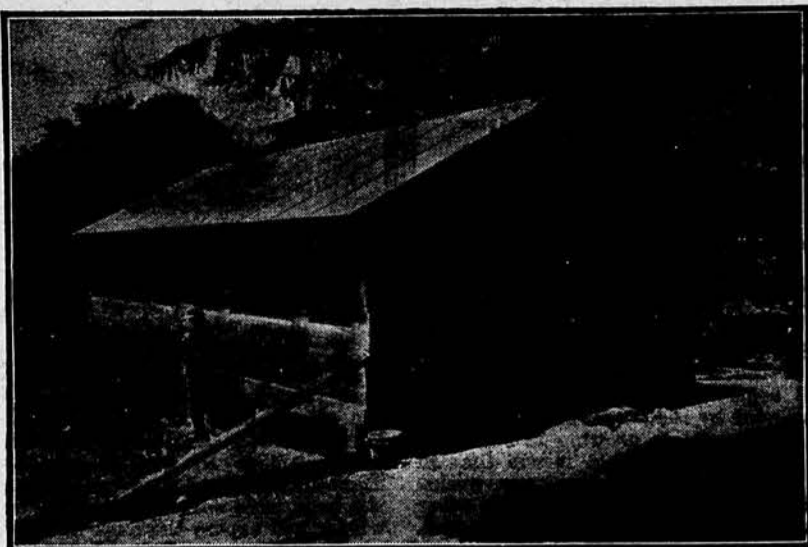
inconvenience the heroic measures of the Federal Department of Agriculture inflict and pay the necessary expense of such control work.

Two dollar wheat is predicted for 1915. This is the opinion of Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of public works of Canada. "Europe will produce little grain next year and must look chiefly to the Canadians and to the United States for her supply," he says. "Everything produced on the farm in these two countries will command big prices."

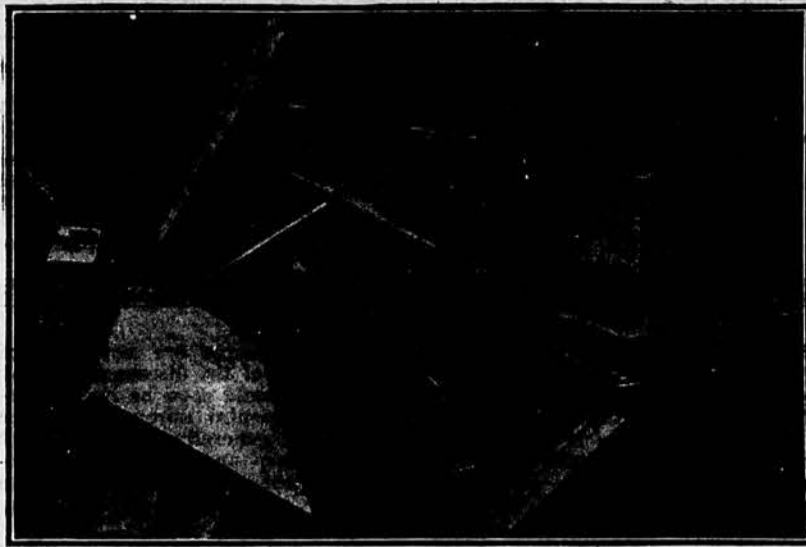
There is accumulating evidence, it appears to us, of the efficiency of serum as a preventative of hog cholera. Likewise there is evidence that successful vaccination is dependent upon the use of virile serum, proper administration and the maintenance of proper sanitary conditions in the herd. There is no doubt that many failures resulting in serious financial loss as well as loss of confidence in vaccination, have been traced to poor serum, carelessness in administration, or failure to employ proper sanitation. The hog cholera prevention campaign conducted in Linn County by the county agent, the veterinary department of the Kansas Agricultural College, and the college extension division through Dr. C. A. McCall, of the Federal Department of Agriculture, co-operating, is bearing large results. A district was organized around La Cygne four miles wide and some fourteen miles long. Doctor Hobbs, of the veterinary department, has made ten trips to this county to vaccinate hogs

culture is using its extension funds to encourage such demonstration work as has for its ultimate purpose the very definite thing of increasing the farmer's net income."

Do not overlook making arrangements for as many of the family as possible to attend the State Farmers' Institute which will be held at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, December 28 to January 1. This is the big farmers' meeting of the year. The increasing attendance at each successive institute has well demonstrated the popularity and value of this annual gathering. There are several unusual features on the program this year and these will be given in detail in succeeding issues of KANSAS FARMER. Special meetings for boys and girls will be held every afternoon during the week. The program for Home Economics is particularly attractive and should result in increasing the attendance of women and girls over that of former years. The advanced course for those who have attended the institute in former years will also prove attractive. During the institute the Crop Improvement Association will make an exhibit of corn, sorghums and other grains grown and selected by men and boys. There will be plenty in a special way to command the attention of every attendant, and besides there will be the Agricultural College stock, buildings and equipment for inspection. Every wide awake attendant will be able during this week to add much of value to his fund of general information.



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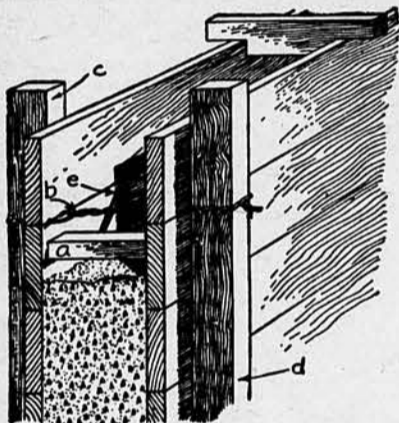


SECTIONAL FORM FOR CONCRETE WALL CONSTRUCTION.—ANY HANDY MAN CAN BUILD THE FORMS AND ERECT SMALL FARM BUILDINGS.—FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS.

# SMALL CONCRETE BUILDINGS

*How to Erect Farm Buildings of Concrete With Farm Labor*

**S**MALL buildings for one purpose or another are always required upon the farm. These structures include poultry houses, hog pens, smoke houses, wagon houses, garages and buildings designed for storage purposes. If they are built of masonry or frame, the services of experienced workmen are usually required unless the structures are of the rudest type. The purpose here is to describe briefly a method of constructing, without the aid of mechanics, small concrete buildings for some of the uses specified. Dimensions may be increased or reduced as occasion requires. Where enlarged upon and supplied with proper



METHOD OF TYING FORMS WITH WIRE TO PREVENT THEM FROM SPREADING.

conveniences, a building of this character would answer admirably for a small residence. If the natural color of the concrete is objectionable, it may be coated with a wash in any color desired, thus making these small structures a picturesque as well as useful appurtenance to the main buildings of the farm.

### THE FOUNDATION.

Let it be assumed that the building is to be 8 feet wide by 12 feet long with a height to the eaves of 7 feet, inside dimensions. A building of this size might be suitable for several of the purposes mentioned above. The foundation should be 12 inches wide and 3 feet deep, which will carry it below frost line. Mark on the ground a rectangle 7½ feet wide by 11½ feet long. Outside of this rectangle mark a larger rectangle 9½ feet wide by 13½ feet long. This will leave a space of one foot between the lines all around. Dig around these lines to a depth of 3 feet. This forms the foundation trench. The concrete for the foundation should be mixed in the proportion of 1 part Portland cement, 2½ parts sand and 5 parts stone or gravel. Fill in the foundation trench with concrete to ground level, being careful to prevent earth from the trench walls from falling into the concrete. The top of the foundation should be brought to the surface of the ground and made perfectly level. To insure this test it with a carpenter's spirit level.

### THE WALLS, WINDOWS AND DOORS.

The walls of a building of this size will need to be only 6 inches thick and they should be erected on the center of the foundation, leaving 3 inches of foundation on both sides. The forms

can be made complete, and, if more convenient, can be assembled flat on the ground and then raised into position. The wall forms should be made of 2 x 4-inch studding placed upright and spaced about 2 feet apart. Upon this studding should be nailed, horizontally, 1-inch boards. These boards will be next to the concrete and must be fitted together, so as to insure a tight joint, and if it is desired to give a very smooth surface to the finished wall, the joints should be carefully matched. The forms, to prevent them from spreading, are tied by means of twisted wire passing between the 1-inch boards and around the upright studding, as shown in the smaller illustration. To provide for the window openings a rough frame made of 1-inch boards, 6 inches wide, should be set in the forms at the proper location. Sometimes, after the forms have been filled with concrete to the height of the win-

dows, the window frame itself is placed in the form and the concrete cast around it. The openings for doorways should be made in the same manner. As soon as the forms for the walls—both the inside and outside forms—are in place and made plumb, the concrete can be deposited between them. The top surface of the concrete previously placed in the foundation should be rough but thoroughly clean and very wet in order that a good bond between the concrete in the foundation and the concrete in the wall will result. To prevent the development of cracks in the walls it is a very good practice to reinforce them with fence wire or light rods, running in both directions. This is not absolutely necessary, however, for a very small structure, but in any case it would be well to place in the corners where the walls join, light rods bent in the shape of an "L." These rods should be 2 or 3 feet long and

placed about every 12 inches of height. The frame for the doorway should be placed in position before the concreting is started. It is sometimes the custom to tack lightly to the door frame a strip of wood tapered so that its larger side is in the concrete. When the rough door frame is removed this strip remains in the side of the door and can be used for fastening the door hinges. Some prefer to dispense with this strip of wood. They drill directly into the concrete wall in providing for hinges.

### MIXING AND PLACING CONCRETE.

The concrete for the walls should be mixed mushy wet and in the proportion of 1 part Portland cement, 2 parts sand and 4 parts stone or gravel. In placing the concrete spade it thoroughly with a thin board paddle, thrusting the latter between the forms and the concrete in order that the stone or gravel may be forced away from the forms, which will leave a smoother surface than would otherwise result. This not only allows the rich mortar to flow against the forms, but prevents the formation of air pockets and projecting stones at the surface of the wall. It will be found convenient to place the concrete until it reaches the height of the window-sill. The window frames are then placed and the concreting continued until the height is about 2 inches above the top of the windows. Then, in order to strengthen the concrete over the window openings, lay two ¼-inch steel rods over each window. These rods should be long enough to extend about a foot on each side of the window space. In a similar manner rods should be laid over door openings, these rods to prevent any cracking of the concrete over the openings. The balance of the concrete is then deposited until the height of the eaves is reached.

### ROOF CONSTRUCTION.

On the top surface of the wall there should be imbedded vertically in the fresh concrete ¼-inch bolts with the heads down. These bolts extend about 12 inches into the concrete and about 6 inches above. They can afterwards be used in fastening down the wooden sill to which the rafters are attached, if the roof is to be constructed of wood. Either a flat or a peaked roof can be used. If a flat roof, it is sometimes the practice to arrange for rectangular pockets in the top of the walls, into which the roof beams can be set. When a flat roof is to be constructed make one side of the building lower to provide sufficient pitch for drainage. The forms for the walls should be left in place about one week and no weight should be placed on the walls for three weeks or one month.

If a concrete floor is desired, proceed as in the case of sidewalk construction; that is to say, put down a layer of cinders or gravel and place over this the concrete pavement. Make this of a 1 : 2½ : 5 mixture of Portland cement, sand and stone. To prevent the concrete pavement from cracking, divide it into sections or slabs, say 3 or 4 feet square, being sure that the joints extend entirely through the concrete.

If a wooden floor is preferred, the beams or stringers may rest upon the 3-inch projection of the foundation walls.

## SIZE OF FARM AND INCOME

*Type of Farming Determines Acreage for Efficient Operation*

**A**CAREFUL study by government experts in regard to the profits made by a large number of farmers in different parts of the United States shows that the size of the farm business is one of the most important factors controlling the farmer's income. The problem of how large an investment is needed in order to carry on a certain type of farming to advantage is of the utmost importance. The amount of this investment will vary according to the type of farming and to the region selected.

In a survey of over 100 farms in an irrigated district in Utah only three farm owners with less than \$10,000 total capital received a labor income of more than \$1,000 for their year's work.

By labor income in this case is meant what remains of the net income after deducting 6 per cent for invested capital and working capital; in other words, what the farmer himself receives for his year's work and supervision.

In a group of thirty-five of these men, who had small farms and an average capital of \$5,345, the average labor income was \$235. One out of every five received nothing for his labor and made less than 5 per cent interest on his farm investment. With high-priced land this amount of capital gave him to small an area to utilize to advantage. If land were cheaper, so that a much larger area could be obtained with this same amount of money, then \$10,000 might be a sufficient investment to give the farmer a substantial income.

In the Central States, where corn, wheat, and oats are the prevailing crops and where land is from \$150 to \$250 an acre, \$10,000 would be entirely too small an investment to yield the owner a good income for the reason that forty to fifty acres, the total amount of land he could possibly buy with this amount of money, would not utilize his teams, machinery, or labor to the fullest advantage.

On the other hand, the number of acres is not always a true measure, as a big business can be conducted on a small area. Twenty acres of truck and small fruits may equal a 200-acre farm devoted to grain, hay, cattle and hogs. It is the type of farming that determines the number of acres necessary for efficient operation. Many persons have made the mistake of buying too high-priced land for successful general farming. In other words, they paid truck farming prices for land which on account of market relations should be used for only grain and general farming.

The proportion of the total investment that should be used as working capital is equally as important as size of investment. Generally speaking, about 75 per cent to 88 per cent of the farmer's investment is in real estate, the other 12 per cent to 25 per cent being in live stock and other equipment. This proportion will vary according to the type of farming followed. In regions where dairying is the main enterprise, the amount of working capital may represent one-fourth of the entire investment.

A third point in the consideration of the farmer's investment is the quality of material in which working capital is invested. This is especially true in regard to live stock. Investigations relating to profits in farming show conclusively that the efficiency of the animals to which the crops are fed is one of the most important factors in determining the farmer's net income. This is to be expected, since on many farms in this country the bulk of the crops is in reality sold to the dairy herd or to meat-producing animals. If these are of such poor quality that they yield low returns for their feed, the income to the farmer must be correspondingly small. Hence, no matter how large the total investment, if the quality of the equipment is deficient financial failure is inevitable.

# FARM MEAT CURING

## Useful Recipes for Economical Preservation of Beef and Pork

**T**HE best way to eat meat is to eat it while fresh, for there is no way of preserving it that will retain all the nutrition and all the flavor. It is, nevertheless, desirable to cure meat at home to meet the family needs, and there is no reason why this can not be done satisfactorily and economically. Salt, sugar or molasses, baking soda, and a little saltpeter are the only ingredients necessary.

Ordinarily the curing of meat should be begun from twenty-four to thirty-six hours after the animal is slaughtered. This allows sufficient time for the animal heat to leave the meat entirely, but not sufficient to permit decay to set in. Once the meat is tainted, no amount of preservatives will bring back its proper flavor. On the other hand, if salt is applied too soon, obnoxious gases will be retained and the meat will possess an offensive odor. It is also impossible to obtain good results when the meat is frozen.

Three useful recipes for popular forms of cured meat are here given by the Federal Department of Agriculture. The only equipment necessary for them are the ingredients already mentioned and a clean hardwood barrel, or a large stone jar or crock. In considering these recipes it is well to remember that, on the whole, brine-cured meats are best for farm use. They are less trouble to prepare and the brine affords better protection against insects and vermin. A cool, moist cellar is the best place for brine curing. The cellar should be dark and tight enough to prevent flies and vermin.

### CORNED BEEF.

The pieces commonly used for corning are the plate, rump, cross ribs, and brisket, or, in other words, the cheaper cuts of meat. The loin, ribs, and other fancy cuts are more often used fresh, and since there is more or less waste of nutrients in corning, this is well. The pieces for corning should be cut into convenient-sized joints, say five or six inches square. It should be the aim to cut them all about the same thickness, so that they will make an even layer in the barrel.

Meat from fat animals makes choicer corned beef than that from poor animals. When the meat is thoroughly cooled it should be corning as soon as possible, as any decay in the meat is likely to spoil the brine during the corning process. Under no circumstances

should the meat be brined while it is frozen. Weigh out the meat and allow eight pounds of salt to each 100 pounds; sprinkle a layer of salt one-quarter of an inch in depth over the bottom of salt enough for a good layer over the top. After the package has stood over night add, for every 100 pounds of meat, four pounds of sugar, two ounces of baking soda, and four ounces of saltpeter dissolved in a gallon of tepid water. Three gallons more of water should be sufficient to cover this quantity. In case more or less than 100 pounds of meat is to be corning, make the brine in the proportion given. A loose board cover, weighted down with a heavy stone or

The sugar or molasses in the brine has a tendency to ferment, and, unless the twenty-eight to forty days to secure thorough corning.

### DRIED BEEF.

The round is commonly used for dried beef, the inside of the thigh being considered the choicest piece, as it is slightly more tender than the outside of the round. The round should be cut lengthwise of the grain of the meat in preparing for dried beef, so that the muscle fibers may be cut crosswise when the dried beef is sliced for table use. A tight jar or cask is necessary for curing. The process is as follows: To each 100 brine is kept in a cool place, there is

again with another third of the mixture. In repacking put at the bottom the pieces that were on top the first time. Let stand for three days, when they should be removed and rubbed with the remaining third of the mixture and allowed to stand for three days more. The meat is then ready to be removed from the pickle. The liquid forming in the jars should not be removed, but the meat should be repacked in the liquid each time. After being removed from the pickle the meat should be smoked and hung in a dry attic or near the kitchen fire where the water will evaporate from it. It may be used at any time after smoking, although the longer it hangs in the dry atmosphere the drier it will get. The drier the climate, in general, the more easily meats can be dried. In arid regions good dried meat can be made by exposing it fresh to the air, with protection from flies.

### PLAIN SALT PORK.

Rub each piece of meat with fine common salt and pack closely in a barrel. Let stand over night. The next day weigh out ten pounds of salt and two ounces of saltpeter to each 100 pounds of meat and dissolve in four gallons of boiling water. Pour this brine over the meat when cold, cover, and weight down to keep it under the brine. Meat will pack best if cut into pieces about six inches square. The pork should be kept in the brine till used.

### SUGAR-CURED HAMS AND BACON.

When the meat is cooled, rub each piece with salt and allow it to drain over night. Then pack it in a barrel with the hams and shoulders in the bottom, using the strips of bacon to fill in between or to put on top. Weigh out for each 100 pounds of meat eight pounds of salt, two pounds of brown sugar, and two ounces of saltpeter. Dissolve all in four gallons of water, and cover the meat with the brine. For summer use it will be safest to boil the brine before using. In that case it should be thoroughly cooled before it is used. For winter curing it is not necessary to boil the brine. Bacon strips should remain in this brine four to six weeks; hams six to eight weeks. This is a standard recipe and has given the best of satisfaction. Hams and bacon cured in the spring will keep right through the summer after they are smoked. The meat will be sweet and palatable if it is properly smoked, and the flavor will be good.



FETERITA, 1914, ON BENTON'S DECATUR COUNTY FARM.  
—GRAIN IS BEING FED TO HOGS WITH GOOD RESULTS.

piece of iron, should be put on the meat to keep all of it under the brine. In case any should project, rust would start and the brine would spoil in a short time.

It is not necessary to boil the brine except in warm weather. If the meat has been corning during the winter and must be kept into the summer season, it would be well to watch the brine closely during the spring, as it is more likely to spoil at that time than at any other season. If the brine appears to be rosy or does not drip freely from the finger when immersed and lifted, it should be turned off and new brine added, after carefully washing the meat.

sometimes trouble from this source. The meat should be kept in the brine pounds of meat weigh out five pounds of salt, three pounds of granulated sugar, and two ounces of saltpeter; mix thoroughly together. Rub the meat on all surfaces with a third of the mixture and pack it in the jar as tightly as possible. Allow it to remain three days, the barrel; pack in as closely as possible the cuts of meat, making a layer five or six inches in thickness; then put on a layer of salt, following that with another layer of meat; repeat until the meat and salt have all been packed in the barrel, care being used to reserve when it should be removed and rubbed

## Hogs Must Follow Cattle

### Saving of the Waste Often Determines the Profit

**F**EEDING cattle are costing so much at the present time that the feeder who would not lose money must figure most closely how best to economize at every point of his operations. Feeders have long considered hogs as of considerable importance in cattle feeding operations.

A careful accounting system applied to twenty-four Iowa farms managed by men known to be successful and experienced feeders of cattle show conclusively that the practice of following cattle with hogs is profitable, except possibly when young cattle in large numbers are fed on ground corn and the cost of grinding is very low. The best authorities believe that with the present narrow margin between fat cattle and feeders, it is inadvisable to attempt to feed without hogs.

The cost accounting investigations on the twenty-four Iowa farms in question which were conducted by experts from the United States Department of Agriculture, show that during the feeding year beginning in the fall of 1909, the average profit on 961 cattle fed in bunches was \$2.05 per head, not counting the profits on the hogs following them. The prices received for the cattle were very satisfactory. The 1,504 hogs following these steers, and which were given extra grain, were sold in the spring of 1910 with a profit of \$6.67 per hog, which, if credited to the steers, gave a profit of \$12.49 per steer. In the following feeding year, 1910-1911, prices were unsatisfactory and this caused a loss of 78 cents per head on

1,138 cattle fed on twenty-eight farms. The 1,646 hogs following these steers, however, returned an average profit of \$3.33, and when this profit on the hogs was credited to the steers, there was a net profit of \$4.04 per steer.

From this it appears that when the steers sell for enough to barely break even, or even show a slight loss, the hogs that follow will ordinarily make sufficient gains from the corn which would have been wasted to make the feeding operations as a whole profitable.

The number of hogs to follow a steer will depend on the method of feeding. Some farmers feed the steers more corn than they will eat and run extra hogs, figuring on the hogs getting the waste. While this may be a good policy when corn is cheap, it is doubtful if it should be practiced with high-priced grain. It is usually best to figure on about one shoit per steer when shelled corn is fed and two when ear corn is fed. In case the corn is ground or soaked, or silage is used, the number of hogs necessary would be less. The aim should be to run enough hogs to clean up all the waste corn.

The daily gains that the hogs make will depend materially on the condition of the feed yard. They will also be affected by the quantity of grain given and the form in which it is fed. In general, it is probable that when a steer is fed one-third of a bushel of shelled corn a day, approximately three-fourths of a pound of pork will be obtained. When ear corn is fed the gains will be greater. On the other hand, if corn meal

or corn and cob meal is fed, the amount of pork produced is very small, as the grain is much better utilized by cattle. In fact, experience and experimental evidence show that when corn is most efficient for steers it is least so for hogs, and vice versa.

The gain will be greater if the steers are fed some leguminous hay or some concentrate high in protein, such as oil cake. Nearly all farmers give the hogs corn in addition to that secured from the droppings. Corn for the hogs should always be fed away from the cattle and should usually be given first, so that the steers may not be annoyed. The hogs should also be provided with separate watering places and separate sleeping quarters.

The paving of feed lots is particularly important when hogs are following cattle. It has been definitely shown that hogs following steers in paved lots make nearly one pound more of pork per bushel of corn fed to the steers than do those in ordinary mud lots. With pork at six cents a pound, this item will amount to about \$1.50 per steer. Moreover, with the unpaved lot it frequently happens that a period of warm weather occurs during the winter and the lots become very muddy, making it necessary to ship cattle before they are ready. This sometimes causes a congestion of the market, with a consequent drop in prices. The feeder who is forced to ship because of muddy lots may lose more in one year than the cost of paving. Not only will the cattle make better gains, but animals that are covered with ma-

nure and mud are usually discriminated against at the markets to the extent of 10 to 15 and sometimes 25 cents per hundredweight.

There is also a much greater value secured from the manure in a paved lot than in an unpaved lot, and this item is becoming more and more important each year throughout the corn belt. The fertility returned to the soil may easily become the determining factor in calculating the profits of steer feeding under present day conditions.

"Economical Cattle Feeding in the Corn Belt"—Farmers' Bulletin 588—is the source from which the above items are gleaned. Those desiring this bulletin for more detailed study can secure it from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

### Sheep to Test Various Feeds.

Three hundred lambs, averaging fifty-five pounds each and costing \$6.80 per hundred, or about \$4 each, will be used by the animal husbandry department of the Kansas Agricultural College this winter in an attempt to answer these questions:

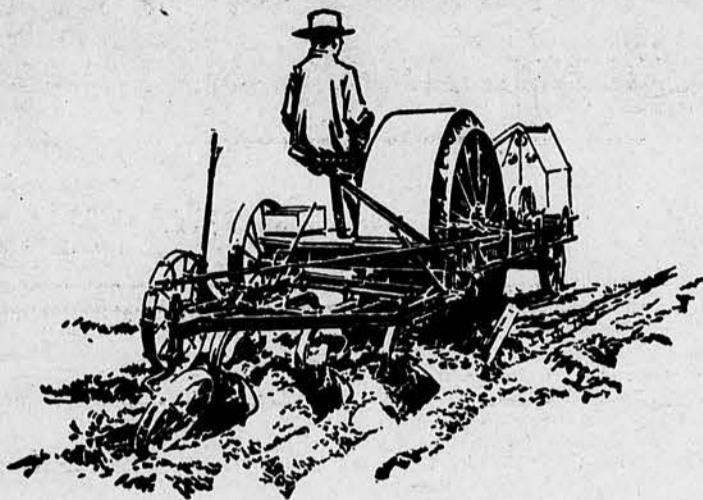
What is the comparative feeding value of alfalfa and cowpea hay?

What is the difference between corn and kafir for fattening purposes?

How does silage compare with dry feed?

What is the difference in feeding value between ground and whole feed?

Late in October the lambs will be put in a full grain feed and will be ready for market January 1.



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# THE FARM



**Deep Plowing Big Help to Crops.**  
Our subscriber, C. O., Montgomery County, writes: "I have used a deep tilling machine with noticeable increase in crops. I used five horses weighing from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds each and plowed the land from fourteen to eighteen inches. In my opinion, anyone using a deep tilling machine should use it in the fall so the winter rains and snows will go into the ground and that it may be packed for the spring crop. I find that crops resist drouth better after deep plowing and the roots go deeper."

#### Fall Listing for Thomas County.

D. W. F., Thomas County, inquires if it is better to plow or list this fall for corn or sorghums next spring.

Under such conditions as prevail in the eastern half of the state, we would say that it is manifestly better to plow at a good depth, but Thomas County has the possibility of damage to the land by blowing to contend with, and this condition would seem to make fall listing the best practice. The lister ridges prevent the soil from blowing, the furrows catch the snows and hold them on the land where the moisture is needed and wanted and results in the best possible condition for spring working. So soon as the soil can be worked in the spring the lister ridges may be broken down with a corn cultivator or a disk. The corn or sorghums are planted with the lister by splitting the fall listed ridges.

#### Siloing Immature Cane.

B. A. McC., McPherson County, writes: "I used nearly ripe kafir in filling my silo two-thirds full. I finished filling with late-planted cane which was in bloom when cut. I am now told that the cane silage will be sloppy and very sour and without value as a feed. What is your judgment?"

Cane cut when in the bloom or at any time before it is ripe will make sour silage and the older it gets the more sour it will become. Cane cut at this stage will be extremely sloppy. However, in the case of our subscriber we doubt if the cane silage will contain a surplus of juices because this silage being in the top of the silo will permit the juices to settle downward and in all probability will be absorbed by the kafir silage below. The settling of the juices from the cane silage will prevent the sloppiness of the silage of cane ordinarily and will also, we think, obviate extreme souring. The silage of cane will of course be fed out first by our subscriber, since it is on the top, and it will not have opportunity to become so sour as it in all probability would be should it become older.

The conditions surrounding the storage of this cane silage are such, we believe, as will in a considerable measure offset the mistake made of siloing the cane when too green and it is altogether probable that our subscriber will obtain fairly satisfactory feeding results from it. It is to be remembered, though, that the silage of cane becomes very sour and is very sloppy when put up before the plant is mature. Until the past two or three years cane has been siloed when not sufficiently mature, resulting in the above objectionable conditions. In recent years, however, it has been found that cane if siloed when practically ripe makes silage of moderate acid and without excess of juices and consequently a very satisfactory silage.

#### Sudan Grass Will Mix with Cane.

A. H. L., Hodgeman County, asks if the seed of Sudan grass can be threshed with the ordinary grain separator and also if Sudan grass will cross or mix with cane.

The grain thresher will clean the seed of Sudan grass perfectly if the proper screens are used. Most of the Sudan grass seed is threshed with the ordinary grain separator. It may require some experimentation on the part of the threshermen to accomplish satisfactory results, but the problem is not regarded as difficult for him. The loss of seed blown into the straw will be small if the seed is mature.

Sudan grass is closely related to the cultivated sorghums and will hybridize or mix with them. The plants resulting from the crosses or mixtures of Sudan

grass with other sorghums are undesirable and the Sudan grass should be kept as near pure as possible. That is to say, that the feeding value of pure Sudan grass forage is greater than if the forage is mixed with cane or other sorghums. The pure Sudan grass will mature earlier and give generally better cropping and feeding results than if mixed with other sorghums.

Lee Gould, the agricultural agent for Southwest Kansas, advised us on the occasion of the Dry Farming Congress in Wichita, that the desirable seed of Sudan grass was that which showed no seeds of red or black hulls or even hulls striped with these colors. The best Sudan grass seed is free from these discolored seeds and should be a shiny gray in color and free so far as possible from other colors.

#### Spreading Straw on Wheat.

B. S. M., Ellis County, inquires to what extent next season's wheat yield may be increased by spreading straw on wheat fields this fall.

It is impossible to answer this question. No one dares say to what extent wheat yields may be increased during a specific season by any special practice. However, to spread straw on a wheat field this fall would be regarded as good practice. The straw should of course be spread thin. It will serve as a mulch to retain moisture and will prevent the shifting of the soil and damage by blowing and will advantageously protect the roots of the plants. After the straw has been spread a subsurface packer or a disk set straight run over the field will have a good effect. It will firm the soil about the roots of the wheat and will press the straw into the ground and which condition will have the further effect of protecting the wheat from winds.

The spreading of the straw is not only advantageous as above stated, but is considered as worth \$2.50 per ton for the potash, phosphorus and nitrogen contained therein and which when plowed into the soil will add humus and fertility. The spreading of straw is not only advantageous in the case of wheat as stated above, but is equally so when spread on land to be plowed this fall or next spring or for other crops. The straw should be spread evenly and thin so that the bunches do not interfere with the growing of the wheat or when plowed under prevent the surface soil from coming in contact with the furrow bottom. Land dressed with straw and plowed should be thoroughly packed before the crop is planted.

#### Hogging Off Cowpeas and Feterita.

S. D. F., Johnson County, writes: "I have a field of cowpeas planted about August 1 and caught by the frost. One-half of the pea pods have matured. How can I best use these peas? Adjoining the peas I have a small field of feterita from which I gathered the first ripe heads. The later heads have not been gathered and most of them are on the ground. Can I do better than to pasture both fields by hogs?"

Assuming that our subscriber has a sufficient number of hogs to consume the feterita and the cowpeas, we recommend that he let the hogs harvest both crops. The hogs will be able to eat enough of the peas and the pea vines—each of which is rich in protein—to balance the grain of feterita and so use the latter to the best possible advantage. If our subscriber can so arrange it that the hogs can be turned into the field of feterita night and morning for a good feed of the grain of this at these times, and during the remainder of the day keep the hogs in the pea field, we believe he will get the best results. We would not be favorable to giving the hogs the freedom of the two fields. That is, allowing them to have the liberty of both fields and eat where they please. Under this arrangement we doubt if they would eat enough of the peas and vines to give the greatest gain for the grain of feterita consumed.

Our subscriber is fortunate in being able to avail himself of this combination. Ten days or two weeks earlier planting of the cowpeas, however, would in all probability have allowed them to mature and the crop would have been of greater value. That is, there would have been

more peas and consequently more feed. The feterita might have been fed with greater economy could the feed have been saved and fed as the hogs could use it while pasturing on the peas. We hope to see the time when cowpeas as a catch crop will be generally grown in the eastern third of Kansas and used as a pasture for hogs in combination with the grain fed. Such methods will result in cheaper pork and will save the purchase of tankage and other protein concentrates in hog feeding.

#### Corn and Cane Mixture for Silage.

Subscriber H. R. C., Labette County, says he has read that a mixture of corn and cane would make excellent silage and desires to know what we think of this combination.

We have a letter from an Iowa subscriber who writes that he has just filled a 14 x 32 silo with such a mixture. He drilled one bushel of an early-maturing variety of corn mixed with one gallon of cane seed, to the acre. This was drilled thick in the row. The cane was at the right stage for siloing when the corn was ready. He thinks the corn yielded twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre. This in small but sound ears. He has used silage for a number of years and while he has not yet begun feeding the above mixture, he believes that it will prove the best silage feed he has ever had.

We know of no Kansans who have grown corn and cane together. We do know of Kansans who have mixed corn and cane when filling the silo and these Kansans report the silage as very satisfactory. There is, of course, considerable expense added to the filling cost when the corn and cane are grown in separate fields and when they are mixed at the cutter by putting through the machine two bundles of corn to one of cane or in other proportions. We can see, we think, too, that the mixture of corn with the cane will obviate the possibilities for poor cane silage through failure to harvest it for silage at the right stage of maturity. In planting a mixture of the two we would use an early maturing variety of corn and a moderately early maturing variety of cane. This in order that the two may be as near as possible ready for harvesting at about the same time. It is to be remembered, though, that the cane, even though it be ripe, will wait for the corn to ripen without materially decreasing the silage quality of the cane.

We have been told that in many sections in which the silo has long been in use, small and leafy varieties of corn are regarded with the most favor for silage. Such corn is similar in its characteristics to the sweet corn we grow in this country. The object in growing such corn for silage is to obtain a larger percentage of leaves and a smaller proportion of large woody stalk. The siloing of cane with large varieties of corn would increase the proportion of leaf and fine stalk to that of the coarse stalk of the corn.

#### Marketing the Seed of Milo.

W. H. W., Decatur County, writes that he has several hundred bushels of milo which he has hand-topped and which he desires to sell for seed and wishes to know how he can get this into the best marketable form.

It is altogether probable that seedsmen will not desire to handle this seed in the head. We wish that seedsmen would handle the seed of the grain sorghums in the head as they handle the seed of corn in the ear. The type of grain sorghum head is fully as important as the type of corn ear. When the seed of these is sold in the head the purchaser not only has a chance to observe something of the breeding of the seed he buys, but is able to obtain information as to the desirable type of head to select for seed. Besides, the seed of sorghums held in the head is more likely not to have heated and so lost its vitality as if it had been threshed. We need, if the sorghums are to be brought to their highest degree of usefulness, better seed, and the way to get that seed is to select the heads and hold the seed in the head until planting time. We realize that the handling of grain sorghum heads will impose labor and inconvenience upon the seedsmen, but the individual who is selling his surplus of seed can, we think, well afford to observe the above suggestions.

Our subscriber should be able to sell his milo seed in Western and North-western Kansas. That section of the state needs just such seed as this. Milo has been moving north across the state slowly. This has been done by introducing the seed a little farther north each year and in this way acclimating it to northern conditions. Purchasers of our subscriber's seed would obtain the

best results at the hand of the seller if the heads should be hand-picked and those heads which are not of good type and showing the effects of crossing with other sorghums, be discarded. The selected heads can be shipped in burlap bags of seventy to a hundred pounds. We do not know that the bushel weight of milo, kafir or feterita in the head has been established, but in the milo-growing sections of Oklahoma seventy pounds of closely-cut milo heads are regarded as a bushel.

We believe that the subscriber can afford to hand pick this seed even though it was produced on land free from other sorghums and even though the crop is from selected seed and is uniform in head type. The selected heads should sell for enough more money per bushel to offset the labor and loss from the discarded heads. The rejected seed can of course be fed at its full value and there would be little if any loss on this account.

Much responsibility rests on the man who sells seed. He ought to sell only the best. At any rate, the purchaser should know, in so far as it is possible, the exact quality of the seed he is buying. A large part of the success of the crop depends upon the kind of seed planted. The quality of seed cannot be known by its outward appearance and for this reason the seller should recognize his responsibility and sell only good seed and he should be allowed therefor a price which is commensurate with the quality offered.

#### Corn Land for Wheat.

On the farms co-operating with the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, wheat after corn has averaged 20 bushels per acre, while continuous wheat gave 12½ bushels. This is the result of six years' work. At the North Dakota Experiment Station a fifteen-year investigation gives a yield of 19½ bushels of wheat after corn, while wheat after wheat gave 11½ bushels.

# WINCHESTER



## SELF-LOADING SHOTGUN

Absolutely positive action; divided recoil; ability to shoot light or heavy loads without adjustment of mechanism; absence of projections or exposed moving parts to catch in clothing or brush or injure hands; absence of screws and pins to collect rust or dirt or work loose; two-part, simple take down and no loose parts—these are some of the valuable features that make the Winchester Self-Loading Shotgun superior to others of similar type. It is a 12 gauge, and weighs only about 7¾ pounds. Can be used as a repeater or single loader at will. All metal parts are made of nickel steel, which has about double the strength of the steel used in shotguns of other makes. Investigate it.

A GUN UNEXCELLED FOR DUCK SHOOTING

READ KANSAS FARMER'S CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING PAGE FOR READY BARGAINS

## UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY OFFERED FOR INVESTORS

The PENNSYLVANIA WATER & POWER COMPANY, which supplies the cities of Baltimore, Md., and Lancaster, Pa., with practically all of their electricity from its large hydro-electric plant on the Susquehanna River, offers investors an opportunity to profit by the present financial situation through the privilege of subscribing, in amounts of \$1,000 and multiples thereof, for \$250,000 of its First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, at the low price of \$890 and accrued interest for each \$1,000 Bond.

The strength of this Company's position lies in the fact that its current is generated by water power, utilized in one of the most modern and complete hydro-electric plants in the world, the operation of which involves a comparatively small amount of labor, and is also free from other contingencies involved in the operation of steam generated electric plants, such as the varying cost of coal, etc. Furthermore, it sells its product to three large corporations, namely the Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Co., of Baltimore, the United Railway & Electric Co., of Baltimore, and the Edison Company, of Lancaster, which companies in turn utilize the current for street railway and electric lighting purposes. It is evident that regardless of wars or business depressions, the public will use street cars, electric lights and electric power, and these services will be paid for in cash. The advantage of an enterprise based upon such fixed elements must be apparent, and is further indicated by the fact that while the earnings of other corporations have, during the last months, shown a large decrease, the net earnings of the Pennsylvania Water & Power Co., for the nine months ending September 30th, show an increase of \$173,507 over the same period last year, an increase equivalent to 38%.

The proceeds of sale of these bonds are to be used to reimburse the treasury for moneys expended during the year out of income on a second transmission line 40 miles in length to Baltimore, and the eighth generating unit of 16,000 h. p. capacity, making the total installed capacity of the plant 111,000 h. p.

The Company's bonds are an absolute first mortgage on its entire property and assets, the actual cash cost exceeding one and one-half times the outstanding bond issue, while the net earnings cover about twice the interest on all the bonds outstanding. Based on last quotation the market value of common stock paying 4% dividends and coming after this issue is about \$6,000,000.

Interest coupons are payable on January 1st and July 1st without deduction of United States Income Tax. Bonds mature January 1st, 1940.

Legality of the bonds has been passed upon by the Company's Counsel, Messrs. Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett, New York.

Application may be made either to the Company direct, or through your local bank.

Bonds will be shipped draft attached, the Company bearing expense of shipment. Further particulars will be furnished upon request.

## PENNSYLVANIA WATER & POWER CO.

24 EXCHANGE PLACE

NEW YORK CITY

# Stop Wasting Oil

How many miles do you get from each gallon of lubricating oil? You should know.

The function of a lubricating oil is to protect friction surfaces.

To protect, it must wear well. Why do some oils "wear out" so quickly? Often their inferior quality will not withstand the heat of service.

Often the oil is too light or too heavy in body for the motor's mechanical conditions.

When oil consumes rapidly, power-waste also occurs. Gasoline consumption mounts up.

This superior "wear" of Gargoyle Mobiloils is clear proof of their ability to protect properly the moving parts.

The monthly cost-difference in gasoline and oil is often startling.

There is quite enough to learn about your car without experimenting with lubrication.

The Lubricating Chart on the right will show which grade to use on your car. A copy of our Complete Chart will be sent you on request.

On request we will send a pamphlet on the Construction, Operation and Lubrication of Automobile Engines. This pamphlet describes in detail the common engine troubles and gives their causes and remedies.

**Stationary and Portable Engines and Tractors**  
For all types of Gasoline and Oil Engines. *Water cooled*—Use Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" in summer; use Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic" in winter. *Air cooled*—Use Gargoyle Mobiloil "B" the year 'round. *Tractors*—Use Gargoyle Mobiloil "B" the year 'round.

**Mobilubricant**—In the new patented Handy Package. The correct grease for compression cups, for power-transmitting parts of automobiles and for lubricating farm machinery. The spout fits the filling plug opening of the Ford, and all other cars. To expel the grease—turn the key. No dirt—no waste—no trouble. Sold in one and three-pound tins.



### Correct Lubrication

**Explanation:** In the schedule, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils that should be used. For example: "A" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A." "Arctic" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic." For all electric vehicles use Gargoyle Mobiloil "A." The recommendations cover all models of both pleasure and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

Model of Car	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Albion Detroit	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa Romeo	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (2 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (4 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (10 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (12 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (14 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (16 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (18 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (20 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (22 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (24 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (26 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (28 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (30 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (32 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (34 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (36 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (38 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (40 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (42 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (44 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (46 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (48 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (50 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (52 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (54 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (56 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (58 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (60 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (62 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (64 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (66 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (68 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (70 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (72 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (74 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (76 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (78 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (80 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (82 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (84 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (86 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (88 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (90 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (92 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (94 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (96 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (98 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (100 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A



The various grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils, purified to remove free carbon, are: Gargoyle Mobiloil "A," Gargoyle Mobiloil "B," Gargoyle Mobiloil "E," Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic." They can be secured from reliable garages, automobile supply houses, hardware stores and others who supply lubricants. It is safest to buy in original barrels, half-barrels, and sealed five and one-gallon cans. See that the red Gargoyle, our mark of manufacture, is on the container. For information, kindly address any inquiry to our nearest office. The city and state address will be sufficient.

**VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.**  
Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world.  
Domestic Branches: Detroit Boston New York Chicago Pittsburgh Philadelphia Indianapolis Minneapolis

# DAIRY



The Pacific Dairy Review in a recent issue prints this bit of true dairy gospel: "The attitude that cows assume toward their owners is invariably a criterion of profit and loss. The dairyman who can go into his pasture and have cows follow him about has a herd that works on the profit side. When they fear him and run away to be rounded up by a dog and saddle-horse the cream check gets down to small figures." Every man who has successfully handled a herd of milking cows knows that the above is the truth.

This money comes from all sections of the United States. This means that the dairy farmers of all states go to Wisconsin to buy well-bred dairy cattle. The sale of dairy animals has become to the Wisconsin farmer as important a factor in his business as that of handling and selling what the cow produces. Because the Wisconsin farmer has bred his stock wisely and well is the reason he is able to derive this revenue which comes to him every year. The Wisconsin farmer has regarded good breeding as an asset to his business and he is now cashing in on his foresight. He bred first to obtain profitable milkers. The well-bred surplus of his milking stock is that which he sells and which has brought to him prosperity in excess of that which he originally contemplated. Wisconsin has no patent right on the breeding of good dairy cattle. It has no condition commending it as a breeding center over those conditions which prevail in Kansas and other states. The milk cow will always be an animal for which there is a demand at good prices. Kansas dairymen can increase their income by establishing breeding centers and being particular regarding the breeding of their herds. So to do will result in more milk and butter fat to sell and produced more economically than the common cow can produce it. The time comes in the history of every dairyman when he has a surplus of dairy stock. When that time comes—and it is a matter of only a few years—he will begin to realize cash for his care and foresight.

It is not now possible to buy either butter, milk or cream in Paris. Every cow has been "commandeered," as they call it, for the army. Hoard's Dairyman gives this bit of advice to the American farmer: "There is going to be some tremendous changes wrought out by this war. It behooves the American dairyman to keep a cool head on his shoulders and stick to his business. The old cow has always been the greatest agent in past difficulties for helping the farmer out. The destruction of the herds of Europe amounts to a figure that no man can compute."

The persistent milking tendency should be developed in every farm dairy herd. It is the lack of this tendency which among common cows results in low yields. The existence of this tendency in cows of dairy breeding is that which probably has the greatest influence on high yields. May Rima produced more butter fat in the thirteenth month of her lactation period than in the first month. Jehanna Chene produced 190 pounds of fat in the first three months of her test and 224 pounds during the last three months. She did not reach her maximum of milk until seven months after freshening.

During the past few months there has been recorded in these columns organization in several states of associations of creamery owners or creamery managers. The purpose of these organizations is for the improvement of the quality of dairy products and hinges principally around devising ways and means by which the quality of cream as obtained from the farms can be improved. The purpose of these organizations is not antagonistic to the farmer. It is but natural that the producer of any commodity will expend in labor and time upon that commodity only such as is necessary that he may obtain a buyer therefor at such price as is regarded as remunerative. The responsibility for quality of any commodity rests with the purchaser. If he offers a reasonably good market for an inferior quality, the tendency is for the supply of that commodity to depreciate and seek a common level. This is a condition which exists possibly to a greater extent in the case of cream than in almost any other farm commodity because the quality of the cream is dependent upon the care given by the man who produces it for sale. Any effort on the part of purchasers for the purpose of raising the standard of the raw material produced, is worthy of commendation, provided, of course, restrictions are not imposed with which the producer cannot comply. Such restrictions are not imposed in the effort to improve cream quality. It is our opinion that creamery managers are meeting the situation at the right point. Their position is such as enables them to shape policies and put them into effect. These men are shrewd enough to know that they cannot afford to kill off their business by unreasonable standards. Their interests are common with those of the farmer.

On the occasion of a recent visit to Guymon, Oklahoma, we had opportunity to visit a silo built for one cow. This was a hole in the ground, cemented on the sides, and was 4 x 16 feet in dimensions. For several years this silo has been used by the town man who keeps a cow and which supplies the milk, cream and butter for his family. This silo has been filled with kafir and cane grown on the lot near it. The children filled the silo. They did the harvesting of the crop, carried it to the silo and put it through an ordinary hand cutting box. It is not every man in town who keeps a cow who could fill his silo in just this way, but two or three loads of cut roughage hauled from some farm at the time the farm silo was being filled affords probably the cheapest and most expeditious method of filling a one-cow silo. There are people in every town who make a considerable portion of their living from the sale of milk from a cow or two and the above would suggest to them means by which they could fill a small silo and thus feed their cow in the best and cheapest way known.

Figures from a cow testing association in California indicate what may be expected of cows of dairy capacity when fed exclusively on green alfalfa, alfalfa hay or a combination of the two. Of the 300 cows under test by the association, forty-four exceeded 325 pounds of butter fat per cow. The exclusive alfalfa ration is commonly used by those farmers whose herds are members of the testing association. The average production of butter fat for the total number of cows is 272.5 pounds per year. The average production with that of the average of the forty-four cows, speaks well for exclusive alfalfa feeding. The fact that among the forty-four highest-yielding cows were twenty-four Jerseys fed almost exclusively on alfalfa, shows the capacity of Jerseys for consuming roughage in sufficient quantities to produce a satisfactory milk flow and butter fat yield. The Jersey, you know, has not been regarded as a cow capable of handling large quantities of roughage with satisfactory results, but the above figures tend to disprove this long held opinion.

Millions of dollars each year pass to the pocketbooks of Wisconsin farmers who have well-bred dairy cows for sale.

## Cushman Light Weight Truck



This is the light-weight, quick-action 4 H. P. Truck Outfit that has proved so handy for farm work. A boy can pull it around from job to job, yet it easily handles all work up to 4 or 4½ H. P. Pump circulation to water tank on front of truck prevents overheating, even on all-day run. Cushman Engines are not cheap engines, but they are cheap in the long run. They are built to run without trouble, and are the most useful engines made.

**For All Farm Work**  
And For the Binder  
Very light weight and steady running permits Cushman Engines to be attached to other machines, such as harvesters and balers, as well as doing all regular stationary jobs. 4 H. P. alone weighs only 190 lbs.; 2-cylinder 8 H. P. only 320 lbs. Throttle governed; economical of fuel. 4-Cycle. 4 to 20 H. P. Runs at any speed; speed changed while running.  
C. M. Scott, Pawnee City, Nebr., says: "I bought a 4 H. P. Cushman and think it is the finest engine I ever saw run. Am grinding shelled corn—can grind 50 bushels per hour with 6-inch buhr grinder. Have seen a great many other engines, but the Cushman has them beat at every turn."  
ASK FOR FREE ENGINE BOOK  
**CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS**  
822 North 21st Street, Lincoln, Nebraska

H. A. Mason, Gypsum, Kas.  
"I have never had an instant of trouble with my 4 H. P. Cushman. It is the best machinery investment I ever made."

## THE LOUDEN LITTER CARRIER

will enable you to pick up the manure at each stall and convey it direct to the manure pit or to the spreader, without any hard lifting or pushing. A light pull on the hand chain will raise or lower the carrier to height desired, and it will stand firmly at any elevation, empty or loaded; has no trouble-making ratchets, brakes or clutches. Has the most powerful lifting gear of any carrier and moves easily on roller-bearing trolley.

**E. J. BECKWITH,** of Libon, Mich., writes: "I like the Louden Litter Carrier for the following reasons: 1st, it is easy to install; I did it myself. 2nd, because it has strength and durability. 3rd, no other carrier would work on the short turns in my barn. 4th, the bearings rest on the track at two points, and the strain is less. 5th, in turning corners it works same as a ball going over mounds—the carrier makes the turns gradually and saves both the jerks and the strain on track."

No matter how small or what kind of barn you have, you'll find the Louden Carriers a profitable investment—they will pay for themselves over and over in labor and time saved.  
We will send you sketches and suggestions free, for your new barn or remodeling your old one, if you will write us what size and kind of barn you need, also how many cows and other stock you wish to care for.  
The Louden Line includes also Steel Stalls and Stanchions, Maternity Pens, Bull, Calf and Pig Pens, Alignment and Go-Right devices, Spring-balanced Manglers and Manget Facilities, Barn Door Hangers, Hay Tools, Power Hoists, Etc.  
Write us for free illustrated catalog, or see your dealer.  
**LOUDEN MACHINERY COMPANY**  
1506 Briggs Avenue Fairfield, Iowa



MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE



# DEMPSTER



**Wind Mill Satisfaction**

That is what you get when you buy a Dempster.

Runs at same speed in any wind. Has no springs or gears. Requires less attention than any other machine on the farm. Long habbitted slide for plunger reduces friction and keeps thrust straight up.

## THE DEMPSTER DIRECT STROKE NO. 3 VANELESS

Represents 40 years experience in Windmill building.

Get our Catalog. You have a right to know what you are buying.

If your dealer doesn't have it, write us, giving his name. We will see that you are supplied.

**DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO.,**  
Beatrice, Neb.

cow must have feed to maintain her milk flow from the time she is fresh until it is time for her to be dry again if she is to prove profitable or yield her owner a maximum income. We know it is some trouble to go to the field once a day to cut green feed for cows when the pasture is insufficient, but with a silo on the farm and some silage held over from the preceding feeding season, the labor of supplying the cow with a little extra feed is reduced to a minimum. Dozens of Kansas farmers have already found this out and one man told us that during the past few years since he had owned a silo, it had been worth to him more than its cost because he had been able to take care of the milk flow during the short pasture season. In the absence of a silo it will pay to give the cows a feed of green stuff night and morning to maintain the flow for the fall months when work is slack and butter fat prices begin to increase.

### Dickinson County Cow Test Results.

The following is the report of cows of the Dickinson County Cow Testing Association which for October produced more than thirty pound of butter fat:

Name of Owner.	Lbs. Milk.	Per Cent Fat.	Lbs. Butter
E. S. Engle & Son, H. . . . .	774	5.0	38.7
E. S. Engle & Son, H. . . . .	1,140	3.4	38.8
E. S. Engle & Son, H. . . . .	1,317	3.0	39.5
E. S. Engle & Son, H. . . . .	879	3.6	31.6
E. S. Engle & Son, H. . . . .	852	3.8	32.4
E. S. Engle & Son, H. . . . .	1,188	3.2	38.0
E. S. Engle & Son, H. . . . .	1,272	3.0	38.2
E. S. Engle & Son, H. . . . .	855	5.0	42.8
J. T. Leshner, H. . . . .	1,071	3.8	40.7
J. T. Leshner, H. . . . .	1,182	4.1	48.5
J. T. Leshner, S. H. . . . .	984	4.2	41.3
J. T. Leshner, S. H. . . . .	717	4.4	31.9
J. T. Leshner, S. H. . . . .	717	4.4	31.5
J. T. Leshner, S. H. . . . .	807	3.8	30.6
Acme Stock Farm, H. . . . .	1,308	3.5	45.8
Acme Stock Farm, H. . . . .	1,095	3.0	32.8
Acme Stock Farm, H. . . . .	1,059	3.4	36.0
L. L. Engle, S. H. . . . .	723	4.4	31.8
L. L. Engle, H. . . . .	999	3.0	30.0
L. L. Engle, H. . . . .	981	3.4	33.3
R. E. Hershey, H. . . . .	525	4.8	35.2
R. E. Hershey, H. . . . .	945	3.4	34.7
R. E. Hershey, H. . . . .	1,158	3.0	34.7
J. R. Sterling, J. . . . .	789	6.1	48.1
J. R. Sterling, J. . . . .	629	4.9	32.4
D. Sheets, J. . . . .	762	5.1	38.9
D. Sheets, S. H. . . . .	804	4.0	32.2
George Lenhart, H. . . . .	966	3.2	30.9
George Lenhart, H. . . . .	1,005	3.0	30.1
O. L. Thisler, G. . . . .	771	4.8	37.0
O. L. Thisler, G. . . . .	876	4.0	35.0
Avery Engle, H. . . . .	807	3.8	30.7
B. Clingen, J. . . . .	480	7.0	33.6

"H" stands for Holstein; "J" for Jersey; "G" for Guernsey; "S. H." for Shorthorn.

### Every Farm Needs a Hoist.

There is a lot of heavy lifting about farm work. There are, however, many little inexpensive contrivances, some of which it is necessary to buy and others of which can be home-made, which will save a great deal of very hard labor. One of the things which should be on every farm is a light hoist costing \$2, or possibly a little more, the cost depending upon the lifting capacity. A hoist 2,000 to 4,000 pounds capacity is the most satisfactory size for general farm work.

With a good hoist you can do all the heavy lifting without calling your neighbor or interrupting the hired man in his work. It is surprising the great number of jobs on which a hoist can be used, at a great saving of time and labor. A hoist will lift stones, logs, sacks of grain to loft, pull stumps and small trees, lift pump pipe from wells, bind loads of hay, pull autos or wagons out of mud holes, lift windmills, change wagon boxes, etc.

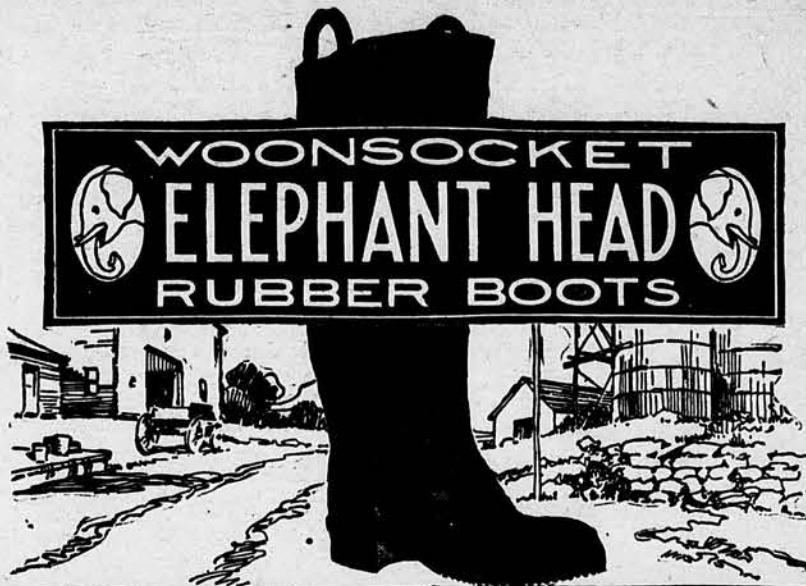
A hoist hung in the wagon shed will pull the hay rack or wagon box up out of the way when not in use. Drive into the shed, attach the hoist to the hay rack, put it up and drive out from under it, and when again wanted on the wagon, back the wagon under the rack and let it down onto the gear.

A hoist can be used to good advantage when butchering for lifting the carcass. It enables the man to swing up a 300-pound hog where it would otherwise take two or three men on a dead lift.

### Cottonseed as Supplement to Corn.

Mr. Ross, county agricultural agent of Leavenworth County, is urging the farmers of his county to use cottonseed meal in their feeding operations this winter. In his circular he says:

"Cottonseed meal is cheap feed this winter selling at \$29 in ton lots locally. It has twice the feeding value of corn, which at 70 cents per bushel is worth \$25 per ton. Feeders of cattle cannot afford not to use this feed whether the stock be dairy, beef or stock cattle. It should be fed with judgment, however, as it is seldom economical to feed more than four pounds daily per thousand pounds live weight. Silage and cottonseed meal make one of the best combinations that we have for feeding to any kind of cattle."



## WOONSOCKET ELEPHANT HEAD RUBBER BOOTS

### For Hard Work in Winter, Rubber Boots Are the Things

Cutting ice, shovelling snow, watering and feeding stock, hauling wood, are all hard work in winter weather.

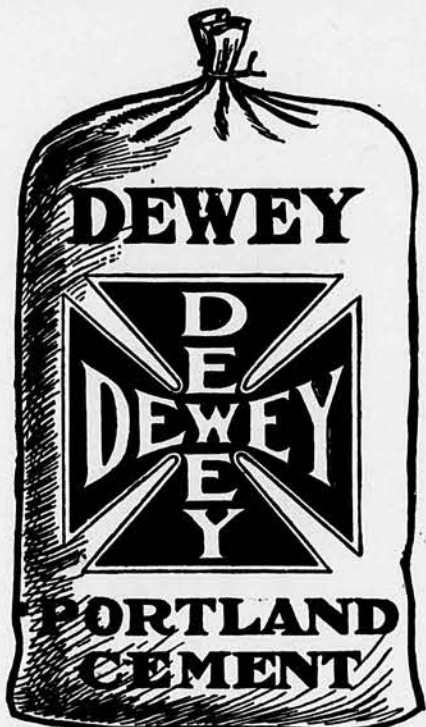
Why not make it easier by wearing good, solid, comfortable, warm ELEPHANT HEAD RUBBER BOOTS?

ELEPHANT HEAD RUBBER BOOTS are made of the very highest quality pure gum rubber and selected, tested duck. They are reinforced at every point where the strain comes and lined with soft, warm wool.

Drive to a dealer's today and buy a pair of these durable, comfortable boots.

All the better dealers sell ELEPHANT HEAD RUBBER BOOTS. You can depend on anything you buy in the stores that have them.

WOONSOCKET RUBBER CO., Woonsocket, R. I.



# DEWEY



## PORTLAND CEMENT

Sold by Leading Dealers Everywhere.

### YOUR Milking Machine



Every demand you can make of a milking machine is included in the "Universal Milker"—the **Hinman Milker**

It enables a boy to milk 25 cows an hour. 250,000 cows milked daily. It is noiseless, light, easily cleaned, easily adjusted. Exclusive features—no vacuum in pail; no piping—just a simple drive rod; only two moving parts; quick pail changing idea; separate machines. A success for six years. Write for name of nearest Hinman owner and our last booklet, "Making More Money With the Hinman Milker."

**HINMAN MILKING MACHINE CO.,**  
53-63 Elizabeth St., Oneida, N. Y.

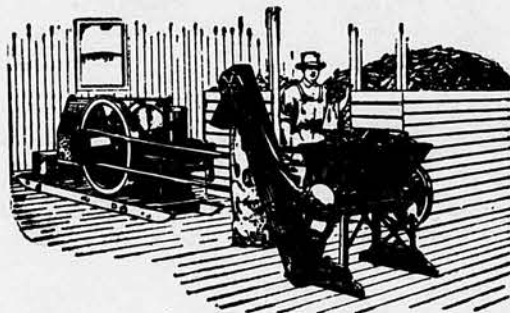
## LET US TAN YOUR HIDE.

Cattle or Horse hide, Calf, Dog, Deer or any kind of skin with hair or fur on. We tan and finish them right; make them into coats (for men and women), robes, rugs or gloves when ordered. Your fur goods will cost you less than to buy them, and be worth more. Our illustrated catalog gives a lot of information which every stock raiser should have, but we never send out this valuable book except upon request. It tells how to take care of and care for hides; how and when we say the freight both ways; about our safe dyeing process which is a tremendous advantage to the customer, especially on horse hides and calf skins; about the fur goods and game trophies we sell, taxidermy, etc. If you want a copy send us your correct address.



The Crosby Furs and Fur Company,  
571 Lyell Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

## Beef, Milk, Horse Power or—Waste



**STEERS** and hogs fatten faster on **S**tations of ground grain than on unground. Milch cows yield a maximum flow when fed ground grain. Ground grain keeps horses in better condition and enables them to develop more power than does unground grain. Why?

Because animals do not chew unground grain thoroughly. The resulting waste is anywhere from six to twenty-six per cent of the grain.

An IHC feed grinder corrects this condition. Built in three types, to grind corn on the cob, small grain, and corn in the husk or Kaffir corn, an International feed grinder will take care of practically every condition. The cost of grinding grain is very small compared with the waste from feeding unground grain. About two cents a bushel covers the average cost of grinding with an IHC feed grinder.

The local dealer will be glad to show you what an IHC feed grinder will save you. A line to us will bring you complete information and the name of a dealer who sells these machines.

### The IHC Line

- GRAIN AND HAY MACHINES
- Binders, Reapers
- Headers, Mowers
- Rakes, Stackers
- Hay Loaders
- Hay Presses
- CORN MACHINES
- Planters, Pickers
- Binders, Cultivators
- Essence Cutters
- Shellers, Shredders
- TILLAGE
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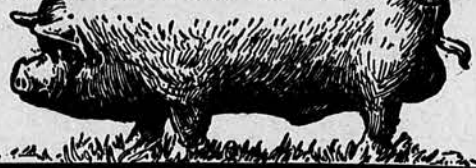
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## LIVE STOCK

### Blackleg Vaccine.

B. L. B., a Butler County reader of KANSAS FARMER, writes to ask where he can get the serum to vaccinate cattle for the prevention of blackleg. The veterinary department of the Agricultural College, Manhattan, has for many years prepared blackleg vaccine and sold it practically at cost of production. A number of thoroughly reliable commercial companies also prepare vaccine for this purpose. These companies will be found advertising in the live stock papers.

### Pasturing Frosted Sorghums.

Answering G. S., Republic County: We would not pasture the frost-bitten second growth of kafir, cane or feterita. To pasture these is a dangerous practice. However, the second growth may be cut for hay and when the same is thoroughly cured be fed with reasonable safety. Hundreds of farmers throughout Kansas cut the second growth of sorghum crops before frost as well as following frost. We recall only one instance in which animals have been poisoned by prussic acid in the cured forage. The frosted plant will not make as good hay as if it had been cut before frost.

### Artichokes as Pig Feed.

Subscriber G. H. Shawnee County, asks for the value of artichokes as a feed for pigs.

The tubers of the artichoke, as indicated by their composition, are slightly more valuable in feeding pigs than are potatoes, rutabagas, or beets. No extended feeding trials have been made with artichokes and their use by feeders has not become general. Indeed, the use of artichokes among feeders does not seem to increase.

At the Oregon station six pigs given their liberty on one-eighth acre of artichokes, made a gain of 244 pounds, consuming 756 pounds of wheat and oats in addition to the tubers. If 500 pounds of grain be allowed for 100 pounds of gain, it is found that an acre of artichokes was worth 3,700 pounds of mixed wheat and oats. At the Missouri station artichokes are rated as equal to potatoes in feeding pigs.

A Shawnee County grower planted artichokes May 1 in very sandy Kaw bottom land. They withstood the dry season well and the yield is estimated at 600 to 700 bushels. The artichokes were planted as are potatoes at the rate of one and a half bushels per acre.

### Rid Hogs of Lice.

The winter season is coming on and the live stock farmer must again begin to give more attention to keeping his hogs free from lice. When hogs are in summer quarters and run on pasture most of the time, they are usually not bothered very seriously, but as soon as they begin to be confined in small yards and spend more of their time in their sheds and sleeping quarters, the lice begin to multiply rapidly and form a very serious detriment to the welfare of the hog. Hogs seriously infested with lice become unthrifty and present a dull and listless appearance. They are constantly scratching and rubbing themselves on posts or other objects.

Hog lice are large and are usually found more abundantly around the ears and parts of the body where folds and wrinkles are present. One of the first steps in the warfare against lice is to clean out the houses frequently, using disinfectant sprays. For destroying the lice on the animal, there is probably nothing better than crude oil or petroleum. The rubbing posts equipped with devices for oiling the posts are very effective. A number of good devices are now on the market. Sacks can be wrapped around posts and saturated with oil. Where hogs are very badly infested they can be placed in close quarters and oil applied with an old broom or by the use of a sprinkling can.

Allowing hogs to become seriously infested with lice during the winter season is evidence of carelessness on the part of the breeder or farmer and will result in money loss, since the animal cannot grow and thrive when it must feed these myriads of vermin and be constantly irritated by their presence.

Hogs sometimes get mangy when confined to winter quarters. This is caused by the presence of a mite which is very much smaller than the louse. These mites produce a scabby sore condition of the skin and are harder to get rid of than the lice. Where mange is present it is almost necessary to scrub the infested parts so that the disinfectant used may reach the mite when it is applied.



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used now means bigger crops next year. You know this yourself. Manure spreading time is all the time. This new No. 8 Low Down Manure Spreader is Galloway's greatest spreader.  
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tells all about handling manure to get the greatest profit. Do not buy a spreader of any make at any price until you have dropped a postal asking for this great book worth \$1.00 (costs you nothing) and my Big Book "SPREADER GALLOWAY" that tells the truth about the spreader business. Mailed free. Get Right on this spreader proposition before you buy.  
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- FINE S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1 to \$1.50 each. James Peterson, Route 1, Hays, Kan.
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The Government this year is asking farmers to put increased acreage into grain. Military service is not compulsory in Canada but there is a great demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for service. The climate is healthful and agreeable, railway facilities excellent, good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

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# POULTRY

How many unprofitable hens or roosters are you going to keep over winter?

What is the use of keeping any fowls that will not pay for their board?

Remember that Thanksgiving is not very far away, and a fattening up of the unprofitable fowls for that day should now be undertaken.

Do not allow yourself to be caught with a lot of work undone when winter sweeps down suddenly upon you. Look the plant over carefully, and get busy at once with any necessary changes or repairs and get everything well snugged up while the weather will permit. It is very fine weather just now, but no one knows how long it will last.

A great deal has been written about the right kind of feed for poultry, but very little about the wrong kind. There is no doubt that many poultry failures may be traced to improper feeding. Hens are not like pigs. They will not thrive on sloppy foods. We hear a great deal about a balanced ration, but a balanced ration need not be a scientific ration, or some new-fangled way of feeding, but the birds should have a variety and a supply of the various things they need for their bodily wants and for egg-making. No person would like a diet of any one thing or any one class of food. The birds do not want any one kind of food in excess. Even the best of food would fail if fed continuously and with nothing else. In feeding mash do not make them too heavy with cornmeal, but lighten them with bran or alfalfa leaves. Do not make the mashes too sloppy, which will in time ruin the digestive organs of the birds, but make the mashes crumbly or feed them dry. Now corn and oats make a good combination for feeding chickens, but even these must not be fed to the exclusion of other things. Most farmers have these two grains, and therefore the best foundation for a balanced poultry food. It will be little trouble to get the corn cracked at the mill or the oats crushed. Now the thing to do is to get some other grains to mix with these so that the birds will have not only a variety, but grains of different food values. You can get a few hundred pounds of wheat, buckwheat, kafir and a little sunflower seed. These may be mixed in with your corn and oats at different times as you wish, so that the fowls will get a different ration from time to time. Not that the feeding should be radically changed at any one time, but that the grains given should be a little different. This keeps up the appetite and makes them eager for their food.

### Green Feed for Poultry.

During the late fall and early spring the addition of green feed to the rations of the hens will well repay the efforts of the poultry keeper. This can be furnished in many ways. Green cut alfalfa, corn fodder, lawn clippings or clover are excellent green feeds. If these are not available, roots, such as mangles or turnips, are very acceptable. Many good poultry keepers feed both. This, of course, is in addition to the regular grain rations. By using a little thought during the growing season enough of this material can be cured in a dark room or some place where light is excluded for winter consumption.—North Dakota Bulletin.

### Early Winter Laying.

Late hatched pullets rarely lay until the middle of the winter or early spring. Chickens should be hatched in April or May if they are expected to furnish eggs in the late fall or early winter. The season in North Dakota is quite short and it is often difficult to get fully matured pullets before winter sets in. This can be done, however, by early hatching and proper feeding of the pullets during the later summer and early fall. If the pullets do not receive their proper growth by the first of November and show signs of laying, it is doubtful whether they will lay to any extent until the following spring. The cockerels should be separated from the pullets as soon as possible, thus giving pullets plenty of opportunity to develop size. If they are allowed to mix indiscriminately with the old hens and cockerels, they are liable to be stunted in growth, as it is impossible for them to get their proper allowance of feed. Keeping them out on the range, separated from the rest of the flock, is the best method of handling them.—North Dakota Bulletin.



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# HOME CIRCLE



Cream that is too thin to whip by itself can be made to answer very nicely if combined with the white of an egg. In case you wish to use a large quantity of cream, the white of more than one egg will be necessary.

cles to be gilded, using a soft brush or cloth.

A good way to wash a chiffon veil is to put it in a fruit jar with warm soap-suds and shake until clean. Then put blueing water in the jar and shake the veil again in this, and then hang it in the wind until it is dry. Veils washed in this way can be cleaned several times.

If your cookie jar is empty and you are needing something of the kind in a hurry, graham crackers may be pressed into service with pleasing results. Make any kind of cake frosting or filling, spread it between two crackers and let them stand until it hardens. Be sure that your crackers are crispy before spreading them with the frosting. If they are inclined to be soft, slip them into the oven for a few minutes.

Sweet clover is said to be very good to use to keep out moths. When packing things away sprinkle it among the folds. But first of all, be sure the things you are putting away are clean and free from the pests, else nothing will do much good in preventing their destructive work.

Have you any gilt picture frames which need renovating? It is said a good way to do it at home is as follows: Use enough flour of sulphur to color a pint and a half of water a rich gold, add to this four or five onions which have been bruised, and boil it all together. After this strain off the liquid and when it is cold wash off the arti-

If your tatting has become soiled in the making, a very good way to clean it is to wrap it snugly around a bottle which has first been covered with a piece of cloth, and boil it thoroughly in soapbuds. Handed in this way it will hold its shape and not lose its new look.

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No. 6912—Ladies' Apron: This apron is just the thing for wearing around the house when working, as it covers the entire dress. It fastens in the back and has a three-gored skirt. The pattern, No. 6912, is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. No. 6882—Ladies' Basque Waist: This basque waist is made in the very latest style. The waist is made with the back and sash in one piece. The sleeves are attached to a body lining. The pattern, No. 6882, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material and 1/2 yard of 36-inch material. No. 6834—Ladies' Dress: This dress has a simple blouse, with a plain vest in the center of the front, having extra trimming tabs at the bosom. The skirt is cut in four gores and closes in the front. The pattern, No. 6834, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3 1/2 yards of 44-inch material and 1/2 yard of 27-inch contrasting goods. No. 6824—Boys' Overcoat: This coat is quite in the regulation style. It is cut in sacque style with double-breasted closing, the neck finished with small collar and revers. The pattern, No. 6824, is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 54-inch material. No. 6780—Ladies' Kimono: This new version of an accustomed garment shows the kimono with sleeve and body in one and with plain sacque lines extending from shoulder to hem. The neck is of square cut and the sleeves are short. The pattern, No. 6780, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. No. 6452—Children's Night Drawers: Longcloth or flannel can be used to make these drawers. The dress can be made with or without the feet and with either the plain or bishop sleeves. The pattern, No. 6452, is cut in sizes 2 to 12 years. Age 8 years requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material and 1/2 yard of edging for the neck.

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Eighty boars and gilts of spring farrow, ready for service, sired by Bode's Model No. 31295, Gage's Pride No. 38933. Best of breeding and priced right. Large-boned prolific kind. W. H. LYNCH, Reading, Kansas.

CRYSTAL HERD O. I. C's

Choice March and April boars and gilts by illustrious dams by Frost's Buster, a sire of prize winners. A top lot of individuals priced to sell quick. DAN WILCOX, Route 2, Cameron, Mo.

Willow Creek O. I. C. Herd

Choice March and April boars and gilts, by Cracker Jack and Iowa Chief. Fifty September boar pigs at \$5 each. WM. BARTLETT, Pierce, Nebraska.

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MULE FOOT HOGS

GRAFF'S MULEFOOT HOGS. April and May boars and gilts, choice bred sows, priced cheap. E. E. GRAFF, Route 2, Rosendale, Mo.

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TATARRAX HERD DUROCS

Two hundred spring gilts, in lots to suit customer, from one to a carload. Also choice boars. Entire spring crop immunized. Pigs by Tatarax, G. M.'s Tat Col. and Kansas Col. by Cherry Col. and Tippy Col. Come and see our herd. BUSKIRK & NEWTON, Newton, Kansas.

COL. WONDER DUROCS

Col. Wonder, his daughter, Sire, Grand sire and Great Grand sire were Grand Champion winners at Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri State Fairs. No other boar can boast of as many champions backing him. When you buy from my herd you get the best blood. The best lot of boars I ever raised. Special prices to move them. Write or come. CHAS. L. TAYLOR, R. R. 1, Olean, Mo.

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Choice boars and gilts. Pairs, trios and young herds unrelated. B. & C's Col., Superba, Defender, Perfect Col., Good E. Nuff and Ohio Chief blood lines. Description guaranteed. JOHN A. REED, Lyons, Kansas.

Riverside Herd Durocs

A few choice boars for sale. Immunized. Prices reasonable. Write your wants. W. R. CROW & SONS, Hutchinson, Kan.

THE CRIMSON HERD DUROCS

Twenty-five spring boars, the best blood lines of the breed. Long Wonder by Crimson Wonder out of Golden Queen 37th, Ohio Kant He Beat, Colonial Col. by B. & C's Col. out of such dams as Model Queen and Buddy's Wonder. These boars are well grown out and we guarantee satisfaction. Write us today. LANT BROS., DENNIS, KANSAS.

GOOD ENUFF AGAIN KING

The Grand Champion of Kansas, 1913. Crimson Wonder 4th, a second prize boar. We have a number of herd boars for sale reasonably. W. W. OTEY & SON, Winfield, Kansas.

FANCY DUROC BOARS AND GILTS.

Fall boars by Smith's Graduate by J. R.'s Col. by Graduate Col. out of best sows. Choice lot of gilts by J. R.'s Col. bred for June litters to Gold Medal. Priced for quick sale. J. E. SMITH, Newton, Kansas.

CHOICE DUROC BOARS.

Big, growthy, heavy-bone pigs. Such blood lines as Crimson Wonder, King the Col., High Col., Col. S. and Ohio Col. Herd boars, Good Enough Model 2d and Col. King. Write for prices. J. D. SHEPHERD, Abilene, Kan.

CRYSTAL SPRING FARM HERD.

For Sale—Ten head of last March boars weighing 225 to 250 pounds; dark cherry and out of large prolific sows. Will be priced very reasonably and guaranteed as represented. Arthur A. Patterson, Ellsworth, Kan.

IMMUNE DUROC JERSEYS

Twenty-five head immune boars of April farrow. Best of breeding. Good length and plenty of bone. Write for prices. N. D. SIMPSON, Bellaire, Kansas.

Choice Durocs All Ages

Duroc spring boars and gilts, fall gilts, yearling sows to farrow in September and October. A choice offering priced reasonably. ENOCH LUNDGREN, Osage City, Kansas.

BON ACCORD DUROCS

Nice lot of spring boars, including a good herd header out of the grand champion sow, Model Queen. LOUIS KOENIG, SOLOMON, KANSAS.

GOOD DUROC JERSEY BOARS.

Twenty-two fall and spring boars by Country Gentleman 132541, Golden Model 4th 161011, and other good boars. Good individuals. Best breeding, immunized and priced right. Call or write today. W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kansas.

MARSH CREEK DUROCS—Boars for the farmer and stockman. Immunized. Best of breeding, good individuals. Write for descriptions and price. R. P. WELLS, Formoso, Kan.

ALFRED'S DUROCS—Boars, all ages, by Tattale's Volunteer, Pilot Chief Col., March Chief, the 1,200-pound litter mate of the great Superba. Priced for quick sale. Write for descriptions and prices. S. W. ALFRED & SONS, Enid, Okla.

DUROC BOARS—Guaranteed Immune and breeders and you before you pay. F. C. CROCKER, Filley, Neb.

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORD COWS, 3 to 7 years. Bull calves, a bargain. Durocs, both sexes. Black registered Percheron yearling stallion, weight 1,300. M. E. GIDEON, Emmett, Kansas.

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ROAN HERO 3613 - 229963 THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. Few choice young bulls for sale. Mo. Pac. Railway 17 miles southeast of Topeka, Kansas. Farm adjoins town. Inspection invited. D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kansas

POLLED DURHAMS FOR SALE

Herd headed by Roan Choice and Matchless Avon. Young stock, both sexes, for sale. Prices reasonable. Come and see my herd. O. J. WOODS, CHILES, KANSAS.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.

H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

26 Head - Registered Holstein Cows - 26 Head

All have A. R. O. records; A. R. O. dams or grand-dams. Two years old and up. Nearly all freshen in next three months. All bred to grandson of Pontiac Korndyke. Will sell one to fifteen of these, buyer to have the pick of the herd, \$150 to \$600. Four-year-old herd bull for sale cheap, a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke; gentle, sound, sure breeder, seven-eighths white. Have thirty of his daughters to breed and must change bulls. All these will be given an A. R. O. test when they freshen. On bull will consider a trade for span of young draft mares or registered Holstein heifers or heifer calves. Also have three young bulls five and six months, nothing older, A. R. O. dams or granddams. S. W. COOKE & SON, MAYSVILLE, DE KALB COUNTY, MISSOURI.

Purebred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE

A man in New York State owns two ten-year-old pure-bred registered Holstein cows that have recently made fine records. In seven days one gave 571 pounds of milk (average fat test of 4.44 per cent), making 31.6 pounds of butter; in thirty days she gave 2,460.4 pounds of milk (average test 4.21 per cent fat) making 129.46 pounds of butter. The other made over 29 pounds of butter in seven days and 117.17 pounds in thirty days. Holstein-Friesian sows milk earlier, longer, more per year and more per life than any other breed. Send for FREE Illustrated Descriptive Booklets. The Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of America, Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

BONNIE BRAE HOLSTEINS

I am offering this week seven extra nice registered heifers coming two years old; six registered cows from three to five years old. Will make an attractive price on the bunch or will sell as wanted. IRA ROMIG, Station B, Topeka, Kansas.

Closing Out Grade Holsteins

I am putting in registered cattle and offer for immediate sale all grades on farm: Thirty head yearling Holstein heifers, sixty head two-year-old heifers bred to calve in winter and spring, sixty head three-year-olds due this fall, one car grade Guernsey and Jersey yearling heifers; also few cows. A dozen bulls ready for service. All tuberculin tested. Don't delay. Write or come at once. ROCK BROOK FARMS, Omaha, Neb.

HOLSTEIN HERD BULL

Sir Johanna Aaggie Lad 4th. Dam has 21-pound record. Priced at \$125 for thirty days. Four of his bull calves eight to twelve months old, \$50 to \$75. Ten grade cows, \$80; choice, \$90. Pure-bred Berkshire and Hampshire spring boars and gilts, \$15 each. S. E. STOUGHTON, Hutchinson, Kan.

M. E. MOORE & CO.

CAMERON, MISSOURI. BULL CALVES FROM A. R. O. COWS. Sired by Sir Korndyke Imperial 53683. Calves suitable for heading registered herds.

Butter Bred Holsteins

For Sale—Cows and heifers; heavy springers. Prices very reasonable. Write today. These bargains will not last long. J. P. MAST, SCRANTON, KAN.

SUNFLOWER HERD offers good young bull sired by son of Pontiac Hengerveld Parthenia (62 A. R. O. daughters) including Agatha Pontiac, 36.9 lbs. butter 7 days. Dam, Lady Jane Eyre, 19.08 lbs. butter 7 days. Ready for light service. Priced right, guaranteed to please. F. J. SEARLE, Prop., Oskaloosa, Kan.

Choice HOLSTEIN Cows

Well bred cows, two-year-old heifers and 25 choice heifer calves, all good colors. Prices reasonable. GEO. F. DERBY, Lawrence, Kansas.

GOLDEN BELT HOLSTEIN HERD.

Prince Hadria at head of herd. He has 86 A. R. O. sisters, 21 brothers and several daughters. Extra choice young bulls for sale out of 600-pound A. R. O. dams. Farm near town. W. E. BENTLEY, Manhattan, Kansas.

ADVANCED REGISTRY HOLSTEINS.

Forty-two cows and heifers in herd average over 20 pounds A. R. O. Young bulls for sale and a few cows and heifers. We have been breeders for 30 years. Correspondence and inspection invited. MCKAY BROTHERS, Waterloo, Iowa.

CHENANGO VALLEY HOLSTEINS.

For quick sale, 100 head high-grade nicely marked cows and heifers, due to freshen in September and October; also fifty fancy marked yearlings, all tuberculin tested. Prices reasonable. F. J. HOWARD, Bouckville, Madison Co., N. Y.

HOLSTEINS—Best of breeding and individuality. Registered and unregistered O. I. C. swine of best strains. White Wyandotte chickens. J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, Kan.

THE DELLS STOCK FARM.

Holstein cows and calves. Poland China hogs. Percheron stallion colts. Three young jacks. Standard-bred horse. Write for prices and descriptions. C. E. BEAN, Garnett, Kansas.

SHADY GROVE HERD.

Four choicely bred young bulls from high record dams. Also 3-year-old herd bull. Inspection invited. G. F. MITCHELL, Holton, Kan.

Holstein-Friesian Bulls.—Very attractive prices for next four weeks on a two-year-old herd bull and several other registered bull calves that are younger, one a son of a 90-pound cow, his granddam a 101-pound cow. Higginbotham Bros., Rossville, Kansas.

Segrist & Stephenson, breeders of registered working high testing Holsteins. Choice young bulls out of record cows for sale. Farm adjoins town. Holton, Kansas.

Choice Young Bulls from record cows. Herd headed by son of Bufalo Aggie Beets, world's second greatest 3-year-old. David Coleman & Sons, Denison, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

EDGEWOOD HOLSTEINS—Ten heifers 4 to 6 wks. old, 15-16ths pure, \$20 each crated for shipment. One registered yearling bull, \$100. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

CHOICE YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS Backed by Records. Priced to Sell. JOHN KENSINK, Boyden, Iowa.

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLLED CATTLE A few choice cows and heifers. Come and see me. Prices reasonable. I. W. POULTON, Medora, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

For Sale—A choice lot of cows, bulls and heifers, all registered, with good quality. AULD BROS., Frankfort, Kansas.

COBURN HERD RED POLLED CATTLE AND PERCHERON HORSES

Twelve extra good young bulls. Some extra fine young stallions, among them first prize and champion of Topeka Fair. Also young cows and heifers. GROENMILLER & SON, Pomona, Kansas.

RILEY COUNTY BREEDING FARM. Red Polled headed by the last son of Crema Bulls all sold. Percherons headed by son of Casino. Visit herd. ED NICKELSON, Leonardville, Kan.

Pure-Bred Registered Red Polled Cattle. Young stock for sale. Cedar Valley Farm, Route 2, Leslie, Mo.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

Large English BERKSHIRES Choice bred sows and gilts; fall farrow. Choice pigs sired by prize winning boars, either sex. H. E. CONROY, Nortonville, Kansas.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

ELLIOTT'S SHROPSHIRE Choice two-year-old and yearling rams, sired by imported Buttar ram. Also choice ewes, will be bred to imported ram. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. W. ELLIOTT, Polo, Mo.

SHEEP!

Will sell you 20 head or 300 head fine healthy yearling ewes, bred to registered Shropshire bucks to lamb in April. Price \$5.00 AND \$6.00 PER HEAD

Weight about 100 pounds. Come at once. You are sure to buy. Farm one-half mile northeast Abilene, Kansas. L. REEP & SONS ABILENE, KANSAS.

FIELD NOTES

A New Tractor. In this week's issue of Kansas Farmer is advertised the new Peoria tractor. This tractor is the result of several years' experimenting and now the manufacturers are ready to fill orders and want those interested in tractors to write for complete information in regard to its operations. The Peoria tractor has a four-cylinder motor developing thirty horsepower and equipped with high tension magneto combined with many other new and excellent features. The tractor is a strong light-weight durable and efficient all around tractor for everybody everywhere, designed by men with twenty years' experience in the gas traction business. The Peoria tractor sells for \$850. Full and complete information may be had by writing to the Mid-West Sales Company, 1713-15 McGee Street, Kansas City, Mo. Be sure and mention Kansas Farmer.

Pennsylvania Water & Power Co. Among attractive offerings now being made investors by well-established public utilities is that of the first mortgage 5 per cent sinking fund thirty-year gold bonds of the Pennsylvania Water & Power Co., due January 1, 1940. These bonds, which are an absolute first lien on a modern hydro-electric generating plant of 11,000 horsepower present capacity, and ultimate capacity of 120,000 horsepower, together with a duplicate transmission line forty miles long between Baltimore, Md., and the generating plant, are being offered at 89 and accrued interest or on approximately a 6 per cent basis. There are \$8,827,000 of the bonds outstanding and the sinking fund provides for the retirement of \$50,000 a year between 1914 and 1919, \$75,000 a year from 1919 to 1924 and thereafter of \$100,000 a year. The actual cost of the property covered by the first lien of these bonds is in excess of one and one-half times the issued bonds. In 1913 the company earned \$79,277, available for payment of this bond interest, or almost twice its interest requirements. Based on earnings for the first nine months of the current year the company will earn in 1914 \$869,827 available for the payment of bond interest aggregating \$41,970. On a hydro-electric property this ratio of net earnings to bond interest may be considered as very high. Net earnings of the company for the first nine months of the current year have shown an average gain of 38 per cent over the corresponding nine months of 1913. The bonds are followed by common stock of a market value in excess of \$6,000,000. The offering is one which should commend itself to all conservative investors.

**SHORTHORN CATTLE**

**175 HEAD OF SHORTHORNS**

Consisting of many choice animals carrying the blood of noted sires. Foundation stock purchased from the best breeders. Fifty head must sell in sixty days. Start in the Shorthorn business. All kinds of Shorthorn breeding stock from which to select—cows, heifers and bulls, cows with calf at side, others due to calve soon, grandsons and daughters of such sires as Avondale, Prince Oderic and other noted sires. Write, wire or phone me when to meet you at Peabody, either Rock Island or Santa Fe depot.  
**M. S. CONVERSE** --:--:--:--:-- **PEABODY, KANSAS**

**LOOKABAUGH'S SHORTHORNS**

250 HEAD IN HERD.

Scotch Herd Bulls—Avondale type and blood.  
 Scotch Heifers—Not related—the kind to start with and start right.  
 Milking Shorthorn Cows—The farm cow—fresh now.  
 Ragged Young Farmer Bulls and Heifers—Good bone and size—one to a carload, either sex, \$75 to \$150 per head.  
 Two Heifers and a Bull—Not related—\$250 for the three.  
**H. C. LOOKABAUGH, WATONGA, OKLA.**



**FIVE CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS**

One four-year-old registered herd bull, one three-year-old registered herd bull, two yearlings—February and May, 1913, calves; one will be year old January, 1914. Younger ones will be registered as sold. Prices reasonable.  
**WILLIAM P. HOLMES, Parkville, Mo.**

**CEDARWYLDE POLLED DURHAMS AND SHORTHORNS.**

My double standard herd bull, Scottish Baron, for sale or trade. One extra good Polled Durham bull 14 months old, also younger ones, and some good cows and heifers.  
**JOS. BAXTER, Clay Center, Kan.**

**BARGAINS IN YOUNG COWS.**

Six choice bred young cows, too nearly related to new herd bull to retain. Blood of Searchlight, Favonia, Gallant Knight. Also old herd bull, Baron Cumberland. Farm on Strang line near Overland Park.  
**DR. W. C. HARKEY, Lenexa, Kansas.**

**Cedar Lawn Shorthorns**

For Sale—Eight head of big strong farmer bulls, also a few bred cows and heifers, priced reasonably. Come and see my herd.  
**H. L. GADDIS, McCune, Kansas.**

**OAK GROVE SHORTHORNS.**

Every cow straight Scotch. Herd bull, White Starlight by Searchlight; Choice Goods, dam.  
**ROBT. SCHULZ, Holton, Kan.**

**CEDAR LAWN SHORTHORNS.**

Seven young bulls, 8 to 12 months of age, by Secret's Sultan. Also younger bulls and some good yearling heifers and cows in calf or calves at side. Prices reasonable.  
**S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.**

**Dual Purpose Shorthorns**

Splendid red bull, 14 months old, recorded. Dam has a butter fat record of ten pounds in seven days. \$125 gets him.  
**JEWELL BROS., Humboldt, Kan.**

SHORTHORN AND POLLED DURHAM heifers; Duroc Jersey gilts. Prices reasonable.  
**H. F. GIEDINGHOGEN, Useful, Mo.**

**POLAND CHINAS**

**MOORE & SONS—POLANDS.**  
 For thirty days, special price of \$20 for fine male pigs, herd header prospects included. Sired by Choice Goods and Wedd's Long King, two of the best big-type boars living.  
**F. E. MOORE & SONS, Gardner, Kan.**

**BIG-TYPE BOARS—Mahan** will sell 2 yearlings, 12 spring boars, by grandsons of Expansion and Long King, at Whiting Livery Barn, Sat. afternoon, Nov. 21. J. D. Mahan, Whiting, Kan.

**POLAND CHINA HERD BOARS.**  
 Herd boar Orphan Dan by Dan Hadley, dam by Orphan Chief, champion over all breeds, Allen County Fair, 1913 and 1914. Three April boars by Orphan Dan. Prices reasonable. Write at once.  
**E. M. CHATTERTON, Colony, Kansas.**

When writing advertisers, please mention **KANSAS FARMER.**

**BIG-TYPE POLAND BOARS.**  
 Sixteen carefully selected boars. One yearling by Columbus, the Nebraska sweepstakes boar; another by Longfellow by Ideal by Smooth Wonder by A Wonder. Number of choice gilts. Write for prices and descriptions.  
**HAMILTON & SONS, Wellsville, Kan.**

**METAL UTILITY POLANDS**  
 Eighty spring pigs sired by Good Enough by Gold Metal and Big Ben. Prices most reasonable. Also one serviceable boar by Good Enough. Herd boar prospect.  
**AUSTIN SMITH, Dwight, Kansas.**

**AMCOATS' POLANDS.**  
 A's Big Orange March Pigs, both sexes, from sows of big-type breeding. Have lots of stretch and good bone; thrifty condition. Will make big ones. All immune.  
**S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.**

**FEW GOOD FALL BOARS BY PAN LOOK AND FIRST QUALITY**  
 Dams, sows of Expansion and Grand Look breeding. Spring boars also.  
**JAMES ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.**

**BIG POLANDS—EXTRA QUALITY**  
 Boars and gilts, March and April farrow. Sired by Nobleman 2d and Long King's Equal 2d, out of our best sows. Pairs and trios not akin. Priced right.  
**SULLIVAN BROS., Moran, Kansas.**

**SPRING PIGS** by Major Jim, Blue Valley Buster, A Jumbo Wonder, out of Gold Metal, Major Jim, Model Look, Big Bone Pete and Whata Ex sows. O. E. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.

**STRAUSS' BIG POLAND CHINAS.**  
 Six fall boars and 18 spring boars sired by Model Wonder and Blue Valley Chief. Write your wants. I can please you.  
**O. E. STRAUSS, Route 1, Milford, Kan.**

**SHORTHORN CATTLE**

**SHORTHORN CATTLE**

Consisting of many choice animals carrying the blood of noted sires. Foundation stock purchased from the best breeders. Fifty head must sell in sixty days. Start in the Shorthorn business. All kinds of Shorthorn breeding stock from which to select—cows, heifers and bulls, cows with calf at side, others due to calve soon, grandsons and daughters of such sires as Avondale, Prince Oderic and other noted sires. Write, wire or phone me when to meet you at Peabody, either Rock Island or Santa Fe depot.  
**M. S. CONVERSE** --:--:--:--:-- **PEABODY, KANSAS**

**LOOKABAUGH'S SHORTHORNS**

250 HEAD IN HERD.

Scotch Herd Bulls—Avondale type and blood.  
 Scotch Heifers—Not related—the kind to start with and start right.  
 Milking Shorthorn Cows—The farm cow—fresh now.  
 Ragged Young Farmer Bulls and Heifers—Good bone and size—one to a carload, either sex, \$75 to \$150 per head.  
 Two Heifers and a Bull—Not related—\$250 for the three.  
**H. C. LOOKABAUGH, WATONGA, OKLA.**

**POLAND CHINAS**

**FRAZIER'S BIG POLANDS**

Fifty choice spring boars for farmers and breeders. Will not hold a fall sale. Will offer my best boars and a few gilts at very reasonable prices. One fall boar. Can furnish pairs or trios. Herd boars. Frazier's A Wonder and Expansion Hadley. Come and see me.  
**E. D. FRAZIER, Drexel, Missouri.**

**POLAND CHINA BOARS**

Fifteen choice early spring boars—big husky fellows, ready for use. Priced, \$25.00. First check gets choice.  
**L. V. OKEEFE, BUCYRUS, KANSAS.**

**POLAND CHINA BOARS**

25 SPRING BOARS for sale. They are extra good, sired by Receiver by Big Wonder, Bud Hadley by Big Hadley, and Deming Chief by Bill Chief. All big-type breeding, priced reasonable. Write at once.  
**DEMING RANCH, OSWEGO, KANSAS.**

**MT. TABOR HERD POLAND CHINAS.**  
 Pairs not related, get of four boars. 150 spring pigs by Big Mogul, son of Mogul's Monarch, out of Expansion dams. Bred sows and gilts, four yearling-boars. Bargain prices next sixty days.  
**J. D. WILFOUNG, Zeandale, Kansas.**

**DODSON'S BIG SMOOTH KIND.**  
 Herd boars Sunny Colossus, Orange Chief, mated to sows with size and quality. Bred sows and spring pigs. Prices right. Description guaranteed.  
**WALTER DODSON, Denison, Kan.**

**Stryker Bros' Prize Poland**

For sale at all times, a choice lot of Poland China hogs and Hereford cattle; show winners. Write your wants.  
**STRYKER BROS., Fredonia, Kan.**

**BEN FRANK'S POLANDS**

One hundred Poland China spring pigs, the big type or the big medium type. I have the hogs and prices to please you.  
**BEN FRANK, Route 3, Jefferson City, Mo.**

**Poland Chinas That Please**

Fall and spring boars fit to head herds. Sows of all ages, open or will breed. Prices reasonable. Write your wants.  
**F. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kansas.**

**POLAND CHINAS**

Both sexes, of breeding age, sired by Jumbo King 64655, Sir Bredwell 67036. Also pigs. Sow herd represents the best blood lines. Farmers' prices.  
**R. F. HOCKADAY, Peculiar, Mo.**

**COLEMAN'S BIG SMOOTH POLANDS.**  
 150 in herd. Herd boars, O. K. Lad, Hadley C, Expansion, Price We Know, Mastodon and Mogul sows. Herd has tops from many sales. Choice boar pigs, also Jersey cattle.  
**JOHN COLEMAN, Denison, Kansas.**

**Faulkner's Famous Spotted Poland**

We are not the originator, but the preserver, of the Old Original Big-Boned Spotted Poland. Write your wants. Address  
**H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, Jamesport, Mo.**

**HIGH QUALITY—LOW PRICE**

Ten choice Poland China boars weighing from 180 to 350 pounds. Lots of quality, best blood lines. Priced from \$18 to \$30 for quick sale.  
**K. H. BROWN, Bolivar, Missouri.**

**HAMPSHIRE HOGS**

**Hillwood Hampshires**

The prize winning herd —13 big, high-class fall boars—14 big, high-quality fall gilts—130 choice spring pigs. All sired by our great herd boars, out of big, high-class dams. All immunized. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices and pedigrees. Both are right.  
**J. Q. EDWARDS, Smithville, Mo.**

**BRED Gilts, serviceable boars, January and February pigs.** Best breeding, well marked. Singly, pairs and trios. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices reasonable.  
**E. E. SMITH, Route 5, Box 18, Lyons, Kan.**

**TIMBER HILL STOCK FARM**

**DUROC JERSEY OFFERING**

**40 Head 28 Spring Gilts 40 Head 12 Spring Boars**

**Wednesday, November 18, 1914**

Sale on farm ten miles west of Parsons and seven miles east of Cherryvale, at Stop 64 on Interurban line.

**THIS OFFERING IS UNIFORM AND HAS MANY GOOD PROSPECTS**

Herd Boars: Ohio Kant Be Beat No. 69077, Golden Model Again No. 155043, Colonial Col. No. 114465, and Ladore Wonder No. 88290.

Herd Dams: Golden Queen No. 362580, Model Queen No. 218434, Buddy's Wonder No. 309922, Miss Billie K. No. 338854, Surprise Good Enough No. 394318, Inventor's Pearl No. 210744, Wonder's Model Girl No. 261416, and Big Wonder No. 372914.

Free entertainment in Parsons and Cherryvale. Hourly interurban cars direct to farm. Write for catalog.

**LANT BROTHERS**  
 Dennis Kansas

SEND BIDS TO O. W. DEVINE, KANSAS FARMER.  
 Auctioneer—Col. C. F. Beard, Parsons, Kan. Clerk—H. C. Bergman, Dennis State Bank.

**Breeders' Directory**

The following classified list contains the names of many of the reliable breeders of pure-bred live stock. They will gladly answer your inquiries. Your name should be in the list. If interested, write Live Stock Department, Kansas Farmer, for further information.

- HEREFORD CATTLE.**  
**E. V. Baldeck, Wellington, Kan.**
- ANGUS CATTLE.**  
**Bert McIlvaine, Lebanon, Mo.**
- JERSEY CATTLE.**  
**C. J. Morek, Storden, Minn.**  
**Hunkydory Jersey Farm, Fairfield, Iowa.**
- AYRSHIRE CATTLE.**  
**Leveland Farm Co., Omaha, Neb.**
- POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.**  
**J. H. Walker, Lathrop, Mo.**  
**H. F. Giedinghogen, Useful, Mo.**
- BERKSHIRE HOGS.**  
**N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.**
- HOLSTEIN CATTLE.**  
**T. M. Ewing, Independence, Kan.**  
**S. E. Ross, Route 4, Creston, Iowa.**

- SHORTHORNS.**  
**G. A. Laude & Sons, Rose, Kan.**  
**C. H. White, Burlington, Kan.**
- RED POLL CATTLE.**  
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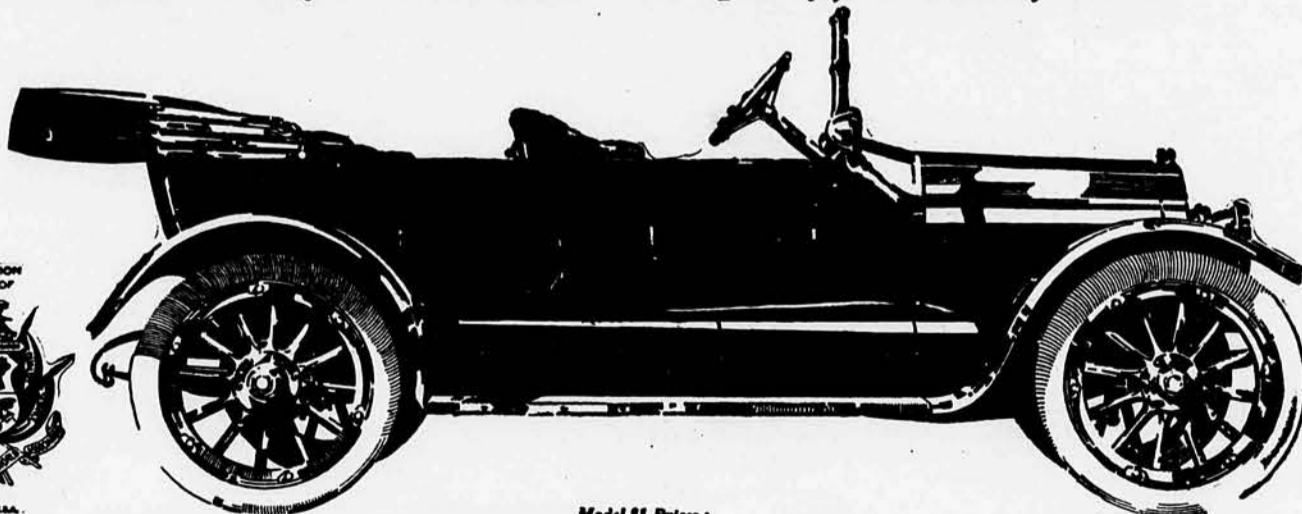
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