

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement



of the Farm and Home

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Kansas Farmer Dairy Club

IN THIS issue of KANSAS FARMER you will find a table giving a standard to be used in figuring rations for dairy cows. Cut this out and paste it in your scrap book. There is no better standard to use than this one. You will want to refer to it a good many times in the months to come when your cow will be on winter rations. Remember that these nutrients—protein, carbohydrates, and fat, must be supplied in the right proportions and amounts or your cow cannot give milk to her full capacity.

You should use green feed as long as possible, for it will save grain. Pastures have been so dry that they have supplied very little feed. We notice that some club members are feeding green corn to their cows. We would advise all to do so. Give them cane, feterita, kafir, or Sudan grass if you can get it. Nutrients in these green feeds seem to be more effective than those in dry feeds. The cows like the green feed better and will eat more. You will always get better results from feeds the cow likes.

If you have a really good cow, give her some grain. Grain is so high in price that you may be tempted to cut down the allowance. You should not feed grain heavily without figuring closely on what the ration is costing, but your cow cannot do her best on roughness alone. As you make the change from summer conditions to those of winter, you will find grain even more necessary. The practical rule to follow is to feed all the rough feed the cow will eat. It should be of good quality. Make the stock cattle eat the poor hay and fodder. See that your cow gets only the choicest of the hay and other roughage. If you have to buy grain, make your purchase on the basis of the quality as well as the price. In buying protein concentrates, such as cottonseed meal or oil meal, figure which supplies protein at the least cost. The cheapest feed is not always the best or most profitable to buy.

Learn to use your pencils. Make it a rule to know to a cent what your grain ration is costing each day. If you increase the amount fed and get an increase in milk, you should be able to figure whether the increase in milk has been made at a profit or not.

It is the dairyman who knows that makes progress. You want to be in that class and the work of the dairy club will help you to get out of the ranks of those who grope in the dark.

Variations in Cream Test

One of the most common causes of dissatisfaction on the part of the man who sells cream on the butter fat basis arises from variations in the test. This is especially true if each can is tested separately, and the best way for the seller to convince himself that the tester is neither careless nor dishonest is to secure a little outfit for himself. A well made, accurate and satisfactory tester can now be bought for \$5, and its use will not only satisfy the seller that he is getting honest treatment but will enable him to detect the boards in his herd. The general interest in this subject is compelling the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station to reprint a circular for general distribution, but a little discussion of the principal causes of variation in this briefer form may avoid the necessity for so wide a distribution of that circular.

Speed of Separator: A change in the speed of the separator immediately causes a change in the tests of the

cream, the higher the speed the greater the amount of skim milk thrown out, and so the higher the test of the cream secured. Putting it in another way, a low speed results in a larger quantity of thinner cream.

Rate of Inflow: The use of the float does not always insure a uniform flow of milk into the separator, because the faucet may not always be opened wide enough and the flow will be more rapid when the tank is full than when it is nearly empty. Anything which makes the inflow more rapid will increase the proportion of skim milk which goes through, the lower the test of the cream secured.

Flushing the Bowl: The amount of water used in flushing may easily be varied a pint or more, and this without any other cause or variation may change the test by two, three or even four or five per cent.

Variations in the Milk Itself: The milk of an entire herd may rise or fall in its test from day to day because of excitement or change in the weather. If the milk of a herd whose average test is 4 per cent is ordinarily so separated that the cream tests 40 per cent, the test will suddenly rise to 42.5 per cent if the milk of the herd is suddenly raised to 4.25 per cent without any change in method of separating.

Cream Screw: The test is, of course, readily controlled by means of the cream screw, but as it is seldom changed in this way, on the average farm, there should be no trouble because of variation from this source.

Feed of the Cow: Variations in cream tests are practically never caused by changes in the feed of the cow, as every well informed cream seller is now aware.

Mistakes and Dishonesty: Mistakes are most likely to result from carelessness in taking samples, as they must be very carefully and skillfully taken if they are to tell the truth and result in a fair payment, but actual dishonesty is probably much rarer than many sellers believe. A clever thief would manipulate the reported test in such a way as not to arouse the suspicion that an honest report sometimes brings up in the mind of the man who does not consider all the possible hidden causes of variation.—C. H. ECKLES.

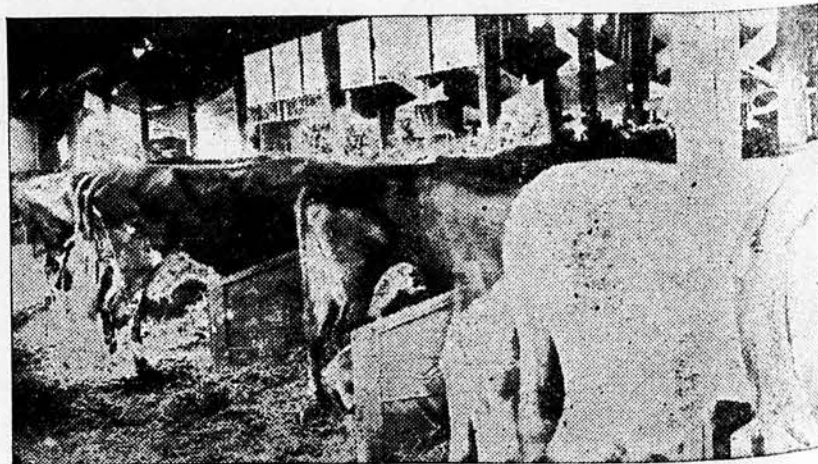
Dairy Club Closed

The dairy club has closed for this year and every contestant is now milking and keeping records, or will be in a short time. We are sorry so many were prevented from becoming members because unable to get cows that freshened at the right time.

A few started their records September 1 with dry cows, the cows of course being due to freshen in a few weeks. Those who started in the spring will soon complete the first half of the year's work. We know it has been pleasant and profitable so far, and we are sure they will do even better during the remainder of the year. Some of the club members will have their cows paid for by the end of the year. This is a lesson in the profitability of dairying.

Now that the last contestant is started in the race, the interest will increase. Some splendid records are being made and we fully expect the race for highest honors to be a close one.

The live stock of the man who begins now to make sure of feed will fare better than that of the man who waits until what feed he has is exhausted.



CORNER OF BARN DEVOTED TO DAIRY CATTLE.—DAIRYING IS ONE OF THE BIG INDUSTRIES OF KANSAS AND EXHIBITS AT THE FAIRS INDICATE ITS INCREASING IMPORTANCE



KANSAS FARMER

The Standard Farm Paper of Kansas

ALBERT T. REID, President

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FARM MACHINERY TO COST MORE.

Manufacturers of farm machinery have been compelled to raise prices, and from the present indications these increases are to be permanent. Advances in the price of steel, lumber, paints and every article entering into the manufacture of farm machinery have compelled the manufacturer to advance prices. In doing so, the advance does not begin to be in proportion to the percentage of advances in the prices of raw materials. The prices of farm machinery as they now stand are only in keeping with the regular advances that have taken place in clothing, footwear and other manufactured articles. Steel may be said to regulate the prices of every commodity used in the commercial arts. The devastations of war, the wrecking of railroads, bridges, cities, rolling stock, to say nothing of the out and out waste of steel in the projectiles that are being used by the vast armies of Europe, and the almost incomputable losses of rich cargoes sunk by battleships and sub-sea craft, have so depleted the available supply of steel that ten years, it is estimated from reliable sources, will be required to place the production where it can keep pace with the demand.

Fifty-five per cent of the production of steel of the world comes from the countries that are at war. Not only has this fifty-five per cent of all the steel that the world produces been absolutely thrown away in the conflict, but think of the inestimable tonnage that has gone into the war zone from the neutral countries.

Perhaps three-fourths of the world's production of steel in the last two years has been destroyed. The remaining one-fourth has been all that was to be had to satisfy the manufacturers of farm machinery and all other trades during that time. The metals used for commercial purposes are usually available for remelting and use over again, but the metals used in war are forever wasted. After the necessity of rebuilding the railroads, the bridges, the cities, will tax the productive capacity of the entire world to supply the necessary iron and steel for the reconstruction.

The foreign countries that are at war already have agents in all of the larger cities of the United States contracting for material and placing it in storage waiting to be shipped the moment peace is declared. The enormous casualties of this war will cause a scarcity of labor for years to come. This will increase the labor cost to the manufacturer in this country, and viewing the situation from all angles, our best authorities estimate that at least five years will be required to reconstruct the agricultural, commercial and business enterprises of the countries that are now at war.

During this period these countries will draw heavily upon the resources of the world for the necessary steel, lumber and other materials to replace the losses that have been sustained.

Therefore, the prices which the farmer will pay for his farm machinery in the next five to ten years will not be materially lowered from what he is compelled to pay after the present advances are in full effect. Some authorities even assert that further advances in the near future are sure to come.

The American farmer is more dependent upon machinery than the farmers of any other country. In view of the increased cost of farm equipment, it certainly will be good business policy to give machinery the best of care in order to make it last as long as possible.

ORGANIC MATTER HOLDS MOISTURE

One of the important functions of organic matter in the soil is to increase its water-holding capacity. In a year such as the present, when the rainfall has been unusually short during the latter part of the summer, striking differences can be observed in the way crops have stood the dry weather. We have seen fields that have stood the dry so much better than others as to attract attention as one drives along the road. While there may be a number of conditions responsible for these differences, we have found in a good many cases that the fields showing the least damage are

on farms where considerable live stock is kept and where organic matter is continually being returned to the soil. We saw a silo being filled in Riley County recently with corn that would have husked out twenty-five or thirty bushels an acre. This corn grew on upland, but it had been systematically manured for a number of years. This is a lesson that should be drawn from the experiences of a dry year. A soil well supplied with organic matter always remains in better physical condition than one that has had the organic matter destroyed by long years of grain farming with never a thought to returning any manure or vegetation to it. The soil full of organic matter not only has greater capacity for absorbing water, but is so much easier to keep in a mellow condition that it does not lose its moisture so rapidly through evaporation during a long dry spell.

We sometimes hear the argument advanced that the seasons have changed and for that reason crops are less sure. We believe the most important factor in making crops uncertain is the lack of organic matter in the soil. This is most easily corrected by practicing diversified farming and keeping live stock.

DIRTY WATER TANKS—GLANDERS

The watering tank for the live stock should always be kept clean and sanitary—this for the same reason that the drinking water for the family should be pure. Neglect in either case is dangerous to health. In the following, R. R. Dykstra, professor of veterinary surgery at the Kansas Agricultural College, tells the relation between a dirty watering tank and glanders:

"Glanders, a dangerous disease, to both human beings and stock, will sometimes spread through a filthy water tank. To prevent such infection, the tank should be cleaned out by carefully scrubbing at least once a month, depending upon the number of stock drinking from it. After this is done it should be washed with a 2 per cent solution of coal tar as a disinfectant, or whitewashed both inside and outside. The advantage of the whitewash is that it will not impart to

the water a disagreeable odor which is characteristic of the coal tar.

"The green material that is often found in the water tank is an alga. It is not known to be harmful to stock, but because of its filthy appearance and undesirability it should be prevented. By keeping the water in the tank diluted with copper sulphate the growth of the algae can be prevented. One part of copper sulphate is sufficient for one million parts of water. Tie a small amount of copper sulphate in a rag and occasionally dip it into the water just enough to give it a very faint bluish copper color."

GRADE CROSSING ACCIDENTS

The man who is tempted to cross the railroad in front of a train, should remember the relative value of life and the few moments which may be saved in case he successfully beats the train. Few calls are so urgent that there is not time to pause a few moments when life is involved.

Only recently while riding with friends, as we neared the railroad the driver stopped the car to wait for an approaching train to pass, and as we waited several impatient drivers went around us and across the track, although the ruins of a car which had been wrecked at that very crossing only a week before still lay in full view of passersby.

If there were any way in which the driver could be assured that all would go well and the track would be cleared in plenty of time, it would be different, but such assurance is impossible, and no driver should take the risk involved in crossing in front of a moving train the exact speed of which and the distance away he knows not.

Kansas is one of the fourteen states which have enacted laws against the fraudulent registration of cattle and other live stock. The other states are California, Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

ATTEND THE BIG FAIRS

YOU cannot afford to stay away from the state fairs. A big fair that is clean, properly directed and in full sympathy with the people can accomplish great results in promoting agricultural and social progress. You miss this opportunity for uplift if you do not attend.

The big fair brings out the best agricultural products in the state and even from several states in the case of live stock. It serves as a place to demonstrate all the various forms of agricultural production.

As an educational institution and a place for recreation, the big state fair is in a class by itself. At no other place can you see and study the progress that has been made in live stock development. New ideals will be established, and this means progress. The animals at home will be judged by higher standards and the scrubs and inferior individuals will be given their proper ranking as a result of the study given to live stock such as will be on exhibition at the fair.

Manufacturers of farm equipment of all kinds go to great expense to show you their wares. Demonstrations will be given and every effort possible will be put forth to show visitors exactly what the different machines and equipments will do.

You cannot expect to see everything that is shown. If you go with that idea, you will not benefit as much as if you make your plans beforehand and spend your time in carefully studying the exhibits and departments in which you are most interested.

You have here in Kansas, fairs conducted on a high plane. Public opinion now insists on that sort of a fair. Ideals have been greatly raised in recent years. The big fairs as now managed reflect real agricultural progress. Why not get your share of the benefits coming from these splendid educational institutions by planning to spend several days in attendance?

ROYAL STOCK SHOW.

The American Royal Stock Show will be held in Kansas City October 2-7. There is every reason to expect that the Royal this year will eclipse all previous records. Word has come (to the management) that practically all of the former exhibitors, the men who have made the beef cattle displays at state fairs and at previous Royals, will be represented, and that a surprise of the show will be the number of new men in the industry who will show cattle.

The Iowa fair at Des Moines has revealed a few new breeders, and the Royal is certain to write many new names on the list of breeders of pure-bred beef cattle. There has been a steady increase for the past two or three years in the ranks of breeders; but in the past two or three months the ranks have grown rapidly. One association alone has added 200 new members in about three months, and it is said the others are equally strong. The reason for these men entering the pure-bred business are the reasons for expecting the Royal to break a few records this year. One of these reasons is the extraordinary demand for pure-bred animals; not only from pure-bred cattle breeders, but from the men who raise grades, and from the ranges. Prices are rising with indications that such rise has only begun. The poorest of the registered pure-breds are selling for more than the best of the grades now—and every animal that can possibly be used for producing more stock eligible to registry is being conscientiously used for that purpose.

With such a widespread and tremendous interest in pure-bred breeding stock, the Royal will be the Mecca of thousands of prospective purchasers. For many years the Royal has been looked on as the clearing house of the fall shows, to which the prize winners of the various state and interstate fairs are brought for the national competition. The increasing value of pure-bred stock has aroused the breeders and the prospective breeders, to the necessity of getting the broadest outlook possible on the business. They will come to the Royal to see the Herefords, Shorthorns, Angus and Gallo-ways from all the herds of the various districts, and to discover which are considered the finest representatives of the breeds.

The carload exhibits, which will be shown at the stock yards, will demonstrate another reason for the interest in pure-bred cattle—the surprising increase in value of grade and range stock due to the introduction of the blood of registered animals, and of high-grade bulls. These classes will provide a golden opportunity for the feeders who will be present to buy at the auctions.

HOLSTEIN BREEDERS TO MEET.

The directors of Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas, who met recently, decided to hold the next meeting of the association at Manhattan October 7. This organization is undertaking a campaign of education along dairy lines, and Manhattan has been selected for the next meeting because of the many advantages offered. Some extra fine cows will be available for demonstration purposes. The location is central enough so that it can be reached without a great deal of expense by all of the members of the association. There will be a number of good speakers on the program.

The directors earnestly request that you send them the names of Holstein breeders in your community, in order that they may get in communication with them and give them to the Manhattan meeting, and if possible, get them to become members of the association. They also ask for suggestions as to any subject you would like to have discussed at the Manhattan meeting.

KEY WEST GRANGE AT LEBO.

The third annual fair of the Key West Grange, held August 30 and 31, at the park four miles east of Lebo, was a success, not only in attendance but in size and quality of the display. It takes grit to plan and finance such an affair in a fall like the present one.

There were over twenty exhibits of corn—all of this year's growing.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS

Important Factors in Educational and Social Development



PRIZE WINNERS AT TOPEKA FAIR POSING IN FRONT OF THE GRAND STAND

IN a state like Kansas, where agriculture is the overshadowing industry, the agricultural fair, both big and little, should find its greatest field of usefulness.

The fair idea is growing in Kansas, and as it develops it should be encouraged along right lines. Of the 105 counties of Kansas more than one-half have fairs, more or less pretentious, and from the interest manifested in these and in innumerable smaller expositions, as grange fairs, and culminating in the larger shows, it appears that the people of Kansas are coming to somewhat more nearly appreciate the value of these institutions at their true worth. While it would be amiss to state that communities that do not hold fairs are not progressive, it can be truthfully said that every community holding a fair is progressive. The institution itself is one evidence of that, and—a token of better things. The fair is the outgrowth of a desire for betterment, for improvement, knowledge and social advancement.

I believe there is no one thing calculated to fire community life or enthuse community spirit more than a well appointed and well managed fair. I feel confident that every county in the eastern two-thirds of Kansas that does not now have a fair would find such an institution one of the very best investments it could make. This might apply also to quite a number of the counties farther west, but in some portions of the state a combination of counties into a district fair would probably be preferable.

While we are making progress along fair lines, more attention should be given to local annual expositions of agricultural products and live stock, not only to improving those already in existence and establishing them securely as permanent institutions, but to the creation of new ones. The board of agriculture is rooted in the agricultural fair associations of Kansas, and it is vitally interested in their growth and welfare. Moreover, the board stands ready at all times to render every possible assistance to such institutions and welcome the opportunity to co-operate in their upbuilding.

There is need of a vigorous campaign to show the value of fairs. When that is done properly, the fairs will be organized and supported, and those already in existence strengthened. The inception of strong fairs has been traced to individuals who had pride in their products. For example, one man grows corn superior to the average. He boasts of it and places it on exhibition in some public place. A neighbor sees it and declares he has better than that at home. When brought forward it is found inferior. Then the seed of discontent is sowed. He determines to produce something

By J. C. MOHLER, Secretary Kansas State Board of Agriculture

equally as good as if not better than the specimen displayed. He begins with seed selection. He seeks the best methods of cultivation, and follows practices most likely to produce the desired results. This awakened interest is traceable to the comparison of his product with that of another. It was the needed incentive to do better.

Competition is a great thing among farmers. Here is the real value of a county fair. Competition makes the owner of an inferior product or animal dissatisfied with it. The next step is to strive for something better. The man who wins must continue to exert himself, for others are pressing forward toward the same goal. It spells progress and prosperity to any agricultural community where friendly rivalry exists, to excel in producing better crops and superior live stock. In this the fair is a mighty stimulus. Where a few persons will compare their products in any community, the interest is likely to grow and develop and crystallize into a fair, and thus the enterprise of the few results in an institution for the benefit of all.

There is little room to doubt the value of agricultural fairs, since they have been so closely and prominently identified with the advancement of agricultural interests in the United States. Their worth is apparent wherever such associations flourish, and Kansas should be among the foremost in such enter-

prises as she is in others which stand for betterment. That our people are favorable to using public money to such ends is shown by the fact that county agricultural societies are each year assisted with funds from the county treasuries. There are, as previously mentioned, many well-organized and successful county societies that hold yearly fairs in Kansas. The law allows those fulfilling certain legal requirements, so much annually, ranging from \$300 to \$1,500, according to population, provided the fair association has been in actual operation and has held a fair for two years. This suggests the spirit that prevails among Kansans in relation to industrial expositions. A fair must serve a public purpose and cannot be a profit-making institution to anyone connected with its management. The money taken in is paid out again in expenses, entertainment and premiums, and a considerable portion of this money goes right back to the people of the county.

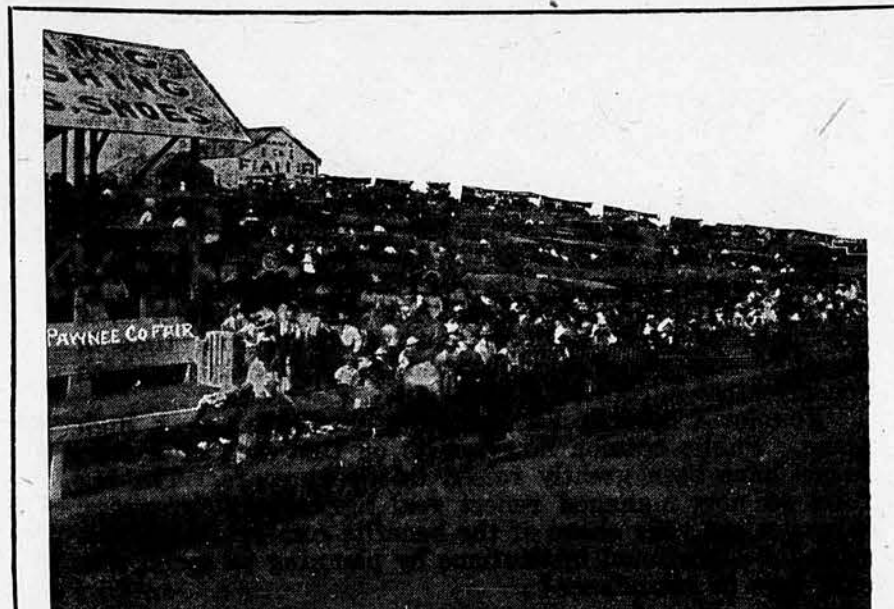
While fairs have always been important factors in industrial and agricultural development, the modern fair is quite a different institution than its prototype of years ago. As regarded today, agricultural fairs are a part of the educational system, and an important part. There is nothing that wholly takes their place. The lesson learned through observation—perhaps unconsciously—is as valuable as the one gained by other and more expensive pro-

cesses. Fairs have a real value as educators, in spreading new ideas, making known diversity of products, promoting better methods of farming, exhibiting the most highly perfected specimens and new types of live stock, displaying the grain and fruit of greatest excellence, introducing labor-saving devices and modern machinery, promoting their use, and in demonstrating the progress and results of crop breeding. By assembling the best in all lines of study, for experimentation and comparison, higher ideals would be conceived, advanced standards set up and loftier aims stimulated. Here farmers and artisans could come to know how the most successful reached success, and breeders would see the defects of their own animals, the superiority of others, learn the ways of betterment, and all be a part in a wholesome rivalry tending to elevate the general plane of their business. Such fairs and expositions have for a century been contemporaneous with the most enlightened husbandry and they are closely related to community welfare.

The movement for more and better fairs in Kansas deserves to win. In order to succeed, a fair must be clean, orderly, attractive and reasonably entertaining and instructive. A premium list of cash prizes worth competing for is a mighty stimulus. A certain standard of excellence should be demanded.

It requires money, hard work and intelligent effort to build a fair, but it is worth all and more if built along right lines. One who has kept close tab on the growth and development of agricultural fairs has expressed his belief that "there are hundreds of farmers and townsmen who would gladly subscribe according to their tax receipts to make a county fair ground a beautiful and comfortable place and a real exposition of superior things, where the people of the whole county may meet once a year to enjoy themselves as well as to learn. Farm products are the physical foundation of successful fairs, but the work of building the superstructure must be in creative and administrative hands. The right men are factors in the right kind of county fair, and community spirit and pride are also essential to the best development of this educational agency."

It would be a great asset if Kansas had a complete and well organized system of modern fairs, divided into natural circuits, and extending throughout the state. This is something worth striving for. Let's drive home the real value of fairs to every community and earnestly advocate more and better institutions of that character until we get them. They should be liberally supported by public funds as a component part of our educational system, and become increasingly important factors in upbuilding our state and in producing a still better citizenship.



NO QUESTION AS TO THE INTEREST IN AND SUCCESS OF THIS COUNTY FAIR

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

IN OUR issue of August 26 we published a letter from a reader relative to planting early corn. This is an idea we have always advocated. There are varieties that mature early enough to be almost sure to produce some grain even in dry years. Of course these varieties tend to lengthen the growing period and new seed must be obtained occasionally from the north or preferably from the western part of the state. By making a special effort a strain of corn can be grown that will mature in a much shorter period of time than the commonly grown varieties. These small early varieties are not to be recommended for general planting, but there is enough uncertainty connected with growing corn in Kansas to justify the putting in of a reasonable amount of some early variety.

Since this article referred to appeared we have had a number of letters from readers interested in early varieties. They ask that we give them the names of parties having such varieties in order that they may secure some seed for next year's planting.

There is unquestionably a demand for seed of these small early maturing varieties and farmers who have raised such corn this year will find it well worth while to go into their fields and pick a good supply of seed. There will be sale for it at a good price. Following a season such as the present one a great many will want to play safe another year and put out a field of corn that will mature some grain by the fore part of July.

Contagious Abortion in Cattle

F. C. M., Barton County, writes as follows:

"I have a small herd of cattle—thirteen two-year-old heifers. Five have lost their calves. The calves seem to come a month or six weeks too early. Four have calves and the other four are to come in soon. The loss is such a high percentage that I fear perhaps contagious abortion may be in the herd. Any information you can give me regarding the disease, its symptoms and treatment, will be much appreciated."

This is a serious disease and one concerning which every man handling cattle should be fully informed.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra of the agricultural college writes as follows regarding this particular case:

"I am satisfied that your cattle are affected with contagious abortion. This disease is becoming very prevalent in Kansas, but is frequently not recognized, the owner laboring under the delusion that the disease is of a non-contagious variety, or that it is caused by certain feeds. These impressions are erroneous, as it has been well demonstrated that practically all forms of abortion in which several animals in one herd abort at or near the same time are due to a germ, and, therefore, the disease is a contagious one. The disease may be spread from animal to animal by the bull, or cattle may contract the disease simply by coming in contact with aborted calves or their coverings, or the places that had been occupied by such aborted calves."

"A peculiarity about contagious abortion is that it is seldom that an animal aborts oftener than twice—sometimes three times. After this they no longer abort themselves, but are still capable of transmitting the disease to animals which have not previously aborted. Serious loss also results from the fact that animals harboring this disease after one or two abortions are frequently sterile, meaning that they cannot be gotten with calf."

"Our knowledge concerning the treatment of this ailment is at the present time in a very unsatisfactory state. For a long time the carbolic acid treatment was used and is still believed in by some stockmen. It does not have the endorsement of veterinary scientists, but we are enclosing herewith a small circular describing that treatment in detail, and you can try it out if you wish to do so."

"A new and later form of treatment originated by the Vermont Experiment Station is known as methylene blue treatment, but it has not received the unqualified endorsement of veterinarians, and as many failures are reported against it as the carbolic acid treatment."

"In the last few years the attempt has been made to prevent the disease by vaccinating the animals. In England this treatment has been quite successful. It consists in introducing a living germ of contagious abortion into the non-pregnant cows, then waiting for two or three months after which the animals are bred. In this way they will carry the calf full



BRINGING BACK THE BLUE RIBBON FOR BEST FARM TEAM

term. The objection to this form of treatment is that the living germ is introduced into a herd, and so contagious abortion is constantly present and the owner is running a great risk every time he introduces new animals into a herd, and the disease may be spread to neighboring herds. On this account American investigators have attempted to produce immunity by the use of dead germs, usually spoken of as 'bacterins' or 'abortins,' but these latter agents have not given the degree of success that they looked for, and, therefore, their use is frequently followed by disappointing results.

"From the foregoing you will see that the treatment of contagious abortion is in a very unsatisfactory state. Apparently the only thing that we can offer at the present time which has a rational scientific basis is the cleaning up method. This consists in separating the diseased from the healthy animals, having a separate bull for each herd, and if possible, a separate attendant. Bulls should be disinfected after every service by washing out the sheath with some luke warm 1 per cent watery solution of carbolic acid. Cattle when they abort should be thoroughly disinfected by having the genitals washed out once daily until all discharges cease. The aborted young and the membranes should be burned or covered with quicklime and buried. All places that have been contaminated by coming in contact with the diseased tissues should also be disinfected. All barns, feed lots, etc., must be disinfected by whitewashing, adding about 5 per cent of crude carbolic acid to the white-wash. All this disinfecting must be as thorough and complete as possible and must be kept up for a long time, or until the disease disappears."

The objection to this form of treatment is that where there are many cattle in a herd it is practically impossible to carry it out. However, I would suggest that you adopt it so far as it is possible, and at the same time I can see no objection to using one of the forms of treatment recommended in previous paragraphs."

Local Credit Unions

J. O. G., Colorado, writes to ask for more information about the organization of local credit unions. This correspond-

ent states that he does not understand the new law well enough to know whether it will be of any benefit or not. He has realized for a long time that farmers were in need of some sort of assistance along the line of better credit facilities.

One of the fundamental features of the rural credit act is that based upon the formation of local units composed of ten or more farmer borrowers. The law says these loan associations "may be organized by persons desiring to borrow money on farm mortgage security under the terms of the act."

The federal land banks will have to first be located. They probably will furnish a blank form to a group of farmers who wish to organize a loan association. Each member of the association must subscribe for stock equal to 5 per cent of the loan he desires. An application for a charter is made to the federal land bank of the district and this must be accompanied by the subscription for the necessary amount of stock. After the local association has received its charter it is authorized to receive from the bank the sums to be loaned its members. The members of the local control its affairs, each member having one vote for each \$5 share, but none are allowed more than twenty votes.

It is not expected that any salaries or fees will be paid to any of the officers of a local except the secretary-treasurer. Upon the carefulness of this official will depend to a considerable degree the success of the association, and he should be paid a reasonable salary for his services.

It will be easy to form a local association when you know how and as soon as the district banks are located the details will be readily available. It will then be simply a matter of selecting safe and able men and women for the directors and officers.

Blackleg Questions

A. C., of Texas, writes as follows:

"I have had blackleg among my calves this spring and summer. I used a standard commercial vaccine and three days after vaccination lost two. Had they contracted the disease before I vaccinated or did the vaccine kill them? In about five weeks the calves began dying again and I vaccinated with the same brand of vaccine. I bought some cows and calves

and had them vaccinated three weeks before I received them. On the fourth day after they were received a calf died of blackleg. Did this calf have the disease when received or could it have contracted it and died in three days? How do the commercial vaccines compare with the government vaccine?"

There have been a lot of puzzling points in connection with vaccination for blackleg. The Kansas Experiment Station has been specializing on these problems for several years and new methods of handling blackleg have been worked out that are very much superior to the old.

We asked Dr. O. M. Franklin, who has done much of this work, to reply to the above inquiries.

"Your complaint in regard to this particular commercial vaccine is typical of many we have received, especially from the larger stockmen who vaccinate several hundred head yearly. This vaccine and most of the others seem to give fair results under some conditions, especially in small bunches and in localities where blackleg is not very severe. On the other hand none of the vaccines seem to give satisfactory results on the large ranges in Texas and New Mexico. This is generally true with few exceptions."

"The vaccine that seems to give the best results considering its wide use is the government vaccine or the state vaccine. Even these vaccines, however, do not give universal satisfaction and there are not a few complaints received from losses at the time of vaccination and even later on, and the general results are not nearly so favorable as would appear from various statistics and advertising matter."

"From tests carried out at the Kansas Experiment Station and our observations during the past few years of the various domestic and some of the foreign vaccines, we have come to the conclusion that an efficient and safe vaccine that will give the desired protection is hardly possible as long as the present methods in vaccine production are followed. The fundamental fault with the present vaccines are that the perfectly safe vaccine is generally too weak to be of value while the fairly efficient vaccine is apt to be dangerous and cause losses at the time of vaccination under conditions not possible to control."

"We have found that it is necessary to use entirely new methods in immunizing calves successfully against blackleg. In cases similar to yours the only real satisfactory treatment would have been the 'blackleg serum,' such as we are now making. We find that even several vaccinations with a very strong vaccine frequently fails to stop the disease in already infected herds, while the serum has proven absolutely efficient in regularly controlling blackleg outbreaks."

"I think the calves you brought on your place might easily have picked up the infection in three days and died from the same, as they were not protected by previous vaccination. We have noted similar occurrences."

Clay Tile for Chicken House

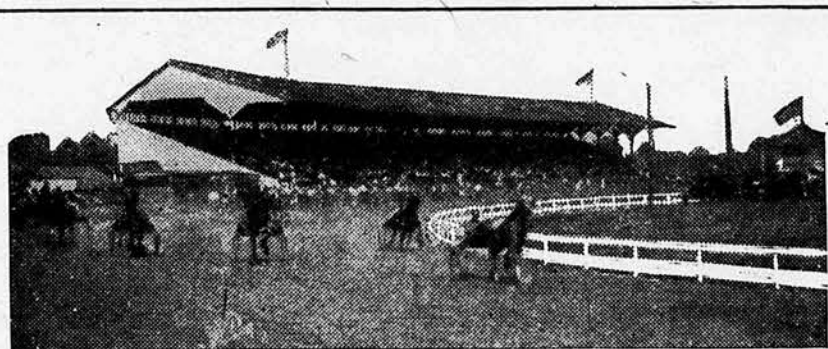
J. R., Nemaha County, asks for information about building a chicken house. He plans to build a house 12 feet wide and 30 feet long, with a single slope roof, the high side to face the south. He wants to know if hollow clay building tile can be used for the walls.

This material is ideal for the walls of a poultry house. It is warm in winter and cool in summer. By coating with cement plaster the surface of the walls will offer no harbor for mites or lice and can be easily kept clean.

Before building such a poultry house it would be well to secure from the poultry department of the agricultural college, plans for such houses. There are many ideas in poultry house construction that you should be familiar with before putting up a permanent building such as that planned.

"Wherever a community is found that is self satisfied, that complacently adopts as its motto, 'Let well enough alone,' and is not interesting itself in further improvement however far advanced it may be, is showing the first signs of decay and retrogression has begun."

The farm is the basis of all industry, but for many years this country has made the mistake of unduly assisting manufacture, commerce and other activities that center in the cities, at the expense of the farm.—JAMES J. HILL.



ONE OF THE MANY ATTRACTIONS AT THE BIG FAIRS.
—EVERYBODY ENJOYS SEEING A GOOD HORSE RACE

TREATING SICK HOGS

Whenever a Hog is Sick or Ailing, Quarantine at Once—Francis E. Prewett

WHENEVER a hog is sick, ailing or drooping around, and does not eat its food with a relish, quarantine it at once.

As soon as a hog is quarantined, take its temperature twice a day, morning and evening, and keep a record of it. This will be valuable information to a veterinarian, if one has to be called later, and it will also enable you, in a great measure, to tell when a hog has recovered. But remember that a sick hog does not always have fever. The temperature may even be below normal. The temperature should be taken by introducing the metallic looking, or mercury end of the thermometer into the rectum and leaving it there for five minutes. The mercury should always be shaken below the normal point, which is always indicated at 102.6 on swine thermometers. The thermometer may be introduced into the rectum easier if it is lubricated with vaseline, lard or soap. I would suggest that the temperature be taken the second time when it is found normal or below, as the thermometer may have been improperly inserted the first time.

Just as soon as you put a pig in the quarantine quarters, even if it has a diarrhea, give it a dose of calomel, and in two to five hours give it a dose of castor oil and repeat the castor oil every two hours until you see the oil go through the bowels, mixed with the bowel movement.

If you suspect that the pig has worms, which is very liable to be the case, after the castor oil has worked off well and the pig has had no food for twelve hours, give a dose of santonin. Four hours after you have given the dose of santonin, give a dose of epsom salts and repeat the epsom salts every two hours until the bowels have moved freely. The dose of santonin may be repeated and worked off with epsom salts in one week, if you think the first dose did not get rid of all the worms. Always notice the bowel movements and see if any worms passed off from the pig. If you find worms in the bowel movements, this is a sure indication that the pig is wormy and it would be well to repeat the dose of santonin.

Whenever a pig is put in quarantine, do not give it any food for a day or two, unless possibly very thin slop made from ground grain, either warm or cold. If a pig remains ill, or its temperature keeps up after the physic and fasting, then give sweet spirits of niter for a few days. If the sweet spirits of niter does not relieve it entirely, give carbolic acid for a week or more, as this will sweeten the digestive tract.

Always give a sick hog all of the fresh water it wants, either warm or cool. Give condition powders right along, during the time the pig is in the quarantine pen. Give charcoal, made from corn cobs, freely, while it is in the quarantine pen. Charcoal has a tendency to constipate, following its administration. Watch out for this condition and, if necessary, give epsom salts to overcome it. Raw linseed oil, two to four ounces, given in the food once daily will overcome constipation in a sow just before and after farrowing. They are very liable to become constipated at this time and should be watched carefully.

After a hog has been cleaned out well, if it seems to be suffering, give it a dose of laudanum every two to four hours to relieve the pain, but stop giving the laudanum as soon as the pig seems to be resting and out of pain. Do not forget that laudanum has a tendency to constipate and you may have to give epsom salts to overcome it, while giving laudanum, or after it has been given.

A sow that is restless after all of her pigs are born may be quieted with a dose of laudanum. It may not be necessary to give it to her by the mouth. A teaspoonful poured into her ear will absorb enough to quiet her, ordinarily.

Never give any medicine too long at the time. Usually two or three days to a week is ample.

Never let a hog out of the quarantine pen until you are sure it has been well for several days, and spray it well before it goes among the other hogs. Always clean and spray the quarantine quarters immediately after a convalescent hog has been turned out.

If your nursing pigs have scours, change the feed the sows are eating and give it to them in a dry form. Give the pigs a dose of calomel and work it off with castor oil. Clean up the pens, troughs, beds, etc., and spray them well once a day. Spray the sow and also the

KEEP a pen set apart for quarantine quarters. Quarantine all sick or ailing hogs, or those that are off their feed.

Give all hogs that are sick, or off their feed, a dose of calomel, and be sure and work the calomel off with epsom salts or castor oil. You can repeat the calomel and epsom salts or castor oil in two or three days, if the hog is not well.

Take the temperature morning and evening of all hogs that are quarantined, and keep a record of the temperature. Keep a record of all medicines given and when they were given.

Never give santonin until a hog's bowels are cleaned out and it has fasted for twelve hours. Repeat the santonin in a week, if thought necessary. Always give a sick hog all of the fresh water it wants, warm or cool. Keep the troughs, bed and floors of the quarantine house clean and sprayed, when occupied. Also keep them well aired and sunned.

If you suspect a hog is not just right, take no chances, but quarantine it. Clean it out with calomel and epsom salts or castor oil, at once.

Never give a hog in the quarantine pen any food at all, unless it is possibly a little very thin slop made from ground grain, whether warm or cold. Keep its stomach and bowels empty.

pigs daily. Air and sun the troughs and sleeping quarters. It would also be a good idea to give the sow a dose of calomel and work it off with castor oil or epsom salts. If larger pigs get to scouring, change their feed to a lighter, dry ration and give the same medicines as above stated, in addition to cleaning up and spraying them and their quarters.

If several hogs get sick at once, quarantine all of them. Take their temperature every four hours and keep a record of it. Give them calomel and castor oil, as above described. Spray all hogs on the premises daily, clean up all hog quarters at once, burn all rubbish, spray all quarters, troughs and feeding floors daily. Put all hogs on a light, sloppy diet. If one or more hogs die, keep them, but away from all other hogs, for post mortem examination. This condition would be highly suspicious of cholera, or some other epidemic, and you should call a veterinarian at once.

MEDICINES NEEDED

In treating hogs you will need the following medicines and no more, under ordinary conditions:

Santonin—Dose for a 50-pound pig, 2½ grains.

Calomel—Dose for a 50-pound pig, 2½ to 4 grains.

Carbolic Acid—Dose for a 50-pound pig, ½ to 1 drop, repeated three times a day. This should be well diluted.

Laudanum—For a 50-pound pig, 30 drops, and repeat it every two to four hours until pain is relieved.

Sweet Spirits Niter—For a 50-pound pig, ½ teaspoonful in water. Can be repeated every three to four hours. Do not keep it on hand over six months, as it deteriorates. Keep it in a cool, dark place, like a cellar.

Turpentine—For a 50-pound pig, ½ teaspoonful once a day. Give in milk or soap suds.

Epsom Salts—For a 50-pound pig, heaping-teaspoonful, dissolved in water. Repeat every two hours until the bowels have moved freely.

Castor Oil—For a 50-pound pig, 2 ounces at dose. Repeat every hour or two until the bowels act freely and you can see the oil on the passages.

Raw Linseed Oil—Two to four ounces, once a day.

I have given the usual dose of these remedies for a 50-pound pig. For a 100-pound pig, give double the amount. For a 200-pound pig give three times the amount for a 50-pound pig. For very young pigs, give about one-fourth the amount you would give a 50-pound pig.

These medicines can usually be given in a little ground feed, either wet or dry,

or in water. Great care should be exercised in drenching hogs, or they will suffocate. To hold the animal, place a noose around the upper jaw, well back in the mouth, and elevate the head. Wait until the hog stops struggling. Pull the cheek away from the teeth so as to form a pouch into which the medicine may be poured slowly. The medicine may be poured from a bottle. As soon as the hog finds out what it is, it will swallow.

DISINFECTING SOLUTIONS

The following are reliable antiseptics to use for dipping and spraying: Compound cresol solution, creolin, lysol, kresol.

Compound cresol solution can be made at home, in the following way: Dissolve five pounds of any good laundry soap in a sufficient amount of warm water. Add one gallon of crude carbolic acid and stir well. To this amount can be added 50 gallons of water, which will make a 2 per cent antiseptic solution and can be used in the vacuum spray, or in the concrete dipping tank or concrete wallow.

An antiseptic solution stronger than 2 per cent can be used for spraying sheds, floors, etc., but not for spraying or dipping the animals.

Crude petroleum oil, kerosene, or gas oil, is very serviceable and economical for oilers and scratching poles. They can be made more antiseptic by adding one ounce of crude carbolic acid to each gallon of the oil, and shaking them together. Scratching poles and hog oilers can be used the whole year, winter and summer.

An investment of twenty dollars will keep a sufficient supply of the above medicines and antiseptics on hand for an average sized herd of hogs.

None of the medicines mentioned in the above list, excepting sweet spirits of niter and castor oil, will deteriorate by age or exposure, and can be kept indefinitely. Keep sweet spirits of niter and castor oil in a cool cellar.

A temperature thermometer for hogs is indispensable to a swine grower. They cost about one dollar. They are called swine thermometers.

The following is the formula of the condition powders referred to in this article:

Glauber salts, 3 parts; sal soda, 3 parts; copperas, 3 parts; sulphur, 1 part; salt, 1 part. Mix thoroughly.

It is a preventive of worms and also a laxative and tonic. It should be kept before the hogs at all times, but it must be kept under cover in order to prevent waste by getting wet. If the hogs will

not eat it, mix it with ground grain, either wet or dry, to encourage them to do so.

Carbolic acid is a valuable antiseptic for sweetening a pig's stomach and bowels. Never give carbolic acid at the time you are giving calomel, as it might salivate the pig. Wait until the calomel is worked off well before giving the carbolic acid.

Turpentine is valuable for a bowel and stomach antiseptic or sweetener. Sweet spirits of niter is good to reduce the fever. Laudanum is to relieve pain. Stop administering it as soon as the pain is relieved. It constipates. Give epsom salts after or during the time you are giving laudanum, if necessary to move the bowels.

Hogs that are quarantined should be kept in quarantine until you are sure they are well. Spray them well before turning them out. Clean the quarantine quarters and spray them well as soon as empty. Do not forget to scald the troughs and sun and air them. Spray the floors and burn all litter and bedding.

Spray all hogs and quarters, burn all trash and bedding every time a sick hog is taken out of the herd. Watch out for epidemic diseases among the hogs. If you suspect a contagious disease, always save a dead hog, or several, for post mortem examination.

Hog farmers should be provided with ample concrete feeding floors to accommodate the whole herd, for the following reasons:

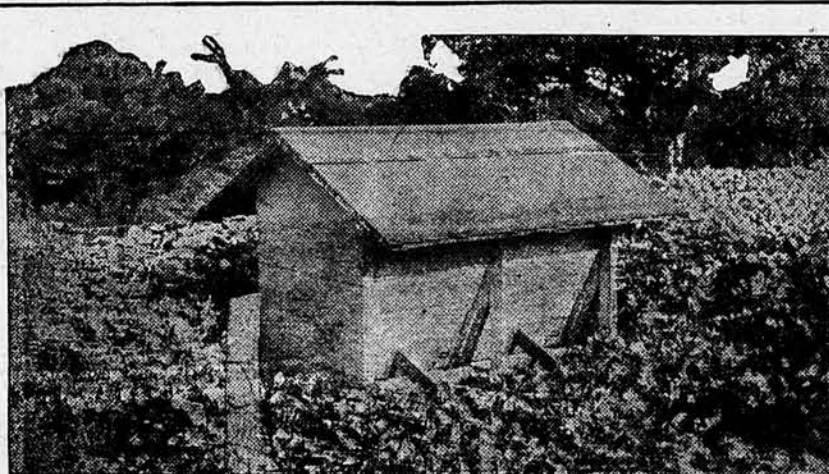
They can be washed or swept with a broom, to keep them clean and free from germs, dust, manure and trash. Grain can then be soaked and fed wet, without the hogs having to eat so much dirt. If wet grain is fed on the ground, a great deal of dirt adheres to it, and considerable is lost in the dirt. This also applies to feeding dry grain. From a floor they have to pick up the grain, a few kernels at a time, consequently they will masticate it better than where they eat it from a trough, where they can pick up a whole mouthful, in their hurry to get all they can, and gulp it down without masticating it. Ground feed can be fed on a floor without waste. One important feature in favor of a floor is that they do not stir up a fog of dust and inhale it into their lungs while eating. Frequently, inhaling dust in this way creates a chronic cough, and the feeder it at a loss to know why the hogs have a constant cough.

Dirt floors in hog houses and sheds should have a liberal coat of crude petroleum oil, kerosene or gas oil poured over them from time to time to kill the germs and keep down dust. It will also harden and bake the dirt floors, after a time.

All hog farms should be supplied with a quarantine lot and house. It should be located some distance from the other lots and houses. The fence should be about five to six feet high, close boarded and battened; with the boards up and down. The house should face the south or east and be warm and comfortable, with good ventilation, but no drafts. It should be constructed and the windows placed so the sun can shine into all parts of it a greater part of the forenoon, at least. The more sunshine and the better ventilation, without drafts, the more sanitary it will be. It should have a board floor in the house. The lot may or may not have a cement floor. There should be a crate in the house at all times, in which a hog may be caught and held easily, to be treated or given medicine.

A hog farm should be provided with a concrete dipping tank or concrete hog wallow. Either will answer and should be kept filled in seasonable weather and changed weekly. The strength of the antiseptic used should be about 2 per cent, which is one-half gallon of the antiseptic to 25 gallons of water. If a concrete wallow is used, it should be provided with a cover, which is best made of boards and about four feet above the wallow, extending one to two feet over the edges of the wallow, for shade.

Each hog raiser should provide himself with a vacuum sprayer of five gallons capacity. It should have a strap attached to it so that it can be suspended over his shoulders, so he can move around from place to place and spray the hogs, floors, troughs, houses and beds of the hogs. All pigs, pig pens, fences, etc., should also be sprayed. The strength of the antiseptic used in the sprayer should be 2 per cent, or about 12 to 13 ounces of the antiseptic used, to five gallons of water.



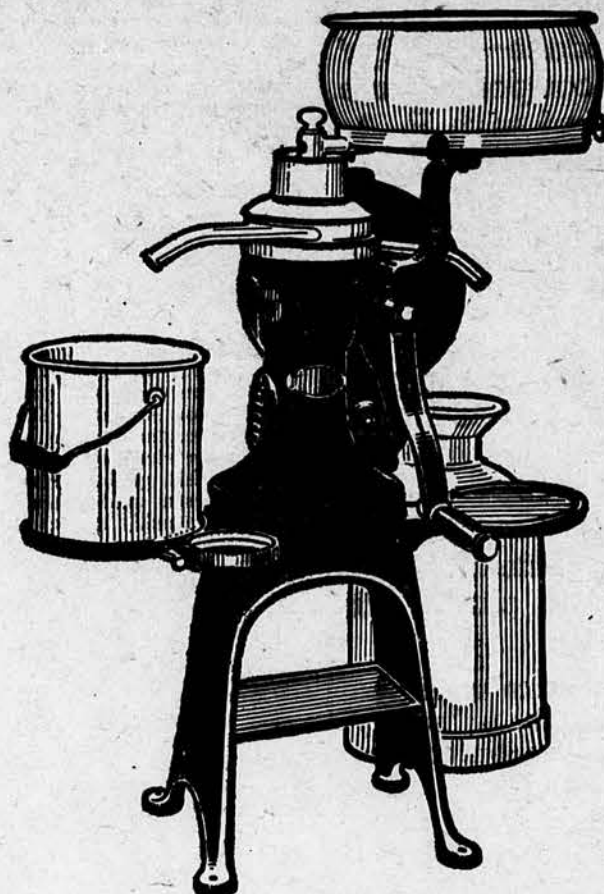
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Straw Spreading or Matches

NEAR Grayville, Ill., there are at present five straw spreaders at work on the thirty-six farms owned by one company and under the management of one superintendent.

The superintendent was not making a success of the farms, the tenants were dissatisfied, the land was getting poorer, more compact and washing very badly. A new man was put in charge of the farms and, on his first round of inspection, he found forty-nine straw stacks, some eight and ten years old on one farm. It was easy to see that the constant growing and selling of grain crops and the failure to return the straw and manure was the main cause of all the trouble with the land.

The first move of the new superintendent was to buy five straw spreaders of a reliable make and return the straw to the land from which it originally came. The straw was applied as a top dressing for the wheat and young grass at the rate of one and one-half to two tons to the acre. The straw settled down around the wheat roots, provided a fine mulch for the wheat and a good seed bed for the clover besides decaying rather rapidly and furnishing some plant food for the wheat and young grass.

McPherson Anderson, the superintendent, was enthusiastic in his commendation for the straw spreader. In building up poor, thin gullies or run-down land, Mr. Anderson said the first thing he would do would be to spread straw, leaves or other coarse organic matter over the land, then sow sweet clover and grasses, use some lime and some fertilizer to feed the young plants and let Nature do the rest.

On a recent Chautauqua trip through the Middle West and Western states I saw thousands of straw piles in various stages of decay. There were as many as ten in one field. At the same time the greatest need of the soils all through that territory was organic matter, and straw is one of the best forms of organic matter.

Dean Vivian, of the Ohio State Agricultural College, has found out through experiments that organic matter will hold from eight to ten times its own weight of water. One pound of dry matter in wheat requires about 450 pounds of water to carry the wheat to maturity from the time the kernel is planted. Then two tons of wheat straw scattered over the field and worked into the soil would hold twenty tons of water for the wheat crop. This amount of water would practically insure a good wheat crop, and all the farmers need to do is to buy a straw spreader and top dress their wheat land with the straw that originally came from it.

This is not all. The organic matter furnished by the straw puts the ground in better tilth, furnishes a home and food for the soil bacteria so they can unlock the plant food already in the soil. Further, each ton of wheat straw has as much nitrogen and phosphoric acid and twice as much potash and three times as much humus-making material as average stock manure. At the usual market price for nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, a ton of wheat straw is worth about three dollars as fertilizer. So it is easy to figure up that the straw from a 40-acre wheat field, if put back, will be worth over \$100.

William Knop, of Preston, Kan., had twenty-seven straw piles in one field of 160 acres. He bought a straw spreader and scattered these twenty-seven piles over 100 acres of the 160 and harvested

five bushels more to the acre on the strawed land than he did on the land that was not strawed. Another thing the wheat from the hundred acres of strawed land tested from sixty to sixty-two pounds to the bushel and graded No. 2, while the wheat from the land not strawed graded No. 3 and weighed fifty-six to fifty-eight pounds to the bushel. All conditions of soil culture were the same, so it is easily seen that the straw spreader made 500 bushels of wheat easily worth \$500 besides leaving the land in better tilth for succeeding crops.

Moisture and available plant food are the two limiting factors through the great wheat belt. If the wheat-belt farmer will use the straw spreader, which has been clearly proven to be a success and a profit maker in scattering straw, weeds, leaves and chaffy manure, he will go a long ways in providing moisture and available plant food for his crops. Many are using in addition at seeding time a fertilizer high in available phosphoric acid and with some ammonia and potash, and by so doing are doubling or trebling the crop yield every year. I have seen this through the wheat section this year and am fairly convinced, as are many farmers who harvested a profitable crop this year, that this is a profitable practice.

Straw spreaders are cheaper than matches, because they mean more and better wheat, better land and a larger check from the elevator man at harvest time. No farmer can afford to use matches to get rid of his straw pile, and no Western or Middle Western wheat farmer can afford to do without a straw spreader, as it means crop insurance all through our wheat section.—J. W. HENCEROOTH.

Farm Leases

Here are some suggestions on drawing up a farm lease.

It should be written.
It should be definite.
It should provide for crop rotation.
It should provide for raising a legume.
It should encourage the keeping of live stock.

It should put a penalty upon slipshod, careless methods.

It should insure the tenant—in the event of his removal from the farm—against losing the value of manure recently applied and of legumes and grasses recently sowed. In addition to the foregoing essentials, the lease should be written with reference to the particular farm in question. No perfect form of lease can be written to apply to all conditions.

Have you provided plenty of pasture for your hogs during the fall months? If not, rye may be sown any time during September or October on stubble land or after corn has been cut for silage or fodder. Live stock farmers find that rye makes excellent temporary fall and winter pasture. One and a half bushels to the acre is enough for early sowing, but two bushels should be used later in the season. Cover crops furnish a large amount of pasture at little expense and leave the soil in a better condition. Rye protects the soil from washing during the winter, which often takes more fertility from the soil than a growing crop. Next spring the rye may be turned under as a green manuring crop.

The warmer the weather the more important it is to see to it that the milk vessels are kept clean.

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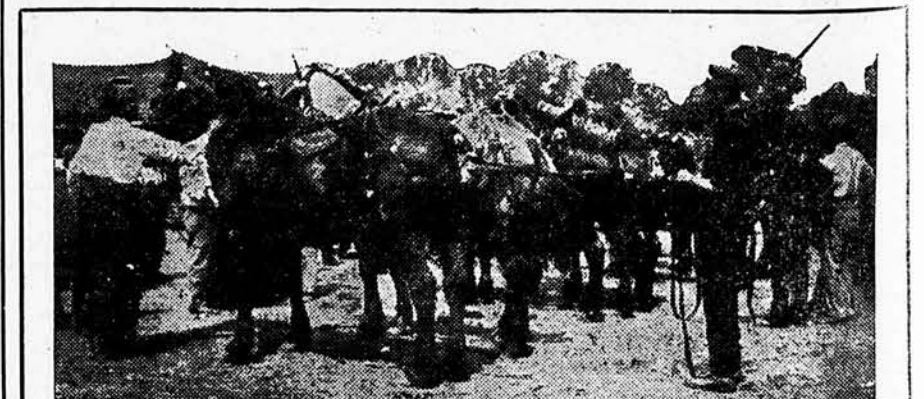
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THE SHOWING OF DRAFTERS IS THE OUTSTANDING FEATURE OF THE HORSE DEPARTMENT AT THE BIG STATE FAIRS

Teachers Visit Farms

NINETEEN automobiles carrying 110 teachers, farmers and business men left Paola, Kansas, one afternoon during the teachers' institute for a farm tour. The trip had been so arranged as to show somewhat striking examples of successful attainment in different lines of agriculture.

The first stop was made at P. L. Ware & Son's hog farm. Mr. Ware had on exhibition sixty head of his pure-bred hogs that were of a type which he has been more than twenty years in breeding. Mr. Ware made a short talk, pointing out and illustrating the special characteristics of his type of Poland Chinas. The second stop was made at the corn breeding farm of W. E. Hay & Son, where some interesting demonstrations in corn growing are being conducted. Here the tourists saw one acre of corn seeded with seed from Indiana. Another acre was planted by listing, the corn being drilled in the row. A third acre was surface planted by checking three stalks to the hill. This acre was fertilized with bone meal and sheep manure. A fourth acre was checked, two stalks to the hill, and was not fertilized. In addition there was another acre planted by using seed from a single ear in each row, or what is known among plant breeders as an "ear to row" test. It was noticeable here that the stalks of one row were taller by a foot than the stalks in any other row. This corn was Reid's Yellow Dent, and illustrated exceedingly well the necessity for selecting seed corn not from the ear itself, but from the plant as a whole.

The third stop was at Terry Junkins' farm west of Osawatomie, where Mrs. Junkins took the party through her poultry yards, showing them the White Leghorns which have won many prizes in poultry shows of this and other states. Mrs. Junkins exhibited with pride the cups and ribbons which she has won with these birds. There were about 700 chickens in this flock. Mr. Junkins also keeps on this farm a pure-bred Jersey herd which was of interest to many.

Refreshments were served and the party continued on their journey to the next farm, which was that of Frank Pyle and was a fruit farm. The purpose of the visit here was to observe the results which could be secured by using up-to-date methods in caring for an orchard. Mr. Pyle took the party first to the east side of his farm and pointed out the remains of an orchard. The trees were diseased and there was little or no fruit on them, and this was diseased with blotch, scab, or was worm-eaten. Then the visitors were shown trees of the same varieties—Jonathans, Missouri Pippins and Winesaps—which had at one time been a part of the same orchard, but which had been pruned and sprayed for several years. These trees were each loaded with from fifteen to twenty bushels of apples free from disease. "The apples on these trees," said Mr. Pyle, "are worth as many dollars as there are bushels on each tree."

Mr. Pyle showed the party a fine cherry orchard of several hundred trees and then a peach orchard where the trees had been kept dehorned or pruned back. "By taking care of peach trees in this way," remarked the orchard man, "they will live and serve you well until they are twenty to twenty-five years old. Most people think peach trees will only live to be eight or ten years old." Several in the party were heard to remark that "those were the nicest peach trees they ever saw."

Mr. Pyle and his son gave a spraying demonstration with a power sprayer and many of the teachers asked questions concerning the use of spray materials. After a walk around the deep canon, which Mr. Pyle values for air drainage, he called the attention of visitors to apple trees the tops of which had been lowered from ten to fifteen feet. These trees also were loaded with fruit. Attention was called to an orchard of Yellow Transparent trees which were badly diseased with twig blight. Mr. Pyle introduced C. C. Fultz, a junior from Purdue University, who has charge of pruning for blight in his orchard. Mr. Fultz gave a short talk explaining the nature of the disease and pruned a tree to demonstrate the methods of pruning necessary to prevent its spread.

The next demonstration was a comparison of the results secured from sprayed and unsprayed trees. At the beginning of the spray season in 1913, apple trees were selected which were not to be sprayed, for the purpose of comparing the results with those of the sprayed trees. Here the party could observe that the apples on the trees which had been sprayed were free from disease and sound in every way while on the unsprayed trees hardly an apple could be

found which was not affected with apple blotch, scab, rust or worms. When these apples are mature, they will be picked, graded and valued, and in this way the value of spraying in dollars and cents will be computed. On this interesting farm also was to be seen a large vineyard as well as sixteen acres of raspberries and blackberries, and another forty-acre orchard of nicely formed apple trees about eight years old.

The last stop of the party was at the home of Mrs. J. C. Pontious. Mrs. Pontious showed them a fine lot of canned vegetables consisting of beans, beets, greens, parsnips and peas, all canned without the use of vinegar or any acid or preservative.

One farmer who accompanied the party was heard to say that "It was worth a whole lot for us to visit other farmers and see what they were doing." "That was just what they wanted to see

—the actual results," remarked Professor Glendenning.

Tours, similar to this one are conducted for the farmers every fall by many of the farm bureaus, after the work has begun to slacken up some and at a time when the maximum results of most systems of farming could be observed. So encouraging have been the results of these farm visits in the past that this work will be conducted on more extensive scales each year. —O. C. HAGANS, Agricultural Agent, Miami County.

Use Caution Against Fires

The fire danger is one we always have, but particularly at this season of the year in those sections where the long spell of dry weather and hot sun have seasoned everything that is burnable to the point where a small spark or flame would mean total destruction.

It is much easier to use precaution about allowing a fire to get started, than it is to save property from its grasp. Every bit of rubbish that is al-

lowed to accumulate is a fire risk, likewise every lighted match that is carelessly thrown to the floor or ground in the vicinity of buildings. These may seem like small matters but we all know that in many instances they have assumed enormous proportions and have been responsible for almost incalculable losses.

Don't begrudge the time that is given to cleaning the corners—whether they be fence corners or those of the barn or cellar. If a fire is caused through carelessness, it will be regretted always and the damage may be irreparable.

A woman who does the housework for an average family walks as far as the distance around the world in six years. She can be saved nearly half that walking by a properly arranged kitchen.

Any convenience that saves the housewife's time and strength is as much a necessity as is the handy tool or modern farm machine, and should be given as serious consideration.

THE CAR AHEAD A Hudson Super-Six

When you buy a car in the Hudson class you buy that car to keep. So the question is a big one. What that car is or isn't matters much for years and years. Let us look facts in the face.

Always the Master

The Hudson Super-Six, under every condition, will or can be "The Car Ahead."

No other stock car ever went so fast. None ever went so far in one day. None ever climbed such hills on high gear. And none ever picked up so quickly.

Those are facts based on official tests. And no car built can successfully dispute them.

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We hear men say, "Well, I don't care. I don't want speed. I don't need that power."

But you do want—don't you?—the best car in your class, when you pay about the price that gets it.

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100 miles in 80 min., 21.4 sec., averaging 74.67 miles per hour for a 7-passenger touring car with driver and passenger.

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News of the Fairs and Shows

THE big dairy show in Convention Hall in Kansas City, September 18 to 23, marks the beginning of the active campaign of the Southwestern Dairy Association to make the Middle West and Southwest the greatest dairy region in the world. Dairy farmers and breeders of ten different states have entered Guernseys, Jerseys, Ayrshires, Holsteins and Brown Swiss, a model dairy will be in actual operation, meetings of farmers and dairymen will be held every morning and afternoon during the six days of the big dairy show at which demonstrations and lectures will be given, and ample means of amusement will be afforded.

About 600 head of dairy cattle of the five dairy breeds have been entered for the big dairy show in Kansas City which is second in importance this year only to the National Dairy Show in Springfield, Mass. The show is being conducted solely by dairy farmers and the profits from it are to be devoted to promoting the dairy industry in the Middle West and Southwest. The big problem in this region is maintaining permanent agriculture and that can only be done through the medium of dairy cattle. Increasing the number of milk cows in this region means increasing its resources and its prosperity.

Miss Bab Bell of the Missouri University will give demonstrations on milk and milk products for the benefit of the women and girls who attend the show. She will show how to properly care for milk in the home, its food value, and the modification of milk for infant feeding. The lecturers who will attend the daily meetings of farmers and dairymen are J. G. Watson, secretary-manager of the Southwestern Dairy Show, until recently extension professor of dairy husbandry in the University of Missouri; Prof. C. H. Eckles of Missouri University, one of the most widely known authorities on dairy cattle in the United States; Prof. O. E. Reed, head of the dairy husbandry department of the Kansas Agricultural College, who is a big force in the movement to make Kansas a great dairy state; Prof. H. H. Kildee of the Minnesota Agricultural College, another dairy cattle authority of national importance; Prof. L. S. Gillette of the Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa, one of the most practical lecturers on dairy subjects in the nation; W. A. Forbes of Waterloo, Iowa, manager of an association of manufacturers of creamery equipment; J. D. Jarvis, formerly head of the dairy husbandry department of the Indiana Agricultural College; C. L. Hill of Rosendale, Wisconsin, noted Guernsey breeder and importer.

One of the largest displays of dairy cattle ever held in the United States, meetings of farmers and the lectures, all kinds of exhibits, vaudeville shows, band music and other features will cause many thousand farmers to attend the show which is designed especially for them.

Educational Fairs

Free fairs were made to fit into and be a part of the educational system of the state. So, it should be the duty of all who manage such fairs, and also of those who judge the exhibits, to make education the main work of these fairs.

We recall a small fair which we attended last year where the judge called the owners of the exhibits together and had them look over all the samples with him. He showed the good points of each sample shown, and also gave reasons for rejecting the faulty exhibits.

When the ribbons were placed, all understood the reasons why their products won or lost and they were able to select better for the next show.

Insist upon the educational feature.—J. E. PAYNE, Okla.

Horse Show at Topeka

Dr. C. W. McCampbell, manager of the big free fair, to be given at the free fair in Topeka next week, is very enthusiastic over this feature of the fair.

"The only thing I hesitate about," he said, "is to tell what I really expect of the horse show. I'm afraid people won't believe it. I am satisfied that the Topeka show will be the biggest thing of its kind to be seen west of Madison Square Garden this year. There will be nothing else like it in the West. And there never has been anything to compare with it out here. All the exhibitors have exhibited at Madison Square Garden, and most of them have walked off with first prizes."

The horse show is just one feature of the big free fair. The superintendents and managers of the other departments are almost as enthusiastic as Mr. McCampbell. O. M. Keats, superintendent

of the speed program, declares the race program will eclipse anything heretofore seen in Kansas. The live stock, poultry, agricultural and horticultural department managers say without exception that their departments will establish new records.

Lumber Exhibit at Fair

One of the many new features this year and one, of particular interest to farmers, will be the exhibit brought by the National Lumber Manufacturer's Association. It will be of a more general type than any lumber exhibit ever made before. One of the most interesting features will be a complete model of a series of model farm buildings. It will include a barn, hog house, poultry house, silo, implement shed and other such buildings.

Another feature will be a screen of panels showing a block of every commercial wood in the United States. The woods will be shown both in the rough and finished shape. A moving picture device working automatically will be one of the features of the display. Each slide will be shown for a second, and there will be scores of different views. The slides will include models of farm buildings, showing interiors and complete farms, and many slides will give statistics and hints on how to use wood best. On these slides the farmers will be urged to use wood only where it is best and not in places where other materials are by nature better fitted for the purpose. Small wooden utensils, known as kitchen tongs, will be given away to the farmers' wives as souvenirs of the unique exhibit.

Many Live Stock Entries

A glance at the live stock entries listed for the Topeka free fair shows that there will be nothing lacking in the live stock department. That will be only a part of the big show. In addition there will be the big agricultural exhibit, the horse show, the firemen's tournament, the harness races, the running races, the thirty Coney Island shows, a life-saving demonstration and a hundred other things of interest to every one.

The following lists do not show all the live stock and entries, but are sufficient to indicate the class of exhibitors who will "make" the big fair:

HORSES.

J. R. Albert, Glenelder, Percherons; George Anderson, Kansas City, Mo., saddle horses; F. A. Barney, Silver Lake, Jacks; Thomas Bass, Mexico, Mo., saddle horses; E. B. Cowdrey, Hutchinson, saddle horses; and roadsters; Curtis Cauthorn, Mexico, Mo., saddle horses; Bruce Eaton, Eaton, Colo., saddle and harness horses; R. K. Hinkson, Topeka, Shetland ponies; G. Earl Hulton, Hutchinson, saddle horses; A. P. Loomis, Diamond Springs, Kan., Percherons; Lula Long and Longview Farm, saddle horses and two carloads of equipment; P. G. McCully & Sons, Princeton, Mo., Percheron and French draft; Parkview Riding Academy, Kansas City, saddle and harness horses; Kenner Bros., Lawrence, harness horses.

HOGS.

C. G. Nash, Eskridge, Berkshires; Arthur A. Patterson, Ellsworth, Duroc-Jerseys; Charles B. Palmer, Marion, Poland Chinas; Searle & Cottle, Berryton, Duroc-Jerseys; H. B. Walter, Effingham, Poland Chinas; W. W. Walmsley & Sons, Peculiar, Mo., Chester Whites; Henry Wilems, Diller, Neb., Chester Whites; Harvey Osborne, Cottonwood Falls, Poland Chinas; F. B. Caldwell, Howard, Poland Chinas; F. L. Crow, Hutchinson, Duroc-Jerseys; Phil Dawson, Endicott, Neb., Poland Chinas; A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Poland Chinas; Everett Hays, Keats, Kan., Poland Chinas; E. McGlothlin, Topeka, Kan., O. I. C.; Grinniger & Sons, Ben-dena, Kan., Poland Chinas.

CATTLE.

Ed Stegell, Straight Creek, Kan., Polled Durhams; Sutton & Poreous, Lawrence, Kan., Aberdeen-Angus; L. J. Smith, Pleasant Hill, Mo., Herefords; Thomson Bros., Carbondale, Kan., Shorthorns; U. S. Indian School, Genoa, Neb., Holsteins; W. L. Yost, Kansas City, Herefords; Dr. F. S. Schoen-leber, Manhattan, Ayrshires; Achenbach Bros., Washington, Kan., Polled Durhams; H. & G. Croft, Bluff City, Galloways; David Colemand & Sons, Dennison, Kan., Holsteins; W. J. Davis & Company, Jackson, Miss., Herefords; L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee, Okla., Aberdeen-Angus; C. D. Caldwell, Burlington Junction, Mo., Aberdeen-Angus; W. A. Forsythe & Sons, Greenwood, Mo., Shorthorns; Albert Hultine, Saronville, Neb., Polled Durhams; H. H. Holmes, Great Bend, Kan., Shorthorn; Robert W. Hazlett, El Dorado, Kan., Herefords; O. Harris & Sons, Harns, Mo., Herefords; Haussler Bros., Holbrook, Neb., Red Polled; Fred H. Laptad, Lawrence, Jerseys; Kansas Agricultural College, fat cattle; J. W. Larabee, Earlville, Ill., Red Polled; W. W. Marsh, Waterloo, Iowa, celebrated Guernseys.

SHEEP.

William Allen, Lexington, Neb., Merinos, Rambouillets, Oxford, Shropshires, Hampshires and Southdowns; Golden Hoof Stock Farm, Lexington, Neb., Rambouillets, Cotswolds, Southdowns, Oxford, Shropshires, Hampshires.

A free trip to the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson is awarded to one boy in every county in the state. This trip is won in a county contest in growing corn. The boys are housed in a military camp at the fair grounds in charge of an officer of the Kansas National Guard. They are the guests of the fair association for the week.

It is not too early to begin feeding silage and alfalfa hay to the milk cow. If the pastures are short, she will make fine use of any extra feed offered her.

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The character of this land varies in different localities. Considerable of it is especially good, other portions only of fair quality, and some is poor, broken, and of little value. It is most important for a settler to locate in the right district and at the least possible expense. With this end in view, this book has been published, classifying the lands open for entry, and giving accurate detailed description and location of the land in every township containing vacant land in Colorado, describing the surface, soil, timber, distance from railroad, etc.

This is the same book for which many have been glad to pay \$2. However, for a limited time we will send a copy of this book and a year's subscription to KANSAS FARMER to anyone sending only \$1, our regular subscription price, and 10 cents extra for mailing—\$1.10 in all. The book is complete—320 pages, same as the higher-priced book, only this is in a strong paper binding instead of cloth. Send all orders to

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Co-Operative Purchase of Farm Supplies

A CAREFUL examination of the methods of a large manufacturing establishment shows that the success is due largely to the ability to buy its raw material at the lowest prices, to sell its finished products through an efficient distributing system, and to take advantage of more economical methods of production. By means of a thorough organization of all its forces it overcomes much waste, inefficiency, and extravagance, and every branch of its work is a part in one great system. The small factory buys its material in small quantities for cash, or credit extended on high rates of interest, or from brokers or small dealers, but the large factory arranges for a line of credit at low rates and maintains a purchasing department, which buys so carefully in such large quantities as to secure close prices from producers. The quantity of these materials purchased justifies the expense of a testing department to make sure that all purchases are up to the standard.

The average individual farmer is himself a small manufacturer, working with the forces of Nature to produce certain farm products. There are two distinct ways by which he may hope to improve his financial condition—first, by lowering his cost of production, and, second, by increasing the income received from the sale of his products.

It has been found from the surveys made by the Office of Farm Management that the minimum efficient unit is the farm that furnishes adequate employment throughout the year to the average farm family. Experience has also shown that combinations of farmers for co-operative production are rarely advisable, but the farmers in a given section usually produce the same assortment of crops, and their farm needs for supplies, such as implements, fertilizers, seeds, spray materials, and packages, are practically the same. Many of these requirements can be anticipated, but the common practice is to depend upon local dealers to carry these standard articles in stock, awaiting the day when the farmer wishes to use them. In many sections it is customary in the spring for farmers to ask the local merchants to charge the amount of all purchases until harvest time in the fall. This practice compels the merchant to buy in small quantities, shipments being received under relatively high local freight rates. He must buy on credit or else borrow large sums of money, for the use of which he must pay interest. The dealer must pay cartage charges and must own or rent stores and warehouses. He has taxes and insurance to pay on his stock; he must employ clerks to wait on his customers, and pay liberal advertising bills to attract trade. Frequently there are expenses for the delivery of goods. Usually where credit is extended an advance in prices must be made to cover the occasional loss due to bad accounts.

If customers need or require such forms of assistance, they have no right to complain if the merchant includes a reasonable charge for the service in making the price for his goods. In fact, much of the complaint about present-day high prices is unreasonable, as increased prices frequently are due to the increased service required by consumers and rendered by dealers. If people insist upon being waited upon, they must expect to pay those who thus serve them.

In the farmers' general plans for improving their condition it is necessary for them to take advantage of the co-operative principles for conducting their business, to the end that they also may be able to eliminate waste. Efficiency is the watchword, and the farmer should pay for necessary and efficient service only. In case he finds that he can serve himself more efficiently than others are serving him, if he can install and operate his own business machinery, arrange to pay cash, or furnish his own credit, he should do so. The trade should and usually will consent to meet him on this thoroughly sound basis.

If it is good business and entirely proper for manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers to unite in their respective organizations, not to control prices or restrain trade, but for greater business efficiency and to eliminate waste, what argument should induce farmers to refrain from similar action to improve their business? What can the manufacturer gain by such organization which the farmer can not? Is the average intelligence of the manufacturer less than the average intelligence of the American farmer? If it is advisable for the manufacturers and dealers to federate into state and national associations for the above-named purposes, by what line of reasoning do some conclude that it is

unnecessary or absolutely improper for the farmers to organize even on a community basis?

A buying association requires a less complicated form of organization than does a marketing association. Persons with good business experience should be selected for the officers, the secretary usually acting as business manager. A board of five or seven directors, that number including the executive officers, should conduct the business. All persons who handle any funds or property should be bonded. A small annual membership fee is often advisable to provide for the expenses of the association. Each purchaser may also pay an additional small per cent in excess of the cost of the goods he orders to cover salary of manager, postage, printing, and any other expenses connected with the business. Paying the manager a small per cent on the business handled encourages him to work for members and orders, but the total amount paid him in any one season or year should be limited to a reasonable sum, based on the character of the business and the value of the services rendered. Unless a supply of goods is to be kept on hand, no warehouse or store building is needed.

The co-operative plan of buying farm supplies should not disregard the local dealer. The merchant who in the past has extended credit and rendered other valuable services should be the first considered when there is cash to be expended. The co-operative committee should go to such local firms and explain that their members are now in condition to perform certain service which formerly has been rendered by the dealers, and, in view of their less exacting requirements, they expect to save to themselves the price formerly charged for that work. In several cases the merchants have welcomed such an arrangement, and it resulted in the creating of an excellent local spirit. The local dealer furnished the goods at a very small profit, because he was not obliged to render the usual service. In many cases the local dealer has the exclusive agency on the most desirable lines of goods, and this plan makes it possible to save on the exact class of goods wanted, but in such a transaction the local dealer should be willing to act as the agent of the buying association so as to work for the interests of its members.

Communities that have never had any co-operative experience often find it easier to begin with a buying than with a selling plan, where local conditions are such as to warrant that start. When the operation of that plan has educated the members to the spirit of working together and accustomed them to facing difficulties that are sure to arise, they are better prepared to undertake the more intricate details of a plan for successfully marketing their products. The co-operative spirit of a community is a matter of growth. As the child learns to walk before it runs, so a community should be satisfied to begin working together in the simplest ways and should undertake more elaborate plans only as their co-operative strength and confidence is developed.—C. E. BASSETT, in Federal Department of Agriculture Year Book.

Home Orchard Profitable

An old home orchard, owned by A. M. Erickson, Greenwood County, Kansas, had not produced a crop in ten years. In reporting yield of fruit for 1914, Mr. Erickson says: "The orchard produced practically none, and what fruit was picked did not keep at all." The trees were old and cankered. They had not been pruned for twenty years. Mr. Erickson thought he might as well grub them out. George O. Greene, specialist in horticulture, division of extension of the Kansas Agricultural College, thought they might be made to produce considerable good fruit if pruned and sprayed. Mr. Erickson was willing to give the orchard a fair trial with the help of the college. An agreement was drawn up accordingly and the orchard man helped with the pruning and was present at every operation during the summer of 1915.

The result was very gratifying to both the owner and the agricultural college, 200 bushels of the finest apples ever grown in the orchard being produced. Mr. Erickson, who is fond of apple butter, complained because he had to use the fanciest hand-picked Domine apples for this purpose.

What has been done in this old, neglected, and diseased orchard can be duplicated in the orchards on hundreds of Kansas farms.



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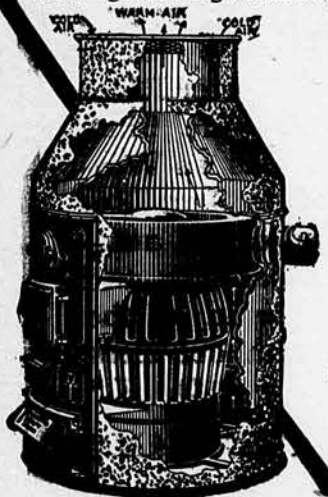
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Keep Tested Sire in Reserve

NOTHING will start a good producing herd on the down grade more surely than a bull that fails to transmit high production to his daughters. It requires the use of bulls that sire big producers to build up a herd, and it is a serious mistake to tear down the work of a good many years by using an untried sire and finding later that he is a failure as a breeder.

A writer in the Pacific Dairy Review shows the seriousness of this problem by relating an incident of a prominent breeder that came to his personal attention. "This gentleman, a breeder of some years' experience, had succeeded in building up a herd of which he was very proud on the strength of two sires used in the herd, one after the other. Then came the need of another sire, and in view of the fact that his herd justified the best he could obtain, he began to look about and after some months located one in the East that, from the point of pedigree and production records suited him. He placed him at the head of the herd, but when his heifers came into milk, what a disappointment they were. Nearly every one failed to measure up to their mothers when they were heifers. He saw that he had a bull that was utterly lacking in transmitting high production qualities and had started the herd on the down grade.

"This dairyman and breeder was a man quick to see a mistake and immediately set about to correct it by seeking another sire. Too often the breeder does not stop the moment he sees that he has struck the wrong lead in his breeding. Breeders generally, however, are coming to see and appreciate this source of danger and are inclined to stay by sires that have proven their transmitting qualities as long as they can.

"But the time comes when every sire's usefulness ends and the wise breeder provides against this by having in reserve a younger bull that is tried out while the old one is still useful. The cost of keeping a bull in moderate service is not great. He can be bred as a yearling, and by the time he is three years old, and at his greatest usefulness as a breeder, his daughters are in milk and giving some indication of their milking qualities. In this way the reserve bull is an insurance against a possible disaster, and a disaster it certainly is when a breeder, through an untried sire, has obtained offspring from him for several years that are unworthy of their dams."

Winter Dairying Profitable

For the next two months on many farms the number of "strikers" will be increasing and the dairy operations will be dwindling in importance, while on many other farms during the same period preparations will be made for the heavy milking season.

The man who plans his heaviest dairy work for the winter months, is the one who best realizes the true value of the milk cow. With him, dairying becomes an important part of his farm business for it comes at a time when he can give it more and better thought and attention than is possible during the crop-growing season, and his investment brings a better return by reason of the better prices received for all dairy products.

The coming winter bids fair to be no exception to the general rule so far as the profitability of dairying is con-

cerned. At the present time the butter markets are ranging about five cents higher than they did a year ago and this means that the raw material—butter fat—will command a correspondingly good price.

It is always safe to predict that the man who thoughtfully handles a bunch of milk cows in connection with his other farm operations, will not be disappointed in the results.

Are You Keeping "Boarders"?

Success in milking cows comes by the same route as does success in any other line of work—first by understanding the job and then staying with it. But it is not enough to understand how to obtain a result without thought as to the cost of the operation.

The dairyman whose whole object is to swell the amount of the cream-check without taking into consideration what it has cost him to produce the cream, will find his profits fast slipping away. It is the man who obtains a heavy production through those feeds most economical to use, who makes the real gains.

Another source of loss often overlooked in the milking operations, is the "boarders" in the herd. These cows are good eaters but do not turn their feed into profit for their owner.

The sure way of checking on both these matters is by keeping records. It requires a certain per cent of protein, carbohydrates and fat to produce a pound of milk—the richer the milk the more of each will be required. Different feeds contain these digestible nutrients in different quantities and the dairyman should determine which feed supplies them most economically and in the best form for the cow to handle.

By keeping a record of the feed given each cow and the returns made by her in milk production, it will be an easy matter to pick out those cows that are "boarders" or that are being cared for at a loss. This will make possible a "weeding out" process and will enable the milker to build up a herd of profit-making cows only.

These are two important points for the consideration of those milking cows as a business. The work of the Kansas Farmer Dairy Club will teach valuable lessons on these points and through them we hope to help many young milkers to get the right start.

Dickinson County Report

Records of cows in the Dickinson County Cow Testing Association which produced more than 40 pounds of butter during the month ending July 31, 1916. "H." stands for Holstein; "J." for Jersey; "Her." for Hereford.

Owner—	Pounds of Milk	Per Cent Butter	
		Fat	Butter
George Lenhart, H.	900	3.8	42.8
George Lenhart, H.	786	4.1	40.3
George Lenhart, H.	1,227	3.63	55.6
A. B. Wilcox, H.	1,002	3.2	40.1
Smeltz & Gish, H.	930	4.0	46.5
A. H. Diehl, H.	978	4.0	48.9
A. H. Diehl, H.	975	3.5	42.6
Samuel Mitch, J.	990	4.2	52.1
Samuel Mitch, Her.	834	4.5	46.9
Mott & Seaborn, H.	1,131	3.8	53.8
Mott & Seaborn, H.	891	4.3	47.9
Hoffman Bros., H.	759	4.4	41.8
D. S. Engle & Son, H.	1,113	3.9	54.3
D. S. Engle & Son, H.	912	3.8	43.4
Ralph Sterling, J.	807	4.0	40.4
Ralph Sterling, J.	975	4.0	48.8
John Collins, H.	990	3.5	43.4
E. S. Engle & Son, H.	939	4.2	49.3
E. S. Engle & Son, H.	1,362	3.6	61.3
E. S. Engle & Son, H.	1,068	4.2	56.1
E. S. Engle & Son, H.	681	5.0	42.5
E. S. Engle & Son, H.	1,188	3.14	46.6

Haecker's Feeding Standard For Dairy Cow

	DAILY ALLOWANCE DIGESTIBLE NUTRIENTS		
	CRUDE PROTEIN	CARBOHYDRATES	FAT
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
For support of 1,000-pound cow.....	.70	7.00	.10
To ALLOWANCE FOR SUPPORT ADD:			
For each pound of 3.0 per cent milk....	.047	.20	.017
For each pound of 3.5 per cent milk....	.049	.22	.019
For each pound of 4.0 per cent milk....	.054	.24	.021
For each pound of 4.5 per cent milk....	.057	.26	.023
For each pound of 5.0 per cent milk....	.060	.28	.024
For each pound of 5.5 per cent milk....	.064	.30	.026
For each pound of 6.0 per cent milk....	.067	.32	.028
For each pound of 6.5 per cent milk....	.072	.34	.029

Sweet Clover as a Pasture Crop

By EDWARD C. JOHNSON, K. S. A. C.

RAPIDLY increasing interest in sweet clover as a pasture crop has been manifested by farmers throughout Kansas during the last few years. This interest seems to be more than justified, judging from the demonstrations with sweet clover and results reported by farm bureaus and county and district agricultural agents.

In Cowley County a thirteen-acre field of rather poor land seeded to sweet clover last year, pastured sixteen head of cattle from the first of April to the last of June and the stock did well. In Harvey County, in one instance twenty head of stock were pastured this spring on six acres of clover sown last year and were not able to keep it down. Some hay could have been cut from this field. In Jewell County, fifty-one head of large cattle, owned by a farm bureau member, have been pastured on twelve acres of sweet clover since March, and they have barely been able to keep it down. Another member of the farm bureau in that county has been pasturing fifty-seven head of cattle of all ages on eleven acres, and this field has not been cropped closely.

In Allen County in particular, sweet clover as a pasture crop has gained popular favor as a result of farm bureau demonstrations for the last three years, and it is rapidly becoming established as a pasture crop.

These facts are very significant, as our native grasses often run out, or, due to superabundance of enthusiasm for cash crops, have been turned under, and as a result the pasture problem has become one of the most difficult to solve in many parts of Kansas. Numerous attempts have been made to pasture alfalfa and many farmers have succeeded in doing so year after year without trouble. In other instances successful pasturing of alfalfa for some years has been followed by very serious losses from bloating at some unexpected time and which losses have more than offset the profit secured from grazing the alfalfa.

Thus far no authentic case of bloating from pasturing sweet clover has been reported in the state, and if sweet clover will continue to do as well as it has in the last two years, it undoubtedly will gain an important place as a pasture crop in Kansas, even in territory where alfalfa is easily grown.

Even in some of the dryer portions of the state sweet clover has been doing remarkably well. This was particularly true in Western Kansas during 1915 and early in 1916, when that section received more than its average share of moisture. H. T. Nielsen of Norton, agricultural agent for Northwest Kansas, reports that the sweet clover crop has been doing well practically everywhere and the growth made this spring was usually much greater than that of alfalfa, although the sweet clover was grown on less favorable land. Two men in Cheyenne County have made quite a little money selling sweet clover seed from volunteer crops in the native grass meadows along the Republican River, which shows how easily sweet clover grows along some of the valleys and bottoms in that section. Both men claim that the sweet clover is running out the native grasses in some places along this stream, and that it will be a matter of only a few years until the meadows along the river will be largely sweet clover. In that section it was difficult until a few years ago to sell native hay which had much sweet clover in it. Now the buyers are anxious to have as large a percentage of sweet clover as possible, claiming this makes a much better feed than the clean prairie hay.

In West Central Kansas, also, sweet clover is coming into its own. District Agricultural Agent W. A. Boys of Hays reports that in that section sweet clover is receiving much more consideration as a pasture crop than as a hay crop. A breeder of pure-bred cattle in Wallace County is finding sweet clover the most satisfactory pasture for his young bulls. He has had good results in seeding on bottom land where there is a heavy sod of salt grass and considerable alkali in the soil. The clover furnishes pasture two months earlier than do the native grasses. In Rooks County, one farmer pastured fifteen head of mature stock on twelve acres of sweet clover from March until June of this year. This farmer says he gets at least three times as much value from an acre of sweet clover pasture as from an acre of native grass. In Trego County, on one ranch there are 160 acres of sweet clover on sandy bottom and second bottom land.

this year from March until July.

Even on some of the divide land in Part of this was pastured continuously Western Kansas, which is usually too dry for sweet clover, this crop has done well during the last two years. Except for the last month or so, moisture conditions for that section have of course been above normal during that time. One farmer in Graham County has been particularly successful with sweet clover on rather poor divide land. It was seeded in 1914. In 1915 he secured two good hay crops and some pasture in addition. Not only cattle, but sheep have been pastured on sweet clover on this farm, with very satisfactory results.

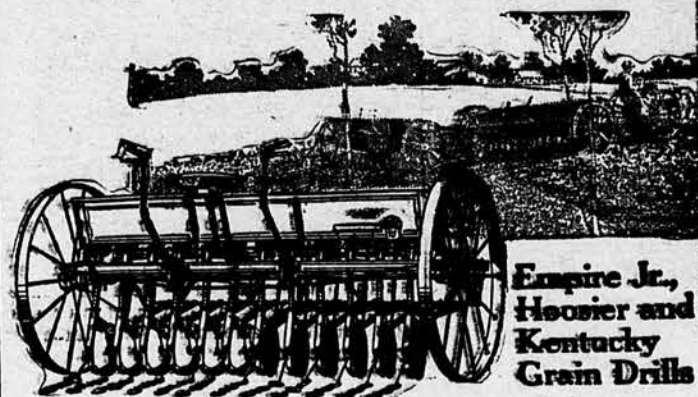
While it cannot be hoped that sweet clover will be as successful on the uplands of Western Kansas as was expected by sweet clover enthusiasts two or three years ago, the growth it makes on this land is fairly satisfactory even in dry years, and it may be worth while to grow the crop on limited areas of upland even though it may not be as great a boon as it was hoped it might be, two years ago. Certainly on some of the bottom lands successful crops of sweet clover may be located in almost every county in Western Kansas, and the cattle grower of that section is rapidly becoming its friend.

What Is a Silo Worth?

Did you know that corn in the silo is worth 40 per cent more than corn in the shock? And that every farmer who builds a silo increases the efficiency of his acres about 35 per cent? Recent experiments show that silage when used with cottonseed meal for fattening cattle produced gains at a cost of \$4 less per hundred pounds than when corn, stover and hay made up the ration.

Most silo owners say that a silo is most profitable to the farmer who feeds at least ten head of cows or fattening cattle the year round. One and one-half inches of silage should be fed daily to insure a minimum loss from spoiling. The silo should be at least ten feet in diameter.

Why Drill Planting Wins



THERE is nothing mysterious about the way Hoosier, Empire Jr. and Kentucky drills have been crowding out the broadcasting method of seeding. They give bigger yields of better grain.

These points are clearly seen: Drills save seed at the start, because every individual kernel is planted right, with covering enough to protect it from cold or drought. You needn't "play safe" by planting an extra quantity, for every seed has its chance. Drilling means regular planting, no bunching here and lack there—every seed has sufficient ground to support it. The seed sows, grows, and ripens all together. Uniformity—that's the word. Drilling does away with uneven stand, with half-ripe, half-green fields. Drilling gives you the maximum in grain, kernels all filled out and plump. That means top yields, top prices.

When you buy a drill, buy a Hoosier, Empire Jr. or Kentucky drill. Ever since 1857 the builders of these successful lines have studied to build always better machines. Today—well, ask any owner of a Hoosier, Empire Jr. or Kentucky drill. See the local dealer, or write us for catalogues and information.

International Harvester Company of America

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CHICAGO

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Champion Deering McCormick Milwaukee Others Plans

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Pick the Size Avery Tractor to Fit Your Size Farm

There are six sizes of Avery Tractors as shown here for pulling from 2 to 10 moldboard plows or from 2 to 20 disc plows. Avery Plows are also built in six sizes and Avery Thrashers in seven sizes. There's a size Avery Tractor to fit every size farm and a size Avery Thresher to fit every size run.

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Avery Plows are the original "Self-Lift." Avery Thrashers have made the best proven grain saving records thrashing on canvas ever made.

YOU can see all six sizes of Avery Tractors at work at all eight of the National Tractor Demonstrations. We're glad of the opportunity to show them in operation alongside of all other makes. They have been entered in every important Contest and Demonstration ever held. Avery's are the only make entered in every Winnipeg Motor and Plow Contest. They were introduced by being sold on approval. Proven successful by thousands of owners. They have been put to the hardest tests known and have proved their right to be called successful machines.

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Avery Tractors are sold at low prices: 5-10 H.P. \$365 Cash, 8-16 H.P. \$795, 12-25 H.P. \$1195, 18-36 H.P. \$1775, 25-50 H.P. \$2190, 40-80 H.P. \$2625. All built and backed by an established company owning a large factory and many branch houses, which insure your getting well-built machines and prompt and permanent service after you get them.

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All six sizes of Avery Tractors will be shown at all eight of the National Tractor Demonstrations. See them there and pick the size to fit your size farm. Stop at the Avery Bull Dog Tent

T. F. KREIFE - RECOMMEND, —



Shippers Protective League

ALL shippers of live stock are interested in the question of freight rates on stock shipments and in the various rules and regulations effecting the handling of market stock. All these questions have been reopened by the Interstate Commerce Commission and to enable the live stock interests of the whole country to co-operate, the National Live Stock Shippers' Protective League was recently formed. The executive committee is composed of representative live stock men from all over the United States. Kansas is represented by J. H. Mercer of the Kansas Live Stock Association, W. J. Tod of the American National Live Stock Association, and A. E. Helm, commerce counsel of the Kansas Public Utilities Commission.

The organization is composed of live stock associations, shippers of live stock, live stock exchanges and slaughterers, also a number of state railroad commissioners, representing the various western and central western states.

The occasion for the organization is the necessity of united action of all who are interested, to secure just and reasonable rates, regulations, charges and efficient service, and to defend against any demands on the part of the carriers for unjust, unreasonable rates, charges, rules and regulations in matters of common interest pertaining to the subjects mentioned, and for such other purposes as may arise in that regard. It is a national transportation organization of shippers of live stock and its products, confined to that and excluding other matters.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has directed a general investigation into rates on live stock and products of live stock throughout the country, wherein the carriers will undoubtedly seek to increase their revenue by increased rates, and changes in various matters of the practices and rules of transportation. This must be met by the man who pays the freight, to the end of securing what is just, fair and reasonable. Many other matters like cleaning and disinfecting charges, live stock shipping contracts and limitation of liability are involved.

The executive committee has been selected by the respective interests to carry on the work. The membership of the executive committee affords ample assurance of the representative and high character of the organization and its efficiency. Every shipper of every car of live stock has this force for protection. The purposes are not to take the place of other organizations of shippers, but to combine the strength and efforts of all interested.

To carry out and to accomplish these ends, it is necessary to secure sufficient funds. The finance committee has proposed a plan which consists in a request to the commission men at the different stock yards for the next six months, beginning September 1, to deduct five cents per car from all shipments to market and forward it to E. F. Keefer, secretary of the league, at Chicago. This fund will be expended judiciously by the committee and a true and just accounting made.

This manner of collecting is equitable, the amount is small, and the cause is great.

In its very nature, this must be voluntary, but inasmuch as it so equitably distributes the expense of carrying on this work among the parties interested and who benefit thereby in direct proportion to the interest which he has, it will receive the support of all who favor this great work.

It is necessary for the most part to proceed through the organizations of live stock producers, raisers, feeders and shippers as represented by their various officers, because it is impracticable to reach every shipper. If any shipper, accepting as he will the benefits of this work, which necessarily must apply to all alike, is not willing to pay five cents per car, the amount collected from his shipment will be refunded to him.

We are calling this matter to the attention of our readers because we feel sure this is a movement that should have the hearty support of all shippers of live stock.

Horse Breeders Optimistic

The most experienced horsemen in the United States, who have been in close touch with the business through good

and bad times, are of the opinion that the horse breeding industry is now at the beginning of some very prosperous years.

For several years prior to 1915, the increase in horses had fallen below reasonable expectations. A large proportion of mares had not been bred. This was particularly true of mares of light horse blood, as prices had been so far depressed on light horses as to lend no inducement to breeders of such stock.

This diminution in production was practically world-wide. To make the shortage still greater, the European War has caused greater loss in horses than has ever occurred in the same period. The horses in France were reduced from 3,331,000 to 2,227,000 head during the first eleven months of the war—a decrease of 31 per cent. The reduction in horses in other nations engaged is considered to be nearly as great.

Exports of horses and mules from the United States have broken all records. During the twenty-one months ending June 1, 1916, 611,790 horses, valued at \$134,943,456, and 167,387 mules valued at \$34,198,955, have been exported. Purchases and shipments are being made more rapidly than ever before. In the judgment of experienced horsemen, familiar with conditions abroad, foreign countries will make very heavy purchases of horses for years following the war, and the United States is in the best position of any nation to supply the demand.

The British are very loath to praise products not their own, so that the appearance of an editorial in the London Live Stock Journal, May 19, 1916, is especially significant to American horse breeders. Extracts are as follows:

"Close observers of the heavy army horses that have been brought over to England from the United States must surely have been struck with their tremendous bone and scale, blended with a quality, at times, that appears quite startling in such massive animals. We particularly refer to gun teams, big, wide, heavy, intelligent, docile horses, with the unmistakable stamp of quality marked on their contour, both over their tops and below the knee. Inquiry elicits the fact that the American preference for the Percheron and the cross of that breed is responsible for the big proportion of all the draft horses imported being the stamp we speak of—a foreign and unfamiliar look about the heavy frame, but a thoroughbred, or, say, a bloodlike appearance ever and anon peeping out of the horse at some point in its makeup. The premier Percheron stallions at the moment in the United States weigh practically as much as the Shires and the Clydesdales over there, and their limbs are much more free from feather or hair.

"The cross of the Percheron stallions imported from France and bred in the United States on the native mares has undoubtedly produced a very useful general purpose horse, which gives every satisfaction to the English government buyer wherever the animal has sufficient weight for heavy draft work. The medium-sized horses, weighing from 1,250 to 1,500 pounds, have been the most useful general purpose horse. They are very tractable, active, and maintain themselves on less food than many other types or breeds of horses. This class of animal has supplied our government with some of the best gunners they have had from any source. In short, quite 60 per cent of the gun teams that we possess today are bred on Percheron lines."

When the leading live stock journal of Great Britain comments so favorably on the American horses, it is strong evidence that American farmers have done well to make free use of Percheron blood.

There have been 7,853 transfers of Percherons made in the nine months ending August 1, 1916, an increase of almost 3 per cent in transfers over the same period a year ago.

Another indication of increasing interest in Percheron breeding is shown by the increase in applications for membership in the Percheron Society of America. During the nine months ending August 1, 1916, 642 breeders applied for membership, as against 484 for the same period last year, an increase of 32 per cent.—WAYNE DINSMORE.



"The Shop Ahead"

When you visit the State Fair you will find "New Things" at Walk-Over Shop—for Ladies and Gentlemen. THEY'RE DIFFERENT—Something New 'Most Every Day. It's a pleasure to wear our Shoes, they are so comfortable. Each of our clerks is skilled in the proper fitting of shoes.

Walk-Over Boot Shop
703 Kansas Avenue



"The Shop Ahead"

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On Display at Our Store During Fair Week

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The Most Reasonable and
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Prescriptions Filled by Mail.
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FOR SALE

KEIFER PEARS—Fancy fruit for
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WANTED TO BUY

Alfalfa Seed, Clover, Timothy and
Pop Corn. Send samples.

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You Will Find Many Uses for the Speedy Stitcher Awl

—and KANSAS FARMER Will Give You One FREE With
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The SPEEDY STITCHER AWL is the latest and most effective Automatic Sewing Awl ever offered. How often have you thrown away a tug, a pair of shoes, a grain sack, just because the trouble and expense of taking them to town for repairs was too great. The SPEEDY STITCHER WILL SAVE ITS COST IN REPAIRS MANY TIMES OVER EVERY YEAR.



With this Awl one can mend harness, shoes, tents, awnings and pulley belts, carpets, saddles, suit cases, or any heavy material.

THE SPEEDY STITCHER is provided with a set of diamond-pointed grooved needles, including special needle for tapping shoes. It also contains a large bobbin from which thread feeds, all of which are inclosed inside the handle out of the way. Finished in the best possible manner—highly polished rock maple handle and nicked metal parts, with nickel-plated needles that will not rust.

HOW TO GET THE AWL FREE

Send us only \$1.00 for one year's subscription to Kansas Farmer and 10 cents extra to cover packing and postage—\$1.10 in all—and we will send you this useful, dependable Awl, FREE.

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Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items of stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms, always cash with order.

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

HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS NEEDED— Big salaries. Permanent job. Light work. Write Ozment, 44 P., St. Louis, Mo.

LADY OR GENTLEMAN TO TRAVEL for old established firm. No canvassing. Stable line. \$18 weekly, pursuant to contract. Expenses advanced. G. G. Nichols, Philadelphia, Pa., Pepper Bldg.

FARMERS WANTED—\$75 MONTH, MEN and women, U. S. government jobs. Short hours. Easy work. Common sense education sufficient. Write immediately for list positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. 082, Rochester, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

160 ACRES IN PHILLIPS COUNTY, Kansas; 100 acres in cultivation, all fenced, fair improvements, good soil; close to town; on phone and mail route. Priced worth the money. Write. E. M. Hillier, Republican, Neb.

LAND IN DAWSON AND PRAIRIE counties, Montana, on ten-year terms. On new line of Great Northern Railway just building. The last chance for good farming land in Montana at low prices. Hilger Loan & Realty Co., Lewiston, Montana.

FOR SALE—A MODERN HOME IN Topeka, located on a good street, near school and business district; two lots, modern seven-room house, barn, a choice location. Will sell at a bargain. No trades. Address Z, care Kansas Farmer.

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED—FARMS AND RANCHES. Owners send description. We have cash buyers on hand. Don't pay commission. Write Up-To-Date Realty Exchange, La Salle, Ill.

FARMS WANTED—HAVE 7,000 BUYERS. Describe your unsold property. 514 Farmers Exchange, Denver, Colo.

POULTRY.

MACK'S S. C. REDS—FALL SALE OF April and May-hatched cockerels and pullets; 200 cockerels, 200 pullets. Ten utility pullets and two utility cockerels for \$15. Write for prices on exhibition birds. H. H. McLellan, Box K, Kearney, Neb.

S. C. B. LEHORN COCKERELS IN lots of twelve or more at a special low price. From greatest layers, none better. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. C. Boudoux, Carona, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED.

BROILERS, 17c; SPRINGS, 15c; H. hens, 13½c; eggs, 24c; paying prices this week. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

CATTLE.

REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE. PERCY Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, READY for service. Two of his dams averaged 100 pounds milk in one day and 35 pounds butter in seven days officially. \$100. Wisconsin Live Stock Association, Appleton, Wis.

HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES, either sex, 15-16ths pure, crated and delivered to any station by express, charges all paid, for \$20 apiece. Frank M. Hawes, Whitewater, Wis.

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ENGLISH BLUEGRASS SEED. NEW crop, 10c per pound. H. G. Mosher, Schell City, Mo.

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LUMBER DIRECT FROM MILL TO consumer. Send us your itemized bills for estimate. Our specialty, mixed cars. McKee Lumber Co. of Kansas, Emporia, Kan.

BUY DIRECT AND SAVE SEVERAL profits. Lumber, lath, shingles, moldings, doors, windows, frames and finish at rock-bottom prices. Quality and satisfaction guaranteed. Send your lists for estimate. Sam Connell Lumber Company, Portland, Oregon.

HORSES AND MULES.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF FORTY HEAD of Shetland Ponies. Geo. Ald, Gallatin, Mo.

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WANTED—EVERY CAR OWNER WHO has spark plug trouble to try a set of Notamiss Spark Gaps. Thousands in use. Will detect instantly the plug not working. Save unnecessary garage bills by securing a set. Price \$1.50. Notamiss Spark Gap Company (Sole Manufacturers), 302 Hippee Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

PIGEONS.

CARNEAU OR HORNEAU PIGEONS TO exchange for visible typewriter or two-speed motorcycle. Mated pairs and youngsters for sale. Frank Harvey, Parsons, Kan.

WANTED

WANTED—ONE TO FIVE CARLOADS of good hay. Any good hay considered. Webb McNall, Arlington, Colo.

SITUATION WANTED.

MARRIED MAN, 32, NO CHILDREN, good milker, wishes position on dairy farm. Reference. E. P. Lochrie, Codell, Kan.

JOB WANTED BY EXPERIENCED farmer on stock or grain farm. Good references. James Wood, 2215 S. 61st ave., Benson, Neb.

HONEY.

HONEY WATER, WHITE; TWO 60-LB. cans of broken comb, \$9.50. John Ruyts, Buhl, Idaho.

FOR SALE—FINEST GRADE EXTRACTED honey in 60-pound cans, \$9.50 per case of two 60-pound cans f. o. b. Merino, Colo. Write for prices on car lot. W. A. Cheek, Merino, Colo.

NEW HONEY, NEW CANS, IRON BOUND boxes, 120 pounds, fancy, \$11; choice, \$10; good, \$9. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fine chunk, 116 pounds, \$12. A. S. Parson, Rocky Ford, Colo.

FINEST EXTRACTED HONEY, GATH- ered by bees and sent to you direct from the hive. Rich, smooth, delicious. Purity and weight guaranteed according to law. Following prices are f. o. b. Hotchkiss, Colo. One can containing 60 pounds net, \$5; case of two cans, \$9.50. Good to lay, cases \$9 each. Special price on larger lots. Ten cents brings sample. Frank H. Drexler, Crawford, Colorado.

DOGS.

COLLIE PUPPIES, CHOICE STOCK, priced right. Lawndale Kennels, Hiawatha, Kansas.

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

TOMATOES PICKED FOR SHIPPING, two cents a pound by express. T. F. Pine, Route 3, Lawrence, Kan.

SAVE YOUR POTATOES. INFORMATION how for 50c, guaranteed. Stamps, check or order. Farmer, Room 10, 225 W. Grand, Oklahoma City.

FERRETS, SINGLE, PAIRS AND DOZEN lots. Guinea pigs, rabbits, Toulouse geese, fox terriers and Angora kittens. Jewell, Spencer, Ohio.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS STILL hold their popularity. Barring one, they were the largest class at the World's Fair at San Francisco. Good to lay, good to eat and good to look at. I have bred them exclusively for twenty-four years and they are one of the best breeds extant. Eggs from first-class birds, the same kind I hatch myself, \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45, and I prepay express or postage to any part of the Union. Thomas Owen, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—LATEST PLAT BOOK OF Shawnee County, 44 pages, size 14x19 inches. Shows each township in the county with name of each property owner on his land, also rural routes, school houses, railroads and complete alphabetical list of taxpayers in county outside Topeka and Oakland. Satisfaction guaranteed. Cloth binding, \$5.00. To close out remaining Bristol board binding will sell a year's subscription to Kansas Farmer and Plat Book for only \$1.50. Last previous county map sold for \$10. Send all orders to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

GROCERIES.

PURE CANE GRANULATED SUGAR, \$7.50 per 100 pounds. Other goods sold at same saving compared to what you are paying now. Write for our complete money-saving price list. The People's Department Store, Council Bluffs, Iowa. Address Wholesale Dept.

THE STRAY LIST.

TAKEN UP—BY FRANK FRENCH OF Manning in Keystone Township, in Scott County, Kansas, on the 17th day of August, 1916, one horse mule, age one year, color bay. No mark or brands. Appraised at \$25. John L. Whitson, County Clerk, Scott County, Kansas.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following described stray, to wit: One yearling steer, weight about 550 pounds, color red with white face, white on belly and tip of tail; branded "O" on left hip, slit in end of left ear, a "V" cut in under side of right ear, was taken up on the 11th day of June, 1916, by J. A. Schriener, address Windom, Kansas. W. E. Rostine, County Clerk, McPherson, Kansas.

SHEEP

ONE HUNDRED WESTERN BREEDING ewes, \$5 per head. C. D. Wood & Sons, Elmdale, Kan.

PURE-BRED UNREGISTERED SHROP- shire ram lambs, extra good. K. Hague, Route 6, Newton, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHROP SHIRE yearling and lamb rams. W. T. Hammond, Portia, Kansas.

HOGS.

BIG-TYPE POLAND CHINAS. U. A. Gore, Seward, Kan.

TRACTORS.

FOR SALE—ONE WATERLOO BOY tractor, 12x24, and one 3-bottom Moline plow, both new, used only as demonstrators. Will sell at cost. Nothing better. Call on or address J. S. Binkley, 826-827 Commercial Street, Atchison, Kansas.

If on the market for pure-bred stock, read KANSAS FARMER live stock advertisements. You will find what you want.

OVERLAND RED

A Romance of The Moonstone Canon Trail

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS

A lonely prospector, thinking always of his wife and child left behind, follows the lure of the desert in his search for gold. In the desert town men begin to notice the regularity of his comings and goings. They are green with envy and decide to beat him out of his claim. Meanwhile, in the lonely canon he hoarded the little yellow bits. As weeks rolled by the water decreased; he carefully stowed his gold in a pouch and prepared to leave the canon. After a fateful search he finally comes to a railroad. Here he is found by a man, who gives him water, but being so exhausted the water is of no avail—a flash comes over him and his vision is forever darkened. Louise Lacharme and Boyar of Moonstone Ranch accidentally come upon the camp of Overland and Collie (whom Overland has picked up along the way). Tenlow, the detective, finds the prospector by the railroad and rides up to the camp to arrest Overland, whom he suspects; but after some strenuous arguing, Overland tactfully leaps on Boyar and, through precautions moves, escapes the detective. Tenlow's horse slips and rolls headlong to the bottom of the cliff, leaving Tenlow lying halfway down the hillside. Having turned toward the foothills, Overland releases Boyar and disappears in the brush. At the suggestion of Louise, Collie goes for the doctor and is afterward arrested. Louise tells Walter Stone, her uncle, about the arrest, and finally coaxes him to go with her and get Collie. Walter Stone, being a very influential ranchman and having secured Collie's release, takes him back to the ranch, where he gives him work to do. After several days work with Williams, the foreman of Moonstone Ranch, Collie learns the "ins" and "outs." He finds Overland Red in the mountains near the ranch. Overland goes to Los Angeles and is grubstaked and returns to find the streak of gold. Arriving at the desert town he finds the man who grubstaked him already there, and is persuaded to let him go with him in search of the gold.

[Chapter XIII—The Return—Continued.]
WINTHROP straightened his tired shoulders. "You seem to think that you're pretty clever," he said, laughing. "But in the elegant and expressive diction of the late—the late Overland Red Summers, 'I think you're a bum scout.'" And they shook hands, laughing as they turned to climb the trail.

Near the crest, Overland again paused. "Say, Billy, you said the 'late' Overland Red Summers. You took particular notice to make me hear that word 'late.' Have you got any objections to explainin' that there idea? I been examin'n' the works of that word 'late,' and it don't tick right to me. 'Late' means 'planted,' don't it?"

"Sometimes. It may also mean behind time. Do you remember that I said, a day or two ago, that I shouldn't be surprised if the lost gold were in the very canon where we camped? I claim precedence of divination, auto-suggestion, and right of eminent domain. I shall not waive my prerogative."

"I never owned one," said Overland. "But afore I'll let you come any style over me, I'll have one made with a silk llin'n' and d'monds in the buttons, jest as soon as the claim gets to payin' good. Say, pardner, it's free gold, and coarse. I wisht Collie was here—the little cuss."

"Collie?"

"Uhuh. The kid I was tellin' you about, that I adopted back in Albuquerque. He's got a share in this here deal, by rights. He invested his eight rollers and four bits in the chances of my findin' the stuff. It was all the coin he had at the time. You see, I was campin' up on the Moonstone for a change of air, and Collie and me had a meetin' of the board of dissectioners. The board votes unanimous to invest the paid-in capital in a suit of new jeans for the president, which was me. I got 'em on now. You see I had to be dolled up to look the part so I could catch a come-on and get me grubstake."

"I see," said Winthrop, his gray eyes twinkling. "And I was the come-on?"

"Well," said Overland, scratching his head, "mebbe you was, but you ain't no more. If she pans out anything like I expect, you'll be standin' up so close to bein' rich that if she was a bronc' you'd get kicked sure."

They rested for a few minutes, both gazing down on the evening desert. The reflected light, strong and clear, drew abrupt, keen-edged contrasts between the black, triangular shadows of the peaks and the gray of the range. Something elusive, awesome, unreal was in the air about them. The rugged mountain-side with its chaos of riven boulders, its forest of splintered rocky spires, silver cold in the twilight, its impassive bulk looming so large, yet a mere segment of the circling range, was as a day-dream of some ancient Valhalla, clothed in the mystic glory of ever-changing light, and crowned with slumbering crowds.

"You're something of a poet, aren't you?" queried Winthrop.

"You bet! I'm some artist, too. A lady I was once figurin' on acceptin' a invite to dinner with, once—one of them rich kind that always wants to get their money's worth out of anything they do for a poor guy—happened to come out on the back steps where I was holding kind of a corner's request over a lettuce san'wich. 'My man,' she says, 'I have always been interested to know if you—er—tramps ever think of anything else but food and lodging and loafing. Nothing personal, I assure you. Merely a general interest in social conditions which you seem so well fitted to explode from experience. For instance, now, what are your favorite colors?'"

"I couldn't see what that had to do with it, and I got kind of mad. A lettuce san'wich ain't encouragin' to confidence, so I up and says, 'What are me favorite colors, lady? Well, speakin' from experience, they is ham and eggs.'"

"She took a tumble to herself and sent me out some of the best—and a bottle of Red Cross beer with it."

On up the slope they toiled, Winthrop half forgetting his weariness in thinking of Overland's sprightly experienced with what he termed "the hard ole map—this here world."

At the summit they paused again to rest. "That was the time," began Overland, "when I writ that there poem called 'Heart Throbs of a Hobo.' Listen!"

"Oh, my stummick is jest akein' For a little bite of bacon, A slice of bread, and little mug of brew. I'm tired of seel'n scenery, Jest lead me to a beanery, Where there's something more than only air to chew."

"The last line sounds like a sneeze," said Winthrop, laughing.

"Speakin' of sneeze," said Overland, "makes me think you ain't coughed so much lately, Billy."

"I had a pretty bad time yesterday mornin'," replied Winthrop.

"Well, you'll get cured and stay cured, up here," said Overland, hugely optimistic.

"Of course," rejoined Winthrop, smiling.

"It's such hard work to breathe up here that I have to keep alive to attend to it." "That's her! Them little old bellowses of your'n 'll get exercise—not pumpin' off the effects of booze an' cigarettes, neither, but from pumpin' in clean thin air with a edge to it. Them little old germs will all get dizzy and lose their hold."

"That's getting rather deep into person-alities," said Winthrop. "But I think you're correct. I could eat a whole side of bacon, raw."

And he followed Overland silently across the range and down into the cool depths of the hidden canon, where the tramp, ever watchful of the younger man's health, slipped from his coat and made Winthrop put it on, despite the latter's protest that he was hot and sweating.

CHAPTER XIV.

"CALL IT THE 'ROSE GIRL.'"

"What are you going to do with those things?" asked Winthrop. "Not burn them?"

"Yep; every strap and tie-string," replied Overland, gathering together the dead prospector's few effects. "Cause why? Well, Billy, if this claim ain't filed on—and I reckon it ain't—why, we files on her as the original locators. Nobody gets wise to anything and it saves the chance of gettin' jumped. The bunch over there would make it interestin' for us if they knowed we was goin' to file on it. They'd put up a fight by law, and mebbe one not by law. Sabe?"

"I think so. Going to burn that little—er—cradle arrangement, too?"

"Yep. Sorry, 'cause it's wood, and wood is wood here. That little rocker is a cradle all right for rockin' them yella babies in and then out. The hand that rocks that cradle hard enough rules the world, as the pote says."

"So this is how gold is mined?" queried Winthrop, examining the crude rocker and the few rusted tools.

"One way. Pan, cradle, or sluice for free gold. They's about four other ways. This here's our way."

"Is it a rich claim?"

"Tolerable. I panned some up the branch. She runs about two dollars a pan."

"Is that all?"

Overland smiled as he poked a smouldering corner of blanket into the fire. "It is and it ain't. I reckon you could pan fifty pans a day. That's a hundred dollars. Then I could do that much and the cookin', too. That's another hundred. Two hundred dollars a day ain't bad wages for two guys. It ought to keep us in grub and postage stamps and some chewin'-gum once in a while."

"Two hundred a day!" And Winthrop whistled. "That doesn't seem much in New York—on the street, but out here—right out of the ground. Why, that's twelve hundred a week."

"Nope—not exactly. She's a rich one, and bein' so rich at the start she'll peter out fast, I take it. I know these here kind. When we come to the end of the canon we're at the end, that's all. Besides, she's so rich we won't work six days every week. If she was half as good, mebbe we would. You never done much fancy pick-handin' exercise, did you?"

"No, but I'm going to. This beats sign-in' checks all to pieces."

"Never got cramps that way myself," grunted Overland. "But I have from swingin' a pick. Your back'll be so lame stiff in about three days that you'll wish you never seen a pan or a shovel. Then you'll get over the fever and settle down sensible. Three of us could do a heap better job than two. I wish Collie was on the job."

"I'm willing," said Winthrop.

"Course you are, but you get your half of this as agreed. Collie's share comes out of my half. I'm playin' this hand over the table, in plain sight."

Winthrop glanced quickly at Overland's inscrutable face. "Suppose I should tell you that my income, each week, is about equal to what we expect to get from this claim?"

"Makes no difference," growled Overland. "It wasn't your money that stood off the constable—and later out in the desert. It was you. They's some places left on this old map yet where a man is jest what his two fists and his head is worth. This here Mojave is one of 'em. Are you squeak to that?"

"I understand," said Winthrop.

They worked steadily until evening. They staked out their respective and adjoining claims, dropped the rusted tools in a bottomless crevice, and removed the last shred and vestige of a previous occupancy.

"This here's been too easy," said Overland, as he sliced bacon for the evening meal. "When things comes as easy as this, you want to watch out for a change in the weather. We ain't through with the bunch yet."

The easterner, making the evening fire, nodded. "How are we to get provisions?" he asked.

"First, I was thinkin' of packin' 'em in from Gophertown, over yonder. She's about thirty miles from here, across the alkali. Taint a regular town, but they got grub. But if we got to comin' in regular, they'd smell gold quicker'n bees findin' oranges."

(Continued on Page Twenty-two)



Preparing Birds For Fair

MANY inquiries are coming in as to how to prepare birds for the show. These letters are, of course, from those who are not in the habit of exhibiting birds. Most of them expect to send only to the small shows or county fairs.

Ordinarily, the only thing to do is to provide a good, airy coop large enough to allow the birds ample room. In most shows the size of the coops is specified in the show rules. The thing of most importance is to place the birds in the coops on nice, clean straw, several days before the show is to be held. In this way they become used to their surroundings. If they can be frequently handled it is a big advantage.

For the yellow-legged breeds, wash the legs in warm water and soap and apply a limited amount of sweet oil afterwards, wiping dry with a soft cloth.

Never try to wash white birds unless you are an expert at this job.

Shipping Eggs for Hatching

More or less is constantly being said in regard to shipping eggs for hatching purposes. The writer has this summer sent over fifty sittings by parcels post. In some instances nearly every egg would hatch. One sitting sent to Ohio produced nine chicks from fifteen eggs. Another sent to Oklahoma turned out fifteen chicks. In other cases all the eggs would be reported infertile.

It seems that where the eggs were handled outside the sacks they were in as good shape as if sent by express, but where placed inside the mail sack the rough usage to which they were submitted broke the air cell and no chick resulted.

If all the eggs were packed in good, strong containers and a ruling adopted whereby they would be handled as outside mail, there seems to be no reason why parcels post would not prove as satisfactory as express. In many ways this manner of shipping is much more advantageous. The package is delivered at the customer's door and at a much cheaper rate than in any other way.

Feathers Foreign to Breed

Often this department receives letters complaining that the writer has purchased eggs from a breeder of pure-bred poultry, paying him a good price, and that the chicks are hatching out all colors, or are developing feathers entirely foreign to the breed.

Now, as a matter of fact, this is not uncommon. Chick feathers are in no way an indication of the mature bird. If you are one of these dissatisfied purchasers, write the breeder, telling him the facts, and he can doubtless enlighten you as to what to expect. Be patient and do not dispose of the chicks until they are fully matured. Then if they are unworthy specimens, make your complaint.

Pick Best Fowls for Breeders

By selecting young chickens which make more rapid growth, feather more quickly, show greater activity and are

better fleshed than other birds in the flock, the standard of the breeding flock can be materially raised.

This means much more profit than if the fowls are picked later in the season. Too often general appearance alone is used as the base of selection. The young birds which show the desirable qualities can be marked by colored leg bands and reserved for breeders when fully matured.

After the stories are all told and the shouting is all over, it remains for a Rose Comb Rhode Island Red hen to carry off the laurels. A pullet of this breed raised and owned by Mrs. A. J. Nicholson of Manhattan, recently laid an egg which weighed four ounces. Because of its unusual size, Mrs. Nicholson decided to remove the contents and keep the shell intact. After removing a normal yolk and white, she was astonished to discover within the outer shell another egg. By careful manipulation she managed to blow this inner egg and saved the two shells—the one within the other. The smaller one is as large as an ordinary hen egg.

Do not crowd your growing birds. Nothing will cause more damage or more rapidly undermine the vigor of the fowl's constitution. Better close the hen houses and shut up the coops, forcing the birds to roost in the trees during the summer months, than to confine them in hot, stuffy, over-crowded houses. Summer roup never appears except where birds are kept in a filthy or crowded condition.

This is a good time of year to begin casting about for cockerels to head your next year's breeding pen. The introduction of new blood is absolutely essential to best results with the average poultry raiser.

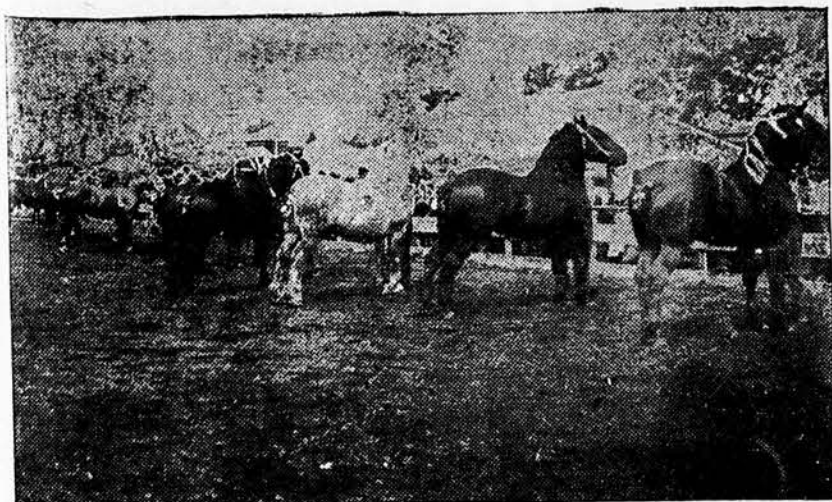
This summer has been so hot and dry that young poultry has not developed as it should.

Owing to the unusually dry weather there are very few bugs, worms, or weed seed. This will undoubtedly retard the growth of pullets and they will not begin laying until late winter or early spring unless extra feed and care are furnished.

Commercial beef scrap is an excellent substitute for bugs and worms. Where Nature does not furnish a liberal supply of these to be picked up at will, beef scrap should be used. Even at the prevailing price of \$3.25 a hundred, it will pay to feed beef scrap.

Grain prices are so high that many people are selling themselves short on both hens and pullets. In view of the prospects for good egg prices, this would seem to be a mistake.

One of the first poultry exhibits of the season was held this week by the Key West Grange in Coffey County. Considering the bad season, the display was a good one.



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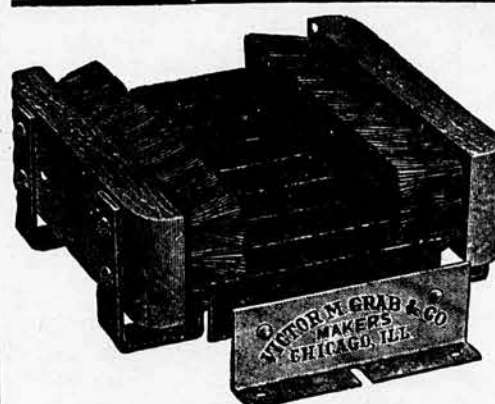
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they have in control. Burr Russell, who keeps the hogs on this farm, recently fed out 116 head. These were of various ages, thirty-four being over a year old and made up of some old sows and cut-backs from the previous season's litter. The remaining eighty-two head were spring pigs. The older hogs were put on feed earlier and sold earlier. They went on feed in December and were fed about sixty days. The younger hogs were fed out in April. The whole bunch ran on alfalfa pasture during the summer and later in the year were fed some new corn and roughage until they went on feed in December.

"Only totals and averages are given in the following figures, as no effort was made to keep separate records on the two lots. They averaged 140 pounds in weight at the beginning and the price at that time on that class of hogs was about \$5.50 per hundredweight. During the feeding period of 132 days they consumed the following feed: 82,824 pounds kafir, 23,592 pounds corn, 25,616 pounds shorts, and 7,684 pounds of meat meal. The kafir was valued at 42 cents a bushel, and the meat meal at \$2.70 a hundred. The total cost a hundred of this mixture was \$1.03. Besides this feed, during the fall the hogs had access to a field of six acres which was sown to rape. These hogs made a pound gain for every 4.16 pounds feed fed, so that estimated on the above basis, the cost to produce 100 pounds gain was \$4.29. The average weight at the end of the 132 days was 430 pounds a head. They sold at \$9.25 in Winfield. The total cost of the hogs was \$893.20 at the beginning; the cost of feed was \$1,444.07; cost of labor, estimated, \$130; cost of grinding, \$53.20, making a total cost to Mr. Russell of \$2,520.47. They sold for \$4,614.70, giving him a net profit of \$2,094.23.

"Mr. Russell says he figures on breaking even on hogs when the market goes bad and making enough to buy a farm when it turns good."

Building Credit from the Bottom

A LEADER of co-operative effort in Europe gives the following sound advice to those desiring better credit facilities in developing the farm business:

"Individually you will find difficulty in obtaining the money to buy the raw materials which you require in your work. So, then, organize an association by a regular contract agreement upon the collective liability of such of you whose habits of industry and correct living are known in the neighborhood.

"Do not forget that your object should be to borrow to produce, that is, to give a plus value to the money you have borrowed so that you may be able to pay it back with interest and some profit. But never borrow for consumption. Let your union be strictly a credit association among producers, and small producers if possible.

"Your association should be based upon personal credit. Your own selves and characters must create your credit, and your collective liability will require you to choose your associates carefully, and to insist that they maintain regular, sober and industrious habits, making them worthy of credit.

"What you need is fair credit on terms equal to those accorded to any other good industrial enterprise.

"It takes longer to build credit up from the bottom than to let it come down from above, nevertheless, the credit which you do not obtain from another as a bounty or alms, is in reality the credit which you create by educating yourselves. Results may be slower, but they will be more sure, deep and lasting."

Size of Farm Business

The size of farm business has a great deal to do with the profit that results. It is true that there is no size, either of farm or of farm business, that is best for farm conditions for all men. Some men can manage much larger farms than others, but a moderate size of farm business is more likely to succeed in the hands of the average man than one extra large or small. This is the result secured in a farm management survey of a portion of Johnson County, Missouri, made by the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station. The size of farm business instead of farm was studied because it counts for more and because it might be possible to find a farm of thirty acres on which the farm business would be much larger than on another farm of 300 acres.

The farm organization should include plenty of land, plenty of labor, and a fair amount of working capital, and they should be in the right proportion.

The statement is frequently made that land is so high now that it is impossible to make profit on it, and the men on the high-priced land in the county seemed to be finding that true.

While the yield and quality of the land did vary, they did not vary as much as the prices. That is, they did not rise as fast as the price of the land. While the better land paid better rates up to \$80, the increased value of higher-priced land made the interest charge so high that it was much harder for the farmer to make wages or any kind of fair income on the high-priced land.

The most successful farms included in the survey referred to were those which had about four-fifths of the investment in real estate and four-fifths of the remainder in live stock, leaving only four or five per cent, or about one-twentieth of the whole investment, for machinery, feed, and cash on hand.—O. R. JOHNSON.

Mortgage Debt Amortization

Those who borrow money on farm security have not become familiar with the amortization plan of paying off the debt. All there is to the plan is the requirement that in addition to the interest due a specified amount must be applied to the payment of the principal at each interest paying date.

The amortization plan is best understood by comparing it with the familiar simple-interest method of paying mortgages now in general use. To illustrate: Farmer A borrows \$1000 for 10 years at six per cent, simple interest. He pays \$60 a year interest, or a total of \$600 interest in ten years. He now owes the principal in a lump sum, \$1,000, which he pays. He has actually paid out \$1,600. Farmer B, borrowing under the amortization plan, makes a loan of \$1,000, for ten years, at six per cent, but he must pay on the installment plan. He pays \$135.87 at the end of the first year, and a like amount at the end of each year. At the tenth year, he owes exactly \$135.87. His tenth and last payment cancels the debt. He has actually paid out \$1358.70, while Farmer A has paid out \$1600.

Under the amortization plan, the mortgage may be paid in full at the end of five years, or on any interest date thereafter. If Farmer B decides to pay up his loan at the end of five years, he finds that he has paid in \$679.35 and that he will have to pay \$563.01 then due on the principal. Farmer A finds, however, that he has paid in \$300 in interest and still owes \$1000.

Boys Share Profits

We glean the following from a news letter sent by J. C. Holmes, agricultural agent of Cowley County, to farm bureau members. It contains two valuable lessons, one in hog feeding and the other and more important one of the two a suggestion on keeping boys interested in farm work.

"Colonel Russell has two boys each of whom is in charge of one of the enterprises on his farm. The boys secure a share of the profits from the enterprises

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Little Talks to Housekeepers

Helpful Hints Here for the Women Folks of the Farm

Wouldst shape a noble life, then cast No backward glances toward the past, And though somewhat be lost and gone, Yet do thou act as one new-born: What each day needs, that shalt thou ask— Each day will set its proper task. —Goethe.

Try heating the milk to the boiling point before adding it to the eggs when making custard pies. This will help make the crust crisp.

We must all be ready somehow to toil, to suffer, to die. And yours is not the less noble because no drum beats before you when you go into your daily battle fields.—ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

I never did anything by accident, nor did any of my inventions come directly through accident except the phonograph. No, when I have fully decided that a result is worth getting I go ahead on it and make trial after trial until it comes. —THOMAS A. EDISON.

While making the rounds of the fair, make a mental note of the things you

have at home that you might have entered in the exhibits. The expense connected with making entries is small and whether or not you are awarded a prize, the experience will be beneficial. See to it that your name is entered with the fair association to receive next year's premium list so you may know what can be entered and what the prizes will be.

Sad True Stories

In one issue of a daily paper, a few weeks ago, we read of the death of two babies due to carelessness of older members of the families.

In the one case, a loaded gun left standing by an older brother upon his return from a hunting trip, was appropriated as a plaything by a three-year-old and in a short time the child was dead as a result of the gun discharging. The other death was due to an eleven-months-old babe finding morphine tablets on the floor and eating them.

What sorrow was brought to these homes through neglect to immediately

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



No. 7956—Girl's Dress: Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. School days have real need for a dress like this one. The trimming folds, cut bias of the material, give distinction to the center front in plain ground fabric; the low flat collar and cuffs are of the same goods, and a belt combining both materials in a novel way conceals the joining of the waist to a full plaited skirt. No. 7420—Ladies' Shirt-waist: Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. This plain, tailored model has no ornament except a small tab on the bosom through which the necktie can be passed. At the open neck is a collar of moderate size and the long sleeves are gathered into a cuff with turn-back finish. Taffetas, flannel, novelties and crepe de chine are used for these waists. No. 7937—Girl's Russian Blouse Dress: Cut in sizes 8 to 14 years. This model represents the favorite Russian blouse, in the nick of time for school wear. Striped material well deserves preference for the blouse with collar, belt, cuffs and pocket laps in contrasting color. The plaited skirt is attached to an underwaist that fastens in the back. No. 7944—Ladies' Apron: Cut in one size. A "worth-while" design is this one, with the apron and bib sections joined to the belt without fullness. Separate revers are stitched to the bib. They are finished with edging or scalloping, as are all free edges. The bib ends cross the shoulders and button at the neck back. No. 7920—Ladies' Skirt: Cut in sizes 24 to 34 inches waist measure. The most appealing thing about this button-front model is its simplicity. The seven gores hang from a slightly raised waistline—a belt is allowed for but may be omitted. A seamed panel front and a pocket in the side front gore are details that count for style. No. 7945—Ladies' Dress: Cut in sizes 36 and 40 bust measure. Smart but very graceful, in the favored jumper style, is this dress with its closing on the left side. The two-gore skirt has plaited side sections of contrasting goods. It is joined to the jumper in self material under a sash of plain ground fabric.

put these deadly weapons out of reach of the little hands. Children should be taught not to pick up things not given them or belonging to them, but on the other hand no risk should be taken with such harmful agencies as guns or poisons. No call is so urgent—no work so important—as protecting life, especially the little lives so dependent upon older ones for this protection.

Good Home-Made Paste

Mix one pound—one quart—of flour, one dram boric acid, one-half ounce nitric acid, one dram clove oil, with two quarts of water. Boil the same as for starch, and strain through cheesecloth into jars.

This paste can be made in any quantity, of course, by using the proper proportions.

Be a Community Leader

As the school year opens and the fall and winter seasons draw near, much thought should be given to community activities and especially to social functions that will bring neighbors together for good times. It is hard to have too many of these and in most places this side of life is apt to be neglected rather than overdone. Good wholesome fun is a tonic for mind, spirit and body. Both young and old need it, but especially should the young people be considered in this matter. A certain amount of recreation and pleasure is necessary to sharpen interest in life, and each community should feel this responsibility for its young people.

The church and the school are good meeting places, for in these buildings every one should feel welcome.

Give thought to the social needs of your family and your neighborhood, then go about working out some of your mental possibilities. We predict you will not work alone very long and that many pleasant meetings will result from your efforts. It is a work well worth while and one in which all will heartily join in due time if called upon for help.

Many Uses for Kerosene

One housewife has made the remark, "If I were allowed but one cleaning agent besides soap and water, I would choose kerosene oil." This remark is worthy of thought and trial.

This woman dips her broom into water to which has been added a few spoonfuls of kerosene. The broom is then beaten to remove the water. It removes the dust from bare floors, and even from carpets, without raising any, and which is impossible when a dry broom is used.

Dustless mops and dusters can be made at home, of old stockings well soaked in oil and aired before using.

Our friend, quoted above, washes windows with water containing a few drops of oil. She mops her floors with the same, and uses the kerosene in cleaning her sink, tubs, wringer, and woodwork.

To quote her again, she says, "Kerosene is good for chiggers if your skin is not tender."

Boys' and Girls' Club Work

Encouragement is a mighty factor and many times can be given credit for brilliant successes. Those of us who have not known its stimulus feel a hunger for something which nothing else can satisfy. Especially do young people need encouragement and if withheld their whole lives may be blighted.

Do you have a son or daughter who has joined any of the agricultural clubs of the state or who is a member of the Kansas Farmer Dairy Club? If so, are you interested in the club and in the child to the extent of watching the work and the results which are being secured?

If you have been too busy with other matters to look into the club work and know what is being accomplished, do you realize this lack of interest on your part may have a large share in the poor showing made when the record closes?

If the child doing club work is encouraged to talk about his work and finds interested listeners in the members of his family, it will be a great help to him and an incentive to put forth his best efforts. It is hard to estimate the value of such encouragement.

Care of Children's Clothes

At bedtime or when making a change, do the children drop their clothes where they are taken off, or do they hang them in a place assigned to them for their use?

If the child is taught, as soon as old enough, to care for his clothes when changing, shaking them out and hanging them straight, much unnecessary work will be saved for the mother now, and when the child is grown this acquired habit will enable him to escape the appearance of having slept in his clothes. And we all see people who have this very

look. Many so-called well dressed people merely give the necessary daily attention to their limited supply of clothing. How can the dress or waist and trousers dropped in a heap on the floor and left there all night, be neat-looking in the morning?

The mother who picks up the children's clothes morning and night and

ings and knit underwear? It is a considerable saving, especially if the family is large, and neither appearance nor comfort is sacrificed in the short cut. These articles if thoroughly dried and folded, take up very little more room than when they are ironed.

Don't be in a hurry to take down the



"TEDDY" IS ALWAYS READY FOR PLAY AND NEVER TIRES OF MY PRATTLE

through the day as many times as changes are made, is encouraging carelessness in the little folks that can never result in good to them and may be much to their disadvantage later.

Have you ever tried saving the amount of energy required to iron sheets, dish towels, bath towels, wash cloths, stock-

screens. Fall flies are as great a nuisance and menace as are the summer broods.

Golden Cream Cheese

Mix one cupful grated cheese, one tablespoonful corn starch, one-half teaspoonful each of salt and mustard, and a dash of red pepper or paprika. Add four tablespoonfuls butter and one-

fourth cupful milk. Cook in double boiler, beating until smooth and thick. This is nice for sandwiches.

Creamy Pudding

1 quart milk
2 tablespoonfuls tapioca—uncooked
2 tablespoonfuls rice—uncooked
1/2 teaspoonful salt
1/2 cupful sugar—or more if desired
Flavoring
Raisins if desired

This should be baked in a slow oven, occasionally stirring down the crust which forms on top, until at the last, when it should be allowed to form.

This pudding can also be cooked in double boiler on top of stove.

Sponge Gingerbread

1/2 cupful sugar
1 heaping tablespoonful butter, lard, or fresh drippings
1 cupful molasses
1 egg
1 cupful sour milk
1 teaspoonful soda
1 teaspoonful ginger or mixed spices

2 cupfuls flour
Cream sugar and shortening, add beaten eggs, sour milk with soda dissolved in it, and other ingredients.

Ginger Snaps

1 cupful sugar
1 cupful lard or fresh drippings
1 egg
1 cupful molasses
1 tablespoonful vinegar
1 teaspoonful soda
Flour enough to make very stiff dough.

The soda should be dissolved in the vinegar.



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POLAND CHINAS.

ELKMORE FARM POLANDS

Home of Caldwell's Big Bob 76436 by Big Bob Wonder and Orphan Boy 76818 by The Big Orphan. Will be at Topeka and Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, and the swine show at Omaha, Neb., with Caldwell's Big Bob and a young herd.

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J. O. RILEY & SON'S SPOTTED POLANDS

Sale October 17, 1916. Will sell the tops of 100 head of choice spring boars and gilts. A few extra good fall gilts, also a few choice fall boars. The offering is one of the best we have ever had. Send for catalog now.

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Twenty-five early spring boars and twenty-five gilts. Sired by I Am King of Wonder and Watt's King.

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Seven August yearling boars, sired by Gold Medal and C. H.'s Col. 1st. These are big-bone, husky boars, ready for service, priced \$25 and \$35. First check gets choice. They are bargains and will sell quick. Write today.

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FOR SALE—Fifteen head of good spring boars, Col. and Crimson Wonder breeding. Priced to sell and satisfaction guaranteed.

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Eighteen big husky boars, thirty bred gilts, a few tried sows. Crimson Wonder, Illustration II, Colonel, Good Enuff, Defender breeding. Either by or bred to sons of the greatest champions of the breed. Priced for quick sale. Immune.

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T. M. Beverly of Texas writes: "Have 300 sheep. The ones I got from you are far ahead of others." Shropshire rams from my flock will suit you. Weight and wool always count. A tried herd ram also for sale. C. W. Chandler, Kellerton, Iowa

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Yearlings and twos, square built, rugged, hardy bucks with weight, bone and heavy fleece. Quick shipping facilities and priced cheap. 412 head. Above Kansas City.

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Guernseys of the Best Breeding for Sale. A few pure-bred cows and heifers, and bulls any age, for foundation stock. Advanced register records and tuberculin tested. W. B. QUARTON - ALGONA, IOWA

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JOE FOX - GREELEY, KANSAS

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Two choice Hereford bulls, 2 and 3 years old, well marked, both will make ton bulls. The 3-year-old weighs 1,950. Also some choice yearling Percheron stud colts.

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RED POLLED CATTLE

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I. W. POULTON, Medora, Kan.

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FOR SALE—1915 bull calves by Rose's Grand Champion 17998, a 2,400-pound bull; also a few good cows and heifers.

AULD BROTHERS, FRANKFORT, KAN.

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GREENSWARD HAMPSHIRE—Fine registered boar and sow pigs at farmers' prices.

GREENSWARD FARM, Fredonia, Kansas.

KANSAS FAIRS IN 1916

Following is a list of fairs to be held in Kansas in 1916, their dates—where they have been decided on—locations and secretaries, as reported to the State Board of Agriculture and compiled by Secretary J. C. Mohler:

Kansas State Fair Association, Phil Eastman, Secretary, Topeka; September 11-16.

Kansas State Fair, A. L. Sponsley, Secretary, Hutchinson; September 16-23.

Butler County—Douglass Agricultural Society, J. A. Clay, Secretary, Douglass; September 27-30.

Clay County Fair Association, W. F. Miller, Secretary, Clay Center; October 4-6.

Clay County—Wakefield Agricultural Association, Eugene Elkins, Secretary, Wakefield; October 6-7.

Dickinson County Fair Association, C. R. Baer, Secretary, Abilene; September 19-22.

Douglass County Fair & Agricultural Society, C. W. Murphy, Secretary, Lawrence; September 19-22.

Ellsworth County Agricultural & Fair Association, G. C. Gebhardt, Secretary, Ellsworth; September 19-22.

Labette County Fair Association, Clarence Montgomery, Secretary, Oswego; September 20-23.

Lincoln County Agricultural & Fair Association, J. D. Ryan, Secretary, Lincoln; September 13-16.

Lincoln County—Sylvan Grove Fair & Agricultural Association, R. W. Wohler, Secretary, Sylvan Grove; September 20-22.

Mitchell County Fair Association, I. N. Tice, Secretary, Beloit; October 3-7.

OVERLAND RED

Continued From Page Sixteen

blossoms. They got my number, likewise."

"How's that?"

"They know I been standin' out on the edge ever since I had a little fuss with some folks over at Yuma, quite a spell ago."

"Won't you tell me about it?"

"Sure! They was three parties interested—me and another gent and a hoss. I guess the hoss is still alive."

Winthrop laughed. "That's a pretty brief epic," he said.

"Uhuh. It was. But I reckon we got to hit the breeze out of here right soon. Here, let me take that fry-pan a minute. It's this way. Me and you's located this claim. Now we go and file. But first we got to get some dough. I got a scheme. I'm thinkin' of gettin' a dude outfit—long-tailed coat and checker pants and a elevated lid with a shine to it. Then you and me to the state house and file on this here claim. You stay right in them kicke clothes and that puncher hat. We file, see? The gents supportin' the bars and store corners will be so interested in seel' me do you for your pile that they'll forget to remember who I am, like I would be in me natural jeans. They'll size me for a phoney promoter excavatin' your pocketbook. It's a chance—but we got to take it."

"That's all very weird and wonderful," said Winthrop, "and not so very flattering to me, but I am game. I'll furnish the expense money."

After the evening meal they drew nearer the fire and smoked in the chill silence. The flames threw strange dancing shadows on the opposite cliff.

Winthrop, mindful of Overland's advice, slipped on his coat as the night deepened.

"About your adoptin' a disguise," he began; "I should think you would look well enough clean-shaven and dressed in some stylish, rough tweed. You have fine shoulders and—"

"Hold on, Billy! I'm a livin' statoo. I know. But listen! I got to go the limit to look the part. You can't iron the hoof-marks of hell and Texas out of my mug in a hundred years. The old desert and the border towns and the bottle burned 'em in to stay. Them kind of looks don't go with business clothes. I got to look fly—jest like I didn't know no better."

"Perhaps you are right. You seem to make a go of everything you tackle."

"Yep! Some things I made go so fast I ain't caught up with 'em yet. You know I used to wonder if a fella's face would ever come smooth again in heaven. That was a spell ago. I ain't been worryin' about it none lately."

"How old are you?"

"Me? I'm huggin' thirty-five close. But not so close I can't hear thirty-six lopin' up right smart."

"Only thirty-five!" exclaimed Winthrop. Then quickly, "Oh, I beg your pardon."

"That's nothin'," said Overland genially. "It ain't the 'thirty-five' that makes me feel sore—it's the 'only.' You said it all then. But believe me, pardner, the thirty-five have been all red chips."

"Well, you have lived," sighed Winthrop. "And come close to forgettin' to, once or twice. Anyhow—speakin' of heaven—I'd jest as soon take my chances with this here mug of mine, what shows I earned all I got, as with one of them there dead-fish faces I seen on some guys that never done nothin' better or worse than get up for breakfast."

Winthrop smiled. "Yes. And you believe in a heaven, then?"

"From mornin' till night. And then more than ever. Not your kind of a heaven, or mebbly any other guy's. But as sure as you're goin' to crease them new boots by settin' too close to the fire, there's somethin' up there windin' up the works regular and seel' that she ticks right, and once in a while chuckin' out old wheels and puttin' in new ones. Jest take a look at them stars! Do you reckon they're runnin' right on time and not jumpin' the track and dodgin' each other that slick—jest because they was throwed out of a star factory promiscuous like a shovel of gravel? No, sir! Each one is doin' its stunt because the other one is—same as folks. Sure, there's somethin' runnin' the big works; but whether me or you is goin' to get a look-in—goin' to be let in on it—why, that's different."

Winthrop drew back from the fire and crossed his legs. He leaned forward, gazing at the flames. From the viewless distance came the howl of coyotes.

"They're tryin' to figure it out—same as us," said Overland, poking a half-burned root into the fire. "And they're gettin' about as far along at it, too. Like most folks does in a crowd—jest howlin' all together. Mebbly it sounds good to 'em. I don't know."

"I'm somewhat of a scoffer, I think," said Winthrop presently.

"Most lungers is," was Overland's cheerful comment. "They're sore on their luck. They ain't really sore at the big works. They only think so. I've knowed lots of 'em that way."

"Tonight—here in this canon—with the stars and the desert so near, you almost persuade me that there is something."

"Hold on, Billy! You're grazin' on the wrong side of the range if you think I'm preachin'." My God! I hate preachin' worse than I could hate hell if I thought they was one. My little old ideas is mine. I roped 'em in to ride to suit me. I ain't askin' nobody to risk gettin' throwed ridin' any of my stock. Sabe?"

"But a chap may peek through the fence and watch, mayn't he?"

"Sure! Mebbly you're breakin' some stock of your own like that. If you are, any little old rig I got is yours."

"Thank you. And I'm not joking. Perhaps I'll get the right grip on things later. I've been used to town and the pace. I've always had money, but I never felt really clean, inside and out, until now. I never before burned my bridges and went it under my own flag."

Overland nodded sagely. "Uhuh. It's the air. Your feelin' clean and religious-like is nacheral up here. Don't worry if it feels queer to you at first—you'll get used to it. Why, I quit cussin' myself, when everything seems so dum' quiet. Sounds like the whole works had stopped to listen to a fella. Swearin' ain't so heffy then. Sort of outdoor stage fright, I reckon. Say, do you believe preachin' ever did much good?"

"Sometimes I've thought it did."

"I seen a case once," began Overland reminiscently. "It was Toledo Blake. He

was a kind of bum middleweight scrapper when he was workin' a tit. When he wasn't trainin' he was a kind of locoed heavyweight—stewed most of the time. It was one winter night in Toledo. Me and him went into one of them 'Come-In-Stranger' rescue joints. 'Course they was singin' hymns and prayin' in there, but it was warmer than outside, so we stayed."

"After a while up jumps the foreman of that gospel outfit. His foretop was long, and he wore it over one ear like a hoss's when the wind is blowin'."

"He commenced wrong, I guess. His points down the room to where me and Toledo was settin', and he hollers, 'Go to the ant, thou slugger! Consider her game and get hep to it,' or somethin' similar."

"That word 'slugger' kind of jarred Toledo. He jumps up kind of mad. 'Mebby I am a slugger, and mebbly I ain't, but you needn't to get personal about it. Anyhow, I ain't got no aunt.'"

"The text," says the hoss-faced guy on the platform, 'the text, my brother, is semaphoral.'"

"Toledo couldn't understand that, so I whispers, 'Set down, you mutt! Semaphoral is a sign ain't it? Well, he's givin' you the sign talk. Set down and listen.'"

"Toledo, he hadn't had a drink for a week, and he was naturally feelin' kind of ugly. 'All right,' he growls at the preacher guy. 'All right. I pass.'"

"Ah, my brother!" says the hoss-faced guy. 'I see the spirits is at work.' That kind of go, Toledo's goat."

"Your dope is bum," says Toledo. 'I ain't had a drink for a week. First you tell a fella to go see his aunt, when she's been planted for ten years. Then—'

"Listen, brother!" says the preacher guy. 'I referred to ants—little, industrious critters that are examples of thrift to the idle, the indignant, the—'

"Hold on!" says Toledo. 'Do you mean red ants or black ants?' And I seen that a spark had touched Toledo's brainbox and that he was wrastlin' with somethin' that felt like thinkin'."

"Either, my brother," says the hoss-faced guy, smilin' clear up to his back teeth."

"Well, you're drawin' your dope from the wrong can," says Toledo, shufflin' for the door. 'Because,' says he, turnin' in the doorway, 'because, how in hell is a fella goin' to find any ants with two feet of snow on the ground?'"

"And then Toledo and me went out. It was a mighty cold night."

Overland Red rolled a cigarette, pausing in his narrative to see whether Winthrop, who sat with bowed head, was asleep or not.

Winthrop glanced up. "I'm awake," he said, smiling. "Very much awake. I can see it all—you two, down on your luck, and the snow freezing and melting on the bottoms of your trousers. And the stuffy little rescue mission with a few weary faces and many empty chairs; the 'preacher guy,' as you call him, earnest, and ignorant, and altogether wrong in trying to reason with Toledo Blake's empty stomach."

"That's it!" concurred Overland. "A empty stomach is a plumb unreasonable thing. But the preacher guy done some good, at that. He set Toledo Blake to thinkin', which was somethin' new and original for Toledo."

"It was nex' spring Toledo and me was travelin' out this way, inspectin' the road-bed of the Santa Fe, when we runs onto a big red-ant's nest in the sand alongside of the track. Toledo, he squats down and looks. The first thing he sees was a leetle pa ant grab up a piece of crust twice his size and commence sweatin' and puffin' to drag it home to the kids."

"The leetle cuss!" says Toledo. 'He's some strong on the lift!' And Toledo, he takes the piece of crust from the pa ant and sticks it at the top of the hole, thinkin' to help the pa ant along. But the pa ant, he hustles right up and grabs the crust and waves her around his head a couple of times to show how strong he is, and then starts back to where he found the crust. Down he plumps it—gives it a h'ist or two and then grabs it up. He waves it around in his mits and wobbles off toward the hole again. Independent? Well, mostly!"

"Toledo, he said nothin', but his eyes was pokin' out of his head tryin' to think. You never see a man sweat so tryin' to get both hands onto a idea at once. His dome was kind of flat, but he could handle one idea in single harness, at a time."

"Anyhow, the next town we strikes, Toledo, he quits me, and gets a sort of chambermaid job tidyin' up around a little old boiler-factory and machine-shop; plumb scrap-iron and pig-iron and little things like that. And he stuck, too."

"A couple of years after that I was beatin' it on a rattler goat west, and I drops off at that town. About the first thing I seen was Toledo comin' down the street. Alongside of him was a woman carryin' a kid in her arms, and another one grazin' along close behind. And Toledo had a loaf of bread under his arm."

"This here is Mrs. Blake," says Toledo, kind of nervous."

"I am glad she is," says I. 'Toledo, you're doin' well. Don't know nothin' about the leetle colt in the blanket but the yearlin' is built right. He's got good hocks and first class action.'"

"Mrs. Toledo, she kind of sniffed superior, but said nothin'. You know that kind of sayin' nothin' which is waitin' for you to move on."

"Won't you come up to the shack and have grub?" says Toledo, hopin' I'd say 'No.'"

"Nope," says I. 'Obliged jest the same. I see you got hep to the ant all right.'"

"I'll let you know I'm nobody's aunt," says Mrs. Toledo, yankin' the yearlin' off his hocks and settin' him down again. For a fact, she think I was alludin' to her."

"Of course not, madam," says I, polite, and liftin' me lid. 'And I judge somebody's in luck at that.'"

"I guess it was her not used to bein' spoke and acted polite to that got her goat. Mebbly she smelt somethin' sarcastic. I dunno. Anyhow, she was a longhorn with a bad eye. 'Go on, you chicken-lifter!' she says."

"Bein' no hand to sass a lady, I said nothin' more to her. But I hands Toledo a jolt for bein' ashamed of his old pal."

[To be Continued.]



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CLAIM SALE DATES.

Feb. 9, 1917—Percheron Horses.
Manhattan, Kan.

Oct. 24—John J. Leidy, Robinson, Kan.

Oct. 10—E. E. Carver & Son, Gullford, Mo.
Oct. 26—W. A. Forsythe & Son, Greenwood, Mo.

Nov. 22—Tomsen Bros., Carbondale and Dover, Kan.

Herefords.

Sept. 14—J. O. Stulp, Hartford, Kan.
Oct. 7—J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.
Oct. 24—W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan.

Jerseys.

Oct. 28—J. E. Jones, Liberty, Mo. Sale at farm.

Poland Chinas.

Sept. 16—T. H. Young, Stahl, Mo.
Oct. 10—Sigel Brown, Reeds, Mo.
Oct. 10—E. E. Carver & Son, Gullford, Mo.
Oct. 13—Dr. J. H. Lomax, St. Joseph, Mo.; sale at farm near Leona, Kan.
Oct. 14—T. J. Dawe, Troy, Kan.
Oct. 16—Walter B. Brown, Perry, Kan.
Oct. 18—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kansas.
Oct. 19—P. M. Anderson, Lathrop, Mo.
Oct. 19—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 20—James Arkell, Junction City, Kan.
Oct. 21—O. W. Long, Craig, Mo.
Oct. 24—Leonard & Russell, St. Joseph, Mo.
Oct. 23—Forest Rose, Hample, Mo.
Oct. 26—U. S. Byrne, Saxton, Mo.
Oct. 26—Walter W. Head, St. Joseph, Mo.
Oct. 27—T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo.
Oct. 28—H. H. Foster, King City, Mo.
Oct. 31—Harry Wales, Peculiar, Mo.
Oct. 31—W. R. Webb, Hiawatha, Kan.
Nov. 1—Fred B. Caldwell, Howard, Kan.
Nov. 4—L. R. Wiley, Sr., Elmdale, Kan.
Nov. 6—A. R. Enos, Ramona, Kan.
Nov. 9—Herman Groniger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 22—A. J. Erhart & Son, Ness City, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.
Feb. 28—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo.

Spotted Poland.

Oct. 12—Andrews Stock Farm, Lawson, Mo.
Oct. 24—Everman Poultry Farm, Gallatin, Mo.

Durocs.

Oct. 18—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kansas.
Nov. 3—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.
Nov. 2—Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan.
Feb. 10—W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan.

T. M. Ewing, of Independence, Kan., owner of one of the high class herds of pure-bred Holsteins, reports that his herd is making a good record this year. His herd is headed by a 24.4 pound grandson of Pontiac Korndyke. A feature of the herd at this time is the choice lot of young stock by this bull.

A herd of big-type Poland Chinas from the Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan., will be at the Topeka, Hutchinson, Oklahoma City and Muskogee, Okla., fairs. This is one of the biggest herds of pure-bred Poland Chinas in the country. They are the big, easy feeding, prolific type that are profitable for farmers and feeders.

Lou LeFevre, of Collins, Mo., owner of one of the big herds of big-type Poland Chinas in that state, reports his herd doing well. Mr. LeFevre has built up a herd of the big, high quality type that matures early and that are very profitable feeders.

H. D. Plummer of Longton, Kan., one of the successful breeders of pure-bred Hereford cattle and Duroc hogs, writes that his herds are doing fine. He reports fair grain crops in his section and a heavy crop of forage and that there will be lots of rough feed. This year Mr. Plummer raised the best lot of calves in the history of his herd.

Arthur A. Patterson, of Ellsworth, Kan., who owns one of the good herds of pure-bred Duroc Jersey hogs, will be at Topeka and Hutchinson State fairs this year with his show herd. Mr. Patterson breeds the big, easy feeding type, and his herd will be one of the attractive lots that will be at the big fairs.

J. O. Riley & Son, the well known Spotted Poland China breeders of Cainville, Mo., announce October 17 as the date of their annual fall sale of old original big-boned Spotted Poland. The tops of 100 head of choice spring boars and gilts will be catalogued for this sale, also some choice fall gilts and boars. They have one of the noted herds of that breed and their sale will be one of the events of the fall sale season.

Among the show herds at the Des Moines, Iowa, State Fair that attracted attention and won their share of the ribbons were the Polled Durham herds of Ed Stegell and Achenbach Bros. and the Hereford herd owned by Robert Hazlett. The winnings of Stegell and Achenbach Bros. were as follows: Aged bulls—First and grand champions, Stegell on True Sultan; third, Achenbach Bros. on Meadow Sultan. Senior yearlings—First, Stegell on Sultan's Pride. Senior bull calves—First, Stegell on Sultan's Choice; second, Achenbach on Intensified Sultan. Aged cows—First, Achenbach on Sultana; fourth, Stegell on Flora. Two-year-olds—First, Stegell on Oakdale Ruth 3d; second, Achenbach on Choice Sultan. Senior yearlings—First and third, Stegell on Princess Sultana and Fanny's Sultana; second, Achenbach on Sultana Frances. Junior yearlings—Second, Achenbach on Sultan Minute 2d. Senior heifer calves—First, Stegell on Queen's Sultana; third, Achenbach on Sultana Frances 2d. Junior heifer calves—Third and fifth, Achenbach on Sultana Martha and Carmine Sultana. Senior and grand champion female—Achenbach Bros. on Sultana. Junior champion female—Stegell on Queen's Sultana. Aged heifers—Stegell first, Achenbach Bros. second. Young herds—Stegell first, Achenbach Bros. third. Calf herds—Stegell first, Achenbach Bros. second. Get of sire—Stegell first on True Sultan; Achenbach Bros. second and third on Meadow Sultan and Intensified Sultan. Produce of cow—Stegell first, Achenbach Bros. fourth. In Stegell first, Achenbach Bros. fourth. In the Hereford cattle show, Robert Hazlett won champion and grand champion ribbons, also first and second premiums.

One of the discouraging features confronting the small breeder of pure-bred live stock is the difficulty in making satisfactory sales of surplus stock. He is unable to attract prospective purchasers because of the small numbers he has to offer for sale. This often forces him to sell his surplus at a sacrifice. Some means must be provided whereby such breeders may secure more remunerative prices for the stock they may have for sale. The solution seems to be a combination sale held at some central point, properly advertised and properly managed. Such a sale of Hereford cattle was held in the steam heated pavilion of the agricultural college at Manhattan, March 3, 1916, and several of the cattle in the sale brought double the price asked on the farm where they were raised. As this sale was so successful it has been planned to hold a combination Percheron sale at the college pavilion, February 9, 1917. A better time and place could not be found for such a sale. The date mentioned will be during the week of the State Farmers' Institute. At least 2,500 of the most prosperous, progressive and best buying people in Kansas will attend these meetings. The annual meeting of the Kansas Horse Breeders' Association will be held at Manhattan the day preceding the sale. The sale will be managed by the animal husbandry department of the college and no charge will be made for this work. The pavilion and barns will be furnished free of charge. No horse will be accepted for sale that is not free from hereditary unsoundness and unsightly blemishes. All horses must be properly registered at the time of sale. A horse should be fat and well groomed to sell well. A horse must also be well broken to sell well, hence it is suggested that all horses entered for sale be well broken to halter and bridle. A sale of this character offers an excellent opportunity for the breeder to dispose of surplus Percherons at good prices. Experience has shown that stallions six years old or over do not sell well at public auction. All sales will be for cash. The expenses of the sale will be pro-rated among consignors upon the basis of the number of horses consigned.



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Headed by Prince Valentine 4th 342179. Families represented, Orange Blossoms, Butterflies, Queen of Beauty and Violets.
H. H. HOLMES, Route 1, Great Bend, Kan.

LOWMONT SHORTHORNS.

Brawth Heir 351808 heads herd. Inspection invited. E. E. Heacock & Son, Hartford, Kan.

Breeders' Directory

PERCHERON HORSES.

M. E. Glendon, Emmett, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE.

Geo. A. Deitrich, Carbondale, Kan.

D. J. White, Clements, Kan.

SHORTHORNS.

C. H. White, Burlington, Kan.

HOLSTEINS.

C. E. Bean, Garnett, Kansas.

DORSET-HORN SHEEP.

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

JERSEY CATTLE.

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

IN MISSOURI

Price Segis Walker Pietertje 123955 heads herd. Dam 30.13 lbs. butter in 7 days, milk testing 5.07 per cent. A. R. O. of dam, granddam and ten nearest dams of sire, 28.75 lbs. Six of these are 30-lb. cows. His five nearest dams all test over 4 per cent. Bulls 3 to 8 months old, \$150 to \$350. Always have cows and bred heifers for sale. Everything registered Holsteins, Tuberculin tested.
S. W. COOKE & SON, MAYSVILLE, MO.

Golden Belt Holstein Herd

Canary Butter Boy King No. 70808 In Service.
Herd has won more prizes from Holstein-Friesian Association for yearly production than any herd in Kansas. Young bulls for sale from heavy producing cows.
W. E. BENTLEY, MANHATTAN, KANSAS

FOR SALE

Very High-Grade Holstein Calves, either sex, three to six weeks old, \$20. Express prepaid. If you are in the market for any of these choice calves, send order to Whitewater Stock Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

SUNFLOWER HERD

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS
Offers young cows due this summer and fall by 29 and 33-pound sires. Several EXTRA young bulls both in breeding and individuality. They are bound to please.
F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

23-HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS-23

Best of sires. A. R. O. dams, fourteen over 20 pounds. Seven of the others from heifers with records of 14.89 to 19.2 pounds. The kind you want. We have only two cows in the herd with mature records less than 20 pounds.
Breeders for Thirty Years.

McKAY BROS., Waterloo, Iowa

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

We want to cut down our herd. Will sell ten or twelve choice cows, most of them young, also a few heifers.
M. E. MOORE & CO. - CAMERON, MO.

CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULLS

Registered bull calves out of A. R. O. cows. Also a few heifers. Best breeding. Choice individuals. Price reasonable.
BEN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KAN.

HOLSTEIN COWS

Holstein cows, springers or bred heifers. Very large, good markings, out of best milking strains, bred to pure-bred bulls of the very best blood. Special prices on carload lots. J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS

THE CEDAR LANE HOLSTEIN HER

MEN WANTED

To Drive and Repair Automobiles & Tractors

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH SHOP.

Kimberly, Idaho, 7-18-16.
Sweeney Automobile School,
Kansas City, Mo.
Gentlemen: I am in want of a good all around auto repair man. Mr. C. A. Lefener, of Shickham, Neb., referred me to you and he thought I might get one of your students.
Please state wages wanted and how soon I could get a man to come. Let me hear from you at once. Yours,
W. F. SWEARINGEN.

J. H. SCHOLLENBARGER.

Logan, N. M., July 20, 1916.
Sweeney Auto School,
Kansas City, Mo.
Gentlemen: We are in receipt of your favor of July 14 stating that you have given our name and address to a young man in response to our inquiry for a first class all around automobile repair man, especially one that can handle the electrical part. Up to date we have not heard anything in this connection and we would thank you to try again with a view to securing us a good man. Yours truly,
J. H. SCHOLLENBARGER.

Park, Kansas, July 8, 1916.

Sweeney Auto School,
Kansas City, Mo.
Gentlemen: I want a good hustling young man to run a 12-25 Case tractor. One that can make good. Yours truly,
A. A. MILLER.

INDEPENDENT IGNITION CO.

St. Joseph, Mo., 7-29-16.
Sweeney Auto School,
Kansas City.
Mr. Sweeney—Dear Sir: I am in need of a good ignition man, one who is competent to go ahead on repairs to electrical apparatus on automobiles, especially coils and magnetos.
If you can put me in touch with such a man I would appreciate it very much. Yours truly,
J. Nelson, Mgr.
INDEPENDENT IGNITION CO.

WRIGHT & McNAMARA.

Breckenridge, Mo., July 23, 1916.
Mr. E. J. Sweeney,
Kansas City, Mo.
Hello, E. J.: How are you? Suppose you are still at the old stand. Say, E. J., I am wanting a good man out here with a little capital. My partner, Mr. Wright, one of your class of 1915, is leaving, and I want a working partner. I want a man who will stir about and who is good on ignition. Would prefer a young married man. Would like to have him come out here not later than the 26th or before. Can you find such a man? Five hundred dollars capital will do. Have been making it fine here. Please put me on your mailing list for the Sweeney School News. How is the tractor coming and how many students have you now? Was coming down this winter to brush up a bit on starters, but have been too busy. Pick me out a good man and send him down. No boozers. Hope to hear from you at once. Respectfully, your old student,
W. L. McNAMARA.

Pike, Iowa, August 13, 1916.

Sweeney Auto School,
Kansas City, Mo.
Gentlemen: I am looking for a good all around auto repair man, one that is capable of going ahead and taking charge of all the repair work in a first class garage.
Mr. G. S. Markie has applied and claims to have a diploma from your school, etc. Can you tell me if he could fill this position? Please advise by return mail what this man can do. Reply will be treated confidentially. Yours truly,
T. K. BARBER.

Pharr, Texas, July 13, 1916.

Sweeney Automobile School,
Kansas City, Mo.
Gentlemen: The man you recommended to me can't come. Can you find me another man to work for me? I will pay him good wages and board him. He must understand all the work of automobiles, lathes, and all of the shop work.
Let me hear at once, as I am in need of a man very badly. I will telegraph answer for him. The man I have reference to was L. I. Deputy, of Illinois. Hoping to hear at once, I remain, yours respectfully,
J. L. ASHCROFT.

SMITHVILLE LIVERY.

Smithville, Mo., August 29, 1916.
Sweeney Automobile School,
Kansas City, Mo.
Gentlemen: Have you a young man who can drive a Ford car and do most of his own repairs? Will not be much driving during winter. Will give him good wages and board. Awaiting your reply, I remain,
H. FULLER.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM.

Atwood, Kansas, August 9, 1916.
Sweeney Auto School,
Kansas City, Mo.
Where are those four men you wired us about? Should have arrived today.
ATWOOD MER. CO.

LEARN BY THE Sweeney System

ONLY SIX WEEKS REQUIRED

You can learn the business in six weeks by THE SWEENEY SYSTEM.

This is the fastest growing business in the country today. YOU can earn good money in it. Interesting work, short hours, big pay. Learn to be an automobile salesman, repairman, trouble shooter, chauffeur-mechanic, driver, garage manager or owner, demonstrator, electric starter expert, etc. We teach you by actual experience. You do the work yourself under the guidance of a competent instructor. Absolutely no previous experience required.

This is the only school where you can learn by THE SWEENEY SYSTEM. Work on the newest and most improved machines and equipment. We have fourteen lathes, forty experimental cars, PACKARD Twin-Six, Silent Knight engine, Buda 8, Cadillac 8, gear cutting machinery, fourteen starting and lighting systems, eight welding plants, two complete vulcanizing plants, ten block motors, eight stationary engines. The Delco-light for farm lighting and power. The only school in the world where you can receive actual experience on such equipment. The only school to own a Packard Twin Six or Silent Knight. No extra charges for welding, brazing, vulcanizing, etc. We teach you everything there is to know about the business, and teach you thoroughly.

Big Demand for Trained Men

The success of my graduates has made this institution possible. Read some of the letters and telegrams from my graduates—they write to me for men because they know that SWEENEY MEN can do the work. They want well trained men and they know that where they got their training others can learn the business too. Read the letters from garage men, welding companies, etc. There are hundreds of places open in this business for the thoroughly trained men. These are only a small part of the many inquiries we receive for men every day. You can start in business for yourself on a smaller capital than in any other line of work.

Earn From \$80 to \$250 a Month

We want men here who are mechanically inclined and have had no opportunity to show their ability. The tuition fee is low, board and room can be had close to the school for \$4.50 or \$5.00 a week. No extra expenses connected with the school. We teach you the business from the radiator to the tail lamp. Make you a first class mechanic and fit you to earn a big salary.

Free Traction Engine Course

Special FREE course in gas traction engineering. We give you actual experience BUILDING TRACTORS in the Sweeney Tractor Factory, where the Sweeney Iron Horse is manufactured. Seven other tractors—two Avery, Case, Emerson-Brantingham, Rumley, Heider, International, Bull. No other school can give you such advantages as this. No extra charge for traction engine course. Life scholarship in all departments when you enroll. Stay as long as you want to. Return any time without further cost. Sign the coupon now and mail it in. The sooner you get started, the more money you will make. Remember the SWEENEY SYSTEM is the only practical system of automobile instruction. Get the BEST AND YOU WON'T BE SORRY. I will send you free my new 64-page illustrated catalog showing students at work in the school. Write for it today. It will show you just how we teach you by ACTUAL EXPERIENCE. Also FREE \$50.00 traction engine course certificate which will entitle you to two courses for the price of one. This offer is only for a limited time, so write today.

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AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL

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SWEENEY AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL,
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Please send me FREE 64-page catalog—\$50.00 traction certificate and school news free for six months.

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